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CITY OF HEREFORD.

1935.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

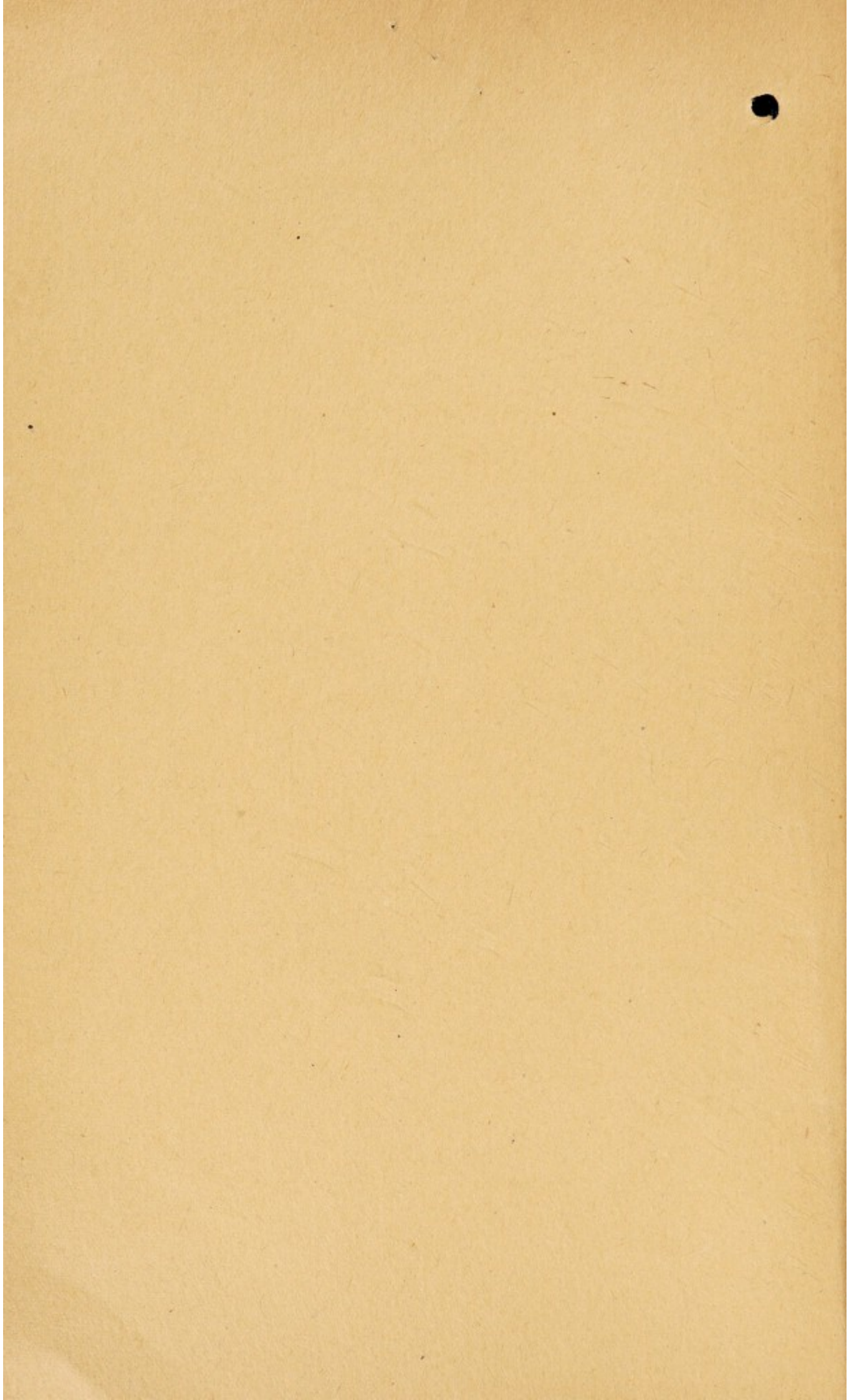
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

HEREFORD:

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1936.





CITY OF HEREFORD.

1935.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

BY

A. MIDDLETON BROWN,

M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ;

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

CENTRE ; AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

HEREFORD :

ADAMS & SONS, Printers.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

Health Committee :

Councillor PHILIP GWYNNE JAMES, Mayor.

Councillor W. HARRIS, Chairman.

Alderman E. L. WALLIS.	Councillor R. C. MONKLEY.
Councillor G. M. GRIFFITH.	Councillor W. PIGOTT.
Councillor Mrs. L. H. LUARD, M.B.E.	Councillor J. VINCENT SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Councillor Mrs. L. H. LUARD, M.B.E., Chairman.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, with Mesdames W. AINSLIE,

C. A. J. BRITTEN, E. F. BULMER and L. FISH.

Housing Acts Committee :

Councillor PHILIP GWYNNE JAMES, Mayor.

Alderman G. B. GREENLAND, Chairman.

Councillor F. ALLCOCK.	Councillor C. G. MARCHANT.
Councillor F. CUDDON.	Councillor W. PIGOTT.
Councillor The Revd. C. W. de NORMANVILLE.	Councillor J. VINCENT SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

T. B. FELTHAM, Town Clerk.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,

May, 1936.

**To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen
and Councillors of the City of Hereford.**

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health of the City for 1935, as required by Article 17 (7) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and the Report on the School Medical Service for the same period. The Health Report has been compiled on the lines indicated in the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1492, and includes the report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The additional work involved in the administration of the Housing Acts during the year has occupied a great deal of the time of the Staff, so that there has been less time available for the ordinary duties of routine sanitary inspection. The preparation of Slum Clearance Schemes together with detailed surveys of every dwelling house included in these, whether the scheme is opposed or not; the arrangements for re-housing displaced tenants; the cleansing of verminous houses and household effects and the overcrowding surveys have taken up time which would at other years been devoted to routine sanitary inspections. However, a study of the record of work done in this and other spheres of sanitary activity will show that much good work has been done by the sanitary staff in furtherance of the health and well-being of the community. Much more time will have to be given to the prevention of overcrowding; as overcrowding has now been defined and made a statutory offence under the Housing Act, 1935. To carry out the extra duties effeciently, it will be necessary to increase the staff of the Health Department.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Birth Rate for 1935 was 14.9, as compared with 14.5 in 1934. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 14.7. The Crude Death Rate was 12.2, but this figure is subject to a correction for the variation in the sex and age distribution of the population from the distribution in the Country generally. The corrected rate is 10.6 and this is comparable with the rate of 11.7 for England and Wales. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 30 as compared with 57 for England and Wales. This rate is low, but as the number of Births and Deaths is comparatively small, it is not so significant as it appears. The Registrar-General has estimated the population at the middle of 1935 to be 24,990, an increase of 220 over the population estimated at the middle of 1934.

HOUSING.—During the year, 211 new dwelling houses were completed—190 by private enterprise and 21 by the Local Authority—the first of the houses to be completed in the Hinton Court Estate.

Six clearance areas comprising 46 houses were confirmed by the Minister of Health and three areas comprising 15 houses were under consideration at the end of the year.

The work of dealing with unfit houses must continue till every citizen can have the opportunity of enjoying the reasonable amenities of a happy and healthy home life. I feel sure that many of those who think this branch of the work of the Local Authority is proceeding too fast, would be of a different mind if they could see the home conditions of some of their fellow citizens.

Towards the close of the year a start was made with the Overcrowding Census.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—With the exception of Diphtheria, the incidence of which was higher during the year in common with many other areas in the country, notifiable infectious disease was not prevalent during the year. A scheme for the provision of improved Hospital Accommodation at Tupsley has been approved by the Minister of Health.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.—The general health of the Children attending the Elementary Schools was good. The provision of milk at schools has continued to the great benefit to the children. Arrangements were made whereby the milk could be obtained on Saturdays and Sundays. The numbers of children availing themselves of this has been disappointingly small.

During the year Chickenpox was prevalent in many of the Schools and it was considered advisable to close Holmer Infants School a week earlier at Christmas for this reason.

STAFF.—Mr. T. L. Armitt was appointed Additional Sanitary Inspector and took up his duties on 25th March and served until 22nd August, 1935, when he left to take up a more lucrative appointment. The vacancy was advertised, but no suitable applicants were forthcoming; so it was re-advertised at a higher salary and from the applicants the Committee chose Mr. J. Leach, who took up duty on 2nd December, 1935.

Miss G. E. Clarke, the Senior Health Visitor and School Nurse resigned her appointment at the end of September.

Miss Clarke had been in the service of the Corporation since 1913, except for a period during the Great War when she served in H.M. Forces. She did much to organise your School Nursing

Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Services. She was careful and painstaking in her work and had endeared herself to the mothers and children with whom she came into contact. By her resignation the Council has lost the services of a loyal and faithful servant.

Miss M. M. Scourfield has been appointed Senior Health Visitor and School Nurse and the vacancy on the staff has been filled by Miss E. M. Norman, who took up her duties on 3rd December, 1935.

Mr. H. W. Vaughan, who has been Porter at the Isolation Hospital for the past five years, died in June, 1935.

Prior to entering your service, he was a Petty Officer in H.M. Navy. He had all the traditional good qualities of the handy man and carried out his duties with that quiet efficiency which characterises the Senior Service. He took a pride in his work and was beloved both by patients and staff. His early death in the prime of life is much to be deplored.

Mr. W. Edwards was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the end of the year, it was necessary to appoint three temporary assistants for a period of six weeks to carry out the survey of overcrowding in working class houses. 5,293 houses were visited and the necessary records made.

I have to thank you for the sympathetic consideration you have given to all matters I have put before you. To my colleagues in your service, I wish to express my thanks for their co-operation.

A. MIDDLETON BROWN, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

School Medical Officer.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

MEDICAL.—

NAME.	Qualifications.	Office held.	Whole or Part Time.	Other Public Office.
A. MIDDLETON BROWN	M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health	Part	School Medical Officer; Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; Police Surgeon.
W. G. MAULE	M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Attendant at City Isolation Hospital	Part	
W. AINSLIE	M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.	Consultant	Part	
I. W. MACGREGOR	M.B., Ch.B.	Consulting Surgeon for Ear, Nose & Throat	Part	
MRS. B. E. W. STALLARD	M.D., B.S.	Medical Officer, Ante-natal Clinic	Part	
OTHERS.—				
A. J. WILSDON	Ph.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary Inspector	Part	
W. T. RIGBY	F.I.C.	City Analyst	Part	
S. PROTHEROE	Cert. R.S.I.	Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and Housing Act, etc.	Whole	
T. L. ARMITT	Cert. R.S.I.	Assitant Sanitary Inspector	Whole	
(Resigned August, 1935)		(Appointed March, 1935)		
J. LEACH	Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.	Additional Sanitary Inspector	Whole	
R. A. G. JAMES	—	(Appointed December, 1935)		
W. J. TUDOR	—	Sanitary Assistant	Whole	
Miss G. CLARKE	Trained Nurse, Cert. R.S.I. (Min- istry of Health), Cert. C.M.B.	Health Visitor	Whole	
(Resigned September 1935)		Infant Protection Visitor	Part	School Nurse.
Miss M. M. SCOURFIELD	Trained Nurse, Cert. C.M.B.	Health Visitor. Infant Protection Visitor	Part	School Nurse.
Miss E. M. TARBUTT	Trained Nurse, Cert. R.S.I.	Health Visitor. Infant Protection Visitor	Part	School Nurse.
Miss E. M. NORMAN	Cert. C.M.B. S.R.N., Cert. R.S.I., Cert. C.M.B.	Health Visitor. Infant Protection Visitor. (Appointed December, 1935)	Part	School Nurse.
Miss D. BURN	—	Clerk	Part	
*Miss M. BOOTH	Trained Nurse.	Matron, City Isolation Hospital	Whole	Clerk in School Medical Department.
W. EDWARDS	—	Disinfecter	Whole	
G. DAVIES	—	Abattoir Superintendent	Whole	

*In addition to the Matron, the female staff of the Isolation Hospital consists of four nurses, a cook, a laundrymaid, and a ward maid.

