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# BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Medical Officer of Health

AND

# School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1925.

W. J. BANNISTER, M.D., D.P.H.

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## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

# BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE





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Printers: BLIGH & Co., Ltd., Ramsgate-

# BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

## SANITARY COMMITTEE.

(1925-1926).

Chairman: Alderman T. S. CHAYNEY.

His Worship the Mayor. Councillor J. S. Langley. F. C. LLEWELLYN. Alderman H. C. CHILD, J.P. .. H. T. HOLLANDS. T. W. MOCKRIDGE. R. W. PHILPOTT. C. NIXON. ,, 11 Dame JANET M. J. POOLE, J.P. STANCOMB-WILLS, J.P. F. N. PORTER. Councillor B. H. Dobby. T. H. PRESTEDGE. Mrs. Dunn. Miss Reeve. J. C. GRUMMANT. J. W. Rogers. A. T. GRUMMANT. H. TERRY. W. HOLT. T. B. H. TISDELL. R. W. TREMAIN.

# MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. DUNN.

His Worship the Mayor. Councillor F. N. PORTER.

Alderman H. T. HOLLANDS. Miss Reeve.

Dame JANET J. W. Rogers.

STANCOMB-WILLS, J.P. Mrs. Amos.

C. Home.

Councillor T. W. Mockridge. Mrs. A. Daniel

C. NIXON. Mrs. Fassam.

Mrs. Symons.

# EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman: His Worship the Mayor, Alderman W. Coleman, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Rev. E. L. A. HERTSLET, M.A.

Alderman T. S. CHAYNEY. Councillor F. C. LLEWELLYN.

T. W. MOCKRIDGE. R. W. PHILPOTT.

M. J. POOLE, J.P. Dame Janet Stancomb-,,

WILLS, J.P. Mr. E. F. G. CHAPMAN

Councillor Mrs. Dunn. Rev. J. A. Fox.

A. T. GRUMMANT. Rev. N. A. Turner-Smith, M.A.

J. S. LANGLEY. Miss L. Whiting.

# To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Ramsgate.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1925, on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough, and on the work in connection with the School Medical Service.

The statistics for the year on the whole compare favourably with those for the rest of the country and the low incidence of infectious diseases which has obtained in the Borough in recent years continued throughout the year. The basis for the calculation of these statistics is the Registrar General's estimate of the population, 30,470, which is identical with the estimate for mid-year 1924, and on the accuracy of this estimate depends the correctness of the Birth and Death rates. The Birth rate was 16.9 per 1000 comparing with 17.4 in 1924, the Death rate was 14.1 comparing with 13.5 in 1924. The Infant Mortality rate, which is not calculated on this estimate but shows the relation of the number of deaths of infants under one year of age to the actual number of births, was 54 per 1000 comparing with 60 in 1924.

The public health services of the Borough, such as water supply, sewerage, refuse disposal, etc., continue efficient as in the preceding five years and call for no special comment, but the very serious situation arising from the shortage of housing accommodation in the Borough has been dealt with in detail in the report. This problem is undoubtedly the most urgent which the Council has to solve, and although serious overcrowding existed up to the end of the year it is gratifying to know that relief will soon be forthcoming with progress in the Council's housing scheme.

From the report to the Education Committee it will be seen that the work in connection with the School Medical Service continues to be efficiently carried out, and there is no doubt that during recent years in addition to the discovery and treatment of defects, much has been done in educating both parents and children with a view to preventing conditions which require treatment. The great improvement in the cleanliness of the children may be referred to as a gratifying result of continuous work in this direction and the consequent solution of a problem which faced the Attendance Committee only a few years ago.

Among the matters with which the Education Committee is confronted is one which intimately concerns the School Medical Service—the provision of open-air education for the many children in the schools

who would so greatly benefit therefrom.

In conclusion I would acknowledge the assistance rendered by my medical colleagues, the loyal co-operation of all the members of the staff of the department, and would express thanks to the Chairmen of the Committees with which I am associated and to Members of the Committee for support during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

Health Office, 26 Albion Place, Ramsgate, April, 1926.

W. J. BANNISTER,

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

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# Staff of the Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer and Bacteriologist:
W. J. BANNISTER, M.D., B.S., B.A.O., D.P.H.

# Sanitary Inspector:

W. T. SMITH, Assoc. R.S.I.

# Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

E. YOUNG, Assoc. R.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector, R.S.I.

# Health Visitors:

\*Miss E. SMITH.

\*Miss G. CLARK.

Miss A. ASHWELL.

Miss R. HOWELLS.

\*Certificated Midwife, Central Midwives Board.

## Clerks:

S. GORHAM.

A. SAWORD.

# BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

# 1. General Statistics.

Area of the Borou	igh in A	Acres	excludi	ng Fore	eshore)		2,278
Population, Censu	ıs 1921						36,561
Population, as adj	usted b	y the	Registra	ar Gene	eral for		
statistical pu	rposes,	1925					30,470
Number of inhabi	ted stru	ictura	lly sepa	rate dw	ellings	(1921)	6,609
Number of building	ngs con	tainin	g dwelli	ngs (19	21)		7,082
Number of private	e famili	es or	separate	occupi	iers (19	21)	7,491
Rateable value						£	178,404
Sum represented	by a pe	nny ra	ite				£675
Rainfall, 1925						23	82 ins.
Sunshine, 1925						1740	8 hours

# Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year 1925.

		Total	Males	Females		
Birth	Legitimate	491	260	231	Diath Data	16:0
Dirths	Illegitimate	26	11	15	Birth Rate	109
Death	ıs	431	218	213	Death Rate	14.1
Numl	per of women dying i	in or in	) fre	om sepsis		Nil
С	onsequence of childh	oirth	) fro	om other	causes	1
Death	s of infants under or	ne year	of age, p	per 1,000	births:—	
Legiti	mate 52·2	Illeg	itimate	1.9	Total	54.1
Death	s from Measles, all	ages				Nil
,,	" Whooping	Cough,	all ages			4
,,	" Diarrhœa, u	ınder 2	years o	of age		3

The following Table has been drawn up to render possible a comparison as regards Vital Statistics for 1925, between England and Wales as a whole, etc., and Ramsgate.

I -	Causes of Death	0	9		0	7
Tota	Uncertified	1.0	9.0	Ξ	0.0	4.7
age of caths.	Inquest Cases	6.9	7.3	5.6	6-8	5.0
Percentage of Total Deaths.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	92-1	92.1	93.0	1-16	90-3
Rate per 1,000 Births.	Total Deaths under One Year	75	70	74	29	54
Rate per 1 Births	Diarrhora and Enteritis (under 2 years)	.÷.	10.8	2.6	9.01	2.9
	Violence	0.47	0.43	0.38	0.46	0.20
	rzuəngul	0.32	0.30	0-31	0.23	0.32
lation.	Diphtheria	20.0	60.0	0.00	0.11	0.03
o Popu	Whooping Cough	0.15	0 18	0.14	0.19	0.00 0.13
er 1,00	Searlet Fever	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	00-0
Rate p	Measics	0.13	0.17	0.15	0.08	0.00
Death.	small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00-0
Annual Death.Rate per 1,000 Population	Enteric Fever.	0.01	10.0	0.01	0.01	00-0
	All Causes.	12.2	12.2	11.2	11-7	14-1
	Birth-Rate per 1.000 Total Population	18:3	18·8 8	18·3	18.0	16.9
		Wales	105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000	:	TE
		England and Wales	105 County Great To London	157 Smaller Adjusted 20,000—50	London	RAMSGATE

# BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The Borough of Ramsgate, situated in the most favoured position in the Isle of Thanet, has a south aspect. It covers an area of 2,306 acres, and is roughly triangular in shape, having the sea along the whole of its base, which extends from the adjoining district of Broadstairs on the north-east to the Borough Boundary west of Pegwell. With the exception of a small area near the Royal Harbour, the Borough may be said to stand on high ground with a fine outlook on the sea and views of the Kent coastline and hills towards the South Foreland. The many natural advantages include a sub-soil of chalk, comparative freedom from rain and fog, abundant sunshine, an equable temperature, and protection from the north and east winds. A large expanse of particularly fine sand covers most of the foreshore. Ramsgate consequently has been long famous as a health resort and residential town. With the exception of the various activities in connection with a large fishing industry and some minor industries, the inhabitants are chiefly occupied in catering for the wants and pleasures of residents and a large number of visitors during the season. The low rainfall, much bright sunshine, and breezes from the open sea render Ramsgate an ideal place for recuperation for those run down in health. The natural advantages and amenities of the town render it a favourable place of residence for persons retiring from active life, and induce a certain number of parents to take up their permanent residence here with the object of restoring their delicate children to robust health.

For administrative purposes the Borough is divided into two parishes, Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Intra; and into six wards: East Cliff, West Cliff, East Central, West Central, Sir Moses Montefiore and St. Lawrence.

Meteorology.

The following tables give information in reference to some of the meteorological observations made in the Borough:—

The Borough Surveyor has kindly furnished records of Sunshine, Rainfall and Temperatures.

## SUNSHINE, 1925.

Month,	Total Sunshine in hours.	Daily ave age in hours.
January	 62.2	2.01
February	 81.3	2.90
March	 119.9	3.87
April	 150.3	5.01
May	 257.2	8:30
une	 263.4	8.78
July	 224.3	7.24
August	 172.6	5.57
September	 150.4	5.01
October	 110.5	3:56
November	 86*9	2.90
December	 61.8	1.99
Total	 1740.8	

## RAINFALL, 1925.

Month,	Total in Inches	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours.	No. of Days with
January February March April May June July	 0 93 2·51 1·19 2·04 1·81 0·72 2·18	'26 on 3rd '66 on 25th '22 on 10th '43 on 30th '67 on 23rd '30 on 23rd '30 on 7th	13 19 16 18 14 7
August September October November December	 1·48 2·83 2·04 3·66 2·43	'53 on 1st '99 on 20th '52 on 19th '80 on 10th '78 on 21st	17 16 14 21 21
Total	 23.82		

## MEAN TEMPERATURES, 1925.

	deg.		deg
January	 47.4	July	 67.7
February	 47.1	August	 68.0
March	 45.9	September	 61.3
April	 51.5	October	 58:4
May	 59.0	November	 46.4
June	 64.3	December	 43.2

Lowest Mean Temperature, 26.0 degrees on 16th December. Highest Mean Temperature, 78.0 degrees on 15th June, 22nd July and 31st August. Population.

The estimate of the Registrar General of the population of the Borough at mid-year 1925, is 30,470; the population is thus considered not to have altered since mid-year 1924. This estimate is supplied only for use in vital statistics and is based on the figures of the 1921 census adjusted after allowance for the natural increase, migration, changes in the numbers on the Electoral Register and other sources of information.

The natural increment, i.e. the excess of births over deaths during

the year was 86.

The Census 1921 returns gave the population of the Borough as 36,561, consisting of 16,649 males and 19,912 females.

Births.

The number of births registered for the Borough during the year was 517, boys 271, girls 246; the birth rate for the year was therefore 16.9 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 17.45 in 1924 and 20.66 in 1923. Of the total number of births 26 were illegitimate children, a percentage of 5.0 as compared with 5.2 in 1924.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 380, of these 26 were non-residents and must be deducted; 77 deaths of residents occured outside the Borough and these must be added. The net number of deaths of residents during the year was consequently 431, males 218, females 213, giving a net death rate of 14.1 per 1,000 population as compared with a rate of 13.5 in 1924 and 12.9 in 1923.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 28, giving an infant mortality rate of 54.1 per 1,000 births, as compared with

a rate of 60.1 in 1924 and 44.8 in 1923.

Of the infants under one year of age who died 1 was illegitimate and as births of 26 illegitimate children were registered during the year the mortality rate amongst illegitimate infants was 38.4 per 1,000 as compared with 142.8 per 1,000 in 1924.

The causes of and ages at death are given in the Mortality and

Infant Mortality Tables which follow.

Inquests.

Inquests were held by the Coroner for the district as to the causes of death of nineteen persons who died in the Borough during the year.

