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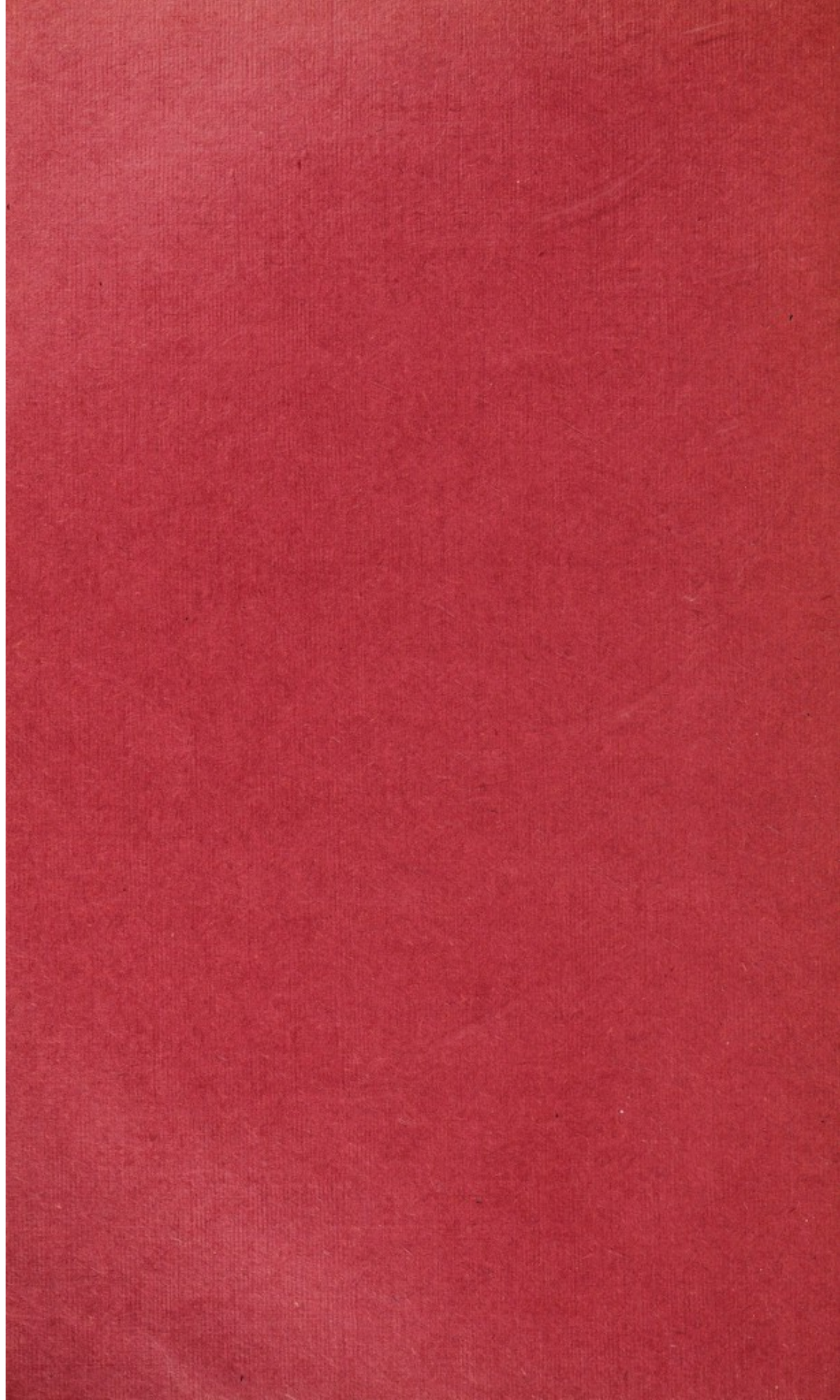
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BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND
School Medical Officer
FOR THE YEAR
1926.

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



HEALTH DEPARTMENT.



BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.



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BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

(1926—1927).

Chairman: Alderman T. S. CHAYNEY.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.	Councillor J. S. G. LANGLEY.
(Councillor F. C. Llewellyn).	" M. MILLER.
Alderman W. COLEMAN, J.P.	" T. W. MOCKRIDGE.
" H. T. HOLLANDS.	" C. NIXON.
" T. H. PRESTEDGE.	" F. N. PORTER.
" R. W. PHILPOTT.	" Miss REEVE.
" Dame JANET	" H. E. ROCK.
STANCOMB-WILLS, J.P.	" J. W. ROGERS.
Councillor F. BROWN.	" J. D. ROSCOW.
" Mrs. DUNN.	" H. TERRY.
" J. C. GRUMMANT.	" T. B. H. TISDELL.
" W. HOLT.	" R. W. TREMAIN.
" C. HOME.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. DUNN.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.	Councillor F. N. PORTER.
(Councillor F. C. Llewellyn).	" Miss REEVE.
Alderman H. T. HOLLANDS.	" J. W. ROGERS.
" Dame JANET	Mrs. AMOS.
STANCOMB-WILLS, J.P.	Mrs. DEVESON.
Councillor T. W. MOCKRIDGE.	Mrs. FASSAM.
" C. NIXON.	Mrs. SYMONS.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Alderman W. COLEMAN, J.P.

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

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.	Councillor J. C. GRUMMANT.
(Councillor F. C. Llewellyn).	" J. S. G. LANGLEY.
Alderman T. S. CHAYNEY.	" T. B. H. TISDELL.
" R. W. PHILPOTT.	Mr. E. F. G. CHAPMAN.
" Dame JANET	Rev. J. A. FOX.
STANCOMB-WILLS, J.P.	Rev. N. A. TURNER-SMITH, M.A.
Councillor F. BROWN.	Miss L. WHITING.
" Mrs. DUNN.	

*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 1926,
on the Health, Sanitary circumstances and Sanitary Administration of the
Borough, and on the work in connection with the School Medical Service.*

*The Borough continues to have a low incidence of infectious diseases
and the table of comparative vital statistics shows that the figures for the
Borough compare favourably with those for similar districts and for the
country as a whole.*

*The number of houses built in the Borough during the year was
much larger than in any year since the war and with the completion of a
considerable number of the houses of the Council's Housing Scheme the prospect
of substantial relief during 1927 in the position arising from shortage of
housing accommodation is brighter. It should also be possible during the
current year to take practical steps in connection with the Improvement Scheme
for the Ratcliff Square Unhealthy Area and so begin the demolition of some of
the most unsatisfactory dwellings in the district.*

*The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme continues to function
satisfactorily and during the year advance was made by the establishment of a
definite ante-natal clinic and by arrangements for the admission to Hospital of
cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.*

*It will be seen from the report to the Education Committee that work
in connection with the School Medical Service continues to be carried out
efficiently. Greater facilities for dealing with weakly and backward children
are needed.*

*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 my thanks to the Chairmen of Committees and
to Members of the Council for support during the year.*

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. J. BANNISTER,

*Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.*

Health Office,

26, Albion Place,

Ramsgate.

