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BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

*Bees*

# REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF

HEALTH,

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1923.





BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

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# REPORT

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# To the Bedford Urban Sanitary Authority.

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GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1923 on the Public Health of the Borough of Bedford.

It has been drawn up as an Ordinary Report on the lines indicated in the Circular No. 451 issued by the Ministry of Health by direction of the Minister of Health.

It is therefore necessarily in some respects little more than a repetition of my last report, though differing of course in statistical details.

## WATERWORKS.

The work, alluded to in last year's Report, of connecting up a new heading from the "No. 1 New Well" to "No. 2 New Well" at the New Waterworks Pumping Station and the connecting up of the heading between Nos. 1 and 2 New Wells with the south branch leading to the Old Waterworks Pumping Station was commenced, but had to be stopped owing to the risk of coal strikes.

The filter beds as tested by the weekly bacteriological examinations made in the laboratory worked satisfactorily during the year.

## SEWAGE WORKS.

The new works have been in continuous operation since their opening in 1920, and the effluents as shown by the chemical tests made by the resident Manager have been of a satisfactory charac-

ter. The daily average of crude sewage delivered at the works was 1,640,000 gallons, exclusive of storm water, which is dealt with in separate tanks.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The most important public work completed during the year was the new riverside walk on the south bank, which has added another open air space for the use of the public and will thus contribute indirectly to the health of the town.

No houses were built during the year under the Municipal Housing Scheme which is now completed.

During the latter part of the year there was some improvement in the building trade, but there is still a most serious deficiency of houses suitable for and within the means of the working and labouring classes, especially in the case of the latter. As a consequence there are still many instances of two or three families occupying jointly houses of the smaller class. In the residential quarters many houses have been converted into flats.

There are in the Borough and the immediate neighbourhood 570 acres, let in 4,150 plots.

#### RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1923.

					INCHES.
January	...	...	...	...	1.13
February	...	...	...	...	1.94
March	...	...	...	...	1.70
April	...	...	...	...	1.49
May	...	...	...	...	0.98
June	...	...	...	...	0.41
July	...	...	...	...	2.62
August	...	...	...	...	2.24
September	...	...	...	...	2.61
October	...	...	...	...	3.14
November	...	...	...	...	0.98
December	...	...	...	...	1.63
					<hr/>
Total for 1923	...	...	...	...	20.87
					<hr/>

## 1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough, 2,223 acres.

Population (Census, 1921), 40,242.

Population (Estimated, Reg. Gen., 1923), 41,020.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 9,592.

Number of inhabited houses (estimated, 1923), 9,767.

Number of families or separate occupiers, 10,342 (estimated 1923).

Rateable Value, £225,145.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1923), £865.

Number of new houses rated during the year:—

(a) Total, 32.

(b) As part of the Municipal Housing Scheme, 0.

## 2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

				Total.	Males.	Females.
Births	{	Legitimate	... ..	580	293	287
		Illegitimate	... ..	37	16	21

Birth Rate (Reg. Gen.), 15.04 per 1,000 of population.

Deaths (Reg. Gen.), total, 427; males, 189; females, 238.

Death Rate (Reg. Gen.), 10.41 per 1,000 of population.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:

From Sepsis	... ..	1
Other causes	... ..	4

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births: 48.62.

Deaths of Legitimate Infants under one year of age per 1,000 legitimate births: 48.28.

Deaths of Illegitimate Infants under one year of age per 1,000 illegitimate births: 54.05.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	... ..	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	... ..	0



CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD  
DURING THE YEAR 1923.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
All Causes ... ..	189	238
1. Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...
2. Small Pox ... ..	...	...
3. Measles ... ..	...	1
4. Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	1	...
6. Diphtheria ... ..	...	1
7. Influenza ... ..	2	2
8. Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	..
9. Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	14	10
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	2	4
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	16	34
13. Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	1
14. Diabetes ... ..	2	2
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ... ..	14	20
16. Heart Disease ... ..	24	35
17. Arterio-Sclerosis ... ..	19	11
18. Bronchitis ... ..	10	15
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	6	10
20. Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	3	3
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ... ..	...	2
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...
23. Appendicitis and Typhilitis ... ..	1	3
24. Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	5	1
25. Acute and chronic Nephritis ... ..	6	14
26. Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	1
27. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	4
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ... ..	11	2
29. Suicide ... ..	...	3
30. Other deaths from Violence ... ..	8	6
31. Other defined diseases ... ..	45	52
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	1
Deaths of Infants } Total ... ..	22	8
under 1 year } Illegitimate ... ..	1	1
Total Births ... ..	309	308
Legitimate ... ..	293	287
Illegitimate ... ..	16	21
Population ... ..	41,020	

There were 30 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, giving a death rate per 1,000 of population of 0.73, and a rate per 1,000 total births of 48.62. The rate per 1,000 illegitimate births was 54.05, and for legitimate births 48.28. In the preceding year these rates were respectively 157.89 and 59.29. It would, however, be rash to draw any inference from the contrast in these figures, which really illustrate the fallacies which may be involved in the use of rates derived from data numerically small. Nevertheless the figures for the year are satisfactorily low, and there is reason to think that the rate will sink even lower as years go on.

The subjoined table illustrates the well-known fact that the first month is the most dangerous period in an infant's life.

#### AGES AT DEATH OF INFANTS, 1923.

Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total un- der one Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
8	2	1	3	14	7	8	—	1	30

Thirty-seven notifications of still births were received during the year.

The birthrate, 15.04 per 1,000 of population, was the lowest on record: for 1922 it was 16.79.

The death rate as calculated on the figures supplied by the Registrar General was 10.41, as against 10.9 for 1922. There were only 4 deaths from Influenza during the year, whilst in the preceding one they numbered 34: the deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis were also rather below those of the year before. The figures for the other causes of death do not differ much for the two years.

## 3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria .. .. .	24	22	1
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	47	44	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .. .. .	1	1*	—
Puerperal Fever† .. .. .	1	—	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	26	—	16
Erysipelas .. .. .	3	1‡	—
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	—	—	—
Chicken-Pox .. .. .	171	—	—
Malaria .. .. .	—	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—			
(a) Pulmonary .. } M	15	—	14
} F	19	—	10
} Total	34	—	24
(b) Non-Pulmonary .. } M	9	—	2
} F	12	—	4
} Total	21	—	6

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	CASES			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
	7	5	2	7	—	—	—

\* Bedford County Hospital: non-resident case.

† Miscarriage at 3 months: septic double pneumonia: death: no notification till death.

‡ Bedford County Hospital.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1 ... ..	—	1	2	4	—	1	—	1
5 ... ..	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
10 ... ..	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
15 ... ..	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
20 ... ..	1	4	—	1	3	2	—	—
25 ... ..	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	—
35 ... ..	6	6	—	2	7	3	—	—
45 ... ..	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
55 ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
65 and upwards.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	15	19	8	12	14	10	2	4

In six instances no notification was received other than the death notice. Enquiries were made and satisfactory explanations of the circumstances obtained in each case.

## ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease.	Under One Year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards.
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	6
Totals.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	6

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED  
DURING THE YEAR 1923.

DISEASE.	Under 1 year.	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and upwards.
		to 2	to 3	to 4	to 5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 35	to 45	to 65	
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	5	1	1	8	4	1	4	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	2	4	6	20	7	4	4	..	..	..
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..*	1	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	7	1	2
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-Pox .. .. .	5	7	12	13	83	24	6	6	2	2	1	..
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	7	12	6	..
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	1	3	1	1	5	2	2	..	2	1	3	1
Totals.. .. .	8	24	19	22	119	38	16	27	23	11	3	

\* Miscarriage at 3 months: septic double pneumonia: death: no notification till death.

## 4. CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

There was extraordinarily little Scarlet Fever during the year, and the cases were nearly all of a mild type. This characteristic not infrequently added greatly to the difficulty of diagnosis. In a town of the educational importance of Bedford it would be difficult to over emphasise the necessity of maintaining adequate hospital accommodation for this disease.