SUICIDES 4	OTHER CAUSES	2
By Poisoning 1 Self-inflicted wound of throat 1 By Hanging 2	Natural Causes	2
ACCIDENTS		13
Injury (shock)	8	
Suffocation	2	
Drowning	1	
Bronchial Pneumo	onia (result of	
	1	
Tetanus (followin	g wound in hand) 1	

#### Uncertified Deaths.

The Borough continues to hold a most unsatisfactory position as regards the large proportion of uncertified deaths. During the year 1925 of the 380 deaths which occurred in the Borough 18 were uncertified, i.e., were registered, although in respect of none of these deaths was a certificate as to the cause of death given by a medical practitioner or an inquest held. Such deaths are not registered by the local Registrar unless the Coroner intimates that he does not consider an inquest necessary. It will be seen from the following how very unfavourably the percentage of uncertified deaths in the Borough compares with percentage figures supplied by the Registrar General.

Uncertified causes of Death.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Inquest Cases.
England and Wales 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns,	1.0	6.9
including London 157 Smaller Towns/1921 adjusted populations	0.6	7:3
20,000 - 50,000)	1'1	59
RAMSGATE	0.0	8·9 5·0
KAMSUATE	7.4	30

In the returns of deaths supplied by the local Registrar the following words appear in the column for causes of death in respect of the uncertified deaths of which the age and sex is given.

Cause of Death.		Sex.	Age.
"Heart Failure"		Female	5 hours
"Unknown"		Female	44 years
"Probably Heart Failure"		Male	59 years
"Probably Heart Failure"		Male	60 years
"Probably Heart Failure"	***	Male	63 years
"Probably Heart Failure"		Female	83 years
"Unknown, natural causes"		Male	about 58 years
"Unknown"		Male	67 years

The causes to which the remaining uncertified deaths were attributed were as tollows:-

Cause of D	eath.					Age.
Fractured Thigh	***	100				89
Old Age						94, 76, 71, 85
Pulmonary Tuberc	ulosis			***	***	32
						78, 74
Thrombosis of ve	eins and	embolis	m of	lung	and	
heart due to	injury				***	60
Injury to Leg .		***	***		***	60

# MORTALITY TABLE.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year, 1925.

# BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

			Net · Res	Deat sident o	ns at ts'' v	vheth	er oc	curr	ing v	es o	1	whether or Non- Institu- District.
Cause of Death.		All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 2 years,	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.	Total Deaths who f Residents in Ir Residents in Ir Ir Ions in the Dist
All Causes { Certified Uncertified		414 17	27 1	9	10	5	16	41 2	93 5	79 3	134	62
Enteric Fever Small-pox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria Influenza Encephalitis Lethargica Meningococcal Meningitis Tuberculosis of Respiratory System Other Tuberculous Diseases Cancer, Malignant Disease Rheumatic Fever Diabetes Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc, Heart Disease Arterio-sclerosis Bronchitis Pneumonia (all forms) Other respiratory diseases Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum Diarrhæa, etc, (under 2 years) Appendicitis and Typhlitis Cirrhosis of Liver Acute and Chronic Nephritis Puerperal Sepsis Other Accidents and Diseases Pregnancy and Parturition Congenital Debility and Malformati Premature Birth Suicide Other Deaths from Violence Other defined diseases Causes ill-defined or unknown	of	1 10 1 31 10 55 1 4 21 55 19 30 24 6 2 3 1 11 1	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2	1	1	1	1	10 25 5  1 4 1 1 1 1 1   		2 17 10 15 6 4 3 1 1 3 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1		
		431	28	9	10	5	16	43	98	82	140	62

## INFANT MORTALITY, 1925.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under I year of age.

## BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

Cause of I	Death.	-	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes {	Certified Uncertified		11	1		:::	13	3	2	4	5	27 1
Small-pox				***					111			
Chicken-pox											***	
Measles			***	***	***		***		***	***		
Scarlet Fever	***		***		***	100	***		***		***	
Whooping Cough	***				***	***					1	1
Diphtheria				***	***							***
Erysipelas									***			***
Tuberculous Meni			***	***	***					Chan	1	1
Abdominal Tubero			***		***							
Other Tuberculeus	s Diseases		***						****	***	1	1
Meningitis	***						111			***	***	
*Convulsions	***		1			***	1			1		2
Laryngitis	***											
Bronchitis				***	***					1		1
Pneumonia (all fo	rms)								1			1
Diarrhœa					1		1	1				1
Enteritis								1				1
Gastritis	***							1	***			
Syphillis								l				
Rickets								1			43.5	
Suffocation (overl												
Injury at Birth			1 3333									
Atelectasis			1 1000									
Congenital Malfo							1	1			2	4
Premature Birth			- 17				7	1				8
Atrophy, Debility		s		1			3	1				3
Other Causes							1		1	2		4
			12	1	1	-	14	3	2	4	5	28

Net Births in the year { Legitimate, 491. Illegitimate, 26.

Net Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants, 27. Illegitimate Infants, 1.

## 3.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1925.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Under		umbe				CIDI ets in		E. te D	eath 35		65	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	31	30		1	1	2	1	15	6	2	2		1		
Dipinineria		00							(1)		-		1		1
Scarlet Fever		40		-	-	3	6	18	10	2	3	1	-	_	
Enteric Fever (including															
Paratyphoid)	600	1	-	CONTRACT	-	4	-	7	5	3	9	4	8	-	
Pneumonia	40	-	(1)		(1)	(1)	-	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(6)	6 (7)	24
Erysipelas			1	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	(-/	5	2	-
Malaria			-	_	-	_	_	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Encephalitis Lethargica	. 1			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
					-								(1)		1
Acute Poliomyelitis	. 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	. 135	72													26

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Two cases were notified during the year, both were treated at home and the Health Visitors assisted in carrying out the instructions of the medical practitioners in attendance. Vision was unimpared in each case.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

				New	Cases.			De	aths.	
Age Periods.		ls.	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonar	
			М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.
0			-	_	2	_	_		1	1
1	***		_	1	7	2			3	
5			1	_	11	6			-	-
10 15	***	***			5	4	-		-	
15			4	8	1	3	3	4	-	
20	***		4	8	1		3 5	2	-	
25			7	9	-	2 3		2	2	
35			5	8	-	3	2	1		
45		***	7	3		-	3	3	-	1
55			2	1	1	1	2	1	-	-
65 a	nd upwa	rds _	1	1		1	_			2
	Totals		31	39	28	22	18	13	6	4

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Notification of cases of this disease is carried out in an increasingly satisfactory manner in this Borough. During the year there came under notice the deaths of three persons who had not been notified during life, two from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Explanations of the failure to notify these cases were requested and received from the local medical practitioners concerned who were reminded of their legal obligations under the Tuberculosis regulations.

Investigations were made as to the possible need for taking action under Sect. 3 of the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade, but no grounds for taking action were found.

No action was taken under Sect. 62 of the P.H. Act, 1925.

Smallpox and Vaccination.

Fortunately no case of Smallpox occured in the Borough but several persons who were contacts of cases in other districts or on boardships and who came to the Borough were kept under observation.

In view of the steadily increasing number of cases of Smallpox in the country as a whole during recent years it is advisable to draw attention to the large proportion of persons in the Borough who are not protected by vaccination. In consequence of this, the introduction of the disease into the Borough might prove very serious and costly and it is to be regretted that a great number of parents here, as elsewhere, can and do avail themselves of the provision in the Vaccination Act of 1907 through which they are exempted from penalties on making a statutory declaration of conscientious objection to the vaccination of their children.

The Vaccination Officer for the district has kindly supplied me with the following particulars which, as regards the increased number of children unvaccinated, must be considered most unsatisfactory.

Of 531 children born in the district 16 were removed, 22 died unvaccinated, and at the end of the year, 93 were still under the statutory age; particulars as to the remaining 400 children are as follows:

Successfully vaccinated				 188
Vaccination postponed				 14
Certificates procured by Co	onscien	tious O	bjectors	 195
Found to be insusceptible	of vaco	cination		 2

From this it will be seen that over 52% of these children were at the end of the year unprotected by vaccination, as compared with 42% in 1924.

The records as to the vaccinal condition of children examined during the year at routine medical inspections at the public elementary schools in the Borough show that

of	571	"Entrants"	227	(39.75%)	were	vaccinated
of	385	"Intermediates"	169	(43.89%)	,,	,,
of	405	" Leavers "	205	(50.61%)		**

#### 4. Causes of Sickness.

The incidence of infectious diseases was low during the year and in general the health of the district was good.

Scarlet Fever.

Of the 43 cases notified, 40 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. This compares with 23 cases notified in 1924 and 39 cases in 1923.

Most of the cases of this disease were of a very mild type and there was no mortality.

Diphtheria.

The Borough continues to be relatively free from this disease and during the year 31 cases were notified, as compared with 10 cases in 1924 and 17 in 1923.

Of these, 30 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, one case proving fatal.

Enteric Fever.

One case only was notified during the year and this was an imported case.

A teacher aged 31 years who had been on holiday in the Pyrenees in September developed symptoms of the disease on returning to Ramsgate early in October and was removed to the Isolation Hospital. The case proved to be a mild attack of Paratyphoid Fever and the patient made an uneventful recovery.

Influenza and other non-notifiable infectious diseases.

There was no undue prevalence of Influenza during the year, 10 deaths were attributed to this disease.

Pneumonia in all its forms was the cause of 24 deaths and Bronchitis of 30 deaths.

Measles and German Measles were rather prevalent towards the end of the year but no deaths resulted from these diseases.

Intimations of cases of Measles received during the year numbered 200 and included 138 from the Head Teachers of the Public Elementary Schools, all these cases were visited by the Health Visitors who as occasion requires assist in the home nursing of the patients.

With reference to other causes of illness during the year, the chief were Cancer which caused 55 deaths, Heart Diseases, 55 deaths, and Tuberculosis all forms of which caused 41 deaths.

# 5. Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals and other Institutions available for the District.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

The Nurses employed by the Kamsgate and St. Lawrence District Nursing Association and the St. George's Parish Nurse carry out the general nursing of patients at their homes in the Borough. In times of emergency these nurses are assisted in this work by members of the Ramsgate Nursing Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

Home Nursing of children suffering from minor infectious diseases, ophthalmia neonatorum, etc., is carried out by the Council's Health Visitors and in the event of further assistance being required, as, for instance, during epidemics of measles, influenza, etc., an arrangement exists by which the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Nursing Association has agreed to co-operate and provide nursing assistance in the homes for fifty cases in any year, a payment of 2/6 to be made to the Association by the Town Council in respect of each case nursed at the request of the Medical Officer of Health.

Midwives.

Although the Town Council is the Authority responsible for the administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme for the Borough, under present arrangements the Midwives Acts are administered by the Kent County Council. The midwives practising in the Borough are consequently supervised from Maidstone—an obviously unsatisfactory arrangement which causes an important part of the work affecting the welfare of mothers and children in the Borough to be supervised by an authority outside the Borough. No midwife is employed or subsidised by the Council. No particulars as to the number or qualifications of the midwives who during the year practised in the Borough are available.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is provided at Curtis House, Cliff Street, by the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Maternity Association and Mothercraft Club working in co-ordination with the Council.

Infant consultation clinics are conducted on Friday afternoons by the Medical Officer of the Centre, a local medical practitioner, who on alternate Wednesdays also conducts a consultation clinic for children aged 1 to 5 years.

The school inspection and treatment clinic is provided by the Local Education Authority at the Health Office, and is held on five mornings each week.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary provided by the Kent County Council for the Borough and neighbouring districts is at Charlotte Cottage, Market Place, and during the year was open on one day each week.

The Ramsgate Creche, supported by voluntary contributions, is in Hereson Road.

There is no Venereal Diseases Clinic in the Borough, that provided for the Isle of Thanet by the Kent County Council is held at Eaton House, St. Peter's Road, Margate.

Hospitals.

The Ramsgate General Hospital, West Cliff Road, chiefly supported by voluntary contributions, is a modern institution with a total of 60 beds. A new ward for children containing 20 beds was opened in April, 1925, and at the end of the year tenders were invited for the building of an Annexe for Nurses with 38 rooms. The building of this necessary addition to the Hospital was rendered possible by the generosity of Alderman Dame Janet Stancomb-Wills, D.B.E., J.P., in defraying the cost.

The Hospital is for the treatment of the sick poor resident in the Borough and in neighbouring districts and for disabled seamen of all nations brought to the Port of Ramsgate. The Honorary Staff consists of two Physicians, four Surgeons, and a Dental Surgeon. A resident House Surgeon is also employed.