April, 1927.

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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 Borough in Acres (excluding Foreshore) ...	2,278
Population, Census, 1921	36,561
Population, as adjusted by the Registrar General for statistical purposes, 1926	30,270
Number of inhabited structurally separate dwellings (1921)	6,609
Number of buildings containing dwellings (1921) ...	7,082
Number of private families or separate occupiers (1921)	7,491
Rateable Value	£180,957
Sum represented by a penny rate... ..	£700
Rainfall, 1926	25.75 ins.
Sunshine, 1926	1681.6 hrs.

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year 1926.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Births { Legitimate	473	241	232	} Birth Rate 16.55
{ Illegitimate	28	14	14	
Deaths	397	187	210	Death Rate 10.9 (corrected)
Number of women dying in, or in conse-				{ from sepsis ... 2
quence of childbirth				
				{ from other causes 1
Deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births :—				
Legitimate ... 69.87	Illegitimate ... 1.99.	Total ... 71.86.		
Deaths from Measles, all ages	Nil.			
„ Whooping Cough, all ages	2			
„ Diarrhœa, under 2 years of age	6			

The following Table has been drawn up to render possible a comparison as regards Vital Statistics for 1926, between England and Wales as a whole, etc., and Ramsgate.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	17.8	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.47	8.7	70	91.8	7.2	1.0	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.2	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.43	11.8	73	92.0	7.5	0.5	
158 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	17.6	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.23	0.40	6.6	67	92.6	6.3	1.1	
London	17.1	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.17	0.48	11.8	64	90.6	9.4	0.0	
RAMSGATE	16.5	10.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.13	0.46	11.9	71	90.95	5.09	3.96	

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 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, 1926.

Month.	Total Sunshine in hours.	Daily average in hours.
January ...	54.4	1.75
February ...	62.1	2.22
March ...	130.3	4.20
April ...	155.1	5.17
May ...	214.2	6.91
June ...	215.2	7.17
July ...	234.6	7.57
August ...	235.4	7.59
September ...	162.3	5.24
October ...	119.7	3.85
November ...	36.6	1.22
December ...	61.7	1.99
Total ...	1681.6	

RAINFALL, 1926.

Month.	Total in Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours.	No. of Days with 0.01 Ins. or more.
January ...	1.46	0.35 on 28th	17
February ...	2.28	0.81 on 3rd	18
March ...	0.18	0.05 on 4th	8
April ...	2.72	0.67 on 25th	14
May ...	1.13	0.32 on 7th	14
June ...	3.08	0.90 on 17th	15
July ...	2.00	1.00 on 4th	11
August ...	2.44	1.54 on 16th	10
September ...	0.66	0.20 on 26th	10
October ...	3.76	0.69 on 15th	14
November ...	5.24	0.98 on 8th	23
December ...	0.80	0.22 on 22nd	9
Total ...	25.75		

MEAN TEMPERATURES, 1926.

	deg.		deg.
January ...	45.1	July ...	68.0
February ...	49.9	August ...	69.8
March ...	50.7	September ...	67.9
April ...	54.8	October ...	55.7
May ...	56.5	November ...	50.5
June ...	62.7	December ...	44.6

Lowest Mean Temperature, 21.0 degrees on 15th January.

Highest Mean Temperature, 78.0 degrees on 24th August and 20th September.

Population.

The estimate of the Registrar General of the population of the Borough at mid-year 1926 is 30,270; it is therefore considered that there has been a decrease of 200 in the population since mid-year 1925. There are good reasons for considering this to be an under estimate and the figure is supplied only for use in connection with vital statistics for the year 1926. It has been derived from the corrected 1921 Census population after allowance for births, deaths and indefinite information regarding migration which occurred between the census date and 30th June, 1926, and is believed to provide as true a measure of the position as the data permit.

The natural increment of the population, i.e., the excess of births over deaths during the year was 104.

The uncorrected 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 501, boys 255, girls 246; the birth rate for the year was therefore 16.55 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 16.9 in 1925 and 17.45 in 1924. Of the total number of births 28 were illegitimate children, a percentage of 5.58 as compared with 5.0 in 1925.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 353, of these 24 were non-residents and must be deducted; 68 deaths of residents occurred outside the Borough and these must be added. The net number of deaths of residents was consequently 397, males 187, females 210, giving a net death rate of 13.1 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a rate of 14.1 in 1925 and 13.5 in 1924.

Census returns have shown that as regards age and sex distribution the population of Ramsgate differs greatly from that of the country as a whole and in order to allow and equalise for this the crude death rate must be multiplied by the standardizing factor 0.832 supplied by the Registrar General. The corrected death rate for 1926 for the Borough is therefore 10.9 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 11.6 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 36, giving an infant mortality rate of 71.86 per 1,000 births, as compared with a rate of 54.1 in 1925 and 60.1 in 1924.

Of the infants under one year of age who died 1 was illegitimate and as births of 28 illegitimate children were registered during the year the mortality rate amongst illegitimate infants was 35.7 per 1,000 as compared with 38.4 per 1,000 in 1925.

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 eighteen persons who died in the Borough during the year.

SUICIDES	3	OTHER CAUSES	1
By Coal Gas Poisoning ...	3	Natural Causes	1
ACCIDENTS	14		
Injury (shock)	9		
Suffocation	1		
Drowning	2		
Tetanus	1		
Shock from taking a quantity of tabloids containing a poison ...	1		

Uncertified Deaths.

The Borough continues to hold a most unsatisfactory position as regards the large proportion of uncertified deaths. During the year 1926 of the 353 deaths which occurred in the Borough 14 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	1.0	7.2
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	0.5	7.5
158 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted populations 20,000—50,000)	1.1	6.3
London	0.0	9.4
RAMSGATE	3.96	5.09

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"	Male	58 years.
"Heart Failure"	Male	63 years.
"Heart Failure"	Male	50 years.
"Probably Heart Failure"	Female	63 years.
"Probably Heart Failure"	Male	80 years.
"Probably apoplexy due to blood pressure"	Female	73 years.
"Probably senile decay"	Male	89 years.
"Natural causes, probably epilepsy"	Female	76 years.
"Probably Convulsions"	Female	9 days.

The causes to which the remaining uncertified deaths were attributed were as follows:—

Cause of Death.	Age.
Old Age	92, 77, 85
Heart Failure due to congenital heart disease ...	21
Pulmonary hæmorrhage, probably tubercular ...	14

MORTALITY TABLE.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1926.