DEATHS OF RESIDENT INFANTS, 1923.			
REG. No.	SEX.	AGE.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
10	Male	.. 1 month.	.. Bronchitis ; Convulsions.
12	Male	.. 4 months.	.. Convulsions.
24	Male	.. 1 month.	.. Melæna Neonatorum.
93	Male	.. 4 months.	.. Meningitis.
99	Female	.. 14 days.	.. Found dead ; cause unknown.
107	Female	.. 1 month.	.. Marasmus, Convulsions.
116	Female	.. 15 days.	.. Infantile convulsions.
126	Female	.. 6 months.	.. Pharyngitis and Bronchitis.
137	Male	.. 25 days.	.. Premature birth ; Marasmus.
141	Female	.. 1 day.	.. Premature birth.
163	Male	.. 5 days.	.. Premature birth.
169	Female	.. 1 month.	.. Congenital Syphilis.
174	Male	.. 10 months.	.. Bronchitis.
195	Male	.. 22 hours.	.. Premature birth.
196	Male	.. 22 hours	.. Premature birth.
226	Male	.. 6 hours.	.. Heart failure ; Asthenia.
257	Male	.. 5 months.	.. Convulsions.
270	Male	.. 23 days.	.. Deficient vitality ; Marasmus.
272	Male	.. 24 days.	.. Convulsions.
273	Male	.. 2 hours	.. Prematurity.
282	Male	.. 6 days.	.. Marasmus.
294	Male	.. 31 days.	.. Marasmus ; Cardiac failure.
315	Male	.. 4 months.	.. Congenital Debility (premature birth) ; Acute Parotitis.
327	Female	.. 30 days.	.. Congenital Morbus Cordis, Pneumonia.
344	Male	.. 2 months.	.. Congenital Lues : Convulsions.
408	Male	.. 2 days.	.. Prematurity.
432	Male	.. 6 months.	.. Shock following burns accidentally received.
455	Male	.. 4 months.	.. Acute Bronchitis.
1	Male	.. 14 days.	.. Premature Birth.
3	Female	.. 6 months.	.. Tuberos (sic) Sclerosis of brain.

## 5. SUMMARY (for reference) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

### PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

- (a) General. The Queen's Jubilee Nurses attend cases among all classes, either gratuitously or for payment. Nurses can also be obtained from two Nursing Homes on payment of the fees.
- (b) As the Committee of the Queen's Jubilee Nurses' Institute were unable to continue the arrangement whereby in cases of an epidemic of Measles the Committee undertook to supply Nurses for the work, the Medical Officer of Health was authorised by the Public Health Committee to engage special Nurses if required. The necessity for this however did not arise.

MIDWIVES. The number practising in the Borough is 8. The County Council is the Supervising Authority. No Midwife is subsidised by the Borough.

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. There are two 'Centres' each of which holds one Session a week (on Tuesdays and Thursdays respectively) in the afternoon on the premises of the Free Library in Harpur Street, where a large and convenient room is specially reserved for the purpose: the large Hall serving as an excellent waiting room for the Mothers and Children. The attendances numbered 3,673, as against 3,599 in the preceding year. These figures do not include visits to the Health Office made for the purpose of purchasing dried milk, &c., but represent *bona fide* visits of the Mothers with their infants for the sake of getting advice and having their infants weighed. The Medical Officer of Health attends each meeting for consultations, and there is a rota of Ladies who help the Health Visitor in the clerical work. Records and Charts are kept of all cases, and the Mothers are supplied with a card register of the baby's progress.

During the year 3,917 lbs. of Dried Milk were distributed as follows: 3,347 lbs. at full price; 445 lbs. at half cost price; and 125 lbs. gratuitously. 323½ lbs. of Virol were also distributed; 320½ lbs. at full price and 3 lbs. at half-cost price. 829 pints of fresh milk were distributed to expectant and nursing mothers, and to infants, at a cost of £11/0/3.

The members of the Women's Adult School and of the Women's Co-operative Guild have continued to render valuable aid by undertaking to supply tea to the mothers at a small charge. Special efforts are made to encourage the attendance of expectant Mothers at the centres. In cases of necessity maternity outfits

are lent out. A Sewing Class is held every Wednesday and has grown considerably during the year, and the members are able to purchase infants' clothes and other articles.

A small sum has been set aside by the M. and I. W. Committee to provide dental treatment for expectant mothers in suitable cases.

There is no Maternity or Children's Hospital in the Borough. There is a Children's Ward at the County Hospital. This institution also provides facilities for surgical treatment of serious maternity cases. During the year 5 Cæsarean operations were performed with success in each case, both for mother and infant: three of the patients came from the town and two from the country.

The Bedford Poor Law Institution possesses admirable accommodation, in modern and well equipped premises (for six maternity patients), adapted for all cases, including those requiring the most serious surgical treatment. One successful Cæsarean operation was performed in the course of the year. Arrangements for the reception of cases other than Poor Law ones have been made, and have been utilised.

#### DAY NURSERY.

This is managed by a committee of ladies and others, and is situated at 97, Midland Road. The Borough Council contributes £200 per annum towards the expenses, and is entitled to appoint two representatives on the committee. The attendances in 1923 were:—

Children under three: Half days, 378; whole days, 1,401; total, 1,779.

Children over three: Half days, 338; whole days, 1,002; total, 1,340; total, 3,119.

#### CLINICS.

The Education Committee of the Borough maintains four School Clinics: a Nurse's Clinic under the supervision of the School Medical Officer for minor ailments, etc.; a Refraction Clinic and a Dental Clinic. The first is held six days a week in Horne Lane: the two latter weekly in the special rooms provided for the purpose adjoining the Education Offices. A weekly School Inspection Clinic is also held by the School Medical Officer.

An arrangement exists whereby Refraction cases requiring special treatment are referred to Dr. G. H. Goldsmith, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Bedford County Hospital.

The Clinics for Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease are provided by the County Council: the first is held at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in Harpur Street, the latter at the Bedford County Hospital.



## HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council has a Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Muggershanger, about four miles from Bedford.

The Borough Council subscribes £15 a year to the County Hospital.

**FEVER.** The Borough Isolation Hospital, situated near Elstow, provides 72 beds for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. It is also possible to take in cases of Enteric Fever if necessary, as the accommodation for this disease provided by the County Hospital consists of only one male and one female bed, a provision utterly inadequate should unfortunately several cases occur at the same time. Bedford is, however, fortunate in that this disease is practically unknown in the Borough.

**SMALL-POX.** During the war (in 1916), some farm buildings and a cottage on the New Sewage Farm were reserved for the purpose of isolating any case of small-pox, should one occur. The buildings were altered so as to afford accommodation for 4 beds, and were provided with the necessary furniture and linen. A caretaker and his wife were put in charge. Sleeping accommodation for two nurses was provided during the year by the removal and adaptation of an iron building which formerly stood in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital. On three occasions this Observation Hut, as it is termed, has proved of great value for the isolation of some cases of Chicken Pox in which at first serious suspicions of Small Pox had arisen. But I would here repeat the warning contained in my report for last year that in the case of Small Pox occurring the provision would be utterly inadequate. The building must be considered as only an outpost defence. The Borough cannot be regarded as having any adequate provision for dealing with an outbreak of this dreaded disease which, should it occur, might prove disastrous to a residential and educational centre like Bedford.

The risks that are run are illustrated by an incident that occurred last summer, and which at the time gave rise to great anxiety, though fortunately no ill results occurred.

On September 1st information was received from the Medical Officer of Health of a town in Nottinghamshire that a family of 3 persons, consisting of a married woman, Mrs. X., and her two children, had spent the week, August 18th—25th at a certain address in Bedford, and that on their return two of them had been pronounced to be suffering from small pox. Both patients, it appeared on enquiry, had shown sundry symptoms of illness during their stay: the mother was a native of Bedford, and had friends in the town, many of whom she visited. The house in which she stayed is a large one, and was let out in apartments. At the time of her visit, in addition to herself and children there

were fourteen other occupants. The day after she left the two rooms she had occupied and one other were let to members of a touring theatrical company. Prompt measures were taken to trace and keep under observation all the persons with whom Mrs. X. had been in contact: the children in houses which she had visited were kept from school, and the room and bedding used by Mrs. X. and her children were disinfected. In the case of the unvaccinated 'contacts' vaccination was recommended, but only accepted in three instances. No case of infection occurred.

#### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Besides the statutory provision for the needs of mothers of illegitimate children provided by the Poor Law Institution much good work is done by a voluntary association—The St. Albans Diocesan Union for Preventive and Rescue Work. The Home maintained by this Society has been transferred from its original situation in Brereton Road to large and convenient premises at 97 Ashburnham Road. The Borough Council contributes an annual sum of £125 to the institution (which is now styled the Bedford and County Girls' Home) and has the right of appointing two representatives on the committee of management. There is accommodation for about 10 mothers and their infants, and there is a small Maternity department in the Home itself.

The Ely Diocesan Home affords an excellent home for a certain number of children who for whatever reason would be otherwise not properly provided for. The majority of them, however, do not come from the Borough.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For infectious cases, there is a horse ambulance kept at the Isolation Hospital for the removal thither of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases. There is also a separate Ambulance kept near the Corporation Yard for use only in cases of Small Pox.
- (b) For uninfectious and accident cases. The Corporation have acquired through the British Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Brigade a Motor Ambulance to be used in cases of accident and for other purposes. This is kept at the Fire Station and is also available for the use of private patients on payment of a fee.

### 6. LABORATORY WORK.

The weekly bacteriological examination of the unfiltered water from the Rising main and of the filtered water from the Old and New Service Reservoirs was carried out throughout the year.



## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

94 samples of food and drugs were purchased during the year, and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination:

ARTICLES.	NO. OF SAMPLES.	RESULT.
Milk ... ..	61	11 adulterated
Separated Milk ... ..	1	
Cream ... ..	1	
Preserved Cream ... ..	3 (2 Informal)	
Potted Meat ... ..	4 (2 " )	3 "
Strawberry Jam ... ..	1 (1 " )	
Sausage ... ..	4	1 "
Butter ... ..	3 (3 " )	
Coffee ... ..	1 (1 " )	
Dripping ... ..	1 (1 " )	
Sponge Cake ... ..	11 (5 " )	2 "
Cream Cheese ... ..	3 (3 " )	

Ten of the milk cases in which an unsatisfactory analysis was returned were cases of fat deficiency. In every instance enquiries were made, but it was not considered necessary to prosecute the dealers. The remaining case was one of the addition of 'an organic foreign dye': a conviction, with a fine of £3 and costs was obtained early in 1924. One sample of sausage contained excess of boracic acid, and the vendor was cautioned. In two instances some sponge cake contained excess of boracic acid: one specimen (informal) having 0.198 per cent. boracic acid, and the other (formal) from the same vendor, contained 12.04 grains of boracic acid per pound. In this instance proceedings were instituted, but withdrawn, as the question of boracic acid and the use of imported eggs is at present the subject of Government enquiry. The sample of potted meat contained Boracic Acid in excess, and the vendor was fined £1.

In one instance a small fine was inflicted on a retail dealer for not having a name on the milk can and vehicle.

## INSPECTION OF PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

The inspection of slaughter houses and meat is in the hands of the Food Inspector, who holds the Special Certificate for Meat Inspection of the Royal Sanitary Institute. He is provided by the Authority with a bicycle in order to facilitate his work, and paid 2,863 visits to slaughter houses during the year. There are 22 slaughter houses, of which 17 are licensed and 5 registered.

The following table gives the particulars as to the carcasses or portions of carcasses from slaughter houses and meat shops which were condemned as unfit for food.

HOME DRESSED.		WEIGHT IN LBS.	
1	Carcase (cow)	...	348
1	"    (pig)	...	155
	Beef	...	500
IMPORTED.		WEIGHT IN LBS.	
1	Carcase (pig)	...	72
	Beef	...	1420
	Tripe	...	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Kidneys	...	57

In addition to the raw meat condemned, the following articles of food (preserved, tinned, etc.) were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

DESCRIPTION.		WEIGHT IN LBS.	
31	tins of Corned Beef	...	186
	Pressed Beef	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	tins of Salmon		
7	tins of Prawns		
3	tins of Tongue		
1	tin of Apricots		
1	box of Herrings		
2	bags of Shrimps		
5	boxes of Kippers		
	Cod	...	28
	" Rock " Fish	...	42
	" Cat "     "	...	32
	Skate	...	14
2	Salmon		

There are 60 Bakehouses on the Register, none of which are underground. Sixteen are at present unoccupied.

There are only two cowsheds in the Borough. No necessity arose for taking action under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

In all cases of notifiable infections disinfection is done free of cost to the occupier of the house. 158 rooms were disinfected after removal of the patient or his death, and 1525 articles were put through the Steam Disinfector. Upwards of fifty rooms were disinfested with sulphur and Formalin spray, and the use of the plumber's blow lamp.

The Steam Disinfector is situated at the Old Pumping Station at Newnham, is of the largest size and of the Manlove Alliot type. There is another of the same size and type at the Isolation Hospital.

## SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S  
DEPARTMENT.

No. of House Drains tested on payment of fee	...	...	48
No. where defects were found	...	...	27
No. of Schools and Boarding House drains tested on payment of fee	...	...	61
No. where defects were found	...	...	11
No. of House Drains tested on complaint	...	...	26
No. where defects were found	...	...	5
No. of House Drains examined after Notification of Infectious Disease	...	...	89
No. where defects were found	...	...	8
No. of retests made after Drain Repairs	...	...	132
No. of Nuisances reported or discovered	...	...	468
No. of visits of Inspection re Abatement of Nuisances, etc.	...	...	5051
No. of Houses inspected under Housing and Town Planning Act, 1900 (Sec. 28)	...	...	172
No. of Houses requiring cleansing, etc.	...	...	168
No. of Houses requiring repairing, etc.	...	...	171
No. of Houses require repairing, etc.	...	...	171
No. of Houses scheduled for reconstruction or demolition	...	...	87
No. of Houses and drains inspected under Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	914
No. of Houses requiring cleansing	...	...	100
No. of Houses requiring repairing	...	...	198
No. of Houses requiring repairs to yard paving	...	...	119
No. of Overcrowding investigated	...	...	136
No. of Houses Overcrowded	...	...	30
No. of Notifications of Infectious Disease	...	...	281
No. of Patients Removed to the Isolation Hospital	...	...	66
No. of Rooms Disinfected	...	...	158
No. of Houses requiring internal cleansing after Infectious Disease	...	...	19
No. of Articles put through the Steam Disinfector	...	...	1525
No. of Visits to Outworkers' Premises	...	...	47
No. of Nuisances, etc., found at same	...	...	4
No. of Visits to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	128
No. of Houses without proper Ashbins	...	...	520
No. of Houses with rain water pipes direct to drains	...	...	132
No. of Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	69
No. of Visits to Slaughter Houses	...	...	2863
No. of Visits to Cowsheds and Milk Vendors' Premises	...	...	159
No. of Samples taken under Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	94
No. found adulterated	...	...	17
No. of Preliminary Notices served to abate	...	...	1439

No. of Statutory Notices served to abate	...	...	...	483
No. of Legal Proceedings taken under Public Health Act				6
No. of Legal Proceedings taken under Food and Drug Acts	...	...	...	4

The following tables show the number of notices served under the various Acts:—

PRELIMINARY NOTICES, 1923.

Nuisances.	Cleansing.	Over-crowding.	P. H. A. 1875. Sec. 36.	P.H.A.A.A. 1907. Sec. 37.	H.T.P.A. 1909 to 1923.	Total.
304 Verbal 164	118	30	520	132	171	1439

STATUTORY NOTICES, 1923.

Nuisances.	P.H.A. 1875. Sec. 36.	P.H.A.A.A. 1907. Sec. 37.	Housing & Town Planning Act. Section 28.	Total.
98	159	55	171	483

AT PRESENT UNABATED, BUT WORK IN HAND, 1923.

Nuisances.	Cleansing P.H.A., 1875. Sec. 46.	P.H.A. 1875. Sec. 36.	P.H.A.A.A. 1907. Sec. 37.	Housing & Town Planning Act. Sec. 28.	Total.
63	13	44	6	12	138

NOTE.—The outstanding notices unabated in 1922 have been complied with.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION (P.H.A.) 1875.

914 Houses have been inspected.

100 of them required some cleansing.

198 required some repairs, and 119 required the back yard pavings relaid or repaired, which has been done or the work in hand. *Vide* table showing sanitary work carried out.

SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT.

	Public Health Act.	Housing and Town Planning Act.	Factory and Workshop Act.
No. of Workshops cleansed	...	...	2
No. of Outworkers' Premises cleansed	...	...	4
No. of Bakehouses cleansed	...	...	9
No. additional Lavatory Accommodation provided	...	...	1

	Public Health Act.	Housing and Town Planning Acts.
No. of Cowsheds limewashed ... ..	4	
No. of Slaughter Houses limewashed ... ..	88	
No. of rooms in Common Lodging Houses lime-washed ... ..	148	
<b>DRAINS.</b>		
No. found blocked and cleared ... ..	59	3
No. flushed ... ..	59	3
No. found defective ... ..	42	5
No. repaired ... ..	42	5
No. wholly relaid ... ..	19	1
No. removed from inside houses ... ..	7	0
No. of intercepting traps fixed ... ..	1	0
No. of intercepting traps repaired ... ..	5	0
No. of intercepting traps stoppers fixed ... ..	37	1
No. of chambers and manholes built ... ..	42	1
No. of new covers to manholes ... ..	9	1
No. of fresh air inlets fixed ... ..	15	1
No. of fresh air inlets repaired ... ..	14	1
No. of soil and vent pipes fixed ... ..	10	1
No. of soil and vent pipes repaired ... ..	50	1
No. of new gullies provided to sinks ... ..	9	5
No. of insanitary traps abolished ... ..	5	1
No. of rain water pipes disconnected ... ..	126	6
No. of rain water tanks cleaned out ... ..	17	0
No. of rain water tanks made to overflow gullies ... ..	5	0
<b>YARDS, ETC.</b>		
No. of yards paved ... ..	8	5
No. of yard pavings repaired ... ..	175	7
No. of right of ways gravelled and levelled ... ..	19	0
No. of division walls and fences repaired ... ..	10	0
No. of gates repaired ... ..	5	3
No. of ashbins provided ... ..	426	94
No. of animals and fowls improperly kept ... ..	17	20
Manure and other offensive matter removed ... ..	8	2
No. of manure pits rebuilt or repaired ... ..	2	1



	Public Health Act.	Housing and Town Planning Acts.
HOUSES.		
No. of rooms and staircases cleansed ... ..	491	357
No. of inside walls repaired ... ..	400	325
No. of verminous rooms fumigated ... ..	19	30
No. of damp walls remedied ... ..	44	24
No. of house floors relaid or repaired ... ..	49	80
No. of window cords repaired ... ..	56	72
No. of window frames repaired and made to open	23	68
No. of bedrooms ventilated ... ..	9	15
No. of firegrates and fireplaces repaired ... ..	16	33
No. of new doors fixed ... ..	2	7
No. of doors repaired ... ..	3	10
No. of splashboards fixed to doors ... ..	2	5
No. of cupboard doors repaired ... ..	5	9
No. of cupboards cleansed ... ..	27	48
No. of pantries cleansed ... ..	29	36
No. of pantries repaired and ventilated ... ..	19	25
No. of coppers repaired ... ..	17	38
No. of service water pipes repaired ... ..	15	19
No. of sinks fixed ... ..	19	10
No. of new waste pipes fixed ... ..	12	4
No. of waste pipes repaired ... ..	26	12
No. of sinks and bath waste pipes trapped ... ..	36	67
No. of outside walls repaired ... ..	26	37
No. of spoutings repaired ... ..	39	33
No. of roofs repaired ... ..	39	47
No. of chimney heads repaired ... ..	10	16
No. of outside passages limewashed ... ..	7	2
No. of staircases repaired ... ..	11	17
W.C.'s, ETC.		
No. of defective w.c.'s repaired ... ..	14	27
No. of w.c.'s rebuilt ... ..	2	0
No. of new pedestal pans fixed ... ..	17	1
No. of Hopper Pans fixed ... ..	5	11
No. of filthy pans cleansed ... ..	25	41
No. of w.c. seats repaired ... ..	14	27
No. of w.c. cisterns repaired or fixed ... ..	43	19
No. of floors relaid ... ..	12	7
No. of w.c. doors repaired ... ..	11	18
No. of lights provided to w.c. ... ..	25	31
No. of w.c. walls cleansed ... ..	33	51
No. of w.c. roofs repaired ... ..	16	31
No. of w.c. spoutings provided or repaired ... ..	49	15

	Public Health Act.	Housing and Town Planning Act.
<b>OUTHOUSES.</b>		
No. of defective ones repaired or rebuilt ... ..	1	2
No. of floors relaid and repaired ... ..	5	26
No. of doors repaired ... ..	3	10
No. of walls cleansed ... ..	5	33
No. of roofs repaired ... ..	14	17
No. of spoutings provided or repaired ... ..	12	19

It may be thought, on perusal of the above table of sanitary work carried out, that many of the items are of a small or trivial nature, but small sanitary defects have a greater influence upon the health of the community than many persons realise. Bacteriology has shown us what a menace to health small things can be.

Broken window cords, for instance, do not allow of the windows being open; this means foul air in the room; foul air may predispose the inhaler to consumption, and repaired window cords may mean fresh air and good health.

Complaints are received that there are bad smells arising from defective drains about the house, on investigation the drains are found sound, but the gullies are dirty, and the waste pipes foul, and vitiated air passing up untrapped and fouled waste pipes in the house may be the primary cause of disease in those inhaling it.

Damp walls, from the surface of the garden being above the damp course, and the air gratings covered; result, dry rot and bad smells under the floor. Loose paving around sink gullies, allowing soakage in the earth, a warm day, children playing around the gully, and diarrhœa is the result, and so on. It often requires a deal of proving before a complaining householder is convinced that the smells they have experienced have not been from defective drains but from other sources.

#### OVERCROWDING.

136 cases of overcrowding were investigated, but only in 30 instances was it found to be excessive, and steps taken to get the nuisance abated, with the result no doubt that the dispossessed persons crowded into other houses.

In investigating overcrowding, it is very difficult to obtain truthful replies to questions as to the number of persons living in the house, as the tenant is quite aware of what it means to him or her if such is the case, as there is the trouble of abating the nuisance, as well as the loss of income derived from the sub-letting, this in many cases being more than the rent of the whole house.

An increasing number of houses in the Town are being sublet.

There can be no doubt that it is the abnormal shortage of houses letting at a low rent, and the consequent occupation of houses, originally intended for one, by two or more families, is a main factor in causing overcrowding and the consequent insanitary conditions.

#### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

During the year 172 houses have been inspected under this Act.

In all cases more or less work was required to be done to put them in a fit state for human habitation.

*Vide* Table showing sanitary work carried out.

87 houses are scheduled for demolition or reconstruction and will be dealt with as soon as other suitable accommodation is obtainable for the inmates; in the meantime cleansing and minor repairs have been insisted upon at these houses and carried out.

The following gives the situation of these houses:—

Number of Houses.	Situation.	Inmates.		Totals.
		Adult.	Children.	
6	Butcher's Yard	10	4	14
12	Bell Court	30	22	52
3	St. John's Street	2	1	3
2	London Road	5	4	9
4	Ram Yard	6	0	6
14	St. Cuthbert's Square	19	3	22
1	Paradine Court	1	0	1
7	Queen's Row	13	18	31
4	Tavistock Place	2	2	4
6	Saddler's Court	9	8	17
8	Chandos Street	8	10	18
4	Gravel Lane	7	13	20
16	Allhallows Lane	42	37	79
87		154	122	276

Of the above

4 houses in Gravel Lane	} Have been voluntarily closed.
5 houses in Queen's Row	
3 houses in St. Cuthbert's Square	
2 houses in Tavistock Place	
1 house in Allhallows Lane	
1 house in London Road has been demolished.	
1 house in London Road has been reconstructed.	

