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County Borough of Croydon.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

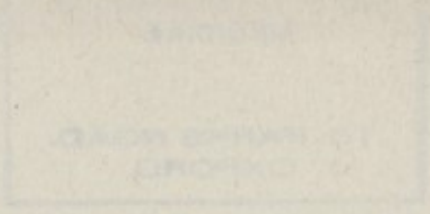
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1949

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

CROYDON:

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County Borough of Glasgow



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PRINTED

BY THE COUNTY BOROUGHS OF GLASGOW AND DUNDEE

1950

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1949.

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Councillor Mrs. E. M. Regan (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	Councillor A. Goodbun.
Alderman H. Regan, J.P.	Councillor F. A. Messer.
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Members appointed to Sub-Committees on nomination
of Outside Bodies as shown :—

S. A. Forbes, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	}	<i>Croydon Local Medical Committee.</i>
J. Newton Hudson, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		
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G. McComas, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	}	<i>Croydon Group Hospital Management Committee.</i>
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T. P. Rees, Esq., O.B.E., B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.		<i>Warlingham Park Hospital Management Committee.</i>
Mrs. O. Caradoc Evans, S.R.N., S.C.M.		<i>Royal College of Nursing.</i>
Mrs. F. R. Mitchell, O.B.E. - - - -		<i>Royal College of Midwives.</i>
Miss A. E. Humphrey, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.		<i>Croydon Nursing Service.</i>
Mrs. H. Thatcher - - - - -		<i>Croydon Family Planning Association.</i>

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**For the Year 1949.**

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

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the 50th Annual Report on the health of the people of Croydon and the relevant services of the Corporation for the year ending December 31st, 1949.

This was a year during which the available statistics show no marked changes. For the first time the Registrar-General's estimate of the total population of the Borough just exceeds a quarter of a million persons. The decline in the birth-rate continued, the general and infant mortality rates were both a fraction higher than in 1948, but the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was considerably reduced.

1949 was the first complete year of working of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and no great difficulties arose in so far as the Corporation's duties were concerned. Three factors were helpful.

Firstly, these duties are continuations or extensions of services previously performed by County Borough Councils. Secondly, there was no excess of illness during the winter months. Thirdly, for some facilities which it provides, the Local Health Authority has the power to recover charges assessed according to the income of the recipients.

I am pleased to record that there has been close co-operation between medical and administrative personnel concerned with the hospital and general practitioner services, and the Health Department. Any request which I have made has been received sympathetically. We are fully conscious of each other's difficulties and the need for mutual assistance if the best possible service is to be given to the public. Croydon is fortunate in that the Group Hospital Management Committee and the Croydon Executive Council serve, in the main, the residents of the County Borough area. This important basic advantage towards co-ordination of the three divisions of the Health Service would be valueless without the spirit of goodwill which we fortunately enjoy.

My thanks are due to the Committee for their help and encouragement and to the members of my staff for their continued application to routine duties and many helpful suggestions for improvements in the working of the Department.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

S. L. WRIGHT,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1949.

Area, 12,672 acres.

Population (Census 1931), 233,115. Total Population
(estimate of Registrar-General), 250,040 (Civilian,
249,740).

Number of Inhabited Houses: (1931 Census), 56,429; 1949,
66,780.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1949), £2,562,426.

Product of a Penny Rate (1948-1949), £10,450.

Rate in the £: 15s. 6d.

Live Births

			M.		F.		Total.
Legitimate	...	...	1,965	...	1,856	...	3,821
Illegitimate	...	...	106	...	89	...	195
							4,016
							—

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population,
16.1.

Still Births, 86. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births,
21.0.

Deaths, 2,734 (Registrar-General's figures). Death-rate per
1,000 of the estimated resident population, 10.9.

Death-rate (as adjusted by comparability factor, 0.94), 10.3.

Infant mortality rate, 29 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infants (110 deaths), 29 per 1,000 live births.

Illegitimate Infants (6 deaths), 31 per 1,000 live births.

Principal Causes of Death in order of frequency.

		Rate per 1,000 Population.
(1) All Ages.		
Deaths from diseases of Cardiac and Circulatory System (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)		5.34
„ „ Cancer		1.93
„ „ diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis) ...		1.19
„ „ Tuberculosis (all forms)		0.38
„ „ diseases of Digestive System ...		0.37
„ „ Old age		0.28
„ „ Suicide and Violent Causes ...		0.12
		Rate per 1,000 of age group.
(2) Ages 15-45 years.		
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms)		0.47
„ „ Cancer		0.27
„ „ Cardiac and Circulatory System ...		0.26

Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised was 2,066, compared with 2,169 in 1948, 2,416 in 1947, 2,105 in 1946, 2,268 in 1945, and 1,578 in 1944. 923 were solemnised in Established Churches, 333 in other places of worship, and 806 in the Register Office. Four were performed under Jewish ritual.

Births.

The live births registered were 3,821 legitimate and 195 illegitimate. The birth-rate consequently was 16.1. For England and Wales and in the Great Towns the rates were 16.7 and 18.7.

The illegitimate births in Croydon were 4.9 of the total compared with 6.0 in 1948; 5.5 in 1947; 6.5 in 1946; 10.6 in 1945; 7.7 in 1944; and 7.8 in 1943.

The live male births numbered 2,071, the female 1,945, being a proportion of 1,065 males to 1,000 females.

Deaths.

The deaths numbered 2,734, compared with 2,648 in 1948. For 1949 the death-rate was 10.9; for 1948 it was 10.7. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.7, and for the Great Towns, 12.5. For London the death-rate was 12.2.

There were 92 inquests held by Coroners in respect of Croydon residents during 1949 and 269 findings by Coroners after post-mortem examination without inquest.

Wards with the highest death-rate were Central (15.6) and South (15.3). Lowest: Addington (7.0) and Waddon (8.5).

Still Births.

During 1949, 86 still births were registered in respect of Croydon. Of these, 50 were male babies and 36 female; 6 males and 4 females were illegitimate. The proportion of still births to living children was as 1 to 47. The still birth rate was 2.1 per cent. of the total births. The still birth rate, on the same basis as for Infant Mortality, was 21.0 per 1,000 births.

Notification of Births.

Notifications were received in respect of confinements conducted by:—

	Live Births.	Still Births.	Total.
Midwives	3,072	61	3,133
Doctors, Parents and others ...	1,252	25	1,277
	4,324	86	4,410

Accommodation for Confinement.

The following table gives information concerning the accommodation utilised for confinements:—

	Number.	Percentage.
In Private Houses	1,487	33.72
In Public Institutions	2,119	48.05
In Registered Maternity Homes	804	18.23
	4,410	

Maternal Mortality.

There were 5 deaths, compared with 2 in 1948. The maternal mortality rate was 1.22 per 1,000 births, compared with 0.44 in 1948:—

~~1948~~. The deaths were caused by—

- (1) Acute yellow atrophy of liver.
- (2) Air embolism following intra uterine injection of potassium permanganate self administered.
- (3) Cardiac failure during chloroform anæsthesia for reversion of breech presentation.
- (4) Pulmonary embolism due to chorionic embolism during normal labour. p.m.
- (5) Heart failure: intra-partum eclampsia.

**MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY
FOR THE YEARS 1931—1949**

Year	Births (Live and Still)	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1931	3,501	23	6.57	57
1932	3,429	7	2.04	49
1933	3,239	12	3.70	47
1934	3,304	13	3.93	46
1935	3,391	10	2.95	45
1936	3,373	13	3.85	41
1937	3,357	13	3.87	60
1938	3,430	3	0.87	40
1939	3,511	4	1.16	38
1940	3,031	5	1.65	39
1941	2,472	8	3.23	37
1942	3,579	12	3.35	30
1943	3,785	2	0.53	37
1944	3,680	8	2.17	44
1945	3,675	9	2.45	41
1946	4,937	3	0.61	31
1947	5,211	10	1.92	38
1948	4,597	2	0.44	27
1949	4102	5	1.22	29

Infant Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 29 per 1,000 live births registered.

For the past 5 years the number of infant deaths has been 1945—145, 1946—151, 1947—194, 1948—120, and 1949—116.

Among the 116 deaths, 68 occurred in boy babies and 48 in girls. Of the births, 2,071 were males and 1,945 females. The infantile mortality rate for the two sexes was, therefore, Boys—33, Girls—25.

95 deaths of infants occurred in Institutions, including Registered Nursing Homes.

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

(1) Complications of Labour—			
Trauma and Inattention at Birth	...	3	
			— 3
(2) Foetal States—			
Congenital Heart Malformation	...	5	
Other Congenital Deformities	... ..	5	
Atelectasis, etc.	... ..	12	
Hæmorrhagic Disease of Newborn	...	9	
			—31
(3) Prematurity	... ..	40	
			—40
(4) Post-Natal Causes	... ..	6	
			— 6
			—
			80
			—

	Percentage Deaths per Total Infantile Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 Births.	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Premature Births	29.2	35.3	7.8	10.2
Respiratory Diseases	21.7	18.1	5.8	5.2
Infectious Diseases (Including Tuberculosis)	4.2	1.7*	1.1	0.50
Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus	9.2	11.2	2.4	3.26
Diseases of Digestion	8.3	5.2†	2.2	1.49
Injury at Birth and Congenital	16.7	18.1	4.4	5.23

*These deaths were due to Whooping Cough 1, and Polio-encephalitis 1.

†These deaths were due to Diarrhoea 6.

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, ARRANGED IN DAYS, WEEKS AND MONTHS.														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 mth.	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	42	10	9	7	1	—	1	4	2	4	80	11	8	2	5	—	2	2	1	—	1	4	116	
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	6	5	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	4	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	28	4	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	40	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	42	10	9	7	1	—	1	4	2	4	80	11	8	2	5	—	2	2	1	—	1	4	116	

The rate of infant mortality amongst legitimate children was 29 per 1,000 births. The rate in illegitimate children was 31 per 1,000 births.

WARD STATISTICS

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.	Natural Increase or Decrease of Population.
Upper Norwood ...	17382	261	196	15.0	11.3	23	0.06	—	0.75	0.35	0.06	5.64	0.23	2.01	+ 65
Norbury	16247	171	180	10.5	11.1	35	—	—	0.98	0.43	—	5.20	0.12	2.15	— 9
West Thornton ...	19421	264	177	13.6	9.1	19	—	—	1.08	0.26	—	4.79	0.05	1.39	+ 87
Bensham Manor	16236	255	194	15.1	11.9	12	—	—	1.66	0.49	—	5.60	0.18	2.28	+ 61
Thornton Heath ...	18275	276	187	15.1	10.2	36	—	—	1.04	0.33	0.05	5.09	0.16	1.70	+ 89
South Norwood ...	17383	293	186	16.9	10.7	31	0.06	0.12	1.21	0.52	—	4.66	0.06	1.78	+107
Woodside	16335	249	161	15.2	9.9	32	—	—	1.04	0.24	—	4.59	0.12	1.71	+ 88
East	16880	278	203	16.5	12.0	25	—	0.12	1.07	0.24	0.06	5.69	0.12	2.37	+ 75
Addiscombe ...	16238	238	203	17.7	12.5	35	0.06	—	1.23	0.43	0.06	6.77	0.06	2.09	+ 85
Whitehorse Manor	16438	316	183	19.2	11.1	16	—	0.06	1.03	0.49	—	6.39	—	1.46	+133
Broad Green ...	17335	300	171	17.3	9.9	40	—	—	1.15	0.46	—	3.89	0.06	2.19	+129
Central	12234	209	191	17.1	15.6	24	—	0.16	1.72	0.49	—	7.36	0.25	2.94	+ 18
Waddon	18031	227	153	12.6	8.5	57	—	0.06	0.67	0.17	—	4.33	0.06	1.28	+ 74
South	15233	248	233	16.3	15.3	44	0.07	—	0.92	0.26	—	8.40	0.13	2.17	+ 15
Addington ...	16072	381	112	23.7	7.0	16	—	—	0.37	0.25	0.06	2.99	0.03	1.74	+269
The Borough ...	249740	*4016	*2735	16.1	10.9	29	0.02	0.03	1.05	0.36	0.02	5.38	0.11	1.93	+1281

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S TABLE OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE, AGE AND SEX.

	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
All Causes	M	1319	68	10	14	92	348	787
	F	1415	48	9	5	93	215	1045
Diphtheria	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis, Acute Infectious ...	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Influenza	M	15	—	—	—	2	4	9
	F	18	—	1	—	2	2	13
Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	M	57	—	—	1	26	18	12
	F	31	—	—	1	22	4	4
Tuberculosis (other forms)	M	4	—	2	1	1	—	—
	F	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Syphilitic diseases	M	9	—	—	—	1	4	4
	F	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer	M	215	—	—	1	10	102	102
	F	250	—	—	1	19	76	154
Diabetes	M	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
	F	9	—	—	—	—	4	5
Intra cranial vascular lesions	M	104	—	—	—	2	18	84
	F	188	—	—	—	2	24	162
Heart diseases	M	465	—	—	—	5	92	368
	F	529	—	—	—	12	50	467
Other circulatory diseases	M	31	—	—	—	4	11	16
	F	53	—	—	—	3	3	47
Bronchitis	M	76	1	—	—	4	22	49
	F	64	—	—	—	—	8	56
Pneumonia (all forms)	M	46	8	1	—	1	12	24
	F	51	7	1	—	—	5	38
Other respiratory diseases	M	20	—	—	—	1	5	14
	F	13	—	—	—	—	4	9
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M	20	—	—	—	1	11	8
	F	6	—	—	—	—	2	4
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	M	6	5	1	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	M	5	—	1	2	1	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other digestive diseases	M	19	1	—	—	2	5	11
	F	22	—	—	—	2	4	16
Nephritis	M	30	—	—	—	4	4	22
	F	31	—	—	1	3	5	22
Puerperal sepsis	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other maternal causes	F	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
Premature birth	M	25	25	—	—	—	—	—
	F	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital debility, malformations, etc.	M	35	27	2	—	2	4	—
	F	25	19	4	—	—	1	1
Suicide	M	19	—	—	—	5	10	4
	F	13	—	—	—	5	3	5
Road traffic accidents	M	19	—	—	5	9	1	4
	F	4	—	—	—	1	—	3
Other violent causes	M	11	—	1	—	3	4	3
	F	9	—	—	—	3	1	5
All other causes	M	83	1	2	4	6	18	52
	F	68	5	2	—	11	18	32
TOTALS		2734	116	19	19	185	563	1832

Comparisons with 1948.

In the zymotic diseases group there were two deaths from Whooping Cough (1948—6), one from Measles (1948—1), and one from Diphtheria (1948—nil). There were again no deaths in the Typhoid group.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis decreased by 12; those from Cancer by 28; those from Pneumonia by 9; and an increase of 18 was recorded in those caused by Bronchitis.

Deaths from suicide show an increase of 3, and road traffic accidents of 7.

The total number of deaths was 2,734 as compared with 2,648 in 1948.

The percentage of deaths under 1 year of age to the total deaths was 4.2 per cent.; deaths under 15 years, 5.6 per cent.; deaths under 65 years, 33.0 per cent.; and deaths over 65 years, 67.0 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1948 were 4.6 per cent., 6.1 per cent., 36.5 per cent., and 63.5 per cent. respectively.

The above total differs slightly from the total recorded by the Department, as the period covered by the Registrar-General refers to the weekly returns from the Registrars, while the Department records are calculated from 1st January to 31st December.

The Registrar-General for the first time since 1939 has supplied a comparability factor by which the crude death-rate must be adjusted for comparison with other areas of the country as a whole. It will be observed that this factor is less than unity, so that the standardised, or corrected death-rate, is less than the crude death-rate. In other words, Croydon has a greater "weighting" of elderly persons than the average for the country.

CANCER.

Deaths from Cancer numbered 481 as compared with 510 in 1948; 492 in 1947; 451 in 1946; 470 in 1945; 420 in 1944; 456 in 1943; 405 in 1942; 377 in 1941; 443 in 1940; and 414 in 1939.

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

1939—1.78 (414)	1943—2.28 (456)	1947—2.03 (492)
1940—2.22 (443)	1944—2.21 (420)	1948—2.06 (510)
1941—2.04 (377)	1945—2.34 (470)	1949—1.93 (481)
1942—2.07 (405)	1946—1.93 (451)	

Deaths from Cancer occurred at the following Ages :—

Age period.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 25 years	1	1	2
25 and under 36 years	—	2	2
35 and under 45 years	11	16	27
45 and under 65 years	102	77	179
65 years and over	108	163	271
	222	259	481

Sites of Fatal Cancer.

Site.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage of Total.
Skin	3	1	4	0.832
Tongue and Mouth	3	—	3	0.624
Oesophagus	6	6	12	2.495
Stomach	45	39	84	17.464
Liver	7	4	11	2.287
Bowel	22	39	61	12.682
Rectum	14	19	33	6.861
Bladder	5	1	6	1.247
Prostate	18	—	18	8.108
Larynx and Pharynx	7	1	8	1.663
Uterus	—	24	24	9.266
Breast	—	52	52	10.811
Ovary	—	12	12	4.633
Pancreas	11	13	24	4.990
Gall Bladder and Duct	1	6	7	1.455
Nervous System	—	1	1	0.208
Bones	5	1	6	1.247
Lungs	53	18	71	14.761
Kidney	3	2	5	1.040
Brain	5	3	8	1.663
Retroperitoneal	1	—	1	0.208
Thyroid Gland	1	—	1	0.208
Lymphatic Glands	6	2	8	1.663
Mesenteric Glands	—	1	1	0.208
Parotid Gland	—	1	1	0.208
Genital Organs	2	7	9	1.871
Tonsil	1	—	1	0.208
Undefined	3	6	9	1.871
	222	259	481	

Comments on Foregoing Table.

The organs most often attacked in descending order of incidents are: In the males—the Lungs (23.9 per cent.), the Stomach (20.3 per cent.), and the Bowels and Rectum (16.2 per cent.); in females—the Bowels and Rectum (22.4 per cent.), the Breast (20.1 per cent.), the Stomach (15.1 per cent.), and the Uterus (9.3 per cent.).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR 1949.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in the whole District.								Total cases notified in each Ward.														Sex Distribution of Notified Cases. 1949.			
	At all Ages.	At ages—years.							Upper Norwood.	Norbury.	West Thornton.	Bensham Manor.	Thornton Heath.	South Norwood.	Woodside.	East.	Addiscombe.	Whitehorse Manor.	Broad Green.	Central.	Waddon.	South.			Addington.	M	F
		Under 1 year.	1—4.	5—14.	15—24.	25—44.	45—64.	65 and up.																		
Scarlet Fever	476	2	125	325	10	13	1	—	26	37	35	27	21	34	52	45	43	23	30	21	31	17	34	249	227	
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	37	—	—	1	—	14	18	4	—	3	1	—	2	1	3	7	7	5	1	—	4	2	1	13	24	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Enteric & Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	29	—	—	—	17	12	—	—	1	—	12	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	5	1	1	2	—	—	29	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	
Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	11	1	4	2	1	3	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	5
Dysentery	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	44	—	5	2	5	10	14	8	1	—	4	3	1	3	1	4	6	3	6	1	5	5	1	—	26	18
Food Poisoning	79	—	3	14	16	28	20	8	—	4	8	9	6	2	3	4	9	3	3	4	13	8	3	—	37	42
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2136	84	1067	947	17	18	2	1	140	85	147	86	116	126	93	206	184	110	127	88	97	141	390	1138	998	
Whooping Cough	309	33	170	99	—	6	1	—	7	9	13	16	9	38	25	30	19	33	15	8	19	17	51	149	160	
Totals	3138	128	1378	1381	68	105	56	21	180	138	226	144	158	207	177	298	272	180	189	125	172	192	480	1626	1512	

Comments on Infectious Diseases.

There was a measles epidemic in the year under review, but it was mild in type and, fortunately, came after the winter months, so that serious complications were less prevalent.

It will be observed that while there were only two notified cases of diphtheria, in the cause of deaths table there is recorded a death from diphtheria. The patient was an adult male age 39, and his death was attributed to "hypertoxic diphtheria." No other case was found associated with him, and no explanation of how the infection was acquired or the reason for its fulminating nature. Assuming the accuracy of the diagnosis, it is an isolated phenomenon incapable of explanation against the present general background of the epidemiology of diphtheria.

Anterio poliomyelitis cases occurred, but were not numerous. During the months when this condition was increasing in frequency in surrounding areas all operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids were suspended in Croydon. The value of this precautionary measure is perhaps doubtful, but weighing possible benefits and risks, the decision seems fully justifiable.

Food poisoning cases showed an increase, but this is probably due to a reminder to all practitioners that the condition is notifiable under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. There was no large scale outbreak.

Scarlet fever maintained its prevalence and its mild character.

CROYDON ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Infectious cases admitted from Croydon Borough in 1949:—

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever became unusually prevalent during the last three months of the year, but the total number of admissions was 74 less than in 1948.

Measles.

Measles was prevalent in the early part of the year, but the total number admitted was 15 fewer than in the previous year. Rare complications encountered were interstitial emphysema (2 cases) and keratitis with corneal opacity, now rare (1 case). There was one fatal case, gastro-enteritis being the fatal complication.

A similar fatality due to the same complication occurred in a child admitted from outside the borough. Both children were admitted from Rest Centres where communal living accommodation obtained.