The Infectious Diseases Hospitals for the Borough are those used in conjunction with the other local authorities of the Isle of Thanet, and are situate at Haine, just outside the Borough boundary. There is accommodation for 54 cases of Scarlet Fever in two

blocks, each containing 27 beds, one block for cases of Diphtheria containing 14 beds and one block for Enteric Fever cases containing 14 beds. In addition there is considered to be accommodation in 3 huts for 8 patients, 4 beds in a receiving block, and the new cubicle block has 8 beds.

The Smallpox Hospital is in the same neighbourhood on a separate site and has two wards each containing 8 beds.

The Poor Law Infirmary is at Minster, some five miles from the centre of the Borough.

There is no hospital for Tuberculosis or for maternity cases in or near the Borough.

The Thanet Hostel for Unmarried Mothers, 55 Ashburnham Road, is a home for unmarried mothers and their first babies, in which are taught all the duties of a mother and training given in domestic and household work.

A motor ambulance is provided by the Joint Hospital Board for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious diseases.

For non-infectious and accident cases the motor ambulance and services of the Ramsgate Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade are available.

## 6.-Laboratory Work.

A chemical analysis of water from the public supply is carried out each quarter by the Public Analyst. Periodical chemical and bacteriological examinations are also carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. The source and consistent good quality of the constant water supply of the Borough has been referred to in detail in previous annual reports.

A sample of the water taken in March, 1925, and submitted to chemical analysis at the South Eastern Analytical Laboratory, Canterbury, was reported on as follows:

#### WATER ANALYSIS-BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

Description of			ssed in pa 'From Pu		ply, Letter T."
Appearance				***	Clear
Colour					Blue-green
Smell					Normal
Chlorine in C	Chlorides			***	22:40
Phosphoric A	Acid in Pho	osphates			None
Nitrogen in	Nitrates			***	1.19
Ammonia					None
Albuminoid A	Ammonia		***		0.0020
Oxygen abso	orbed in 15	minutes			Trace only
Oxygen abso	orbed in 4	hours	***	***	0 0060
Hardness be	fore boilin	g (total)			36.6
Hardness aft	ter boiling	(permane	ent		14.0
Total Solid	Matter				78*10
Microscopica	al Examin	ation of I	Deposit	***	Slight and unimportant
Chlorine as '	'Salt'				36.91

REMARKS.—The above results are satisfactory and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation.

The Microscopical Examination is also satisfactory.

The figures for Chlorine, Total solid matter and Hardness have all diminished since last examined in December, 1924.

# (Signed) ERNEST M. HAWKINS,

Public Analyst, Borough of Ramsgate.

All the ordinary bacteriological work required in the Borough is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health at the Borough Bacteriological Laboratory at the Health Office.

During the year 1925, the following specimens were examined and reported upon:—

Swabs from Noses and Throats—	Total Number examined.	er	Number positive.
As to the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli	 390		41
Sputum-			
As to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli	 39	***	6
Blood-			
As to Widal Reaction	 3		1
Hairs—			
As to infection by Ringworm Fungus	 20		15
Pus—			
As to the presence of Gonococci	 2		2
Total	 454		65

Issue of Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Supplies of Diphtheria Antitoxin are kept at the Health Office and issued to local medical practitioners on request and arrangements exist by which practitioners can in emergency or at night time obtain antitoxin from the Police Station, where a small stock is kept and replaced as required.

In 1925, a total of 28,000 units of Diphtheria Antitoxin were supplied to local medical practitioners, the total cost to the Council in respect of 10,000 units issued for use in cases in which it would not otherwise have been obtainable owing to necessitous circumstances, in accordance with the Diphtheria Antitoxin Order, 1910, was 14s. 2d.

#### 7.—Administration.

The Pegwell Bay (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1925, dated 9th October, 1925, were made by the Minister of Health with a view to the control of the sale and distribution of cockles gathered from the beds at the mouth of the river Stour. The Regulations came into force on the 1st December, 1925.

Section 3 of the Regulations states that

"A person shall not sell, distribute or offer for sale for human consumption any cockles taken from the prescribed area unless and until they have been subjected to a process of sterilisation by steaming under pressure for at least six minutes. The sterilisation shall be carried out either by a sanitary authority or in a manner approved by the medical officer of the district in which the cockles are landed."

The Regulations provide that for the purposes of execution and enforcement the Ramsgate Corporation shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the sanitary authority in the district of the Sandwich Port Sanitary Authority, in the Urban District of Broadstairs and St. Peter's and in such parts of the Borough of Sandwich and of the Rural Districts of Eastry and of the Isle of Thanet as are not included within the district of the Sandwich Port Sanitary Authority.

List of Adoptive Acts, Bye Laws, etc., in force in the Borough.

#### ADOPTED ACTS.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

#### BYE LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

Common Lodging Houses (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 80), Houses Let in Lodgings (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 90). Cleansing, Etc., and Removal of Refuse (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 44). Tents, Vans, Sheds, Etc. (H.W.C. Act, 1885, Sect. 9 (2)). Slaughter houses (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 169). Prevention of Nuisances (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 44). Keeping of Animals (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 44). Offensive Trades, (P.H. Act. 1875, Sect. 113). New Streets and Buildings (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 157, P.H A Act, 1890, Sect. 23). Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.

#### PRIVATE ACT.

The Ramsgate Corporation Act, 1922.

#### Notification of Births Act.

During the year 517 births were notified; of these 499 were live births and 18 were stillbirths; in addition there were 10 births in the Borough which were not notified. Failure to notify births as required by the Act has now become infrequent in this Borough. In each instance of failure the attention of the party responsible is drawn to the omission and an explanation is requested.

Doctors notified 246 births, midwives 239, doctors and midwives 13, and parents and midwives 1; eight of the stillbirths were notified by doctors, eight by midwives, and two by doctors and midwives. The number of births registered for the Borough during the year was 517, giving a birth rate of 16.9 per 1000 as compared with the rate of 17.45 in 1924.

#### Work of Health Visitors.

Each of the four Health Visitors employed by the Council carries out in the area assigned to her, all the health visiting and school work required in that area. This arrangement has proved satisfactory and economical, rendering visits to a home by more than one Health Visitor unnecessary and also enabling each Nurse to become more familiar with the conditions of the families in her area.

The Health Visitors made 488 first visits to children under 1 year; 870 children under 1 year received a total of 3,627 visits. Children aged 1 to 5 years numbered 1,335, to whom 5,669 visits were made and 263 visits were made to 157 expectant mothers. Except in cases in which visits are not indicated, efforts are made to visit all births which occur in the Borough. Mothers are invited to attend with their infants at the Centre at which two of the Council's Health Visitors attend on the days

Nursing assistance was rendered at the homes by the Health

Visitors in 14 cases.

Issue of Milk in Necessitous Cases.

Throughout the year arrangements were in force by which, after investigation as to financial circumstances, necessitous mothers are supplied with milk for themselves or for their infants. Mothers who were granted milk were as a rule certified at the Centre to be in need of it for themselves or for their infants, owing to health reasons, by the Medical Officer of the Centre; in other cases certificates were given by the Medical Officer of Health. The total cost to the Council during the year for fresh milk supplied was £3 14s. 3d., and for dried milk £1 10s.

Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre.

Previous annual reports described the arrangements made by the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Maternity Association, working in co-ordination with the Town Council, at their premises, Curtis House and Cliff House, Cliff Street.

Puring the year 50 sessions were held at the Centre on Fridays, on each occasion an infant consultation clinic was conducted by the Medical Officer of the Centre, a local medical practitioner, the number of consultations was 514 in connection with 251 individual infants. A consultation clinic for children aged 1 to 5 years was also held on 7 Wednesdays on which 78 individual children were seen by the Medical Officer. During the year 13 expectant mothers were also seen by the Medical Officer at the Centre. The total number of attendances of mothers at the Centre was 2,503.

Reference was made in last year's report to the need for the establishment of an ante-natal clinic and following a visit by one of their medical inspectors the Ministry of Health wrote urging the inception of such a clinic. At the end of the year the Executive Committee of the Maternity Centre were engaged in drafting a scheme for approval by the Ministry.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Borough has an efficient water carriage system which has the great advantage of simplicity owing to the fact that the formation of the land rendered it possible to lay sewers so that the sewage flows freely by gravitation from all parts of the town to the sea. Pumping plants, tank sewers, etc., are consequently absent from the system. The sewers, which are ventilated and regularly flushed with water, unite near the Harbour and form the outfall sewer in which the sewage is conveyed to a point over 1,250 feet from the shore. This site was chosen for the outfall many years ago after extensive float experiments had proved that at whatever state of the tide the sewage may be there discharged it is carried by current straight out to sea.

Closet Accommodation.

With the exception of a few isolated houses on the outskirts of the Borough all houses are connected with the water carriage system, the soil pipes being ventilated and intercepting traps provided.

Water closets provided with flushing cisterns and connected with the water carriage system number 15,105, water closets connected to cesspools 9, earth closets 3 and pail closets 2.

Removal and Disposal of Refuse.

The Corporation collects refuse daily from all premises in the town, this is conveyed to the four-celled Horsfall Destructor in an outlying portion of the town. This work is carried out by the Works Department and the Borough engineer has supplied information that 8,844 tons of refuse were collected and dealt with during the year, the average amount each month being 737 tons. In addition, 2,993 loads of road sweepings and 678 loads of gulley mud were collected.

During the year efforts to ensure that all premises shall have impermeable receptacles with movable covers for the deposition of refuse in accordance with the Bye-Laws were continued; inspections of 147 houses showed that only 75 had proper receptacles and during the year 60 were provided on preliminary notices being served and 12 on statutory notices being served.

## Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

In connection with the destruction of rats and mice during the year, a considerable amount of work was carried out and 45 inspections of premises were made, chiefly owing to complaints received. Advice was given as to the best means of destroying rodents, and certain approved poisons were supplied by the Sanitary Department to occupiers of premises at cost price. During "Rat Week" a special campaign was undertaken, advertisements were inserted and articles were published in in the two local newspapers calling the attention of the public to their responsibilities under the Act. The proprietors of the three leading cinemas displayed notices at each performance during the week, calling the attention of the public to "Rat Week." Chemists made a display of poisons in their shop windows. A large quantity of poison baits were laid in the sewer headings during the week. There is no doubt that these efforts were the means of causing a very large number of rodents to be destroyed.

It was found necessary in one case to take legal proceedings under the Act against an occupier of certain premises who had allowed such premises to become infested with rats, and who would not take any practical steps to clear his premises of them. He was summoned for "failing to take such steps as were necessary and reasonably practicable for the destruction of rats" and was fined £5 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

The 39 places of public amusement licensed for public music and dancing in the Borough were periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspector during the year and found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition generally and any defects in the sanitary appliances, ventilation of premises, etc., which have been discovered have been remedied upon attention being called to them with the following exceptions: In two of the Halls serious sanitary defects existed, in one case caused by the water supply having been cut off from the premises and in the other, defective sanitary apparatus and corroded sanitary fittings. The Sanitary Inspector furnishes a report to the Licensing Justices at the

Annual Licensing Meeting as to the sanitary conditions, etc., prevailing on the premises, and this report is taken into consideration by them before renewing the licenses. The renewal of the licenses of the two halls mentioned were held over, until the Justices were satisfied as to their sanitary condition. 13 other defects in sanitary appliances, etc., were discovered and were remedied upon the notice of the responsible persons being called to them.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The following tabular statement summarises the work carried out during the year by the Inspectors and has been prepared by Mr. W. T. Smith, Sanitary Inspector. The necessary supervision of all work carried out under the various notices served, including some left over from the previous year, made considerable demands on the time of the Inspectors, and the following particulars show the large amount of labour involved in supervising the sanitary condition of dwelling houses and other premises in the Borough.