THE NUMBER OF HOUSES ALREADY CLOSED IS SHOWN AS  
FOLLOWS :

During the Years 1905 to 1923.		
Locality.	No. Closed.	No Demolished.
Bell Court . . . . .	3	2
Parish Court . . . . .	4	4
Chandos Street . . . . .	4	4
Spring Gardens . . . . .	8	8
Gravel Lane . . . . .	3	3
Christie's Court . . . . .	10	10
Graham's Yard . . . . .	5	0
Paradine Court . . . . .	7	7
Malden's Yard . . . . .	8	8
Castle Hill . . . . .	2	2
Newnham Street . . . . .	2	2
Gravel Lane . . . . .	4	4
Priory Street . . . . .	3	3
Cardington Road . . . . .	1	1
Tavistock Place . . . . .	10	10
Balsall Street . . . . .	1	1
St. John's Street . . . . .	1	1
Stanley Street . . . . .	1	1
Midland Road . . . . .	2	2
Hurst Grove . . . . .	26	0
Newnham Street . . . . .	3	3
Hand Court . . . . .	13	13
Amphill Street . . . . .	4	4
Tower Court . . . . .	9	9
Tower Gardens . . . . .	11	11
Gravel Lane . . . . .	4	0
London Road . . . . .	1	1
St. Andrews Road . . . . .	1	1
The Avenue . . . . .	1	1
Lurke Street . . . . .	1	1
Allhallows Lane . . . . .	1	0
Tavistock Place . . . . .	2	0
Queen's Row . . . . .	5	0
St. Cuthbert's Square . . . . .	3	0
Totals . . . . .	174	117

Closing orders were made in respect to 6 houses, Nos. 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 53, Allhallows Lane, but as no ejectment orders were granted by the magistrates no demolition took place.

HOUSES IN THE BOROUGH WITHOUT SEPARATE W.C.  
ACCOMMODATION.

In 1923 there were 120 houses with 59 W.C.'s.

Allhallows Lane .....	2	W.C.'s to	4	Houses
Allhallows Lane .....	3	„ „	5	„
Allhallows Lane .....	1	„ „	2	„
Beauchamp Row .....	1	„ „	2	„
Beauchamp Row .....	1	„ „	2	„
Beauchamp Row .....	1	„ „	2	„
Bell Court .....	2	„ „	4	„
Bell Court .....	2	„ „	4	„
Butcher's Yard .....	2	„ „	6	„
Castle Hill .....	2	„ „	3	„
Chandos Street .....	2	„ „	3	„
Chandos Street .....	3	„ „	6	„
Chandos Street .....	1	„ „	2	„
Chandos Street .....	1	„ „	2	„
Greenhill Street .....	2	„ „	5	„
Hassett Street .....	3	„ „	5	„
Ram Yard .....	1	„ „	2	„
Richbell Court .....	3	„ „	7	„
Rose Cottages .....	3	„ „	7	„
Saddler's Court .....	3	„ „	6	„
St. Cuthbert's Square .....	6	„ „	12	„
St. John's Place .....	5	„ „	10	„
Thurlow Street .....	3	„ „	5	„
Tavistock Place .....	1	„ „	3	„
Tavistock Place .....	2	„ „	4	„
Tavistock Place .....	1	„ „	2	„
Tavistock Place .....	1	„ „	3	„
Union Street .....	1	„ „	2	„
	—		—	
	59		120	
	—		—	

In 2 instances there are 3 houses to 1 W.C.

In 2 „ „ „ 5 „ „ 2 W.C.'s

In 2 „ „ „ 7 „ „ 2 W.C.'s

In 3 „ „ „ 3 „ „ 2 W.C.'s

In 2 „ „ „ 5 „ „ 3 W.C.'s

The remaining houses have 1 W.C. to 2 houses.

The accommodation for the above houses is sufficient for the needs of the occupiers, although they would prefer to have separate ones, but this cannot be enforced.

## HOUSES NOT CONNECTED TO THE SEWAGE SYSTEM.

Pail or Earth Closets.		Cesspools.		Midden.		Septic Tank.		Total.	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
10	10	6	11	3	3	1	1	20	25

These are situated on the outskirts of the Town, where it is not possible to connect with the sewage system at present; the 5 additional cesspools being at new houses in the Kimbolton and Goldington Roads.

## NUISANCES.

The 468 Nuisances discovered or reported at the office (including those found during house-to-house inspection) were of a varied nature, and with the exception of the number shown in the table have been abated.

In 164 instances verbal intimation to persons responsible for minor nuisances was sufficient to procure abatement thereof.

16 complaints were received at the office in respect to bad smells emanating from street sewers. These complaints were at once handed to the Borough Surveyor, who had the matter investigated.

In 19 instances complaints were received from householders relative to the non-removal of house refuse. These were at once communicated to the Borough Surveyor, who had them attended to.

## DRAIN TESTING.

48 house drains were tested by request and the sanitary fittings reported upon, for which £36 was received and paid into the District Fund. At 27 defects of more or less serious nature were found. In 6 instances new 4 in. drains were laid under modern conditions, 5 intercepting traps being fixed. The defects at the other houses were remedied and passed after retesting.

26 drains were tested on complaint, and in 5 instances were found defective; 3 of them were relaid, and 2 repaired.

89 drains were examined after notification of Infectious Disease in the house, and in 8 instances were found defective and remedied. The defects were not of such a serious nature as to be the probable cause of the disease in the house.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

61 drains of the Schools and Boarding Houses in connection with the Schools were tested and a report sent to the Governors

and Boarding House masters. Defective drains were found in 11 instances and were remedied.

The same inspection was made at the Kindergarten and Private Schools, 1 defect being found, which was remedied.

£51/15/- was received for this work, and was paid to the District Fund.

#### SANITARY DUST BINS.

520 notices to provide proper Galvanised Iron Dust Bins have been served upon owners of houses, and at 476 houses Bins have been provided. In 2 instances 9 were supplied by the Authority and the cost of so doing recovered from the owners.

During the past few years 4381 dust bins have replaced the old boxes, etc., formerly used for the storage of house refuse.

#### COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

At the end of 1923 the Register contained the names of persons keeping 2 Cowsheds and of 59 purveyors of milk; 25 of the latter reside outside the Town, but retail milk within the Borough.

The Food Inspector has made 159 visits to the various premises in which milk is kept, and the same were found in a cleanly condition.

#### SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The Slaughter Houses in the Borough number 22, yearly licences being granted by the Authority to 17, whilst the remaining 5 are old Registered premises. The Food Inspector has made 2,863 visits to them. (See report of the Medical Officer of Health).

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 281 notifications of Infectious Disease were received by the Medical Officer of Health.

The houses were visited, and circumstances surrounding the cases entered in the Register for his information.

158 rooms were disinfected and 1,525 articles were put through the Steam Disinfector.

£3/2/6 has been received for disinfection of rooms on request and the same has been paid into the District Fund.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

30 patients paid during the year £212/0/11, which sum has been paid into the District Fund.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 3 offensive trades carried on in the Borough, viz. : Frying of Fish; Rag and Bone Dealing; and Storing of Hides, Skins and Fat.

The following are the situations where "offensive trades" are carried on in the Borough.

FISH FRYING (19).	RAG AND BONE (4).	HIDES & SKINS (2).
26, Ford End Road.	Gwyn Street.	Gwyn Street.
66, Iddesleigh Road.	Beckett Street.	Roise Street.
2, Harpur Street.	Hassett Street.	
59, St. John's Street.	Midland Road.	
37, Park Road East.		
62, Tavistock Street.		
108, Greyfriars Wlk.		
1, Great Butt Street.		
34, Denmark Street.		
22, The Broadway.		
2, Althorpe Street.		
95, Ford End Road.		
38, Newnham Street.		
19, Canning Street.		
5 Travelling Vans for Fish Frying are also Registered.		

The Bye Laws regulating these premises have been observed, and with reference to Rag and Bone Stores very few complaints have been received. These have been, as a rule, complaints of smells generally in Summer time and on Sundays, when butchers have brought bones to the place on Saturday night, so as not to have the smells in their own Slaughter Houses or shops during Sundays.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Common Lodging Houses on the Register number 3, with 74 beds, and are licensed yearly.

Numerous visits of inspection have been made by myself and in company with the Medical Officer of Health, and no fault could be found with the manner in which we found them conducted.

The rooms and bedding, etc., are kept in a clean condition, and the statutory limewashing of the premises observed.

1 case of Phthisis was notified and the patient was removed to the Poor Law Institution, and 2 cases of sudden death occurred at one house. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned in each instance.

