

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for East Ham].

Contributors

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition of the Borough,

AND

THE REPORT TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BY

W. BENTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Superintendent of the Borough Hospital.

Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

Medical Officer Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Medical Officer to Committee for Care of the Mentally Defective.

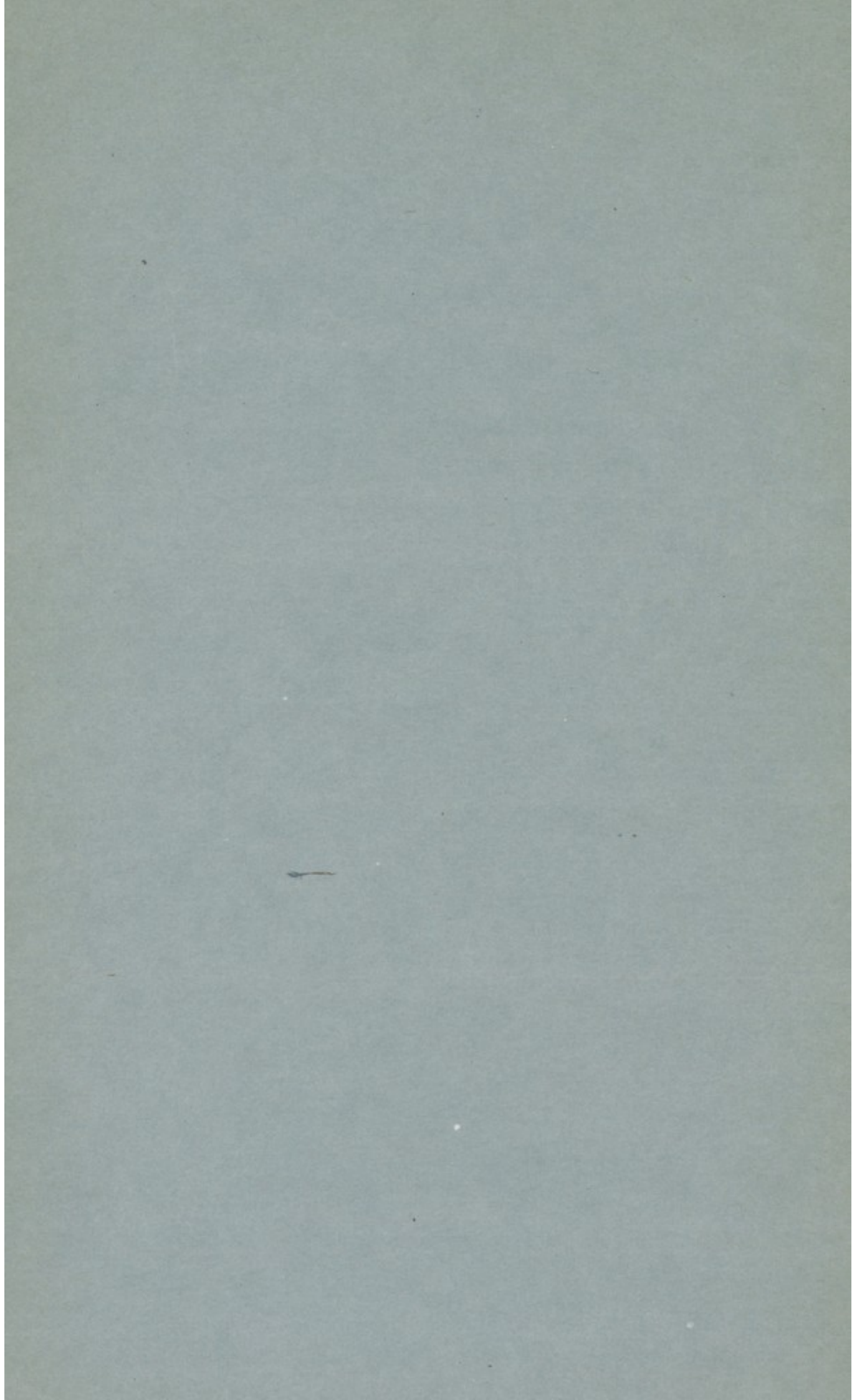
Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY & FOOD INSPECTOR.

For the Year ended 31st December, 1920.

RECORDERS, EAST HAM.





COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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For the Year ended 31st December, 1920.

RECORDERS, EAST HAM.

1921.

To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Councillors
of the County Borough of East Ham.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the work carried out by the Public Health and School Medical Department for the year 1920.

I am pleased to note that although there is still much overcrowding in the Borough, which accounts for the large number of infectious diseases through insufficient isolation, the health of the district is good.

The following is an extract from the Registrar General's Report for 1919:—

“As might be expected the highest places in both tables (xxxiii. and xxxiv.) are occupied for the most part by residential towns, but the position of East Ham, eighth for the mortality of the first twelve months and fifth for that of the first four weeks out of the whole 82 County Boroughs, shows what results may be obtained in a working class community. The conditions here, of course, differ materially from those of the more common case where the areas of industry and of residence coincide; and the habitually low rates returned by this and neighbouring residential working class suburbs of London are of good omen for the success which may be achieved elsewhere by improvements in town planning and transport.

“The position of East Ham in 1918 was also similar.”

East Ham might well, with such conditions of low death and Infantile Mortality rates, be classified as a “Health Resort.” The ever-increasing duties caused by legislation during the past years have greatly increased the duties of the present Staff, and although it has been a big task they have been successfully carried out.

During the war the report was diminished at the request of the Local Government Board, but the Ministry of Health now require more detail to be inserted.

In connection with Maternity and Child Welfare excellent work has been carried out, but it is an urgent necessity that beds should be provided for maternity cases, and I trust that if the suggested purchase of the Cottage Hospital should not mature, other accommodation will be provided.

There has been delay in the completion of "Harts" as a Sanatorium, but I hope this year will bring better results, and we shall then be able to deal more efficiently with Tuberculosis.

We were seriously threatened with an epidemic of Small-pox, introduced from abroad, but owing to energetic action on the part of the Department the cases were limited to the three families directly infected.

I regret the Council did not proceed with the proposed Cleansing and Disinfecting Station for dealing with verminous children and sufferers from Scabies, as this would have been a great asset to the Borough, and loss of attendance at school and much suffering would have been obviated. It was stated that it was degrading to the parents, but if it is not considered degrading to the parents in the West End of London, it surely could not be considered to be such in this district. In a report to the Education Committee in September, 1911, I pointed out the necessity of providing a suitable Cleansing Station for dealing with such cases. Further, the present method of disinfection of clothes of persons who have been suffering from Infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis, etc., is unsatisfactory.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their sympathy and support in the past, and to point out that I fully appreciate that with the present high rates strict economy must be practised even in the Public Health Department, but not to the detriment of the health of the Borough.

I also beg to thank all the members of my Staff for their continued loyal support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. BENTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, East Ham, E. 6.

April, 1921.

EAST HAM CORPORATION.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The MAYOR (Councillor G. P. DEAN, J.P.)*†

The DEPUTY-MAYOR (Councillor A. STOKES).*†

Alderman O. R. ANSTEAD, J.P.† (Chairman M.D. Committee).
Alderman J. BROOKS, J.P. (Chairman, Public Health Committee).
Alderman E. EDWARDS, J.P.*
Alderman C. NORTHFIELD, J.P.
Alderman H. OSBORN, J.P.†
Councillor A. ALLWRIGHT.*†
Councillor R. BANKS-MARTIN, J.P.
Councillor A. COLES* (Chairman, M. and C.W. Committee).
Councillor W. G. DAVIE.*
Councillor J. EVANS.
Councillor W. K. FENNELL.*
Councillor W. C. FORD, J.P.
Councillor G. MITCHELL.
Councillor V. R. OLIVER.
Councillor F. SMITH.
Councillor J. A. WILLIAMS, J.P.
Councillor A. H. WISEMAN, J.P.*†

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Miss DAVIES.

Mrs. DEAN.

Mrs. GROUT.

Mrs. LOCKE.

Mrs. NORMAN.

Mrs. PAPWORTH.

Mrs. WRIGHT.

COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

Mrs. R. BANKS-MARTIN.

Mrs. W. C. FORD.

Councillor T. M. McGIFF.

Also members of the M. and C.W. Committee.*

Also members of the M.D. Committee.†

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Clerks:

Miss G. BONE, W. LANK, H. G. LUCKETT, G. W. FRIEND.
F. J. KENDALL, A.R.San.I., *Chief Clerk.*

Tuberculosis Nurses: Miss L. E. MALLON and Miss E. E. COOK.

Dispensary Clerk: Miss V. REID.

Health Visitors:

Miss K. BOWER,
Mrs. A. WOODMAN, M.R.San.I., Miss ALDERMAN, Miss L. BARRETT,
Miss C. COX and Miss A. E. O'LEARY.

Child Welfare Clerk: Miss M. A. McCALL.

Inspector of Midwives: Miss K. BOWER.

Assistant Inspectors: R. A. BASKETT, W. S. C. TOOBY, W. J. WORLEY.

Sanitary and Food Control Inspectors:

M. J. J. HILLYARD, M.S.I.A., J. G. ANDERSON, M.S.I.A.,
G. D. LILL, M.S.I.A.

Matron of Isolation Hospital: Miss M. E. WILKINS.

Assistant Matron: Miss A. F. HINDLE.

Veterinary Inspector: H. J. PARKIN, M.R.C.V.S.

*Chief Sanitary & Food Inspector and Inspector Contagious Diseases
(Animals) Act:*

JOSEPH G. BANKS, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare:
S. ELEANOR HILL, M.D.Lond.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Senior Assistant School
Medical Officer:*

D. S. BROUGH, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical
Superintendent Isolation Hospital, Chief Tuberculosis Officer,
Medical Officer Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and Medical Officer
to Committee for Care of Mentally Defective:*

W. BENTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Summary of Report for 1920.

Population, Census 1911, 133,487.

Estimated Population for death-rates, mid 1920 (Registrar-General), 150,207.

Estimated Population for birth-rates (Registrar-General), 150,363.

Acreage, 3,326.

Persons per acre, 45.

Inhabited Houses, Census 1911, 24,263.

Births, 3,489. Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 23.2.

Deaths, 1,479. Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 9.8.

Excess of births over deaths, 2,010.

Zymotic death-rate, 0.57.

Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births, 64.

Water Supply—Metropolitan Water Board.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	Annual Rate per 1,000 Living.		Rate per 1,000 registered Births.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis. (under 2 years.)	Infant mortality.
England & Wales ...	25.4	12.4	8.3	80
96 Great Towns... ..	26.2	12.5	10.4	85
London	26.5	12.4	9.5	75
EAST HAM	23.2	9.8	6.3	64

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year 1920.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Population.

The population of the Borough at the Census of 1911 was 133,487, and the present estimated population 150,207.

Social Conditions.

East Ham is chiefly a residential district.

A large part of the population consisting chiefly of clerks, warehousemen, mechanics, postal officials and others, travel to London for their daily work.

Transport.

East Ham is well supplied with transport by means of the District, Midland and Great Eastern Railways, also by a through service of trams and motor omnibuses.

Industries.

The local industries are the Beckton works of the Gas Light and Coke Company, Royal Albert Docks of the Port of London Authority, a firm of wholesale druggists, manufacturers of ladies' wearing apparel, artificial flower workshops, and laundries, but none of these appear to have any influence on the public health of the Borough.

Offensive Trades.

Several attempts have been made to establish offensive trades but I am pleased to note that the Council have refused permission. No licence has been granted for any of these trades to be carried on in the Borough.

Poor Law Relief.

Poor Law relief is undertaken by the West Ham Board of Guardians.

The Clerk of the Guardians gives the following information :—

Amount of Out-door Relief granted to persons resident in the Borough of East Ham during the year ended 31st December, 1920, was £16,034.

Hospitals.

At the Passmore Edwards Hospital in Shrewsbury Road casualties are treated, but a scheme is proposed to build a large General Hospital close to the present site. Local medical practitioners send a number of their patients to various London Hospitals for special treatment.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.**Boundaries.**

East Ham is classified as one of the 96 great towns of England and Wales. It is bounded on the north by Wanstead, south by the River Thames, adjoins West Ham on the west, Ilford and Barking on the east.

Acreage.

The acreage is 3,326.

Subsoil.

The subsoil is sand and gravel, with the exception of a portion in the south of the Borough, where it consists of alluvium overlying London clay.

Altitude.

The altitude is low, the highest point being about 50 feet above ordnance datum.

Climate.

The climate is mild.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

Water is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and is of excellent purity.

Most of the houses now have a supply from the main, and of sufficient quantity.

Rivers and Streams.

Apart from the Thames there are few watercourses in the Borough, and the only trouble experienced is in connection with the ditches in the southern end of the Borough in the region of the Docks.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage of the Borough is on the separate system, the surface water flowing to the water course and the sewage to the Council's own Works and Pumping Station. The sewage at first passes through a screening chamber into a pump-well beneath the engine house, from which it is pumped into precipitation tanks, where it is treated with lime (9 grains to each gallon of sewage). There are two continuous-flow precipitation tanks. Only one tank is in use at a time during dry weather. The effluent from these tanks is treated with Ferric sulphate in liquid form (4.7 grains per gallon of sewage). It then flows into one of the three quiescent tanks and is allowed to rest for two or three hours, and afterwards pumped on to the bacteria beds. The effluent from the bacteria beds flows through a humus basin to allow suspended matter to settle, and is finally discharged into the River Roding, a tidal tributary of the Thames. The effluent is frequently analysed, and no complaints have been made during the year as to its character. It contains very little trade effluent.

Closet Accommodation.

This consists of water closets.

Scavenging.

The collection of House Refuse is carried out weekly and is carted partly by Electric Motor Vans, and otherwise by contract with Horse Carts, to the Destructor which adjoins the Sewage Disposal Works. The heat of combustion arising therefrom is applied to the generation of steam required for the Works.

Where a dustbin is not provided a notice is served upon the owner of the property to supply one.

Sanitary Inspection of District.

The general inspection of the district, especially house-to-house inspection, was lessened during the period of the war, and a large amount of property was very much neglected, but with an increase of Staff much progress has been made during the past year, although there is still much difficulty owing to lack and cost of material, in obtaining the desired results.

The details of this Department's work are given on pages 86—90.

Other Conditions -Public Baths.

The covered-in Public Swimming Bath is much appreciated. The swimming pond is 120 ft. by 40 ft. For a distance of 30 ft. from the shallow end it has a uniform depth of 3 ft., the remainder ranging from 3 ft. to 6 ft. 9 in. at the deep end, the deepest portion being 8 ft. 6 in. over the outlet. There are three shower baths and two foot baths, with urinal and w.c. accommodation. The slipper baths and vapour baths are also well patronised. There is no doubt that besides serving the purpose of instruction in swimming, the bath will promote cleanliness and good health.

Public Urinals.

There are 16 public urinals in the Borough, which are inspected periodically and found to be satisfactory.

Destruction of Rats.

Every effort has been made during the year in this direction, but the close proximity of the docks makes it difficult to keep them under control. A Rat-catcher has been employed to wage war on the rats which infest the sewage works, Isolation Hospital, and a few houses.

Smoke Nuisance.

Fortunately for the health of the Borough we have few factories, so that few complaints are made of this nuisance.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, thus close co-operation between the Public Health Department and School Medical Service.

There is still room for improvement in some of the older schools of the Borough, but am afraid that with the high education rate and high cost of work further improvement will have to be postponed.

The sanitary accommodation in most cases is satisfactory, and the water supply is good, but the lighting, ventilation and heating is in some schools unsatisfactory.

When a number of infectious diseases is noted to have occurred at a certain school, visits of inspection are made to ascertain if a "carrier" is present spreading the infection, and "swabs" taken from suspicious throats and noses, or in cases of Scarlet Fever any children who may have been away from school on account of illness examined for any signs of desquamation.

It is often that a child may have a slight illness and no medical man called in, and the child returning to school shortly after found to have had a mild attack of Scarlet Fever.

The teachers have rendered assistance by the notification of any suspicious cases.

It has not been found necessary to close any of the schools for infectious diseases being prevalent, but a number of class rooms have been disinfected when cases have occurred.

I have, in my previous reports, drawn attention to the danger of the common drinking cup in the schools, and advised the installation of a drinking spray.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

During the year 3,489 births were registered (males 1,827, females 1,662), as against 2,449 in 1919, giving a birth-rate of 23.2 per 1,000 population. The rate for England and Wales was 25.4, for the 96 great towns 26.2; and for London 26.5.

Illegitimate Births.

Forty-three of these were registered.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths during the year was 1,479, of which 421 were of persons of 65 years and upwards, giving a rate of 9.8.

576 deaths were reported of persons belonging to the Borough which had taken place in Institutions outside the district.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 12.4, for the 96 great towns 12.5, and for London 12.4.

INQUESTS.

120 inquests were held, 49 deaths being attributed to violence.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

224 deaths of infants under 1 year of age occurred in the Borough, giving a rate of 64 per 1,000 births registered as compared with 73 per 1,000 in 1919.

Rate for Legitimate Children, 62 per 1,000 births registered.

Rate for Illegitimate Children, 186 per 1,000 births registered.