Gastro-Enteritis.

The mortality continued to decline—two deaths among 33 cases.

Whooping Cough.

Both admission rates and mortality (one death) were exceptionally low. Fifteen cases only were admitted from Croydon Borough in the year.

Poliomyelitis.

Only six poliomyelitis and one encephalitis cases were admitted from Croydon Borough. This was contrary to experience elsewhere as throughout the country an epidemic second only to that of 1947 was encountered.

Meningitis.

Seven cases were admitted—two cases each of pneumococcal, meningococcal and tuberculous, and one of streptococcal meningitis. This accords with the experience elsewhere that the meningococcal form no longer predominates among meningitis cases admitted to Isolation Hospitals. There were no fatal cases.

Diphtheria.

Only two cases were admitted which is the lowest annual admission rate recorded for this disease.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

I am indebted to Dr. J. C. McMillan for the following section of the report.

While prevention has, so far, yielded greater dividends than treatment, treatment has not stood still. Chemo-therapy shows greater promise than at any time in the past. Surgical technique also has made good progress in recent years. Unfortunately, these advances in treatment lead to a longer stay of patients in Hospitals and Sanatoria, and in consequence the waiting lists for admission to these institutions are growing rapidly, and as there are not nearly enough beds provided patients have to wait in their homes for long periods, often in unsatisfactory conditions.

Many beds are available, but are not in use because of a lack of nurses. There appears to be some difficulty in getting nurses to nurse tuberculous patients. This would seem to be due partly to an unfounded and exaggerated fear of the danger of infection. Yet the late Medical Superintendent of Cheam Sanatorium, during his service there for a period of over 20 years, did not have a single nurse develop the disease. Apparently it is only the very few who are susceptible that develop tuberculosis, and this can happen just as easily in other employments. Doctors treating patients with tuberculosis, and constantly being infected, do not appear to be more liable to develop tuberculosis.

The community should be informed that, for people who are properly fed and leading a healthy life, the danger of developing tuberculosis after exposure to infection is very slight.

Although social conditions were different in 1949, a comparison with 1922 shows that in 1922, 109 per 100,000 of the population in Croydon died from all forms of tuberculosis; in 1949 the corresponding figure was 38. The years selected were four years after a major war.

The total number of new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1949 by notification or otherwise was 305, as compared with 350 in 1948, 354 in 1947, 348 in 1946, and 374 in 1945.

264 of these were cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis; 156 in males and 108 in females. There were 25 fewer cases in males and 23 fewer in females than in 1942.

There were 13 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis among children under 15 years as compared with 18 in 1948. The number of cases in adults was 28, compared with 20 in 1948.

Of the cases notified in 1949, 10 males and 5 females died from the Respiratory form of the disease during the year, equal to 7.2 per cent. of those notified.

The incidence rate of Tuberculosis of all forms was 1.22 per 1,000 of the population; for Respiratory Tuberculosis 1.06, and for Non-Respiratory 0.16 per 1,000 population. The notification rate was 0.94 per 1,000. In 1948 the corresponding figures were 1.42, 1.26, 0.16 and 1.15 per 1,000.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1949, to 31st December, 1949 :—

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.

AGE PERIODS	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													Total (all ages)
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Respiratory, Males ...	1	—	1	3	3	14	18	25	26	15	11	5	1	123
Respiratory, Females ...	1	—	3	4	3	12	17	20	11	7	2	2	2	84
Non-Respiratory, Males...	—	1	—	2	2	1	2	4	2	—	2	—	—	16
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	12

Notification Register.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Notification Register on 31st December, 1949 :—

RESPIRATORY.			NON-RESPIRATORY.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
865	680	1545	121	104	225	1770

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PATIENTS.**Respiratory Tuberculosis.**

During 1949, 209 of the new patients examined at the Clinic were found to be in the undermentioned stages of the disease on the first examination :—

T.B. minus (sputum negative or absent) ...	107	or	51.2%
T.B. plus 1 (early cases, sputum positive)...	23	or	11.0%
T.B. plus 2 (intermediate cases, sputum positive) ...	68	or	32.5%
T.B. Plus 3 (advanced cases, sputum positive) ...	11	or	5.3%
	209		100.0%

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.

There were 21 cases examined at the Clinic and found to have Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis in the following forms :—

Bones and Joints ...	7
Abdominal ...	2
Other Organs ...	5
Peripheral Glands ...	7
	21

Ages at Death from Respiratory Tuberculosis.

	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	TOTAL
1945	—	1	17	28	23	6	75
1946	—	2	17	38	36	8	101
1947	—	1	14	34	31	12	92
1948	—	—	12	43	39	10	104
1949	—	2	11	38	23	15	89

Six cases were not notified during life. Of these, two were certified by the Coroner, after a post-mortem examination; three cases died in a mental hospital, and one in a private nursing home.

In 1949 the death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.38 per 1,000 population.

The rate for Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.36 and the rate for Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.02. Similar figures for 1948 were 0.42 and 0.03.

Respiratory Tuberculosis.

In 1949 the total number of deaths decreased by 14.5 per cent. compared with 1948, there being a decrease in both sexes. There were two deaths in children up to school leaving age (15 years). There were approximately two male deaths for each female death. In men the deaths are fairly evenly distributed through the age groups from 25 years upwards, whereas in women they are mostly at an earlier age, being mainly in the age groups 20-45 years.

New cases show a drop in males of 15.9 per cent. and of 21.3 per cent. in females, compared with 1948; that is a total decrease compared with 1948 of 16.4 per cent., and a fall of 2.3 per cent. compared with 1938. In contrast the total deaths in 1949 were 25.3 per cent. less than in 1938. The total number of new cases in 1949 was males 151, females 108; that is, approximately three new cases in men for every two new cases in women.

The fall in the number of new cases found in 1949 may be partly accounted for by the fact that the Mass Radiography Unit did not visit Croydon during 1949; also that the visit of the Unit to Croydon in 1948 probably brought to light a number of cases that would not otherwise have been discovered until 1949.

Deaths from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.

During 1949, five deaths were certified to be due to Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis, compared with eight in 1948.

All five patients died in Hospital. Four of them were not notified during life.

The deaths were due to :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	—	3
Tuberculous Enteritis	1	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia and Tb. Meningitis ...	—	1	1
Totals	4	1	5

Co-ordination with Medical Practitioners and the Health Department.

During the year 157 children were referred by the School Medical Service, and 53 cases from the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the Public Health Department.

96 per cent. 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 88 per cent. in 1948.

Extra Nourishment.

Provision of special nourishment in the form of milk was granted to 21 selected cases for varying periods during the year, and 8 cases were in receipt of extra nourishment at the end of the year.

Residential Treatment.

217 males, 138 females and 24 children were admitted to Residential Institutions during 1949.

At the end of the year there were 65 beds occupied in the Cheam Sanatorium, North Cheam, compared with 66 at the end of 1948 and the normal 94 beds pre-war.

The Chest Clinic and Home Visiting.

It would appear that we have concentrated too much on the results of sanatorium treatment and too little on the methods of domiciliary and dispensary care, accompanied by adequate environmental hygiene. The tuberculosis scheme has probably come to depend too much upon residential institutions and too little on the building up of personal resistance in the home surroundings. Owing to lack of beds and the large number of patients in their homes, home visiting is steadily increasing, both for the doctors and the tuberculosis visitors.

1,425 new cases were examined during the year. This is equal to 1,516 for each 100 deaths from the disease. 214 or 227 for each 100 deaths were found to be definitely tuberculous.

The total number of attendances at the Clinic was 10,302. The Clinic doctors paid 220 home visits and the Tuberculosis Visitors 2,530 visits for Clinic purposes. In addition, the Tuberculosis Visitors made 575 primary visits for the purposes of the Notification Register.

Patients requiring home nursing or surgical dressings are attended to by the nurses from the Croydon Nursing Service, by arrangement with that organisation. 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 415 contacts were examined, equal to 441 for each 100 deaths. Of these, 13 were considered to be tuberculous. This is equal to a tuberculosis rate per 1,000 contacts of 31.3 compared with 1.22 per 1,000 of the general population.

The Clinic Register of Cases.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis under the supervision of the Clinic at the end of the year was 1,490. This is equivalent to 6.0 persons per 1,000 of the population.

During the year 88 Clinic cases died. Of this number 15 or 16.8 per cent, were seen for the first time in 1949,

The following table gives a summary of the work done in connection with the Clinic:—

No. of persons on Clinic Register, January 1st, 1949 ...	1,938
„ notified cases examined for the first time ...	42
„ cases sent for an opinion	1,295
„ first attendances, including 72 inward transfers.	1,912
„ visits paid by Clinic doctors to homes of patients	220
„ visits paid by Clinic doctors to Mayday Hospital	158
„ patients examined by Clinic doctors at Mayday Hospital	957
„ visits paid to homes of patients by Tuberculosis Visitors	3,105
Attendances of patients at the Clinic—	
Men	4,141
Women	3,655
Children	2,506
	Total ... 10,302
No. of X-Rays taken	5,517
„ cases on the Clinic Register (including those under observation) on the 31st December, 1949	1,998

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

On July 1st, 1949, an Occupational Therapy Scheme for tuberculous patients who were at home but unfit for work, was put into operation. Subject to the Chest Physician's approval, patients attend the weekly class held at the clinic between 2.30 and 4.30 p.m. every Friday, under the guidance of a trained occupational therapist.

Work undertaken includes soft toy making, leather work, basket work, slipper making, rug making, lampshade making and weaving. Patients either take the article home and work on it during the week, or return to continue it at the following week's class. Materials are sold at cost price, plus 10 per cent. handling charge. Up to December 31st, 1949, £25 11s. 6d. had been taken for materials sold. Patients are allowed to pay weekly instalments, but no patient is allowed to start a second article until the first has been paid for. Under this scheme no bad debts are incurred.

There were 28 patients on the register at December 31st, 1949. Mostly, patients attend for advice to buy materials, and continue their work at home, so that the actual classes are small, numbering on an average, six. All goods are disinfected with formalin vapour by the Sanitary Department on completion,

VENEREAL DISEASES.

*New Cases seen at Croydon and London Hospitals under the
General Scheme.*

	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Syphilis	55	41	49	73	86	112	97	115	88	70
Gonorrhoea	116	128	147	183	208	232	330	198	85	88
Non-venereal	314	329	333	586	566	771	822	1438	1131	943
	485	498	529	842	860	1115	1249	1751	1304	1101

The cases seen at the Croydon Clinic include patients from other areas.

Croydon Cases attending London Hospitals, year 1949.

Hospital.	Cases seen for the first time.		Conditions other than venereal.
	Syph.	Gon.	
Endell Street L.C.C.	—	—	1
St. Thomas's	1	2	13
King's College	1	1	10
S. Lond. Hosp. for Women	—	1	12
Whitechapel Clinic, L.C.C. ..	—	—	1
Westminster	—	1	1
Total	2	5	38

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Croydon General Hospital during the year ended the 31st December, 1949.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Ttls.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	67	114	—	—	2	5	11	102	80	221	301
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	4	1	—	—	—	—	18	9	22	10	32
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	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
" secondary	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	11
" latent in 1st year of infection	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
" Nervous or Cardio-vascular	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	9
" all later stages	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	16
" congenital	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	15
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	60	23	—	—	60	23	83
Any other conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	348	556	348	556	904
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres or Service Hospitals, or by General Practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circular 2226	5	5	—	—	2	—	4	1	11	6	17
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ...	110	154	—	—	64	28	382	668	556	850	1405
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal	47	55	—	—	52	21	360	632	459	708	1167
5.a. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" all later stages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" congenital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.b. Number of cases under treatment or observation which died.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	4
8. Number of cases transferred to other Centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	10	9	—	—	5	4	4	2	19	15	34
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	52	87	—	—	5	3	18	34	75	124	199
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 ... (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)	110	154	—	—	64	28	382	668	556	850	1405

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Non-venereal or undiagnosed condition		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10. Number of attendances :—										
(a) for individual attention of the medical officer	2906	4907	—	—	352	122	2212	2744	5470	7714
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	756	980	—	—	—	57	287	598	1043	1635
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	3662	5887	—	—	352	179	2499	3342	6513	9409
11. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	8	5	
12. Pathological Work :—	Microscopical			Serum		Cerebro-spinal fluid	Other diagnostic Ven. Dis.			
	for Syphilis	for G'n'rh.	Cultural for G'n'rh.	for Syphilis	for G'n'rh.					
	(a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre	—	—	—	WR & KAHN	GCFT	—			
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	14	1611	1711	2028	617	70				
13. Contacts attending for examination through the agency of :—	Syphilis (less than 1 year)		Syphilis (more than 1 year)		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
	(a) Patients	—	—	2	1	1	2	20		
(b) Health Visitor or Social Service Worker, Sister-in-Charge	1	2	1	1	1	2	16			
TOTALS	1	2	3	2	2	4	36			

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 from each area included under the following headings in Item 3 :—					
Syphilis	34	17	12	5	
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	
Gonorrhoea	51	21	6	5	
Non-venereal and undiagnosed conditions	707	121	43	34	
TOTAL	792	159	61	44	1056

PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIOLOGY.

During the year the following examinations were made at the Laboratory of the Clinical Research Association :—

Ante-natal (determination of pregnancy) ...	12
Swabs and fæces examinations	154
Milk examinations	298
Ice Cream ,,	264
Water ,,	98
Blood ,,	26
Food ,,	19
	<hr/>
	871
	<hr/>

WATER.

I am indebted to the Water Engineer, W. C. Knill, Esq., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.W.E., for most of the following data:—

The Water supply is drawn from deep wells in the chalk. These wells are situated in Surrey Street, Stroud Green, Waddon, Selhurst and Addington. The water from all of the wells is treated by the addition of chlorine, and in the case of the water from Surrey Street and Waddon, ammonia is added after chlorination. Owing to the occasional occurrence of turbidity in the raw water from the Addington Well, this water is filtered before chlorination. A portion of the northern side of the Borough is supplied with water which is purchased in bulk from the Metropolitan Water Board. During 1949 additional supplies were purchased in bulk from the Sutton District Water Company.

The amount of water consumed during the year was—

Corporation's Wells	...	...	1,882,761,000
M.W.B. Bulk Supplies	...	...	1,060,522,000
Other Bulk Supplies	...	...	20,013,000
			2,963,296,000

The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. The supply is piped throughout the area.

(a) Bacteriological Examinations.

Regular bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water going into supply after treatment.

194 raw water samples and 861 treated water samples were thus examined bacteriologically during the year by the Chemist and Bacteriologist on the staff of the Water Undertaking. In addition 18 samples of raw water and 66 samples of treated water were subjected to bacteriological examination by the Consultant Bacteriologist to the Water Undertaking. Further samples were submitted by the Medical Officer of Health for examination by the Public Analyst.

The results of the bacteriological examination of the raw waters were typical of waters pumped from the chalk, some of them showing the normal deterioration in quality which occurs

after heavy rain. In all cases the examinations showed that the raw water was suitable for treatment.

The bacteriological examinations of the treated waters showed that these waters were of uniformly excellent quality.

(b) Chemical Analyses.

The arrangements for chemical analyses are similar to those for bacteriological examinations. The total numbers of samples analysed in the Water Department's laboratory and by the Consultant were 76 of raw waters and 130 of treated waters going into supply.

The results of the chemical analyses were uniformly satisfactory.

The waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

The whole of the population and dwelling-houses within the area of supply are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses.

During 1949 the total number of samples taken by the Public Health Department was as follows :—

For bacteriological examination	...	60
For chemical examination	... ..	60

All these samples were taken direct from consumers' taps.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND REFUSE COLLECTION.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer, C. E. Boast, Esq., O.B.E., M.C., M.I.C.E., F.R.I.C.S., M.I.Mun.E., M.I.W.E., for the following information :—

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

56,500 tons of house refuse are collected annually in Croydon and disposed of by controlled tipping. This latter is being carried out at the present time on Mitcham Common and already 15 acres of boggy water-logged common have been raised about six feet, covered with soil and grassed down for use as playing fields. Work has commenced on a further 34 acres, using the refuse not only from Croydon, but also from the Boroughs of Mitcham, and Beddington and Wallington.

Sewage Disposal.

The sewage of the Borough is dealt with at Beddington and South Norwood. The Addington area drains into the West Kent Drainage Board Works and a small part of Upper Norwood into the L.C.C. system.

The main works at Beddington deals not only with the sewage from the major part of the Borough, but takes the sewage under agreement from five outside authorities, viz., Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C., Caterham and Warlingham U.D.C., Binstead U.D.C., Beddington and Wallington Borough, and Carshalton U.D.C. The sewage flow from an estimated population of 330,000 is treated at the Beddington Works, the dry weather flow being about 10½ million gallons per day.

The Works include a very modern sludge digestion plant, from which Methane Gas is evolved as a natural by-product of the process. This gas is used for generating all the electricity required for power and lighting of the Works, for maintaining temperature in the digestors, and, by compressing it, for use on vehicles as a fuel in lieu of petrol.

Some 60 vehicles, including the fleet of refuse collectors, have been converted to run on this gas, and by this means over 85,000 gallons of petrol are saved per annum.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Health Centres.

Considerable attention was given to the theoretical planning and distribution of Health Centres in Croydon, but no schemes were submitted to the Ministry of Health during the year under review.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics.

At Lodge Road the new extensions were completed and have made a great difference to the comfort and convenience of mothers and staff. The work of these Clinics was modified in certain details. Mothers booked for hospital confinement are now seen by the doctors and midwives who will attend them while in hospital, separate sessions being held for domiciliary booked cases, and the district midwives deal with such clinics, assisting medical officers of the Health Department. The Senior Obstetrician of Mayday Hospital is in Clinical Charge of the entire Clinic. Almoners work both in the wards and in the Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics. These arrangements are administratively exceedingly complex, and they work smoothly because of the willing co-operation of all concerned.

A new Clinic was opened at New Addington to serve this relatively remote portion of the Borough. The general practitioner of the area, who performs approximately 85 per cent. of the midwifery, was appointed as the Clinic Medical Officer, but the general practitioner obstetricians practising in the area were invited to see their cases at this clinic. These arrangements are working well and there is complete co-operation between general practitioner obstetricians and the district midwives.

Attendances at Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinics were less than in 1948, due partly to the fall in the birth-rate and partly to some mothers being attended by their doctors, under the Maternity Scheme of the General Practitioner Service.

	Lodge Road (Hospital Cases)	Municipal Midwives		Total.
		Lodge Road	Addington	
ANTE-NATAL CLINIC :				
No. of cases seen ...	3069	857	131	4057
„ „ new cases ...	2190	557	131	2878
„ „ attendances ...	18978	7846	633	27457
POST-NATAL CLINIC :				
No. of cases seen ...	1588		24	1612
„ „ new cases ...	2424		24	2448
„ „ attendances ...	3020		34	3054

Including Gynaecological cases

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

Premature Babies.

Arrangements have been made for premature infants born in hospitals or at home to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health each week to enable the Health Visitors to follow them up when they return home.

(1) Number of premature babies notified during 1949 who were born—		
(i) at home	... ..	62
(ii) in hospital or nursing home	... ..	108
(2) The number of those born at home—		
who were nursed entirely at home	... ..	57
who died during the first 24 hours	... ..	—
who survived at the end of one month	... ..	54
(3) The number of those born in private nursing homes—		
who died during the first 24 hours	... ..	1
who survived at the end of one month	... ..	11

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE CONSULTATIONS

There are 20 Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres. A total of 29 sessions per week are held and at these a doctor and one, or, if necessary, two health visitors, attend.

During 1949, 3,397 new cases under 1 year of age and 870 over 1 year of age attended for the first time; the total of attendances of infants and young children from 0—5 years decreased from 94,312 in 1948, to 85,591 in 1949. Consultations with doctors decreased from 28,810 to 25,602. 29 expectant mothers were seen, a decrease of 27 on 1948, and a total of 172 visits to the Centres was paid by them. The total of all visits to the Centres was 85,763, a decrease of 8,765 compared with 1948.

The table on page 35 gives detailed figures for the separate Centres and sessions.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CENTRES—1949.