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

Cause of Death.	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.											Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non- Residents in Institu- tions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.		
All Causes { Certified	384	35	3	7	8	15	37	94	72	113	67	
{ Uncertified	13	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	6	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	27	...	...	...	2	10	8	7	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
→ Cancer, Malignant Disease	53	...	...	...	...	...	6	20	20	7	7
Rheumatic Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	18	4
Heart Disease	58	...	...	...	1	1	3	19	9	25	6
Arterio-sclerosis	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	7	...
Bronchitis	21	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	12	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	11	2	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	2	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	5	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	19	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	5	5	3
Puerperal Sepsis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Suicide	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Other Deaths from Violence	11	1	...	3	...	1	3	2	...	1	7	
Other Defined Diseases	80	6	1	1	2	2	5	13	13	37	12	
Causes ill defined or unknown	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1
	397	36	3	7	9	15	37	98	73	119	67	

INFANT MORTALITY, 1926.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under 1 year of age.

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

Cause of 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 ...	...	...	13	1	...	1	15	8	9	1	2	35
	{ Uncertified ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Diphtheria ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Convulsions...				...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Laryngitis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...				...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Diarrhoea ...				...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Enteritis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Gastritis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (overlaying) ...				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations				3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
Premature Birth ...				8	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	10
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus				...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Other Causes				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				13	2	...	1	16	8	9	1	2	36

Net Births in the year { Legitimate, 473
 { Illegitimate, 28

Net Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants, 35
 { Illegitimate Infants, 1

Infectious Diseases.

The following diseases are notifiable in the Borough :—

By The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889.

Smallpox	Typhus Fever	Puerperal Fever
Scarlet Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas
Diphtheria	Plague	Continued Fever
Enteric Fever	Relapsing Fever	

By Special Orders of the Ministry of Health.

Tuberculosis (all forms)	Acute Poliomyelitis	Trench Fever
Cerebro Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Primary Pneumonia
Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
Acute Polio-encephalitis	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia

Intimations of other infectious diseases which are not compulsorily notifiable, such as Measles, Chicken-pox, Whooping Cough, etc., are received from medical practitioners, head teachers and parents. Especially in the case of children when nursing or other assistance can be arranged through the Health Department the sending of such intimations is encouraged.

There was no undue prevalence of any infectious disease during the year; all the cases notified, the ages of the patients, etc., are shown in the tables which follow.

Scarlet Fever.

Most of the 50 cases notified were of a very mild type of the disease, one child died. Forty-six of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There were five "return" cases of the disease.

Diphtheria.

The Borough continues to be relatively free from this disease. during the year 29 cases were notified and all the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The disease proved fatal in the case of two children whose parents did not procure medical attention sufficiently early.

Anti-toxin.

Supplies of Diphtheria Anti-toxin are kept at the Health Office and issued to medical practitioners who can also in emergency or at night time obtain it at the Police Station where a small stock is kept and replaced as required.

In 1926, a total of 58,000 units of Diphtheria Anti-toxin were supplied to local medical practitioners, the total cost to the Council in respect of 38,000 units issued for use in cases in which it would not otherwise have been obtainable owing to necessitous circumstances, in accordance with the Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order, 1910, was £2 5s. 8d.

Enteric Fevers.

One case of Typhoid Fever and two cases of Paratyphoid Fever were notified during the year and were removed to the Isolation Hospital where they made uneventful recoveries. The Typhoid Fever patient and one of the other patients had been residing outside the Borough

during the two or three weeks prior to becoming ill and were in all probability "imported" cases. Enquiries made in connection with these two cases and also in connection with the other case of Paratyphoid Fever failed to elicit the sources of infection.

Pneumonia.

Fifty-eight cases of acute primary pneumonia or of acute influenzal pneumonia were notified during the year, of the 11 deaths caused by pneumonia 4 were under 2 years of age, 1 was between 5 and 15 years, and 6 were over 45 years.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Five cases were notified during the year, to 4 cases the Health Visitors paid 69 visits assisting the mothers in carrying out the treatment ordered by the medical attendant.

Influenza and other non-notifiable diseases.

Although Influenza was not prevalent there was a slightly increased incidence towards the end of the year, 4 deaths were attributed to this disease as compared with 10 deaths in 1925.

Measles and German Measles were not so prevalent as in 1925 and no deaths resulted from these diseases. Information as to the existence of cases of Measles, Chicken-pox, Whooping Cough and Mumps is obtained chiefly through intimations sent by head teachers and during the year 66 cases of Measles, 6 cases of German Measles, 5 cases of Chicken-pox and 10 cases of Whooping Cough were intimated by Head Teachers on the special form provided for the purpose.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

X | 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 death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis of one person who had not been notified during life. Explanation of the failure to notify this case was requested and received from the local medical practitioner concerned who was reminded of his legal obligations under the Tuberculosis Regulations.

Investigations were made as to the possible need for taking action under Article 3 of the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade, but no ground 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 occurred in the Borough but several persons who were contacts of cases in other districts or on board ships 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 515 children born in the district, 15 were removed, 32 died unvaccinated, and at the end of the year 110 were still under the statutory age; particulars as to the remaining 358 children are as follows:

Successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	...	154
Vaccination postponed	...	...	...	...	16
Certificates procured by Conscientious Objectors					188

From this it will be seen that over 57% of these children were at the end of the year unprotected by vaccination, as compared with 52% in 1925.

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 588 "Entrants"	...	235 (39.96%)	were vaccinated
of 288 "Intermediates"	...	121 (42.01%)	" "
of 474 "Leavers"	...	202 (42.61%)	" "

Bacteriological Work.

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 1926 the following specimens were examined and reported upon:—

		Total number examined.	Number positive.
Swabs from Noses and Throats—			
As to the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli	...	573	70
Sputum—			
As to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli	...	57	9
Blood—			
As to Widal Reaction	...	10	3
Hairs—			
As to infection by Ringworm Fungus	...	20	19
Urine—			
As to the presence of B. Coli	...	2	2
As to the presence of casts	...	2	—
As to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli	...	2	—
Pus—			
As to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli	...	1	1
Fluid from Chest—			
As to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli	...	1	—
Other pathological materials examined	...	2	2
Total	...	670	106

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1926.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	AGE INCIDENCE.													Total Deaths.
			(Numbers in brackets indicate Deaths).													
			Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65		
Diphtheria	29	29	—	—	1 (1)	3	2 (1)	15	2	4	2	—	—	—	2	
Scarlet Fever	50	46	—	1	3 (1)	1	1	31	6	2	2	1	2	—	1	
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	11	
Pneumonia	58	—	3 (2)	3 (2)	2	3	3	11	1 (1)	3	9	6	11 (4)	3 (2)		
Erysipelas	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	1		
Malaria	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (2)	—	—	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total... ..	164	80														16

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
5	5	—	5	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	—
10	2	5	3	8	1	1	—	—
15	2	5	2	2	2	2	—	—
20	2	10	—	2	1	4	—	—
25	13	7	2	2	4	3	—	1
35	7	4	—	2	2	—	—	—
45	5	2	—	1	3	3	1	—
55	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	35	33	16	23	14	13	2	1

General Provisions for Health Services for the Borough.