The number of infant deaths and the rate per 1,000 births for the past five years were as follows :—

Year.	Number of Infant Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.
1916	245	77
1917	221	85
1918	154	69
1919	179	73
1920	224	64

The infant mortality rate in the 96 large towns of England and Wales was 85 per 1,000 births.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK NOW BEING CARRIED OUT IN
CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEME FOR MATERNITY AND
CHILD WELFARE.**

Number of notified births...	...	...	3,154
Number of un-notified births	...	...	447
Number of deaths under one month of age	...	...	101
Number of deaths under one year of age			224
Number of still-births notified	...	...	60
Number of first visits to houses where births had been registered	...	...	4,005
Number of re-visits to houses where births had been registered	...	...	8,797
Number of first visits to ante-natal cases			237
Number of re-visits to ante-natal cases	...		200
Special visits	...	...	289
Number of attendances at Infants' Clinics			15,789

During this year owing to the increase in the number of mothers and babies attending the Infant Consultations, and the consequent overcrowding of rooms at the White House, it was found necessary to limit, to a certain extent, the number of visits of healthy infants, until suitable premises could be found for opening a branch centre in the northern part of the Borough. Rooms being available for one afternoon a week at St. Michael's Institute, Manor Park, it was decided to start holding Infant Consultations there on Tuesdays from 2 to 4 p.m., and since September there has been a large number of attendances at this centre.

There is also a small branch centre at North Woolwich, for which more comfortable quarters have recently been secured in St. John's Church Schools.

The number of expectant Mothers attending the Ante-natal Clinic has increased, the total being 187, of which 108 were new cases. A large proportion of these wished to go into a Maternity Home, and had to be referred to West Ham Hospital, or the Plaistow Maternity Charity Lying-in Home at West Ham. The Council having decided to purchase the Cottage Hospital in Shrewsbury Road, it is proposed to open it as a permanent Mater-

nity and Child Welfare Centre, with a Maternity Home of 12 beds, accommodation for the latter being in the northern wing of the building.

The resignation in June of Miss Buckton, who had been a most energetic and successful Health Visitor for the past 5 years, was felt to be a serious loss to the work. The appointment of Miss O'Leary in July brought the number of the Health Visitors again to six, but this number is hardly sufficient to cope with the work, and will need to be increased in the near future.

The Matron of the Day Nursery resigned on account of ill-health in July, and an entirely new Staff has been appointed. The unsuitability and inadequacy of the house in which the Day Nursery is at present lodged, make it impossible to maintain a proper standard of hygiene, and a better building is urgently needed for the purpose.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.

Dried Milk has been supplied at cost price for children attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and fresh milk to expectant and nursing mothers, and for infants free of charge in necessitous cases. £1,800 were provided in the estimates for this purpose, but it is estimated that this amount will be exceeded in the coming year owing to increasing unemployment. The following scale of economic circumstances was adopted by the Council:—

Mothers and infants receive meals or milk when the net income per head of the family per week comes within the following scale:—

No. in family.	Net income per head of the family per week, Mat. and Child Welfare Scale.	
	s.	d.
Two	10	0
Three	8	0
Four	7	6
Five	6	6
Six or over	6	0

Method of Calculation.

The net income per head of a family is defined as the income less outgoings divided by the number in family.

Income.

Income as calculated under the following heads :—

- (a) Wages—(1) Parents' or guardians' weekly wage, the average for four weeks being taken.
- (2) the earnings of children under 14 years.
- (b) Lodgers—Children over 14 years of age working are reckoned as lodgers.

Income from lodgers is reckoned on the following basis :—

Payment received per week from Lodgers.	Proportion reckoned as income.
Up to 12s.	Nil.
Over 12s.	50 per cent. of surplus over 12s.

- (c) Letting—The whole amount received is taken as income.

Outgoings.

Outgoings include : (a) rent ; (b) insurance ; (c) fares to and from work ; and (d) care of children away from home.

Number in Family.

The number in family is taken to be the parents or guardians or older sisters looking after the home and not working, and children under 14 years.

Where the income is below the scale, milk is supplied free.

Where the income is not more than 2s. per head above the scale, half the necessary quantity of milk is supplied free.

Applications are made on the form given below, and if any doubt arises as to the income being correct, information is obtained from the Employers.

NOTE.—The application and the statements therein must be signed as correct by the Husband and Wage-earner, as well as the Mother herself, and particular attention is drawn to the warning clause. Proceedings will be taken in fraudulent cases.

Surname..... Address.....

Occupation of Husband (Wage-earner).....

Name and Address of Employer.....

.....

Rent..... Insurances (amounts).....

Income from ALL sources (total).....

(Casual workers to give details of earnings during past month.)

Amount allowed to Wife for housekeeping expenses simply.....
 Special circumstances:—Loss of work, or illness of parents or children
 (state if expectant mother).....

Number of Children..... Give ages.....

We have EACH read over this statement, declare same to be correct, and, in witness thereof, have EACH signed same.

(Signed).....(Husband, or Wage-earner)

(Signed).....(Mother)

Date.....

Milk provided under this arrangement must not be used for any other purpose, or Police Court proceedings will be taken in the matter.

WARNING.—As instances have occurred of understatement of means, it is imperative that the above be read over carefully and no false statement made, as this signed document will be produced as evidence. Changed circumstances to be intimated.

Milkman's Name and Address.....

CERTIFIED to be required and case to be necessitous,

.....
Medical Officer of Health.

MIDWIVES' ACT.

Fifty-nine midwives notified their intention to practise in the Borough during the year 1920.

Forty of these were attached to the Plaistow Maternity Charity and its branches at East Ham and North Woolwich, and eight to Sir Henry Tate's Nurses' Home, Silvertown, the remaining eleven practised independently.

Of these latter, three left the neighbourhood, two without having practised as midwives.

One case of puerperal fever was reported among the cases attended by midwives.

Forty-three visits were paid for the inspection of bags and records.

297 records of sending for medical help were sent in.

For the Mother :—

Ruptured Perineum.	Prolonged Labour.	Malpresentations.	Retained Placenta and Membranes.	Fits.	A. P. H.	P. P. H.	Rise of Temperature.	Inflammation of Breasts.	Puerperal Fever	Other Causes.
80	48	14	10	3	9	4	17	3	1	19

For the Infant :—

Dangerous Feebleness.	Deformities.	Dis. from Eyes.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Injuries.	Artificial Feeding.	Deaths.	Other Causes.
42	8	14	4	1	6	4	10

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1,281 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year.

Small Pox.

Ten cases of this disease occurred, with 3 deaths.

Scarlet Fever.

718 cases of this disease were notified during the year as against 530 in 1919.

One death occurred from the disease.

365 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria.

426 cases of this disease were notified with 18 deaths.

451 cases were notified in 1919 with 29 deaths.

380 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Enteric Fever.

Ten cases of Enteric (Typhoid) Fever were notified, with 4 deaths.

Erysipelas.

72 cases of Erysipelas were notified, the same number as the previous year.

There were six deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During the year 30 cases were notified.

Puerperal Fever.

Six cases of this disease were notified, the same number as the previous year.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Three cases of this disease (commonly known as Spotted Fever) were notified, with 2 deaths.

Acute Polio-Myelitis.

One case was notified, which proved fatal.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.

Five cases notified, with two deaths.

Typhus Fever.

No case was notified.

Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis was 158, as compared with 129 in 1919.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis)	...	131 deaths
Tuberculosis of the Brain (Meningitis)	...	8 deaths
Other forms of Tuberculosis	... ..	19 deaths

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations the total number of notifications received was

Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	242	as against	258	in 1919
Tuberculosis (Other Forms) ...	68	as against	74	in 1919
	310		332	

The overcrowding in the Borough gives rise to difficulties in the isolation of cases of Tuberculosis at home as in other infectious diseases, and, in my opinion, will certainly increase the number of cases in the future; but with the shortage of houses, suitable accommodation cannot be obtained. I was recently informed of a case where a father who had advanced Tuberculosis, actually had to sleep in the same room as his wife, with other children, and, further, the wife was expecting to be confined in the same room, as no other room was available.

THE HART'S SANATORIUM, WOODFORD GREEN.

The provision of beds at "Hart's," opened in October, completes the scheme for treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

Fifty beds have been provided—20 being reserved in the Administration Block for advanced or bed cases, a converted Army hut for 24, and 6 revolving shelters for 6 early cases of the disease. A further 24 beds will be provided in the permanent pavilion which is about to be erected.

A few children have been admitted suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, viz., glands, spine, and joints—but to complete the scheme for all cases of Tuberculosis, I should advise an open-air residential school to be erected in the grounds, where such cases could be treated and educated at the same time. We have a large number of pre-tubercular children attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary who would receive much benefit by such treatment and eventually reduce the number of cases of Tuberculosis.

The resident Medical Officer is also the Tuberculosis Officer in charge of the Tuberculosis Dispensary. He is, therefore, able to admit those he thinks will benefit by Sanatorium treatment and to keep in contact with the patients after discharge, which is most satisfactory from every point of view.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary is becoming more important each year. Its primary object is to get into touch with all cases of Tuberculosis arising in the Borough—to investigate the home conditions and arrange for the examination of relatives and friends residing in close contact with the sufferers. In this way early cases of the disease may be detected and other individuals presenting suspicious signs kept under careful observation.

The Dispensary should not be entirely for the general treatment of the disease, but a consultative centre, where advice is given, arrangements made for the future welfare, treatment and observation of the patient.

With Harts Sanatorium a combined scheme is possible, the results of which appear most favourable. The advantage to the patient is that after observation at the Dispensary he can be sent to the Sanatorium, where he is under the supervision of the same medical officer. Upon discharge he again attends the Dispensary and thus there is no break in the continuity of his treatment. This ideal arrangement presents great advantages over those of other Boroughs where there is no direct connection between the Dispensary and Sanatorium.

A large number of the younger patients at present can be classified as pre-tubercular; these are seen at the Dispensary on a separate day at stated intervals.

Recently, owing to the more stringent requirements of the Ministry of Pensions the work dealing with ex-service men has been greatly increased. Also, possibly on account of the medical inspection of school children and the greater interest in Tuberculosis generally, the attendances at the Dispensary have been considerably greater.

The real value to the community at large lies in the extent to which the Dispensary deals with those suspicious cases, the majority of which have been in contact with persons diagnosed as suffering from the complaint.

Its object would, therefore, be defeated should the early and suspected case of disease be ignored owing to stress of other work.

**REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY FOR
THE YEAR 1920.**

Number of patients on treatment, December 31st, 1919,
680 :—

INSURED.		UN-INSURED.		CHILDREN.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
276	74	27	137	83	83

Number removed during the year ending December 31st,
1920, 262 :—

INSURED.		UN-INSURED.		CHILDREN.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
126	31	14	69	9	13

97 of these have died, 26 left the district, 139 have been re-
moved from the Register for other causes.

Number added during the year 1920, 308 (228*) :—

INSURED.		UN-INSURED.		CHILDREN.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
124	39	10	62	34	39

* 13 of these were ex-service men notified to, but not
diagnosed at the Dispensary. 67 were re-admissions.

Number remaining on treatment December 31st, 1919 :—
Pulmonary, 643. Non-Pulmonary, 83. Total, 726.

INSURED.		UN-INSURED.		CHILDREN.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
274	82	23	130	108	109

The following tables show treatment being received by the
patients on Register, December 31st, 1920.

Number of patients attending Dispensary for treatment,
399 :—

INSURED.		UN-INSURED.		CHILDREN.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
142	43	17	87	58	52

Number of patients receiving Domiciliary treatment, 88 :—

INSURED.		UN-INSURED.		CHILDREN.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
58	17	0	6	3	4

Number of patients receiving Sanatorium treatment, 65 :—

INSURED.		UN-INSURED.		CHILDREN.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
32	5	2	11	9	6

Number of patients attending for Observation, 174 :—

INSURED.		UN-INSURED.		CHILDREN.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
42	17	4	26	38	47

Number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis on Register of Dispensary during 1919, 49 :—

INSURED 41.		UN-INSURED 7.		CHILDREN 1.	
Males, T. B. + ...	27	Males, T. B. + ...	0	Males, T. B. + ...	0
Males, T. B. - ...	4	Males, T. B. - ...	0	Males, T. B. - ...	0
Females, T. B. + ...	0	Females, T. B. + ...	6	Females, T. B. + ...	0
Females, T. B. - ...	10	Females, T. B. - ...	1	Females, T. B. - ...	1

Number of these who have attended for the first time and died during the same year, 23 :—

INSURED 15.		UN-INSURED 7.		CHILDREN 1.	
Males, T. B. + ...	5	Males, T. B. + ...	0	Males, T. B. + ...	0
Males, T. B. - ...	0	Males, T. B. - ...	0	Males, T. B. - ...	0
Females, T. B. + ...	9	Females, T. B. + ...	6	Females, T. B. + ...	0
Females, T. B. - ...	1	Females, T. B. - ...	1	Females, T. B. - ...	1

Number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis on Register of Dispensary during 1920, 92 :—

INSURED 74.		UN-INSURED 17.		CHILDREN 1.	
Males, T. B. + ...	49	Males, T. B. + ...	1	Males, T. B. + ...	0
Males, T. B. - ...	13	Males, T. B. - ...	2	Males, T. B. - ...	0
Females, T. B. + ...	9	Females, T. B. + ...	8	Females, T. B. + ...	1
Females, T. B. - ...	3	Females, T. B. - ...	6	Females, T. B. - ...	0

Number of these who have attended for the first time and died during the same year, 14 :—

INSURED 13.		UN-INSURED 1.		CHILDREN 0.	
Males, T. B. + ...	11	Males, T. B. + ...	0	Males, T. B. + ...	0
Males, T. B. - ...	1	Males, T. B. - ...	0	Males, T. B. - ...	0
Females, T. B. + ...	1	Females, T. B. + ...	1	Females, T. B. + ...	0
Females, T. B. - ...	0	Females, T. B. - ...	0	Females, T. B. - ...	0

Number of deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis on Register of Dispensary during 1920, 5 :—

INSURED 4.		UN-INSURED 0.		CHILDREN 1.	
Males ...	3	Males ...	0	Males ...	0
Females ...	1	Females ...	0	Females ...	1

Number of these who have attended for the first time and died during the same year, 3 :—

INSURED 2.		UN-INSURED 0.		CHILDREN 1.	
Males ...	2	Males ...	0	Males ...	0
Females ...	0	Females ...	0	Females ...	1

Number of patients who left the district during 1919, 21 :—

INSURED 17.		UN-INSURED 3.		CHILDREN 1.	
Males, T. B. + ...	7	Males, T. B. + ...	0	Males, T. B. + ...	0
Males, T. B. - ...	2	Males, T. B. - ...	0	Males, T. B. - ...	0
Females, T. B. + ...	3	Females, T. B. + ...	0	Females, T. B. + ...	0
Females, T. B. - ...	5	Females, T. B. - ...	3	Females, T. B. - ...	1

Number of these who have attended for the first time and left the district during the same year, 2 :—

INSURED 2.		UN-INSURED 0.		CHILDREN 0.	
Males, T. B. + ...	0	Males, T. B. + ...	0	Males, T. B. + ...	0
Males, T. B. - ...	1	Males, T. B. - ...	0	Males, T. B. - ...	0
Females, T. B. + ...	0	Females, T. B. + ...	0	Females, T. B. + ...	0
Females, T. B. - ...	1	Females, T. B. - ...	0	Females, T. B. - ...	0

Number of patients who left the district during 1920, 26 :—

INSURED 19.		UN-INSURED 7.		CHILDREN 0.	
Males, T. B. + ...	7	Males, T. B. + ...	1	Males, T. B. + ...	0
Males, T. B. - ...	8	Males, T. B. - ...	0	Males, T. B. - ...	0
Females, T. B. + ...	2	Females, T. B. + ...	2	Females, T. B. + ...	0
Females, T. B. - ...	2	Females, T. B. - ...	4	Females, T. B. - ...	0

Number of these who have attended for the first time and left during the same year, 5 :—

INSURED 5.		UN-INSURED 0.		CHILDREN 0.	
Males, T. B. + ...	0	Males, T. B. + ...	0	Males, T. B. + ...	0
Males, T. B. - ...	3	Males, T. B. - ...	0	Males, T. B. - ...	0
Females, T. B. + ...	0	Females, T. B. + ...	0	Females, T. B. + ...	0
Females, T. B. - ...	2	Females, T. B. - ...	0	Females, T. B. - ...	0

Number of patients who have been removed from the Register for other causes during 1919, 65 :—

INSURED 25.		UN-INSURED 14.		CHILDREN 26.	
Males, T. B. + ...	3	Males, T. B. + ...	0	Males, T. B. + ...	5
Males, T. B. - ...	14	Males, T. B. - ...	0	Males, T. B. - ...	10
Females, T. B. + ...	2	Females, T. B. + ...	8	Females, T. B. + ...	5
Females, T. B. - ...	6	Females, T. B. - ...	6	Females, T. B. - ...	6

Number of these who were admitted and discharged during the same year, 7 :—

INSURED 4		UN-INSURED 2.		CHILDREN 1.	
Males, T. B. + ...	0	Males, T. B. + ...	0	Males, T. B. + ...	0
Males, T. B. - ...	4	Males, T. B. - ...	0	Males, T. B. - ...	0
Females, T. B. + ...	0	Females, T. B. + ...	2	Females, T. B. + ...	0
Females, T. B. - ...	0	Females, T. B. - ...	0	Females, T. B. - ...	1

Number of patients who have been removed from the Register for other causes during 1920, 139 :—

INSURED 60.		UN-INSURED 59.		CHILDREN 20.	
Males, T. B. + ...	6	Males, T. B. + ...	1	Males, T. B. + ...	0
Males, T. B. - ...	40	Males, T. B. - ...	9	Males, T. B. - ...	11
Females, T. B. + ...	4	Females, T. B. + ...	8	Females, T. B. + ...	0
Females, T. B. - ...	10	Females, T. B. - ...	41	Females, T. B. - ...	9

Number of these who were admitted and discharged during the same year, 19 :—

INSURED 6.		UN-INSURED 2.		CHILDREN 11.	
Males, T. B. + ...	0	Males, T. B. + ...	0	Males, T. B. + ...	0
Males, T. B. - ...	4	Males, T. B. - ...	0	Males, T. B. - ...	6
Females, T. B. + ...	0	Females, T. B. + ...	0	Females, T. B. + ...	0
Females, T. B. - ...	2	Females, T. B. - ...	2	Females, T. B. - ...	5

305 Sputum examinations were made—109 were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli and 196 were negative.

531 patients were examined for diagnosis—228 were found to be suffering from some form of Tuberculosis and attended for treatment; of these, 194 were found to have Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 35 were contacts; and 34 were found to have Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 of these were contacts.