CITY OF HEREFORD

1935

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,031 acres
Population (enumerated at Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,163
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,990
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1935) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,725
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£192,875
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£764 9s. 11d.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The estimated population in 1935 is 24,990—an increase of 220 over the figure for 1934. The movement of the population from the rural areas to the large urban areas in the County continues.

The County Medical Officer has furnished the following figures:—

	1934.	1935.
Population of Whole County	... 110,800	110,600
Population of Urban Districts	... 41,950	42,100
Population of Rural Districts	... 68,850	68,500

There has been no change in the principal occupations of the inhabitants in the City.

The following table shows the number of unemployed persons in the City, registered at the Local Labour Exchange, during each month of the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

1935.			<i>Living in the City.</i>	
			<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
January	...	...	865	151
February	...	...	822	104
March	...	...	891	144
April	...	...	823	128
May	...	...	751	107
June	...	...	679	86
July	...	...	700	90
August	...	...	722	94
September	...	...	670	100
October	...	...	623	133
November	...	...	710	126
December	...	...	745	106

Compared with 1934, the Unemployment figures were higher in nine months and lower in three months, but in December, 1935, there were 126 fewer persons unemployed than in December 1934.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	353	159	194
Illegitimate	19	8	11
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	14.9		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Still Births	15	12	3
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	39.5		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Deaths	305	147	158
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	12.2		
		<i>Rate per 1,000 total</i>	
Deaths from Puerperal causes	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>(live and still) births.</i>	
No. 29. Puerperal Sepsis	2	5.2	
No. 30. Other puerperal causes	1	2.6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	3	7.8	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—			
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	30	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	28	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	52	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	0	
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	2	
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	2	

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.—Last year I reported that discussion had taken place between representatives of the County and City Councils with a view to the provision of increased Laboratory facilities in the City.

The work which can be undertaken at the County Laboratory is limited, and such work as the routine bacteriological examination of the City drinking water, the bacteriological examination of milk samples, including samples of milk from accredited herds, and the testing of diphtheric cultures for virulence, has to be sent to laboratories at some distance from the City. This means delay and additional precautions in despatch and the results of the examination cannot always be so useful. No final decision in the matter had been taken at the end of the year. Arrangements are in force for some of the laboratory work to be done as under :—

City Drinking Water. Samples from Corporation Baths.
At the Laboratory of the City Analyst, Birmingham.

Routine samples of milk. Clinical Research Laboratories,
London.

Virulence Tests of Diphtheric Cultures. At University of
Birmingham.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—Two ambulances for non-infectious cases are provided under the Contributory Scheme of the British Red Cross Society.

The Police General Utility Van can be used as an ambulance in emergencies.

During the year, the City Council authorised the purchase of a motor ambulance and a motor bedding van to replace the horse drawn vehicles now in use. When these are in use the Ambulance Services in the area will be adequate.

NURSING IN THE HOME.—There has been no change in the services during the year.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—There has been no change in those provided by the Local Authority.

At the end of the year, arrangements were made by a voluntary organisation to establish a Birth Control Clinic in the area at the beginning of 1936.

HOSPITALS: PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.—The Authority provides and maintains at Tupsley:—

1. An Isolation Hospital, consisting of two Ward Blocks with Kitchen, Laundry and Staff Accommodation.
2. A Smallpox Hospital—situated just outside the City Boundary—consisting of Ward-Block, Kitchen Block and separate Block for the Staff bedrooms.

For the past few years, I have reported that the general Isolation Hospital buildings are obsolete and unsuitable for the modern methods of administration.

Under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the Minister of Health has approved a scheme made by the County Council for the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases within the County of Hereford.

The City of Hereford is required to provide a Hospital at Tupsley of not less than 24 beds. The estimated population of the City at June, 1934 was 24,770. For the remainder of the County, with a population of 86,030, accommodation of not less than 25 beds is to be provided at the Rural District Isolation Hospital at Stretton Sugwas. Included in the rest of the County, there are five urban areas. Under the scheme, the accommodation provided by the Council of the City of Hereford, shall at any time, when in the opinion of the County Medical Officer of Health accommodation is available therein and circumstances so require be available also in agreed terms for the other districts of the County. It was pointed out to the Minister that the Hereford City Council appeared to have to provide under the scheme more minimum accommodation than the rest of the County and that the question of whether accommodation was available in the City Isolation Hospital was a matter of fact and not opinion.

The Hereford City Council propose to built a new Isolation Hospital at Tupsley and it is hoped that plans will be submitted early in 1936.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.—Under the scheme referred to above, the Council of the City of Hereford are to provide not less than 8 beds at their Smallpox Hospital at Tupsley and the Hereford Rural District Council are to provide not less than 4 beds for the remainder of the County.

The accommodation provided at these hospitals unless it is provided by means of a loan sanctioned by the Minister of Health, shall be of a character and standard, satisfactory to the County Council.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1934.

The reciprocal arrangements made with Bromyard and Ledbury Urban District Councils and Hereford and Dore and Bredwardine Rural District Councils, referred to in the report for 1934, have worked satisfactorily during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES.—There are 17 Midwives practising in the City. Of these, two are on the Staff of the Public Assistance Institution and one on the Staff of the Herefordshire General Hospital. The Hereford City Nursing and Maternity Society employ 5 Midwives, who attend cases in the mothers' own homes. During 1935, these 5 midwives conducted 188 confinements and attended 82 maternity cases.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were three maternal deaths during 1935. The causes of death were :—

1. Puerperal Sepsis and Caesarean Section. Aged 29 years.
2. Puerperal Sepsis and Precipitate Labour. Aged 29 years.
3. Acute Nephritis. Aged 46 years.

PUERPERAL MORBIDITY.

There were six cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. The causes in four of the cases were :—

1. Influenza.
2. Constipation.
3. Albumenuria. (2 cases).

In two cases no cause was ascertained, three of the patients were treated at the Herefordshire General Hospital, and three at their own homes.

All cases made a good recovery.

HEALTH VISITS TO HOMES.

INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st visits during the year	...	...	460
2nd visits during the year	...	...	296
3rd visits during the year	...	...	170
4th visits during the year	...	...	107
5th and subsequent visits	...	...	40
			—
Total visits to infants under 1 year	...	...	1073
			—

Of the 460 first visits, 349 were " Birth " visits.	
Visits to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years (excluding school children)	2,677
Ante-Natal visits to Expectant Mothers.	
First visits	159
Total visits	488
Grand Total of visits	<u>4238</u>

INFANT FEEDING.

At the 349 birth visits it was found that :

- 264 (74%) of the infants were entirely breast fed.
- 14 (4.5%) were partly breast fed.
- 30 (10%) were breast fed and afterwards bottle fed.
- 40 (11.5%) were entirely bottle fed.

These figures show very little variation from those recorded in 1934.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

During the year 5,207 pints of " Certified " Milk were supplied free to expectant and nursing mothers and infants under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

The Centre at 135, Saint Owen Street (adjacent to the Town Hall), is open on Wednesday and Thursday afternoon. The Medical Officer attends each session.

During 1935, the facilities provided by the Council were taken advantage of by 64 per cent of the mothers of young children in the City. This is an increase of 4 per cent compared with 1934. Part of the premises were redecorated during the year and a hand basin with hot water supply was fitted in the Medical Officer's Consultation room.

The success of the social work of the centre is due very largely to the devoted help of the voluntary lady helpers and I am sure the City Council will wish me to thank them for their valuable assistance.

During the year, 577 mothers made 3,984 attendances. The attendances of children under 1 year were 3,433 and of children from 1 to 5 years, 1,425. Of the 577 mothers, 67 came from the County districts outside the City.

Mothers who are prevented from attending the Welfare Centre may be seen by the Medical Officer of Health at the Town Hall ; and minor ailments amongst young children are treated at the Clinic there. At the Clinic in 1935, 22 children under 1 year made 89 attendances and 68 children over 1 year made 271 attendances.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

There were 25 sessions of this clinic during the year and 99 expectant mothers made 240 attendances. Of these 99 mothers, 8 were from the County districts outside the City. I have to record with pleasure the increasing co-operation of the Midwives practising in the City with this branch of the work.

Towards the end of the year the County Council asked that expectant mothers from the County districts outside the City might be allowed to attend the Ante-Natal Clinic on the same terms as those which obtain in the case of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. The necessary agreement is being prepared.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

Under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, all children under the age of 9 years who are boarded out for reward with foster parents are kept under supervision. Foster mothers must give the City Council seven days notice before taking a child, and apply for registration.

The Health Visitors act as Infant Protection Visitors and during the year they paid 165 visits to the homes of the children.

The following information is extracted from the register :

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

On Register at 31st December, 1934	...	...	...	18
Added during the year, 1935	...	...	...	7
				—
				25
				—
Taken off Register during 1935 :				
(a) On reaching the age of 9 years	...	...	...	2
(b) To parent or other relation	...	...	...	3
(c) Admitted to an Institution	...	...	...	1
(d) Left district	...	...	...	3
(e) Adopted (through Court)	...	...	...	1
				—
				10
				—
Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1935	...	...	...	15

FOSTER MOTHERS.

On Register at 31st December, 1934	...	...	...	17
On Register at 31st December, 1935	...	...	...	15

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

Live Births notified	...	...	...	...	442
Still Births notified	...	...	...	...	20
					—
					462
					—

Of these births 352 were notified by midwives and 110 by doctors. During the year 64 notifications were transferred to other Authorities of children born in the City to mothers ordinarily resident outside the City.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

During 1935, 372 children (167 males and 105 females) were registered as born to parents ordinarily resident in the City.

This is 12 more than in 1934. The Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was 14.9, compared with the general rate for England and Wales of 14.7. There were 19 illegitimate live births.