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. At the end of the year the new Annexe for the Nursing Staff referred to in last year's report was nearing completion.

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 situated 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, Ramsgate, is a home at which an average number of 13 unmarried mothers and their babies are admitted each year. During their residence the duties of a mother are taught and training in domestic work is given.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

This is provided at commodious centrally situated premises, Curtis House, and Cliff House, Cliff Street, by the St. Lawrence Maternity Association and Mothercraft Club working in co-ordination with the Town Council.

The Medical Officer for the Centre, a local medical practitioner, conducts Clinics on these premises as follows:

Ante natal Clinics on alternate Wednesday afternoons.

Infant Consultation Clinics on Friday afternoons.

Consultation Clinics for children aged 1 to 5 years on alternate Wednesday afternoons.

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

SCHOOL CLINICS.

The School Inspections and Treatment Clinic is provided by the Local Education Authority at the Health Office and is held on five mornings each week.

The Special Treatment Clinics in connection with the School Medical Service are also conducted at the Health Office and consists of an Ophthalmic Clinic, a Dental Clinic and a Clinic at which Scalp Ringworm is treated by means of the Education Authority's X-Ray installation.

By an agreement with the Authorities of the Ramsgate General Hospital, school children are admitted for operative treatment for Nose and Throat conditions.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

At Charlotte Cottage, Market Place, provided by the Kent County Council and is open on Wednesdays in each week throughout the year.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

This is provided by the Kent County Council for the Isle of Thanet at Eaton House, St. Peter's Road, Margate, and Clinics for men and women are conducted on Tuesdays.

Nursing Arrangements.

The Nurses employed by the Ramsgate 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.

Ambulance Facilities.

For cases of infectious disease the Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board provide an up-to-date motor ambulances stationed at the Isolation Hospital.

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

Chemical 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 June, 1926, and submitted to chemical analysis at the South Eastern Analytical Laboratory, Canterbury, was reported on as follows:

WATER ANALYSIS—BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

All numerical results expressed in parts per 100,000

Description of Sample	...	"From Public Supply, Letter B."
Appearance	...	Clear
Colour	...	Blue green
Smell	...	Normal
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	14.90
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates	...	None
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	1.17
Ammonia	...	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.0011
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	...	Trace only
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	...	0.037
Hardness before boiling (total)	...	33.8
Hardness after boiling (permanent)	...	10.9
Total Solid Matter	...	64.60
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	...	Slight and unimportant
Chlorine as "Salt"	...	24.55

REMARKS—The above results are satisfactory throughout 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" are all markedly lower than when last examined in March.

(Signed) ERNEST M. HAWKINS,

Public Analyst, Borough of Ramsgate.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

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 the 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.

Legislation in Force.

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. Act, 1890, Sect. 23).

Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.

PRIVATE ACT.

The Ramsgate Corporation Act, 1922.

The Pegwell Bay (Shellfish) Regulations.

These Regulations were made by the Minister of Health and came into force on the 1st December, 1925, with a view to the control of the sale and distribution of cockles gathered from the beds at the mouth of the river Stour.

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 purpose 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.

No action under these Regulations was found to be necessary during the year.

SHELLFISH STATION.

This station is in Broad Street and is equipped and worked by the Town Council. The premises consist of a large concrete floored room, yard space and covered storage accommodation. Its equipment consists of sinks with water supply to each, a boiler and two sets of ovens each comprised of 3 compartments into which steam under pressure can be admitted and retained. No charge is made by the Council to vendors of shellfish for the sterilisation of shellfish brought by them to the Station.

DISINFECTING STATION.

These premises are situated in Broad Street and are equipped with a Manlove Alliott Steam Disinfector and special vans, trucks, etc., for dealing with infected material.

CLEANSING STATION.

This is situated in St. Luke's Avenue in a portion of the yard of the Gas and Water Department.

It is equipped with a Bath with Geyser, lavatory basin, W.C., and a Manlove Alliott gas heated disinfector for dealing with verminous clothing, etc.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Notification of Births Act.

During the year 520 births were notified; of these 493 were live births and 27 were stillbirths; in addition there were 7 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 226 births, midwives 250, doctors and midwives 17, nineteen of the stillbirths were notified by doctors, five by midwives, and three by doctors and midwives. The number of births registered for the Borough during the year was 501, giving a birth rate of 16.55 per 1,000 as compared with the rate of 16.9 in 1925.

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 508 first visits to children under 1 year; 945 children under 1 year received a total of 4,052 visits. Children aged 1 to 5 years numbered 1,527 to whom 7,005 visits were made and 328 visits were made to 182 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 always invited to attend with their infants at the Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre at which two of the Council's Health Visitors attend on the days it is open.

Nursing assistance was rendered at the homes by the Health Visitors in 16 cases.

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.

During the year 51 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 607 in connection with 249 individual infants. A consultation clinic for children aged 1 to 5 years was also held on 8 Wednesdays on which 82 individual children were seen by the Medical Officer. The total number of attendances of mothers at the Centre was 2,596.

The proposed arrangements having received the approval of the Ministry of Health a definite Ante-Natal Clinic was established during the year. It was arranged that in the first instance this clinic should be held once each fortnight and efforts were made to encourage Midwives practising locally to attend with their patients at the Clinic. It is not yet possible to report on a full year's working of the Clinic but during the period it was available in 1926 the number of women who attended and were examined was 16, consisting of 7 primiparae and 9 multiparae.

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 £1 15s. od., and for dried milk £3 6s. od.

Infant Mortality.

This matter is referred to under Vital Statistics and from the Table it will be seen that more deaths of infants were attributed to premature births than to any other cause, 10 out of a total of 36 deaths.

The Infantile Mortality rate for 1926 is higher than that recorded during the past few years, 71·8 per 1,000 births as compared with a rate of 54·1 in 1925, 60·1 in 1924 and with a rate of 70 for England and Wales in 1926.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.*Public Water Supply.*

The consistent good quality of the constant water supply for the Borough and neighbouring villages was maintained throughout the year. The source of the supply is rain which falls on a large open and sparsely populated agricultural district the soil of which is a light loam superimposed on the upper chalk strata. After filtration through this it penetrates to the deep chalk in which it travels through fissures to the adits and thence to the Pumping Station at Whitehall which is situated in the northern outskirts of the Borough.

The adits are over one mile from the sea and including that completed in 1926 measures practically 3 miles in length. Each adit is 8 feet in height and 6 feet in width and thus constitute large underground reservoirs at a depth from the surface varying from 98 feet to over 160 feet.

From the Pumping Station the water is pumped to the high level water tower at Southwood which is an enclosed reservoir 220 feet above sea level and approximately three quarters of one mile distant. From this reservoir it is distributed by gravitation to all parts of the Borough and neighbouring villages in the Isle of Thanet the highest point of elevation of which is 182 feet above sea level.