123 were of doubtful diagnosis, so allowed to attend for observation.

Number of pre-Tuberculars attending for treatment, 346.

Number of school children who have attended as specials for medicine, 78.

Nurses' Visits—Soldiers	733
Nurses' Visits—Civilians	1,189
	<hr/>
	1,922
	<hr/>
Number of attendances at Dispensary	6,746

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NON-NOTIFIABLE.

Whooping Cough.

Fifteen deaths were registered as due to Whooping Cough, as against 12 in 1919.

Measles.

Seven deaths, as against 12 in 1919.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Work for Mental Defectives in the Borough.

At the close of the year there were in their own homes :—

23 defectives under statutory supervision,

55 defectives under friendly care,

on whom a report is forthcoming from a voluntary visitor once a quarter.

There were in addition :—

- 21 in certified institutions (of whom 8 were sent under order [or under S. 15] during the year, including 1 received at the State Institution for violent defectives)
- 9 in residential special schools, paid for by Education Committee.
- 12 in poor law institutions, maintained by the Guardians.
- 4 in lunatic asylums (figure not inclusive), maintained by the Guardians.
- 1 defective removed from the district.
- 1 reputed defective is stated to be doing well outside the area.

During the year 26 fresh cases were referred to the Committee.

Training Centre.

The Training Centre has been held on three afternoons a week, throughout the year. The attendance has fallen to an average of five, which is small, and unless more cases are found suitable for admission, *i.e.*, unless further imbecile children are so certified and notified to the local authority it is doubtful whether the Centre can be continued.

The Training Centre and supervision is undertaken by the Essex Voluntary Association.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The joint scheme with the London County Council and neighbouring Authorities, in which East Ham forms a part, continues to work successfully.

It will be noted from the table given that the number of cases treated from this Borough at the various London hospitals have increased slightly from 334 in 1919 to 361 in 1920.

The largely increased number of pathological examinations made for medical practitioners is a gratifying feature of the returns.

Only one medical practitioner in this Borough has qualified to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Summary of work done by the Hospitals during the Year 1920.

	London	Middle- sex	Essex	Surrey	Kent	Herts	Bucks	E. Ham	W. Ham	Croydon	Total
New Patients:—											
Syphilis	7,917	704	392	285	206	89	58	121	324	80	10,176
Soft Chancre... ..	570	26	19	12	21	—	2	4	26	3	683
Gonorrhoea	10,127	872	443	293	182	87	53	164	363	71	12,655
Not Venereal... ..	4,998	534	237	165	113	39	32	72	229	58	6,477
Total	23,612	2,136	1,091	755	522	215	145	361	942	212	29,991
Total Attendances ...	365,478	34,011	12,386	12,190	7,282	2,436	1,946	3,434	10,278	2,480	451,921
No. of "In-patient" days	54,529	1,846	2,924	1,900	3,505	1,324	1,209	332	963	405	68,937
Salvarsan Substitutes, doses given	51,266	4,635	2,164	2,666	1,565	643	603	603	1,662	552	66,359
For or at Centre:—											
Spirochaetes	1,384	191	31	63	14	14	19	13	90	8	1,827
Gonococci	17,745	1,694	1,231	639	375	188	73	497	1,143	204	23,789
Wassermann	24,768	1,657	989	934	541	202	129	241	696	199	30,356
Others	809	42	12	6	24	2	4	4	5	1	909
Total	44,706	3,584	2,263	1,642	954	406	225	755	1,934	412	56,881
For Practitioners:—											
Spirochaetes	26	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Gonococci	1,611	149	113	57	3	12	—	16	11	55	2,027
Wassermann	9,513	537	750	411	67	32	22	136	268	138	11,874
Others	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
Total	11,234	686	864	470	70	44	22	152	279	193	14,014

The following table refers to this scheme:—

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year 1920 there were 1,263 specimens examined for Medical Practitioners.

The following is a summary of the number of specimens examined, with results :—

	Specimens.	Positive.	Negative.
Suspected Diphtheria	1263	248	1015

Results were communicated per telephone or sent by special messenger to the medical practitioners concerned.

DISINFECTION.

1,566 premises were disinfected. The steam disinfector at the Isolation Hospital is used for bedding and other articles requiring disinfection.

PUBLIC HEALTH (Milk & Cream) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.

1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

Milk 154 *One sample contained 8 grains of Boric Acid per pint.

Cream 3

* Vendor of Milk fined £1 10s. and costs 10s. 6d.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(i) Correct statements made 4

(ii) Statements incorrect 0

—
4

(iii) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample. Percentage stated on statutory label.

0.3 0.3

0.3 0.3

0.37 0.4

0.4 0.4

Determinations made of Milk Fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

Above 35 per cent. 4

Below 35 per cent. 0

—
4

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1920,
for the County Borough of East Ham,**

on the administration of the Factory & Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces & Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prose- cutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	7	1	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	79	4	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	—	—	—
Total	86	5	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Reme- died.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	9	9	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { (1 w.c. required for 25 persons)	insufficient	2	2	—
	unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
	not separate for sexes	2	2	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses(s.101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97 to 100).	—	—	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	—	—	—	—
Total	14	14	—	—

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LIST, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109 & 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keep- ing or sending lists.	Prosecutions		In- stances.	Notices Served.	Prose- cutions.	In- stances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prose- cutions (Sec- tions 109 110.)
	Sending twice in the Year.			Sending once in the Year.				Failing to keep or permit inspec- tion of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
	Con- tractors.	Work- men.		Con- tractors.	Work- men.										
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, etc.	—	—	—	5	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(2) cleaning & washing															
Household Linen															
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets															
Curtains and Furniture Hangings															
Furniture & Upholstery															
Electro plate															
File making															
Brass & Brass Articles															
Fur pulling															
Cables and Chains															
Anchors and Grapnels															
Cart Gear															
Locks, Latches & Keys															
Umbrellas, &c.															
Artificial Flowers															
Nets, other than wire nets (sieves)															
Tents & Sacks															
Racquet & Tennis Balls															
Paper & c. Boxes Paper Bags	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brush Making															
Pea Picking															
Feather Sorting	2	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carding & c. of Buttons, &c.															
Stuffed Toys															
Basket Making															
Chocolates & Sweets															
Cosaques, Xmas Crackers & Xmas Stockings															
Flag Making															
TOTAL	4	—	12	5	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.		5.—OTHER MATTERS.	
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the Year.	Number.	Class.	Number
Wearing Apparel Manufacturers	117	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Bakehouses... ..	49	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	
Laundries	41	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) } Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	12
Printers	11	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector...	12
Other Workshops... ..	124	Other	—
		Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
		Certificates granted during the year	—
		In use at the end of the year	10
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	342		

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—YEAR 1920.

Rain Gauge 5-in. in diameter, placed 1-foot above ground, 15 feet above sea level. Temperature taken in the shade of a Stevenson's Screen, 5 feet from the ground.

Months.	Temperature of Air during the Month.				Mean Temperature of Air.	Rainfall.				
	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Mean of			No. of Days on which Rain fell, 0·01 inches and over.	Amount collected in inches.	Mean rate of fall for Rainy Days.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Date of greatest fall.
			All Highest.	All Lowest.						
January	57°	22°	48°·3	35°·6	41°·9	16	2·37	0·15	0·61	10th
February	64°	26°	50°·5	35°·5	43°·0	10	0·54	0·05	0·30	20th
March	67°	28°	55°·2	37°·5	46°·3	14	1·44	0·10	0·30	6th
April	60°	33°	55°·2	33°·0	48°·5	22	2·70	0·12	0·40	1st
May	84°	35°	65°·4	46°·4	55°·9	10	0·48	0·05	0·12	6th
June	79°	38°	69°·6	50°·4	60°·0	9	1·28	0·14	0·47	20th
July	75°	45°	68°·0	52°·1	60°·0	17	3·46	0·20	0·61	21st
August	77°	43°	66°·6	49°·8	58°·2	7	2·07	0·29	0·96	18th
September	80°	39°	66°·0	49°·2	57°·6	11	2·78	0·25	0·77	15th
October	71°	28°	60°·0	42°·5	51°·5	10	0·95	0·09	0·26	1st & 16th
November	60°	22°	50°·6	34°·8	42°·7	9	0·85	0·09	0·33	27th
December	56°	10°	45°·5	35°·5	40°·5	23	2·09	0·09	0·34	23rd
Means and Totals for the Year.	84°	10°	58°·4	41°·8	50°·5	158	21·03	0·13	0·96	Aug. 18th

The Rainfall for the Year was 3 ins. *below*, and the number of days on which rain fell one *below* the year 1919, at East Ham.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.						TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	Beckton and North Woolwich Ward.	Central Ward East.	Central Ward West.	Manor Park Ward.	Plashet Ward East.	Plashet Ward West.	
Small Pox	10	...	...	1	2	5	2	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	10
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	426	2	104	288	16	13	3	...	67	65	111	97	50	36	380
Erysipelas	72	1	1	3	5	25	29	8	9	10	22	14	8	9	10
Scarlet Fever	718	1	92	521	71	30	3	...	78	145	142	148	98	107	365
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	10	...	1	5	1	2	1	...	4	...	2	1	1	2	8
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	6	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2
Poliomyelitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	6	10	4	2	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	242	2	1	10	60	131	38	...	32	56	40	52	31	31	192
Other forms of Tuberculosis	68	4	11	28	9	12	4	...	4	14	16	17	7	10	21
Totals	1591	42	211	856	166	227	81	8	204	296	347	345	200	199	997

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

From 1st April, 1919, to 31st March, 1920.

	Days.
381 Patients treated in Scarlet Fever Wards	18,521
515 Patients treated in Diphtheria Wards	24,578
14 Patients treated in Cubicles	606
	<hr/>
Number of patients—days	43,705
	<hr/>

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

	£
Provisions	3,785
Linen, Bedding, and Furniture	455
Chandlery and Sundries	957
Lighting, Heating and Water	2,020
Repairs to Hospital and Maintenance of Grounds	741
Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	184
Office Expenses	124
Salaries and Wages	4,299
	<hr/>
	£ 12,565
	<hr/>

PATIENTS' EXPENSES.

	£
Medicines and Medical Appliances, Antitoxin and Disinfectants	1,009
Stimulants	21
Maintenance of Ambulances	714
	<hr/>
	£ 1,744
	<hr/>

Average cost per patient per day, 6s. 6½d.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Annual Report

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1920.

EAST HAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Councillor J. A. WILLIAMS, J.P. (*Chairman*).
 Councillor A. H. WISEMAN, J.P. (*Vice-Chairman*).
 Councillor G. P. DEAN, J.P. (*Mayor*).
 Councillor A. STOKES (*Deputy-Mayor*).
 Mrs. W. C. FORD.
 Miss A. POCKNEY.

Alderman O. R. ANSTEAD, J.P.	Councillor W. G. DAVIE.
Alderman J. BROOKS, J.P.	Rev. IDRIS EVANS.
Alderman E. EDWARDS, J.P.	Councillor W. K. FENNEL.
Alderman C. NORTHFIELD, J.P.	Councillor W. C. FORD, J.P.
Alderman M. OAKES, J.P.	Councillor T. M. MCGIFF.
Alderman H. OSBORN, J.P.	Councillor V. R. OLIVER.
Councillor A. ALLWRIGHT.	Councillor N. A. PAPWORTH.
Councillor R. BANKS-MARTIN, J.P.	Mr. J. E. POOLEY.
Councillor A. COLES.	Mr. E. J. SULLIVAN.
	Councillor F. WEBSTER.

School Nurses:

Mrs. NEARS, Miss KEKWICK, Mrs. SORRELL, Miss DAVY, Miss CASE,
 Miss SMITH and Miss RIGBY.

School Medical Clerks:

Miss I. L. HOLLINGSWORTH, Miss A. M. DEAN and Miss M. I. BARKER.

Dentist:

F. E. BENDIX, L.D.S., R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

A. HENRY THOMPSON, M.D.

Aural Surgeon:

GILBERT C. CHUBB, F.R.C.S., Eng., D.Sc., Etc.

Assistant Medical Officers:

D. S. BROUGH, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 Miss M. M. THOMSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. and D.P.H.

Medical Officer:

W. BENTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

County Borough of East Ham Education Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit my Annual Report as School Medical Officer for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

I wish to express my thanks to the Committee for their kind consideration of my recommendations and to express my indebtedness to the Head Teachers for help and courtesy extended to the School Nurses, and to my Staff for the excellent work they have accomplished under present difficulties.

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM BENTON,

Medical Officer to Education Committee.

STATISTICAL DATA.

School Places:—

Provided Schools	...	...	...	...	26,881
Non-Provided Schools	...	...	...	...	1,090
Total	...	...	...	...	27,971

Number on Registers:—

Provided Schools	...	...	...	...	24,530
Non-Provided Schools	...	...	...	...	1,029
Total	...	...	...	...	25,569

Teaching Staff:	Head	Assistant Certificated	Assistant Uncertificated	Supplementary	Student & Pupil	Cookery	
	622	61	496	42	4	13	6

1. STAFF.

In addition to the Chief School Medical Officer, the Staff of the School Medical Department is made up as follows :—

- (a) Two full time Medical Officers, one of whom is also Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
- (b) One full time dentist—who devotes part of his time to Child Welfare Work.
- (c) Seven School Nurses, one of whom is allocated to the dental department.
- (d) Three women clerks.
- (e) Ophthalmic Surgeon (part time).
- (f) Aural Surgeon (part time).

2. CO-ORDINATION.

Infant and Child Welfare.

(a) The School Medical Officer is also Medical Superintendent of the Infant and Child Welfare work. In this way there is an intimate association between the two services—School and Child Welfare Medical Work. This arrangement also enables the school nurses and the health visitors to exchange views and co-operate with one another when otherwise their work might overlap or clash. There is, however, still scope for closer working between the two above-named departments, and it is hoped that as time goes on a more complete scheme of co-operation may be evolved.

Nursery Schools.

(b) There are no nursery schools in the Borough at present, though the matter has been under consideration.

The Care of Debilitated Children under School Age.

(c) Clinics are held daily at the Child Welfare Centre, where any child under school age who requires medical advice may be seen. The School Nursing Staff and the School Attendance Officers assist in bringing these clinics to the notice of parents, where they meet suitable cases in the course of their work. As children who are attending the Child Welfare Centre mature and reach school age, they are handed over to the School Medical Authorities, who continue to exercise the necessary supervision.

3. THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School Hygiene.

(a) With a few exceptions the schools in the Borough are of comparatively recent construction, and on the whole satisfactory. The most recently built schools are admirably placed, combining ease of access with quiet and open surroundings and spacious playgrounds. The ventilation, lighting, warming, equipment and sanitation are up-to-date, practical and efficient, and the Borough is fortunate in having many schools of which it may be justly proud.

No detailed inspection of the various school premises has been undertaken this year, but the Medical Officers have considered and given advice upon any special points brought to their notice by the teachers.

On the whole the schools may be regarded as satisfactory, though certain of them are overcrowded. Most of them are well-built on sites adjacent to, but not on, the main thoroughfares. The playgrounds are large and provided with good surfaces, while the general surroundings are as attractive as may be in an eastern suburb of London.

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The following is a synopsis of School Medical Work for the year :—

Routine and Special Inspection...	...	7,392
Re-inspections	...	2,950
Consultations at Inspection Clinic	...	6,961
Number of Treatments at Clinic	...	11,017
General Cleanliness Visits to Schools	...	277
Nurses' Visits to Homes	...	2,925
Children Examined for Cleanliness	...	60,394
Number of Cleansings	...	5
Prosecutions	...	1

There are two Assistant School Medical Officers, one of whom is also Deputy Medical Officer of Health and devotes a certain amount of his time to Public Health duties.

(a) During the year an endeavour was made to examine the three age groups specified by the Board of Education, viz.,

Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers, and also to work off various arrears of work that remained as a legacy of the disturbed conditions that existed during the war.

(b) It was found impossible however to overtake the whole of the work so planned, and at the end of the year three schools remained at which no routine medical inspection had been done. These schools will accordingly be visited by the School Medical Officer in the early part of 1921, when double groups will be examined with a view to bringing the work up-to-date. This will, of course, throw the routine examinations for 1921 still further behind, and to meet the difficulty I have applied for the assistance of a third medical officer which will allow of a more systematic distribution and a more thorough performance of the various branches of school medical service.

(c) Each time the School Medical Officer visits a school to examine children he includes all abnormal children as "specials," in addition to his routine cases. In this way not only is every new cripple child in a school immediately seen, but an annual survey is made of all known cripples with a view to noting their progress. Cases in which the crippling defect is too severe to allow the child to attend school are investigated by the School Attendance Officers, and if necessary the School Medical Officer visits the child at its home.