	Municipal Monday	Municipal Thursday, a.m.	Municipal Thursday, p.m.	Boston Road	St. Andrew's	South Croydon	Shirley	Woodside, a.m.	Woodside, p.m.	East Croydon Tuesday	East Croydon Friday	South Norwood Tuesday	South Norwood Friday	Upper Norwood	St. Alban's Wednesday	St. Alban's Friday	Bensham Manor, a.m.	Bensham Manor, p.m.	St. Oswald's, a.m.	St. Oswald's, p.m.	West Croydon	Norbury, a.m.	Norbury, p.m.	Waddon	Selhurst	New Addington	St. Jude's Hall	Heathfield	Lecture Hall, W. Wickham	Total, 1949	Total, 1948	
New cases under 1 year ...	137	81	154	131	132	183	104	100	135	149	152	136	149	170	147	78	60	132	76	89	100	90	109	92	85	163	137	66	60	3397	3831	
No. of Re-attendances ...	2002	1096	2011	2150	1983	2636	1296	1642	1999	2423	1934	2038	2299	1876	2119	1455	1562	1905	1315	1709	1404	1589	1901	1265	1202	1583	2734	636	474	50328	55464	
New cases over 1 year ...	21	17	21	44	19	38	36	33	64	25	39	24	29	61	49	15	14	29	—	5	47	12	19	31	30	76	2	31	39	870	987	
No. of Re-attendances ...	981	308	814	1142	866	1574	998	931	1379	1105	1198	977	772	1554	1364	951	967	1217	1068	1556	1085	974	1581	976	920	1031	1615	452	640	30996	34030	
Attendances of Children 0-5	3141	1502	3000	3467	3000	4431	2434	2706	3577	3702	3323	3175	3249	3661	3679	2499	2603	3283	2459	3359	2726	2665	3610	2364	2237	2853	4488	1185	1213	85591	94312	
Consultations with Doctor ...	1207	487	741	1103	900	895	766	866	1114	812	666	943	962	1072	1206	847	930	1063	818	842	1041	760	848	845	809	936	1107	468	548	25602	28810	
No. of Sessions ...	48	41	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	47	47	48	48	47	48	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	1381	1372
EXPECTANT MOTHERS :																																
No. of new cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	29	56	
No. of Re-attendances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	12	—	—	30	—	—	54	24	—	4	—	—	143	160	
Total attendances of Expectant Mothers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	13	—	3	18	—	2	30	—	—	70	24	—	4	—	—	172	216	
Total attendances ...	3141	1502	3000	3467	3000	4431	2434	2706	3577	3710	3323	3175	3249	3661	3692	2499	2606	3301	2459	3361	2756	2665	3610	2434	2261	2853	4492	1185	1213	85763	94528	
Average for Session, 1949 ...	65.4	36.6	62.5	72.2	62.5	92.3	50.7	56.4	74.5	78.9	70.7	66.1	67.7	77.9	76.9	53.2	54.3	68.8	51.2	70.0	57.4	55.5	75.2	50.7	47.1	59.4	93.6	24.7	25.3	62.1	—	
Average for Session, 1948 ...	68.6	—	80.1	81.6	79.0	93.2	62.4	53.0	62.7	83.8	70.3	72.2	73.7	74.3	73.8	57.8	54.7	79.3	68.9	88.1	55.5	61.7	99.8	55.9	53.3	64.3	79.1	30.0	40.2	—	68.9	



DAY NURSERIES.
Attendances at Day Nurseries, 1949.

	Cold-harbour House.	White-horse Road.	Mayday Road.	Morland Road.	Bramley Hill.	Ritchie Road.	New Addington.	Euston Road.	Bensham Grove.
Date opened	23/2/42	1/6/42	1/6/42	8/3/43	27/10/43	23/11/43	28/3/44	15/5/44	21/3/45
Number on books at end of year ...	90	49	48	55	50	54	52	47	52
Attendances : under 2	5157	4301	3730	4370	3709	3292	1992	2538	2564
over 2	16146	6713	6861	8526	7905	7474	9367	8916	9641
TOTAL	21303	11014	10591	12896	11614	10766	11359	11454	12205
Number of days opened	303	302	305	304	303	304	303	303	303
Average daily attendance (excluding Saturdays)	81	42	39	51	44	42	44	44	48

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER.

The Croydon Association for Moral Welfare continued to act for the Corporation and received payment on a capitation basis for cases dealt with by their Social Worker. The Corporation also paid hostel fees in respect of approved cases for whom such accommodation was required. During the year under review

123 cases were dealt with by the Social Worker.

30 cases were admitted to hostels.

10 cases were temporarily accommodated at Glazier House (the Croydon Home of the Moral Welfare Association).

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Maternity and Child Welfare Patients.

Expectant and nursing mothers and children below school age requiring dental attention are referred by Medical Officers attending Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics, and from Infant Welfare Centres. A substantial number of applications for treatment of "toddlers" are also received from those in charge of Day Nurseries and similar institutions.

In the case of "home" confinements reference is made through the Municipal Midwives' Service or by the practitioner in charge of the patient.

During recent years the adult side of the local dental service has been considerably expanded and now one dental officer's time is wholly devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Work. This increased provision has done much to reduce the waiting period before treatment can be commenced.

Since the inauguration of the National Health Service all those attending ante-natal clinics are automatically referred for a routine dental examination, unless they are in the habit of visiting an outside practitioner. Though, as yet, not all those referred avail themselves of this opportunity, it is felt that this practice is a good one, and that results should improve as time proceeds.

There has been a noticeable decline in the number of expectant and nursing mothers receiving treatment at the Authority's Dental Clinic during the past year. This has occurred partly as the result of the reduction in the activities of Ante-Natal Clinics themselves and partly owing to the fact that since the initiation of the National Health Service alternative

facilities are available through the General Dental Service. Whilst it is yet too early to assess what permanent effect these changes will have, it seems likely that provided an adequate degree of priority can be given to such patients a certain proportion of these "outside" contracts will become a regular feature of the Scheme.

In the case of the pre-school child, matters tend to be reversed and the number of these children requiring to be dealt with continues to increase. This rise is in no small degree due to the continued efforts of those officiating at Welfare Centres and Day Nurseries in bringing defects to the notice of parents and arranging for subsequent treatment.

Added to this is the fact that the majority of private dentists are already strained to breaking point in catering for the requirements of the adult population and therefore find it difficult to offer facilities, often at short notice, for cases of this type. Under the circumstances parents are often advised to seek attention at the local clinic.

Expectant Mothers.

Expectant mothers examined during the year numbered 735, compared with 873 in 1948. Of these, 86.4 per cent. were seen during the first six months of their pregnancy. As the benefit derived from such treatment is greatly enhanced by early removal of sepsis, the results obtained above may be considered of first-rate importance.

Nursing Mothers.

The number of nursing mothers referred during the year declined still more and only 29 new cases were examined, compared with 69 last year. The reason for this progressive reduction is largely due to greater emphasis on ante-natal treatment; a more recent factor, however, has been the provision of free attention outside the Local Authority's scheme.

The major proportion of mothers attending the dental clinics were dealt with either during, or closely following the nursing period; in the latter category were included certain patients for whom, on medical grounds, work was delayed until after the confinement.

Including those continuing treatment from the previous year, 837 mothers were dealt with, compared with 1,063 in 1948. Except for the fact that the volume of work decreased, attendances were satisfactory, and in the majority of patients there appeared to be

a healthy interest in treatment of a conservative nature. There was also a noticeable decline in the number of mouths requiring wholesale removal of teeth. Whilst it is unlikely that such patients no longer exist, it seems probable that many sufferers from "chronic" oral sepsis may have already opted to receive attention through the General Practitioner Service and have thus not come the way of the clinic.

On the debit side it was noted that of the total of 1,012 mothers referred from medical departments, approximately 34 per cent. failed to attend for their dental inspection after signifying a desire for treatment. This figure is but a slight improvement on the results of the previous year. Attempts at "following up" such patients have in most cases been singularly unsuccessful.

The Pre-School Child.

The total number of children referred from Welfare Centres, Day Nurseries and other sources was 687, compared with 558 last year. As mentioned previously in this Report, the expansion that has taken place during the post-war years in this branch of the service is very gratifying, and reflects much credit on all concerned. The importance of regular inspection and treatment for these children cannot be overstressed, as it is only when repairs can be carried out in the initial stages that undue loss of teeth can be avoided.

Despite recent advances, a certain hiatus still exists among "four-year-olds," as these children are no longer regular "habitués" at Infant Centres, and therefore come in for little oral supervision. It is also apparent that many parents are still too prone to neglect the simple precaution of introducing their "offspring" to the dentist until actual discomfort is felt, with the result that irreparable damage is done to the foundation teeth.

In the above connection it is hoped that as soon as "staffing" permits, a "progressive campaign" of publicity can be undertaken to ensure that as many children as possible over the age of three-and-a-half years receive at least one yearly dental inspection until such time as they enter on their school careers. Though at this early age the normal "comprehensive" treatment may not always be possible, certain protective measures can be initiated from which much benefit can be obtained. Such activities would, it is felt, pay a substantial dividend, and also assist by stimulating interest in the more "preventive" aspect of the scheme.

As mentioned in last year's Report, the introduction of Nursery Classes at certain Primary Schools should materially assist the dental supervision of the above-mentioned age-group until more Nursery Schools can be established.

On the nutritional side, the steady improvement noted in the calcification of the deciduous teeth, brought about by improved infant diet and more adequate ante-natal care for mothers will, it is hoped, also contribute by further postponing the onset of dental decay, thus reducing the necessity for active intervention at such an early age.

Treatment.

The following summary shows particulars of the work accomplished :—

	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Total.	Young Children.
New Cases Examined	735	29	764	574
Re-treated	65	8	73	113
Total	800	37	837	687
Attendances	1757	67	1824	1167
Fillings	286	10	296	247
Extractions	792	20	812	694
Gas Cases	124	7	131	226
Local Anaesthesia	371	6	377	101
Scaling and Gum Treatment ...	274	1	275	12
Dressings	436	44	480	767
Denture Dressings... ..	582	28	610	—
Silver Nitrate	—	—	—	67
Treatments Completed	539	20	559	546
Number of Sessions (treatment)			301	
Dentures Fitted			116	
Dentures Repaired			19	

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

	Young Mothers.		Young Children.	
Ante-Natal Clinic	605	—	Bensham Manor	24
Municipal Midwives	402	—	St. Andrew's	6
Welfare Centres :			Waddon	12
Municipal	2	26	Shirley	6
East Croydon	—	10	Boston Road	12
Upper Norwood	—	4	Norbury	19
West Croydon	—	15	Holy Trinity	9
South Norwood	2	14	Addington	13
South Croydon	—	7	Sussex Rd., West	
St. Alban's	—	9	Wickham	15
Woodside	—	28	Day Nurseries	79
St. Oswald's	—	17	The Retreat	1
St. Jude's	—	6	Referred by Dental	
Monks Hill Estate	—	4	Officers	239

Mothers : 1,012. Young Children : 574. Total : 1,586

Tables required by Ministry of Health (Circular 2/50).

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care

	Examined.	Needing Treatment.	Treated.	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	837	830	830	559
Children under Five	687	677	677	546

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided :

	Ex-tractions.	Anaesthetics.		Fill-ings.	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment.	Silver Nitrate treatment.	Dress-ings.	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided.	
		Local	Gen-eral.						Com-plete.	Par-tial.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	812	377	131	296	275	—	480	9	57	59
Children under Five	694	101	226	247	12	767	—	—	—	—

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The advent of a general practitioner maternity service under the National Health Service Act gave rise to certain difficulties. Firstly, the status of the midwife booked to attend a case for whom a doctor had also been booked as a general practitioner obstetrician. It soon became apparent, and was confirmed by official guidance, that in most cases the midwife would have to consider herself as acting in that capacity, as in very few cases did the doctor wish her to act as a maternity nurse only. Co-operation between doctors and midwives in Croydon was, generally speaking, very good and every effort has been made by the Local Medical Committee and the Local Health Authority to foster and assist this relationship. A record document for communication between doctor and midwife regarding ante-natal examinations was issued by the Executive Council to all general practitioner obstetricians and, whenever possible, midwives were urged to consult directly the doctor booked for the confinement. The feeling that both were essential partners to assist the expectant and lying-in mother was becoming firmly established by the close of the year.

It must be recognised, however, that there is great pressure from the expectant mothers themselves to have their confinements in hospitals. At present, it is greatly to their financial advantage to do so. In the past, pressure of work has curtailed the available time which the domiciliary midwife could give to each case, but in the year under review the case-load in Croydon reached that recommended by the Working Party on the Midwifery Service. If the full establishment of midwives can be maintained it is hoped that in future they will be able to give individual attention surpassing that afforded in hospitals.

Midwives Acts, 1902 to 1936.

The number of midwives who notified the Local Supervising Authority of their intention to practice within the Borough during 1949 and who were practising at the end of the year, was 73, including those who intended practising as maternity nurses.

All these were trained and held the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Dr. Hegarty, the Medical Supervisor of Midwives, during the year paid 82 visits to the homes of midwives.

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 14 days afterwards. The following table gives details of the reasons for sending for medical aid :

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY.			
Abortion	11	Other causes	11
Albuminuria	1		
			— 23
FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING LABOUR.			
Breech	1	Premature Labour	2
Foetal Distress	2	Malpresentation	4
			— 9
<i>Delayed Labour.</i>			
Uterine Inertia	7	Prolonged and obstructed	25
			— 32
<i>Haemorrhage.</i>			
Ante-partum	3	Post-partum	14
			— 17
<i>Other Causes.</i>			
Adherent and Retained		Torn Perineum	144
Placenta	2		
			— 146
FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PUERPERIUM.			
Pyrexia	27	Pain in Breasts	3
Pain in Legs	9	Other causes	25
			— 64
FOR COMPLICATIONS IN REGARD TO THE BABY.			
Inflammation of Eyes ...	27	Still Birth	3
Feebleness... ..	4	Other causes	42
Premature Birth	7		
			— 83
			— 374

In accordance with Rule 33 of the Central Midwives Board, the following reasons for the discontinuance of breast-feeding were received :—

Illness of Mother	18
Defects of lactation	182
Other Causes	43
	—
Total	243
	—

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

Number of Stillbirths 17

Number of Premature births 17

Month	Mileage	Deliveries	Midwifery		Maternity		Bookings	Ante-Natal Visits	Post-Natal Visits	Gas and Air	Office Bookings
			Normal	Abnormal	Normal	Abnormal					
January ...	2439	114	78	1	35	—	197	509	2317	74	189
February	2305	114	79	2	31	2	117	468	2197	78	152
March ...	2710	126	89	1	33	3	206	691	2535	98	174
April ...	2031	126	82	1	42	1	158	652	2425	97	140
May ...	2402	124	72	—	50	2	132	605	2626	110	151
June ...	2553	122	84	1	35	2	120	622	2413	109	108
July ...	2216	117	70	1	44	2	109	528	2347	100	119
August ...	2197	121	67	1	52	1	150	635	2419	98	148
September	2615	134	89	2	41	2	126	641	2639	121	116
October ...	2112	110	68	4	36	2	107	650	2231	80	114
November...	2374	97	63	1	33	—	117	620	2087	79	108
December	2020	101	55	2	42	2	104	615	2070	84	71
TOTAL	27974	1406	896	17	474	19	1643	7236	28306	1128	1590

SUPPLY OF MATERNITY OUTFITS.

Cases dealt with by the Midwifery Service were supplied with Maternity Outfits and a few sets were issued to cases under the care of independent midwives, giving a total of 1,450 issued during the year.

HOME NURSING.

This service was carried out by the Croydon Nursing Service (Queen's Nurses) as agents of the Corporation.

It was a year of considerable difficulty for them owing to a prolonged illness of the Superintendent, who was eventually forced to retire through ill-health.

Nevertheless, the work was continued and increased greatly during the year under review. An analysis of the cases receiving attention showed that 80 per cent. of the cases receiving attention showed that 80 per cent. were in the category "chronic sick and aged persons."

The Corporation agreed to supply four small vans for the transport of the staff, and three were received and put into commission during the year. They have been extremely useful and much appreciated.

Thirty whole-time and five part-time nurses made 99,980 attendances in respect of 4,079 cases during the year.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of—

- 2 Acting Superintendents (joint).
- 17 Queen's Nursing Sisters.
- 1 Male Queen's Nurse.
- 1 Queen's Nursing Sister (part-time).
- 9 State Registered Nurses.
- 3 " " " (part-time).
- 2 " Enrolled Assistant Nurses.
- 1 " " Male Assistant Nurse.
- 1 " " Nurse (part-time).

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

A total of 4,299 new cases came from the following sources :—

School Children	...	...	...	548
Children under 5	...	...	...	3,751

Of these, 83 failed to return for completion of the course.

Routine Posterior Schick Testing was discontinued in November, the efficiency of the antigens in use being so well established.

Reinforcing injections are now being recommended, just before the child starts school, and again at 10 years of age, *i.e.*, at about 5-yearly intervals. The number of such injections given during the year was 2,898.

The ensuing comparative tables give some further details:—

Year	New Cases	Completed Treatment	Failed to attend for completion of Course	Re-inforcing Injections
1936	1661	1264	—	—
1937	1286	1222	—	—
1938	1541	1152	—	—
1939	1020	1201	—	—
1940	428	419	—	—
1941	6639	5833	—	—
1942	6133	5511	—	—
1943	5200	4854	—	—
1944	2482	1851	—	—
1945	3174	2707	—	—
1946	3935	3934	386	32
1947	3638	3516	266	641
1948	3799	3704	95	1667
1949	4299	4216	83	2898

Origin and Source of New Cases attending.

Year.	School		M.C.W.	
	Total	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
1936	1620	74.8	547	25.2
1937	928	72.2	358	27.8
1938	1179	76.5	362	23.5
1939	704	69.0	316	31.0
1940	216	50.0	212	50.0
1941	4477	67.4	2162	32.6
1942	2660	48.3	2851	51.7
1943	2818	48.1	3036	51.9
1944	531	28.7	1320	71.3
1945	281	9.4	2698	90.6
1946	789	20.0	3146	80.0
1947	588	16.2	3050	83.8
1948	334	8.8	3465	91.2
1949	548	12.7	3751	87.3

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

A total of 3,148 children were immunised against whooping cough, comprising 2,956 under school age and 192 school children.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX.

A total of 2,176 persons were vaccinated against Small-pox.

	Under 1 year of age	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
Successful Vaccinations ...	1493	77	71	86	1727
„ Re-vaccinations ...	—	5	45	366	416
Insusceptible to Vaccination ...	24	—	3	6	33
					2176

Home Visits by Health Visitors.

A total of 9,806 visits was made in respect of immunisation and vaccination.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

I beg to submit the Eighth Annual Report and Statistics of this Service, for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

During the year the Service dealt with 34,926 calls, which is an increase of 9,699 or approximately 38 per cent. over the figures for 1948, and this increase is obviously accounted for by the expansion due to the National Health Service Act.

The mileage covered by ambulances on calls during the year was 295,565 miles, which is an increase of 109,954 over the previous year's figures.

The average time taken by an ambulance to attend emergency calls was four minutes, and as the accident calls were scattered throughout the Borough this time would appear to be quite reasonable.

During the year, ambulance ABY 11 was taken out of commission and was replaced by a new Humber-Pullman ambulance. In addition, one new Hillman Minx sitting case car was taken into service.

Also during this year a 44-hour week was introduced for the personnel of this Service, which necessitated the employment of a further 5 driver-attendants in order to maintain the efficiency of the Service.

I have to report that numerous letters of appreciation have been received from persons who have had occasion to avail themselves of the ambulances.

A. L. HILL,
Chief Officer.

**ANALYSIS OF ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1949.**

	1949.	1948.
Collisions between Vehicles, Cycles, etc.	130	128
PEDESTRIANS KNOCKED DOWN BY—		
(1) Motor Cycle	29	32
(2) Motor Lorry	21	58
(3) Pedal Cycle	36	52
(4) Public Service Vehicle	31	12
(5) Motor Cars	92	136
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	209	290
INJURIES SUSTAINED BY FALLING—		
(1) In the Street	107	166
(2) In the Home	126	51
(3) From Vehicles, Cycles, &c.	180	125
(4) Down Stairs	50	31
(5) From Trees, Scaffolding, &c.	25	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	488	377
WORKS ACCIDENTS—		
(1) Caught in Machinery	18	17
(2) Crushed by heavy objects	21	17
(3) Miscellaneous accidents at work	88	109
(4) Falling	69	43
(5) Knocked down by train	2	—
(6) Burns and scalds	15	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	213	186
ACCIDENTS IN PUBLIC PLACES—		
(1) Theatres	2	2
(2) Cinemas	4	—
(3) Public Halls	17	1
(4) Railway Stations	16	10
(5) Sports Grounds	12	46
(6) Recreation Grounds	56	25
(7) Public Houses	4	—
(8) Shops	30	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	141	84
Miscellaneous Accidents	374	195
DEATHS—		
(1) Certified at Hospital	51	39
(2) Certified at scene of accident or illness	7	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	58	48

	1949.	1948.
SUICIDES—		
(1) Hanging	2	1
(2) Poison	—	—
(3) Coal Gas Poisoning	11	10
(4) Suffocation	1	—
	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>
ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—		
(1) Poison	10	6
(2) Cut Throat	4	2
(3) Coal Gas Poisoning	12	10
(4) Jumping from vehicles	—	2
	<u>26</u>	<u>20</u>
BURNS AND SCALDS	50	10
PERSONS FALLING FROM PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES	46	28
COMMON ASSAULT	23	18
SUDDEN ILLNESS IN THE STREET	474	396
EPILEPTIC FITS	91	100
OXYGEN USED	41	29
ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE—		
(1) In Schools	105	81
(2) In the Home	143	161
(3) In the Streets	203	175
(4) Miscellaneous Accidents	111	—
	<u>562</u>	<u>417</u>

During the year 34,926 calls were dealt with by the Ambulance Service as follows:—

	1949.	1948.
Miscellaneous	374	59
Accidents in streets, places of employment and public places	927	850
Accidents in Private Houses	343	355
Sudden illness in street, places of employment	519	472
Sudden illness in Private Houses	166	126
Accidents in Schools	105	81
General Removals under National Health Service	32,309	18,882
Services of ambulance not required or refused	134	216
Suicides, attempted suicides and assault	49	—
	<u>34,926</u>	<u>21,041</u>
Calls taken by Borough (and Mayday) Hospitals	826	4,186
	<u>35,752</u>	<u>25,227</u>

INCIDENCE OF CALLS.