#### INSPECTIONS.

					2.200
Under Public He		TITED	A 124	***	2,268
Of Houses, numb	er inspected i	inder H. L.P.		***	310
In connection with					54
Of Common Lodg		***	***	***	20
- Houses Let in	Lodgings	***	***		52
— Cowsheds	***				32
- Milkshops		***	***	200	7.5
— Dairies				***	38
- Factories, Wo	rkshops and	Workplaces	***	***	169
- Premises at w		ucted Offensiv	e Trades		78
- Ice Cream Ver	idors			***	68
<ul> <li>Slaughter-hous</li> </ul>	es and knack	ers yard	***		326
- Fish Market	***			***	18
— Stables		***	***	***	.31
<ul> <li>Bakehouses</li> </ul>			***		92
- Premises as to			icles	***	231
- General inspec	tions with Me	edical Officer			11
- Premises with	reference to r	at infestation		***	45
- Premises licen	sed for music	and dancing		***	88
Premises unde	r Rent Restri	iction Act, Ce	rtificates		.5
- Schools			***		24
- Shipping		***	***		6
- Shops and Sto	res coming wi	thin Meat Re	gulations		210
- Miscellaneous					35
	Notices	SERVED,	Етс.		
	HOTTELS	OLIVED,	Lic.		
Statutory Notices	served				25
Preliminary notice	es served or le	etters written	***		361
Nuisances abated					195
Nuisances abated	on verbal ins	structions			154
Complaints receiv	ed and invest	igated			316

#### COMPLAINTS OF NUISANCES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

A record of all complaints is kept at the Health Office, and during the year 316 complaints were made. Nine of these were frivolous or concerning matters which could not be dealt with by the Health Department under the several Acts.

Of the other 307 complaints:	_			
12 were referred to the Borough Su	rveyor's	Departmen	t :	
Offensive odours from sewers	***		***	1
Choked sewer gullies in roads	***			3
Unauthorised buildings				5
Offensive odours from brake stand	1	111		1
Offensive condition of public shell	ter			1
Dangerous structure				1
The remaining 295 may be roughly	classified	l as follows	:	
Choked drains	***		***	50
Smells from drains	***	***	***	13
Refuse dumped	***			10
Unsound articles of food			***	31
Dirty houses				14
Damp houses		***		5
Defective water closets			***	38
Overcrowding	***			1
Defective and insufficient water s	upply			13
Accumulation of manure		***	494	7
Choked or defective waste pipes				+
Defective guttering			1.11	8
Rats on premises			***	19
Leaky roofs				16
Defective stoves, cooking ranges	and copper	s		12
Improper keeping of animals				8
Offensive refuse receptacles		***		11
Broken floors and yard surfaces				4
Micaellagaana				34

The nuisances discovered during the year were abated upon service of informal or statutory notices with one exception. Legal proceedings were taken against a person for depositing filthy matter in a passage way leading to the back entrances to several other dwelling houses. The Justices granted an order with 10/6 costs. As the order was not obeyed a further summons was issued against defendant for failing to abate the nuisance, which had continued for 37 days. A fine of 5/- for each of the 37 days was imposed or £9 5s. Od. in all.

Proceedings were also taken against a workman (the person carrying out the work) under Sect. 53, Ramsgate Corporation Act, 1922, for opening, repairing and covering over a house drain without giving the 24 hours notice to the Sanitary Authority of his intention to do so, as required by the Act. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 10/-.

WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH THE DRAINAGE OF PREMISES. Houses, Drains Tested.

After Infectious disease			54
On complaint or alteration of drainage			110
Number of houses re-drained			48
Number of houses drains repaired or partl	y relaid		82
New inspection chambers built			88
New gullies fixed			93
New covers to inspection chambers provid	led		5
Inspection chambers rendered			1,3
Defective soil or ventilating pipes renewed	f or repaired	***	46
New pedestal closets or closet basins or tr	aps fixed	***	130
New flushing cisterns to W.C.'s provided			50
Fresh air inlet valves renewed or repaired			15
Cesspools and underground rainwater tan	ks abolished .		29
New water closets and urinals erected			21
Cesspools emptied			15
Cesspool drainage abolished and drains co	onnected to se	wer	39

# Housing,

Alottony,			
The following defects were remedied and	improvemen	nts carri	ed out:—
Defective flushing cisterns repaired			40
Blocked drains cleared on notice			51
New stoneware sinks and baths provided	***	A.	44
Wastepipes renewed and trapped			65
Rainwater pipes or guttering repaired or re	enewed		42
Defective roofs repaired			47
Yards paved, or existing paving repaired		***	75
New floors laid or repaired	***		25
New sanitary refuse receptacles provided		***	19
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	***		5 27
Dampness in walls abated	od.		35
Broken plaster of walls and ceilings repair			44
Stoves, ranges or coppers renewed or repa Broken sashcords renewed	tii eti	***	55
Accumulations of rubbish removed			18
Defective chimneys or flues remedied		***	5
Interior of houses renovated			15
Storage for food provided			6
Miscellaneous defects			27
	***		
With Respect to Refuse Receptacles.			
Houses inspected			147
Number found with suitable receptacles			75
Number found without suitable receptacles			72
Number provided on preliminary notice			60
Number provided on statutory notice	***	***	12
Number supplied by Local Authority			Nil
With Respect to Overcrowding.			
Rooms measured as to overcrowding			13
Overcrowding abated			+
With Respect to Dirty Houses.			
Ho ses cleansed			8
Rooms cleansed			29
Dirty W.C. basins cleansed			9
Filthy beds or mattresses destroyed			10
With Respect to Water Supply.			
Corroded water service pipes renewed to h	nauene		43
Water service pipes repaired	iouses	***	11
			**
With Respect to Keeping Animals.			
Removal of animals improperly kept			10
Stable yard paving repaired			
Stables cleansed and limewashed			2 3
Notices, letters or verbal instructions re-re-			6
With Respect to Schools.			00
Sanitary conveniences inspected			20
Nusiances remedied	***		4

# WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSES IN WHICH INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURED.

Drain Testing.

• Disease.	No. of Houses the drains of which were Tested.	No. found to have slight defects.	No, found to have serious defects,	No. found to have no detects.
Scarlet Fever Diphtheria · Enteric Fever	 31 22 1	3 6	8 3	20 13 1

The defects discovered were remedied on service of intimation notices. An entirely new drainage system was found to be necessary in the case of one house.

#### Disinfection.

In connection with 149 cases of infectious disease which were removed to the Isle of Thanet Isolation Hospital, Haine, or isolated at home, and other diseases and conditions, the following work was carried out:—

Disease or Cause.		Numb	er of Houses.	N	umber of Rooms.
Scarlet Fever			44		47
Diphtheria			27		28
Enteric Fever			1		1
Encephalitis Le	thargica		1		1
Phthisis			53		80
Cancer			12		14
Vermin			9		17
Other Causes			2		2
			149		190
			-		

Also 211 sets of bedding, clothing, etc., were removed from houses, disinfected at the Station and returned. The Corporation's Disinfecting Station, in which is installed a Manlove Alliott Steam Disinfector, is situate in Broad Street, and all articles removed for disinfection are conveyed to it in a special covered van.

The Public Mortuary is on the same premises as the Disinfecting Station.

During the year the Police placed in the Mortuary the bodies of 8 persons who had been killed by accident or had died from other causes.

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

The number of Common Lodging Houses on the register is now three, all situate in Central Road. During the year the proprietor of one lodging house died and his wife was licensed as the registered keeper. During the year 20 visits of inspection were made and the houses were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. Four defects were discovered and remedied.

# Houses Let in Lodgings.

There were fifty of these houses on the register at the end of the year, to which 52 visits of inspection were made. During the year 18 minor sanitary defects were discovered and remedied and 16 dirty rooms were cleansed. No prosecution under the Bye-Laws was found necessary.

Slaughter Houses.

The number of registered and licensed slaughter-houses on the register in 1914 and 1925 was as follows:—

	In 1914.	In J:	anuary, 19	25.	In December, 192	25.
Registered	 14		9		8	
Licensed	 1		1		1	
			_		_	
	15		10		9	

There was also one licensed knackers slaughter-house, the license for which will not be again renewed. 326 inspections of these premises were made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year. Notices or verbal instructions given were attended to in each case and there was no need for action under the Bye-Laws. The premises have been kept generally in a satisfactory condition. One old registered slaughter-house was discontinued as such during the year and has now been rebuilt and converted into a motor garage.

Offensive Trades.

The number of offensive trades carried on during the year in the Borough was 23, as follows:—

		Premises.	Inspections.
Fish Fryers		16	 48
Marine Store Dealers		5	 20
Fat Melters and Bone	Boilers	2	 10

All fried fish shops in the Borough are now fitted with modern fish frying ranges. In four of the fried fish shops the interiors were entirely renovated and in five cases new up-to-date ranges were fitted to replace old patterns. No new licences for fried fish shops were granted during the year, one application was received and refused. The existing licences of three of the premises were transferred to new proprietors. Proceedings were instituted against a Fat Melter and Bone Boiler under the Bye-Laws for neglecting to keep the drains on his premises in good order. A fine of £2 was imposed by the Justices.

Sanitation of Schools.

The two public elementary schools provided by the Local Education Authority are of much more recent construction than the seven nonprovided schools and their equipment and general sanitary condition are quite satisfactory. The type and arrangement of the sanitary conveniences in most of the older schools has been considerably improved during recent years.

All schools have lavatory basins and water from the public supply. These matters are again referred to in a report on the School Medical Service. It may here be stated that the Medical Officer of Health being also the School Medical Officer, no difficulty arises in co-ordinating the public health administrative work with the school medical work, consequently the arrangements for preventing spread of infectious diseases in schools, for the exclusion of children found to be unfit to attend school, etc., work quite smoothly.

## Port Sanitary Administration.

All cases of infectious diseases entering the Harbour have the same prompt attention as is given to all other cases of infectious diseases occurring within the Borough.

The following information is in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as set out in the form suggested.

FORM A.

Amount of Shipping inspected in the Port Sanitary District during the year 1925.

					Number Inspected.		d. Number 1	
			Number.	Tonnage.	By the Medical Officer of Health,	By the Sanitary Inspector,	reported to be Defective.	of Orders Issued.
-	Steamers		4	1565	1	4	1	1
Foreign	"Motor		1	253	-	1	-	
Foreign )	Sailing		_			-	-	-
,	Fishing		-	-	-	_	-	-
Total	Foreign		5	1818	1	5	1	1
- 1	Steamers		1	478	_	1	1	1
Coastwise	"Motor	2000	-	-		-	-	
Coastwise	Sailing		-	_	_	-		
	Fishing	***	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Coastwise		1	478	-	1	1	1
Total Foreig	gn and Coastw	ise	6	2296	1	6	2	2

<sup>\*</sup> Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

#### FORM B.

Rats destroyed in 1925 ... Nil

#### FORM C.

Plague precautions, measures against rats ... Nil.

No vessel infected with or suspected of plague or other infectious disease arrived at the Port during the year, and probably owing to the work of extermination carried out in previous years the presence of rats was not evident. Traps are regularly laid at various places in the Harbour, but only occasionally are rats caught.

I am indebted to the Harbour Master for the following information in reference to shipping which entered the Port during the year 1925:—

		Number	of Ent	ries.	Total Tonnage.
British Vessels (all kind	ds)				
(including Ramsgate	Fishing '	Vessels)	3,091		211,435
Foreign Vessels .			17		5,254

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925, for the Borough of Ramsgate, on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework

TABLE I.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories : (including Factory Laundries)	44	3	_
Workshops: (including Workshop Laundries)	101	10	-
Workplaces: (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	24	2	-
Total	169	15	/_

TABLE II.

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

	-100				Number	of Defects.
P	articular	8.			Found.	Remedied
Nuisances under the	Public	Health /	Act :			
Want of Cleanline	SS				2	2
Want of Ventilation	n				1	1
Overcrowding						-
Want of Drainage	to Flo	ors			1	1
Other Nuisances					5	5
					_	
c )	Insuff	icient	***		2 3	2 3
Sanitary	Unsu	itable or l	Defective		3	3
Accommodation \	Not S	Separate i	for Sexes		1	1
Offences under the 1	Factor	v and Wo	rkshop A	et:-		
Illegal Occupation					1	1
Breach of Specia						
Bakehouses					10	10
Other Offences					2	2
Т	otal				28	28

## TABLE III.

## HOMEWORK.

		Lists received from Employers.								
	Sendin	g twice in	a year.	Sei	Sending once in a year.					
NATURE OF WORK.		Outworkers,			Outworkers.					
	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists,	Contractors,	Workmen				
Making Wearing Apparel Furniture and Upholstery Other Trades	. 2	=	20 2 —	11 1		10 1				
Total	. 24		22	12		11				
Notices served on Occupier as to keeping or sending lists:—	5									
Making Wearing Apparel Furniture and Upholstery										
Total	9	-								

TABLE IV.

# REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Bakehouses			 38
Dressmakers and Millin	ers		 13
Tailors and Bootmakers			 18
Laundries			 7
Building Trade			 40
Upholsterers		***	 3
Engineers and Whitesm	iths		 21
Printers			 8
Miscellaneous			 38

#### TABLE V.

#### OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number,
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and	
Workshop Act	-
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector of Factories as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M.	
Inspector	1
Other	-
Underground Bakehouses :	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	6

#### Bakehouses.

The number of bakehouses in the Borough and on the Register at the end of the year was 38, and of these 4 are underground bakehouses, two underground bakehouses were removed from the Register during the year. The number of notices served and verbal notices given in connection with bakehouses during the year was 15 and 92 inspections were made. The notices served were 8 as to lime washing and 7 for other defects, which included defective W.C.'s and sanitary fittings, dirty floors, repairs to floors, etc., which were in each case remedied. In one bakehouse the old furnace ovens were abolished and new steam ovens fitted.

Proceedings were taken under the Factory and Workshop Act against a person setting up an underground bakehouse in contravention of the Act. Upon giving an undertaking that it would not be used for such a purpose again and being the first case of its kind which had been before the Court, the Justices dismissed the summons on payment of costs.

33 MILK.

#### FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The average number of milch cows in the cowsheds during the year was 121. These cows were inspected twice during the year by the Council's Veterinary Inspector and, with one exception, were found to be in a healthy condition.

The unhealthy cow was destroyed.

DAIRIES.				
Number on the Register on 31st	t December,	1925		16
Notices served on Occupiers				6
Inspections				38
COWSHEDS.				
Number on the Register on 31st	t December,	1925		
	(5 registe		sons)	8
Notices served on Occupiers				5
Inspections				32
MILKSHOPS AND PURVEYORS.				
Number on the Register on 31st	t December,	1925		25
Notices served				9

Inspections ... Two applications were received from persons desirous of being registered to sell milk. They were both refused on the grounds of unsuitable premises, under the powers conferred by the Ramsgate Corporation Act 1922. Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, two dairymen have been granted a "Dealer's Licence" to sell "Certified Milk." The dairyman who held a licence to sell "Pasteurised Milk" did not apply for its renewal. Numerous complaints were received of roundsmen bottling milk in the public streets, and in consequence a milk roundsman was proceeded against under the Milk Regulations in force in the Borough for bottling milk in the street in bottles which had been previously used and returned to him, without the same having been washed, scalded, and drained before again being used. The Justices imposed a fine of £2 and issued a warning from the Bench to roundsmen, that any future cases would be severely dealt with.

...

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

Report for the year ending 31st December, 1925.

All samples of Milk and Cream were taken in accordance with the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

(1)—Milk, and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative,	Number in which Preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of Preservative found in each sample.
Milk	. 38	Nil
Cream .	1	Nil

Nature of Preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

	(2)—Cream sold as Preserved Crea	ım.				
(a)	Instances in which samples ascertain if the statements or correct.					
	(i) Correct statements made				4	
	(ii) Statements incorrect				Nil	
		Total			4	
	(iii) Percentage of preservati	ve		Percenta	ge state	d on
	found in each sample.				ory Lab	
	Sample No. 300 0.35% Borio	Acid.	Not to	exceed 0	·4% Bor	ic Acid
	Sample No. 301 0.28%	,,		,,	,,	,,
	Sample No. 302 0.31%	,,		,,	,,	,,
	Sample No. 303 0.31%				,,	,,
(b)	Determinations made of milk	fat in c	ream so	old as pre	served	cream:
	(i) Above 35 per cent (ii) Below 35 per cent				4 Nil	
(c)	Instances where (apart from a labelling or declaration of pr and the proviso in Article V.	eserved	d cream	in Artic	ele V.	(1)
	been observed					Nil
( <i>d</i> )	Particulars of each case in what complied with and action take		egulatio	ns have	not be	en Nil
					dition	
	(3) Thickening substances — An cream or to preserved cream	-				
					Tourid	
1/	(4) Other observations, if any			***		Nih
Mea	t and Other Foods.					

A large proportion of the meat sold in the Borough is imported foreign meat, three of the most important firms engaged in the meat importing trade have depots in the town from which meat is distributed to retailers in all parts of the Isle of Thanet.

Efforts are made to supervise the meat killed in the Borough as thoroughly as possible. Persons engaged in the slaughter of animals for human consumption are now required to give notice of the hours when slaughtering will take place, but the hours when this may be done, are not restricted by the Regulations, and notices have been received from butchers of their intention to slaughter as early as 7 a.m. and as late as 9 p.m. and also on Sundays, and in the summer season slaughtering is carried on in some of the slaughter-houses every day of the week. Inspection of all carcases and organs of animals slaughtered in the 10 scattered private slaughter-houses in use in the Borough is arranged for as far as practicable under the existing circumstances.

Through an insurance scheme the butchers in the Borough are covered against loss arising from any meat being condemned and intimation is always given to the Health Department as to any carcase, organs, etc., diseased or suspected to be diseased. Meat exposed for sale and fish at the Fish Market and in shops are also supervised.

No seizure of meat or any other food was made during the year, the unsound food voluntarily surrendered is given in a list which follows.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, came into operation on the 1st day of April, 1925, and added considerably to the work of the Sanitary Department. Before the appointed day arrived, an inspection was made of all premises in the Borough where meat was stored or sold, and which would be affected by these Regulations, for the purpose of bringing about any alterations to the premises required for compliance with the Regulations. The premises inspected included:—

10 Slaughter-houses.40 Butchers' Shops.

4 Wholesale (Imported Meat) Meat Stores.

73 Grocers and Provision Shops.

In several instances considerable structural alterations to slaughterhouses and shops were necessary, and a re-arrangement of the methods in vogue in carrying on the trade dealing with the storage and distribution of meat was found necessary in a number of the premises.

Matters requiring attention were as follows :-

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

DELIC CHITTEN TO COLOR				
	Food being prepared in slaughter-house		***	3
	Unsuitable articles stored in			2
	Unsuitable position of water closet			1
	Unsuitable position of manure pit		***	1
BUTCHER SHOPS & MEAT STORES.				
	Water-closet ventilating into meat stores			4
	Improper receptacles for the storage of t	rimmings,	etc	35
	Dirty walls and ceilings of meat stores			9
	Miscellaneous repairs and other matters			11
GROCERS AND PROVISION SHOPS.				
	Water-closet ventilating into shop			1
	Meat stored in unsuitable places			2
	Dirty walls, floors and ceilings of stores			4

All these defects were remedied upon the notice of the occupiers being called to them. A special survey of the windows of the 40 Butchers' Shops was made with regard to suitability of their construction to "guard against the contamination of the meat therein by flies and prevent mud, filth and other contaminating substance being splashed or blown thereon" with the following results:—

Shop windows with permanent fixed plate glass fronts ... 17
Shop windows with moveable glass shutters ... 18
Shop windows with moveable hung sashes ... 5

Fixed plate glass windows, although not made compulsory by the Regulations, must be considered as the only satisfactory method for a butcher's shop front, this being the method which affords in all weathers the desired protection of meat exposed to contamination (particularly dust) when placed for sale in windows. Tradesmen when delivering meat in baskets, etc., were required to provide coverings by means of lids or clean cloths. Persons engaged in the handling and transport of meat

at the Wholesale Depots were provided with clean and washable head coverings and overalls. In two instances butchers have installed complete refrigerator plants for meat storage on their premises.

The arrangements by which vendors of shellfish have cockles, etc., sterilised at the Council's Shellfish Station, was continued and a total of 31,723 gallons of cockles were dealt with during the year. If intended for consumption in the Borough no charge is mady for sterilisation; but if intended for export to other districts a nominal charge of one shilling a bushel is made.

During the summer months considerable trade is done by vendors of ice cream from stalls and barrows on the sands and other places in the Borough. The premises on which this ice cream is made and stored and the stalls from which it is sold were inspected, 68 visits of inspection were made to 23 vendors from barrows, etc., and to 38 shops, restaurants, etc., at which it was sold. Generally speaking the premises are kept in a satisfactory condition.

### UNSOUND FOOD. VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED DURING 1925.

### Carcases condemned for Tuberculosis.

Animals	Affected,	Number of Carcases with all internal organs condemned.		Number of Animals of which heads and tongues only were coademned.	Weight. Total Weight in lbs,
Cows Pigs	:::	2 9	Nil 1	5 20	1,172 1,138
					2.310

### Food condemned for other reasons.

Article.		Condition.	Total Weight in lbs
4 Pigs 1 Pig 33 Carcases of Imporparts 5 Carcases of Imported Beef, Imported Fore and Tripe, imported Bullocks' Offal, various Prawns Fish (Wet) Fish (Dry)	Pork I Hind Quarters	Accident Extensive " black spot" Decomposed Decomposed Unsound Unsound Unsound Unsound	437 54 1,151 446 289 18 120 596 539 378

Total weight condemned - 2 tons 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs.

Other unsound food articles were imported, cherries (440 pounds), 954 imported eggs, and 105 tons of potatoes being part of a ship's cargo unloaded in the Harbour.

### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During the year 100 samples (56 formal and 46 informal) were taken by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who is the Officer appointed under the Acts, and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst.

Article, Sample,		Found to be Genuine	Found to be Adulterated	Total
Milk	Formal	32	4	36
Milk	Informal		1	1
Separated Milk	Formal	-	1	1
Butter	Formal	4	_	4
Butter	Informal	4	_	4
Lard	Informal	4	-	4
Margarine	Informal	6	-	6
Cheese	Informal	4	-	4
Cream	Informal	5	-	5
Sausage Meat	Formal	4	1	5
	Formal	4	-	4
Camphorated Oil	Informal	4	-	4
	Informal	4	-	, 4
White Pepper	Informal	4	_	4
Baking Powder	Informal	4	_	4
Condensed Milk				
(full Crea	m) Formal	4	-	4
Condensed Milk				
(Machine Skimme	ed) Informal	3	1	4
Condensed Milk				
(Machine Skimme	ed) Formal	2	-	2

Particulars of the eight samples reported by the Public Analyst to be not genuine, and action taken in regard to each of these samples:—

Identification No. of Sample	Article,	Result of Analysis.	Action Taken,	Result.
258	Milk	10% of Extraneous Water	Legal Proceedings	Case Withdrawn
251	Separated Milk	Containing colour- ing matter	Legal Proceedings	Fined 10/-
262	Milk	7% of Extraneous Water	Legal Proceedings	Dismissed (Hunt v. Richardson defence)
263	Milk	13% of Extraneous Water	Legal Proceedings	Dismissed (Hunt v. Richardson; defence)
276	Condensed Milk (Machine Skimmed)	Contained only 24.8% of Milk Solids	Informal Sample	Vendor cautione
288	Milk	15% deficient in fat	Legal Proceedings	Fined £1
308	Milk	8% deficient in fat	Informal Sample	Vendor cautione
311	Sausage Meat	51'1 grains per lb. of Boric Acid	Legal Proceedings	Fined £2

Note on Samples 258, 262 and 263:-

No. 258 was taken from a retailer. Nos. 262 and 263 were taken on delivery at the Railway Station. Hunt v. Richardson defence was set up by the defendant regarding samples 262 and 263, and the cases were dismissed.

The proceedings against the vendor of sample 258 which came from the same supply, was then withdrawn by the prosecution.

#### 8.—Public Health Staff.

There are no part-time officers on the staff of the Health Department and contributions under Public Health Acts or Exchequer grants are made towards the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors.

The Staff consists of :-

One Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer and Borough Bacteriologist.

One Sanitary Inspector, who is Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and Officer under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

One Assistant Sanitary Inspector, holding Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Four Health Visitors, two of whom in addition to being trained Nurses, hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

Two Clerks.

Two Disinfectors.

#### HOUSING.

#### I.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

- 1. During the past five years no appreciable amelioration in the situation arising from the shortage of housing accommodation has been effected. Existing houses suitable for the working classes on becoming vacant have always been offered for sale with possession and are not again let at rentals. Also, many larger houses constructed for use by one family only, have been let out in rooms to two or three separate families, this leading to undesirable conditions.
- 2. (a) Extent of Shortage.—In the Survey undertaken at the end of 1919 it was estimated that 387 additional houses for the working classes were required. The estimated population of the Borough in 1920 was 29,338, at mid-year 1925 it was estimated to be 30,470, and there is little doubt that at least 400 additional houses are required to relieve the position.
  - (b) Measures contemplated to meet shortage.—The Housing Scheme of the Local Authority provides for the erection of 352 subsidised houses to be let at weekly rentals. At the end of 1925 work was commenced for the erection of 18 of these houses on land purchased by the Council, and another contract for the immediate erection of a further 80 houses will be entered into.