(d) The disturbance of school routine caused by Medical Inspection is minimised by the doctor using the teachers' rooms for his examinations and having the children from their classes in small batches of six at a time. This arrangement, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the teachers, has been found to work very well.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Uncleanliness.

(a) A considerable part of the School Nurses' work consists in maintaining a standard of cleanliness amongst school children. For this purpose a school nurse visits each school thrice yearly and examines each scholar, paying special attention to the presence of vermin or nits, and to the state of the hair. These repeated examinations over a course of years have had the result of raising the standard of personal hygiene very considerably, whilst this constant supervision leads to the discovery and early

TABLE VII.
TABLE OF VERMINOUS CONDITIONS FOUND AT EXAMINATIONS FOR GENERAL CLEANLINESS.

SCHOOLS	Dept.	Number Exam'd.	Few Nits.	Many Nits and Vermin.	Body and Clothing Verminous.
Brampton Road ...	Girls ...	356	12	4	...
	Boys ...	368	2	...	1
	Jr. Mixed	299	11	5	...
Castle Street R.C. ...	Infants...	293	7	2	...
	Mixed ...	485	32	24	2
Central Park Road ...	Infants...	361	29	12	6
	Girls ...	1345	117	10	...
	Boys ...	1417	6	1	...
Essex Road ...	Infants...	1490	97	15	...
	Girls ...	1130	37	31	1
	Boys ...	1121	14	4	3
Fourth Avenue ...	Infants...	1112	12	13	...
	Girls ...	1130	237	51	3
	Boys ...	1171	37	...	4
Hartley Avenue ...	Infants...	840	94	12	3
	Girls ...	1104	109	13	...
	Boys ...	1289	6	5	...
High Street ...	Infants...	1264	94	19	...
	Mixed ...	567	27	10	...
	Infants...	466	40	40	...
Kensington Avenue ...	Girls ...	1269	74	4	...
	Boys ...	1357	2	...	...
	Infants...	1251	44	...	...
Lathom Road ...	Girls ...	1464	123	37	2
	Boys ...	1399	10	2	...
	Infants...	1460	118	9	...
Manor Park ...	Girls ...	882	79	19	...
	Boys ...	754	32	...	...
	Infants...	671	98	10	2
Monega Road ...	Girls ...	694	93	4	...
	Boys ...	911	4	2	...
	Infants...	1139	48	6	...

SCHOOLS.	Dept.	Number Exam'd.	Few Nits.	Many Nits and Vermin.	Body and Clothing Verminous.
Napier Road ...	Girls ...	1159	93	28	2
	Boys ...	1336	18	12	...
	Infants...	1438	126	87	9
New Beckton ...	Girls ...	580	75	11	...
	Boys ...	779	8	2	2
	Infants...	708	63	5	...
Plasbet Lane ...	Girls ...	1417	141	26	...
	Boys ...	1562	26	5	...
	Infants...	1357	115	40	...
Storey Street ...	Mixed ...	849	28	13	...
	Infants...	797	51	29	...
	Mixed ...	880	36	12	...
Silvertown R.C. ...	Infants...	604	29	11	...
	Mixed ...	688	13	53	7
	Girls ...	916	97	14	...
Sandringham Road ...	Boys ...	1154	10	...	...
	Infants...	913	79	6	...
	Girls ...	1153	49	9	1
Shaftesbury Road ...	Boys ...	1140	2	...	...
	Infants...	758	57	5	2
	Mixed ...	420	17	6	2
Shrewsbury Road ...	Infants...	486	32	5	3
	Girls ...	394	15	...	...
	Girls ...	831	48	31	...
Vicarage Lane ...	Boys ...	872	15	13	...
	Infants...	1263	69	30	1
	Girls ...	1482	28	81	1
Walton Road ...	Boys ...	1463	14	30	...
	Infants...	2136	24	66	1
	TOTAL ...	60394	3123	994	58
PERCENT.		5.2	1.6	0.09	

treatment of most of the minor ailments. During the year the school nurses made 60,394 examinations, exclusive of those made whilst accompanying the Medical Officer. In this number 58 children were found who harboured body vermin, 994 children showed vermin and many nits in the hair, whilst 3,123 children showed only a few nits.

Only moderate satisfaction can be derived from these figures, for whilst the great majority of school children excel in the care of their person there remains a certain number who are always more or less unsatisfactory—a shame to themselves and a menace to others. It must be clearly understood—and this is a point the School Medical Staff must ever bear in mind—that the fault does not lie with the children themselves. They are the victims of circumstances, and their unhappy condition is due to lack of parental care and to the squalor and filth of their homes.

Thus the problem extends outside the scope of school work, for it is quite impossible to expect children to be free of vermin if other members of the household are infested. The responsibility undoubtedly lies with the parents. I am not convinced, however, that wholesale prosecution is the remedy, especially in these times when houses are overcrowded or tenanted by more than one family, when unemployment is rife and actual want not unknown. I do feel, however, that a Cleansing Station should be available for use when necessary where assistance could be rendered to parents who were striving to do better and which would enable disciplinary action to be taken where persuasion had finally failed.

Minor Ailments.

(b) With a comprehensive scheme of clinics in operation within easy access of the various schools in the Borough, it is not surprising that few minor ailments were discovered at routine medical inspection. Most of these ailments were detected by the school teachers or nurses at an early stage, and speedily remedied at one of the clinics.

The part played by the clinics in keeping school children free from minor ailments may best be realised by an examination of the following table, which shows that while many minor ailments did

exist amongst the scholars during the year, they were constantly treated and cured, so that few were allowed to persist until discovered at routine medical inspection.

Chief Minor Ailments.	Discovered at Routine Medical Inspection.	Discovered by Teachers and Nurses and sent to Clinic.
Scabies	8	185
Impetigo	12	422
Conjunctivitis	6	133
Blepharitis	11	55
Ear Disease	43	339
Ringworm (Scalp)	3	88
Ringworm (Body)	2	81

Tonsils and Adenoids.

(c) Definite enlargement of Tonsils and Adenoids demanding operation is found mostly among the entrants, at which stage it is usually remedied. Amongst the older children where enlargement still persists it is usually found to be of moderate degree where no disability is apparent to the parents and where operative steps have consequently been postponed and palliative treatment tried. During the year 226 routine cases of much enlarged tonsils were discovered, with 731 cases where the tonsils were moderately enlarged. Amongst "specials" the numbers were 47 and 8 respectively. Definite adenoids were present in 65 routine cases and suspected in 143 routine cases, whilst among "specials" the numbers were 138 and 6. The combination of enlarged tonsils and adenoids was found in 81 routine cases and 88 "specials," whilst 33 routine cases and 16 "specials" showed both enlarged tonsils and adenoids present in a moderate degree.

Tuberculosis.

(d) Definite pulmonary tuberculosis was diagnosed in two of the routine cases and 1 special case, whilst it was suspected in 20 routine cases and 3 special cases. All these were referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for treatment. In addition 6 routine cases and 15 special cases were under periodical supervision of the School Medical Officer pending a diagnosis. A further number of children in whom no lesion could be found but who were judged to be pre-tubercular attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary to receive

supplies of cod liver oil and malt. These are seen periodically by the School Medical Officer. Tubercular glands were found in 2 cases and suspected in 1 case. Other forms of tubercular infection were discovered in 2 cases and suspected in 5 cases.

Skin Disease.

(e) The chief Skin Diseases found during Medical Inspection were Impetigo, Scabies and Ringworm of scalp and body. Only 12 cases of Impetigo were discovered at routine inspection, while 422 were seen at the clinics. 8 cases of Scabies were found during routine inspection, while 185 were seen as "specials." Ringworm of the scalp was diagnosed in 91 cases, only 3 being found during routine inspection, while 83 cases of Ringworm of the body were seen, 81 of them being "specials."

Thus it will be seen that just as in minor ailments very few skin cases are allowed to persist until found by the doctor during his routine examination. They are in nearly all cases detected by parent or teacher and sent to the clinic for treatment. (See also 8 (d), page 51.)

External Eye Disease.

(f) Here again most of the cases were seen as "specials" at one of the clinics. Only 11 cases of Blepharitis and 6 cases of Conjunctivitis were found at routine medical inspection, whilst 55 cases of the former disease and 133 cases of the latter disease were seen at the clinics. There were 8 cases of Corneal Ulcer and 4 of Corneal Opacity, all of which were first seen as clinic cases.

Vision.

(g) During the year 806 cases were found to be suffering from defective vision suspected to be due to errors of refraction. Of these 526 were examined under atropine by the Eye Specialist at the Town Hall, while 14 were treated elsewhere. Of the 526 cases submitted to refraction 359 were prescribed glasses, and these were obtained in every case; 43 received treatment other than by glasses, while in 122 cases no treatment was considered necessary. (See Ophthalmic Surgeon's report, page 68.)

Ear Disease and Hearing.

(h) As noted elsewhere, 8 (g), ear disease and defective hearing are very prevalent amongst school children, and form a large proportion of the treatment cases at the clinics. During routine inspection 43 cases of Otitis Media were found, while no fewer than 339 were seen at the clinics. Defective hearing was present in 187 cases seen at routine inspection, while 114 cases of similar defect were seen at the clinics.

Dental Defects.

(i) See report of Dental Surgeon, page 72.

Crippling Defects.

(j) During the year a census of school children suffering from crippling defects was taken, when it was found that 107 school children were so affected. Full details are given under paragraph 22, page 65.

6. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

A comprehensive scheme is in force in the Borough whereby there is active co-operation between the Medical Officers and the school teachers, school nurses and attendance officers, with a view to preventing the spread of infectious disease.

In this scheme are included the notifiable and non-notifiable infectious diseases, together with the contagious skin and eye affections.

Each case of notified disease is regarded as possibly connected with other cases of the same disease which, owing to their mildness or the absence of some of the characteristic symptoms, have been overlooked by the parent or teacher, or both.

Inquiries are therefore made at the patient's home and into the condition of the children who have been in contact at school with the scholar who has fallen ill.

Teachers are instructed in the symptoms of onset of the chief infectious diseases and are directed temporarily to exclude children showing any symptoms suggestive of any of these diseases until medical assurance can be had that they may attend school without harm to themselves or danger to others,

The head teachers are at once informed of cases of notifiable diseases occurring in children attending their departments, and contacts can therefore be forthwith excluded.

The attendance officers inform the school medical officer of any children who have recently been kept at home with illness of a suspicious character or concerning whom circumstances suggest the possibility of infection.

A register of the non-notifiable diseases, Measles, Chicken-pox, Whooping Cough, and Mumps is kept in the school medical officer's department. The entries in this register are made from notification forms sent by the school teachers. The accuracy of these notifications is verified by the attendance officers, who consult the Medical Officer in all cases of doubt.

During the year 1920 both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were very prevalent in the London area, and East Ham was affected in common with other districts. As the occurrence of a case of either of the above-named diseases in a house leads to the automatic exclusion from school for a time of any scholars in that house the effect of this epidemic is certain to be reflected in the average school attendance for the year.

In addition to the recognised infectious diseases there are a number of contagious diseases for which scholars are also excluded.

During the year 1,060 exclusion forms were issued to children for the following complaints:—

Ringworm of Scalp...	...	...	...	165
Ringworm of Body ...	...	...	...	104
Impetigo Contagiosa	...	...	...	100
Infective Eye Inflammations	...	...	...	66
Eczematous Diseases	...	...	...	33
Acute Throat Conditions	...	...	...	160
Scabies	...	...	...	297
Miscellaneous Affections	...	...	...	135
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	1,060
				<hr/>

7. FOLLOWING UP.

After medical inspection and the notification to parents and teachers of discovered defects, a certain time, except in cases of urgency, is allowed parents in which to procure hospital, private or other treatment for their children. Where suitable treatment can be given at one of the school clinics as in aural, eye or dental defects, this is offered and an acceptance paper is forwarded to the parent for him to sign and return. When an acceptance of treatment is received it is filed and the children are summoned to attend for specified treatment in rotation. In other cases, *e.g.*, in ring-worm of scalp or enlarged tonsils and adenoids, hospital letters are available. After a certain period, usually a month, the school nurse visits the homes of the children to find whether treatment has been obtained and to urge the necessity of obtaining remedial measures where nothing has been done. This process is a considerable part of the nurses' work, for while many parents are only too glad to carry out the doctor's suggestions, others either through indifference or through private difficulties defer doing so, and in some cases the nurse has to visit as many as six times before the desired result is attained.

In this work the Medical Officer is greatly dependent on his school nurse for his results, for coercive measures have little to commend them and are fraught with difficulties. In fact, prosecution except in isolated cases of defiance may do infinite harm—it may be rankly unjust in the case selected, it fosters a hostile attitude on the part of parents towards school medical work generally, and tends to make parents regard the nurse as an official rather than a friend. Thus the results of following-up reflect to a large extent the suitability of a nurse for her special work. A tactless nurse who hopes to drive will accomplish nothing and be received with open hostility, whereas one with ready sympathy and ample patience will achieve much—the most hostile will unbend, the most truculent will yield, and she will be greeted with cordiality where formerly suspicion and distrust held sway. The path of the school nurse has not been an easy one to tread, but gradually she is asserting her individuality and is becoming more and more a valued friend to whom parents are ever ready to resort for advice not only in medical matters but on all subjects affecting their social welfare. This is indeed a triumph; it is a harvest all school nurses may reap.

Another part of the machinery of following-up falls to the school medical officer who re-visits each school later in the year and personally examines all children previously found defective to see what treatment has been carried out and to further urge treatment both personally and through the school nurse where none has been obtained. During 1920, 2,299 children were re-inspected by the medical officers, when it was found that 2,080, or 90.4 per cent., had obtained some form of treatment. Even this does not accurately represent the full numbers treated, as there is a long waiting list of eye cases who will eventually be treated, but who could not be so recorded at the time of re-inspection. While not ideal these results are distinctly encouraging when compared with previous years and should be a source of satisfaction to the Borough and the school medical staff alike.

In the course of their following-up work the school nurses paid 2,925 visits to the homes of children with defects, urging that treatment should be carried out and advising how best such treatment could be obtained.

8. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The following clinics are held weekly for the treatment of defects in school children:—

- (1) General Clinic, Town Hall—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 a.m.
- (2) General Clinic, St. Michael's Institute, Manor Park—Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9 a.m.
- (3) General Clinic, North Woolwich, Mondays and Fridays at 2 p.m.
- (4) General Ear Clinic, Town Hall, Thursdays at 2 p.m.
- (5) Eye Specialist Clinic, Town Hall, Tuesdays at 1.30 p.m.
- (6) Ear Specialist Clinic, Town Hall, Tuesdays at 3 p.m.

Any school child for whom medical advice is required or who demands a special examination may be sent to one of the general clinics. When treatment can be suitably given this is done. In other cases the child is referred to one of the special clinics, to a private practitioner, or to a hospital, according to circumstances. Should a child require to make repeated attendances at the clinic an appointment card is given him on which is noted

the hour and date of his next attendance. To enable chronic cases to have uninterrupted treatment a nurse is on duty at the various clinics throughout the school holidays.

Minor Ailments.

(a) Chiefly those of the skin, eye, ear, throat and nose, and injuries are seen and treated daily at the general clinics.

The skin cases consist chiefly of SEPTIC SORES, IMPETIGO, SCABIES AND RINGWORM. All these, with the exception of ringworm of the scalp, are treated at the clinic, repeated attendances being made wherever necessary. A limited supply of dressings or ointment is given for home use in necessitous cases.

Of the eye cases only the simpler external conditions, such as Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis and Corneal Ulcer are treated, the others being referred to the Eye Specialist. The possibility of defective vision being a causal factor in external eye diseases is always borne in mind and the vision tested in all doubtful cases.

Acute throat cases are not encouraged to attend the clinics owing to the possibility of infecting other children. Teachers are asked to send such cases to a private practitioner as far as possible. All the same, many infective sore throats do appear for examination, and when necessary swabs are taken with a view to examining for diphtheria bacilli. The same course is followed in nose conditions showing crusting or ulceration.

Only external ear conditions are dealt with at the general clinic, all others which necessarily demand detailed examination by speculum being sent to one of the special aural clinics.

Tonsils and Adenoids.

(b) Arrangements have been made with St. Mary's Hospital, Plaistow, whereby children suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids may have them removed by operation. A fixed charge per case is made by the Hospital Authorities, which charge is defrayed by the Education Authority.

Tuberculosis.

(c) Any school child found to be suffering from tuberculosis or judged to be pre-tubercular is sent to the Tuberculosis Dispensary. It remains with the Tuberculosis Officer whether a

child is permitted to attend school. Doubtful cases are kept under supervision by the School Medical Officer and examined from time to time. Surgical cases are referred to one of the London General Hospitals for advice, and where special appliances are advocated the Education Committee may contribute towards the cost.

Skin Cases.

(d) These are treated at the general clinic and in most cases the results are highly satisfactory, as the children attend several times a week until cured. It is found that this repeated attendance at the clinic is a great improvement on giving advice for home treatment, and while it throws a heavy strain on the school nursing staff, the results justify the extra labour. There are, however, two skin diseases, namely, Ringworm of the Scalp and Scabies, which demand more exhaustive notice.

Ringworm of the Scalp.

This is a disease which has long been a source of trouble and worry to all engaged in school medical work, and despite every effort there is little decrease in its incidence among school children. Most of the cases are first noticed by the school teacher, by the parent, or by one of the school nurses during her cleanliness survey. When a suspected case is first discovered it is sent to the clinic for examination by the Medical Officer. Definite cases can be at once diagnosed by the aid of a magnifying glass, but where doubt exists hairs are examined microscopically.