The quantity of water pumped during the year was 376,378,000 gallons, the average amount being 7,238,038 gallons per week. This is approximately 28.64 gallons daily per person.

The quantity and quality of this water remain for all practical purposes constant year after year, variation in the amount of rainfall rarely causing any diminution in the supply. Chemical analysis of the supply has been referred to previously in this report and the results of these analyses as also of bacteriological examinations show that the water is organically pure and free from contamination.

Being derived from chalk strata the water has no plumbo solvent action and, as is usual in most of such waters, is somewhat hard, much of this hardness is of a "temporary" nature being largely removed by boiling. It is well aerated and is very palatable.

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 currents 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 with flushing cisterns and connected with the water carriage system are provided for all houses with the exception of 15, of these 11 are connected to cesspools, 2 are earth closets and 2 are pail closets.

Removal and Disposal of Refuse.

The Corporation collects refuse daily from all premises in the town, this is conveyed to the four-wheeled 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 9,201 tons 13 cwts. of refuse were collected and dealt with during the year, the average amount each month being 766 tons 16 cwts. In addition, 3,048 loads of road sweepings and 704 loads of gully mud were collected.

During the year efforts to ensure that all premises shall have impermeable receptacles with moveable covers for the deposition of refuse in accordance with the Bye-Laws were continued; inspections of 254 houses showed that only 31 had proper receptacles and during the year 192 were provided on preliminary notices being served and 31 on statutory notices being served.

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.

Under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	2,747
Of Houses, number inspected under H.T.P. Acts, Etc.	...	...	...	368
In connection with infectious diseases	...	...	...	155
Of Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	22
— Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	54
— Cowsheds	...	...	...	30
— Milkshops	...	...	...	72
— Dairies	...	...	...	42
— Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	156
— Premises at which are conducted Offensive Trades	...	...	...	67
— Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	75
— Slaughter-houses and knackers yard	...	...	...	582
— Fish Market	...	...	...	22
— Stables	...	...	...	43
— Bakehouses	...	...	...	88
— Premises as to provision of refuse receptacles	...	...	...	508
— General Inspections with Medical Officer	...	...	...	14
— Premises with reference to rat infestation	...	...	...	41
— Premises licensed for music and dancing	...	...	...	84
— Premises under Rent Restriction Act, Certificates	...	...	...	3
— Schools	...	...	...	26
— Shipping	...	...	...	6
— Shops and Stores coming within Meat Regulations	...	...	...	194
— Miscellaneous	...	...	...	49

NOTICES SERVED, ETC.

Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	46
Preliminary notices served or letters written	...	...	...	482
Nuisances abated on notice or letter	...	...	...	242
Nuisances abated on verbal instructions	...	...	...	171
Complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	322

COMPLAINTS OF NUISANCES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

A record of all complaints is kept at the Health Office, and during the year 322 complaints were made. Five of these were frivolous or concerning matters which could not be dealt with by the Health Department under the several Acts.

Of the other 317 complaints :—

9 were referred to the Borough Surveyor's Department :—

Choked sewer and offensive road gullies	...	...	...	2
Offensive condition of public shelter	...	...	...	1
Dangerous structure	...	...	...	1
Failing to remove refuse from houses	...	...	...	2
House refuse being dumped	...	...	...	1
Defective road surface and pavement	...	...	...	2

The remaining 308 may be roughly classified as follows :—

Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	40
Smells from Drains	...	...	...	...	15
Refuse dumped	...	...	...	...	6
Unsound articles of food	...	...	...	...	24
Dirty houses	...	...	...	...	12
Damp houses...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective drains and water closets	...	...	...	...	50
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	4
Defective and insufficient water supply	...	...	...	...	11
Accumulation of manure	...	...	...	...	6
Choked or defective wastepipes	...	...	...	...	4
Defective gutterings	...	...	...	...	13
Rats on premises	...	...	...	...	18
Leaky roofs	...	...	...	...	25
Defective stoves, cooking ranges and coppers	...	...	...	...	14
Improper keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	12
Offensive refuse receptacles	...	...	...	...	11
Broken floors and yard surfaces...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	...	28

With two exceptions the nuisances discovered during the year were abated upon service of informal or statutory notices. Legal proceedings were taken against the owner of a dwelling house who had been required to cause the roof of same to be made weatherproof. The work had no been carried out efficiently in the period of time allowed. The case was twice adjourned and eventually the Justices made an order for the work to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Inspector within fourteen days, and inflicted a fine of £3 and £1 19s. 6d. costs.

In the other instance two summonses were issued against the occupier of a shed for failing to provide drainage to the building used by him for stabling horses, and failing to provide a refuse receptacle for the stable manure as required by the Nuisance Bye-Laws in force in the Borough. The Justices inflicted a fine of £2 in each case or £4 in all. The use of the premises as stables was discontinued.

One nuisance of an unusual character had to be dealt with during the year. The dead carcase of a whale about 24 feet in length and weighing approximately three tons was cast up on the foreshore and left high and dry by the tide, giving off most offensive odours. Arrangements were made by the Sanitary Inspector to remove the mass of rotting material and this was effectually disposed of on the next tide.

WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH THE DRAINAGE OF PREMISES.

Houses, Drains Tested.

After infectious disease	...	...	...	56
On complaint or alteration of drainage	...	...	...	138
Number of houses re-drained	...	...	...	44
Number of houses, drains repaired or partly relaid...	...	...	...	64
New inspection chambers built	...	...	...	82
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	79
New covers to inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	2
Inspection chambers rendered	...	...	...	7
Defective soil or ventilating pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	68
New pedestal closets or closet basins or traps fixed	...	...	...	141
New flushing cisterns to W.C.s provided	...	...	...	38
Fresh air inlet valves renewed or repaired	...	...	...	26
Cesspools and underground rainwater tanks abolished	...	...	...	22
New water closets and urinals erected	...	...	...	13
Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	2
Cesspool drainage abolished and drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	1

Housing.

The following defects were remedied and improvements carried out:—

Defective flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	27
Blocked drains cleared on notice	...	...	...	43
New stoneware sinks and baths provided...	...	...	...	44
Wastepipes renewed and trapped	...	...	...	66
Rainwater pipes or guttering repaired or renewed	...	...	...	64
Defective roofs repaired	...	...	...	50
Yards paved or existing paving repaired	...	...	...	60
New floors laid or repaired	...	...	...	35
New sanitary refuse receptacles provided...	...	...	...	14
Rainwater pipes disconnected from the drains	...	...	...	15
Dampness in walls abated	...	...	...	24
Broken plaster of walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	29
Stoves, ranges or coppers renewed or repaired	...	...	...	51
Broken sashcords renewed	...	...	...	158
Accumulations of rubbish removed	...	...	...	13
Defective chimneys or flues remedied	...	...	...	8
Interior of houses renovated	...	...	...	18
Storage for food provided	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous defects	...	...	...	54

With respect to Refuse Receptacles.