- A private speculator obtained the sanction of the Council for the erection of 260 houses (without subsidy), the first 30 of these houses on completion were purchased at £500 and £600 each with the assistance of Building Societies, and immediately occupied. A few houses have been built by small builders for sale at about £550 each, and others are in course of erection.
- 3. Possible increase in population.—The full development of the St. Lawrence Cliffs Estate on the western side of the Borough would lead to an increase in population, and some increase may be expected in connection with the re-arrangement of the staff of the Southern Railway following completion of the new engine sheds, etc., in the Borough.

Any increase which may arise from developments of the East

Kent Coal Fields will be at a more distant date.

### II .- OVERCROWDING.

Numerous serious cases of overcrowding are known to exist in the Borough, the chief cause being the shortage of housing accommodation. Another very important cause, and one which is of course connected with this shortage, is the exorbitant rentals asked from sub-tenants for rooms. Experience proves that not all sub-tenants are aware of their remedy for such excessive demands by procedure under the Rent and Mortgages Interest Restriction Act, 1923, and that others who may know of the existence of that Act are unwilling to face the unpleasantness involved or unable to employ a solicitor to institute proceedings. Such conditions are likely to continue while alternative accommodation does not exist. The high rentals asked for decontrolled houses is also a factor in this connection. The objection of tenants to let rooms to parents with children presents great difficulties for married couples who start life in one room in securing suitable accommodation on the number of their children increasing.

### III .- FITNESS OF HOUSES.

1. (a) The general standard of housing in the Borough is satisfactory except in the older parts of the town where there is a large number of houses having basement kitchens and scullery, some of the houses can only be considered as quite unfit for human habitation, and most of these are within the areas reported upon as "unhealthy areas."

(b) The defects found to exist in unfit houses consist chiefly of dilapidations of structure owing to age, badly constructed drainage,

leaky roofs, dampness of basements, etc.

(c) Proper periodical inspection and prompt attention to external painting and repair work as needed would prevent most of the defects found, but it is a fact that considerable pressure has to be exercised to induce owners of property or their agents to incur expense for repairs which are absolutely necessary. The low rentals obtainable when dwellings are subject to the terms of the Rent Restriction Acts certainly often results in property being allowed to deteriorate, and of the defects found many more are due to lack of proper management and supervision by owners than to waste or neglect on the part of tenants.

### 2.—General action taken as regards Unfit Houses.

Defective conditions discovered by inspection of houses on complaint being received or otherwise are remedied and, if necessary, action to this end is taken under the Public Health Acts. Systematic inspection is carried out under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations and many defects thus discovered are remedied, but so long as the existing very serious shortage of housing accommodation obtains it will not be practicable to apply Closing Orders, etc., in respect of occupied dwellings.

Details of action taken during the year 1925 are given in the table of housing statistics which follows.

### 3. - Difficulties encountered in remedying unfitness.

The chief difficulty in having repair work, etc., carried out is due to the increased and heavy charges made by builders for this class of work. No special action has been taken regarding better management of properties by owners and no back-to-back houses exist in the Borough.

### 4. - Conditions as affected by water supply, etc.

An excellent constant supply of water is provided to all dwelling houses in the Borough, and with the exception of a few houses on the outskirts, all dwellings have modern water closets connected to the efficient water carriage system.

Daily collection of house refuse is carried out, each house having a suitable refuse receptacle with a moveable cover; all such refuse is disposed of at the refuse destructor.

### IV .- UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Following the survey as to housing needs in the Borough at the end of the year 1919, representations were made in regard to four "unhealthy areas," and at the end of the year 1925 details as to dealing with one of these areas—the Ratcliff Square area—by means of an improvement scheme were still under consideration by the Town Council in consultation with the Ministry of Health.

### V.—Bye-laws Relating to Houses, to Houses Let in Lodgings, Etc.

 The working of the existing bye-laws as regards the control of houses after erection may be considered satisfactory.

Revised building bye-laws have been submitted for the approval
of the Ministry of Health.

### VI.-MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year sewers were laid in the West Dumpton area and 34 houses in that district were connected. In the new St. Lawrence Cliffs Estate roads have been made, sewers laid, gas and water mains laid, and the development of this Estate would mean a very considerable addition of better class houses in the Borough.

### HOUSING.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.	
Number of new houses erected during the year:—  (a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))  (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	106
(I.) By the Local Authority ' (II.) By other bodies or persons	Nil 26
1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.	
Inspection.—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	310
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	115
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(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	193
2.—Remedy of defects without service of formal Notices.	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in con- sequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	51
3.—Action under Statutory Powers.	
(A)—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(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	Nil Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil
(B)-Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	100

(2)	Number	of o	dwellin	g-houses	in	which	defects
	were rem	nedied	d after	service of	for	mal not	tices :-

(a) By owners			9
(b) By Local Authority is	n default of owr	ners	Nil
(C)—Proceedings under sections 11, Housing Act, 1925.	14, and 15 c	of the	
(1) Number of representations made	with a view	to the	
making of Closing Orders			1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in resp Orders were made	ect of which C	Closing	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in resp Orders were determined, the dv			
been rendered fit			Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in resp tion Orders were made	ect of which D		1
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolis	shed in pursua		1

An old six-room house was found to be in a dangerous state and unfit for habitation. It was voluntarily demolished upon the owner's attention being called to it.

Increase of Rent (Restriction) Act.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector is the Officer who inspects dwelling houses with regard to the granting of Certificates under the Act. During the year application was received from the tenants of two houses for Certificates that the dwelling houses were "Not kept in a reasonable state of repair." A Certificate was granted by the Council in both cases. In each case the work necessary to cause the dwelling houses to be put into a reasonable state of repair were carried out by the owner. In one case the landlord, after having carried out the work, applied to the Council for a Certificate under Sec. 5, sub-section 2 of the 1923 Act, on the ground the work has been executed to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority. The Certificate was granted.

## BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1925.

W. J. BANNISTER, M.D., B.S., B.A.O., D.P.H.

## School Medical Staff.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:
G. E. HALSTEAD, M.D., B.S., B.Sc., B.A. (Lond.)

X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm—

B. H. PALMER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Camb.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Operative Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids—
(The Hon. Surgeons of the Ramsgate General Hospital).

R. G. HICKS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.). L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

E. FISK, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

A. J. K. DREW, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

W. J. DUNLOP, F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.

Dental Surgeon—
W. D. HATTON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

#### Health Visitors-

\*Miss E. Smith. Miss A. Ashwell. \*Miss G. Clark. Miss R. Howells.

\*Certificated Midwife, Central Midwives Board.

Clerks-

S. GORHAM.

A. SAWORD.

School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health—
W. J. BANNISTER, M.D., B.S., B.A.O. (Q.U. Belf.), D.P.H. (Lond.)

## ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

For the Year ended 31st December, 1925.

#### 1. Staff.

The whole-time officers on the staff of the School Medical Service are the School Medical Officer, who is also the Medical Officer of Health, the four Health Visitors, and two Clerks who devote one half of their time to clerical work in connection with the Service. The rearrangement of the work of the Health Visitors by which each Nurse carries out in the area assigned to her all the health visiting and school work required in that area has worked satisfactorily during the year. It has proved to be an economical arrangement, rendering visits to a home by more than one Nurse unnecessary and enabling each Nurse to become familiar with the conditions of the families in her area.

#### 2. Co-ordination.

### (a) Infant and Child Welfare:

The Clinics at the Maternity Centre are attended by the Health Visitors who thus know many of the children from birth till the time they reach school age and the medical records kept at the Infant Welfare Clinics in due course are filed with and supplement records of routine medical inspections at the schools.

### (b) Nursery Schools:

There are no Nursery Schools in the Borough.

### (c) Care of Debilitated Children under School Age:

As Medical Officer of Health the School Medical Officer administers the infant welfare scheme on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council, and each Health visitor follows up each child born in the area in which she works and reports on debilitated children under school age in the homes visited, steps being taken to have such children dealt with at the Infant Clinic or other arrangements made as indicated.

### 3. School Hygiene.

The general hygienic conditions, equipment, lighting, etc., of the two provided schools are quite satisfactory. The standard of efficiency as regards lighting, ventilation and equipment varies considerably in the seven non-provided schools, some of which are old buildings of defective design and badly situated and cannot be considered to comply with modern requirements. Some improvements have been effected in recent years but the requirements of the Board of Education following a report from their Architect have not yet been complied with.

Considerable improvement in equipment was made during the year by supplying a total of 328 new desks to the schools to replace obsolete desks. Of this total however, 174 were provided in connection with the conversion of St. George's Schools into the new Central School.

### 4. Medical Inspection.

Routine Medical Inspections are always carried out in the school premises; in the most recently constructed schools a special room for these inspections is provided, but at the other schools children are examined either in the Head Teacher's room or more usually in a classroom, which, when possible, is temporarily vacated, the children being sent to another classroom or to the school playground. The Head Teachers heartily co-operate in securing the best arrangements at their schools for the conduction of the inspections, but at some schools it is quite impossible to secure reasonably satisfactory conditions, unavoidable noise rendering accurate examinations difficult, and testing of acuity of hearing by means of the whisper test impracticable, while poor lighting of some of the rooms used renders difficult the testing of the acuity of vision.

The total accommodation at the schools is for 4,629 children, the average number on the registers during the year, was 4,452 and the average attendance was 3,879.

### (a) Age Groups Inspected.

"Entrants"		Children admitted during the year Number Inspected	571
"Intermediates"		Children between 8 and 9 years of age. Number Inspected	385
"Leavers"	•••	Children between 12 and 13 years of age and children over 13 years of age who have not already been examined after reaching the age of 12 years.  Number inspected	405

The number of children inspected in the Intermediate group includes 189 children who were between the ages of 7 and 8 on the first day of the calendar year. Draft regulations dated 19th February, 1925, which thus defined this group were not confirmed and the Board of Education (Special Services) Regulations, dated 18th August, 1925, provides for the inspection of children in this group "as soon as possible in the 12 months following their attaining the age of 8 years."

### (b) The Schedule of the Board of Education was followed.

### (c) Steps taken to secure the earlier ascertainment of Crippling Defects.

Defects in children of the code age groups are detected at the Routine Inspections, also by the examination of "Specials,", i.e., children of any age presented for examination by the Head Teachers at each visit of the School Medical Officer to the Departments for the purpose of conducting Routine Medical Inspections, or specially sent through various agencies for examination to the School Inspection Clinic at the Health Office on account of suspected illness or defect. The number of special cases examined at the Schools during the year was 26 and the number examined at the School Clinic, which is open on five mornings each week, was 845.

## (d) Extent to which disturbance of School arrangements was involved by the Medical Inspections.

Reference has already been made to the unavoidable disturbance caused by the necessary vacating at times of classrooms while Routine Medical Inspections are conducted therein.

Many of the Head Teachers show a sympathetic interest in the work, and all possible is done to minimise the disturbance to school arrangements.

### 5. Findings of Medical Inspections.

### (a) Uncleanliness.

In addition to the Routine examination of children by the School Medical Officer systematic surveys of all children in the schools were carried out by the Health Visitors. At the Routine Inspections during the year, out of a total of 1,389 children, 13 or 0.93 per cent. were found to have unclean hair, and at the 99 surveys as to the cleanliness of skin, hair, scalp and clothing, 14,985 examinations of children were made by the Health Visitors who found 18 children verminous and 70 with very nitty hair. These children were excluded from school and their homes visited by the Health Visitors who explained to the parents or guardians measures indicated for the proper cleansing of the children. Printed directions are also given at these visits stating the necessity for prompt action in the matter and that the child will not be re-admitted to school until certified by the School Medical Officer at the School Clinic to have been cleansed and all nits to have been removed. During the year 3 children who were verminous and 10 children who had very nitty hair were at subsequent surveys again excluded owing to these conditions and during the year 1 child had to be excluded on three occasions owing to the very nitty condition of her hair.

These surveys, which are always made on "surprise" visits to the schools and the subsequent procedure outlined have effected considerable improvement as regards the cleanliness of the person and clothing of the children.