In the event of a case being confirmed as ringworm the parents are straightway advised to have X-ray treatment carried out at the London Hospital. Should the parent agree to this course he is given a letter to the hospital, and the cost of the operation is defrayed by the Education Committee. In some instances the parents object to X-ray treatment as it entails the temporary loss of hair—a serious matter amongst the older girls. In these cases other forms of treatment are tried, but the loss of school attendance is always serious, as there is no remedy which can be considered as even moderately efficient in the treatment of this disease except that of epilation by X-rays.

Scabies.

This is a skin disease which has been all too prevalent amongst school children during the last few years, and one which has been the cause of the loss of much school time and incidentally of educational grant. It is a disease that is easily cured provided that the proper treatment is given and thoroughly carried out. At present, however, when every second house is overcrowded, when adequate bathing facilities are absent in the affected homes, and when disinfection is neglected it is practically impossible to stamp out the disease. Added to this is the fact that in many houses not only is the bedding and furniture infected, but many adults harbour the complaint, so that even if children are cured they are speedily re-infected. The problem requires to be tackled as a whole, and the first step is the erection of a Cleansing Station where cases—not only the school children—may be suitably treated. In such a station adequate supplies of hot water would be available, the treatment would be supervised and thoroughly carried out, automatic disinfection of homes would be secured, and a rational scheme with definite hope of success established. At present no such station is available and the cost of erecting one has hitherto been insuperable, though there is a satisfactory disinfecting apparatus awaiting installation. Meantime, all cases have to be treated at home, and as the details of the treatment are seldom understood and still more rarely carried out, the results are highly discouraging. Sufferers from Scabies are told to use sulphur ointment after a hot bath on two or at most three successive nights, and then to have a complete change of clean clothing, the old garments being disinfected. What actually happens is that the hot bath—the key to the treatment—is seldom available, fresh outer garments are not supplied, and the infected clothes are not properly disinfected. As for the ointment, it is used in excessive quantities and over extended periods with a view to making up for the other defects in the treatment, with the result that a sulphur dermatitis, most difficult to cure, develops.

I have in the past and I do again urge the Education Authorities to consider the erection of a Cleansing Station, as I consider school medical work suffers appreciably from the lack of it. For some years the tendency was, as it ought to be, for

the schools to become progressively more free of verminous and Scabies cases. Recently, however, the schools are not so satisfactory as they were in former years, and this I attribute largely to the want of a Cleansing Depot, without which cases cannot be satisfactorily treated, nor can statutory action be taken against parents who wilfully and habitually offend.

External Eye Disease.

(e) Cases of external eye disease, consisting mainly of Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis, and Corneal Ulcer, are treated at the general clinics, where scholars may attend daily. Cases requiring special examination or treatment are referred to the Eye Specialist.

Vision.

(f) All cases of suspected defective vision are in the first instance examined by the School Medical Officer, who decides whether they shall be sent to the Eye Specialist for further examination. For further details see special Eye Report, page 68.)

Ear Disease.

(g) In common with other districts, East Ham has had to face the problem of treating a vast amount of ear disease—mostly of the chronic type—amongst school children. With a view to securing the best results possible, the Education Committee appointed, in September, Dr. Chubb as Aural Surgeon to attend for one session weekly. This is a distinct step forward, and though the beneficial results of his work will not show immediately owing to the extremely chronic and intractable nature of the disease in question, there can be no doubt that the institution of this specialist service will be an immense boon to the children of the Borough.

In order to make the most of Dr. Chubb's services only the more serious cases are referred to him. All cases of ear disease or deafness are first examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer, who at once treats the simpler cases and sends the more serious ones to the specialist. In this way it is possible to keep abreast of the work to avoid a waiting list and to give every case immediate attention. In many of the cases seen owing to their chronicity nothing more than some amelioration of the diseased condition can be hoped for, but even this is of prime

importance. As time goes on such cases will be treated at a much earlier stage in the disease, when the results will be correspondingly better. Some idea of the scope of the Ear Clinic may be gathered from the following figures:—

Number of Ear Cases examined	388
Number of Treatments for Ear Disease	2,363

Dental Defects.

(h) There is a full-time Dentist, who devotes four-fifths of his time to the treatment of school children. Anæsthetics are administered to certain selected cases during one session per week, when the Assistant School Medical Officer attends for this purpose. As will be seen from a perusal of the Dental Report, this work is very far behind, and in future years its scope will have to be considerably curtailed. The report of the Dental Officer is appended. (See Dental Surgeon's Report, page 72.)

Crippling Defects and Orthopædics,

(i) All cripple children are seen by the School Medical Officer as "specials" during his visit to the school. Enquiries are made regarding these cripple children, and where necessary they are advised to seek treatment at one of the large general or orthopædic hospitals. In necessitous cases the Education Committee may make a grant to defray the cost of special appliances for the use of such cripple children provided these appliances are approved by the School Medical Officer. There is no special provision for the education of cripple children in the Borough, with the exception of those able to attend an ordinary school. The provision of a Physically Defective Centre has recently been under consideration, and premises have been secured, but a large outlay of money would be necessary to adapt and equip the building, and this has not yet been sanctioned. (See also page 65, Census of Cripples.)

9. OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

Playground Classes.

(a) Classes are occasionally held in the playgrounds at some of the schools, but there is no definite scheme in connection with this. During fine weather the playgrounds are very largely occupied with physical drill classes.

School Camps.

(b) Camps were held in connection with three schools—New Beckton, Lathom Road and Walton Road—during the summer.

In the case of New Beckton School the camp was held at Great Bookham, Surrey, from 3rd to 17th July. Fifty boys between the ages of 12 and 14 years attended. The cost of the camp was £91 9s. 8d., of which the Education Committee contributed £2 15s. 7d.

The Lathom Road School camp was held at Hazlemere, Bucks, for five weeks—27th July till 3rd September. The number of scholars who attended was as follows:—

1st week	...	...	...	...	50
2nd week	...	...	...	...	46
3rd week	...	...	...	...	64
4th week	...	...	...	...	47
5th week	...	...	...	...	18

The age limits for the boys were 10 to 14 years. In all 82 boys attended the camp, 60 for three weeks and 22 for two weeks.

The total cost was £135, of which the Education Committee contributed £35.

Walton Road School boys were in camp at Sunninghill, near Ascot, from 1st to 15th July. The number of boys who attended was 50, the ages ranging from 12 to 14 years. The total cost was £100, of which the Education Committee contributed £30.

School Journeys.

(c) The boys' department of Brampton Road School organised a School Journey to Tunbridge Wells from 6th to 13th May. Twenty boys, whose average age was 13½ years, attended. The total cost was £30, of which £15 was contributed by the Education Committee.

The girls' department at Brampton Road School arranged a School Journey to Chichester from 9th to 16th June. The girls, who numbered 30, were housed in the Y.W.C.A. hostel. The average age of the girls attending was 13½ years. The total cost was £42, of which £17 were defrayed by the Education Committee.

Kensington Avenue Girls' School arranged a School Journey to Folkestone from 1st to 8th October. The girls, who were housed in a boarding house, numbered 45, and their average age was 13 years. The total cost was £78, the Education Committee making a grant of £32.

Open-Air Classrooms in Public Elementary Schools.

(d) There are no open-air classrooms in any of the schools in the Borough.

Day Open-Air Schools.

(e) There are no open-air schools in the Borough. Such a school is under consideration at present for the use of certain physically defective children, but no definite decision regarding it has yet been made.

Residential Open-Air Schools.

(f) There are no such schools in East Ham.

10. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Physical training is conducted in all schools on the lines laid down by the Board of Education. Beyond deciding which children shall be excused physical exercises the Medical Officer takes no part in the direction of the physical training. This is left entirely to the school teachers, many of whom possess special qualifications for the work. There is no Area Organiser of Physical Training in East Ham, though a strong plea was put forward in last year's Annual Report for the appointment of one.

In addition to the ordinary physical exercises carried out during school hours, most of the schools run football and basketball teams for the benefit of the boys and girls respectively.

Instruction in Swimming.

Facilities for learning to swim are provided for both boys and girls attending schools in the Borough. Bathing accommodation is now available for 1,000 boys and 500 girls each week. The baths are open to boys on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday forenoons, and the boys attend from the separate schools 60 at a time each half-hour. For girls the baths are available on Monday

afternoons and Wednesday forenoon and afternoon. One teacher accompanies every 30 scholars. A Swimming Instructress has been appointed for the girls.

Special arrangements are made to convey the scholars to and from school by tramcar, and a programme of periods allotted to each school is issued so as to prevent any unnecessary loss of school time.

11. PROVISION OF MEALS.

During the year meals have been provided for necessitous children as required. In one school (Plasht Lane) a feeding centre has been opened to supply the children in that district. Children in other districts have been supplied by private caterers. The School Medical Officer suggests a suitable menu for the children's dinners and periodically visits the various centres to satisfy himself regarding the quality of the food and the general arrangements for distribution, but takes no part in the selection of the children to be fed. This selection is left in the hands of the school teachers through the Ward Committee.

Dealing with this matter in their Annual Report for 1912, the Board of Education points out that an effective co-ordination should exist between the work of the provision of meals and that of the school medical service, and they consider no scheme as wholly satisfactory unless the School Medical Officer

(a) has the right to nominate for school feeding any children found at the routine medical inspection or on special examination to be suffering from malnutrition due to insufficiency or unsuitability of food.

(b) is consulted as to the dietary provided.

(c) has the right and duty of inspecting the actual arrangements made in regard to the preparation, distribution and service of meals.

(d) is consulted in all cases of doubt as to the necessity for retaining a child on the feeding list owing to its physical condition.

During the year 1920 77,352 meals were provided for 800 children, compared with 35,711 meals for 210 children in 1919,

12. SCHOOL BATHS.

There are no baths used at the schools for the bathing of school children.

13. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

Before the Medical Officer commences the examination of children at any school a notice is sent to the parents intimating the day and hour of the proposed inspection. This notice is of such a nature that while it invites the parents to be present at the examination of their children, it gives them opportunity for stating objections to examination. Ten years ago such objections were fairly common—during 1912, 217 parents objected—but a great improvement in this respect has now set in, and only very occasionally is the School Medical Officer refused permission to examine a scholar. Indeed, the advice of the School Medical Officer is now sought to an embarrassing extent, with the result that during the present year the clinics grew to dimensions which seriously affected the performance of the routine medical inspections at school.

In 1920 the percentage of parents who were present at the inspections was considerably greater than in any previous year. This is most gratifying, for without the active interest of the parents the best results cannot be hoped for. A good deal of prejudice against school medical inspection has had to be overcome, but during the last year there have been sessions when every child was accompanied by one or other parent. This, however, is not always the case, and it is rather unfortunate that the parents who do attend are chiefly those who take the greatest care of their children, and therefore the majority of these are usually in good health and condition. One would infinitely prefer an interview with the parents of the weakly and neglected child. Every parent who does attend, however, lessens the work of the school nurse in the matter of visiting and allows her to concentrate her energies on the children whose parents have not been present at the inspection.

14. CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

We are fortunate in East Ham in possessing a staff of teachers nearly all of whom are alive to the advantage of and in complete sympathy with the work of the School Medical Officer. This attitude is at once gratifying to the doctor and beneficial to the scholars. In all matters pertaining to school medical work the teaching staff are ever ready to assist; they prepare the cards complete with multiple details, arrange for parents to attend at specified session, supply the best available accommodation for the doctor, and give cheerful assistance in management of the children—all factors which facilitate and expedite the Medical Officer's work. Indeed, the assistance given by school teachers is never adequately recognised, and I wish to express on behalf of myself and my assistants our appreciation of all the work they do for us so willingly. Without the co-operation and goodwill of the teaching staff our work loses half its efficacy, and we are greatly indebted to the teachers not only for their generous assistance, but also for necessary information regarding children's past health and for many practical suggestions in connection with school medical work generally.

Following-up work is for the most part done by the school nurses, but the teachers often have an opportunity of interviewing parents and are ever ready to advocate the necessity of having the doctor's recommendations carried out. In certain schools, too, the teachers are able to obtain hospital letters, which they distribute judiciously among the most deserving and needy parents.

Every morning a certain number of children arrive at school suffering from some illness or other, and it is here that the observation powers of the school teacher are of such assistance in keeping the schools free of epidemic disease and in having any illness treated in its early stages. Most of the teachers have a fair and many of them a comprehensive knowledge of the symptoms of the commoner ailments, and should any child arrive at school feeling or looking ill the teacher is quick to seek the advice of the clinic or the private practitioner as he thinks best. It is, however, in detecting incipient infectious and infective diseases that the aid of the school teacher is most valuable, and here naturally the individuality of any one teacher displays itself,

16. CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

There is little of this type of work in East Ham. In certain cases a child may be sent for a holiday through the agency of the Invalid Children's Aid Association, in others the aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children may be invoked, but there is ample scope for more voluntary work.

A certain amount of training of mentally defective children is done voluntarily in the district, but this feature is still in its infancy.

17. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Physically Defective Children.

It is very regrettable to again have to report that no school for physically defective children, as well as no open-air school, have yet been provided in this area. The need for both such schools is still very great, and though extra expenditure would be entailed an ultimate saving would, I am sure, result, *i.e.*, lessening of loss of grant for non-attendance at the ordinary schools, decrease in clinic cases and in cases at present being sent to the country.

Blind and Deaf Children.

A special examination and investigation has been possible for the first time since the war of all such exceptional children in the Borough, and full details are contained in Table 3 of this Report.

At the termination of routine medical inspection in each school these exceptional children are brought forward as specials and each case separately investigated. As a result 7 boys and 1 girl are attending special schools for the blind and 9 boys and 8 girls are being educated at deaf centres. One girl has been sent to a deaf and dumb school.

Mentally Defective Children.

As in previous reports, I regret to report the continued non-provision for education of the feeble-minded within the Borough. The need for such a school is most urgent. Residential schools are practically all full, and *great* difficulty is found in securing a vacancy, and in many cases even if a vacancy be found parents are unwilling to part with a child completely when they would gladly send it for daily education.

A reference to Table 3 will show that out of 63 children who have been certified as mentally defective but educable in a special school, 45 are having no education, 6 are attending backward classes which is most unsuitable, 1 an ordinary elementary school, and only 11 have been satisfactorily placed.

Surely in a large and flourishing district such as East Ham such a state of affairs should not be allowed to continue.

18. NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There are at present no Nursery Schools in East Ham.

19. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

There is only one secondary school in East Ham, and up till now only the entrants, together with certain special cases, have been examined. During this and future years, however, it is hoped that it will be possible to examine the scholars in each year group so that each student will be examined annually during his course. Dr. Mary M. Thomson, one of the Assistant School Medical Officers, examines the girls.

Scholars enter the secondary school at various ages, but usually between 12 and 13 years, and it is found that just as the parents have shown an interest in their children's educational welfare by securing for them the advantage of secondary education, so they exhibit an interest in the physical well-being of their boys and girls.

As will be seen from the following table, medical inspection of scholars entering the secondary school reveals few of the ordinary defects, as naturally these have been remedied while the pupil was attending an elementary school. Defects of teeth and eyesight are the conditions mostly found requiring treatment, and hitherto facilities for having such treatment have been provided at the school clinic and have been widely taken advantage of. Unfortunately, in future it will be impossible to offer dental treatment to secondary school scholars, as it has been found necessary owing to pressure of work to limit dental treatment strictly to the age-groups suggested by the Board of Education. This is a matter for regret, as the secondary scholars were most appreciative of the work of the school dentist.

The comparative absence of defects amongst the secondary school students allows of more attention being paid to incipient disease conditions and pathological tendencies. Amongst boys chest and heart conditions and any tendency to rupture are carefully noted, whilst amongst girls, in addition to the foregoing, special attention is given to such points as carriage, posture, anæmia, and the establishment of menstrual functions, in all of which a little timely correction or advice is of the utmost value.

TABLES SHOWING NUMBERS OF STUDENTS EXAMINED IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR, 1920.

	12 yrs.	13 yrs.	14 yrs.	Other Ages	Total.
Boys	9	26	20	3	58
Girls	36	13	3	12	64

"SPECIAL CASES."

Boys	—
Girls	7

TABLE OF DEFECTS FOUND IN STUDENTS ENTERING THE SECONDARY SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR, 1920.

Boys.

Defect.	Referred for Treatment.	Under Observation.
Anæmia	1	2
Teeth	19	—
Defective Vision	6	—
T. B. Chest	1	1
Heart Weakness	1	—
Enlarged Glands	—	1
Enlarged Tonsils	—	16
Bronchial Catarrh	—	2
Other Defects	—	8
No. of Individual Children with defects	26	27

GIRLS.

Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Under Observation.	Special Cases.	
Teeth	21	—	—	—
Heart Flabby	1	—	—	—
Defective Vision	18	—	4	—
Deafness	1	—	—	—
Nervous Condition	—	2	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils	—	7	—	—
Nits	—	2	—	1
Adenoids	—	2	—	—
Enlarged Glands	—	1	—	—
Other Defects	2	5	—	—
No. of Individual Children with Defects	31	16	4	1

20. CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

There are no Continuation Schools in East Ham at present.

21. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

All children in their final medical examination prior to leaving school have a note placed on their medical card if there is any special point in their medical history likely to affect the choice of employment. These medical cards are then forwarded to the Junior Labour Bureau so that the special notes contained thereon may be used to advantage. In cases of definite disability steps are also taken to interview the parent and advise as to the choice of suitable employment.