There were 15 still births (12 males and 3 females), of which one was illegitimate. The Ratio of live births to still births is approximately the same as in 1934.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During 1935, eleven children (5 males and 6 females) died before reaching the age of 1 year. The Infantile Mortality Rate—deaths per 1,000 live births—was 30. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 57. The low rate for Hereford City as compared with England and Wales is not so significant as must appear at first sight as the total numbers from which the rate in Hereford is calculated, is comparatively small.

Of the 11 infants who died, only 3 lived for more than one week, so that death in the majority of cases could not have been prevented by the activities of Infant Welfare Work.

The causes of death were :—

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Prematurity	...	...	3	0
Atelectasis	...	...	1	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	0	1
Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	0	1
Bronchitis	...	...	0	1
Asphyxia	...	...	1	0
Enteritis	...	...	0	1
Spina Bifida	...	...	0	1
			—	—
			5	6
			—	—

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

There has been no change in the services during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

During the year, the following extensions to the public water supply, owing to the rapid development in various districts, were carried out:—

Moreland Avenue	...	3in. diameter.	40 yards.
Broad Leys Estate	...	3in. „	264 „
Walnut Tree Lane	...	3in. „	210 „
Hinton Road and Hinton Court Estate	...	3in. „	1,000 „
Ross Road	...	3in. „	400 „
Tupsley Cross Estate	...	3in. „	273 „
Canon Pyon Road (Rural District)	...	3in. „	440 „

The water is taken from the River Wye inside the City boundary and with the exception of the outlying rural districts, the City is supplied by a piped supply. The supply is satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Samples from one of the taps in the Town Hall and of unfiltered water are taken weekly and sent to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination. All the reports except three, indicated the absence of *B. Coli.* in 100 c.cs. This is a satisfactory standard for upland surface water taken after flowing through agriculture land. Three samples taken at the County Mental Hospital during the year and examined at the laboratory there also proved the absence of *B. Coli.* in 100 c.cs.

At certain periods of the year, the river Wye contains a large amount of suspended matter. If this were removed by a pre-filtration plant, it should lengthen the effective life of the slow sand filters.

WELLS.

During the year two samples of water from one well were collected for chemical examination and no evidence of pollution was found.

Four houses formerly supplied by wells were connected up to town water main extensions.

At the end of the year, there were 48 houses in the City supplied by 28 wells. Thirty-five of these houses are outside the system of the town mains.

The districts are as follows:—

	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Wells.</i>
Aylestone Hill	1	1
Bullingham (Upper)	15	7
Grafton and Red Hill	7	6
Hampton Park and Franchisestone	5	2
Holmer	4	2
Kings' Acre Road and Huntington	6	4
Putson and Bullingham (Lower)	9	5
Westfields	1	1
Totals	48	28

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The following extensions were carried out during the year.

Hinton Court Estate ...	18in. diameter.	520 yards.
" " " ...	12in. "	98 "
" " " ...	9in. "	212 "
Holme Lacy Road ...	18in. "	334 "
Walnut Tree Lane ...	9in. "	390 "

In connection with the extension of the public sewer in Walnut Tree Lane, the drainage systems of ten houses discharging into cesspools were connected up and the inefficient cesspools abolished.

During the year 28 new houses were drained into cesspools.

The erection of dwelling houses in the two unsewered areas at Whitecross and the further slope of Aylestone Hill, to which I have referred in previous reports, continues.

The houses are drained into cesspools, and in the Whitecross district, complaints are frequently received that these are put out of action by being flooded with surface water during times of heavy rainfall.

This is a nuisance and injurious to health, as at such times, the drainage from the houses finds its way into the roadside ditches.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There has been no necessity to take any action in regard to the various streams in the City and no cases of pollution of the river were detected.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There have been no conversions from the conservancy system to the water-carriage system during the year. Conversions to the water carriage system during the past ten years were 65.

The following are the numbers and types of closets on the conservancy system.

<i>District</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Privies</i>	<i>Pails</i>
Aylestone Hill	9	—	9
Belmont Road and Hunderton	3	1	2
Breinton	6	—	6
Bullingham (Lower and Putson)	14	4	10
Bullingham (Upper)	10	3	7
Canon Moor	4	—	4
Grafton and Red Hill	3	1	2
Hampton Park and Tupsley	19	—	19
Holmer	14	5	12
King's Acre and Huntington	19	5	16
Westfields	1	—	2
Other areas	9	—	9
Totals	111	19	98

They are not situated in populous and closely-built centres and 97 of the houses are outside the City sewerage system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There has been no change in the arrangements for the collection and disposal of refuse, which is still collected in horse drawn vehicles and disposed of at the Destructor. Tips are also used for certain kinds of inoffensive refuse.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The number and nature of inspections made by the staff of the Health Department during the year were as follows:—

Nuisances and work in progress	1,035
Re Ashbins	184
Housing Acts	912
Tents and Vans	84
Infectious Disease	151
Factory and Workshop Act	98
Bakehouses	32
Food Preparing Places	34
Shops Act	82
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	244
Public Slaughterhouse	138
Stables and Piggeries	46
Offensive Trades	14
Public Conveniences	564
Schools and Public Buildings	20
Miscellaneous	332
Total	3,970

The following table shows the number of statutory and informal notices served during the year and the result of the service of such notices.

Statute or Byelaws.	Notices not complied with at end of 1934.	Notices served during 1935.		Complied with during 1935.	Notices not complied with at end of 1935.
		Statutory	Informal.		
Public Health Acts ...	12	16	459	479	8
Housing Act	2	—	11	12	1
Factory & Workshop Act	—	—	6	6	—
Shops Act	—	2	12	14	—
Milk and Dairies Order	—	—	11	11	—
City Byelaws	—	—	2	2	—
Totals	14	18	501	524	9
		519			

In addition to the above notices, 71 reports were made to other departments. 68 reports dealing with infectious disease and 104 dealing with miscellaneous matters, including housing, nuisances, unsound food, etc., were made to the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of complaints received and investigated during the year was 139.

Fifty-seven water tests were applied to drainage systems.

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

DRAINAGE.

Obstructed drains opened and cleansed	146
Defective drainage repaired or relaid	41
Houses with insufficient drainage, extra provided ...	7
Glazed stoneware gully traps fixed	29
Drainage removed from inside houses	3
Houses connected to public sewer	11
Sewage removed from cellars	2
Intercepting and inspection chambers constructed ...	20
Inspection chambers repaired	23
Ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	5
Cesspools abolished	11

CLOSETS, PRIVIES AND URINALS.

Obstructions to W.C.'s removed	...	...	...	...	81
Dirty basins of W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	6
W.C.'s repaired or erected	...	...	...	...	22
Insufficient accommodation, extra W.C.'s erected	...	...	...	...	2
Pedestal basins fixed	...	...	...	...	29
Water supply provided to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	5
Soil-pipes repaired or new fixed	...	...	...	...	3
Flushing apparatus repaired or new provided	...	...	...	...	26
Ventilation provided to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	5
Dirty walls of W.C.'s limewashed	...	...	...	...	19
Urinals repaired or erected	...	...	...	...	2

DWELLING HOUSES, ETC.

Houses demolished under Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	7
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	11
Dilapidated and dirty houses repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	...	21
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	38
Spouting repaired or new provided	...	...	...	...	40
Chimneys and fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	32
Doors repaired or new provided	...	...	...	...	27
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Windows repaired or made to open	...	...	...	...	60
Ventilation provided to bedrooms...	...	...	...	...	6
Food pantries provided	...	...	...	...	7
Galvanised refuse bins provided	...	...	...	...	129
Town water supply laid on to houses	...	...	...	...	8
Yards and passages paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	23
Washhouses repaired or erected	...	...	...	...	6
Washing boilers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Dirty walls of washhouses limewashed	...	...	...	...	5

SINKS AND WASTE-PIPES.

Dilapidated sinks repaired	...	...	...	...	3
New glazed stoneware sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	12
Waste-pipes repaired or new provided	...	...	...	...	25
Waste pipes and rainwater pipes disconnected over gullies	...	...	...	...	5

KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND MANURE.

Nuisances from poultry and animals abated	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	...	...	...	...	27

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contraventions of Byelaws in respect to Tents and Vans	2
Contraventions of Byelaws in respect to swine	5
Dairies and Cowsheds limewashed after notice	11
Food preparing places cleansed after notice	2
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	32

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY
BYELAWS, REGULATIONS, ETC.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The public slaughterhouse is referred to under Meat and Other Foods on page 28. There are no private slaughterhouses in the City.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no premises in the City registered as such.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The premises at which these are carried on comprise two tripe boilers, two fell-mongers and one gut scraper. One of the tripe boilers and the gut scraper are established at premises belonging to the Corporation at the Public Slaughterhouse.

No action was necessary under the Byelaws.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Two cases of contraventions of the Byelaws were dealt with during the year and the requirements in respect to sanitary accommodation and water supply were carried out.

NUISANCES.

Five instances of contraventions of the Byelaws with respect to the keeping of swine were dealt with during the year.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The public conveniences in the streets are under the control of the Health Committee and are systematically cleansed.

Those in the Castle Green, Cattle Market and Cemetery are under the control of their respective Committees.

MAY FAIR.

The May Fair was held in the streets from Monday, 6th May, till Thursday, 9th May, and for the remaining two days of the week in the Car Park, Edgar Street.

On Monday, 6th May, Jubilee Day, the Fair was opened by the Mayor.

On Wednesday, 8th May, I visited all the living vans along with the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The living vans were distributed as under :—

St. Peter Street	1
Commercial Road... ..	7
Commercial Street	2
Broad Street	3
King Street	2
Blackfriars Street Meadow	3
Edgar Street Meadow	39
	—
Total	57
	—

These caravans were occupied by 132 adults and 25 children. There were no cases of illness or recent illness found in the caravans.

There were no refreshment vans in the streets on this occasion. There were four confectionery stalls, with the wares exposed to the dust. This is undesirable.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

Rag Flock is not manufactured in the City and users of such obtain their supplies under guarantee as to the standard of cleanliness laid down in the Regulations of 1912.

NEW ZEALAND STRAW PACKING REGULATIONS.

Under the above Regulations, 2 invoices were countersigned, certifying that straw used as packing material for encaustic tiles manufactured in the City, has been disinfected before export to New Zealand.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

This Act came into operation on the 30th December, 1934, and the enforcement of the provisions of Section 10, dealing with Arrangements for Health and Comfort of Shop Workers, were delegated to the Health Committee.

During the year the following notices were served for contraventions :—

To provide means of ventilation	5
Sufficient ventilation to be maintained	1
Reasonable temperature to be maintained	1
To provide sanitary convenience	1
To provide lighting to sanitary convenience	1
To cleanse and maintain sanitary convenience	2
To provide washing facilities	1

In September, a copy of the Section was sent to all the Architects and Builders in the town for their information, as it had been noted that in three instances, where new shops fronts had been inserted, no means of ventilation had been provided.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Five instances of excessive emission of black smoke were dealt with during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Samples of water taken from the Public Baths in Edgar Street, show that the water in the pool is of a high standard of purity and quite suitable for the purpose. The whole of the water is filtered, sterilised, aerated and heated every four hours during the time the bath is in use.