The following are the names of the houses, the number of beds in each house, and the number of beds occupied during the year 1923, as shewn by the Weekly Returns.



	THE ROYAL OAK. 4 Rooms. 17 Beds			THE WHITE HART. 2 Rooms. 7 Beds.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Quarter .....	622	—	622	461	—	461
2nd Quarter .....	589	—	589	486	—	486
3rd Quarter .....	587	—	587	481	—	481
4th Quarter .....	612	—	612	516	—	516
	2410	—	2410	1944	—	1944
	Average per night, 6·60.			Average per night, 5·32.		

	8A, TAVISTOCK PLACE 6 Rooms. 50 Beds.			TOTALS. 12 Rooms. 44 Beds.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Quarter .....	2434	91	2525	3517	91	3608
2nd Quarter .....	2224	91	2315	3299	91	3390
3rd Quarter .....	2066	70	2136	3134	70	3204
4th Quarter .....	2692	38	2730	3820	38	3858
	9416	290	9706	13770	290	14060
	Average per night, 26·59.			Average per night, 38·52.		

1922....14288 Males; 466 Females; Total 14754.

Being a total decrease from the numbers of the previous year of 694, viz.: 518 Males, and 176 Females.

#### STATUTE-FAIRS.

The dwelling vans of the Showmen who visit the Town for the purpose of attending these fairs were all inspected.

No cases of sickness were discovered among the occupiers. The condition of the vans was satisfactory, though I believe some of them were overcrowded at night.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

At the end of the year there were 610 Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Domestic Workrooms on the Register.

#### HOME WORK.

Occupiers of Factories and Workshops are compelled to keep lists of the names and addresses of persons employed by them, to execute work at their own homes, and to forward copies of such lists to the Local Authority in February and August of each year.

Prescribed forms of lists are forwarded to the various tradespeople who employ persons, so there is no excuse for the non-delivery of the lists.

52 notices were served on occupiers of Factories and Workshops as to keeping and sending of lists.

39 lists, containing the names of 97 persons, have been received. These lists are of great assistance, as when a case of infectious disease is notified, a glance down the list will show at once whether any home work is being done at the infected house.

Each outworker's residence is being visited, and in 4 cases the cleansing of the rooms used as workrooms was ordered and carried out.

#### BAKEHOUSES.

There are 60 Bakehouses on the Register, of which 16 are at present unoccupied; none of these come under the definition of "Underground Bakehouses," as laid down by Section 101, of the Factory Act.

In 9 instances the periodical limewashing was found to be overdue, and on the necessary orders being served, this was remedied.

No other cause of complaint was found on the many visits of inspection which were made.

#### REPORTS OF H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

During the year 6 notices of contravention of this Act and remediable under the Public Health Act, viz.: insufficient and not separate W.C. accommodation for the two sexes, were received from H.M. Inspector, and the necessary action taken to remedy it. In addition to the above, 9 notices of occupation of workshops were received and were entered in the Register.

#### 8. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital.*—F. B. W. Phillips, M.D., D.P.H.\*

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*—A. W. Merrie, M.R.S.I.\*

*Sanitary Inspector and Food Inspector.*—E. T. Fell, M.R.S.I.\*

*Sanitary Inspector.*—F. C. Haynes, M.R.S.I.\*

*Assistant Sanitary Inspector and Clerk.*—S. Wise, M.R.S.I.

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\* Contribution to salary under the Public Health Acts, or by Exchequer Grants. Salary part paid by Education Committee.

*Health Visitor (Maternity and Infant Welfare).*—Miss Carrick, C.M.B., and H.V. Certificate, R.S.I.

*Assistant Health Visitor and Assistant School Nurse.*—Mrs. Hopwood, C.M.B., and H.V. Certificate, R.S.I.

*Matron of Isolation Hospital.*—Miss McGrowther, C.M.B.

The Staff of the Isolation Hospital consists normally of the Matron, three Staff Nurses and six Probationers, but owing to the small number of patients latterly it was not necessary to fill up the vacancies caused by the resignation of one Staff Nurse and the leaving on completion of their term of two Probationers.

## 9. HOUSING.

As already stated in Section 7 (Sanitary Administration), closing orders were made in respect of six houses in Allhallows Lane. One was closed voluntarily, but the ejectment orders applied for in the case of the other five were not granted by the Magistrates, and consequently no demolition was effected. In consequence of the acute shortage of houses the policy has been adopted of wherever possible patching up old houses as a temporary measure.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (rated) ... ..	32
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme ...	0

### 1. Unfit dwelling houses.

Inspection:—

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	1086
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	172
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	324

### 2. Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... .. —

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers.

## A—Proceedings under Section 28, Housing and Town Planning, &amp;c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	171
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) by owners	159
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	6

## B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	153
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	126
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

## C—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &amp;c., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	6
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. B. WILLMER PHILLIPS,

M.A., M.D. (Oxon.); D.P.H. (Camb.);

B.Sc. (Lond.)

May, 1924.

## BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1923.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1923, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1922. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	Birth-rate per 1,000 total population	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS		
		All causes	Enteric fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years)	Total deaths under 1 year	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest cases	Uncertified causes of death	
England and Wales .. .. .	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	6.9	92.0	6.9	1.1	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London .. .. .	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	7.2	92.2	7.2	0.6	
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) .. .. .	19.8	10.6	0.01	—	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	6.9	92.6	6.1	1.3	
London .. .. .	20.2	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	6.0	90.8	9.1	0.1	

The following tables, taken from the Census Report, are inserted for purposes of reference.

BUILDINGS.		completed		Popu- lation 1921.	e	Dwellings occupied by non-private families (excl'd from cols. g-p).		STRUCTURALLY SEPARATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY PRIVATE FAMILIES OR VACANT.						TOTAL Rooms.
in course of Erection	b	not containing Dwellings.	containing Dwellings.			f	g	h	k	l	m	n	o	
Cols. a			c	d										
113	—	—	8,765	36,189	I. Undivided Private Houses ...	24	314	2	118	2,854	4,627	1,142	8,741	55,736
—	—	—	—	—	II. Structurally divided Private Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	5	III. Blocks of Flats, Tenements, etc. ...	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	11
1	253	—	556	2,306	IV. Shops ...	6	13	—	22	232	263	33	550	3,199
1	243	—	78	1,742	V. Others ...	43	—	—	6	13	8	8	35	238
115	496	—	9,400	40,242	TOTAL ...	73	328	2	148	3,100	4898	1,183	9,329	59,184
—	—	—	—	—	Principal Buildings in Group V (Others) above:—	3	—	—	3	55	173	97	328	2,463
—	132	—	16	51	{ Offices, Factories, Warehouses, Workshops,	—	—	—	—	2,971	4,443	992	8,550	53,438
—	—	—	11	243	{ Hotels,	144	—	—	1	71	253	65	390	2,725
—	—	—	29	1,216	{ Institutions, Places of Worship.	—	—	—	—	3	29	29	61	558
1	30	—	—	—	Total Dwellings occupied by private families ...	145	—	—	145	3,045	4,725	1,086	9,001	56,721
—	6	—	—	—	Total private families therein ...	2	—	—	2	34	52	12	100	—
—	—	—	—	—	Total private families therein ...	146	—	—	146	3,122	5,039	1,223	9,530	—