Parents who do not cleanse their children within a period of seven days from date of exclusion from school and service of notice are proceeded against under the School Attendance Bye-Laws. This procedure has proved to be quite efficient and the loss of attendance due to exclusion from school owing to uncleanliness has very considerably decreased during recent years.

During the year legal proceedings had to be instituted in two instances only—one case being dismissed on payment of 5/- costs and in the other a fine of 5/- being imposed, as compared with 6 instances in 1923 and 2 in 1924.

### (b) Minor Ailments.

The minor ailments found during the year at the Routine Inspections and at the Inspection Clinic are detailed in Official Table II., and the number of children treated for these defects are summarised in Official Table IV. Both these tables will be found at the end of the report.

It may here be stated that during the year 15 new cases of scalpringworm came under observation as compared with 12 in 1924; 5 cases of scabies as compared with 17 in 1924; 162 cases of impetigo, as compared with 177 in 1924; 30 cases of external eye disease, as compared with 50 in 1924; 25 cases of ear disease or otorrhoea as compared with 22 in 1924.

### (c) Tonsils and Adenoids,

During the year a total of 96 children were found to have enlargement of their tonsils or adenoid tissue which required treatment of some kind. The abnormal condition of the noses and throats of many of these children were found to yield to indirect treatment, such as the removal of carious teeth, etc., and 25 only received operative treatment for the removal of the growths.

### (d) Tuberculosis.

Five children in a pre-tubercular condition came under observation during the year, 3 children with definite pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 who were suspected to be so suffering came under observation at the School Clinic or at the examination of "specials" at the schools. These children and 12 others found to be suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were referred by the School Medical Officer for treatment and observation to the Tuberculosis Officer at the County Council's Dispensary in the town. In the absence of an open-air school in the Borough, many of these children have to be excluded from school for long periods.

(e), (f) and (h), Skin Disease, External Eye Disease and Ear Disease. Referred to under heading "Minor Ailments."

### (g) Vision.

During the year the number of children found to have defective vision, squint or symptoms of eye strain, and who were referred for further examination by the Education Committee's Ophthalmic Surgeon was: At the Routine Inspections 82, among "specials" 33.

### (i) Dental Defects.

In Table IV., Group IV., which follows will be found a summary of the work at the inspections at the schools and of treatment at the Dental Clinic at the Health Office. At the routine medical inspections at the schools the School Medical Officer found that 653 of the 1,389 children inspected had teeth in a perfectly sound condition.

### (j) Crippling Defects.

Various degrees of crippling were caused by Tuberculosis in the casesalready referred to and 14 children who had deformities came under observation, these included loss of fingers or limbs, the result of trauma or other causes, paralysis of different degrees following infantile paralysis and the result of old rickets.

#### Vaccinal Condition.

At the routine medical inspections it was found that of the 571 Entrants examined only 227 (or 39.75%) were vaccinated, of 385 Intermediates only 169 (or 43.89%) and of the 405 Leavers 205 (or 50.61%).

It is regrettable that over 55% of these children were not protected against small-pox.

#### 6. Infectious Diseases.

There was no exceptional prevalence of infectious disease during 1925 and no action was taken under Article 45 (b) or 57 of the Code Regulations.

Throughout the year the School Medical Officer authorised the exclusion of children when their exclusion was desirable to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, on the ground that their uncleanly or verminous condition was detrimental to the other scholars, or on the ground that owing to their state of health or their physical or mental defects, they were incapable of receiving proper benefits from the instruction in school.

Attendance Officers who inform the Head Teachers. Children so excluded are not re-admitted to school until the School Medical Officer is satisfied that they can attend school without risk to themselves or others. The School Attendance Officers and the Head Teachers give information to the School Medical Officer in reference to children who are absent from school owing to illnesses which possibly may be infectious, and all such cases are investigated.

During the year the number of intimations received from the Head Teachers was 200, these included intimation in reference to 138 children who were suffering from or suspected to be suffering from Measles, 26 from Chicken-pox, 10 from Whooping Cough and 17 from Mumps.

Children suffering from infectious diseases and contacts living in infected houses are excluded from school in accordance with the definite periods set out in the Board's Memorandum of Closure of and Exclusion from school.

### 7, Following-up Work.

Work of Health Visitors.

The Health Visitors attend the routine medical and dental inspections, the School Clinics and the special treatment clinics, and follow up at the homes children found to be suffering from defects with a view to securing adequate treatment.

As will be seen from the Tables, most of the children suffering from minor ailments were dealt with at the School Treatment Clinic, which they continued to attend until cured. A large number of children were dealt with at the special treatment clinics; of 274 children found to have defective vision who were referred for refraction no fewer than 261 were dealt with at the Eye Clinic; of 441 children referred for dental treatment 311 received treatment at the Dental Clinic. It is chiefly in connection with children who need treatment and whose parents promise the School Medical Officer at Inspections or the Health Visitors at the homes that

they will secure treatment privately, that difficulty arises. Too often it is found on re-visitation of these homes that the parents have failed to carry out their promises and are still unwilling to avail of the facilities for treatment afforded by the Education Committee.

In connection with many such cases the co-operation of the Head Teachers is sought, in others the members of the Children's Aid Committee have been successful in having adequate treatment secured. In this connection the Health Visitors during the year made 2,799 visits to 1,195 individual children at their homes.

#### 8. Medical Treatment.

The arrangements in connection with the payment by parents for medical treatment of their children, through the clinics provided by the Education Committee, which were approved by the Board of Education and were fully stated in a previous annual report, continued during the year.

The total amount paid in respect of such treatment in accordance with the scales was £45 5s.

### (a) Minor Ailments.

The School Treatment Clinic is held on five mornings each week when the schools are in session and during school holidays as required. The great majority of children suffering from minor ailments are treated at this Clinic till cured. The Health Visitors carry out treatment under the general supervision of the School Medical Officer. In cases in which proper supplementary treatment is found not to have been carried out at the home, the parents are visited and a demonstration of the correct methods of applying remedies, etc., there given by the Health Visitors.

Many of the parents attend at this clinic with their children thuslearning correct methods of dealing with minor ailments.

The following summary shows the cases dealt with and the number of attendances at the School Clinic during the year:—

Disease or Condition.		N	o of Child	ren.	Attendances
Impetigo			143		1,315
Verminous Impetigo			2		19
Eczema, Seborrhoea, etc			46		245
Abscesses, Whitlows,	Cuts,	Burns,			
Abrasions, etc			261		2,009
Ringworm of Scalp			15		324
Ringworm of Body			8		67
Scapies			4		8
External Eye Diseases			38		296
Otorrhoea			17		116
Nose, Mouth and Thro	at Co	onditions	74		227
Tuberculosis, all forms			14		57
Other Diseases or Condi	tions		548		1,845
			1,170		6,528

In addition 70 children who were convalescent from or contacts of infectious disease made 105 attendances at the clinic for examination as to their fitness to attend school.

### X-Ray Treatment for Scalp Ringworm.

This treatment is administered by means of the Education Committee's apparatus at the Health Office by Dr. B. H. Palmer, and during the year one child received X-Ray treatment.

### (b) Tonsils and Adenoids.

During the year 96 children who required some form of treatment on account of abnormal conditions of their tonsils or adenoid tissue came under observation. These children had various degrees of excessive or unhealthy naso-pharyngeal tissue, which was not due to temporary inflammation, for which different forms of treatment—from the removal of a septic tooth to the removal of the tissue by operation—were indicated. As a rule children are not referred for operative treatment for these conditions until measures directed to obtaining a healthier state of the mouth and naso-pharynx fail, after a reasonable trial, to produce improvement. Many of the cases yielded to the practice of regular breathing exercises following dental treatment.

During the year twenty-five children were operated on for the removal of enlarged tonsils or adenoids; two of these received treatment privately, and twenty-three at the Ramsgate General Hospital through the Education Committee's scheme, under which the Hospital authorities were paid £1 11s. 6d. in respect of three children of a group of seven or eight and £1 for the others. Parents of children about to be operated on receive instructions from the School Medical Officer in reference to the preparation of their children, and after the operation every effort is made to follow up each child to ensure the continuation of regular breathing exercises and teeth cleaning.

### (c) Tuberculosis.

It has been stated previously that children found at the inspections to be suffering from tuberculosis, and certain others suspected to be suffering from the disease, are referred to the County Council's Dispensary in the town for treatment by the Tuberculosis Officer who periodically informs the School Medical Officer as to the fitness or otherwise of the children to attend school.

### (a), (e) and (g) dealt with under Minor Ailments.

### (f) Vision.

During the year 274 children were referred for further examination owing to errors of refraction; of these, 261 were submitted to refraction at the Eye Clinic which Dr. G. E. Halstead, the Education Committee's part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon, conducted on 41 sessions during 1925. Four other children received treatment privately. Glasses were prescribed for 229 children and up to the end of the year had been procured in 223 cases. The children made 682 attendances at the Clinic.

Dr. Halstead reports, with reference to the new cases examined, as follows:—

2 ... Hypermetropia and Myopia

19 ... Hypermetropia

43 ... Hypermetropia with Astigmatism

7 ... Myopia

11 ... Myopia with Astigmatism

Mixed Astigmatism

18 ... Strabismus

During the year the following cases were also referred to the Eye Clinic:—

3 Phlyctenular Ophthalmia 1 Blepharitis

1 Follicular Conjunctivitis 1 Meibomian Cyst

1 Foreign Body in eye 3 Old Corneal Opacities

### (h) Dental Defects.

The Education Committee's Dental Scheme which came into operation in December, 1919, provides for the inspection at the schools and for treatment at the Dental Clinic at the Health Office of children of the 6-8 year group and for re-inspection and, when necessary, retreatment in later years. The scheme also provides for treatment at the Dental Clinic of any child of any age attending a public elementary school, who may be referred for treatment as a "special" by the School Medical Officer.

During the year Mr. W. D. Hatton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), was appointed part-time Dental Surgeon in place of Mr. Hickman, who resigned. Inspections at the schools took place at six sessions, the average number of children inspected at each session being 99. The Dental Clinic was held on 38 occasions and the work carried out is summarised in Table IV., Group IV., which will be found at the end of this report.

A large but gradually decreasing number of parents unfortunately refuse to take advantage of the facilities available for the preservation of their children's teeth, and many parents still postpone treatment until further deterioation leading to pain takes place.

### (i) Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics.

Few facilities exist in the Borough for the treatment of children with Crippling Defects. Cases of Crippling due to Tuberculosis are dealt with through the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and certain other cases receive operative treatment at the Ramsgate General Hospital. During the year three school children attended Orthopaedic Hospitals in London.

In July a Massage Clinic under the auspices of the Local Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was established in the Borough, massage treatment advised by medical practitioners being given by a fully qualified Masseuse.

From time to time children in attendance at the public elementary schools in the Borough require massage treatment, and the Education Committee entered into an agreement to pay a sum not exceeding two shillings and sixpence per treatment in respect of each school child who received massage treatment at this Clinic on the instruction of the School Medical Officer. Amounts paid in respect of such treatment are recovered from parents whose weekly income exceeds the Authority's scale governing necessitous cases.

During the year two school children received massage treatment

under this arrangement and thereby derived great benefit.

### 9. Open-Air Education.

There is no open-air school in the Borough. Open-air classes are held in the playgrounds of the public elementary schools and it is highly desirable that every facility should be given to the Head Teachers to increase the number of such classes. A definite need exists for a school in which certain children could be educated throughout the year under open-air conditions. There would be no difficulty in compiling a list of children who would undoubtedly greatly benefit physically and mentally, were it possible to educate them in the open-air instead of, often, in none too well ventilated classrooms in which at present they spend at least five hours on five days each week.

### Physical Training.

Physical exercises in accordance with the syllabus of the Board of Education are carried out in all the schools, and whenever possible take place in the school playgrounds. The co-operation of Head Teachers is requested in connection with children found at the inspections to specially need breathing exercises, etc. There is no organiser of physical training for the area, but there is no doubt that general supervision by an expert of the physical education given in the schools of the Borough would be a distinct advantage; were some such arrangement made, an easy development which would be extremely useful would be the formation of classes for short periods of corrective exercises daily for children discovered at medical inspections to have slight lateral curvature of the spine, round shoulders, flat foot, etc.

#### 11. Provision of Meals.

Meals are provided in emergencies and in definite instances of underfeeding. Milk is supplied at the Schools and other assistance is arranged for through the Children's Aid Committee on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer.

#### 12. School Baths.

There are no Baths at the Schools.