During school medical inspection no children were discovered whose health was considered to be adversely affected through employment outside school hours.

22. SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

(a) In September an outbreak of Diphtheria occurred in one of the elementary schools. As the cases could not be definitely related to any special classes an examination of the nose and throat of every child in the school was made, all suspicious cases being "swabbed." This resulted in the discovery of several nasal carriers. These were excluded and treated when the incidence of the disease in the school speedily returned to normal.

Census of Cripple Children of School Age in the Borough.

In March the Board of Education asked for a return showing particulars of all cripple children of school age. Many of these were able to be brought to the school clinic for examination, but others had to be visited in their homes by the school medical officers. In all 107 cripple children were examined, divided into the following classes :—

(1) Crippling due to Tuberculosis	29
(2) Crippling due to Poliomyelitis Anterior Acuta...	22
(3) Crippling due to Rickets	1
(4) Crippling to Congenital Deformities, Trauma, etc.	38
(5) Crippling due to Severe Defects of the Heart ...	17
Total	107

These cases were further analysed and grouped according to their fitness for education in

- (a) Ordinary School.
- (b) Special School.
- (c) Institution.

The result of the analysis is shown in the following table :—

TABLE SHOWING GROUPING OF CRIPPLE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO FITNESS FOR EDUCATION.

Cause of Crippling.	Suitable for Education in		
	Ordinary School.	Physically Defective School.	Residential Institution.
Tubercular Cases	4	19	6
Poliomyelitis Cases	7	14	1
Rickets Cases	—	1	—
Congenital Deformity, etc., Cases	15	14	9
Severe Heart Cases	1	10	6

No special provision has been made for any of the above children, with the exception of those fit to attend an ordinary school.

23. MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year 67 candidates for scholarships were examined. None of these was rejected, but treatment of certain defects were suggested where necessary.

Fifty teachers were medically examined by the School Medical Officer during the year.

W. BENTON,

*Medical Officer of Health
and Medical Officer to Education Committee.*

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Report

OF THE

Ophthalmic Surgeon

FOR THE YEAR

1920.

REPORT OF OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

The selection of cases for Ophthalmic examination is made partly on the results of the preliminary test of vision carried out at routine medical inspection and partly from special cases seen at the clinics.

Children with eye symptoms or visual defects are asked to attend the Town Hall Clinic, where a further test under more perfect conditions of light is made. Where there is found to be defect sufficient to suggest the necessity for glasses, atropine ointment is put into the eyes and a small box of this ointment with instructions for home use is given to the parent, who is told to bring the child on the following Tuesday to see the Eye Specialist.

On Tuesdays these cases undergo ophthalmoscopic examination. Toward the end of the session the Optician attends and takes measurements of the children requiring glasses and also distributes glasses ordered to those children who were seen and whom he measured the previous week.

By this arrangement the Surgeon is enabled to make a final inspection and the suitability of the spectacles is ensured. Further, the dual attendance of the Surgeon and Optician is a distinct advantage in cases where questions arise as to special points in spectacles.

Provision of Spectacles.

The cost of spectacles varies according to the lenses and quality of frame. The average cost, however, is 6s. to 7s. Parents are expected to pay the Optician for glasses supplied, and in most cases they do so. In certain cases it is found parents cannot afford to pay for the spectacles, and in such cases they are supplied free. During the year spectacles were supplied free to about 80 children, £24 being so expended.

In all 526 cases were submitted to refraction during the year. Of these 359 cases were prescribed spectacles; 43 received treatment other than by glasses, whilst in 122 cases no treatment was considered necessary.

I wish to point out that the work of the Eye Specialist is gradually extending until now it is impossible to keep abreast of it working one session per week. The result is that the work has fallen behind considerably and there is an extensive waiting list. Cases have now to wait about six months before their turn to see the Eye Specialist comes round. Not only is this bad for the child's vision, but it is construed by the parents as indifference or carelessness on the part of the School Medical Officer and his staff, and incidentally it vitiates statistics which have to be made up and submitted to the Board of Education within two months of the child being examined.

B.—TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECT.

Number of Child.en.									
Referred for Refraction.	Submitted to Refraction.				For whom Glasses were Prescribed.	For whom Glasses were Provided.	Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses.	Received other Forms of Treatment.	For whom no Treatment was considered necessary.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Other-wise.	Total.					
806	526	14	—	540	359	359	43	43	122

A. HENRY THOMPSON, M.D.,

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Annual Report

ON THE WORK DONE IN

The School Dental Clinic

FOR THE YEAR

1920.

To the School Medical Officer,
County Borough of East Ham
Education Committee.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my first Annual Report upon the work done in the School Dental Clinic during the year 1920.

Every school has been visited and treatment offered, whenever necessary, to all children from 6 to 8 years of age; 5,731 children were examined, and 4,593 were referred for treatment, *i.e.*, 80 per cent. had teeth requiring attention, only 20 per cent. having teeth sound and free from decay. In addition 1,084 children under 5 and over 8 years of age, recommended for treatment by the School Medical Officers, Nurses and Teachers, have received treatment; these latter cases are included under the heading "Specials" as well as in their respective age group columns in the following statistical tables:—

D.—TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.

1. Number of Children dealt with (totals).

	Age Groups. (Routine Inspection)										Also included under age group columns 5 & 9 to 14. "Specials."	Totals.
	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.		
(a) Inspected by dentist	106	2135	2317	1279	297	162	130	145	178	95	(1113)	8446
(b) Referred for treatment ...	101	1690	1845	1058	292	162	130	145	178	95	(1103)	5696
(c) Actually treated...	97	845	807	509	277	162	130	145	178	95	(1084)	3245
(d) Re-treated (result of periodical examination)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Particulars of Time given and of Operations undertaken.

No. of Half Days devoted to Inspection.	No. of Half Days devoted to Treatment.	Total No. of Attendances made by the Children at the Clinic.	No. of Permanent Teeth.		No. of Temporary Teeth.		Total No. of Fillings.	Total No. of Extractions.	No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics.	No. of other Operations.	
			Ex-tracted	Filled	Ex-tracted.	Filled				Perma-nent Teeth.	Tempo-rary Teeth.
49	341	4041	396	856	6334	589	1445	6730	338	451	120

The number of special cases is large, and, since the aim of the systematic routine inspection, treatment and re-inspection is to gradually reduce dental defects to a minimum and to finally bring under dental supervision the whole of the scholars of all ages, it will be necessary to give primary consideration to this routine work, except in urgent cases, where teeth and mouths are in such a condition as to interfere with education or attendance at school.

Of the 5,696 children referred for treatment, only 3,245, or 57 per cent., availed themselves of the opportunity afforded at the Dental Clinic, but the percentage of "consents" is steadily rising. An increase in the work of following up cases and advising parents, together with the education of the children in oral hygiene, would undoubtedly lead to a further reduction in the number who fail to attend for treatment, and the appointment of a second School Nurse, and also a Clerk, in the dental department would make this possible. The services of the School Nurse have been invaluable, and much time and trouble have been saved as a result of her assistance in the management of the children, both at the Dental Clinic and at the Schools, in the making of appointments and other clerical work, and in assisting during the carrying out of treatment, but she has no time for visiting even urgent cases.

Inspection has shown the extreme urgency for commencing treatment at as early an age as possible. Many children of six years of age, who were examined during the past year, had decayed permanent teeth which were unsavable, while it was not at all uncommon to meet with children of this age whose temporary teeth were all hopelessly decayed and septic. An instance of the early occurrence of dental decay was afforded by a case sent to the Dental Clinic from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre—an infant, age 14 months, with four septic temporary incisor roots in the upper jaw; these had ulcerated through the gum and were causing acute inflammation and great pain; the roots were extracted and the inflammatory condition subsided. Several other children under school age, and sent from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, have been treated. The excellent advice with regard to infant diet and oral hygiene, which is given

at the Welfare Centre to nursing and expectant mothers, is bound to have a very marked effect in reducing the number of cases of school children showing dental defects, but at present it is advisable to commence dental inspection at the Schools at the age of entrance.

The routine work for 1921 should therefore include the primary inspection and treatment of all children in the age-group 5 to 7, together with the re-examination of all children between the ages of 7 and 9 (*i.e.*, the age-groups 6 to 8, which were previously inspected in 1920).

The number of children included in the routine inspections will increase year by year, until the children of all ages are under dental supervision, and as the percentage of those availing themselves of treatment is increasing, the amount of work to be undertaken will be great, and if this work is to be carried out as it should be, the advisability of appointing a second School Dentist should be considered. The dental treatment has been of very great benefit to those children whom it has been found possible to treat, and it is therefore only reasonable that the present scheme should be increased to such an extent and in such a manner that efficient dental treatment may be provided, as soon as possible, for all the children in the schools. The question of carrying out orthodontic treatment at the Dental Clinic might also be considered; many cases of irregularity of the teeth have been met with, and the majority of these could be corrected by the fitting of a simple vulcanite appliance; the outlay for the necessary apparatus would not be great, and the cost of the individual appliances might be defrayed by the parents of the children concerned.

The accommodation at the School Dental Clinic is by no means ideal; the surgery is well equipped with up-to-date appliances, but the admission of more daylight would result in the saving of much time and strain. A larger and more comfortable waiting room, and a third room, with a separate exit, for use after gas cases, etc., are also very necessary.

The dental work undertaken in connection with the *Maternity and Child Welfare Centre* is shown in the following table :—

No. of Half Days devoted to Treatment.	No. of Attendances.		No. of Permanent Teeth.		No. of Temporary Teeth.		Total No. of Fillings.	Total No. of Extractions.	No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics.	No. of other Operations.	
	Adults.	Children.	Ex-trac-ted.	Filled.	Ex-trac-ted.	Filled.				Perma-nent Teeth.	Tem-porary Teeth.
41	166	47	203	45	85	7	52	288	32	98	18

The increasing number of mothers who are bringing young children for advice and treatment is encouraging, but great difficulty has been experienced in persuading the adults to have septic and unsavable teeth or roots extracted, owing to our inability to supply artificial teeth.

It has been my aim throughout to carry out all treatment in as painless a manner as possible, and for this purpose either a general or a local anæsthetic has been used for all extraction cases, nitrous oxide gas being administered where it has been necessary to extract permanent teeth in the case of older children and adults. Dr. Brough has kindly devoted 35 sessions to the administration of this general anæsthetic in the Dental Clinic, and 349 children and 21 adults have thus been spared much pain and anxiety.

In conclusion I should like to express my gratitude and thanks to the School Medical Officers, Nurses and Teachers, for the very valuable advice and help which they have given, and for the kindness which has been shown to me during my first year of office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FREDERICK E. BENDIX.

**TABLES GIVING SUMMARY OF WORK OF SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE
from 1st JANUARY, 1920 to 31st DECEMBER, 1920.**

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED 1ST JANUARY 1920 TO
31ST DECEMBER 1920.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.*

Age.	Entrants.					
	3.	4.	5.	6.	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys	4	3	767	175	58	1007
Girls	7	9	752	187	50	1005
Totals	11	12	1519	362	108	2012

Age.	Intermediate Group.	Leavers.			Other Ages.	Total.	Grand Total.
	8.	12.	13.	14.			
Boys	966	170	903	138	146	2323	3330
Girls	981	144	805	96	159	2185	3190
Totals	1947	314	1708	234	305	4508	6520

B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

	Special Cases	*Re-Examinations (i.e., No. of Children Re-examined).
Boys	2147	1348
Girls	2017	1602
Totals	4164	2250

C.—TOTAL NUMBER OF *Individual Children* INSPECTED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER, WHETHER AS ROUTINE OR SPECIAL CASES (*no Child being counted more than once in one Year*).

No. of Individual Children Inspected.
10684

*The figures in this column refer only to re-examinations of children seen as routine or special cases at school

TABLE II.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF
MEDICAL INSPECTION IN 1920.

This table is intended, except as regards the final line, to be a record of *defects* and not of individual children who are defective. For the sake of convenience cases of Squint should not be recorded also under the heading of "Defective Vision," and cases of defect of Nose and Throat should be included in one only of the sub-headings. As regards "Teeth," particulars should be given in the statements of the working of schemes of (1) dental inspection, (2) findings including oral sepsis, and (3) treatment where a scheme is in operation. (See also Table IV D.)

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Specials.		
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Malnutrition	66	3	8	4	
Uncleanliness :					
Head	33	545	8	—	
Body	19	70	—	—	
Skin {	Ringworm :				
	Head	3	1	88	1
	Body	2	—	81	5
	Scabies	8	—	185	—
	Impetigo	12	3	422	—
Other Diseases(non-Tubercular)	13	13	224	9	
Eye {	Blepharitis	11	2	55	—
	Conjunctivitis	6	—	133	—
	Keratitis	—	—	—	—
	Corneal Ulcer	—	—	8	—
	Corneal Opacities	—	—	4	—
	Defective Vision	396	1	286	6
	Squint... ..	24	—	35	—
Other Conditions	2	9	6	1	
Ear {	Defective Hearing	187	9	114	3
	Otitis Media	43	5	339	4
	Other Ear Diseases	4	9	6	1
Nose and Throat {	Enlarged Tonsils	226	731	47	8
	Adenoids	65	143	138	;
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	81	33	88	16
	Other Conditions	9	19	45	38
Enlarged Cervical Glands(Non-Tubercular)	23	430	87	22	

TABLE II.—(continued).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Defective Speech	4	41	3	7
Teeth—Dental Diseases (<i>see above</i>) ...	See	Special	Dental	Report.
Heart and Circulation. { Heart Disease :				
Organic	13	3	4	11
Functional	20	9	6	3
Anæmia	59	37	39	6
Lungs { Bronchitis	28	21	8	5
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	33	15	19	33
Tuberculosis { Pulmonary :				
Definite	2	—	1	1
Suspected	20	6	3	15
Non-Pulmonary :				
Glands	2	1	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	1	—	1	5
Nervous System { Epilepsy	2	3	5	7
Chorea	4	3	6	9
Other Conditions	1	38	23	83
Deformities { Rickets	1	1	—	—
Spinal Curvature	1	6	3	1
Other Forms	3	10	—	3
Other Defects and Diseases	105	334	711	315
NUMBER OF <i>Individual Children</i> HAVING DEFECTS WHICH REQUIRED TREATMENT OR TO BE KEPT UNDER OBSERVATION.	2351	1847	2204	921

TABLE III.—NUMERICAL RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
IN THE AREA IN 1920.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Blind (including partially blind), within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	—	2	
	Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	7	1	8	
	Not at School	3	3	6	
	At Private School	—	1	1	
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf), within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	1	2	
	Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	9	8	17	
	Not at School	—	—	—	
Mentally Deficient.	Feeble Minded.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	1	1
		Attending Special Classes for Backward Children	5	1	6
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children... ..	7	4	11
		Notified to the Local Control Authority by Local Education Authority during the year	6	2	8
		Not at School	22	23	45
	Imbeciles.	At School	—	1	1
		Not at School	5	2	7
		Notified to Board of Control	—	—	—
	Idiots.	Notified to Board of Control	—	—	—
	Epileptics.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	7	7	14
Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics		1	1	2	
In Institutions other than Certified Schools		1	—	1	
Not at School		1	5	6	
Physically Defective.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	7	4	11
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children In Institutions other than Certified Schools	—	—	—
			11	5	16
		Not at School	—	—	—

TABLE III.—(continued).

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Physically Defective, <i>continued.</i>	Crippling due to Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	7	6	13
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children In Institutions other than Certified Schools	—	—	—
		Not at School	2	4	6
			16	8	24
	Crippling due to causes other than Tuberculosis, i.e., Paralysis, Rickets, Traumatism.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	28	21	49
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children In Institutions other than Certified Schools	—	—	—
		Not at School	14	27	41
	Other Physical Defectives, e.g., delicate, and other children suitable for admission to Open-air Schools; children suffering from severe heart disease.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	101	59	160
		Attending Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children, other than Open-Air Schools		—	—	—	
Not at School		11	10	21	
Dull or Backward *	Retarded 2 years	258	192	450	
	Retarded 3 years	136	78	214	

*Judged according to age and standard. No case retarded more than 3 years is included in this category unless it has been decided after examination by the Medical Officer that the child is not mentally defective.

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DURING 1920.

A.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
<i>Skin—</i>				
Ringworm—Head ...	125	123	—	123
Ringworm—Body ...	99	81	12	93
Scabies ...	217	133	71	204
Impetigo ...	541	515	9	524
Minor Injuries ...	41	33	8	41
Other skin disease ...	283	198	70	268
<i>Ear Disease</i> ...	388	271	51	322
<i>Eye Disease</i> (external and other) ...	295	268	19	287
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	1400	1014	299	1313

B.—TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECT.

Number of Children.									
Referred for Refraction.	Submitted to Refraction.				For whom Glasses were Prescribed.	For whom Glasses were Provided.	Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasser.	Received other Forms of Treatment.	For whom no Treatment was considered necessary.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Other-wise.	Total.					
806	526	14	—	540	359	359	43	43	122

TABLE IV. (continued).