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILY.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE FAMILIES OCCUPYING THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS.										TOTAL PRIVATE FAMILIES.		Population in Private Families.	Rooms occupied.	Average Number of Rooms per Person.	DENSITY OF OCCUPATION.				
											No.	%				Population at following densities of occupation (rooms per person)				
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 and over	j	k						o	p	q	r	
Cols. a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i				l	m	n						
1 ...	5	108	103	157	45	26	4	2	450	8.8	450	450	1,602	3.56	—	—	—	—	—	
2 ...	—	80	163	413	185	169	35	24	1,069	20.8	1,069	2,138	4,849	2.27	—	—	—	—	—	
3 ...	—	42	138	393	279	217	56	31	1,156	22.4	1,156	3,468	5,648	1.63	—	—	126	—	—	
4 ...	—	28	91	320	208	160	51	38	896	17.5	896	3,584	4,569	1.27	—	—	—	112	364	
5 ...	—	6	66	216	149	125	45	33	640	12.5	640	3,200	3,380	1.06	—	—	30	330	1,080	
6 ...	—	4	24	134	105	66	30	26	389	7.6	389	2,334	2,128	0.91	—	—	24	948	630	
7 ...	—	—	12	77	65	42	16	30	242	4.7	242	1,694	1,484	0.88	—	—	84	539	651	
8 ...	—	1	8	42	42	24	11	16	144	2.8	144	1,152	831	0.72	8	—	64	672	192	
9 ...	—	1	1	23	28	14	3	9	79	1.5	79	711	492	0.69	9	—	216	360	36	
10 ...	—	—	—	10	14	8	3	6	42	0.8	42	420	268	0.64	—	—	110	170	80	
11 ...	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	2	12	0.2	12	132	127	0.96	—	—	66	22	11	
12 ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	6	0.1	6	72	73	1.01	—	—	24	24	—	
13 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	0.1	3	39	28	0.72	—	—	26	—	—	
14 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	0.1	3	42	49	1.17	—	—	14	—	—	
15 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	0.1	3	56	68	1.21	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Private Families ...	5	270	607	1,789	1,126	856	255	226	5,134	100.0	5,134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Population in Private Families	5	577	1,848	6,553	4,714	3,427	1,119	1,249	—	—	—	19,492	—	—	17	658	3,303	3,044	—	
Rooms occupied ...	5	539	1,821	7,156	5,630	5,362	2,129	2,954	—	—	—	—	25,596	1.31	—	—	—	—	—	
	0.1	5.3	11.8	34.8	21.9	16.7	5.0	4.4	100.0	1921.	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	0.2	5.6	9.6	35.4	20.4	18.3	5.8	4.7	100.0	1911.	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Percentage of families living in various units of occupation.



Borough of Bedford.

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**EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**

**FOR THE YEAR 1923.**

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BEDFORD:

H. BURT & SON, Printers & Stationers, 8, Mill Street.



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
MEDICAL SCHOOL  
EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR END

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.  
FOR THE YEAR 1923.

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*To the Bedford Borough Education Committee.*

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1923 on the work of School Inspection and matters associated therewith.

The two usual routine Medical Inspections of the three age-groups (Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers) were carried out, one in the first, the other in the second half of the year. The total number inspected was somewhat less than in the preceding year. This is, in large measure accounted for by the smaller number of children entering the Infant Departments. I have to report that, as in previous years, the general condition of the children, both as regards health and maintenance, was very satisfactory, though of course there were some exceptions, to be found mainly in the Schools serving the central and north-western districts.

The most important change during the year was the division of Queen's Park Mixed School into two separate departments for Boys and Girls. This was effected without any structural alterations in the buildings being required. In the Harpur Schools a new system of incandescent gas lighting has been installed with very satisfactory results, the illumination previously having been defective. The asphalted portions of the playing grounds at Clapham Road Schools have been enlarged to twice the size to afford adequate space for physical games and exercises. The asphaltting of the playgrounds at Amptill Road Schools would be very desirable. At Goldington Road and Queen's Park Schools the spare ground at the back of the playgrounds has been levelled and turfed for hockey and other games. The work has been carried out under the local unemployment scheme.

There was less ringworm during the past year than in the previous one, viz., 79 as against 124 cases; the scalp being the part affected in more than half the cases. The number of non-attendance certificates given on account of ringworm was 17 involving a loss of 1293 attendances as against 53 given last year with a loss of over 5,000 school days or roughly 10,000 attendances. In a few obstinate cases non-attendance runs into months, and if arrangements could be made for special treatment by X-rays, these children could be cured

in a month or two, and the grant saved would be an appreciable set-off against the expense. During the year, 89 specimens of hair from 62 children were examined microscopically after staining. In many instances the children would have been re-admitted to School as "cured" had the hair not been submitted to such examination.

The School Nurses report that on the whole the condition of the children as to cleanliness is steadily improving; this is especially the case with the elder girls. The average number of visits paid by the Nurses to each department for "cleanliness inspections" was nine. The total number of examinations made was 12,220. The number of children found to be unclean was 963, of whom the majority were suffering from "nits" in the head. It still is difficult to convince mothers of the real significance of these bodies. The number of children who had to be treated at the Clinic for "Uncleanliness" was 134: home treatment under the supervision of the nurses sufficed for the rest.

409 mothers, 3 fathers and 13 friends or relatives attended the routine code inspections. At the School Inspection Clinics there were 273 attendances of mothers and 5 of fathers. The number of attendances of children was 562.

After the requirement of payment at the Refraction Clinic was introduced during the year, the number of attendances fell off considerably, many parents who were notified declining to have the necessary examination made. 49 children were examined; spectacles were prescribed for 33 cases and supplied in each instance. Nine of these were special cases, referred to and dealt with by Dr. G. H. Goldsmith, Consulting Ophthalmologist. One case of squint required and received operative treatment.

The number of cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids found at inspections is markedly less than it was a few years ago. I am of opinion that this is probably in large part due to the open-air classes and to the physical exercises and games now carried out. The Authority, as stated in my last report, has no special arrangement for securing the treatment of these defects. In 15 instances in which the parents had been advised as long as a year ago or more to obtain treatment, operations were performed at the County Hospital independently of the School Medical Service.

The following table shows, for the children inspected on entry, the infectious illnesses incurred previously to school life.

Number of children: Boys, 199; Girls, 188; total, 387.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Measles.....	113	115	228	58.91
Whooping Cough ...	71	94	165	42.64
Chicken Pox.....	52	35	87	22.48
Scarlet Fever .....	3	6	9	2.32
Diphtheria .....	6	1	7	1.81
No infectious illness	50	47	97	25.10

There were in the Borough comparatively few cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria during the year, there being 47 of the former and 24 of the latter disease, of which 14 and 10 respectively occurred among the scholars of the Elementary Schools. There were comparatively few cases of Measles, but Chicken Pox prevailed to some extent after the summer holidays. This last disease is only of importance owing to the similarity of its eruption to that of mild small-pox.

The number of minor ailments attended to at the Clinics was greater than in the preceding year, the total attendances 5,615 [as against 4,763] being distributed as follows:—

Unclean heads ... ..	226
External Eye complaints ... ..	106
Minor Ear defects ... ..	270
Scabies ... ..	39
Ringworm ... ..	2099
Impetigo ... ..	669
Miscellaneous [Minor Injuries, &c.]	2206

I have again to mention the valuable assistance obtained from the Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Beds. County Council. Ten children were referred to Dr. Hayman, of whom 9 have been kept under observation or treatment.

At the end of the year there were in Certified Institutions for Mental Defectives eight children belonging to the Borough of Bedford, four being boys and four girls. There were also two boys and three girls in a residential and one boy in a day non-residential school for the Deaf and Dumb.

In submitting the Report of the School Dentist, I have pleasure in recording the improvement in the condition of the children's teeth which I have found in the course of the regular inspections, shewing that Mr. Bower's work is bearing fruit. The foul mouths, so common a few years ago, are becoming rarer as the children who have had treatment rise in the schools. The use of the toothbrush is becoming more common and arrangements have been made whereby tooth-brushes can be purchased at the schools.

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#### Report of the School Dental Officer.

*To the Bedford Education Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1923 on School Dental Inspection and work associated therewith.

The past year has marked an improvement in almost all children far beyond my expectations, and it is now only amongst the very little ones that there are any rampant cases of caries.

This is partly due to the continual following up of my work, and also very greatly due to the way in which all the Staff of each School now help me. I cannot lay too great a stress on this point for so much can be achieved by help in this manner, and it has been a pleasure to see so much given me.

As a proof of same I may say that in 1922 we sold 270 toothbrushes, and in 1923 as many as 572.

Furthermore, taking any School and inspecting from the lowest class, each set of children as the ages increase have now far cleaner mouths and better teeth, and in classes averaging the age of 10—11 I often find only one child needing attention.

For my statistics see Table.