### 13. Co-Operation of Parents,

Parents are always invited to attend at the schools during the routine medical inspection of their children. If present and a defect is discovered in a child, advice is given to the parent as to the need for obtaining treatment; if not present the child is followed up by one of the Health Visitors at the home.

During the year 356 parents attended at the routine inspections of 571 Entrants. 168 parents attended at the routine inspections of 385 Intermediates. 114 parents attended at the routine inspections of 405 Leavers.

### 14. Co-Operation of Teachers.

Several references have been made previously in this report to the assistance given by the Teachers in connection with medical inspection; it may be added that they compile from the school registers lists of children of the code groups due for routine medical inspections. At each visit of the School Medical Officer to a department for the purpose of conducting routine medical inspection, the Head Teacher presents for examination as "specials" all children who are not due for routine inspection, but are suffering from or suspected to be suffering from any defect or ailment. They also throughout the year refer such children to the inspection clinic at the Health Office. Some of the Head Teachers take great interest in the work and personally attend at the routine inspections. In view of the great influence which Teachers have with parents, an asset of the greatest importance to the success of the school medical work is the co-operation of all Teachers in doing everything possible to secure appropriate treatment for children suffering from remedial defects.

### 15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.

These officers bring to the notice of the School Medical Officer children absent from school who are said to be ill, but not under treatment by a doctor, and such children are referred to the school clinic or, when necessary, enquiries are made at the homes. As has been stated, certificates of exclusion from school and of fitness to attend given by the School Medical Officer are each day brought to the notice of the Attendance Officers, who accordingly inform the Head Teachers and see that certificates are acted upon.

Certificates as to illness of school children given by local medical practitioners are, on receipt, submitted to the School Medical Officer. The School Attendance Officers are informed by the School Medical Officer of all children who have not been cleansed within seven days after having been excluded; enquiries are made by them as to the existence of any special circumstances, such as temporary incapacity of the mother, which might influence the School Attendance Committee in deciding as to the institution of legal proceedings under the Attendance Bye-Laws.

### 16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies,

Supplies of Cod Liver Oil, Milk, etc., are obtained for the children of necessitous parents, when recommended by the School Medical Officer, through the Children's Aid Committee, out of voluntary funds, and during the year two children received supplies at the School Clinic. This Committee also arranges for and meets the expenses of sending debilitated children to convalescent homes, to London Hospitals for special treatment, and in suitable cases assists in the obtaining of surgical boots, etc.

### 17. Blind, Deaf Defective and Epileptic Children.

(a) The model arrangements of the Board of Eduction under the Elementary School (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act 1899, and the Mental Deficiency Act 1913, have been adopted by the Local Education Authority.

Such children are detected at the Routine Medical Inspections and at the examination of "specials" at the schools and inspection clinic. Cases of defective vision are referred for treatment and are usually dealt with at the Eye Clinic, cases of deafness are referred for appropriate treatment, some receiving operative treatment for abnormal throat and nose conditions through the Education Committee's Scheme. These cases are followed up and in instances of severe defects which after treatment do not show improvement sufficient to enable benefit to be derived from instruction at a public elementary school, arrangements are made by the Education Committee for education at suitable institutions.

(b) There is no special school in or near the Borough.

### 18. Nursery Schools.

There are no Nursery Schools in the Borough.

### 19. Secondary Schools.

All work in connection with the Secondary Schools in the Borough is carried out by the Kent County Council.

### 20. Continuation Schools.

Such schools have not yet been established in the Borough.

### 21. Employment of Children and Young Persons.

The School Medical Officer is the certifying officer of the Local Education Authority under the Employment of Children Act, 1903. Ramsgate is not an industrial town and employment for children is practically limited to delivering newspapers and milk, running errands for tradesmen, or in the case of girls assisting at homes.

#### TABLE I.

### Return of Medical Inspections.

(a)	ROUT	INE	ME	DICAL	INS	PECTIO	NS.
Number of Co	de Group	Inspe	ctions	1			
Entrant							571
Interme	ediates						385
Leavers				•••			405
				Total			1,361
Number of oth	er Routi	ne Insp	ection	18			28
	(b)	OTI	HER	INSP	ECTIO	NS.	
Number of Sp			S				871
Number of Re-Inspections						273	
				Total			1,144

TABLE II.

(a) Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1925

				-	Routine I	nspections	Special In	spections
	Defect or Disease.				Requiring Treatment,	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
	Malnutrition Uncleanliness (see Tab	le IV	Groun	 V)	4	6	9	5
	Ringworm:	ic iv,	Group	' '				
(	Scalp	***			2	_	13	_
	Body					-	8	
Skin	Scabies				3	_	2	-
	Impetigo				14	_	148	_
	Other Diseases (non-tu				8	_	61	3
,	Blepharitis				7		16	_
1	Conjunctivitis					-	7	-
-	Keratitis				_			
Eye	Corneal Opacities				_		-	
	Defective Vision (exclu				67	26	28	4
	Squint				15	1	5	
(	Other Conditions				_		15	_
,	Defective Hearing				2	-	2	-
Ear	Otitis Media				6	_	19	_
1	Other Ear Diseases	***			_	-	6	
,	Enlarged Tonsils only				16	13	29	7
Nose and	Adenoids Only						3	-
Throat	Enlarged Tonsils and				4	-	7	4 2
	Other Conditions				13	1	24	2
	Enlarged Cervical Gla	nds (r	ion-Tu					
	culous					_	8	_
	Defective Speech					2	2	1
	Teeth-Dental Disease				98	-	76	
8 1	Heart Disease:							
Heart and	Organic				-	1	2	-
Circulation	Functional				-		1	-
	Anæmia				2	-	4	
Lungs	Bronchitis				6	-	3	-
Lungs	Other Non-Tuberculou	s Dis	eases			-	6	
	Pulmonary:							
	Definite				-		3	-
	Suspected				-		1	1
	Non-Pulmonary					-	1	
Tuberculosis	Glands				-	-	5	-
2 doct cinosis	Spine		***		-			
	Hip			- 1	-	-	3	
	Other Bones and	Joint	s			1		
	Skin		***		1 -	1		
	Other Forms				-		1	1
Nervous	Epilepsy				-	-	1	-
System	Chorea			***			2	1
by stolli	Other Conditions				-		-	-
	Rickets		***				-	-
Deformities .	Spinal Curvature				-	-	-	-
	Other Forms	***			0	4	7	1
Other Defects					. 6	4	258	

### TABLE II.-Cont.

## (b) Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental disease),

	Number	Percentage or			
Group,	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	Children found to require treatment.		
Code Groups :					
Entrants	571	80	14.01		
Intermediates	385	50	12.98		
Leavers	405	55	13.58		
Total (code groups)	1,361	185	13:59		
Other Routine Inspections	28	4	14.28		

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys	Girls	Total
	(1) Suitable for	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the	1	1	1
	training in a	Blind	1	-	1
Thu .	for the totally	At other Institutions	=	-	-
Blind (including	blind.	At no School or Institution		=	_
partially	(2) Suitable for	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the	-	-	-
blind).	training in a	Blind	1	_	1
	School or Class	Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	_	1
	for the partially blind.	At other Institutions	-	-	_
	(1) Suitable for	At no School or Institution	1	_	1
	training in a	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the	-		-
	School or Class	Deaf	2	1	3
Doof	for the totally	Attending Public Elementary Schools	-	-	
Deaf	deaf or deaf	At other Institutions	-	-	
deaf and dumb	and dumb.		-	-	-
and partially deaf),	(2) Suitable for	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the			-
	training in a School or Class			-	
	for the partially	At other Institutions		_	-
	deaf	At no School or Institution	_	=	-
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally	-		-
	Feeble-minded	Defective Children	2	_	2
	to the Local Control	Attending Public Elementary Schools	_	_	-
* Mentally	Authority).	At other Institutions	-	1	1
Defective.		At no School or Institution	2	_	2
	Notified to the	Feeble-minded	1	_	1
	Local Control Authority during	Imbeciles	2	-	2
	the year.	Idiots	-		-
	the june	Attending Certified Special Schools for Ep-	-	-	-
		ilepties	1	-	1
	Suffering from	In institutions other than Certified Special	1		1
	severe epilepsy.	Schools	-	-	-
Epileptics		Attending Public Elementary Schools	-	-	
	0.00	At no School or Institution	1	_	1
	Suffering from epilepsy which is	Attending Public Elementary Schools At no School or Institution	2		0.
	not severe.	At no School or Institution	-	2	4
	Infectious	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved	-	-	-
	pulmonary and	by the Ministry of Health or the Board	1	2	3
	glandular	At other Institutions		_	-
	tuberculosis	At no School or Institution	6	4	10
		At Sanatoria or Sanatorium School approved			
	Non-infectious	by the Ministry of Health or the Board	-	-	-
	but active pulmonary and	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools At Certified Day Open-air Schools	-	-	
	glandular	At Public Elementary Schools	21	10	31
	tuberculosis.	At other Institutions	-		31
		At no School or Institution	-	-	_
	Delicate children	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools	_	_	_
	(e.g. pre- or latent tuberculosis.	At Certified Day Open-air Schools	-	-	
Physically	malnutritien	At Public Elementary Schools	24	25	49
Defective.	debility, anæmia, &c.	At no School or Institution	1	-	-
		At Sanatoria or Hospital Sahaala	-	2	3
	Active	the Ministry of Health or the Board	4	2	6
	non-pulmonary	At Public Elementary Schools	7	3	10
	tuberculosis.	At other Institutions	1	1	2
	0.1.1.1.0001	At no School or Institution	5	5	10
	Crippled Children	At Certified Hospital Schools	-	1	1
	with active	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	-		-
	tuberculous disease e.g. children suffering	At Certified Day Cripple Schools At Public Elementary Schools	-	-	_
	from paralysis, &c.	At other Institutions	3	9	12
	and including those with severe heart	At no School or Institution	1	1	1

### TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1925.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I .- Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see GROUP V.)

felocia?	gu ta	Number of De	fects treated, or und during the year.	er treatment
Disease of Defect.	The state of	Under the Anthority's Scheme	Otherwise,	Total.
Skin:  Ringworm, Scalp Ringworm, Body Scabies Impetigo Other Skin Disease		15 8 4 145 37		15 8 5 162 53
Minor Eye Defects		31	6	37
Minor Ear Defects		21	3	24
Miscellaneous		231	26	257
Total .		492	69	561

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

	Number of Defects dealt with.							
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.				
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	261	4	_	265				
Other Defect or Disease of the Eye	6	_	-	6				
Total	267	4	_	271				

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### GROUP III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

i	4	No.	of Detects.	EU ES ES ES	THE RESERVE
1	Received	Operative Treatment,	- Contains	Sto	
1	Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner of Hospital apart from the Authority's scheme	Total.	Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated.
-	23	2	25	92	117

### GROUP IV .- Dental Defects.

			-					
(1)	Number of Children	who we	re:	William.				
	(a) Inspected by I	Dentist	:	10				
	Aged			7	12			
					12			
		6 7 8			15	The same of the sa		
		8			84			
		9			58	10		
	Routine Age Groups	10			86	Total	***	531
		11			38	1		
		12	***		26		4	
		13	***				460	
		14			-		1	
	Specials	***	,					63
					G	rand Total		594
	(b) Found to requi	re treat	tment					441
	(c) Actually treated							311
	(d) Re-treated du					alt of period	lical	
			e year	tio tire	1000	an or period		101
	examina				•••			101
(2)	Half-days devoted to	Inspe	ection tment	38	}	Total		44
(3)	Attendances made by	childre	en for to	reatme	nt			589
(4)	Fillings { Permanent Temporary	Teeth Teeth		170 90	}	Total		260
5)	Extractions { Perma				}	Total		410
(6)	Administrations of ge	neral a	naesthe	tics fo	r ex	tractions		-
(7)	Other Operations $\left\{ egin{array}{l} \operatorname{Pe} \\ \operatorname{Te} \end{array} \right.$	rmaner	nt Teetl ry Teetl	<u> </u>	}	Total		-

### GROUP V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1)	Average number of visits per school made during the by the School Nurses	year	11
(2)	Total number of examinations of children in the set by School Nurses	chools	14,985
(3)	Number of Individual Children found unclean		-
(4)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements by the Local Education Authority	made	_
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were ta	ken :-	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921		_
	(b) Under School Attendance Bye Laws		2