2. Particulars of Time given and of Operations undertaken.

No. of Half Days devoted to Inspection.	No. of Half Days devoted to Treatment.	Total No. of Attendances made by the Children at the Clinic.	No. of Permanent Teeth.		No. of Permanent Teeth.		Total No. of Fillings.	Total No. of Extractions.	No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics.	No. of other Operations.	
			Ex-tracted	Filled	Ex-tracted	Filled				Perma- nent Teeth.	Tempo- rary Teeth.
49	341	4041	396	856	6334	589	1445	6730	338	451	120

TABLE V.—SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS AS SHOWN IN TABLE IV. (A, B, C, D AND F, BUT EXCLUDING E).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Ailments ...	1989	1521	340	1861
Visual Defects ...	806	526	14	540
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	634	382	138	520
Dental Defects ...	2134	1551	8	1559
Other Defects... ..	1400	1014	299	1313
Totals ...	6963	4994	799	5793

TABLE VI.—SUMMARY RELATING TO CHILDREN MEDICALLY INSPECTED AT THE ROUTINE INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1920.

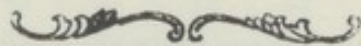
(1) The total number of children medically inspected at the routine inspections *	6520
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or foot-gear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	1232
(3) The number of children in (1) suffering from—	
Malnutrition	66
Skin Disease	38
Defective Vision (including squint)	420
Eye Disease... ..	43
Defective Hearing	187
Ear Disease	47
Nose and Throat Disease... ..	381
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular)	23
Defective Speech	4
Dental Disease	See Special Dental report
Heart Disease—	
Organic	13
Functional	20
Anæmia	59
Lung Diseases (non-tubercular)... ..	61
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary { definite	2
{ suspected	20
Non-pulmonary	3
Disease of the Nervous System	7
Deformities	5
Other defects and diseases	105
(4) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	2299
(5) The number of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	2080

* "Specials" are not included in this Table.

ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

1.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEALT WITH, (in each school).

	School.	Age Groups.										Also included under Age-Groups 5 and 9 to 14. 'Specials'	Total.
		Routine Inspection.											
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
(a) Inspected by Dentist.	New Beckton ...	12	67	84	63	8	4	2	3	4	3	36	250
	Kensington Avenue ...	2	74	160	88	11	8	5	2	7	7	42	364
	Manor Park ...	4	34	89	132	6	4	7	2	7	3	33	288
	Castle Street ...	4	3	30	27	30	3	—	2	2	—	41	101
	Shaftesbury Road ...	3	186	116	14	5	11	6	7	6	5	43	359
	High Street ...	5	72	67	11	16	4	3	—	1	2	31	181
	Technical Institute	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	19	13	2	37	37
	Higher Elementary	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	4	—	14	14
	Storey Street ...	2	54	66	31	6	4	5	6	1	—	24	175
	St. Winefrides ...	1	31	58	12	2	1	2	3	—	3	12	113
	Sandringham Road ...	4	84	92	99	8	—	1	—	—	4	17	292
	Fourth Avenue	2	89	81	14	8	6	4	5	7	7	39	223
	Brampton Road ...	14	194	48	19	26	10	8	9	7	2	76	337
	Monega Road ...	1	125	104	29	7	8	3	4	11	10	44	302
	Shrewsbury Road ...	5	27	78	61	8	7	—	4	1	1	26	192
	Central Park ...	6	85	178	94	25	11	9	6	8	6	71	428
	Walton Road ...	2	181	188	16	25	10	18	8	19	6	88	473
	Lathom Road ...	9	155	156	77	28	21	11	7	20	14	110	498
	Napier Road ...	3	125	133	98	13	9	2	9	3	—	39	395
	Hartley Avenue	4	130	174	81	19	18	14	13	21	3	92	477
Silvertown ...	4	15	52	57	8	—	3	2	3	3	23	147	
Plasheet Lane ...	4	51	154	174	21	15	14	23	22	9	108	487	
Vicarage Lane ...	10	152	113	65	11	3	1	—	8	2	35	365	
Essex Road ...	5	201	96	17	6	5	7	3	3	3	32	346	
	TOTALS.	106	2135	2317	1279	297	162	130	145	178	95	1113	6844
(b) Referred for Treatment.	New Beckton ...	12	60	68	58	8	4	2	3	4	3	36	222
	Kensington Avenue ...	2	56	101	64	11	8	5	2	7	7	42	263
	Manor Park ...	4	32	64	100	6	4	7	2	7	3	33	229
	Castle Street ...	4	3	20	21	25	3	—	2	2	—	36	80
	Shaftesbury Road ...	3	150	94	14	5	11	6	7	6	5	43	301
	High Street ...	5	69	61	11	16	4	3	—	1	2	31	172
	Technical Institute	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	19	13	2	37	37
	Higher Elementary	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	4	—	14	14
	Storey Street ...	1	54	64	25	6	4	5	6	1	—	23	166
	St. Winefrides ...	1	24	50	9	2	1	2	3	—	3	12	95
	Sandringham Road ...	4	69	74	88	8	—	1	—	—	4	17	248
	Fourth Avenue	2	71	69	14	8	6	4	5	7	7	39	193
	Brampton Road ...	12	132	40	19	26	10	8	9	7	2	74	265
	Monega Road ...	1	91	87	24	7	8	3	4	11	10	44	246
	Shrewsbury Road ...	5	25	61	55	8	7	—	4	1	1	26	167
	Central Park ...	6	72	131	77	25	11	9	6	8	6	71	351
	Walton Road ...	2	128	149	14	25	10	18	8	19	6	88	379
	Lathom Road ...	9	126	130	57	28	21	11	7	20	14	110	423
	Napier Road ...	3	104	108	75	13	9	2	9	3	—	39	326
	Hartley Avenue	4	105	144	75	19	18	14	13	21	3	92	416
Silvertown ...	4	12	43	46	8	—	3	2	3	3	23	124	
Plasheet Lane ...	4	47	126	145	21	15	14	23	22	9	108	426	
Vicarage Lane ...	8	114	91	54	11	3	1	—	8	2	33	292	
Essex Road ...	5	146	70	13	6	5	7	3	3	3	32	261	
	TOTALS.	101	1690	1845	1058	292	162	130	145	178	95	1103	5696
(c) Actually Treated.	New Beckton ...	12	29	27	17	6	4	2	3	4	3	34	107
	Kensington Avenue ...	2	35	37	28	11	8	5	2	7	7	42	142
	Manor Park ...	4	27	23	42	6	4	7	2	7	3	33	125
	Castle Street ...	4	3	11	9	12	3	—	2	2	—	23	46
	Shaftesbury Road ...	3	50	44	8	5	11	6	7	6	5	43	145
	High Street ...	5	40	29	10	16	4	3	—	1	2	31	110
	Technical Institute	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	19	13	2	37	37
	Higher Elementary	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	4	—	14	14
	Storey Street ...	1	26	31	11	6	4	5	6	1	—	23	91
	St. Winefrides ...	1	16	30	5	2	1	2	3	—	3	12	63
	Sandringham Road ...	4	26	30	33	8	—	1	—	—	4	17	106
	Fourth Avenue	2	44	29	14	8	6	4	5	7	7	39	126
	Brampton Road ...	12	72	27	17	26	10	8	9	7	2	74	190
	Monega Road ...	1	44	41	18	7	8	3	4	11	10	44	147
	Shrewsbury Road ...	5	18	26	25	8	7	—	4	1	1	26	95
	Central Park ...	6	50	54	41	25	11	9	6	8	6	71	216
	Walton Road ...	2	23	45	9	25	10	18	8	19	6	88	165
	Lathom Road ...	9	76	62	34	28	21	11	7	20	14	110	282
	Napier Road ...	3	51	54	36	13	9	2	9	3	—	39	180
	Hartley Avenue	4	77	91	41	19	18	14	13	21	3	92	301
Silvertown ...	4	11	9	12	8	—	3	2	3	3	23	55	
Plasheet Lane ...	4	40	43	59	21	15	14	23	22	9	108	250	
Vicarage Lane ...	5	42	38	35	11	3	1	—	8	2	30	145	
Essex Road ...	4	45	26	5	6	5	7	3	3	3	31	107	
	TOTALS.	97	845	807	509	277	162	130	145	178	95	1084	3245

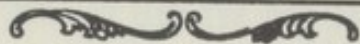


Report

OF THE

Chief Sanitary & Food Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1920.



Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary and Food Inspector.

*To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of East Ham.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my twenty-fifth Annual Report on the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year ended 31st December, 1920.

The total number of inspections made during the year under consideration was 8,041. These include visits to premises upon complaints of nuisance, inspections of markets, workshops, slaughterhouses, bakehouses, cowsheds, dairies, etc.

There have been 24,675 nuisances discovered, comprising choked and defective drains, leaky roofs, defective sanitary appliances, animals improperly kept, etc.

In obtaining abatement of the aforesaid nuisances, the following Notices were served:—

Preliminary	...	...	...	...	6,531
Statutory	...	...	...	...	1,062
Dust Bin	...	...	...	...	953
Water	...	...	...	...	15

making a total of 8,561 Notices.

During the year 2,561 complaints were received, as follows:—

Beckton and North Woolwich Ward	...	...	...	327
Central Ward—East	...	...	...	437
Central Ward—West	...	...	...	506
Manor Park Ward	...	...	...	653
Plashet Ward—East	...	...	...	326
Plashet Ward—West	...	...	...	312

The complaints referred principally to defective drainage and appurtenances to the drains proper.

Complaints Received.

	Beckton and North Wool- wich Ward.	Central East Ward.	Central West Ward.	Manor Park Ward.	Plashet East Ward.	Plashet West Ward.	Total.
January	19	27	51	42	18	14	171
February	7	44	46	49	19	27	192
March	56	40	61	57	27	21	262
April	26	31	42	52	20	26	197
May	54	31	43	46	21	15	210
June	25	32	38	45	29	29	198
July	23	38	39	53	21	23	197
August	24	43	25	52	20	26	190
September	23	41	52	57	40	24	237
October	10	27	38	70	30	26	201
November	30	42	39	70	42	46	269
December	30	41	32	60	39	35	237
Total	327	437	506	653	326	312	2561

Written—1716. Verbal—845.

Complaints.—They referred to the following Nuisances :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Drains Choked	79	66	128	63	100	70	49	93	87	65	66	95	961
Accumulations	11	7	11	3	3	4	1	1	1	4	4	10	60
Water cut off ...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	9
Offensive smells	4	3	6	6	4	11	3	4	3	4	...	1	49
No dust bins ...	10	11	12	10	10	14	14	9	16	13	15	10	144
Dilapidations...	15	36	30	44	39	21	15	17	40	23	48	21	349
Overcrowding ..	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	1	4	2	...	15
Insanitary condition.	7	9	8	5	9	15	18	9	5	5	13	1	104
Dampness ...	17	18	9	9	5	2	22	14	21	16	24	14	171
Others (various)	27	41	53	57	40	59	72	43	61	67	95	84	699
Total ...	171	172	262	197	210	198	197	190	237	201	269	237	2561

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

Special attention has been devoted to this important branch of Public Health service. The inspectorial staff have laboured incessantly to overtake arrears occasioned by the war, and during the year 4,393 primary visits were made, arising from which it was discovered that at 3,678 houses, being 83 per cent., work of sanitary amendment, comprising 17,252 defects, had to be dealt with by the service of sanitary notices to render the dwellings in such a condition which could be considered a reasonable state of

repair. It is only by house-to-house inspection that an intimate knowledge of the condition of property is ascertained, for there are many persons who are "long suffering" and do not complain.

Inspections were made in the Wards as follows:—

	Inspections.	Fair condition.
Beckton and North Woolwich	628	18.4 per cent.
Central—East	1,275	25.1 per cent.
Central—West	1,267	12.7 per cent.
Manor Park	606	5.6 per cent.
Plashet—East	236	12.3 per cent.
Plashet—West	382	13.3 per cent.

Beckton and North Woolwich Ward—

Name of Road.	No. of premises inspected.	No. of premises where nuisances existed.	No. of premises found in fair condition.
Albert Road	147	124	23
Boundary Road	4	4	—
Cameron Street	17	16	1
Church Street	14	8	6
Claremont Street	69	56	13
Cyprus Place	8	7	1
Elizabeth Street	79	66	13
Fabian Street	30	21	9
Francis Street	21	20	1
Glenister Street	34	34	—
High Street	22	13	9
Manor Way	1	1	—
Milk Street	8	8	—
Muir Street	15	14	1
Newland Street	6	1	5
Robert Street	25	23	2
Roman Road	102	75	27
Storey Street	26	21	5
	628	512	116

Central—East Ward—

Alexandra Road	77	35	42
Arthur Road	8	8	—
Barking Road	4	4	—
Becket Avenue	53	28	25

Name of Road.	No. of premises inspected.	No. of premises where nuisances existed.	No. of premises found in fair condition.
Bonny Downs Road	49	46	3
Brighton Road ...	59	54	5
Eastbourne Road ...	61	60	1
Folkestone Road ...	23	23	—
High Street South...	16	16	—
Langdon Road ...	14	12	2
Langton Avenue ...	18	7	11
Market Street ...	37	28	9
Melbourne Road ...	112	83	29
Napier Road ...	82	70	12
Nelson Street ...	66	59	7
Park Avenue ...	34	22	12
Poulett Road ...	51	38	13
Ranelagh Road ...	85	57	28
St. Alban's Avenue	78	36	42
Sussex Road ...	5	4	1
Talbot Road ...	77	55	22
Telham Road ...	85	69	16
Vicarage Lane ...	6	6	—
Wellington Road ...	81	61	20
Welstead Road ...	94	74	20
	— 1,275	— 955	— 320
<i>Central—West Ward—</i>			
Abbotts Road ...	67	61	6
Barking Road ...	6	6	—
Bartle Avenue ...	39	35	4
Benson Avenue ...	2	2	—
Boleyn Road ...	40	39	1
Boundary Road ...	6	6	—
Castle Street ...	41	41	—
Central Park Road..	10	5	5
Cleves Road... ..	31	31	—
Dickens Road ...	76	42	34
Ernald Avenue ...	118	110	8
Florence Road ...	38	38	—
Greenleaf Road ...	16	16	—
Harrow Road ...	39	35	4
Heigham Road ...	25	21	4
Hockley Avenue ...	50	46	4

Name of Road.	No. of premises inspected.	No. of premises where nuisances existed.	No. of premises found in fair condition.
King's Road ...	37	35	2
Loxford Avenue ...	64	45	19
Macaulay Road ...	117	102	15
Parr Road ...	96	91	5
Priory Road ...	36	36	—
Redclyffe Road ...	49	43	6
Seymour Road ...	67	63	4
Stamford Road ...	104	92	12
Thackeray Road ...	93	67	26
	— 1,267	— 1,108	— 159
<i>Manor Park Ward—</i>			
Alverstone Road ...	183	180	3
Grantham Road ...	140	131	9
Herbert Road ...	3	2	1
Parkhurst Road ...	70	55	15
Selborne Avenue ...	30	28	2
Sixth Avenue ...	3	3	—
Walton Road ...	177	173	4
	— 606	— 572	— 34
<i>Plashet—East Ward—</i>			
Colston Road ...	26	23	3
Halley Road ...	18	18	—
Rixsen Road ...	31	26	5
Sherrard Road ...	120	110	10
Stanley Road ...	41	30	11
	— 236	— 207	— 29
<i>Plashet—West Ward—</i>			
Bristol Road ...	7	6	1
Crescent Road ...	46	38	8
Green Street (Ann's Passage)...	11	11	—
Lansdowne Road ...	67	58	9
Park Road ...	64	57	7
Prestbury Road ...	70	57	13
Rosedale Road ...	70	66	4
Sandringham Road...	33	26	7
Stafford Road ...	14	12	2
	— 382	— 331	— 51
	— 4,394	— 3,678	— 716

DRAINS UNSTOPPED, CLEANSED AND REPAIRED.

The important work of unstopping and cleansing drains has been carried out by the Council's men free of charge. This policy of the Corporation, which has been in operation for many years, continues to work with success.

966 house drains were tested, 42 were found defective, 288 soil pans and traps were renewed, while 361 drain ventilating pipes, 624 flushing apparatuses and 591 waste pipes were either repaired or renewed.

ROOFS, RAINWATER PIPES AND EAVES-GUTTERS.

At 3,874 houses Notices were served to abate nuisances caused by leaky roofs, defective eaves gutters or rainwater pipes. It is essential to the health and comfort of the inmates of a dwelling house that the roof shall be kept at all times watertight and that the eaves gutters and rainwater pipes shall carry off the water to the drains.

DIRTY PREMISES.

This term includes walls and ceilings being dirty and dilapidated or in such a condition as to be a nuisance. Notices have been served in respect of 5,046 premises. The figures as a result of house-to-house inspection show a great increase.

LAVATORIES AND URINALS.

There are 40 urinals in the Borough (excluding those in the Public Parks). 28 are attached to licensed premises and to which the public have access. Special attention has been given by the District Inspectors to cleansing and lighting, and 176 inspections have been made. There are 4 public underground conveniences where Attendants are in charge and a standard of efficiency maintained. There are also 12 semi-public urinals attached to licensed premises, where the urinals serve a public purpose as well as a private obligation. In these circumstances the Council and the licensees have entered into an agreement as to responsibility for maintenance, etc. Some of these agreements have been working satisfactorily for over 20 years. My experience urges me to suggest that if our streets are to be kept decent and clean more public conveniences should be erected.

MORTUARIES.

There are two mortuaries, one on the Town Hall site and the other at North Woolwich. They have been periodically inspected and found in an excellent condition. Both buildings are now under the control of a Mortuary Keeper, assisted by his wife who attends to female bodies.

There have been 90 bodies admitted and 51 post-mortem examinations held during the year.

VAN DWELLERS AND SQUATTERS.