Houses inspected	...	...	...	254
Number found with suitable receptacles	...	...	...	31
Number found without suitable receptacles	...	...	...	223
Number provided on preliminary notice	...	...	...	192
Number provided on statutory notice	...	...	...	31
Number supplied by Local Authority	...	...	...	Nil

With respect to Overcrowding.

Rooms measured as to overcrowding	...	...	...	15
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	2

With respect to Dirty Houses.

Houses cleansed	...	...	...	7
Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	43
Dirty W.C. basins cleansed	...	...	...	6
Filthy beds or mattresses destroyed	...	...	...	15

With respect to Water Supply.

Corroded water service pipes renewed to houses	...	...	...	19
Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	8

With respect to Keeping Animals.

Removal of animals improperly kept	...	...	...	8
Stable yard paving repaired	...	...	...	2
Stables cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	2
Notices, letters or verbal instructions re removal of manure...				6

With respect to Schools.

Sanitary conveniences inspected	...	...	...	22
Nuisances remedied	...	...	...	3

WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSES IN WHICH INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRED.

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 defects.
Scarlet Fever ...	34	5	4	25
Diphtheria ...	20	2	3	15
Enteric Fever ...	2	—	—	2

All defects discovered were remedied on service of intimation notices. An entirely new drainage system was found to be necessary in the case of four houses.

Disinfection.

In connection with 150 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.	Number of Houses.		Number of Rooms.	
Scarlet Fever	...	48	...	50
Diphtheria	30	...	32
Enteric Fever	...	3	...	3
Phthisis	...	47	...	70
Cancer	...	12	...	13
Vermin	...	5	...	15
Other Causes	...	5	...	5
		<hr/> 150		<hr/> 188

Also 272 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 22 visits of inspection were made and the houses were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. Five defects were discovered and remedied.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There were 48 of these houses on the register at the end of the year, to which 54 visits of inspection were made. During the year five of these houses, two in Central Road and three in Hillbrow Road were entirely renovated and repaired. Also 15 minor defects were discovered and remedied and 10 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 1926 was as follows :—

	In 1914.	In January, 1926.	In December, 1926.
Registered	14	8	7
Licensed ...	1	1	1
	—	—	—
	15	9	8
	—	—	—

The Sanitary Inspectors made 582 inspections of these premises during the year, these inspections coincide with meat inspections. The premises were found to be kept generally in a satisfactory condition, and there was no need for action under the Bye-Laws. All notices and verbal instructions received attention. One registered slaughter-house has been discontinued as such and the premises are now used as a store.

The renewal of the licence for a Knackers Slaughter-house which had been in existence in the Borough for many years was refused by the Local Authority on the ground of its close proximity to new dwelling houses which had been erected on land abutting and within a distance of 18 feet from the slaughter-house buildings; serious complaints regarding offensive odours having been received from the owners and tenants residing in the new dwelling houses.

Offensive Trades.

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

	Premises.	Inspections.
Fish Friers ...	16	42
Marine Store Dealers ...	5	15
Fat Melters and Bone Boilers	2	10

All fried fish shops in the Borough are now fitted with modern fish frying ranges. In five of the shops the interiors were entirely renovated during the year and in some of the premises ranges heated by fuel were replaced by new ranges heated by gas, this being an improvement as regards cleanliness in the shop and emission of smoke from flues. No new licence for fried fish shops was granted and no proceedings under the Bye-Laws were found to be necessary during the year.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

In connection with the destruction of rats and mice during the year, a considerable amount of work was carried out and 41 inspections of premises were made, chiefly owing to complaints or information received. During "Rat Week" a special campaign was undertaken, advertisements were inserted and articles published 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 also made a display of poisons in their shop windows. A large quantity of poison baits was laid in the sewer headings during the week. There is no doubt that these efforts were the means of causing a very considerable number of rodents to be destroyed.

The Council decided to bait the sewer headings once each quarter with poison baits.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

The 43 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 but it is desirable that more supervision should be given to the general cleanliness of some of the smaller halls which are occasionally hired, by the person or committee responsible for the control of these licensed premises. The Sanitary Inspector furnishes a report to the Licensing Justices at the Annual Licensing Meeting as to the general sanitary condition of the premises and this report is taken into consideration by them before renewing the licences. Fourteen defects in sanitary appliances, etc., were discovered and all were remedied on the responsible person's attention being called to them.

Sanitation of Schools.

The sanitary condition, water supply, etc., of all the public elementary schools in the Borough is dealt with in detail in the report on the School Medical Service. Two only of the nine public elementary schools are provided by the Local Education Authority, the equipment and general sanitary condition of these and of one the non-provided schools which was largely re-constructed recently are satisfactory, but although improvements have been made in recent years as regards the sanitation of the other non-provided schools their faulty design and the unsuitable situation of some of them leave much to be desired.

Action taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease is also referred to in the report on the School Medical Service and no difficulty arises in co-ordinating the public health administrative work with the school medical work the Medical Officer of Health being also the School Medical Officer.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1926, 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) ...	37	1	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)..	98	11	—
Workplaces : (other than Outworker's premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	21	3	—
Total	156	15	—

TABLE II.

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Act :—		
Want of Cleanliness	2	2
Want of Ventilation	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—
Want of Drainage to Floors	4	4
Other Nuisances	5	5
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient	3	3
{ Unsuitable or Defective	5	5
{ Not Separate for Sexes	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—		
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse	1	1
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses	7	7
Other Offences	4	4
Total	31	31

TABLE III.

HOMEWORK.

Outworkers' Lists.				Section 107.		
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in a year.			Sending once in a year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con-tractors	Work-men.		Contractors.	Workmen
Making Wearing Apparel ...	20	—	30	10		15
Furniture and Upholstery...	2	—	2	1		1
Other Trades... ..	—	—	—	1		6
Total ...	22		32	12		22
Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists :—						
Making Wearing Apparel ...	6					
Furniture and Upholstery...	1					
Total ...	7					

TABLE IV.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	39
Dressmakers and Milliners	13
Tailors and Bootmakers	18
Laundries	7
Building Trade	41
Upholsterers	3
Engineers and Whitesmiths	22
Printers	8
Miscellaneous	37
Total	188

TABLE V.

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act	1
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	—
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	—
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses:—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	4

Bakehouses.

The number of bakehouses in the Borough and on the Register at the end of the year was 39 and of these only 4 are underground bakehouses. The number of notices served and verbal notices given in connection with bakehouses during the year was 17 and 88 inspections were made. The notices served were 5 as to lime washing and 12 for other defects, which included defective W.C.'s and sanitary fittings, dirty floors, leaky roofs and gutters, broken yard surfaces, etc., which were in each case remedied.

During the year certain underground premises were found to have been used as a bakehouse under most undesirable conditions, the use of which immediately ceased on the occupier being informed that otherwise legal proceedings would be instituted.