1 day	24 calls	2 days	53 calls	2 days	95 calls	7 days	122 calls
1	25	5	54	2	96	7	123
1	26	3	55	3	97	9	124
2	27	2	56	5	99	9	125
2	28	6	57	3	100	4	126
2	29	1	58	1	101	5	127
2	30	4	59	1	102	5	128
2	31	5	60	4	103	3	129
2	32	4	62	7	104	4	130
7	33	4	63	5	105	4	131
5	34	1	65	8	106	10	132
1	35	2	66	7	107	5	133
3	36	2	67	3	108	4	134
6	37	3	68	6	109	4	135
1	38	1	70	4	110	2	136
3	39	2	72	7	111	3	137
4	40	2	73	8	112	4	138
2	41	4	75	5	113	3	139
5	42	1	77	6	114	3	140
1	43	1	79	5	115	2	141
1	47	1	81	6	116	1	143
1	48	1	82	5	117	4	144
1	49	2	85	7	118	1	145
3	50	1	88	4	119	1	146
2	51	1	90	5	120	1	147
6	52	1	93	8	121	4	148

AMBULANCE STATISTICS—Year 1949.

Calls during the year were apportioned as follows:—

Headquarters Station	...	...	...	24,467
No. 2 Station, Thornton Heath	...	...	...	5,403
No. 3 Station, Crunden Road	...	...	...	5,056
Borough Hospital	...	...	...	826
				35,752

The arrangements for mutual assistance with surrounding authorities for the use of ambulances to convey persons injured in accidents, etc., to home addresses after treatment at Hospitals continue to operate satisfactorily.

On 715 occasions First Aid was rendered to injured persons prior to their removal to Hospital.

On 41 occasions oxygen and carbon dioxide was administered to patients by means of the "Novox" apparatus.

On 7 occasions persons were certified dead at scene of accident or illness, and on 51 occasions persons were certified dead on arrival at hospital.

During the year the Service was called upon to deal with 14 cases of suicide and 22 cases of attempted suicide.

Cases conveyed by Croydon Isolation Hospital Ambulance:

Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	429
Measles	...	...	...	...	111
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	23
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	21
Mumps	...	...	...	...	7
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	6
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	47
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	16
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	5
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	2
Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	3
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	13
Puerperal fever and W.R.	...	...	...	...	31
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	16
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	1
Journeys out of Borough	...	...	...	...	39
Service requirements	...	...	...	...	56
					<hr/> 826 <hr/>

On 820 occasions Gas and Air Analgesia sets were conveyed to addresses on behalf of Municipal Midwives, entailing mileage of 4,822.

852 calls were received to convey members of Croydon Nursing Service which necessitated travelling 3,412 miles.

Conveying children to and from St. Margaret's School accounted for 5,600 miles.

14,042 miles were covered on behalf of the Mental Deficiency Committee conveying children to and from School,

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS AND AFTER-CARE. TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE.

The following report on the work of the Almoner's Department has been submitted by Miss Bridger, the After-Care Almoner.

Arrangements for the year were the same as the latter half of 1948.

Special grants continued to be paid through the National Assistance Board to patients who had lost income to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

On 31st December, 1948, there were 134 patients in receipt of these grants, which are arranged through co-operation between myself and the N.A.B. During 1949, 119 new cases were referred and grants made, and 120 cases ceased to need assistance, leaving a total of 133 at 31st December, 1949. Of the 120 cases taken off assistance, 30 died, 43 returned to work, 24 were no longer in need on admission to hospital, and 23 were either awarded pensions, or left the district. In addition to regular weekly allowances, grants for special needs arising out of exceptional circumstances were obtained through the N.A.B. in 53 cases. These cases included fares to visit relatives in hospital, clothing grants, help with moving expenses where families were rehoused, and a cot and pram for a new baby.

Considerable sums of money have been obtained from voluntary funds, such as ex-Service sources and the B.R.C.S. Emergency Help Scheme. Over £120 was raised by appealing on individual cases, enabling patients and their families to enjoy a number of comforts not provided by statutory funds. This money covered such items as holidays for the patient's family, heavy insurance or hire purchase commitments, wireless licences, and clothing, where no help could be obtained from the N.A.B.

Assistance in kind has been given by the After-Care Committee. Beds and bedding were loaned in 21 cases to enable patients to sleep alone, and thus help to prevent the spread of infection. This has proved of great value in view of the length of the waiting list for institutional treatment. Garden shelters have been lent to two patients where suitable garden space was available.

Free milk has been provided in certain cases, and overseas food parcels obtained through the B.R.C.S. at the rate of 30 a month, in addition to the invalid food parcels for home-bound ex-Service men.

During the year, seven couples were referred to Probation Officers and the Marriage Guidance Council for advice on matrimonial problems arising out of the strain of prolonged illness. Arrangements were also made through the Children's Officer and in co-operation with the Day Nurseries for ten children whose mothers were unable to care for them because of tuberculosis, and where no family arrangements could be made. In 37 cases, Home Help was arranged when the mother of a family was recommended bed rest at home.

In the field of rehabilitation, close liaison was maintained with the Ministry of Labour. Under the Disabled Persons Scheme, three men were placed at the Bermondsey Re-employ factory, and two at the new Waddon Re-employ factory. 53 persons were registered as disabled, and of those who were unfit to return to their former employment, training courses were arranged in subjects which include shorthand and typing, book-keeping, watch and clock repairing, chiropody, tailoring and typewriter mechanics.

Arising out of these activities, 351 visits were paid to patients' homes.

CONVALESCENCE.

The Corporation accept financial responsibility for convalescent treatment for approved cases, subject to recovery of cost according to the income of the patient. The conditions imposed are that convalescence must follow some definite illness or accident, must be recommended by a doctor, and taken at a recognised convalescent home. During the year, 51 cases were dealt with, 36 being adults (male, 13; female, 23) and 15 children. These figures do not include school children for whom arrangements are made by the Education Committee.

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT.

The Corporation loan equipment and make a small weekly charge, with exemption for incomes below a certain figure. During the year the undermentioned loans were made :—

Bed Pans	190	Air Beds	34
Air Cushions... ..	268	Feeding Cup	16
Bed Rests	107	Sputum Mug	3
Bed Cradles	20	Wheel Chair	2
Rubber Bed Pan	46	Thermometer	1
Urinals	59	Dunlopillo Mattress	3
Kidney Dish	5	Bed Table	7
Douche Can	5	Crutches	1
Mackintosh Sheets	257	Commode	1
			<hr/>
			1,025
			<hr/>

DOMESTIC HELPS.

This service continued in great demand and it was necessary to ask for an additional expenditure of £6,000 above that estimated for the financial year concerned. An analysis of the work covered shows the following approximate percentages:—

Maternity Cases	32.7
Sickness, acute	26.5
,, chronic	38.9
Sick Room Helpers	2.0

(1) Number of Home Helps—January 1st
and December 31st, 1949:—

	31/12/48.	31/12/49.
(A) Full-time	42	46
(B) Part-time	32	82

(2) Number of applications—

(A) Maternity	775
(B) Sickness	1,504
(C) Sick Room Helpers .	45

(3) Number of applications met—

(A) Maternity	746
(B) Sickness	1,492
(C) Sick Room Helpers .	45

(4) Average duration of services given—

(A) Maternity	14 days
(B) Sickness (acute cases)	10—21 days

(5) Amount recovered for services £3,115 0s. 0d.

(6) Rate of remuneration of "Helps"—

(a) Maternity	£4 14s. 0d. per week
(b) Sickness	2s. per hour

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

In addition to the continuous and detailed advice on health matters, which form part of the daily duty of Doctors, Health Visitors, Midwives, Mental Health Workers and other Officers of the Department, certain general health propaganda features were instituted. A well-constructed and attractive display panel was loaned by the Central Council for Health Education, together with a series of topics dealing with such subjects as "Food Hygiene," "Diphtheria Immunisation," "Dental Hygiene," "Work of the Health Visitor," etc.

These were exhibited together with suitable handbills and pamphlets at selected sites throughout the Borough. The exhibit attracted much attention and favourable comment, and undoubtedly this is a most effective propaganda medium.

Display sets regarding the causation, prevention and treatment of the Common Cold, were received from the Central Office of Information, one series being displayed at the Health Department and other sets distributed to large industrial undertakings.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff have devoted much time to education on clean food handling to those concerned in canteens and the food trade, using material also prepared by the Central Council for Health Education. Two poster sites are retained in the Borough on which the Central Council's posters are also displayed. On the School Health side, use has been made of films provided by the Central Office of Information regarding care of children's teeth, care of eyes, etc., at lectures for Parent-Teachers' Associations.

Posters and pamphlets supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, have been displayed in Infant Welfare Centres, emphasising the dangers from which babies and small children should be protected in the home.

The monthly journal, "Better Health," continued to be distributed and in great demand at Welfare Centres. Booklets and pamphlets on ante-natal care and parentcraft are supplied at the Ante-Natal Clinics.

MENTAL HEALTH.

As requested by the Ministry the following details of the service are set out :—

Administration.

The Mental Health Sub-Committee was composed of 8 members of the Health Committee (plus the Chairman and Vice-Chairman as ex-officio members), together with two representatives of the Croydon Medical profession nominated by the Local Medical Committee. The Sub-Committee held monthly meetings.

The staff employed on this work comprised :— The Medical Officer of Health—in general administrative control. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and one Assistant Medical Officer of Health (both approved by the Ministry of Education for purposes of Section 53 of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Services Regulations), as certifying Medical Officers for Mental Deficiency. 5 Duly Authorised Officers. 1 Occupation Centre Supervisor. 4 Assistant Occupation Centre Supervisors.

There is close personal contact with the Medical Officers and Social Workers of the Hospital Psychiatric O.P. Clinic, the Regional Hospital Board's O.P. Mental Deficiency Clinic and the Child Guidance Centre. Steps for formal integration of the work of Authorised Officers and Psychiatric Social Workers were taken.

The only duty delegated to a voluntary association was the supervision of approximately 20 mental defectives placed under guardianship in Brighton, by the Guardianship Society.

One Authorised Officer attended the seven weeks' course arranged by the National Provincial Council for Mental Health for Duly Authorised Officers.

Work carried out in the Community.

Under Section 28, National Health Service Act.

Nil.

Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

Patients dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during 1949, are as follows :—

(a) Certified and admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital	66
(b) Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital as voluntary patients	116
(c) Removed to Mayday Hospital under Detention Order	300
(d) Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital as temporary patients	3
(e) Investigated and no action taken	125
(f) Urgency Orders	8
	618

Under the Mental Deficiency Act.

Number of known Mentally Defective Patients in the Borough :

	1948.	1949.
Under 5 years	14	26
Aged 5-16 years	108	84
Over 16 years	509	549
	Total 631	... 659

Compared with 1948 the cases show an increase of 28.

Four Institution patients have died in hospital.

The cases are distributed as follows :—

	1948.	1949.
In Certified Institutions	235	267
In Approved Homes	5	2
On Licence from Institutions	18	20
Under Statutory supervision at home	208	210
Under Guardianship	71	70
In Mental Hospitals	14	12
Observation cases	77	76
In " Place of Safety "	3	2
	631	... 659

During the year the Certifying Medical Officers made examinations and paid visits to the number of 132 cases. The Mental Deficiency Visitors paid 2,413 visits. 36 new cases were examined during 1949 and certified as mentally defective. 10 of these cases were recommended for the Occupation Centre. The remainder were placed under statutory supervision.

During 1949, 32 cases were dealt with as follows :—

	1948.	1949.
Sent to Certified Institutions ...	13	18
Placed under Guardianship ...	12	5
Sent to Warlingham Park Hospital	1	—
Varying Orders :		
(a) Change of Guardian ...	7	6
(b) From one Institution to another	8	—
(c) From Guardianship to Institution	2	1
(d) Institution to Guardianship	2	—
(e) Orders closed	2	2

Forty Orders were renewed during the year, 16 of which were Guardianship.

23 children were admitted to the Occupation Centre during 1949.

There were 23 cases awaiting vacancies in Institutions on the 31st December, 1949.

Guardianship Cases.

There were 70 cases under Statutory Guardianships, 40 of these under the care of relatives, and 30 with Guardians who are not relatives. 5 males and 1 female are at work. Five of the patients under Guardianship have died.

614 visits have been paid to Guardianships cases during the year.

There are 20 cases on licence from Institutions (6 males and 14 females).

The following report is made by the Supervisor of the Occupation Centre :—

Number on Register, January, 1949	21
" " December, 1949	43
Sessions open (whole day)	204
Total attendance for the year	11,046
Average attendance per session	27.42

The Occupation Centre, which was opened on May 25th, 1948, has 43 children on the roll. Seven children have been excluded or left, and 22 admitted during the year.

The staff consists of a Supervisor, 1 Trainee, 3 Assistant Teachers, 2 Guides, 1 Domestic Help and 2 Cleaners.

Dinners are provided through the School Meals Service and free milk is given to all children attending the Centre.

The patients attending the Centre are divided into 4 classes according to age and ability.

The hours during which the Centre is open are those adopted by the National Association for Mental Health Workers, i.e., 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., Monday to Friday.

The syllabus consists of instruction in the following subjects:—Singing, physical training, educational games to wireless and music, percussion bands, sense and memory training, speech training, stool weaving, rug work and various other forms of hand work. Cooking and laundry instruction is given to the senior girls and instruction in wood work and gardening to the senior boys.

Young children have a 30-minute rest after dinner. The rest spend half-an-hour in the garden if fine or in the music room if wet. Almost all the patients take turns in laying dinners, handing round meals and of washing and wiping up. The cutlery is cleaned once a week by the older boys and girls.

In January, 1949, through the courtesy of the Grand Theatre, Croydon, the children were taken to a matinee performance of "Robinson Crusoe."

An Open Day and Exhibition of work was held in November for parents, who were agreeably surprised at the standard of work on exhibition. The children gave a short concert consisting of percussion band and singing. Sales of the articles made by the children realised £8 6s. 9d.

The usual Christmas Party was held on December 19th, when presents were distributed from the Christmas Tree by the Chairman of the Mental Health Sub-Committee. A number of visitors attended, including the Medical Officer of Health, Chairman of the Committee, and others interested in the work of the Centre.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

I beg to submit a report for the year ending the 31st December, 1949, of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors and other officers made under my supervision.

During the year under review there has been a reduction in the number of complaints of conditions affecting the housing environment compared with the past few years and in consequence it has been possible to give more attention to the inspection of food-premises, factories and work places, as the tables in the report will show.

Some 9,000 houses have been rendered fit as a result of action by the Department. It was necessary in 369 cases for the local authority to do the works asked for on formal notices, in default of owners.

The improvement in the structural condition of food premises has been maintained. It is possible by statute to require the necessary fitments to provide the facilities for general and personal cleanliness in the food trades, but it is another matter ensuring that full advantage is taken of such facilities when provided. The Inspectorate emphasise this angle at every opportunity.

1,500 samples of food and drink for both chemical and bacteriological examination have been taken during the year.

Meat inspection occupies the time of two Inspectors between the Abattoir, where 24,769 animals were inspected after slaughter, and the Meat Depot which serves a population of some 350,000.

Rats and mice destruction has gone on throughout the year and the results have been very encouraging.

GEO. GRIEVE,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Summary of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors, and other Departmental Work.

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	9,121
Number of houses inspected where zymotic diseases have occurred...	248
House drains tested	2,001
House drains tested on application	13
Number of smoke tests during repair	674
Inspections of drainage work during repair	3,883
Number of water tests during repair	231
Final tests of drains after repair	78
Final tests of drains when completely relaid	42
Inspection of yards, stables and manure pits	182
" passages	68
" public conveniences	86
" pigstyes	98
" tents, vans and similar structures	46
" theatres, cinemas, halls, etc.	124
" ponds and ditches	106
" schools and school sanitary conveniences	16
" common lodging-houses	16
" verminous premises	191
" premises where offensive trades are conducted	28
" gipsy encampments, camps, fairs, etc.	4
" cesspools	30
" gathering grounds of water supply	42
Number of visits under Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	11,108
Smoke observations	117
Number of visits re Infectious Diseases	1,582
Inspections of Shops (under Shops Acts)	1,035
Special Early Closing and Evening Patrols (Shop Hours Acts)	261
Overcrowding inspections	404
Inspections under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	4
" under Pharmacy and Poisons Act	94
" of Dairies	193
" Farms and cowsheds	59
" Milkshops	127
" Premises where food is prepared or sold	6,442
" Bakehouses	113
" School Kitchens and Services	43
Inspection of Factories without mechanical power	93
" Factories with mechanical power	401
" Workplaces, Public Health Act	45
" Outworkers' premises	250
Visits re Young Persons Employment Act	12
Drinking water samples taken	69
Swimming bath waters: samples taken	57
Food and Drugs Acts: milk samples taken	337
Food and Drugs Acts: other foods and drugs samples taken	446
Milk Special Designations Orders: samples taken	314
Non-designated Milk: samples taken	58
Ice Cream samples taken	278
Reinspections of work on outstanding notices	30,477
Sundry inspections and visits	2,353
Appointments kept with owners, builders, etc.	5,293
Complaints from public investigated (including those in regard to housing defects)	10,410

(2) FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Want of cleanliness	12
Inadequate ventilation	1
Insufficient drainage of floors	1
Abstract not exhibited	4
Sundry nuisances or defects	24
W.C.'s—Insufficient	14
„ Unsuitable or defective	58
„ Not separate for sexes	3

(3) INFRINGEMENTS OF CROYDON CORPORATION ACT, 1924.

Food cupboards defective or required	9
---	---

(4) INFRINGEMENTS OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, AND FOOD BYELAWS.

Structural defects in shops and stores	79
Cleansing or repair of walls and ceilings	245
Cleansing or repair of floors, utensils, fixtures, etc.	149
Insufficient or defective sink accommodation and water supply	56
Insufficient lighting or ventilation	23
Defective drainage	40
W.C. Accom. Insufficient	25
„ Repair or cleansing required	59
„ Artificial light required	6
„ Want of intervening ventilated space	6
Cloakroom accommodation required or defective	18
Overalls required or dirty	3
Ablutions: Wash basins required	57
„ Hot water supplies required	225
„ Soap and towels required	28
Food improperly stored	16
Food store: Required or defective	22
„ Animals kept in	6
„ Household washing in	—
Fish frying apparatus defective	4
Accumulation in yards or stores... ..	61
Offal and refuse bins uncovered or defective	54
Footpaths fouled by waste water	1
Yard paving defective	29
Vehicles—dirty or defective	3
„ Name and address not on	1

(5) INFRINGEMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, PAVING, Etc.

Defective Yard Paving	173
Want of a sanitary dustbin	308

(6) INFRINGEMENTS OF SHOPS ACT.

Shops Closing Hours	2
Infringment in hours of employment and welfare provisions	60

Notices to be exhibited or amended	...	...	...	...	246
Defective ventilation	...	...	...	...	3
Provision of means of heating	...	...	...	...	5
Insufficient w.c. accommodation	...	...	...	...	10
Want of washing facilities	...	...	...	...	12
Defective w.c. accommodation	...	...	...	...	14
Defective walls, floors, ceilings, etc.	...	...	...	...	7
Defective lighting	...	...	...	...	9
Seating accommodation	...	...	...	...	20
(7) INSPECTION OF AMUSEMENT HOUSES.					
Defective sanitary fittings	...	...	...	...	7
W.C. defective and dirty	...	...	...	...	6
(8) KEEPING OF ANIMALS.					
Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	6
(9) INSPECTION OF WATERCOURSES, etc.					
Cleansing of watercourses and ponds	...	...	...	...	12
(10) INFRINGEMENTS OF OTHER BYELAWS.					
Noisy animals	...	...	...	...	15

HOUSING.

Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year action under the Housing Acts was mainly confined to the repair of houses. The accepted standard of repair whilst lower than that of pre-war years is higher than in previous post-war years due to an improvement in the availability of labour and materials. Action under the Public Health Acts in regard to drainage and sanitary fittings has been maintained at a level corresponding with that of pre-war.

I.—Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)...	9,121
(b) Number of inspections and re-inspections made for the purpose	33,456
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses included under the sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	8
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	7,825

II.—Remedy of defects throughout 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 6,523

III.—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 during the year requiring repairs 1,162

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—

(a) By owners 1,203

(b) By local authority in default of owners... 122

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served during the year requiring defects to be remedied 1,133

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 880

(b) By local authority in default of owners... 247

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 8

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders —

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... 2

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit —

West Croydon Men's Hostel.

This is situated at Pitlake and is available for use by "nightly lodgers." It has 104 cubicle beds, four of which are reserved for staff. The charge is 1s. 3d. per night or 7s. 6d. per week, and 1s. per night or 6s. per week for Old Age Pensioners. Cooking facilities are provided. Hot baths may be taken any time after 9 a.m. Clothes may be washed and dried in the wash-house provided. The average number of nightly lettings during the year was 100, and the number accommodated during the year 36,500. The receipts and expenditure for the past 5 years have been as follows:—

	Receipts.				Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1945	1,285	0	0	.....	1,965	0	0
1946	1,426	0	0	.....	2,348	0	0
1947	1,597	0	0	.....	2,450	0	0
1948	1,907	0	0	.....	2,377	0	0
1949	1,854	0	0	.....	3,169	0	0

Houses—Sanitary Certificates.