31 visits have been made to the van dwellers and squatters' settlements in Langdon Crescent, where water closets connected to the sewer have been erected, and a water supply for drinking purposes provided. By making these provisions the Bye-laws are complied with, but complaints are frequently made by persons who live in the near neighbourhood of the habits and manners of the van dweller and squatter.

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

The erection of temporary structures at rear of premises contrary to Bye-laws is a common practice. Many of these buildings impede light and ventilation, and sometimes encase the drain. All breaches of Byelaws are reported to the Borough Engineer and the buildings inspected by a Sub-Committee, and where proved to be a nuisance their removal ordered.

SCHOOLS.

The Public and Elementary Schools have been inspected by the District Inspectors. Special attention is given to drains, gullies, urinals, latrines, etc. In most of the schools the work of cleansing the sanitary conveniences is satisfactorily done.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is only one common lodging house in the Borough, with accommodation for 42 beds, situated in Albert Road, North Woolwich. It is regularly visited and on no occasion has it been necessary to serve any Notice or complain of nuisance.

BAKEHOUSES, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 342 factories and workshops, excluding out-workers. These factories include bakehouses, laundries, blouse-makers, tailors, boot-repairers, shirtmakers, artificial flower maker, etc.

During the year 150 inspections have been made, including 100 factories-50 bakehouses, and 124 out-workers. The Inspectors' attention is chiefly devoted to the ventilation of workrooms and workshops, also to sanitary appliances and accommodation. The Chief Factory Inspector has on 19 occasions informed us of irregularities in factories or workshops discovered by the Home Office Inspectors when discharging their duties and the Chief Factory Inspector has been informed of anything discovered by our Inspectors that came within his province to deal with.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 11 registered cowsheds, 198 registered dairies, and 13 slaughterhouses in the Borough. During the year, 214 inspections have been made. The premises are usually found in a satisfactory condition. The provisions of the dairies and cowsheds regulations have been complied with. In dairies the principal cause of trouble is dirty utensils, whilst in cowsheds it is the dirty surroundings, which frequently include the milker; but in reviewing past years it is gratifying to note that there has been a decided improvement in cleanliness and purity of the milk supplied, but there yet remains much to be done.

UNSOOUND FOOD.

The markets have been regularly inspected and on 17 occasions the Inspectors have discovered food exposed for sale in such a condition as to justify them calling upon the responsible person to have it removed and not used for the food of man. Consignments of unsound food have been surrendered for condemnation as follows:—

Fish ...	...	...	...	...	27 trunks.
Winkles ...	...	...	...	...	1½ cwts.
Meat ...	...	...	...	...	48 stones.
Bacon ...	...	...	...	...	95 lbs.
Corned Beef...	...	...	...	...	28 tins.
Rabbits ...	...	...	...	...	237
Chickens ...	...	...	...	...	26
Ox Tongue ...	...	...	...	...	1 tin.
Sardines ...	...	...	...	...	10 tins.
Condensed Milk ...	...	...	...	...	393 tins.
Pears ...	...	...	...	...	4 barrels.
Plums ...	...	...	...	...	17 pkts.
Bread ...	...	...	...	...	1 loaf.

127 certificates have been given indicating the condition of the food when submitted for examination. Care is exercised when issuing a certificate to ascertain essential facts,

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Under the provisions of this Act 223 samples were taken for the twelve months ending 31st December, as compared with 330 for the previous year. Out of the 223 samples 10 proved upon analysis to be adulterated. This is equal to an adulteration rate of 4.48 per cent., as compared with 8.5 per cent. for the year 1919.

It will be seen from the table that 53 samples of milk have been taken, of which 3 were adulterated, which is equal to 5.6 per cent., as compared with 5.0 per cent. for the previous year. This shows a slight increase in the adulteration rate.

Article Sampled.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Adulterated Samples.
Milk	53	3
Butter	28	—
Whiskey	21	—
Condensed Milk	18	1
Vinegar	9	1
Beer	8	—
Margarine	8	—
Baking Powder	7	—
Cream	7	3
Lard	7	—
Lime Water	6	1
Epsom Salts	4	—
Gin	3	—
Pepper	3	—
Suet	3	—
Bread	2	—
Brown Sugar	2	—
Coffee	2	—
Cream of Tartar	2	—
Honey	2	—
Milk—Separated	2	—
Spirits of Nitre	2	1
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1	—
Aspirin	1	—
Citrate of Magnesia	1	—
Cocoa	1	—
Cod Liver Oil	1	—
Custard Powder	1	—
Demerara Sugar	1	—
Dripping	1	—
Evaporated Milk	1	—
Fruit Pudding Powder	1	—
Golden Syrup	1	—
Jam	1	—
Lemonade Powder	1	—
Malt Extract	1	—
Mince-meat	1	—
Mixed Sweets	1	—
Parrish's Food	1	—
Refined Borax	1	—
Saccharin	1	—
Table Jelly	1	—
Viota Sponge	1	—
Wholemeal Flour	1	—
Yorkshire Pudding Powder	1	—

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD
AND DRUGS ACT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Date.	Article.	Offence.	Fines.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
April	Margarine	Selling Margarine in plain wrapper	3	0	0	1	5	0
May	Lime Water	Selling Lime only half Strength	2	0	0	0	10	6
June	Condensed Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat	2	0	0	0	10	6
June	Malt Vinegar	100 per cent. other than Malt ...	10	0		0	10	6
October	Milk	Added water 5 per cent.	1	0	0	0	10	6
October	Milk	8 grains Boric Acid per pint ...	1	10	0	0	10	6
December	Margarine	Selling Margarine in an improper wrapper	Withdrawn			0	10	6
December	Butter	50 per cent. Margarine	Withdrawn			0	10	6
December	Butter	50 per cent. Margarine	3	0	0	0	10	6
December	Margarine	Selling Margarine in an improper wrapper	1	0	0	—		

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
(ANIMALS) ACT, FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Date.	Offence.	Fines.			Costs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
October	Moving into the Borough 3 pigs not accompanied by a Licence	4	0	0	—		
December	Removing from premises outside Scheduled area 16 pigs without a Licence	25	0	0	—		
		or 61 days ...					

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE FOOD CONTROL ORDERS
FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

Date.	Order Infringed.	Offence.	Fines.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January ...	Spirits (Prices and Description) Order 1919.	Selling whiskey above maximum price	Dismissed.			...		
January ...	do.	do.	Adjourned			sine die		
February	Meat (Retail Prices) Order,	Selling Sausages above maximum price	5	0	0	...		
March ...	Spirits (Prices and Description) Order.	Serving Spirits in an improper measure	15	0	0	...		
March ...	Jam (Prices) Order 1919.	Selling Jam above maximum price	4	0	0	...		
April ...	Meat (Retail Prices) Order.	Selling Mutton above Maximum price	5	0	0	...		
April ...	do.	do.	5	0	0	...		
April ...	Live Stock (Sales) Order.	Slaughtering sheep that had not been bought and sold in a market	5	0	0	...		
June ...	Spirits (Prices and Description) Order.	Selling whiskey above maximum price	Dismissed			10	0	0
June ...	do.	do.	do.			10	0	0
June ...	do.	do.	5	0	0	3	3	0
June ...	do.	do.	5	0	0	3	3	0

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT
FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Offence.	Result.
January ...	Alverstone Road	Non-compliance with sanitary notice.	Work carried out in agreed time. Payment of costs.
January ...	Telham Road (2 houses).	do.	Withdrawn.
February	Halley Road (8 houses).	do.	Withdrawn. Payment of costs.
March ...	Market Street (18 houses).	do.	Magistrate's Order made. Payment of costs.
May ...	Shoebury Road	do.	Magistrate's Order made. Fined 5/-. Costs 6/-.
May ...	Manor Way	do.	Withdrawn. Work completed.
June ...	Ernald Avenue	do.	do.
September	High Street, North Woolwich (2 houses).	do.	Withdrawn. Payment of costs.
September	Storey Street (5 houses).	do.	do.
September	Walton Road (3 houses).	do.	do.
September	Macaulay Road (12 houses).	do.	do.
October ...	Elizabeth Street (2 houses).	do.	Withdrawn. Work completed.
November	Ernald Avenue (2 houses).	do.	Withdrawn. Payment of costs.
November	Market Street (3 houses).	do.	do.
November	Lichfield Road	do.	do.
November	Washington Avenue (2 houses).	do.	do.
December	Halley Road (18 houses).	do.	do.
December	Shrewsbury Road	do.	do.
December	Victoria Avenue	do.	do.
December	Katherine Road	do.	do.

Prosecutions—*continued.*

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Offence.	Result.
December	Market Street... (11 houses).	Non-compliance with sanitary notice.	Withdrawn. Payment of costs.
December	Cleves Road ... (2 houses).	do.	do.
December	Central Park Road ...	do.	do.
December	Kempton Road ...	do.	do.
December	Lloyd Road ...	do.	do.
December	Alverstone Road ...	do.	do.
December	Malvern Road ...	do.	do.
December	Sheridan Road ...	do.	do.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The District Inspectors visit all cases of infectious disease notified. The sanitary arrangements of the house are examined, and where any defect is discovered or amendment required, Notice is served upon the person responsible and the work carried out under the Inspector's supervision.

Directions are given as to isolation and disinfection. A report of the case containing all the necessary particulars required by the Medical Officer of Health is prepared, and every precaution is taken to prevent spread of disease.

DISINFECTANTS.

There are 4 depots in the Borough conveniently situated for distributing disinfectants to ratepayers requiring same. They are open daily, and during the year 12 tons of powder and 880 gallons of disinfecting fluid have been distributed.

TRADE REFUSE.

There have been 1,297 loads of trade refuse removed from business premises during the year. The Council remove free of charge, providing it is placed in a suitable receptacle and deposited in a convenient position ready for collection on the day appointed. The refuse is conveyed to the Destructor Works and destroyed.

HOUSE REFUSE.

There have been 11,749 loads, representing 19,267 tons, of house refuse collected during the year, as compared with 10,860 loads for the previous year—an increase of 889. This is due to the increase in the number of families, the poor quality of the fuel, together with badly constructed and defective stoves. The method of collection is the weekly pail system, and from inception it has worked successfully. The Council have a fleet of electric motors, which have displaced horse-drawn vans and effect a considerable saving in money.

Dust Collection.

	Beckton and North Wool- wich Ward.	Central East Ward.	Central West Ward.	Manor Park Ward.	Plashet East Ward.	Plashet West Ward.	Total number of Loads Collected.
January	190	250	198	234	144	175	1191
February	141	177	169	218	127	147	979
March	138	166	179	277	192	177	1129
April... ..	141	203	138	213	148	171	1014
May	154	182	128	246	133	138	981
June	113	141	116	219	154	152	895
July	161	180	152	210	125	143	971
August	91	120	90	180	100	87	668
September	128	143	126	196	131	149	873
October	166	175	154	199	128	134	956
November	142	189	135	263	160	145	1034
December	139	187	180	190	166	196	1058
Totals	1704	2113	1765	2645	1708	1814	11749

TRADE REFUSE.

January	138
February	95
March	112
April	109
May	101
June	109
July	113
August	108
September	107
October	98
November	100
December	107

Total 1,297 loads.

DUST BINS.

During the year reports have been made to the Committee that 953 houses were without suitable dust bins. On every occasion the Committee authorised enforcement of the provisions of the East Ham Improvement Act, 1903, and Statutory Notices have been served on responsible persons to provide for the pre-

mises a suitable galvanised iron dust bin, 18 inches deep and 16 inches in diameter. These sizes may appear small, but when the bins are full they are quite heavy enough for a man to lift from the ground and throw the contents into the van. There is a further advantage of a small bin; it can be made of good material and cost the same to produce as a large cheap bin. Further, a large bin encourages some folks to place refuse into it that should be burned. The Council contract to be supplied with a quantity of bins (not less than 250) made to a carefully prepared specification, and these are sold to owners of property at cost price and in most cases are appreciated.

PETROLEUM AND EXPLOSIVES ACTS.

Licences are issued annually in respect of premises where petroleum is stored for sale and where upwards of 60 gallons are kept for private purposes. In every case the premises are inspected and the provisions of the Act insisted upon. Very few infringements are discovered. Licence holders are informed of the requirements when they apply and invariably comply with them. There are some 29 licensed premises for petroleum and 50 for the storage of explosives, which comprise mixed fireworks.

RAT EXTERMINATION.

The passing of the Rats and Mice Act, 1919, imposes a duty upon the local authority to see that the provisions are carried out. As far back as 1917 the Council entered into a contract with a professional firm of rat-catchers to carry out the work of rat destruction in certain rat-infected areas in the Borough. During the last twelve months' contract this firm destroyed 2,584 rats. The contract was renewed for a further year. In addition, the Council have men who are adept rat catchers, and they devote considerable time to the work. Rat traps and poisons are sold to persons desiring such, and advice is always given to any enquirer. The Chief Inspector is the Rat Officer for the Borough.

CINEMAS AND MUSIC HALLS.

The premises licensed for music, dancing and cinema performances have been regularly inspected and special attention given to overcrowding and to the prevention of standing in

passages, gangways, and staircases, and further, that the requirements of the Council's byelaws regarding doors and lights are observed. Slight infringements are usually practised at cinemas, to which the attention of the managers has been directed on a few occasions. No prosecutions have been instituted for breaches of byelaws during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Council appointed the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Chief Sanitary Inspector to attend the Annual Conference held at Margate in September. The Conference was presided over by Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., L.L.D., F.R.S., and was addressed by his Worship the Mayor of Margate. Subjects of importance having an immediate bearing on Public Health were considered, discussed and resolutions carried. The Conference lasted several days, and it was generally agreed to have been time profitably spent.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH G. BANKS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

THE FOLLOWING IS A RECORD IN DETAIL OF THE INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1920:—

	Beckton & North Woolwich Ward.		Central East Ward.		Central West Ward.		Manor Park Ward.		Plashet East Ward.		Plashet West Ward.		Total.	
	1920		1920		1920		1920		1920		1920		1920	
	Ord.	H. to H.	Ord.	H. to H.	Ord.	H. to H.	Ord.	H. to H.	Ord.	H. to H.	Ord.	H. to H.	Ord.	H. to H.
Premises found in fair condition	96	123	126	323	103	155	134	43	73	21	88	51	620	716
Factory and workshop premises	3	...	9	...	7	...	41	...	8	...	32	...	100	...
Outworkers' premises ... ..	...	...	2	...	37	...	2	...	22	...	61	...	124	...
Bakehouses	1	...	4	...	7	...	21	...	2	...	15	...	50	...
Slaughter-houses	2	...	18	...	1	...	63	...	...	...	6	...	90	...
Dairies	15	...	13	...	15	...	67	...	3	...	11	...	124	...
Urinals inspected	62	...	44	...	34	...	18	...	5	...	13	...	176	...
Walls and ceilings dirty and dilapidated ...	97	476	231	833	390	1099	312	607	229	181	243	348	1502	3544
Yards improperly paved and dilapidated ...	20	79	41	169	65	227	65	274	30	64	33	58	254	871
No forecourt paving	1	12	3	54	37	87	13	61	16	19	19	27	89	260
Drains unstopped and cleansed	381	...	363	...	382	...	471	...	190	...	150	...	1937	...
Defective drains ... ..	...	...	4	...	2	1	9	...	8	...	5	...	28	1
Defective w.c. connections	2	1	1	...	1	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	11	2
Defective w.c. traps	2	3	2	2	4	1	5	...	3	1	2	...	18	7
Soil pipes and drains insufficiently ventilated	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Defective flushing apparatus... ..	10	38	26	71	69	114	68	80	37	17	49	35	269	355
Soil pans foul and broken	4	10	12	34	26	52	21	37	10	11	24	22	97	166
Defective vent pipes	8	10	23	38	25	73	30	70	23	21	21	19	130	231
R.W. pipes and eaves gutters defective ...	36	101	91	295	135	450	157	515	82	95	95	137	596	1593
Do. connected to drain	1	1	...	...	4	15	...	...	...	1	4	6	9	23
Roofs leaky	37	124	84	313	121	329	110	225	70	48	123	101	545	1140
Defective sink waste pipes	12	36	27	76	43	99	53	136	34	19	27	29	196	395
Houses without water (M.W.Bd.) ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	12	...
Cisterns without covers	2	1	3	...	8	14	...	...	4	2	9	25	26	42
Drinking water improperly stored	3	5	13	11	11	3	25	2	11	3	1	2	64	26
Dilapidated floors	10	81	26	103	31	118	62	286	20	30	26	42	175	660
Insufficient underfloor ventilation	3	10	8	32	18	77	33	224	12	29	14	35	88	407
Dampness	37	114	78	294	132	322	168	349	99	54	101	81	615	1214
Accumulations ... ..	...	4	13	1	21	4	20	19	13	...	11	...	78	28
Inundations ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	6	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	5	...	10	2
Unsound food	2	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	17	...
No dust bins	11	5	21	19	40	217	74	207	35	49	44	113	225	610
No manure bins ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Animals improperly kept	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	4	2
Temporary buildings found ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Smoke nuisances	6	2	30	6	15	21	7	...	12	4	6	9	76	42
Rear passages unpaved or undrained ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gipsies ... ..	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
Breaches of Bye-Laws and Regulations ...	...	...	7	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	13	...
Other nuisances	179	583	356	1212	503	1559	558	1284	325	317	309	673	2230	5628
Drains tested	115	...	166	...	191	...	239	...	122	...	133	...	966	...
Inspections	322	628	636	1275	763	1267	818	606	521	236	587	382	3647	4394
Total Inspections	950		1911		2080		1424		757		969		8041	

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