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, and set out in the form suggested

FORM A.

Amount of Shipping inspected in the Port Sanitary District during the year 1926.

		Number.	Tonnage.	Number inspected.		Number reported to be Defective.	Number of Orders Issued.
				By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.		
Foreign	Steamers ...	4	1471	1	4	—	—
	* Motor ...	2	408	—	2	—	—
	Sailing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ...		6	1879	1	6	—	—
Coastwise	Steamers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	* Motor ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sailing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise ...		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise		6	1879	1	6	—	—

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

FORM B.

Rats destroyed in 1926 ?

FORM C.

Vessels "Infected" or "Suspected" from infected Ports ... Nil.

FORM D.

Vessels subjected to measures of Rat Destruction ... Nil.

During the year no vessel infected with or suspected of plague or other infectious disease arrived at the Port.

Facilities for the cleansing and disinfecting of verminous persons and their belongings exist at the Council's Disinfecting and Cleansing Stations.

The imports from Foreign ports consist chiefly of timber from various ports in Sweden, Norway and Finland and bricks from Nieuport. Coal is imported from the Tyne, wheat re-shipped from the London Docks, and bricks from Sittingbourne.

A large number of the entries is in connection with the important fishing industry based at the Port of Ramsgate.

Shellfish.

No action was necessary during the year in connection with cockles gathered from the beds at the mouth of the River Stour which are known to be liable to pollution. Cockles from these beds which are imported into this Borough are sterilised by steam under pressure at the Council's Shellfish Station and during the year a total of 21,292 gallons were dealt with. The Pegwell Bay (Shellfish) Regulations, 1925, give power to control the sale, distribution and offering for sale for human consumption of all cockles gathered from this area.

Rats.

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.

Shipping.

I am indebted to the Harbour Master for the following information in reference to shipping which entered the Port during the year 1926 :—

					Number of Entries.		Total Tonnage.
British Vessels (all kinds)							
(including Ramsgate Fishing Vessels)					2,318	...	165,622
Foreign Vessels	...	...	...	...	23	...	5,933

Housing.*General.*

With the adoption by the Local Authority of the substantial Housing Scheme on the Whitehall Estate, referred to in last year's report, the prospects of relief in the situation caused by the shortage of housing accommodation considerably improved. Up to the end of the year only 18 of the 352 houses for which the scheme provides were completed but contracts have been entered into and the building of 180 other houses for the working classes is proceeding. During the year a total of 142 houses were erected in the Borough, 57 of these were erected with financial assistance under the Housing Acts.

The chief factors connected with the overcrowding which continues to exist in the Borough still obtain. The only remedy for this is the provision of more accommodation and this at sufficiently low rentals, meanwhile efforts have to be directed almost exclusively to secure the remedying of defects in the occupied houses.

Unhealthy Areas

No representation with regard to Unhealthy Areas has been made since 1919. During the year a public local Inquiry directed by the Ministry of Health was held concerning the Council's Improvement Scheme for the Ratcliff Square Area—one of the four Unhealthy Areas represented in 1919. Up to the end of the year the decisions of the Ministry had not been received.

Housing.*Statistics for the year 1926.*

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	...	142
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts :		
(i)	By the Local Authority	... ..	18
(ii)	By other bodies or persons	... ..	57

1. *Unfit dwelling houses.*

Inspection—(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ..	368
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... ..	136
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	Nil
(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	... ..	127

2. *Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	47
---	--------	----

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	... ..	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	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	187
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	... .. 7
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	... Nil

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:

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

Increase of Rent (Restriction) Act.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector is the Officer who inspects dwelling-houses with regard to the granting of Certificates under this Act. During the year application was received from the tenants of three houses for Certificates that the dwelling-houses were not kept in a reasonable state of repair. A certificate was granted by the Council in each of the three cases, and the work necessary to cause the dwelling-houses to be considered "to be in a reasonable state of repair" was carried out by the owners.

Food.*Milk Supply.*

The average number of milch cows in the cowsheds within the Borough was 132. These cows were inspected twice during the year by the Council's Veterinary Inspector and with the exception of two, were found to be in a healthy condition. Two cows which showed evidence of tuberculosis were destroyed.

DAIRIES.

Number on the Register on 31st December, 1926 ...	21
Notices served on occupiers... ..	7
Inspections	42

COWSHEDS.

Number on the Register on 31st December, 1926	
(8 separate sheds)	5
Notices served on occupiers... ..	5
Inspections	30

MILKSHOPS AND PURVEYORS.

Number on the Register on 31st December, 1926 ...	25
Notices served... ..	8
Inspections	72

Four applications were received from persons desirous of being registered to sell milk, three were granted and one was refused on the ground of unsuitable premises, under the powers conferred by the Ramsgate Corporation Act, 1922. Three other registered persons gave up selling milk during the year and their names were removed from the register. Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, one dairyman was granted a supplementary licence to sell "Certified Milk" and one was granted a "Dealer's Licence" to sell "Certified Milk." There are now four dairymen licensed to sell "Certified Milk" in the Borough.

In one instance some old premises were purchased by a dairy company and reconstructed, additional buildings were erected, up-to-date plant installed, and an excellent model dairy thus established. All notices served on occupiers were complied with.

*Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.**Report for the year ended 31st December, 1926.**(I.) Milk, and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	(a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.	(b) Number in which Preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of Preservative found in each sample.
Milk	45	Nil
Cream	Nil	Nil

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

(II.) Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

- (a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(1) Correct statements made	...	...	4
(2) Statements incorrect	...	...	Nil
Total	...	...	4

- (3) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample. Percentage stated on Statutory Label.

Sample No. 400	... 0.26	Not exceeding 0.4% Boric Acid
Sample No. 401	... 0.17	Not exceeding 0.4% Boric Acid
Sample No. 402	... 0.20	Not exceeding 0.4% Boric Acid
Sample No. 403	... 0.19	Not exceeding 0.4% Boric Acid

- (b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(1) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	4
(2) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	Nil

- (c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed ... Nil

- (d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken ... Nil

(III.) Thickening Substances.

There was no evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream.

(IV.) Other Observations.

Nil.

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

Meat and Other Foods.

A large proportion of 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.

The slaughter of animals for human consumption takes place in the 8 private slaughter-houses situated in different parts of the Borough. A considerable time is devoted each week to these premises by the Inspectors and efforts are made to supervise as far as possible all meat killed in the Borough, but although those concerned in the slaughter of animals for human consumption are required to give notice in advance, times for this are not limited by the Regulations. Consequently slaughtering takes place on different days and hours as convenient to butchers and notices are received of intention to slaughter in the early morning, as late as 8 p.m., and even on Sundays, while at some of the slaughter-houses killing takes place in the summer season on each day of the week. Under these circumstances it will readily be understood that efficient supervision is rendered very difficult.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, came into operation on 1st April, 1925, and during the year 194 visits of inspection were made to the three large meat depots, retail butchers shops and grocers shops in the Borough. Improvement has been effected in methods of transport and storage, in the conveyance of meat through the streets and the "handling" of meat by customers has been reduced but there is still room for improvement as regards the construction of shop fronts in order "to guard against contamination of meat by flies and to prevent mud, filth and other contaminating substances being splashed or blown thereon." Fixed plate glass windows, although not made compulsory by the Regulations must be considered as the only satisfactory fitting for a butcher's shop front, this being the method which affords in all weathers the desired protection, especially from dust, of meat liable to contamination through being placed for sale in shop windows.