House drains and sanitary fittings are tested and examined on request, at a fee. During the year 8 such requests were made.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year the under-mentioned inspections have been made and defects were found as set out:—

FACTORIES.**Inspection.**

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories:—			
With Mechanical Power	401	34	—
Without Mechanical Power	93	23	—
Other Premises	45	3	—
Outworkers and Employers of outworkers	250	—	—
Total	789	60	—

Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.		
Want of Cleanliness	12	12	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors ...	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences.				
(a) Insufficient	14	14	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ...	58	58	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes ...	3	3	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	28	28	—	—
Total	118	118	—	—

Home Work.

Lists of home workers, or outworkers as they are termed, are sent in twice yearly, and this year contained the names of 399 workers residing in the Borough. 250 visits were paid to outworkers.

Nature of Employment of Outworkers on the Register, 31st December, 1949.

Nature of Work.	Number Employed.	Outwork in Infected Premises.	Outwork in Unsatisfactory Premises.	Remarks.
Making, Cleaning, Altering and Repairing Wearing Apparel	256	—	—	—
Upholstery Work	6	—	—	—
Other Classes of Work	137	—	—	—
Total	399	—	—	—

Inspection of Schools.

These are inspected with particular reference to sanitary accommodation including washing facilities. During the year 16 inspections were made and defects found were referred to the Education Officer.

SHOPS, Etc., ACTS.

The Shops Acts, 1912-1938, contain provisions for dealing with closing hours, the hours of work, and health and comfort of those employed. Closing hours have during the year given little cause for complaint. 20 infringements were found in regard to hours of work of assistants but these were amended forthwith. The health and comfort of those employed is safeguarded in the matter of shop ventilation, lighting, warming, washing facilities, facilities for taking meals and suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation, and action has been taken in the cases where these fell short of requirements. The Young Persons Employment Act, 1938, regulates the hours of employment of persons under the age of 18 years, not controlled by the Shops Acts. 1,035 inspections were made under the Shops, etc., Acts, and a number of infringements were found.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Drainage Work.

During the year there was no lessening of work in this branch of the department's duties. Some 3,883 visits of inspection were made to underground drains in course of repair. The labour and materials situation being somewhat easier it was not necessary to serve so many statutory orders as in previous post-war years. Of 934 Orders served, 131 had to be done in default of the owners.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

There was during the war a large increase in the number of pig and poultry keepers. Byelaws are relaxed by Government Order, but this does not relieve the keepers of providing against nuisance. Little complaint of nuisance has however arisen.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There were but few registered, and during the year there has been no cause for complaint.

WATERCOURSES, PONDS AND DITCHES, Etc.

106 inspections were made and pollutions were found in 12 cases.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the year 117 observations were made of factory chimneys for the purpose of detecting offences. In those cases where

nuisance occurred appropriate action was taken with a view to remedying the condition. Today there is little choice left to the factory owner regarding the fuel he uses and this creates a difficult problem in smoke abatement. The difficulty of renewals of plant has also to be overcome. Some factories have changed over from solid fuel firing to oil firing.

AMUSEMENT HOUSES.

124 inspections were made of Theatres, Music Halls, Cinemas, Dance Halls, and premises where stage plays are given. A report is submitted annually to the Licensing Authorities on the sanitary condition of these premises. Notices are issued to remedy any unsatisfactory conditions.

DISINFECTION.

The Borough Disinfecting Station is situated at Factory Lane. Two steam disinfectors are in use and are supplied with steam from the Electricity Works.

The following articles were disinfected at the Disinfecting Station during the year :—

By Steam	...	...	...	29,886	articles
„ Formalin Gas	...	...	...	804	„
„ „ Spray	...	...	...	603	„
				<hr/>	
			Total	31,293	„
				<hr/>	

In addition 680 articles were destroyed on request.

Disinfection of bedding and upholstered articles is carried out for traders, who deliver them to, and collect them from, the Station. For this service a charge is made. During 1949, 620 articles were disinfected, the receipts amounting to £27 3s. 3d.

Disinfection was carried out after infectious or contagious disease at the following premises :—

1,377 rooms at 940 houses, hospital wards, clinics, and crèches.

2,169 library and other books were disinfected.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS, Etc., PERSONS.

A Cleansing Station consisting of a reception room, four bath rooms and a discharge room, is attached to the Disinfecting Station, and is used for dealing with verminous, etc., conditions

in adults and children. A woman attendant dealt with children and women. During the year 12 adults and 93 children were cleansed of verminous conditions and 28 adults and 47 children were treated for scabies.

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

The new insecticides have provided a ready and easily applied remedy for vermin and pest infestation of premises, and occupiers are advised and instructed in their use by the Inspectors. The department assists in the more difficult cases either by spraying or fumigation.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

The Act consolidates the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts since 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 entry of names on the list of persons entitled to sell poisons under Part 2 of the Act was 37. In addition, 236 applications were made for the retention of names on the list for a further period of twelve months. 11 infringements of the Act were found.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Inspections of premises where fertilisers and feeding stuffs were sold were carried out during the year. Samples taken proved genuine.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919. INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

During the year 1,537 complaints were received of rat or mice infestation. Of these complaints the presence of rodents was confirmed in 782 cases. The three Ratcatchers in dealing with these infestations paid 9,872 visits, and used 338½ lbs. of poison

bait, as well as using traps and gassing. The types of premises found to be infested were:—

Dwelling Houses (Inside)	245
" " (Outside)	253
" " (Poultry Houses)	129
Premises where Food is prepared or sold	42
Factories, Workshops and Business Premises	44
Refuse Tips	2
Sewage Farms	3
Allotments	9
Schools, Hospitals, etc.	20
Shops	20
Drains	15

All sewers in the Borough have received two maintenance treatments during the year. 2,468 manholes were examined for the presence of rats and poison bait laid in 849 instances.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The supervision and inspection of the food supplies is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors who are all qualified in food inspection.

The following table shows the premises in the Borough at which food is known to be sold, manufactured or stored:—

Bakers	166
Butchers	216
Confectioners	430
Fishmongers	110
Fish friers only	49
Greengrocers	440
Grocers	703
Stalls and Rounds	196
Catering Establishments (including Hotels, Canteens, Restaurants, Clubs, Snack Bars, etc.)	897
Miscellaneous (including Chemists, etc.)	232

3,439

In addition to the above there are the following premises at which food is prepared for sale or sold:—

Slaughterhouses, Dairies (including Farms) and Milkshops.

The following table gives a summary of the inspections made during the year, not including visits made to slaughterhouses, dairies or milkshops :—

Butchers	1,058	Ice Cream Vendors and Manufacturers	669
Bakers	113	Greengrocers	309
Confectioners	348	Grocers	1,492
Fishmongers	446	Stalls and Rounds	94
Fried Fish Shops	136	Catering Establishments	1,179
Poultry and Game Dealers	120	Miscellaneous	328
Cooked Meat Prepar- ation Premises	35	Total	6,327

General Summary of meat and other articles of food found to be unfit and condemned by the Inspectors during 1949 :—

Articles.	Weight in lbs.		
	Diseased.	Unsound.	Total.
Beef	63276	4368	67644
Veal	169	100	269
Mutton	1654	1738	3392
Pork	2030	12	2042
Offal	92022	123	92145
Fish	—	12178	12178
Fruit and Vegetables	—	5142	5142
Canned, bottled and packeted goods	—	29277	29277
Other goods	—	19678	19678
	159151	72616	231767

The above includes—

Canned, bottled and packeted goods :

22,560 cans,

7,425 bottles, packets, etc.

Disposal of Condemned Foodstuffs.

The Meat was condemned at either the Public Abattoir, the Ministry of Food Depot or at shops supplied therefrom and was disposed of by the Ministry.

A fair proportion of the other foods condemned was dealt with by firms who specialise in converting such into manures, animal feeding stuffs, oils, etc.

MEAT INSPECTION.

This is carried out at the Public Abattoir, and the Government Meat Depot from which all meat supplied to Croydon is distributed. Butcher's shops are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors to observe the condition of meat at time of sale.

The Public Abattoir was taken over by the Ministry of Food in November, 1946, for the slaughtering of livestock, and during the year 1949 the following animals were slaughtered there and inspected by the Corporation's Meat Inspectors:—

Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Total
7,709	875	14,857	323	1,005	24,769

The result of these inspections was as follows:—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS
Number killed	7709	875	14857	323	1005
Number inspected	7709	875	14857	323	1005
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole Carcases condemned	6	Nil	23	Nil	17
Tuberculosis Only.					
Whole Carcases condemned	87	3	Nil	Nil	4

All Diseases except Tuberculosis.

Total weight in lbs. of Carcases and parts of Carcases condemned ... 54,247

Tuberculosis Only.

Total weight in lbs. of Carcases and parts of Carcases condemned ... 98,824

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915. THE MILK AND DAIRIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1922, THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS, 1926, AND THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk.

The following statement shows the number of Cowkeepers, Cowsheds, Dairies and Purveyors of Milk on the register :—

Cowkeepers on register (end of 1949)	5
Cowsheds on register (end of 1949)	5
Average number of cows in sheds (1949)	86
Number of dairies and purveyors of milk on the register (end of 1949)	96

During the year 379 inspections were made of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following licences were granted during the year under this Order :—

(1) Producers' Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	1
(2) Producers' Licences to use the designation "Accredited"	1
(3) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—	
(a) Bottling establishments	2
(b) Shops	21
(4) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Accredited"—	
(a) Bottling establishments	Nil
(b) Shops	Nil
(5) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"—	
(a) Pasteurising establishments	1
(b) Shops	44

(6) Dealers' Supplementary Licences to use the designation—

(a) Tuberculin Tested	...	...	6
(b) Accredited	...	...	—
(c) Pasteurised	...	...	7

Inspection of these licensed premises has been carried out during the year to see that the conditions of the licences were observed.

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk.

During the year the following samples of milk were examined :—

Tuberculin-Tested Milk—

From licensed producers supplying milk to licensed local dairymen 16

Accredited Milk—

From licensed producer supplying milk to a licensed dairyman 5

Pasteurised Milk—

Samples from licensed dealers 190

Heat Treated Milk—

Samples from licensed dealers 39

Non-designated Milk—

Samples taken 53

The following tables summarise the results of the bacteriological examinations of Tuberculin Tested, Accredited, Pasteurised, Heat Treated and non-designated milk samples during the year :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk.				
No. Samples Taken.	METHYLENE BLUE TEST.		BACILLUS COLI.	
	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.	Present in 1/100 ml.	Absent in 1/100 ml.
16	Nil	16	Nil	16

Accredited Milk.				
No. Samples Taken.	METHYLENE BLUE TEST.		BACILLUS COLI.	
	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.	Present in 1/100 ml.	Absent in 1/100 ml.
5	Nil	5	Nil	5

Pasteurised Milk.				
No. Samples Taken.	METHYLENE BLUE TEST.		PHOSPHATASE TEST.	
	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.
190	1	189	2	188

Heat Treated Milk.				
No. Samples Taken.	METHYLENE BLUE TEST.		PHOSPHATASE TEST.	
	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.
39	Nil	39	1	38

Non-designated Milk.				
No. Samples Taken.	METHYLENE BLUE TEST.			
	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.		
53	Nil	53		

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM.

264 Samples were taken, the results being as under :—

<i>Grade.</i>						<i>No. of Samples</i>
1	...	...	...	...	...	117
2	...	...	...	...	...	99
3	...	...	...	...	...	45
4	...	...	...	...	...	3

Out of a total of 264 samples taken, 48 (18.2 per cent.) failed to reach a satisfactory standard of bacterial purity.

In all cases after the results of sampling are known, the vendors and/or manufacturers are made aware of the results, and where the Gradings are 3 or 4, then a visit is made, methods of service or manufacture are investigated, faults rectified and further samples taken.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM.

Fifty samples were taken during the year. Whilst there is no standard for the chemical composition of ice cream, the Ministry of Food allot a little more sugar and fat to those manufacturers who undertake not to allow the fat content of their ice cream to fall below $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It was emphasised by the Ministry of Food that this did not mean the introduction of a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fat content standard for ice cream. In none of the samples did the fat content fall below this figure, the range being as follows :—

$2\frac{1}{2}$ % to 5%	...	...	...	11
5% to $7\frac{1}{2}$%	...	...	...	16
$7\frac{1}{2}$ % to 10%	...	...	...	17
Over 10%	...	...	...	6

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 343 samples of milk and 417 other samples were taken.

Summary of Samples.

During 1949 samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:—

Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prise-cutions	Convictions
Aislet	1	1	—	—	—
Ale, Ginger	2	2	—	—	—
Almond Substitute	1	1	—	—	—
Anchovies in Olive oil	1	1	—	—	—
Arrowroot	1	1	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	2	2	—	—	—
Barley Crystals	1	1	—	—	—
Beans in Tomato Sauce	3	3	—	—	—
Beef Cubes	2	2	—	—	—
Beef Suet	1	1	—	—	—
Beer	4	4	—	—	—
Beer, Ginger	4	4	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	2	2	—	—	—
Black Pudding	5	5	—	—	—
Blanc Mange Powder	2	2	—	—	—
Boric Acid Ointment	2	2	—	—	—
Brawn	7	6	1 (infml.)	—	—
Bread	6	6	—	—	—
Broth (Scotch)	1	1	—	—	—
Bun Flour	1	1	—	—	—
Burton	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	2	2	—	—	—
Cakes, Fancy	4	4	—	—	—
Cake Mixture	4	3	1	—	—
Cake Powder	1	1	—	—	—
Cake, Sponge and Steamed Pudding	3	3	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	3	2	1	—	—
Caramel Dessert Powder	1	1	—	—	—
Castor Oil	3	3	—	—	—
Cheese	1	1	—	—	—
Cherryade	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken Broth	1	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon, Ground	2	2	—	—	—
Cocoa	4	3	1	—	—
Cod Fish, Tinned	1	1	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	3	3	—	—	—
Coffee	4	4	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	3	3	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence... ..	3	2	1	—	—
Confection of Senna	1	1	—	—	—
Cooking Fat	4	4	—	—	—
Cornflour	1	1	—	—	—
Cough Mixture	1	1	—	—	—
Crab Paste	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Shortbreads	1	1	—	—	—
Curry Powder	3	3	—	—	—
Custard Powder	6	6	—	—	—
Dessert Powder	3	3	—	—	—
Dessicated Soup	1	1	—	—	—
Doughnuts, Cream Filled	1	1	—	—	—
Drinking Chocolate	1	1	—	—	—
Carried forward	120	115	5	—	—

Samples of				Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Brought forward				120	115	5	—	—
Elderberry Wine	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Essence of Lemon	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Faggotts	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Fancy Pastry	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Figs	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Fig Pudding	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cake	...	...	...	6	6	—	—	—
Fish Fillets	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste	...	...	...	6	6	—	—	—
Flavouring Essence, Almond	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Flour, Bun	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Flour Mixture, Batter	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Flour, Self Raising	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Flour, Soya	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Sauce	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Gelatine	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Gin	...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—
Ginger, Ground	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Wine	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Wine—non Alcoholic	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Glyceryl Monsterate	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Glycerine	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Golden Raising Powder	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Grapefruit Squash	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Gravy Powder	...	...	...	5	5	—	—	—
Guava Jelly	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Herring Roes	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Herrings in Tomato	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Honey	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Ice Cream	...	...	...	50	50	—	—	—
Iodine	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Jam	...	...	...	7	7	—	—	—
Jam Tarts	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon, Essence of	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	...	...	...	6	6	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Lingfo Fizz	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder Comp.	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Macaroni	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Malted Milk Powder	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Tablets	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Mace, Ground	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Macedoine	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Marmalade	...	...	...	5	5	—	—	—
Margarine	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Galantine	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Meat Rissoles	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Milk	...	...	...	343	340	3	—	—
Carried forward				613	605	8	—	—

Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prosecutions	Cinventions
Brought forward	613	605	8	—	—
Mint Sauce	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Peel	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Vegetables	1	1	—	—	—
Mustard	3	3	—	—	—
Mustard, French	1	1	—	—	—
National Flour	3	3	—	—	—
Oatmeal	3	3	—	—	—
Olive Oil	2	2	—	—	—
Onions, Pickled	1	1	—	—	—
Orangeade	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Juice	1	1	—	—	—
Pancake Mixture	1	1	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	1	1	—	—	—
Peas	4	4	—	—	—
Pepper	4	4	—	—	—
Pickled Onions	3	3	—	—	—
Pickled Red Cabbage	1	1	—	—	—
Pickles, Sweet	2	2	—	—	—
Polony	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Maw Press	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Pie	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding Mixture	1	1	—	—	—
Raising Powder	1	1	—	—	—
Rhubarb, Compound Tincture of	1	1	—	—	—
Rice	1	1	—	—	—
Rum	4	4	—	—	—
Rum Flavouring	1	1	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets	1	1	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	1	—	—	—
Sago	4	4	—	—	—
Salad Cream	2	2	—	—	—
Salami	1	1	—	—	—
Sandwich Spread	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage, Beef...	3	3	—	—	—
Sausage, Liver	3	3	—	—	—
Sausage, Luncheon	7	7	—	—	—
Sausage, Meat	5	5	—	—	—
Sausage, Smoked Danish	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages, Montadella	2	2	—	—	—
Sausages, Vegetable and Cereal	1	1	—	—	—
Savoury Duck	1	1	—	—	—
Savoury Rissoles	1	1	—	—	—
Semolina	3	3	—	—	—
Smoked Fish Fillet	1	1	—	—	—
Snoek, Natural	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drink Powder	1	1	—	—	—
Soup, Oxtail Flavour	1	1	—	—	—
Soup Powder	2	2	—	—	—
Soup, Vegetable	1	1	—	—	—
Spaghetti in Meat Sauce	1	1	—	—	—
Sparkling Clarade	1	1	—	—	—
Spice	3	3	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture	2	1	1	—	—
Stuffing	2	2	—	—	—
Suet	4	4	—	—	—
Sugar	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar, Demarara	1	1	—	—	—
Sweets	3	3	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs	2	2	—	—	—
Table Jellies	1	1	—	—	—
Carried forward	724	711	9	—	—

Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prosecutions	Convictions
Brought Forward	724	711	9	—	—
Tapioca	3	3	—	—	—
Tea	2	2	—	—	—
Teaseed Oil	2	2	—	—	—
Tinned Meat	1	1	—	—	—
Toffee, Caramel	1	1	—	—	—
Throat Sweets	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Puree	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Soup	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	1	—	—	—
Treacle Minto	1	1	—	—	—
Veal Loaf	1	1	—	—	—
Vegetables, Mixed	4	4	—	—	—
Vegetable, Salad	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar, Non-Brewed	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt... ..	1	—	1	—	—
Whalemeat Steak Casserole... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Worcester Sauce	2	2	—	—	—
Whiskey	8	8	—	—	—
Yeast Extract Concentrated	1	1	—	—	—
Yeast Tablets	2	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	760	750	10	—	—

Result of Analysis of Milk Samples.

Solids Not Fat (Legal standard is 8.5%)*

8.28	8.38	8.4	8.5*	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0
1	1	1	6	67	130	81	44	9

Milk Fat (Legal standard is 3%)

3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
12	32	70	72	75	38	21	10	1
4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9		
2	1	2	1	1	1	1		

Total samples of milk : 340

The samples of Milk for analysis were obtained as follows :—

Taken on Milk Rounds	260
„ at Dairies	55
„ at Institutions	13
„ at Local Farms	10
„ at Schools	2
	340

Average composition of Milk Samples :—

Solids not fat	8.73%
Milk Fat	3.55%

Adulterated Samples.

The following is a detailed statement of the adulterated samples and the action taken :—

Sample No.	Sample of	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Remarks.
531 (Informal)	Brawn ...	Contained numerous pieces of cartilage, the size and number of which were considered to be excessive.	Vendor warned.
118 (Formal)	Cake Mixture Madeira.	Yielded 0.33 per cent. of carbon dioxide instead of not less than 0.40 per cent.	Vendors admitted deterioration owing to stock being kept for undue length of time. Stock withdrawn and vendors' explanation accepted.
724 (Formal)	Camphorated Oil.	Contained 23.0 per cent. of camphor. (Camphorated Oil of the B/P should contain 20.0 per cent. W/W of Camphor (limits, 19.0 to 21.0).)	Manufacturer's explanation accepted.
510 (Formal)	Cocoa ...	The statement on the label did not specify the ingredients strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1946.	Matter referred to Ministry of Food.
528 (Formal)	Coffee and Chicory Essence.	Contained 0.21 per cent. weight in volume of caffeine instead of not less than 0.25 per cent.	Vendor's explanation that 2½ lbs. of coffee were used to each gallon of liquid prepared was accepted.
351 1200 548	(Formal) Milk	No. 351 1 per cent. deficient in milk solids other than milk fat. No. 1200. Deficiency of milk solids other than milk fat equivalent to 2 per cent. of added water. No. 548 1 per cent. deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	†

†As a result of these samples the Dairyman had his plant overhauled and had samples taken. These latter samples showed that a "producer supplier" was selling milk to him with solids other than milk fat below the statutory requirements. The Public Analyst's report on a sample of milk from the farm of the "producer supplier" showed that this deficiency was "natural," and the farmer agreed to amend his feeding methods. Further sampling has proved the supply to be satisfactory.