A public bathing station is provided during the summer months in the River Wye at Bartonsham, with accommodation for males and females and is in charge of an attendant during the hours of opening.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the Schools in the City are satisfactory. The conveniences are on the water carriage system and the drinking and washing water is from the town mains.

The action taken in relation to the health of the scholars is referred to in the Report of the School Medical Officer at the end of this report. During the year 135 notices were sent to Head Teachers, requiring the exclusion from school of 152 children suffering from or in contact with infectious disease.

FACTORY, AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices.</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	37	4	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	43	2	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	18	—	—
TOTAL	98	6	—

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

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	6	6	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.—Nil.

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

Total	211
By the Local Authority	21
By other bodies or persons	190
With State Assistance under the Housing Acts.	
By the Local Authority	21

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	561
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1947

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... ..	100
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose		912
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	87*
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	13

*Included in this number are 34 houses dealt with in Clearance Areas.

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	22
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	... ..	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners	... ..	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	4

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	17
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	7
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
In addition to the above :—	
Number of dwelling houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under Section 19 ...	2
Number of dwelling houses closed on an undertaking of the owner under Section 19 ...	27
Number of houses now awaiting demolition under Demolition Orders	37

CLEARANCE AREAS.

The following Clearance Areas which were represented under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1930, in 1934, were the subject of Ministry of Health Inquiries in 1935 :—

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>	<i>No. of Occupiers.</i>
No. 9.	107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115, Whitecross Street and 1, 2 and 3 Maddox Court ...	12	60
No. 10.	190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195 and 196 Whitecross Road	7	15
No. 11.	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Brewer's Passage, Commercial Street ...	8	17
No. 12.	30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 36, Burcott Road	6	14
No. 13.	1, 2, 3 and 4, Hunt's Cottages, Eign Street	4	11
No. 14.	18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26/27, Wye Street	9	39

Areas Nos. 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14, were confirmed by the Minister.

With respect to Area No. 11, the Minister was satisfied that the dwelling-houses were properly included in the Clearance Area, but in view of an undertaking by the owner that the property would not again be used for the purpose of human habitation, he decided not to confirm the Order and suggested that steps should be taken under Section 19 of the Act and formal undertakings obtained under Sub-Section 2. This course was adopted.

During the year official representations were made under Section 1 in respect to the following properties and the Council declared them to be Clearance Areas :—

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>No of Houses.</i>	<i>No. of Occupiers.</i>
No. 15.	63 and 64 Saint Martin Street ...	2	8
No. 16.	109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118 and 119, Ross Road	11	36
No. 17.	121 and 122, Ross Road ...	2	8

Inquiries were pending at the close of the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDER.

During the year 8 applications for registration as retail purveyors of milk in the City were granted. Three of these were from the Hereford Rural District and were granted after receiving reports from the Local Authority that the conditions under which the milk was produced were satisfactory.

At the end of the year, the register contained the names and addresses in the City of 60 persons registered as follows :—

- 2 Cowkeepers and Dairymen.
- 4 Cowkeepers and Wholesale Purveyors.
- 8 Cowkeepers and Wholesale and Retail Purveyors.
- 9 Cowkeepers and Retail Purveyors.
- 37 Retail Purveyors.

In addition, 68 persons in the Rural Districts of Hereford, Leominster and Dore, are registered for the sale of milk in the City, as follows :—

- 21 Wholesale Purveyors.
- 8 Wholesale and Retail Purveyors.
- 39 Retail Purveyors.

During the year 244 visits were paid to the registered premises in the City and it was found necessary to draw attention to the following contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Carrying on trade of purveyor of milk without being registered	2
Want of limewashing of Cowsheds	11
Hands of milker not washed	1
Unsuitable milk room	1
Removing disc from bottled milk before delivery ...	1
Exposing milk to contamination	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year twenty samples (19 of ordinary and 1 of "Grade A") milk were collected and submitted to the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., for complete bacteriological examination.

The following are the reports:—

No.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	Presence of <i>Bacillus Coli</i> in			<i>Tubercle</i> <i>Bacilli.</i>
		1 100 c.c.	1 1000 c.c.	1 10000 c.c.	
1	... 8,600	—	—	—	—
2	... 17,800	—	—	—	—
3	... 87,000	—	—	—	—
4	123,000	+	+	—	—
5	... 57,000	+	—	—	—
6	... 46,000	—	—	—	+
7	... 17,000	—	—	—	—
8	... 27,000	—	—	—	+
9	... 10,000	—	—	—	+
10	... 65,000	+	+	—	—
11	184,000	+	+	+	—
("Grade A")					
12	154,000	+	—	—	—
13	... 40,000	—	—	—	—
14	595,000	+	+	—	—
15	810,000	+	+	+	—
16	... 18,900	+	—	—	—
17	... 10,130	—	—	—	—
18	... 47,000	+	+	—	—
19	111,330	+	+	+	—
20	... 5,050	—	—	—	—

All the samples were taken in the streets from hand buckets or churns in course of delivery to consumers, except No. 11 which was bottled.

In regard to Nos. 15, 18 and 19, the attention of the retailers who were also cowkeepers in the City was drawn to the reports, and in the other cases, copies of the reports were sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the district from which the retailers came into the City.

Three of the samples were found to be affected with Tuberculosis. This was reported to the County Medical Officer of Health as required by Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. A cow at the farms of two of the producers was afterwards found by the County Veterinary Officer to be affected by Tuberculosis. Both cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

There is one retailer of "Certified," one of "Grade A" (Tuberculin Tested) and one of "Grade A" milk in the City. The milk in each case is produced and bottled in the Hereford Rural District.

A sample of "Grade A" milk was found to contain bacillus coli in one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre and a copy of the report was sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the district where it was produced.

All milk distributed under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health to nursing and expectant mothers and supplied to the City Isolation Hospital is "Certified."

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the City. The Public Slaughterhouse owned by the Council is under the management of the Markets Committee and all slaughtering is carried out under the supervision of a resident Superintendent. The humane killer is used on all animals except pigs, which are stunned by an electrical instrument.

All meat slaughtered at or brought to the Slaughterhouse is inspected and carcasses detained are examined by the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector. When necessary, the opinion of the Veterinary Inspector is sought.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Slaughterhouse during the year was:—Beeves, 2,873; Calves, 561; Sheep and Lambs, 11,269; and pigs, 6,253. Total 20,956 as compared with 22,340 in 1934.

The following diseases or unsound conditions were found and in every case the carcasses or portions were surrendered and destroyed at the Destructor:—

BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS.

Tuberculosis	4
Johnes Disease	3
Pneumonia	2
Actinomycosis	2
Dropsy	1
Emaciation	1
Abscesses	16
Injury	3

(Amount condemned, 3,792 lbs.)

CALVES.

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Injury	...	...	...	...	1
Moribund	...	...	...	...	1

(Amount condemned, 95 lbs.)

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Dropsy	...	...	...	...	7
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	6
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1
Emaciation	...	...	...	...	6
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	10
Injury	...	...	...	...	7

(Amount condemned, 1,033 lbs.)

PIGS,

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	25
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	13
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	3
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	3
Injury	...	...	...	...	4

(Amount condemned, 2,462 lbs.)

OTHER FOODS.

The following unsound food was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed during the year:—60 lbs. of imported beef; 13½ lbs. bacon; 8 tins of preserved meat (48 lbs.); 86 of milk and cream; 24 of fruit; 1 each of vegetables and fish; 3 boxes of herrings (252 lbs.); 3 boxes of haddock (26 lbs.); and 1 box of codlings (12 lbs.).

Shops, stalls and vehicles, and premises where food is prepared are kept under observation. Written cautions were given in three instances under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 and the Public Health Act, 1925, for depositing meat in premises where liable to contamination, not taking all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to prevent contamination of food, and not securing the cleanliness of a room and all articles and apparatus therein.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act, which requires animals in Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards to be stunned before slaughter and also provides for the licensing of slaughtermen, came into operation on the 1st January, 1934. In that year 75 licences were issued.

During 1935, 74 licences were issued, 69 being renewals and 5 new licences.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 29 bakehouses in the City and when inspected no irregularities were found in regard to cleanliness.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The following table shows the number and nature of the articles submitted to the Public Analyst during the year ending 31st December, 1935, and the result of the analysis :—

ARTICLE.	Number Submitted.		Number Genuine.		Number Adulterated	
	Formal.	In-formal.	Formal.	In-formal.	Formal.	In-formal.
Milk	5	20	5	19	...	1
Condensed Milk	4	...	4	...	...
Cream	5	...	5	...	...
Butter	7	...	7	...	...
Rolls and Butter	1	...	1	...	...
Margarine	4	...	4	...	...
Demerara Sugar	1	...	1	...	...
Rice	4	...	4	...	...
Sago	2	...	2	...	...
Arrowroot	1	...	1	...	...
Pepper	2	...	2	...	...
Ginger (Ground)	2	...	2	...	...
Nutmeg (Ground)	1	...	1	...	...
Custard Powder	1	...	1	...	...
Oatmeal	1	...	1	...	...
Pearl Barley	2	...	2	...	...
Table Jelly	2	...	2	...	...
Honey	1	...	1	...	...
Sandwich Paste	2	...	2	...	...
Vinegar	1	...	1	...	...
Mint Sauce	1	...	1	...	...
Olive Oil	1	...	1	...	...
Cream of Tartar	1	...	1	...	...
Bi.-Carbonate of Soda	1	...	1	...	...
Tinct. of Rhubarb	1	...	1	...	...
Ammon. Tinct of Quinine	1	...	1	...	...
TOTALS	5	70	5	69	...	1
	75		74		1	

OBSERVATIONS.

MILK.—All the samples were free from preservatives, artificial colouring matters, and excessive amounts of extraneous dirt.

An informal sample was deficient of 40 per cent of fat. The milk being produced outside the City, information was given to the County Authority. Informal samples taken from the same vendor later were genuine.

The average composition of the samples was:—

	Quarter ending			
	March	June	September	December
Solids not Fat (8.5%) ...	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.9
Fat (3.0%) ...	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.9
Total Solids ...	12.9	12.3	12.3	12.8

The legal limit is shown in parenthesis.

CONDENSED MILK.—The samples were found to comply with the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, as to labelling and to contain the equivalent pints as stated on the labels.

CREAM (TINNED.)—All the samples were genuine and free from preservatives and thickening substances. The fat content varied from 24% to 26%.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.—All the samples were free from preservatives.

The moisture content of the samples of Butter ranged from 13.0% to 15.6% and the samples of Margarine from 14.0% to 15.0%.