In conclusion I wish to state that this year I intend to inspect, and where necessary treat, every child in each school.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. BOWER, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.),

*School Dental Officer.*

---

No change in the personnel of the School Medical Service occurred during the year.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. B. WILLMER PHILLIPS,

M.A., M.D. (Oxon.), &c.,

*School Medical Officer.*

*February 19th, 1924.*

TABLE I.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

## A. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

## Number of Code Group Inspections :

Entrants	...	..	...	...	...	387
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	461
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	365
					Total	1213

Number of other Routine Inspections ... —

## B. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	98
Number of Re-inspections	...	536
	Total	634

TABLE II. A.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended  
31st December.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	Routine Inspection.		Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requir- ing Treat- ment.	Referred to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring treatment.	Requir- ing Treat- ment.	Referred to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition... ..	...	14	...	...
Uncleanliness: (See Table IV., Group V.)	...	...	...	...
Skin {	Ringworm:			
	Scalp ... ..	3	...	30
	Body ... ..	...	...	4
	Scabies ... ..	...	...	3
	Impetigo ... ..	3	...	13
Other Diseases, non-tubercular	1	2	4	1
Eye {	Blepharitis ... ..	2	...	2
	Conjunctivitis ... ..	...	...	...
	Keratitis ... ..	...	...	...
	Corneal Opacities ... ..	...	...	...
	Defective Vision (excluding squint)	11	2	20
Squint... ..	21	7	...	...
	Other Conditions ... ..	4	...	3
Ear {	Defective Hearing... ..	2	3	1
	Otitis Media ... ..	1	1	1
	Other Ear Diseases ... ..	...	...	1
Nose & Throat {	Enlarged Tonsils only ... ..	5	2	...
	Adenoids only ... ..	...	2	1
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	...	...	...
	Other Conditions ... ..	...	...	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands, non-tubercular	...	2	...	...
Defective Speech ... ..	...	1	...	...
Teeth—Dental Diseases ... ..	41	...	...	...
Heart and Circula- tion. {	Heart Disease:			
	Organic ... ..	...	7	...
	Functional ... ..	...	5	...
Anæmia ... ..	...	4	...	...
Lungs {	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...
	Other non-tubercular Diseases	...	...	...
Tuber- culosis. {	Pulmonary			
	Definite ... ..	...	1	...
	Suspected ... ..	...	12	...
	Non-Pulmonary:			
	Glands ... ..	...	1	...
	Spine ... ..	...	...	...
	Hip ... ..	...	...	...
Other Bones and Joints	...	...	...	
Skin ... ..	...	...	...	
Other Forms ... ..	...	...	...	
Nervous System {	Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	1
	Chorea ... ..	...	...	2
	Other Conditions ... ..	...	3	...
Defor- mities. {	Rickets ... ..	...	1	...
	Spinal Curvature ... ..	...	1	...
	Other Forms ... ..	...	7	...
Other Defects and Diseases ... ..	...	13	4	1

B. Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Code Groups :			
Entrants ... ..	387	11	2·8
Intermediates .. ..	461	16	3·5
Leavers ... ..	365	19	5·2
Total (code groups) ...	1213	46	3·8
Other routine Inspections	...	...	...



TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys	Girls	Total	
Blind (including partially blind).	(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ... ..	...	...	...	
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	...	...	...	
		At other Institutions ... ..	...	...	...	
		At no School or Institution ... ..	...	...	...	
	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially Blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ... ..	...	...	...	
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	2	...	2	
Deaf (including Deaf and Dumb and partially Deaf).	(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally Deaf or Deaf and Dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ... ..	3	3	6	
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	...	...	...	
		At other Institutions ... ..	...	...	...	
		At no School or Institution ... ..	...	...	...	
	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially Deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ... ..	...	...	...	
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	2	3	5	
Mentally Defective	Feeble minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ... ..	...	...	...	
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	9	16	25	
		At other Institutions ... ..	...	...	...	
		At no School or Institution ... ..	...	...	...	
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble minded ... ..	2	...	2	
		Imbeciles ... ..	...	...	...	
		Idiots ... ..	1	1	2	
Epileptics.	Suffering from Severe Epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ... ..	...	...	...	
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools ... ..	...	...	...	
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	...	...	...	
		At no School or Institution ... ..	...	...	...	
	Suffering from Severe Epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	2	4	6	
		At no School or Institution ... ..	...	...	...	
Physically Defective	Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	...	...	...	
		At other Institutions ... ..	...	...	...	
		At no School or Institution ... ..	...	...	...	
	Non-infectious but active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	...	...	...	
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ... ..	...	...	...	
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools ... ..	...	...	...	
		At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	5	1	6	
			At other Institutions ... ..	...	...	...
			At no School or Institution ... ..	1	1	2
	Delicate Children (e.g., pre- or latent Tuberculosis, Malnutrition, Debility, Anæmia, &c.)	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ... ..	...	...	...	
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools ... ..	...	...	...	
At Public Elementary Schools ... ..		2	2	4		
At other Institutions ... ..		...	...	...		
		At no School or Institution ... ..	...	...	...	
Active Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	...	...	...		
	At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	1	...	1		
	At other Institutions ... ..	1	...	1		
	At no School or Institution ... ..	...	...	...		
Crippled Children (other than those with active Tuberculous disease), e.g., children suffering from Paralysis, &c. and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools ... ..	...	...	...		
	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ... ..	...	...	...		
	At Certified Day Cripple Schools ... ..	...	...	...		
	At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	19	10	29		
	At other Institutions ... ..	...	...	...		
	At no School or Institution ... ..	1	2	3		

TABLE IV.  
RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
31st DECEMBER.

## TREATMENT TABLE.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

Disease or Defect.  (1)	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm of Scalp ... ..	47	...	47
Ringworm of Body ... ..	32	...	32
Scabies ... ..	2	...	2
Impetigo ... ..	34	...	34
Other Skin disease ... ..	...	...	...
<i>Minor Eye Defects—</i> (External and other, but exclud- ing cases falling in Group II.)	7	...	7
<i>Minor Ear Defects—</i>	12	...	12
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, &c.) ... ..	141	...	141
Total ... ..	275	...	275

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments, Group I.)

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by Private Practitioner or at Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including squint).	49	1	...	50
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	49	1	...	50

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme..... 33  
 (b) Otherwise ..... —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme ..... 33  
 (b) Otherwise ..... —

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic, or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
...	15	15	...	...

## GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

	Aged:	{	4 ... 184	}	
		{	5 ... 590	}	
		{	6 ... 921	}	
		{	7 ... 921	}	
		{	8 ... 821	}	
Routine Age Groups		{	9 ... 893	}	Total ... 6138
		{	10 ... 960	}	
		{	11 ... 848	}	
		{	12 ... ..	}	
		{	13 ... ..	}	
		{	14 ... ..	}	
Specials.....					73

Grand Total ... 6211

(b) Found to require treatment ..... 1489

(c) Actually treated ..... 1149

(d) Re-treated during the year as the  
result of periodical examination..... 530

(2) Half-days devoted ...	{	Inspection ... 16	}	Total... 87
	{	Treatment ... 71	}	
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment .....				1236
(4) Fillings .....	{	Permanent teeth 317	}	Total... 317
	{	Temporary teeth ...	}	
(5) Extractions .....	{	Permanent teeth ... 518	}	Total... 3902
	{	Temporary teeth ... 3384	}	
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions .....				...
(7) Other Operations	{	Permanent teeth ...	}	Total ...
	{	Temporary teeth ...	}	

## GROUP V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous conditions.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by School Nurses .....	9
(ii) Total number of Examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses .....	12,220
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean.....	732
(iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority .....	134
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .....	
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws .....	

## TABLE OF VISION, 1923.

## BOYS—12 years group.

	L. 6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	6/0
R. 6/6	157	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
6/9	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
6/12	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
6/18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/24	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6/36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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## BOYS—8 years group.

	L. 6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	6/0
R. 6/6	211	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
6/9	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/12	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
6/18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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TABLE OF VISION, 1923.  
GIRLS—12 years group.

	L. 6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	6/0
R. 6/6	174	1	2	1	...	...	...	1
6/9	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
6/12	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
6/18	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
6/24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/36	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6/60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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GIRLS—8 years group.

	L. 6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	6/0
R. 6/6	193	4	1	...	1	...	...	...
6/9	8	15	2	...	1	1	...	...
6/12	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
6/18	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
6/24	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6/36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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