Sample No.	Sample of	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Remarks.
233	Sponge ... (Formal) Mixture.	Yielded only 0.18 per cent. of available carbon dioxide. (In the Public Analyst's opinion sponge mixture containing baking powder should yield not less than 0.40 per cent. of available carbon dioxide).	Manufacturer's explanation accepted.
892	Malt Vinegar. (Formal)	Added salt 0.9 per cent. ...	The addition of salt is allowed by the Ministry of Food.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nursing Homes—Public Health Act, 1936.

	Number of Homes.	Number of Beds provided for :—		
		Maternity.	Others.	Total.
Homes registered during the year	3	20	57	77
Homes on the Register at the end of the year	35	83	523	606

Premises in which it was proposed to establish new homes were visited as frequently as was necessary so that the appropriate recommendations could be made to the Health Committee. The Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade Department advised on essential fire precautions and these usually entailed building alterations.

Established nursing homes were visited by a Medical Officer of the Department once every quarter and, except for some minor matters, were all satisfactory.

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

The necessary preliminary inspections and routine re-inspections of Registered Minders and private Day Nurseries have been carried out in accordance with the above Act. There are no day nurseries which take children of all ages for the whole day. The accommodation provided is of the type classed as "part-time" nurseries during the war years, and toddlers only are received, for mornings only, or at two separate morning and afternoon sessions. In the latter case, a stipulation was made that the same children must not attend both sessions.

	Number registered at 31-12-49	Number of children provided for
Premises	3	65
Daily Minders	18	112

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Nine hundred and fifty-eight examinations were made during the year by the Medical Staff of the Department.

These examinations varied from assessment of fitness for sick pay, for employment as drivers of mechanical vehicles, for employment in the Water Undertaking, for employment in food handling, for entry into the Superannuation Scheme, and for recommendations as to retirement on pension, for permanent ill-health or transfer to other duties.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47).

No action was taken under this legislation. Cases which arose were dealt with by appropriate combination of general practitioner, nursing, Home Help and Sick Room Attendant Service, and when requested, prompt and helpful assistance by the Local Hospital Bed Bureau.

The main burden falls upon the Home Helps, and special volunteers, who may have to work under most trying conditions, are essential. Given such facilities, however, and acceptance of the fact that it is not an offence for individuals who wish to die in the somewhat squalid surroundings in which they may have elected to live, Section 47 appears redundant.

CREMATION ACT, 1902.

During the year 1,517 certificates were completed in the Department in the capacity of Medical Referee under the above Act.

CROYDON AIRPORT.

There was a considerable diminution of passenger arrivals from abroad to an extent which made the employment of special receptionists appear to the Ministry of Health to be unnecessary. These duties were accordingly transferred to the permanent staff of the Home Office who deal with immigration. These officers now act also on behalf of the Health Department and no difficulties arose as a result of such new arrangements.

I acknowledge the very helpful co-operation given by H.M. Chief Immigration Officer in effecting the change-over and in the carrying out of the work.

CROYDON AIRPORT—AIRCRAFT AND PASSENGER ARRIVALS.

NOTE.—AC=Aircraft BP=British AP=Alien Passengers
AR=No. of Aliens referred to Medical Officer by the Immigration Officer C=No. of Certificates issued.

Day	Hours	Far East Persia			South Africa Middle East			South America West Africa Newfoundland)			Continental			Total				
		AC	BP	AP	AC	BP	AP	AC	BP	AP	AC	BP	AP	AC	BP	AP	AR	C
Sunday	0.8			1								14	17	3				
	8.12										36	24	—					
	12.16										39	59	15					
	16.20	1	1	1							125	344	43					
	20.24			1							50	184	5	268	642	67	—	—
Monday	0.8											50	27	6				
	8.12	1	6								46	121	23					
	12.16	1		1						2	68	142	33					
	16.20										113	355	59					
	20.24										35	127	12	315	793	135	—	—
Tuesday	0.8											55	14	1				
	8.12										31	27	29					
	12.16	1									60	79	42					
	16.20			1							78	178	27					
	20.24										28	57	7	254	362	108	—	—
Wednesday	0.8											53	17	10				
	8.12										27	18	25					
	12.16			1							47	57	20					
	16.20										75	133	22					
	20.24										29	45	12	232	280	90	—	—
Thursday	0.8			1								50	11	7				
	8.12			1							24	25	31					
	12.16										61	83	27					
	16.20			1							91	143	36					
	20.24										33	47	4	262	335	106	—	—
Friday	0.8											51	10	7				
	8.12										22	38	16					
	12.16										64	78	17					
	16.20			1							111	218	32					
	20.24										70	43	18	319	392	91	—	—
Saturday	0.8											47	7	1				
	8.12										24	10	14					
	12.16	1									77	53	32					
	16.20			1							107	227	39					
	20.24										48	57	6	306	362	94	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ...													1956	3166	691	—	—	

County Borough of Croydon

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year ending December 31st, 1949.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year ending December 31st, 1949.

During the year under review it was possible to commence the scheme approved by the Committee and the Ministry of Education of providing four routine medical examinations during the period of normal school attendance at Corporation maintained schools. It is interesting to recall that in the immediate pre-war years the system of routine medical examinations was subjected to much criticism by School Medical Officers. It was suggested that medical scrutiny of the whole school population in order to detect a minority of defective children was outdated and an uneconomic employment of medical personnel. If routine school medical inspections are regarded solely as a method of detecting gross physical defects these criticisms are justified, and it was perhaps for this reason that the school medical services during the war were allowed to offset the effects of staff reductions by curtailing routine examinations. In my experience, it was the parents who in pre-war years asked for the continuation of such examinations, and now request their re-introduction and

extension. They do so because when properly conducted they give an opportunity for parents to ask questions which concern them personally, regarding the healthy upbringing of their children. Such advice is sought from the family doctor only when definite illness is thought to be present, but no such qualification is required where school medical examinations are concerned. General lectures on health education cannot equal in effect information given to parents in response to enquiries about their own children. I am, therefore, pleased to be able to report that the extension of routine examinations, initiated by my predecessor, is now operating. It is appropriate in this connection to recollect that under the 1944 Education Act, the title "School Medical" was changed to "School Health Service."

The customary ascertainment of children requiring special educational treatment has continued, and close co-operation maintained with all hospitals dealing with Croydon School children, so that education appropriate for the children concerned was arranged with a minimum of delay. There were waiting lists for the Day Schools dealing with physically handicapped and educationally sub-normal pupils, but steps are being taken to remedy this by the building of additional classrooms.

The South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board accepted responsibility for the provision of Ophthalmic Surgeons for the School Eye Clinics, but arrangements for the supply of glasses remained under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service with an average waiting period between prescription and supply of several months. A scheme of giving whatever priority was possible to cases certified by the Surgeon as urgent, was introduced and worked quite well.

The Senior Dental Officer deals with the difficulties which confront the School Dental Service. There has been a marked improvement in the general dental health of children during the last decade, no doubt associated with better nutrition. It is all the more unfortunate that the opportunity to intensify the preventive aspects of school dentistry and thus consolidate and expedite this improvement has been set back by the equivalent of 20 years by the advent of the National Health Service Act, 1948. For it was in 1930 that the Education Committee appointed a third Dental Officer and lowered the number of children served by each officer from 10,000 to 7,000—the figure at which it now stands. At that time it was noted that the Ministry of Education recommended one dentist to 5,000 children as an immediate ratio and

one to 2,300 as an ideal. It appears to me that the only possible solution of the problem of adequate preventive dentistry for children is the introduction of the dental hygienist on the New Zealand pattern to assist the School Dental Officer.

As a somewhat happier record, I would draw attention to the charts of height and weights on page 12. These should be read as showing trends only since the numbers in some groups are too small to give an accurate sample. It is clear, however, that the children are taller and heavier than the same age groups of ten years ago. I have no comparable data on assessment of intelligence, but in so far as physical state is concerned, there is no doubt that the average child of 1949, for whose education the Committee was responsible, was taller, heavier, cleaner and healthier than ever before.

The difficulties which beset the Committee, the Education Department, and the teachers in relation to the provision of adequate accommodation and education for the continually growing numbers of children is understood, and the consideration which nevertheless was afforded to the School Health Service is all the more appreciated. My thanks are also due to the members of my department who have continued to give of their best in the interests of the school children of Croydon.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

*Medical Officers	...	...	10 (including 2 part-time)
*Dental Officers	...	...	6 (including 2 part-time)
*Physiotherapists	...	...	3
School Therapists	...	...	2 (part-time)
*School Nurses	...	...	34
*Dental Attendants	...	...	6

*Performing also duties in other sections of Public Health Department.

PARTICULARS OF CLINICS HELD.

The following Clinics are provided by the Education Committee: attendance thereat, with the exception of the Minor Ailments Clinic, is by appointment arranged by the School Medical Officer:—

CLINIC	ADDRESS
Minor Ailments	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon (Daily, Monday to Saturday, a.m.); 206 Selhurst Road, South Norwood (near South Norwood Clock) (Daily, Monday to Friday, a.m.); Duppas School, Goodwin Road, Waddon (Daily, Monday to Friday, a.m.).
Dental	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon; 206 Selhurst Road, South Norwood; Waldrons Hall, 55 Duppas Hill Lane, Croydon.
Diphtheria Immunisation	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon; 206 Selhurst Road, South Norwood.
Eye	47 St. James' Road, Broad Green, Croydon.
Inspection	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon; 206 Selhurst Road, South Norwood; Duppas School, Goodwin Road, Waddon.
Remedial Exercises and Massage ...	Waldrons Hall, 55 Duppas Hill Lane, Croydon.
Rheumatism	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon.
Speech Defects	33 St. James' Road, Broad Green, Croydon.

RETURN OF ATTENDANCE IN MAINTAINED PRIMARY, MODERN, CENTRAL, TECHNICAL
AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS for the Term ended 20th December, 1949

School.	Average No. on Registers.	Average attendance.	Average attendance per cent.	Average 1948 attendance per cent.
COUNCIL PRIMARY SCHOOLS				
Ashburton Junior Mixed and Infants	367	336	91.5	91
Benson Senior Mixed	166	153	92.1	93
Benson Junior Mixed and Infants...	504	464	92	90
Beulah Junior Boys	346	319	92.2	91
Beulah Junior Girls	323	301	93.1	90
Beulah Infants	341	300	87.9	86
Cypress Junior Mixed and Infants	408	371	90.9	87
Davidson Infants	296	260	87.8	88
Duppas Junior Mixed and Infants	431	395	92	90
Ecclesbourne Junior Boys	252	231	91.7	89
Ecclesbourne Infants	201	185	92	88
Elmwood Junior Boys	237	214	90	88
Elmwood Junior Girls	221	200	90.4	91
Elmwood Infants	265	230	86.8	83
Farmhouse Cafe Junior Mixed and Infants	106	93	87.7	81
Gilbert Scott Junior Mixed and Infants	299	265	88.6	—
Gonville Junior Mixed and Infants	409	371	90.7	89
Howard Junior Mixed and Infants	338	317	93.7	90
Ingram Infants	160	143	89.4	85
Kensington Avenue Junior Mixed and Infants	434	394	90.7	89
Kingsley Junior Mixed	354	325	91.2	91
Kingsley Infants	304	268	88.1	82
Monks Orchard Junior Mixed and Infants	452	418	92.4	91
Overbury Junior Mixed and Infants	73	67	91.7	91
New Addington Senior Mixed	250	230	92	90
Norbury Manor Junior Mixed	331	313	94.5	92
Norbury Manor Infants	251	224	89.2	83
Oval Junior Mixed	425	385	90.5	89
Oval Infants	274	221	80.6	G.I.
Portland Infants	314	273	86.7	88
Purley Oaks Senior and Junior Mixed	593	546	92	90
Purley Oaks Infants	148	137	92.5	85
Rockmount Junior Mixed	270	252	93.3	94
Rockmount Infants	187	171	91.4	89
Shirley Methodist Temporary Infants	90	80	88.8	81
South Norwood Junior Boys	356	330	92.6	93
South Norwood Junior Girls and Infants	528	469	88.8	91
Spring Park Junior Mixed and Infants	297	270	90.9	—
Sydenham Junior Boys	246	223	91	89
Sydenham Junior Girls and Infants	400	356	89	88
Waddon Junior Mixed and Infants	492	450	91	88
West Thornton Junior Boys	231	210	91	91
West Thornton Junior Girls	180	168	93.3	93
West Thornton Infants	292	263	90	87
Whitehorse Manor Junior Girls	262	240	92	90
Whitehorse Manor Infants	254	225	88.6	85
Winterbourne Junior Boys	271	255	94	92
Winterbourne Junior Girls	329	310	94.2	92
Winterbourne Infants	376	333	88.5	85
Wolsey Junior Mixed	489	452	92.4	—
Wolsey Infants	246	220	89.4	—
Woodside Junior Boys	401	372	92.7	92
Woodside Junior Girls	380	352	92.6	93
Woodside Infants	301	269	89.3	87
TOTAL ...	16751	15219	90.8	89

G.I.—General Illness.

School	Average No. on Registers	Average attendance	Average Attendance per cent.	Average Attendance 1948 per cent.
COUNCIL SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS				
Ashburton Senior Mixed	435	392	90.1	89
Croydon British Girls	227	202	89	88
Davidson Senior Boys	306	280	91.5	91
Davidson Senior Girls	203	179	88.1	87
Ecclesbourne Senior Girls	281	243	86.5	87
Ingram Senior Boys	281	256	91.1	89
Ingram Senior Girls	291	259	89	87
Lanfranc Senior Boys	507	450	87.7	88
Lanfranc Senior Girls	368	327	89	87
Norbury Manor Senior Boys	403	372	92.3	93
Norbury Manor Senior Girls	340	314	92.3	92
Portland Senior Boys	209	193	92	89
Portland Senior Girls	324	289	89.1	89
Tavistock Senior Boys	385	336	87	85
Tavistock Senior Girls	444	384	86	86
Waddon Senior Mixed	466	391	84	85
Whitehorse Manor Senior Boys	201	180	90	88
TOTAL	5671	5047	88.9	88
SPECIAL SCHOOLS				
St. Christopher's (E.S.N.)	181	155	85.6	80
St. Giles' (Ph. and Del.)	149	124	83.2	82
St. Luke's (P.S.)	29	27	93.1	86
TOTAL	359	306	85.2	82
VOLUNTARY PRIMARY SCHOOLS				
All Saints Mixed and Infants	259	225	86.8	87
Archbishop Tenison's Girls' (Modern)	146	134	91.7	90
Christ Church Junior Mixed and Infants	256	233	91	89
Parish Church Junior Girls and and Infants	363	327	90	90
St. Andrew's Mixed and Infants	429	399	93	89
St. Joseph's Mixed and Infants	343	307	89.5	89
St. Mark's Junior Girls and Infants	129	114	88.4	87
St. Mary's, Addington Junior Mixed and Infants	116	107	92.2	89
St. Mary's R.C. Senior and Junior Mixed	379	340	89.7	89
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	86	74	86	87
St. Michael's Infants	150	132	88	88
St. Peter's Infants	107	98	91.4	86
Shirley Junior Mixed and Infants (St. John's)	182	168	92.3	89
TOTAL	2945	2658	90.2	88

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Attendance	Average attendance per cent.	Average 1948 attendance per cent.
SELECTIVE CENTRAL SCHOOLS				
Archbishop Tenison's Senior Boys	194	185	95.3	95
Heath Clark Mixed	311	292	93.9	93
Lady Edridge Senior Girls... ..	329	318	97	95
TOTAL ...	834	795	95.3	94.4
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS				
Selhurst Boys	616	585	95	96
Selhurst Girls	549	519	94.5	91
John Ruskin Boys	347	331	95	94
Coloma Girls	481	449	93.3	94
TOTAL ...	2827	2679	94.7	94
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS				
Stanley Technical Boys	267	254	95.1	96
School of Building	182	171	94	94
TOTAL ...	449	425	94.6	95

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Council Primary	16751	15219	90.8	89
Voluntary Primary	2945	2658	90.2	88
Secondary Modern	5671	5047	88.9	88
Grammar Central	2827	2679	94.7	94
Technical	449	425	94.6	95
Special	359	306	85.2	82
TOTAL ...	29002	26444	90.8	89.2

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

The system of routine medical inspection is now as follows—

A. Primary and Modern Secondary Schools.

- (1) *Entrants* i.e., Children admitted for the first time to a Maintained School.
- (2) *8-year-old Group* i.e., Children who had attained their 8th birthday at the opening date of the Term but have not yet reached their 9th birthday and who have not been medically examined at the age 8 years.
- (3) *Primary Leavers* i.e., Children in their last year of attendance in a Maintained Primary School and who have not been medically examined in that year.
- (4) *Leavers (Final)* i.e., Children in their last year of attendance in a Maintained Secondary School who have not been medically examined in that year.
- (5) *Special Cases (if any)* i.e., Children of other ages who are apparently defective and whom the Head Teacher and parents wish the Medical Officer to see at his next visit.

A total of 11,747 children were examined as compared with 8,511 in 1948, and 7,457 parents attended the examinations. The percentage attendance of parents in the Entrants' group was for boys 86.6 per cent., and girls 84.6 per cent.; in the Intermediate group, boys 59.1 per cent., girls 74.5 per cent.; in the Leavers' group, boys 12.8 per cent., girls 42.6 per cent.; and in the Other Ages group, boys 69.7 per cent., girls 71.9 per cent.

The total percentage of parents attending was 63.5 as against 67.2 last year.

683 specials and 1,284 re-inspections of children were carried out.

PARENTS PRESENT, 1949

	ENTRANTS				INTERMEDIATE				LEAVERS				OTHER AGES				TOTAL Number Examined
	Number Examined		Parents Present		Number Examined		Parents Present		Number Examined		Parents Present		Number Examined		Parents Present		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Addington Village	21	25	21	19	10	15	6	14	20	...	3	...	4	12	2	10	55
All Saints' ...	15	13	13	12	17	19	15	15	...	...	...	...	19	16	12	11	51
Arch. Tenison's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	57	1	31	...	7	...	5	28
Ashburton ...	36	67	32	57	40	30	27	22	25	47	2	17	13	18	11	5	114
Benson ...	73	43	68	38	49	41	32	32	31	10	3	4	20	42	17	35	173
Beulah ...	157	135	142	117	68	34	43	22	...	...	...	...	78	39	53	31	303
Christ Church ...	19	26	16	25	20	28	13	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Coloma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	42	...	...	...	...	...
Croydon British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	48	...	...	...	...	...
Croydon Polytnc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	23	1	2	...	...	...	...	17
Cypress ...	31	29	31	28	44	18	37	11	...	...	...	...	55	35	43	28	130
Davidson ...	33	57	28	27	...	...	...	...	66	49	21	13	14	11	14	10	113
Duppas ...	35	69	26	47	17	36	3	16	...	...	...	...	23	9	18	7	75
Ecclesbourne ...	33	40	27	37	106	...	45	...	...	111	...	47	44	...	27	...	183
Elmwood ...	90	92	87	85	97	108	68	78	...	...	...	...	41	40	26	24	228
Gonville ...	41	49	37	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	2	19	44
Heath Clark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	46
Heathfield ...	11	8	11	8	4	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	14	6	10	21
Howard... ...	33	39	27	29	26	18	19	17	...	...	...	...	17	23	10	15	76
Ingram ...	46	35	36	28	...	35	...	23	37	73	3	42	11	11	9	10	94
John Ruskin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	116
Kensington ...	51	33	49	33	53	48	41	43	...	...	...	...	56	51	49	40	160
Kingsley ...	82	58	54	44	40	61	21	38	...	...	...	...	34	35	20	25	156
Lady Edridge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
Lanfranc ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	11	139	183	18	70	...	4	...	2	139
Monks Orchard	85	58	70	56	38	61	19	44	25	...	22	...	12	10	12	5	160
New Addington	...	...	...	...	37	12	20	9	6	35	1	8	...	...	...	...	43
Norbury Manor	72	27	65	62	88	49	55	39	89	149	21	91	49	63	35	48	298
Oval ...	19	29	15	25	34	35	16	28	...	...	...	...	35	13	28	12	88
Parish Church ...	43	73	33	68	36	60	21	48	18	...	7	...	24	9	17	8	121
Portland ...	59	78	54	64	...	...	...	...	94	151	12	82	...	10	...	4	153
Purley Oaks ...	40	27	36	24	24	39	10	29	44	8	11	3	34	31	16	27	142
Rockmount ...	37	45	28	37	40	22	26	16	...	...	...	...	112	37	93	32	189
St. Andrew's ...	19	15	18	15	22	27	16	21	51	33	12	11	9	11	8	10	101
St. Christopher's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	8	7	21
St. Joseph's ...	40	84	27	33	17	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	16	25	5	11	73
St. Mark's ...	20	30	16	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	20
St. Mary's R.C.	13	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	19	7	2	1	14	36	5	16	46
St. Michael's ...	43	61	37	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
St. Peter's ...	32	41	28	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Sch. of Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	45
Selhurst Gram.	...	...	...	...	24	...	20	...	192	233	1	80	...	24	...	14	216
Shirley ...	47	23	41	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Shirley Methodist	44	41	34	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
South Norwood	75	76	70	70	82	25	39	22	...	...	...	...	98	...	65	...	255
Spring Park ...	25	49	25	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Stanley Technical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	127
Sydenham ...	99	49	81	47	107	38	69	23	...	...	...	...	49	46	34	29	255
Tavistock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	146	14	57	...	...	...	...	97
Waddon ...	39	71	35	56	31	11	15	10	86	62	8	38	44	58	25	37	200
West Thornton	72	44	66	43	50	107	24	81	...	...	...	...	53	15	30	13	175
Whitehorse Manr.	24	59	23	51	9	30	3	20	52	20	3	14	12	13	7	9	97
Winterbourne	112	97	100	90	33	75	21	64	...	24	...	20	...	93	...	72	145
Wolsey ...	33	30	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Woodside ...	98	82	90	77	90	74	47	59	...	...	...	...	25	1	21	1	213
	1997	2057	1729	1741	1353	1183	799	881	1470	1737	188	740	1045	905	728	651	5865

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS PRESENT AT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Entrants	...	Boys	86.6	} 85.6
"	...	Girls	84.6	
Intermediate	...	Boys	59.1	} 66.2
"	...	Girls	74.5	
Leavers	...	Boys	12.8	} 28.9
"	...	Girls	42.6	
Other Ages	...	Boys	69.7	} 70.7
"	...	Girls	71.9	

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS, 1949.