The legal limit is 16.0%.

Two of the samples of Margarine did not conform to the Regulations as regards the size of the lettering, and in addition, one contained other printed matter on the wrapper.

The vendors were cautioned.

OTHER ARTICLES.—These were all certified to be genuine and of satisfactory quality and the samples of Drugs complied with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

There are no premises where Artificial Cream is manufactured and so far as is known, this commodity is not retailed in the City.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

Three samples of Condensed Machined Skimmed Milk and one of Condensed Full Cream Milk were submitted to the City Analyst, who certified them to comply with the Regulations as to labelling.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927. PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1927.

No necessity has arisen for any action to be taken under these Regulations.

Samples submitted under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 are examined for the presence of preservatives and none were found.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical analyses are carried out by the City Analyst, Mr. W. T. Rigby, F.I.C., of Birmingham and bacteriological examinations of milk by the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., London.

NUTRITION.

During the year considerable attention has been paid to informing the public of the high nutritive value of milk.

The schemes for supplying milk to school children at the schools, has, in addition to the propaganda value of the schemes, had a beneficial effect on their general standard of health. The result of examinations of samples of milk taken in the City in course of delivery to consumers are generally satisfactory and the incidence of Tuberculosis infection of the milk is unusually low.

Public Health Posters are exhibited on the Poster Frames formerly used by the Empire Marketing Board in the Cattle Market and Car Park.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The Sanitary Inspector is the Officer appointed to execute the provisions of the Act and Orders made thereunder so far as relates to any goods being foodstuffs.

During the year there was one prosecution for exposing for sale imported raw tomatoes not bearing an indication of origin and a fine of ten shillings was inflicted. Three written cautions were sent to traders, one in respect to currants, sultanas and rasins and two in respect to tomatoes. All new traders are supplied with explanatory notices of the provisions of the Orders.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Cases of infectious diseases for which accommodation is not available at the City Isolation Hospital, may be admitted to the Rural District Hospital, until the proposed new City Isolation Hospital, referred to earlier in the report, is built. There is accommodation at the City Hospital for cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria only at one and the same time. During the year two cases of Erysipelas were admitted to the Rural District Council Hospital.

In addition, two cases of Diphtheria, occurring in persons ordinarily resident outside the City, were transferred to the Rural District Council's Hospital from the Herefordshire General Hospital.

GENERAL.

Apart from Diphtheria there was no undue prevalence of infectious disease during the year. The total number of cases of notifiable infectious disease, apart from Tuberculosis was 105, compared with 138 in 1934. There were no cases of SMALLPOX, ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA, CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER, MALARIA or DYSENTERY notified during the year.

INFLUENZA.

The incidence of Influenza was low. There were only three deaths. In 1934, there were seven deaths from Influenza.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty cases were notified in 1935. This is thirteen fewer than in 1934. The type continues to be mild. Nineteen cases were admitted to Tupsley Hospital. The other case, which was the only fatal one, died a few hours after notification. There had been considerable delay in calling in medical aid.

DIPHThERIA.

Sixty-one cases were notified—seven more than in 1934. Of these, 57 were treated at Tupsley Hospital. There were four deaths. One boy died a few hours after the onset of the disease from symptoms which pointed to Diphtheria, but the diagnosis was not confirmed bacteriologically. In another case death had taken place before the doctor arrived and the diagnosis was confirmed by post mortem examination. Delay in sending for the doctor and consequent delay in the administration of Diphtheria Antitoxin is the commonest cause of death from Diphtheria.

The possibility of rendering children immune from attacks of Diphtheria was referred to last year. No action in the matter has been taken by the Authority.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There was only one case notified during the year.

The patient resided in close proximity to the General Hospital when a case of Enteric Fever had been diagnosed three weeks earlier (in 1934) and removed to the Isolation Hospital. It is just possible that the two cases may have been associated.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Information as to the prevalence of these diseases is obtained from the School Medical Service and Infant Welfare Schemes, as these diseases are not compulsorily notifiable. As far as could be ascertained, they were not unduly prevalent during 1935.

CHICKEN POX.

This disease was prevalent during the year, particularly during the last few months. The cases were mild and no doubt many cases were missed altogether and these helped to spread infection.

Holmer Infant School appeared to be a focus of infection and the School was closed for one week before the fortnight of Christmas holidays so that the children were kept apart for a period of over three weeks. The average incubation period of the disease is three weeks.

ERYSIPELAS.

In 1934, I reported an increased incidence of this disease. In 1935, the number of cases notified was only 5 as compared with 17 the previous year. Two cases were admitted to the Rural District Council's Isolation Hospital.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Two cases were notified in August. Although the cases were notified within a week of each other, there was no evidence of association between them. One of the cases—that of a boy aged 15—died the same day as the case was notified. The other case was still under treatment at the end of the year for the resulting paralytic condition.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

These diseases are referred to elsewhere in the report.

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table gives a summary of the work done for the City at the County Laboratory during the year:—

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
For Diphtheria Bacilli (K.L.B.)	177	1153	1330
For Typhoid Fevers (Widal re-action)	—	3	3
For Tubercle Bacilli	18	14	32
Hairs for Ringworm Spores ...	1	1	2
Urine for :—			
(1) Pus	6	3	9
(2) Casts	—	6	6
(3) Sugar	—	3	3
(4) Albumen	4	5	9
(5) Phosphates	1	—	1
(6) Urates	1	—	1
(7) Red Blood Cells ...	4	1	5

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
(8) Spermatozoa	1	—	1
(9) Leucocytes	3	—	3
(10) Tubercle Bacilli	—	1	1
(11) Coliform Bacilli	4	1	5
(12) Gram Positive Bacilli	2	—	2
(13) Streptococci	6	—	6
(14) Staphylococci	2	—	2
Swab for Gonococci	—	1	1
Total	230	1192	1422

Specimens sent to Burghill Mental Hospital :—

Blood for B. Typhosus	—	1	1
Urine for B. Typhosus	—	3	3
Faeces for B. Typhosus	—	3	3

Specimens sent to Birmingham University :—

Swabs for K.L.B. (Virulence Test)	4	15	19
--	---	----	----

DISINFECTION.

The following are particulars in regard to disinfection of rooms, bedding, etc., after infectious disease :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Rooms.</i>	<i>Bedding</i>
Scarlet Fever	20	20
Diphtheria	62	64
Enteric Fever	2	2
Erysipelas	2	2
Pneumonia	1	1
Phthisis	12	4
Other Diseases	15	15
Total	114	108

In addition, 20 Hospital wards and 1 Ambulance were disinfected.

Two lots of bedding, thirty-nine Public Library Books and eighteen Private Circulating Library Books were destroyed.

There are no facilities in the City for the cleansing of verminous persons. A number of infected houses were dealt with by frequent spraying with insecticides.

Fluid disinfectant is supplied in bottles suitably labelled with directions for use, to houses where infectious disease has occurred and is also supplied for use at the Elementary Schools.

The following table shows the incidence of Infectious Diseases in the three wards in the City.

			<i>Ledbury</i>	<i>Leominster</i>	<i>Monmouth</i>
Scarlet Fever	...	...	6	6	8
Diphtheria	...	...	36	17	8
Enteric Fever	...	...	1	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	4	—	3
Erysipelas	...	...	1	3	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	5	—	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	—	1	—

CANCER.

There were 42 deaths from Cancer (15 males and 27 females) compared with 23 deaths in 1934. After Heart Disease, which accounted for 76 deaths in 1935, Cancer is the second most frequent cause of death in the City.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1935.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
15—25 years	3	5	1	1	—	—	1	—
25—35 years	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
35—45 years	3	1	1	—	3	1	—	—
45—55 years	3	2	—	—	2	1	—	1
55—65 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	12	11	2	3	7	5	1	1

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to the total Tuberculosis deaths was 2 to 14.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Vision Unimpaired.</i>	<i>Vision Impaired.</i>	<i>Total Blindness.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	
<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Treated.</i>					
	<i>At Home.</i>	<i>In Hospital.</i>				
1	—	1	1	—	—	—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS' SUPER-ANNUATION ACT, 1922.

18 male and 1 female candidates were medically examined under the above Act and 14 male and 1 female candidates were passed as fit for office under the Corporation.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

<i>No. of Summonses</i>	<i>Statute under which proceedings were instituted.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Fines.</i>		<i>Costs.</i>	
			<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1	Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.	Exposing for sale by retail imported Raw Tomatoes not bearing an indi- cation of origin.		10 0		—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND STATE OFFICIALS SUPERVISORS

State and local government officials are responsible for the supervision of the state and local government officials. They are responsible for the supervision of the state and local government officials.

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<p>5. State and local government officials are responsible for the supervision of the state and local government officials.</p>	<p>6. State and local government officials are responsible for the supervision of the state and local government officials.</p>

STATE GOVERNMENT

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS

AGES

CAUSE OF DEATH.				0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5
1.	Typhoid fever, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Respiratory tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Other tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	General paralysis of the insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Cancer of :—							
	Alimentary system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Genito urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Other circulatory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
21.	Other respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26.	Other liver diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27.	Other digestive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.	Other puerperal	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
31.	Congenital causes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35.	Other defined causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.	Ill-defined causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals	...	...	11	3	1	1	...
	Special causes (included in No. 35)							
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HEREFORD.

FROM ALL CAUSES, 1935.

YEARS.

WARDS.

10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	TOTALS.			Ledbury	Leominster	Mounmouth	
										M.	F.	Tl.				
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
...	1	1	2	...	2	
...	4	...	4	3	1	
...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	
...	
...	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	7	4	11	6	3	2
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	1
...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...
...	3	4	2	3	...	...	7	5	12	5	4	3
...	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	3	2
...	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	2	8	10	4	4	2
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
...	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	1	3
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
...	1	2	2	...	...	3	2	5	...	4	1
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	...	...
...	1	1	3	4	7	9	...	...	11	14	25	8	9	8
...	2	1	4	6	8	18	17	11	8	...	36	40	76	24	32	20
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	4	2	6	3	...	...	8	7	15	8	4	3
...	1	1	2	3	...	...	5	3	8	2	4	2
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	6	4	10	3	3	4
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	...
...	3	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	5	2	2	1
...	2	2	1	1	...
...	2	...	2	...	1	1
...
...	2	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	2	8	10	5	3	2
...	...	1	...	2	3	3	2	2	2	...	8	8	16	6	6	4
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	5	2	7	2	2	3
...	7	7	...	3	11	14	6	5	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	5	2	7	3	2	2
...	2	...	1	2	6	6	8	...	...	...	15	10	25	13	8	4
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
...	6	4	13	22	47	54	66	46	21	...	147	158	305	117	112	76
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1

REPORT OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR 1935

Education Committee :

Councillor P. GWYNNE JAMES, Mayor
 Councillor J. VINCENT SHAW, M.B., Ch.B. (Chairman).
 Alderman A. D. STEEL. Councillor H. P. BARNESLEY.
 Alderman E. L. WALLIS. Councillor F. CUDDON.
 Councillor F. W. ALLCOCK. Councillor The Revd. C. W.
 DE NORMANVILLE.