Age.	Number Examined 1949	Average Height in inches.				Average Weight in lbs.			
		1949	1948	1947	1939	1949	1948	1947	1939
BOYS									
5 years	1143	43.2	43.4	43.3	41.8	43.4	44.0	44.1	41.5
6 "	541	44.2	44.7	44.5	43.8	45.5	46.2	45.7	43.4
7 "	202	46.7	46.9	47.3	45.3	50.5	51.1	51.6	47.9
8 "	642	50.1	48.7	49.2	49.5	58.0	54.1	56.0	55.5
9 "	389	51.2	50.5	51.5	51.2	62.1	60.1	61.4	58.8
10 "	342	54.2	53.9	53.6	52.7	71.7	70.1	63.7	62.9
11 "	795	55.6	55.6	55.4	53.7	75.2	73.7	73.0	68.7
12 "	262	56.4	56.5	56.5	55.7	77.1	78.2	76.6	79.9
13 "	52	57.3	60.4	57.9	58.4	82.9	93.0	83.9	81.6
14 "	138	62.8	61.7	60.5	59.0	105.8	98.4	95.7	90.8
15 "	840	63.6	63.1	65.9	—	113.1	109.8	117.4	—
16 "	220	66.4	67.2	66.8	—	125.1	120.9	120.2	—
17 "	86	68.3	68.7	67.6	—	132.6	134.3	129.7	—
GIRLS									
5 years	1102	43.5	42.9	43.3	41.2	42.9	42.5	41.6	39.7
6 "	522	44.2	44.0	44.2	42.7	44.2	44.3	43.7	41.4
7 "	168	47.1	46.1	46.6	44.1	49.9	49.5	49.1	43.6
8 "	553	49.8	49.7	49.7	49.9	57.5	54.8	54.0	54.7
9 "	441	51.3	52.4	51.1	50.9	60.7	62.8	58.6	57.6
10 "	275	53.3	53.8	54.0	52.1	70.7	69.2	70.8	62.9
11 "	875	56.1	55.8	55.4	53.6	76.6	75.1	72.9	68.3
12 "	413	57.5	57.1	56.5	56.6	81.6	79.3	77.5	77.2
13 "	121	59.7	61.0	60.2	58.8	92.8	98.4	88.2	85.3
14 "	449	62.3	62.6	61.4	60.3	106.4	107.3	101.3	97.9
15 "	859	62.6	62.6	64.0	62.0	111.2	110.6	114.8	105.5

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF ROUTINE MEDICAL
INSPECTION, 1949.

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	186	5	3.26	207	6	2.62
UNCLEANLINESS—						
Head	—	—	—	3	—	0.05
Body						
SKIN DISEASE	11	8	0.32	20	2	0.37
EYE DISEASE—						
Defective Vision	302	39	5.81	332	37	6.73
Squint	54	31	1.45	46	28	1.26
External Eye Trouble	8	5	0.22	17	9	0.44
EAR DISEASE—						
Deafness	11	2	0.22	11	7	0.31
Otitis Media	11	3	0.24	8	6	0.24
Other Disease	5	7	0.20	6	6	0.21
NOSE AND THROAT—						
Enlarged Tonsils only	56	81	2.34	49	66	1.96
Adenoids only	20	12	0.55	16	9	0.43
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	166	90	4.36	176	89	4.51
Other Conditions	53	18	1.21	38	13	0.87
Enlarged Cervical Glands (not T.B.)	4	18	0.38	1	12	0.22
DENTAL DEFECTS	265	6	4.62	208	10	3.71
SPEECH DEFECTS	20	27	0.80	15	12	0.46
HEART AND CIRCULATION—						
Organic	9	19	0.48	8	18	0.44
Functional	5	15	0.34	2	12	0.24
Anaemia	2	8	0.17	23	12	0.46
BRONCHITIS	6	19	0.43	13	19	0.54
OTHER NON-T.B.	22	30	0.89	12	19	0.53
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ...	4	17	0.36	11	10	0.36
OTHER TUBERCULOSIS	3	4	0.12	2	3	0.09
NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS (including Epilepsy, Chorea, etc.)	9	25	0.58	11	14	0.43
DEVELOPMENTAL—						
(a) Hernia	1	1	0.03	1	3	0.07
(b) Other	3	4	0.12	2	2	0.07
PSYCHOLOGICAL—						
(a) Development	3	1	0.07	2	1	0.05
(b) Stability	3	4	0.12	5	4	0.15
DEFORMITIES—						
Flat Feet	84	27	1.89	89	22	1.89
Posture	109	18	2.17	152	20	2.93
Others	161	91	4.30	220	75	5.02
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES ...	60	51	1.89	82	61	2.43
Totals	1656	686		1788	607	
Total Children Examined ...	5865			5882		

VISION.

Extent of Defect	Intermediate				Leavers				Other Ages				Total		
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys	Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	
Normal :	R	1313	97.0	1131	95.6	1394	94.8	1617	93.1	1015	97.1	866	95.7	96.2	94.4
6/6ths or 6/9ths	L	1297	95.9	1129	95.4	1386	94.3	1624	93.5	1019	97.5	863	95.3	95.7	94.5
6/12ths or 6/24ths	R	36	2.7	47	4.0	54	3.7	104	6.0	23	2.2	31	3.4	2.9	4.8
	L	46	3.4	48	4.1	59	4.0	95	5.5	22	2.1	36	4.0	3.3	4.7
6/36ths or worse	R	4	0.3	5	0.4	22	1.5	16	0.9	7	0.7	8	0.9	0.9	0.8
	L	10	0.7	6	0.5	25	1.7	18	1.0	4	0.4	6	0.7	1.0	0.8

Cost of the School Health Service.

The gross cost of the medical, dental and nursing services was £34,120, of which £4,918 was for hospital treatment of school children. The expenditure is subject to Education grant.

Cost of Special Schools.

	£
Schools maintained by the Council	17,565
Other Schools (not maintained by local authorities)	5,664
Adjustments with other authorities in respect of Special Schools	286
	£23,515

The expenditure is subject to Education grant.

Cost of Milk and Meals.

Meals and Milk cost £164,840. Income from payment for meals was £61,471, making net cost of £103,369, on which grant is paid of 100 per cent. on approved expenditure.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1949
(Percentages of Children examined)

Condition	Entrants		Inter- mediates		Leavers		Other Ages		All Groups	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Circulatory System	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.3	1.7	3.6	1.5	2.6	1.8	2.4
Pulmonary System	3.5	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.9
Skin Disease	2.4	1.5	1.8	3.0	3.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.0
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	25.5	21.6	9.5	12.9	5.5	5.1	11.3	10.4	14.3	13.3
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	3.3	2.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.5	2.5	1.4
Squint	3.3	3.0	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9
External Eye Disease	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8
Defective Vision	1.3	1.4	8.2	8.3	9.4	9.3	6.4	8.8	5.8	6.3
Defective Hearing and other Ear Defects	2.9	2.6	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9
Speech Defects	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.6
Dental Disease (more than four decayed)	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.5
Dull and Backward	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Malnutrition	6.8	8.1	7.0	4.8	3.8	5.5	6.8	5.6	6.1	6.3
Deformities	18.1	14.4	16.6	19.4	9.8	12.7	17.9	14.7	15.6	15.0
Nervous System	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.6
Developmental— Hernia	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3
Other... ..	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.4	—	1.3	0.1
Psychological— Developmental	0.9	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	0.4	0.1
Stability	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other Defects	5.0	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.7	5.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.1

UNCLEANLINESS.

Cleanliness inspections are carried out by the School Nurses each term in every school, so that all pupils are brought under review. The finding of slight infestation in unexpected offenders leads to the issue of an informal letter to the parents, setting out a method of treatment and offering a supply of suitable emulsion. The appropriate formal notices are sent to the parents of children previously found verminous. Steel combs are sold or loaned where necessary. Endeavour is made to serve notices on the parents by the School Nurse personally, so that she has opportunity to emphasise that infestation may be a family complaint and not limited to the school child, and the need for constant cleanliness to prevent relapses. A cleansing station is provided for the treatment of scabies and very occasionally deals with other verminous conditions.

Number of children inspected for Cleanliness (first inspection	65,848
Number of children inspected (subsequent inspec- tions)	3 479

Number of children found unclean (first inspection) (1,707 occasions of infestation).	805
Number of occasions in which children found unclean (subsequent inspections)	1,239

At the primary inspections vermin were found in 90 and nits alone in 1,627 children. On these inspections 2.6 per cent. of the children showed evidence of infestation as against 2.9 in 1948.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

Contacts among school children kept under supervision during 1949 :—

Number of cases under observation at beginning of 1949	175
Number of cases added during year	43
Number of cases discharged from observation during the year	7
Number of cases under observation at the end of 1949	211
Number of cases of Notified Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary	13
Non-Pulmonary	8

Taking the total child population as 35,416, the pulmonary tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 was 36.7, and the non-pulmonary incidence rate 22.6. There were two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and two deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

Child population, 35,416.

Number of deaths 19, which is equal to a death-rate of 0.54 per 1,000.

The deaths were due to :

Tuberculous Meningitis	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Whooping Cough	1
Malignant Disease of Brain	1
Malignant Disease of Lymphatic Glands... ..	1
Pneumonia	1
Leukaemia	2
Chronic Nephritis	1
Appendicitis	2
Meningeal Infection	1
Road Traffic Accidents	3
Shocks and Burns (open verdict)	2

TREATMENT.

The Work of the School Clinics.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

	1949	1948	Increase or Decrease
Minor Ailments Clinic	18162	20331	— 2169
Inspection Clinic	4625	4033	+ 592
Dental Clinics	23580	20035	+ 3545
Orthopaedic Clinic	461	542	— 81
Remedial Exercises Clinic	8606	9270	— 664
Nose and Throat Clinic	2350	4002	— 1652
Rheumatism Clinic	129	58	+ 71
	57913	58271	— 358

The Minor Ailments Clinics.

At the Lodge Road Clinic 1,754 defects involved 11,228 attendances, while at the subsidiary Clinics held at 206, Selhurst Road on five days weekly, 424 defects, 2,744 attendances, and at the Duppas School 676 defects, 4,190 attendances.

Complaint	1949			1948		
	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case
Ringworm	33	204	6.2	33	258	7.8
Scabies	28	96	3.4	53	206	3.9
Impetigo	77	559	7.3	151	1164	7.7
Other Skin Diseases	80	494	6.2	92	580	6.3
Otorrhoea and other Ear defects	253	1443	5.7	318	2076	6.5
External Eye Disease	264	1164	4.4	371	1438	3.9
Miscellaneous	2119	14202	6.7	2314	9807	4.2
	2854	18162	6.4	3332	15529	4.7

Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils.

During 1949, 683 children were operated upon for adenoids and enlarged tonsils, and 2,350 attendances were made at the Throat Clinic.

CHIEF CAUSES OF EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL

Condition	Exclusions during 1949	Percentage of total exclusions	Exclusions during 1948	Percentage of total exclusions
Ringworm	39	1.83	21	0.49
Verminous Conditions	156	7.33	295	6.87
Impetigo	79	3.12	110	2.56
Scabies	44	2.07	102	2.38
Scarlet Fever	276	12.97	249	5.80
Measles (inc. German)	634	29.79	1125	26.20
Diphtheria	4	0.19	12	0.28
Whooping Cough	95	4.46	432	10.06
Chicken Pox... ..	483	22.70	1034	24.08
Mumps	102	4.79	697	16.23
External Eye Disease	65	3.05	32	0.75
Sore Throat	43	2.02	36	0.81
Other Causes	108	5.08	149	3.47
TOTAL ...	2128	—	4294	—

The figures for exclusions are not related in any way to the figures obtained in routine medical inspections.

These figures show an increase in Scarlet Fever and Conjunctivitis, whilst Impetigo, Scabies, Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Mumps, and Verminous Conditions showed a decrease. The practical elimination of Diphtheria as a cause of exclusion is notable. It is a pleasing commentary upon the effectiveness of the methods of immunisation employed.

School Visits.

Visits to School Departments re Cleanliness ...	669
Visits re Scabies	—
Visits re Infectious Disease	74
Visits re Medical Inspections	656
All other reasons	877

Home Visits.

Concerning defects found at routine medical inspections	1,915
Subsequent visits re defects found at routine medical inspections	324
Visits re special cases	681
Visits to dental cases	32
Visits other than infectious cases	1,361
Visits in connection with infectious cases (including 525 visits concerning uncleanliness) ...	5,113

Treatment of Visual Defects.

	Number of defects dealt with.			Spectacles prescribed		
	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.
Errors of Refraction ...	2183	—		2183	1013	—

This Clinic showed a decrease upon 1948 in numbers submitted to refraction. A total of 3,664 attendances was recorded.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

The above service deals chiefly with the routine inspection and treatment of those attending Borough Primary, Secondary, Technical and Special Schools. "Free-place" scholars at certain non-maintained schools approved by the local Education Committee are also eligible for treatment.

In addition to the above, facilities are also provided for those referred under Maternity and Child Welfare and Mental Deficiency Schemes. Particulars of work carried out in connection with the former will be found in the appropriate Report.

Since the inception of the National Health Service Act on 5th July, 1948, the dental care of those suffering from Tuberculosis is no longer the responsibility of Local Authorities, and treatment of the above patients ceased in the early months of 1949 when alternative arrangements, provided through the Regional Board, began to operate.

Arrangements for Treatment.

The major portion of the treatment is at present carried out at Lodge Road Health Centre, where four surgeries are designed to work as a centralised unit. The recently completed extension to these premises providing, in addition to medical accommodation, for an extra dental surgery, recovery room and improved waiting room accommodation, has greatly assisted in reducing the former congestion during "peak" periods.

Other dental centres are provided at Duppas Hill (South Croydon) and at South Norwood. In the case of the latter surgery space is very limited, and it is hoped that an extension to these premises will be possible in the very near future.

Additional clinics have also been planned to serve the Woodside area and the New Addington Housing Estate; suitable premises are at present available, but at the time of writing shortage of dentists is holding up developments.

To meet future Education commitments a further long-term expansion was formulated in 1946, but with one exception these undertakings have not yet advanced beyond the blue-print stage.

The following Table illustrates the probable yearly increase in the school population, together with the requisite staff likely to be required:—

PRESENT AND FUTURE COMMITMENTS.

Year.	Estimated Increase in School Population.	Total.	Probable Increase in Dental Officers Required.
1946	Present Population	25,680	1 (Woodside)*
1947	Plus 14-15 age group, 1,855	27,575	1 (Addington)*
1948-9	Plus 15-16 age group, 1,855	—	(Lodge Rd. Extension)
	Plus Housing Estate 5,260	34,690	2
1950	Plus County Colleges, 7,000	—	
and onwards.	Plus Nursery Schools, 800	42,490	1-2
			—
		Total :	5-6
			—

* Now behind schedule.

Staffing.

Shortage of dental man-power continues to present a formidable problem and seriously complicates the day-to-day administration of the service. The more far-reaching result, however, has been to hamper the plan of post-war expansion so vitally necessary to keep pace with increased commitments under the Education Act.

Early in 1948 the establishment of the local services was increased to provide for two additional dental officers: unfortunately, owing to lack of clinic accommodation at that period, it was not possible to fill these posts. Since then the service has sustained the loss of two full-time members of the staff, and to

date no satisfactory replacements have been forthcoming. More recently two dentists have been engaged on a part-time basis to help with arrears of work, but this has only slightly eased the situation.

At the moment additional staff is urgently required to assist in the treatment of children at New Addington and other outlying districts of the Borough. At present the only available facilities for such patients are those at Lodge Road Clinic, and this involves considerable loss of time travelling by parents.

The numerical strength of the staff is now four full-time and two part-time dental officers. This is considerably below the establishment required to deal with the school population of approximately 29,000 children.

The fact that one dental surgeon's time is devoted entirely to work for the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme further reduces the personnel available for Education purposes, and necessitates a potential "panel" of 7,000 children per dental officer. This is more than twice the number that any officer can be expected to handle during the twelve months period.

The time lapse between successive school inspections is now approximately 18 months, and in certain cases this period has recently extended to over two years. The infrequency of these visits compares most unfavourably with the annual minimum recommended by the Ministry.

Inspections.

The number of children on the register at Primary and Secondary Schools within the Borough at the close of 1949 was 29,106. Including an additional 109 free-place scholars at non-maintained schools this represents a sum total of 29,215.

Of these, 20,478 were inspected and 9,404 (46 per cent.) referred for treatment, compared with 18,706 inspected and 9,432 referred in 1948.

The above results indicate a further reduction of 4.4 per cent. in the number requiring treatment. This figure cannot, however, be said to represent a true record, as many children are now forced to receive emergency treatment before their respective schools are visited and, therefore, do not "register" any defects; in the light of prevailing conditions it is doubtful whether this figure exceeds the 2 per cent. recorded last year.

In viewing such statistics it should also be realised that these figures give no indication of the extent of the damage to the individual mouth. Though many teeth may become unsalvageable as the result of inadequate attention, the true picture does not become apparent until they have finally to be removed.

Owing to lack of staff, twenty departments (Primary and Secondary) comprising some 8,628 children, received no routine dental inspection during the year.

The results obtained from school inspections were as follows:

Acceptance of Treatment ...	74.4%
Refused Treatment ...	12.9%
Forms Not Returned ...	12.7%

The above figures are almost identical with those obtained in 1948 and do not indicate any lessening in the responsibilities of the service as the result of recent bureaucratic changes.

The following analysis demonstrates the progressive rise in the acceptance rate during recent years:—

RESULTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTIONS.

	1949.	1948.	1946.	1943.	1937.
No. referred for—					
Treatment ...	9404	9432	12046	9041	13498
Consents ...	6996 : 74.4%	7019 : 74.4%	8433 : 70%	5642 : 62.4%	7762 : 57.5%
(Total Consents					
Including Specials)* ...	(10098 : 80.7%)	(9516 : 79.1%)	(13810 : 74%)	(6814 : 67%)	(10146 : 63%)
Refusals ...	1213 : 12.9%	1158 : 12.3%	1542 : 12.8%	1519 : 16.8%	3242 : 24%
Forms Not Returned	1195 : 12.7%	1255 : 13.3%	2071 : 17.2%	1880 : 20.8%	2494 : 18.5%

* SPECIALS.—Those referred by Head Teachers with Emergency Forms

Treatment.

Of 10,098 children consenting to treatment (including specials) 9,513 (94.2 per cent.) were treated and 8,302 (82.6 per cent.) cured (completely), compared with 9,516 consenting, 9,344 (98.2 per cent.) treated, and 8,614 (90.5 per cent.) cured in 1948.

Clinical sessions fell from 1,832 in 1948 to 1,605.

As a direct result of the slowing down of routine dental treatment there continues to be a progressive increase in the number of requests for emergency attention submitted through Head Teachers; on occasions the volume of such cases has reached serious proportions. Recent statistics have established that during the year one child in every three attended because of toothache or other "acute" conditions.

The arrival of an unspecified number of such "casuals" not only seriously disorganises the work of the clinics, but also greatly reduces the output of restorative and preventive work which should be the prime object of the service.

Items of Treatment

The ensuing Table gives particulars of the principal items of treatment compared with those obtained last year:—

	1949.	1948.
Attendances	18,620	20,035
Treated	9,513	9,344
Re-treated	4,632	4,651
Fillings—Permanent	5,182	5,981
Temporary	1,036	2,047
Extractions—Permanent	1,722	1,832
Temporary	10,056	11,062
Gas Administration	3,447	3,747
Local Anæsthetics	2,780	3,585
Other Operations—Permanent	5,533	6,974
Temporary	3,047	3,154
Cases Completed	8,302	8,614

Special Treatment.