Nominated Members :

Mrs. D. W. HARRIS. The Very Revd. The DEAN of
 Mr. W. MARCHANT. HEREFORD.

Care Committee :

Councillor P. GWYNNE JAMES, Mayor.
 Alderman E. L. WALLIS, Chairman.
 Councillor F. W. ALLCOCK. Miss M. BULL.
 Councillor the Revd. C. W. DE Mrs. E. F. BULMER.
 NORMANVILLE. Mrs. D. W. HARRIS.
 Councillor J. VINCENT SHAW, Mrs. G. MINES.
 M.B., Ch.B. Miss S. M. SMITH.
 Mrs. W. AINSLIE. Mrs. H. F. TUKE.
 Mrs. W. G. C. BRITTEN.

A. P. WHITEHEAD, M.C., B.A., Director of Education.

School Medical Department :

School Medical Officer : A. MIDDLETON BROWN, M.A., M.D.,
 D.P.H.
School Dental Officer : T. W. VOSE DAVIES, L.D.S.
Eye Surgeon : H. W. BARNES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
School Nurses : Miss G. CLARKE, S.R.N., Cert. R.S.I. (Ministry
 of Health) and C.M.B. Resigned September, 1935.
 Miss M. M. SCOURFIELD, S.R.N., C.M.B.
 Miss E. M. TARBUTT, S.R.N., Cert. R.S.I. and C.M.B.
 Miss E. M. NORMAN, S.R.N., C.M.B., Cert. R.S.I. (Appointed
 December, 1935).
School Attendance Officer : E. STEPHENS.
Record Clerk : Miss D. BURN.

Annual Report for the year 1935

(1) STAFF.

During 1935, Miss G. E. Clarke resigned her appointment as Senior Health Visitor and School Nurse. The City Council accepted this resignation with regret at the meeting on 9th November, 1935, and Miss M. M. Scourfield, an Assistant Health Visitor in the service of the Authority, was appointed Senior Health Visitor and School Nurse as from 9th November, 1935.

To fill the vacancy in the staff thus created, the Council appointed Miss E. M. Norman as Assistant Health Visitor and School Nurse. Miss Norman commenced duty on 30th December, 1935.

(2) CO-ORDINATION.

As most of the officers of the School Medical Service are also engaged in Public Health work, co-ordination between the two departments is intimate.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

(3) SCHOOL HYGIENE. (a) ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shows the total number of children on the register at the various schools at October, 1935, together with the accommodation approved by the Board of Education. These figures were furnished by the Director of Education.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>Places.</i>
All Saints, Infants	206	245
Holmer Council, Infants	197	200
Lord Scudamore, Infants	290	300
St. James, Infants	166	250
St. Martins, Infants	172	177
R. C. School, Mixed and Infants	316	345
Tupsley, Mixed and Infants	181	214
Holmer C. of E., Mixed	263	281
Blue Coat, Girls	208	320
Lord Scudamore, Girls	345	360
St. Peter's, Girls	233	236
Lord Scudamore, Boys	369	360
St. Owen's, Boys	345	390
	<hr/> 3,291	<hr/> 3,678

It will be seen that the places exceed the number on the Register by 387. To meet the demand of the growing population in the area of the City south of the River Wye, where a large number of working class dwellings have recently been erected, it is proposed to build a new school with accommodation for 450 infants and juniors, on a site adjacent to the City Council's housing estate at Hinton Court.

The authority have also approved plans for the erection of a new Minor Ailment Clinic to be built at the back of the Town Hall Annexe, where the Education Department and Health Department are to have their Offices. This will replace the present school clinic which occupies premises in the basement of the Town Hall which have now quite outgrown the needs of the work. The Special Service Clinics for Dental and Eye Work will remain, as hitherto, in the Infant Welfare Centre adjacent to the Town Hall.

Electric lighting has replaced the gas lighting at St. Owens and St. Peters Schools and an improved system of electric lighting has been installed at Lord Scudamore's School.

Eight new earthenware wash basins have been fixed at the R. C. School to replace those of an obsolete type.

The urinal at St. Owens School has been remodelled and made more sanitary. The drinking fountain should be moved to the outside of the enclosure of the sanitary offices.

The playgrounds of Holmer C. of E. and Holmer Infants Schools have been resurfaced and the fence between the playgrounds and the road has been re-erected. The footpath outside the schools has been made up to prevent the drainage from the roadway from entering the playgrounds.

A new office for the Headmaster has been provided at Tupsley School and as this is suitably heated, it will be available for use in examination of special cases by the Medical Officer. The Authority has approved of a new system of heating at the school.

The usual cleaning and redecoration of the schools, as required, was carried out during the Summer holidays.

(b) HEATING AND VENTILATION.

The records of the temperature in the classrooms in the various schools show that the heating was generally satisfactory. At Tupsley School the heating arrangements were insufficient in the earlier part of the day and better arrangements are being made. Fortunately, during the school terms in 1935, there was no long spell of very cold weather.

There was evidence in some of the schools that ventilation was defective during very warm weather. Temperatures of over 80° Fahrenheit were recorded in the Manual Room at St. Owen's School during August. The months of July and August, or part of them, should be holiday months in the schools.

(4) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

In order that every child may be passed under review at intervals during school life, all children come up for routine examination on entering school, at the age of eight years and prior to leaving school. During 1935, the number of children submitted to Routine Inspection was :—

			<i>Entrants.</i>	<i>Intermediates.</i>	<i>Leavers.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Boys	...	...	216	142	198	556
Girls	...	...	176	156	188	520
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			392	298	386	1,076
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The corresponding figures for 1934 were Entrants, 351 ; Intermediates, 440 ; Leavers, 336 ; Total, 1,127.

In addition to Routine Medical Inspection, one thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven special inspections were made by the School Medical Officer. At these inspections—which are made generally at the Medical Inspection Clinic, which is held daily at the Town Hall—children who have been referred for some particular ailment by parents, teachers or the School Nurses, are seen : and treatment of the ailment can be arranged without the delay of waiting for the next routine inspection at the school.

(5) FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION. (a) NUTRITION.

In assessing the nutrition of the children submitted to routine medical inspection during the year, attention has been paid to the recommendations of the Board of Education as set out in Administrative Memorandum No. 124, of 31st December, 1934. The children are classified into four categories in Table IIB. In no case could the state of a child's nutrition be described as bad. The state of nutrition of 127, or 12.5 per cent of the children examined, was found to be slightly subnormal. This does not mean that these children were not receiving sufficient food. Improper feeding, irregularity of meals and intercurrent disease all play a part in the causation of this condition of subnormal nutrition. The condition, too, may be due to poor physique and general development which could be improved by suitable physical training.

The following table gives the average heights and weights of children of 5 years, 8 years and 12 years, as ascertained at Routine Medical Inspection.

Age in Years.	HEIGHT.			
	No. examined.		Average height in inches.	
	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
5	202	164	42.2	41.6
8	142	156	48.4	48.8
12	185	180	57.7	56.8

Age in Years.	WEIGHT.			
	No. examined.		Average weight in inches.	
	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
5	202	164	41.2	40.3
8	142	156	56.7	53.1
12	185	180	75.6	81.4

These figures show variation of less than one inch or one pound when compared with similar figures for 1934.

(b) **CLEANLINESS.**

The following table shows the percentage of children found to have verminous heads at the first routine inspection by the school nurses in 1935.

SCHOOL.	BAD.		MODERATE.		SLIGHT.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Saints (Infants) ...	—	—	—	—	1.2	12.0
Blue Coat (Girls) ...	—	0.4	—	—	—	6.0
Holmer (Mixed) ...	—	—	—	5.5	0.6	14.9
Holmer (Infants) ...	—	—	—	—	2.5	—
Roman Cathloic (Mixed) ...	—	2.1	—	13.9	2.2	12.0
Scudamore (Boys) ...	—	—	—	—	1.2	—
Scudamore (Girls) ...	—	.2	—	0.2	—	1.3
Scudamore (Infants) ...	1.4	1.0	—	2.4	1.4	10.0
St. James (Infants) ...	3.2	2.0	—	—	3.2	14.0
St. Martins (Infants) ...	1.2	—	7.3	5.8	6.0	9.7
St. Owens (Boys) ...	2.1	—	—	—	3.6	—
St. Peters (Girls) ...	—	3.6	—	4.6	—	17.0
Tupsley (Mixed) ...	1.0	10.0	—	—	4.6	5.0

The standard of assessing cleanliness was raised at the beginning of the year and a child may now be marked bad even though nits alone are found. In all cases, written instructions are given to the parents how to cleanse their children and a steel nit comb is lent to parents on request. During the year, the nurses paid an average of six visits to each school to hold cleanliness inspections and examined 11,963 individual children. Of these, 281 showed some evidence of infestation. The worst cases are excluded from school by the School Medical Officer. In 1935, 19 girls and boys were so excluded.

At Routine Medical Inspection at the schools by the School Medical Officer, 17 children out of 1,076 were found to be verminous. The parents are given due warning of this inspection; so it is evident that the number of cases found by the School Nurses at examination of which the parents are not given notice beforehand could be reduced if the parents would co-operate. During 1935, one parent was prosecuted by the County Authority in respect of the absence from a City school of 3 County children who had been excluded as verminous by the School Medical Officer.

(c) MINOR AILMENTS AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

These cases attend the Minor Ailment Clinic. This is the chief means of ascertainment. During the year, there were 19 cases of Ringworm (5 of Scalp and 14 of Body), 18 cases of Scabies, 45 cases of Impetigo and 322 cases of other minor skin conditions. All but 4 of these cases required treatment and all but 17 were discovered at Special Inspections. Scabies was more prevalent after the Summer holidays than during the rest of the year.

(d) VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

There were 108 cases of Blepharitis, or Inflammation of the Eyes, found of which 99 were referred for treatment. This condition is sometimes associated with defects of vision and enquiries are made for any history of difficulty of seeing and sight testing is carried out in appropriate cases. There was one case of Nystagmus. There were 37 new cases of defective vision and 7 cases of squint, and 65 cases which had been treated by the Authority in previous years were inspected and referred to the Eye Surgeon for re-examination. All children are re-inspected after spectacles have been provided.

(e) NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

Fifty-four children were found to have Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids which required treatment and 64 suffered from the condition in a minor degree: 20 children had Chronic Tonsillitis only, without signs of adenoids, but only in 1 case did the condition appear to require treatment. 59 cases were inspected by the Ear and Throat Surgeon and in all cases he recommended operative treatment.

(f) EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING.

There were 4 cases of otitis media which required treatment found in the course of Routine Medical Inspection and 9 cases which are being kept under observation. There were 87 cases of otitis media inspected as special cases. One child suffering from partial deafness and partial mutism has been reported to the Local Authority as suitable for a special school. The parent of the child refused to allow her to be sent away from Hereford to such a school and in the meantime, the child attends a private school in the City.

(g) DENTAL DEFECTS.

In his annual report for 1934, the Chief School Medical Officer states that Dental Caries is met with in considerably more than 95 per cent of children attending elementary schools. It will thus be seen that this defect is much more widespread than any other defect as revealed by the methods of School Medical Inspection. During 1935, the School Dentist devoted 19 half days to dental inspection and examined 2,508 children; of these, 1,250 or 49.8 per cent, were found to require treatment. At Routine Medical Inspection, it was found by the School Medical Officer, without the use of a dental mirror, that 488 children out of 1,076 showed signs of dental caries in more than three teeth.

(h) ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS.

The following table shows the various cases of orthopaedic defects.

				<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
Old Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	4	4
Congenital club foot	...	...	...	1	1
Rickets	...	...	...	—	2
Old Hip Joint Disease	...	...	...	1	—
Kyphosis	...	...	...	1	—
Wryneck	...	...	...	—	1
Familial Ataxia	...	...	...	—	2

All these have been kept under observation during the year. One cripple boy, who is also epileptic, is away at an Institution and as he was not allowed to return to his home during 1935, he was not inspected. It is reported that his condition does not improve.

(i) HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.

There were six cases of organic heart disease found at Medical Inspection. Of these, 5 were recommended to seek treatment. Functional Heart Disease was found in 16 cases, of which one required treatment. There were 32 cases of Anaemia. Four children suffering from heart disease attending Elementary Schools are suitable cases for a special school.

(j) TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 6 notified cases of Tuberculosis on the Register amongst school children at the end of 1935. Of these, one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was in Sanatorium. He had been in attendance at a school outside the City, but his home is in Hereford. Of the other five cases, all were non-pulmonary. One was in Sanatorium and 4 attending Elementary Schools.

(k) OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES.

Defective Speech was noted in 15 children. In 10 of these, the defect is likely to disappear when the child has been trained to form sounds correctly. Eighteen children showed signs of previous rickets. In Table II, the figures of 849 cases of other defects and diseases found at Special Inspection refers to cases dealt with at the Minor Ailment Clinic held daily at the Town Hall.

(6) FOLLOWING UP.

There has been no change in the arrangements for following up cases of defect found, to see that treatment has been obtained. These arrangements were set out in detail last year. During 1935, the School Nurses made 1,105 following up visits to the homes of the children.

(7) ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Schemes for treatment have been approved by the Board of Education, as under :—

1. Minor Ailments.
2. Defective Vision and Squint.
3. Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids.
4. Dental Diseases.

In addition, grants are made towards the cost of the treatment of approved cases at the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital.

(c) MINOR AILMENTS.

This clinic is held daily at the Town Hall at 9 a.m. The premises are in the basement. They are damp and badly lighted and quite unsuitable for the work. It is hoped that the new clinic will be ready early in 1936. During the year, 1,025 children made 6,841 attendances. I have still to complain of the parents who send their children to the clinic for the first time unaccompanied by a responsible adult who can give some history of the ailment and take the necessary direction as to treatment.

(d) VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

During the year, 108 cases attended the Authority's Eye Clinic at 135, St. Owen Street for the treatment of Defective Vision or Squint. Two children were known to have obtained treatment otherwise. All these children were ordered spectacles and by the end of the year all but 5 had obtained them. There is still a tendency for parents to buy expensive frames for children. This is a mistake as a growing child grows out of his spectacles just as he grows out of his clothes. Badly fitting and badly adjusted spectacles may do more harm than good.

102 cases of Minor Eye Defects—chiefly Blepharitis and Styes—were treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

(e and f) EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

The treatment of Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids continues to be carried out at the Herefordshire General Hospital. The preparation of the patients before admission, as well as the after treatment after discharge from Hospital, is carried out under the supervision of the Officers of this Department. A throat brushing of every child is taken before admission to eliminate diphtheria carriers. The operations carried out during the year under the Authority's scheme were:—

- (i) Tonsils only, 3; (ii) Adenoids only, 2;
- (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids, 28.

It was ascertained that 2 children had had their tonsils removed and 3 both tonsils and adenoids, through other agencies. Two children received other forms of treatment.

(g) DENTAL DEFECTS.

The School Dentist devotes two school days a week to the work of Dental Inspection and Treatment. During the year, 139 half days were devoted to treatment. 1,031 children made 2,094 attendances for treatment. Of these 1,031 children, 640 were children found to require treatment in the course of Routine Dental Inspection. The remaining 610 did not come up for the treatment recommended.

In addition to these, 35 children attended the Herefordshire General Hospital for extraction of teeth under general anaesthesia. The cost to the Authority per case has been increased from 10/- to 15/- for this service.

(h) ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Treatment of these defects is obtained either at the Herefordshire General Hospital or at the B.R.C.S. Clinic which is held in conjunction with the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital. During the year, 6 boys and 6 girls attended the B.R.C.S. Clinic for treatment and 2 boys were admitted to Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital.

(i) HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.

There are no special clinics for the treatment of these conditions. Children suffering from heart disease who are likely to be adversely affected by physical drill, are excused this instruction on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer.

(j) TUBERCULOSIS.

Children suffering from Tuberculosis are kept under the supervision of the County Tuberculosis Officer. Three children were admitted to the County Sanatorium during the year. A stay in the children's block of the Sanatorium is often of great benefit to delicate children who may be contacts of Tuberculosis, or who may be suspected as likely to suffer from the disease. Eight such children were admitted to the Sanatorium during the year.

(8) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases of notifiable infectious disease are brought to the notice of the Health Department and the attendance at school of the patient and contacts is regulated as required. For non-notifiable diseases, dependance is placed on parents, teachers, the School Attendance Officer and the School Nurses. Diphtheria was more prevalent than usual, but the type was not so severe as it has been in former years. There were 45 cases—22 boys and 23 girls. There were 13 cases of Scarlet Fever—9 boys and 4 girls—and one case of Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Chickenpox of a comparatively mild type has been prevalent since the Summer. St. James School was affected then and later in the year it spread to the children attending Holmer Infants School and All Saints School. It was considered desirable to close Holmer Infants School for one week before the Christmas Holidays; so that the children would have three weeks away from school. This is the maximum incubation period of the disease.

The cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases brought to notice as above during the year numbered:—

Chickenpox	...	...	...	122
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	51
Measles	...	...	...	26
Mumps	...	...	...	11

(9) OPEN AIR SCHOOLS.

There are no open air schools in the area. Classes are held in the playgrounds on suitable occasions and in some of the schools, school journeys are undertaken in Summer.

(10) PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There is no Area Organiser for Physical Training. In the programme for Educational Reform issued by the Board of Education in January, 1936, the hope is expressed that all Authorities who have not yet appointed such an Officer will do so. I am sure that extra physical exercises would in many cases do as much good as the extra milk provided to children whose nutrition is sub-normal and in all cases extra physical exercises and extra nourishment make ideal complementary measures for dealing with the problem.

Instruction in swimming continues to be given to all the older children and certificates are granted for efficiency and for life saving. Certificates were awarded to 589 children during the year—281 boys and 308 girls. Certificates or medallions for life saving were awarded to 100 girls.

A Joint Athletic meeting for Elementary School Children organised by the Teachers and Staff of the Education Department was held on the 6th May.

(11) PROVISION OF MEALS.

Milk is provided in all the schools to children. The amount supplied is one third of a pint daily during the forenoon interval. Where the parents are unable to afford payment, the milk is supplied free of charge if the School Medical Officer certifies that the child needs it. During the year, certificates were issued in respect of 52 boys and 55 girls.

Last year, I made two criticisms of the scheme—firstly, that the milk supplied to the schools was not "Certified" Milk as supplied by the Authority to expectant and nursing mothers and children and to the Isolation Hospital, and secondly, that there was no arrangement for supplying milk on Saturdays and Sundays. During the last three months of the year, three centres were opened for the supply of milk to children who were granted milk free of charge, but the attendance of these centres was disappointing—only 25 per cent of the children who were eligible attended.

There can be no doubt that the supply of milk to the children—many of whom would not have milk in their daily dietary at

home—is of great benefit, not only from a nutritional point of view but from its propaganda value in cultivating a taste for milk as an article of dietary.

(12) CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICER AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The parents of all children who are to undergo routine medical inspection at the schools are invited to attend to see their children examined. This invitation was accepted by the parents of 614 children out of 1,076 examined. The practice of sending children to the Minor Ailment Clinic without a parent or responsible adult who can take instructions for the home treatment of the case, or who can give a history of the ailment, continues. This gives rise to much waste of time and effort.

I have again to put on record the valuable help given so freely by the teachers and the School Attendance Officer in the work.

The School Attendance and Care Sub-Committee supervises the work of the School Medical Department.

The schemes for treatment of Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids and for Dental Extraction under General Anaesthesia at the Herefordshire General Hospital continues to function smoothly.

In the course of Routine Medical Inspection, it was found that 98 children had come to Hereford from other areas where they had previously attended school. Application was made to the Education Authority concerned for copies of any previous records. These records were received in respect of 58 children—31 boys and 27 girls—and in the case of 24 children—18 boys and 6 girls—it was reported that no previous records were available.

(13) BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN

The ascertainment of these children is affected through Parents, Teachers, the School Attendance Officer and the School Nurses. Particulars of such children are given in Table III at the end of this report.

The Authority maintains 1 blind girl, two mentally defective boys and one epileptic and crippled boy at Special Schools.

Reports on all backward children on Form 41 D. are received from the Head Teachers. In one of the Elementary Schools, a special class for backward children, in which the instruction is mainly of a practical nature, continues to do good work. The results, as shown not only by the interest of the pupils but by a not infrequent improvement in the value of their intelligence quotients fully justify the extra effort on the part of the head master and his staff. During the year, 2 boys and 1 girl were notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Acts as mentally defective and ineducable.

(14) and (16).

Higher education is administered by the County Authority.

(15) NURSERY SCHOOLS.

During the year, two infant schools in the City, All Saints and St. James, have made special provision for the admission of children under 5 years of age. Satisfactory equipment has been provided and the head mistress and her staff in both schools are carrying out the work with great keenness. I must, however, draw attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the school premises for this type of class. All Saints School is situated in a built-in area adjacent to the Electricity Generating Station with its noise and dust. The sanitary offices are obsolete and the playground accommodation is limited. At St. James School, the sanitary accommodation is unsatisfactory and there is no separate cloakroom accommodation.

In a circular issued in 1929, jointly by the Ministry of Health and Board of Education, it is stated that for nursery classes :—

“ The accommodation should be on open air lines with as much free space as possible, and the lavatory and sanitary provision should be adapted to the children's age with an abundant supply of cold and wherever possible, hot water.”