These include—

	1949.	1948.
Root treatment in anterior teeth	36	24
Removal of nerves under local anæsthetic	17	6
Gingivectomy	4	4
Removal of bone sequestra	2	9
Splints for fractured incisors	1	2
Number of M.D.s treated	20	27
Dentures inserted	43	38
Irrigation of sockets	28	19
Removal of impacted and difficult teeth ...	24	27
Ulcerated stomatitis (Vincent's infection)	20	16
Cleft Palate or Labial Frænum	—	1
Application of Penicillin "Cones"	43	36
Crowns for Incisor Teeth	3	1
Referred for X-Ray	101	102

Forms from Head Teachers.

The number of forms issued by Head Teachers for emergency treatment was 3,102 compared with 2,497 in 1948.

X-Ray Examinations.

The number of cases referred to Mayday Hospital for the above purpose was 101, compared with 102 in 1948.

Orthodontic Treatment.

Because of the general reduction of working sessions less time has been available for this branch of work than hitherto. In the existing emergency energies are chiefly directed to the correction of the simpler irregularities; those of a more complicated nature have often to remain untreated, or in certain suitable cases have been referred to one or other of the "teaching" Hospitals.

The establishment of a "special" department to deal with such deformities is now urgently required and it is hoped that when conditions improve some such project can receive active consideration.

The number of sessions devoted to this work was 157 compared with 239 last year.

The following is a summary of treatment performed:—

	1949.	1948.
Cases under Treatment ...	277	370
New Cases	128	141
Cases Completed	147	170
Attendances	2,040	2,843
Appliances—Fixed	16	13
Removable	136	238
Treatment Sessions	157	239

Treatment of "Free-Place" Scholars.

As previously stated, all children in the Borough Secondary and Technical Schools have now been included within the routine scheme of treatment. Pupils previously attending Primary Schools who enter certain non-maintained schools as "free-place" scholars are, however, eligible for attendance at the School Dental Clinic.

A summary of the treatment performed for the above children is given below :—

	1949.	1948.
Attendances	268	209
New Cases Treated	43	39
Re-treated	66	49
Fillings—Permanent	158	128
Extractions—Permanent	33	29
Temporary	23	44
Other Operations	100	47
“Gas” Cases	22	24
Local Anæsthesia	17	20
Cases Completed	83	50
Dentures Fitted	3	1
Referred X-Ray	5	2

Summary of Work Done at the Selhurst Road Clinic.

	1949.	1948.
Attendances	3,181	3,431
Extractions	1,567	2,076
Fillings	993	1,202
Other Operations	2,898	2,807
“Gas” Cases	319	594
Local Anæsthesia	711	519
Cases Completed	1,343	1,569

Sessions held : Inspection 35, Treatment 362, Gas 26.

The average attendance at this Clinic per session is 8.8.

Summary of Work Done at the Waldrons Clinic.

	1949.	1948.
Attendances	2,639	2,628
Extractions	1,493	1,826
Fillings	584	1,625
Other Operations	746	383
“Gas” Cases	578	495
Local Anæsthesia	223	1,816
Cases Completed	759	931

Sessions held : Inspection 6, Treatment 210, Gas 44.

The average attendance at this Clinic per session is 9.8.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were—

(a) Inspected by Dental Officer :

	Year 1939.	Year 1938.
Aged 5—6	1,236	1,174
„ 6—7	2,239	2,229
„ 7—8	2,289	1,839
„ 8—9	1,864	1,913
„ 9—10	2,062	2,152
„ 10—11	2,068	2,124
„ 11—12	1,998	1,635
„ 12—13	1,705	1,393
„ 13—14	1,794	1,352
„ 14—15	1,632	1,345
„ 15—16	1,052	1,010
„ 16 up	539	540
Specials	3,102	2,497
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	23,580	21,203
	<hr/>	<hr/>

	Year 1949	Year 1948
(b) Found to require treatment	12,506	11,929
(c) Actually treated	9,513	9,344

(2) Half-days devoted to

Inspection	156	157
Treatment	1,605	1,832
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,761	1,989
Number of Gas Sessions—		
Lodge Road (by Dental Officers)	11	173
Selhurst and Waldrons	217	82
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	228	255
Administrative Sessions	101	119
Orthodontic Sessions	157	239

(3) Attendances made by children
for treatment

18,620 20,035

	Year 1949.	Year 1948.
(4) Fillings—		
Permanent teeth ...	5,182	5,981
Temporary teeth ...	1,036	2,047
	————— 6,218	————— 8,028
(5) Extractions—		
Permanent teeth ...	1,722	1,832
Temporary teeth ...	10,056	11,062
	————— 11,778	————— 12,894
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	3,447	3,747
(7) Administrations of local anæsthetics for extractions	2,780	3,585
(8) Other Operations—		
Permanent teeth ...	5,533	6,974
Temporary teeth ...	3,047	3,154
	————— 8,580	————— 10,128
Attendances per session ...	11.6	10.9

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION.

Diphtheria Immunization has been carried out at the clinics and during the year under review the system of providing diphtheria immunization in the schools themselves was introduced and proved most successful, and the assistance of the teachers and their co-operation has been much appreciated.

The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years immunized against Diphtheria during the year was 538 together with 2,046 who were given re-inforcing injections. Every endeavour is being made to immunize children before they enter school. The very small incidence of Diphtheria in children of school age seems to show this policy is a right one.

ORTHOPAEDIC WORK.

Summary of Cases attending the Orthopædic Clinic :—

Jan. 1st, 1949.	New Cases.	Cases Discharged.	Cases on Books 31st Dec., 1949.
443	... 245	... 294	... 394

340 children were seen by the Orthopædic Surgeon and 461 attendances were made.

SPINAL AND OTHER REMEDIAL CLINICS.

	1949.			1948.		
	Attend- ances.	Sessions.	Av. att.	Attend ances.	Sessions.	Av. att.
Spinal ...	1,960	407	4.8 ...	1,657	333	5.0
Massage ...	50	50	1.0 ...	30	30	1.0
Flat Feet ...	4,639	493	9.4 ...	2,800	337	8.3
Breathing ...	1,957	200	9.8 ...	4,783	395	12.1
	—	—		—	—	
	8,606	1,150		9,270	1,095	
	—	—		—	—	

RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

The total number of children whose names were on the "live" register at the end of 1949 was 154 (males 66, females 88). Of this number, 113 attended the Rheumatism Clinic during the course of the year, either as new cases or re-examinations; the remaining 41 failed to keep their appointments.

Cases Examined at Rheumatism Clinic.

	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Primary ...	32	59	27	31	37
Re-exams ...	10	47	75	27	76
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	42	106	102	58	113
	—	—	—	—	—

Primary Cases.

Rheumatic ...	24	49	21	22	30 (81.1%)
Non-Rheumatic ...	8	10	6	4	3 (8.1%)
Doubtful Rheumatic	—	—	—	5	4 (10.8%)
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	32	59	27	31	37
	—	—	—	—	—

Classification of Rheumatic Cases.

	Primary.	Re-examinations.
Males ...	13	31 (plus 1 doubtful and 1 non-rheumatic)
Females ...	17	32 (plus 4 doubtful and 7 non-rheumatic)
	—	—
Totals ...	30	63 (+13)
	—	—

Ages : 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 Ttl.

Rheumatic :

Primary ...	—	2	5	2	4	2	5	2	5	2	1	—	—	—	30
Re-exams....	—	—	3	2	5	5	4	12	7	10	11	4	—	—	63
Others ...	...	1	1	1	4	—	4	4	3	—	—	2	—	—	20

The average age of primary cases of rheumatism, on first attendance at the clinic, was 10.2 years for both boys and girls.

Grouping of Cases.

	1947.			1948.			1949.		
	Prim.	Re's.	Ttl.	Prim.	Re's.	Ttl.	Prim.	Re's.	Ttl.
Mild and Potential	12	42	54	17	9	26	24	32	56
Definitely Active	2	5	7	—	6	6	2	—	2
Quiescent ...	—	14	14	5	10	15	4	31	35
Doubtful or Non-Rheumatic			—	9	2	11	7	13	20

The Mild and Potential cases include those showing the first initial symptoms of "growing pains" in highly strung children.

The "Definitely Active" group included cases with physical signs of rheumatic fever or chorea.

"Quiescent Cases" are those which at a previous examination had shown signs of mild and potential rheumatism or of active rheumatism, but which had now settled down and were no longer active.

Primary Examinations.

Amongst the 30 new cases diagnosed as rheumatic the following manifestations were recorded:—

	Girls	Boys	Total
Rheumatic pains ...	14	10	24
Chorea (suspected) ...	1	1	2
Carditis (definite) ...	4	4	8
Carditis (suspected) ...	1	2	3
Tonsilitis and Infested Tonsils ...	4	1	5
Pyrexial attacks ...	—	1	1
Erythema Nodosum ...	—	—	—

Family Histories.

Of the primary cases, 17 gave a history of rheumatism in the family, 7 being histories of rheumatic conditions in parents and 4 in grand-parents, 4 in brothers and sisters, and 2 in both parents and grand-parents.

Nervous Conditions.

	Girls	Boys	Total
Highly strung	9	5	14
Headaches	8	7	15
Night terrors	3	3	6
Enuresis	2	1	3
Minor degrees of nervous disorders	1	3	4

Often a combination of more than one of the above symptoms was manifested.

Disposal.

The following recommendations were made in respect of the 37 new cases :—

	Girls	Boys
Continue attendance at Rheumatic Clinic ...	22	15
Referred to Pædiatrician	5	—
„ „ Cardiologist	1	—
„ „ Psychiatrist	1	—
Restriction as to P.T. and games	4	2
For T. and A. operation	2	—
Convalescent Home	3	—
Remedial Exercises	1	—
For admission to St. Giles'	—	1

**BLIND, DEAF, EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL AND
EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**

Blind Children.

Four boys are resident in special schools for the blind. The institutions which these children attend are as follows :—The Worcester School for the Blind, 2 boys; Royal Normal College for Blind, Shropshire, 1 boy; Brighton School for Partially-sighted, 1 boy.

Deaf Children.

10 boys and 10 girls are resident at special schools for the deaf. The institutions which these children attend are :—Royal

School for Deaf, Margate, 5 boys and 4 girls; Mill Hall School for Deaf, 1 girl; L.C.C., Warwick, 1 girl; Peckham Park, 1 boy and 1 girl; Brighton School for the Deaf, 1 boy and 1 girl; Oak Lodge, Nightingale Lane, Clapham, 1 girl; Anerley Residential, 1 boy; East Anglia School, 1 boy; Old Kent Road, 1 boy and 1 girl.

Epileptic Children.

4 boys and 1 girl. The institutions which these children attend are:—Lingfield Epileptic Colony, Surrey, 2 boys; Chalfont Colony, Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks, 2 boys and 1 girl.

Educationally Sub-Normal Children.

In addition to the day accommodation provided at St. Christopher's School, 2 girls are resident in the Monyhull Residential School, Birmingham; Gosden House, Bramley, 1 boy, 1 girl; St. Joseph's, Dunmow, 1 boy; Modern School, Surbiton, 2 boys; Michael Hall School, 1 boy; Davington School, Usk, 1 boy.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SPECIAL EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL SCHOOL.

An interesting report has been received from Mr. Ramsden, the Head Master, showing that the work has been carried out as in the past. During the year nearly 100 visitors from all parts of Great Britain and many other countries throughout the world have visited the school.

Mr. Ramsden served on a London University Institute of Education Committee regarding the training of teachers of educationally sub-normal children.

Number attending January 1st, 1949	...	...	...	188
,, ,, December 31st, 1949	...	...	...	183
,, referred to Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	4

Number discharged:

(i) Ineducable and referred to Mental Health Committee	...	...	...	1
(ii) Unfit to work	,,	,,	,,	2
(iii) Fit to work	,,	,,	,,	8
(iv) Fit to work not	,,	,,	,,	3

CLINIC FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN.

325 children were examined during 1949. The classifications arrived at, together with recommendations made, are as follows—

(1) Found to be mentally defective :	
(a) Found to be mentally defective and referred to Local Authority and Occupation Centre ...	4
(b) Found to be mentally defective and referred to Local Authority for Statutory Supervision...	14
(c) Recommended Institutional Care and referred to Local Authority	6
(2) Found to be educationally sub-normal :	
(a) Recommended to St. Christopher's Special School	78
(b) Recommended to Residential School	1
(c) Referred to Special Class in Ordinary Elemen- tary School	32
(d) Recommended for re-test	86
(e) Deferred for Medical Treatment	8
(f) Recommended for St. Giles'	4
(g) Recommended Epileptic Colony	1
(h) Referred back to Ordinary Elementary School	50
(3) Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	10
(4) Examined for other Authorities	4
	298
Mental Tests at St. Christopher's	27
	325

745 home visits have been paid to Education cases.

Physically Handicapped Children.

In addition to 151 physically handicapped children accommodated at St. Giles' Open-air School, the Education Authority have crippled children in the following special schools:—The Heritage Craft School, Chailey, 1 girl; Henwick Hall, 2 boys; St. Catharine's Home, 3 boys; Rob Roy, Speldhurst, 1 girl; Cony Hill Residential, Margate, 1 boy; St. Margaret's (Spastic), 3 boys and 3 girls; Alexander Hospital, 1 girl; Hollins Hall Home, 1 boy; Children's Seaside Home, Exmouth, 1 girl; Lilleden School, 1 girl; West Wickham Heart Hospital, 1 boy, 1 girl; St. Vincent's, 1 boy; St. John's, Kemp Town, 1 girl; Castleham, 2 girls; Moor House, 1 girl; The Hall School, 1 boy; Hawkenbury, 1 boy; Ledston Hall, 1 boy; Hamilton House, 1 boy; Sunnydene, 1 boy; Port Regis, 1 girl; St. Dominic's, 1 boy; Brabazon House, 1 girl; Charlton, 1 boy.

Speech Defects Clinic.

Total number of cases treated	149
" " discharged	87
" " still attending	62
Referred for physical treatment	9
" Child Guidance Clinic	4
Number of stammerers treated	50
" cleft palate treated	10
" sigmatism	17
" deafness	8
" dyslalia	64

HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING SCHOOLS.

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Educationally Sub-normal	Maladjusted	Epiletic	TOTAL
In the Calendar year :—	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly placed</i> in Special Schools or Homes	1	—	2	2	26	12	31	3	2	79
B. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly ascertained</i> as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes	—	—	—	1	31	23	63	1	2	121
On or about December 1st :—										
C. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area :										
(i) attending Special Schools as Day Pupils	1	30	3	3	70	86	183	—	—	376
Boarding Pupils	2	—	10	3	7	2	5	1	4	34
(ii) Boarded in Homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
(iii) attending assisted schools (under approved arrangements)	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	5	—	9
TOTAL (C)	3	30	14	6	77	91	188	11	4	424
D. Number of Handicapped pupils from the area requiring places in Special Schools or Homes, but remaining unplaced	—	—	1	1	11	12	32	1	1	59
E. Number of Handicapped pupils receiving home tuition (including those also returned in D)	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	8

Number of children reported during the Calendar Year :
 Under Section 57(3) of Education Act, 1944 ... 18
 " " 57(4) " " " ... Nil

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT RETURN.

The following numbers of children were examined by the medical officers during 1949 as to their fitness to following the part-time employment indicated:—

	1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.
Delivery of Goods for Shopkeepers	218	190	112	2	60
Delivery of Newspapers	283	375	151	125	90
Delivery of Milk	16	33	6	9	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	517	598	269	136	163
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

THE PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK AND COD LIVER OIL AND MALT.

During 1949 all milk was supplied free of charge, and approximately 23,000 children per day received 1/3rd pint each. This was equal to 93 per cent. of the children attending schools.

All the milk supplied is pasteurised milk, and the sources of supply are subject to the approval and constant supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of meals supplied daily during 1949 was approximately 17,000.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

Return of Cases referred by the School Medical Officer and the Education Department, from 1st January to 31st December, 1949.

	Boys.	Girls.
Total number referred	50	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Analysis of the above Cases:—		
Diagnostic only	8	9
Diagnostic—awaiting treatment	5	2
Current Cases under treatment	22	11
Cases Closed—improved	8	5
Cases Closed—not improved	7	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	50	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

The usual arrangements for the medical inspection of non-maintained school children were continued in 1949, 265 children were examined, all girls. Table II of Appendix B gives the detailed findings.

Yours faithfully,

S. L. WRIGHT,

School Medical Officer.

APPENDIX A.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

Year ended 31st December, 1949.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS.

A.—Periodic Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	4,054
Second Age Group	2,536
Third Age Group	3,207

Total	9,797
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Number of other Periodic Inspections	1,950
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Grand Total	11,747
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B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	5,261
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Number of Re-Inspections	8,214
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Total	13,475
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

C.—Pupils found to require Treatment.

(Excluding Dental Disease and Infestation with Vermin).

Group (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA. (3)	Total individual pupils. (4)
Entrants	42	903	940
Second Age Group	187	419	569
Third Age Group	283	477	702
Total (prescribed groups)	512	1799	2211
Other Periodic Inspections	122	310	409
Grand Total	634	2109	2620

TABLE II.
A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS*	
		No. of defects		No. of defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
4	SKIN	31	11	1	1
5	EYES—				
	(a) Vision	634	76	63	8
	(b) Squint	100	59	7	—
	(c) Other	25	14	2	—
6	EARS—				
	(a) Hearing	22	9	1	2
	(b) Otitis Media	19	9	3	—
	(c) Other	11	13	1	2
7	NOSE OR THROAT	574	378	30	12
8	SPEECH	35	39	4	3
9	CERVICAL GLANDS	5	30	2	1
10	HEART AND CIRCULATION	49	84	4	4
11	LUNGS	53	87	11	2
12	DEVELOPMENTAL—				
	(a) Hernia	2	4	—	—
	(b) Other	5	6	1	1
13	ORTHOPAEDIC—				
	(a) Posture	261	38	6	1
	(b) Flat foot	173	49	8	1
	(c) Other	381	166	16	8
14	NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
	(a) Epilepsy	5	6	—	1
	(b) Other	15	33	1	8
15	PSYCHOLOGICAL—				
	(a) Development	5	2	1	—
	(b) Stability	8	8	1	3
16	OTHER	142	112	13	7

* These figures refer to Special Inspection in school only.

B. CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	4054	962	23.7	2789	68.8	303	7.5
Second Age Group	2536	566	22.3	1818	71.7	152	6.0
Third Age Group ...	3207	714	22.3	2341	73.0	152	4.7
Other Periodic Inspections ...	1950	478	24.5	1349	69.2	123	6.3
TOTAL	11747	2720	23.2	8297	70.6	730	6.2

TABLE III.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	69327
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	909
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	86
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	7

TABLE V.
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—							
(a)	Periodic age groups	...	...	...	...	...	20478
(b)	Specials	...	...	...	...	...	3102
(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	23580
<hr/>							
(2)	Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	12506
(3)	Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	9513
(4)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	18620
(5)	Half-days devoted to :	(a)	Inspection	...	...	...	156
		(b)	Treatment	...	...	...	1605
		TOTAL (a) and (b)		...	...	...	1761
<hr/>							
(6)	Fillings :	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	5182
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	1036
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	6218
<hr/>							
(7)	Extractions :	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1722
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	10056
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	11778
<hr/>							
(8)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	...	...	...	...	...	3447
(9)	Other Operations :	(a)	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	5533
		(b)	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	3047
		TOTAL (a) and (b)		...	...	...	8580

APPENDIX B.

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

Year ended 31st December, 1949.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

				Year 1948.		Year 1949.
Age 11 or under	...	...	...	43	...	48
12	...	...	...	19	...	74
13	...	...	...	18	...	40
14	...	...	...	18	...	41
15	...	...	...	6	...	21
16	...	...	...	10	...	19
17	...	...	...	14	...	14
18 or over	...	...	...	10	...	8
				138	...	265

B.—Other Inspections.

				Year 1948.		Year 1949.
Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	—	...	—
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	7	...	1
				7	...	1
Visits to Non-maintained Schools	...	...	...	6	...	1

TABLE II.—A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

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	9	...	...	...
Uncleanliness. (See Table IV.—Group V.)				
SKIN—				
Ringworm : Scalp ... ..	...	...	...	...
Body ... ..	...	...	...	...
Scabies ... ..	...	...	...	...
Impetigo ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other diseases (non-tuberculous)	4	...	...	...
EYE—				
Blepharitis	2	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis	1	...	...	...
Keratitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Corneal opacities ... ..	...	...	...	...
Defective vision (excluding squint)	27	...	...	...
Squint	4	...	...	...
Other conditions	1	...	...	...
EAR—				
Defective hearing	3	...	...	...
Otitis media ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other ear diseases	1	...	...	...
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged tonsils only ... ..	...	...	...	...
Adenoids only ... ..	...	...	...	...
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	2	1	...	...
Other conditions	3	...	...	...
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...
DEFECTIVE SPEECH ... ..	...	...	...	...
TEETH—DENTAL DISEASE	2	...	...	...
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic ... ..	...	...	...	...
Functional	3	...	...	...
Anaemia	5	...	...	...
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis	1
Other non-tuberculous diseases
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite
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