In Circular 1444 of the Board of Education dated January, 1936, it is stated in the paragraph headed “ Nursery Schools and Children under Five,” that :—

“ In normal circumstances children under five years of age benefit more from being in their home surroundings under parental care, than in school.”

It goes on to deal with exceptional cases ; e.g. where the mother has to go out to work through force of economic circumstances and where the child is the only child or the youngest of a family of which all the other members are at school. In these last two cases, the child under 5 may need to go to school to get companionship of children of its own age.

From the health point of view, while there may be some earlier ascertainment of defects with this earlier admission to school, this may be counter-balanced by the possibility of increased incidence of infectious disease at an age when the attack is more likely to be severe ; nor must the fact be lost sight of that the health and welfare of all children under five is under the supervision of the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

(17) PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

All parents who are in a position to do so are required to contribute according to a fixed scale towards the cost of the treatment of Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids, Dental Defects and Defective Vision and Squint. The treatment of minor ailments is free.

(18) HEALTH EDUCATION.

Hygiene is one of the subjects of instruction for the older pupils in all the schools. No organised instruction is given by the staff of the School Medical Department. Printed instructions of "The Care of the Teeth," "Cleanliness" and "Mouth Breathing" are given to the parents of children who are likely to benefit thereby.

During March, 12 lectures on "Dietetics" were given to the senior children by Dr. W. T. Melhuish.

(19) Nil.

(20) MISCELLANEOUS.**Employment of Children and Young Persons.**

There are 31 boys and 1 girl on the Register of Employed School Children. During the year, three medical certificates under Article 5 (a) of the Regulations were issued. These authorised 2 boys and 1 girl to be employed in milk delivery before school.

A certificate of fitness to undergo training in a special school, to which he had been sent by the Justices, was issued in respect of one boy. Confidential health reports on 345 children (188 boys and 157 girls) on leaving school have been given to the Juvenile Employment Department of the Authority.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

<i>A.—Routine Medical Inspections.</i>				
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN THE PRESCRIBED GROUPS.				
Entrants ... ..	...	...	...	392
Second Age Group ... ..	...	...	...	298
Third Age Group ... ..	...	...	...	386
Total ... ..	...	...	...	1076
Number of other Routine Inspections ...				Nil.
Grand Total ... ..	...	...	...	1076
<i>B.—Other Inspections.</i>				
Number of Special Inspections ...				1527
Number of Re-Inspections ...	...	...	...	1163
Total ... ..	...	...	...	2690

C.—Children Found To Require Treatment.

NUMBER OF *individual children* FOUND AT *Routine* MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (**excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases**).

PRESCRIBED GROUPS :

Entrants	54
Second Age Group	36
Third Age Group	52

Total (Prescribed Groups)	142
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Other Routine Inspections	Nil
----------------------------------	-----

Grand Total	142
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TABLE II.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections.		
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.		
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Skin {	Ringworm				
	(1) Scalp	1	—	4	—
	(2) Body	1	—	13	—
	(3) Scabies	1	—	17	—
	(4) Impetigo	6	—	39	—
	(5) Other diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	4	4	314	—
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5)	13	4	387	—	
Eye {	(6) Blepharitis	4	9	95	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis	4	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision & Squint)	1	—	—	—
	TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10)	9	9	95	—
Ear {	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	38	12	23	3
	(12) Squint	12	6	1	2
	(13) Defective Hearing	1	—	—	—
Ear {	(14) Otitis Media	4	9	87	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases	2	1	—	—
Nose and Throat {	(16) Chr'c Tonsillitis only	1	17	—	2
	(17) Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	53	64	1	1
	(19) Other Conditions	3	1	—	—
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	1	168	1	3	
(21) Defective Speech	4	9	1	1	
Heart and Circulation {	Heart Disease :				
	(22) Organic	5	—	—	1
	(23) Functional	1	15	—	—
(24) Anaemia	2	29	—	1	

Lungs	{	(25)Bronchitis	1	32	—	—
		(26)Other Non-Tuber- culous Diseases	—	—	—	—
Tuber- culosis	{	Pulmonary :				
		(27)Definite	—	—	—	—
		(28)Suspected	—	—	—	—
		Non-Pulmonary :				
		(29)Glands	—	—	—	4
		(30)Bones & Joints	—	—	—	1
		(31)Skin	—	—	—	—
		(32)Other Forms	—	—	—	—
		TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)	—	—	—	5
Ner- vous System	{	(33)Epilepsy	—	3	—	—
		(34)Chorea	—	2	—	—
		(35)Other Conditions	—	—	—	2
De- for- mities	{	(36)Rickets	—	16	—	2
		(37)Spinal Curvature	1	3	—	—
		(38)Other Forms	3	3	1	1
(39)Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)		6	4	849	—	
Total			160	407	1446	24

B. CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED
DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Ex- cellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnor- mal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	392	1	.2	362	92.0	29	7.4	Nil.	—
Second Age-group	298	2	.6	250	83.0	46	15.0	Nil.	—
Third Age-group... ..	386	2	.5	332	86.0	52	13.4	Nil.	—
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1076	5	0.5	938	87.5	127	12.0	Nil.	—

TABLE III.
RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.
BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	Nil

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	3	—	—	4

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	Nil

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	1	—	1

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	3	—	2	7

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.
CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	1	1

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.
A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	1	—	1

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	4	1	—	5

B. DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	3	—	—	3

C. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	14	1	2	17

D. CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	4	—	—	4

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defects.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Severe Epilepsy and Crippling	1	—	—	—	1

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness for which see Table VI.)

<i>Disease or Defect.</i>	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i>	<i>Otherwise.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp.			
(i) X-Ray Treatment. ...	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment ...	4	—	4
Ringworm—Body ...	8	1	9
Scabies ...	16	1	17
Impetigo ...	39	—	39
Other skin disease ...	309	4	313
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	102	3	105
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	82	2	84
MISCELLANEOUS (<i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	716	170	886
TOTAL ...	1,276	181	1,457

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding
Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

<i>Defect or Disease.</i> (1)	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme</i> (2)	<i>Otherwise</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	108	2	110
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	—	—
TOTAL	108	2	110

	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of Children for whom Spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	108	2	110
(b) Obtained	103	2	105

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE
AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.											<i>Received other forms of Treatment.</i> (4)	<i>Total number treated.</i> (5)	
<i>Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.</i> (1)				<i>By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.</i> (2)				<i>Total.</i> (3)					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
3	2	28	—	2	—	3	—	5	2	31	—	2	40

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids
iv) Other Defects of the Nose and Throat.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)		
	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)
	Number of children treated	—	—

	Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)	
Number of children treated	2	—	12	12

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist :—

		Aged :				
(a) Routine Age Groups	}	5	...	244	} Total	... 2508
		6	...	296		
		7	...	231		
		8	...	269		
		9	...	286		
		10	...	300		
		11	...	245		
		12	...	278		
		13	...	237		
(b) Specials	}	14	...	122	}	... 89
			
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)						2597

(2) Number Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	1250
(3) Number Actually treated	...	...	...	...	1031
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	2094

(5) Half-days devoted to :—			
Inspection	...	...	19
Treatment	...	...	139
			Total ... 158
(6) Fillings :—			
Permanent teeth	...	...	868
Temporary teeth	...	...	26
			Total ... 894
(7) Extractions :—			
Permanent teeth	...	...	38
Temporary teeth	...	...	224
			Total ... 262
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions 35			
(9) Other operations :—			
Permanent teeth	...	...	1275
Temporary teeth	...	...	100
			Total ... 1375

TABLE VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	6
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	11,963
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	281
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—					
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	...	Nil.

INDEX.

	<i>Page</i>
Abattoir	28
Ambulance Facilities	9
Ante-natal Clinic	13
Area	7
Bakehouses	29
Baths, Public	22
Births	8
Blindness	37, 57
Cancer	37
Children and Young Persons Act, 1932	13
Blind and Deaf	57
Employment of	
Mentally defective	59
Uncleanliness	57
Uncleanliness	50
Clinics	10
Clearance Areas	25, 26
Closet Accommodation	16
Committee, Care	46
Education	46
Health	2
Housing Acts	2
Maternity and Child Welfare	2
Common Lodging Houses	20
Co-operation of Parents and others	57
Co-ordination in Health Work	47
Deaths	8, 41
Dental Defects	52, 54
Diphtheria	33
Disinfection	35
Drainage and Sewerage	16, 18
Ear Disease	52, 54
Employment of Children	59
Enteric Fever	33
Epileptic Children	57
Eye Disease	51, 54
Factory and Workshop Act, Work under	22, 23
Findings of Medical Inspections	49
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act etc.	30, 31
Health Education	59
Health Visitors, Visits	11
Height of Children	50
Hospitals	10, 32
Housing	23—26
Infantile Mortality	14
Infant Feeding	12
Infant Life Protection	13
Infectious Diseases	32—37, 55
Influenza	33
Institutional Provision	14
Laboratory, Facilities and Work	9, 34
Legal Proceedings	39
Maternal Mortality	11
Maternity and Child Welfare	11, 12
May Fair	20
Meals, Provision of	56
Measles	33
Meat Inspection	28, 29

	<i>Page.</i>
Medical Inspection Returns *	59—68
Medical Inspection	49
Medical Treatment	53
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	32
Midwives	11
Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders	26, 28
Milk, Bacteriological Examination of	27
Milk, Samples	27, 30
Milki in Schools	56
Minor Ailments	51, 54
Notices served, etc.	18
Notification of Births Act, 1907	13
Nuisances	18
Nursery Schools	58
Nursing in the Home	9
Nutrition	32, 49
Offensive Trades	20
Open Air Schools	56
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	38
Orthopædic Defects and Treatment	14, 52, 55
Physical Training... ..	56
Population	7
Public Cleansing	17
Public Conveniences	20
Puerperal Morbidity and Fever	11, 34
Rag Flock Acts	21
Rateable Value	7
Returns, Medical Inspection	59—68
Rivers and Streams	16
Sanitary Circumstances	15
Sanitary Inspection	17
Scarlet Fever	33
Scavenging... ..	17
Schools	22, 47
„ Heating and Ventilation	48
School Hygiene	47
School Medical Report	47
Sewerage	16
Shops Act, 1934	21
Skin Disease	51
Slaughterhouse	20, 28
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	29
Smoke Abatement	22
Social Conditions	7
Staff, Public Health Department	6
„ School Medical Department	46
Statistics, General and Vital	7, 8
Still Births	8
Straw Packing Regulations	21
Superannuation Act	38
Swimming, Instruction in	56
Tents, Vans and Sheds	20
Tonsils and Adenoids	51, 54
Treatment Centres	10
Tuberculosis	37, 53, 55
Uncleanliness in Children	50
Unemployment Figures	8
Vision, Defective	51, 54
Water Supply	15
Weight of Children	50
Wells	15



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