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.

Fish is periodically inspected at the Fish Market as is also fish exposed for sale in shops and on barrows.

Shellfish is referred to under Port Sanitary Administration.

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.

Ice Cream.

A considerable trade is carried on during the summer months by vendors of ice cream from stalls and barrows on or near the Sands and at other places in the Borough. During spells of hot weather the number of such vendors suddenly greatly increases and although by the Ramsgate Corporation Act, 1922, each dealer is required to have his name and address inscribed on any barrow, cart or other vehicle or stand from which he sells ice cream, there is no power to compel the registration of persons engaged in this trade or of the premises at which ice cream is manufactured. Hence arises the difficulty of control and efficient supervision of manufacture and storage.

During the year it was necessary to warn several vendors who had omitted to have names and addresses on their barrows.

The premises were in general found to be well kept and the methods of manufacture satisfactory.

Number of Vendors from barrows and stalls	...	29
Number of Vendors at shops, restaurants, etc.	...	41
Number of inspections made	... ..	75

UNSOUND FOOD.

VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED DURING 1926.

Carcases Condemned for Tuberculosis.

Animals Affected.	Number of Carcases with all internal organs condemned.	Number of Animals of which parts of Carcases and all organs were condemned.	Number of Animals of which heads and tongues only were condemned.	Weight. Total Weight in lbs.
Cows	2	—	3	1,520
Pigs	4	—	16	794
				2,314

Food Condemned for Other Reasons.

Article.	Condition.	Total weight in lbs.
4 Pigs	Erysipelas	427
Beef, imported	Unsound	36
Bullocks Offal, various... ..	Unsound	168
12 Pigs Livers	Cirrhosis	90
Prawns	Unsound	810
Shrimps	Unsound	168
Fish, wet	Unsound	224
		1,923

Total weight condemned - 1 ton 17 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs.

Other unsound food was the contents of 36 tins of Condensed Milk.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During the year 98 samples (57 formal and 41 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	41	4	45
Butter	Informal	6	—	6
Butter	Formal	—	1	1
Lard	Informal	6	—	6
Margarine	Informal	6	—	6
Cream	Informal	4	—	4
Cheese	Informal	2	—	2
Sausage Meat	Formal	6	—	6
Vinegar	Formal	4	—	4
Camphorated Oil	Informal	4	—	4
Sponge Cake	Informal	1	1	2
Sponge Cake	Formal	—	1	1
White Pepper	Informal	3	—	3
Baking Powder	Informal	3	—	3
Chicken and Ham Paste	Informal	3	—	3
Bloater Paste	Informal	1	—	1
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	Informal	1	—	1

Particulars of the seven 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.
361	Milk	24% deficient in fat	Cautioned	
388	Milk	4.7% deficient in fat	Cautioned	
404	Butter	Contained 50% Margarine	Legal Proceedings	Fined £5
416	Milk	6% of Extraneous Water	Legal Proceedings	Fined £15 and £10/10/0 costs
418	Milk	4.7% deficient in fat	Cautioned	
438	Sponge Cake	5.6 grains per lb. of Boric Acid	Informal sample (followed up)	
440	Sponge Cake	7 grains per lb. of Boric Acid	Legal Proceedings	Dismissed

Note on Sample numbered 385—

Margarine sold in an unmarked wrapper. Certified Margarine by the Analyst. The vendor was cautioned.

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1926.

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, 1926.

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 re-arrangement 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.

In a condensed form the hygienic conditions of all the public elementary schools in the Borough is reviewed in the following table. The particulars refer to conditions obtaining up to December, 1926, since which time a Sub-Committee has been appointed to consider and report on the duties which should be carried out by each caretaker. The defective condition of St. Augustine's School buildings and of part of Christ Church Schools has been sufficiently reported upon by the Architect of the Board of Education. It is difficult to see how some of the other non-provided schools, which are badly designed and situated badly, can be made to reach the standard of modern requirements but minor improvements as regards lighting, ventilation, equipment, etc., could be made in some of them.

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS AT SCHOOLS, 1926.

	Lillian Road	Ellington	St. George's	Poly Trinity	Christ Church	St. Lawrence	St. Luke's	St. Augustine's	Thornton Road
Total Accommodation	1070	850	560	295	695	423	387	219	120
Surroundings	Open on all sides. Large play-grounds Modern school.	Open on all sides. Large play-grounds Modern school.	Fairly open. No. 2 classroom in Boys' Dept. overshadowed by houses.	Closed in on 3 sides by houses. Frontage: main road. Situate on steep hill.	Royal Rd. side confined. Priory Rd. side open.	Open on all sides Frontage: main road.	Open. Frontage: main road. Small play-grounds.	Confined. Surrounded by houses. Small play-grounds.	Open.
Number of Classrooms	22	17 1 Manual Room 1 Cookery Room 1 Housewifery Room 1 Medical Inspection Room	14 1 Science Room 1 Manual Room 1 Cookery Room	6	10	8	6	4	² (divided into 4 rooms by curtains) Small kitchen
Ventilation	Natural: satisfactory. Windows, hoppers and fan-lights.	Natural: satisfactory. Casements and hoppers.	Natural: satisfactory. Windows, Tobin's Tubes	Natural: satisfactory. Sash windows, Louvres and Tobin's Tubes	Cloakrooms ventilate into classrooms. Tobin's Tubes, Windows.	Cloakrooms ventilate into classrooms. Windows, ventilators in ceiling	Cloakrooms ventilate into classrooms. Hoppers. Sliding ventilator in wall. Fanlight over door which opens into street	Cloakroom ventilates into classrooms. Sash windows.	Cloakroom ventilates into classrooms. Hoppers. Casement windows.
Lighting: Natural	Windows.	Windows.	Windows	Windows.	Long windows and windows in roof.	Windows.	Windows.	Insufficient: Windows.	Lighting would be improved by replacing leaded lights and coloured glass by "viraglass"
Artificial	Gas	Gas	Electric	Electric	Gas	Gas	Gas	Gas (bad)	Gas
Warming	Hot water pipes and radiators Open fires	Hot water pipes and radiators	Open fires	Open fires and stoves	Open fires and stoves	Open fires	Open stoves	Open fires and stoves	1 open fire 2 slow combustion stoves
Equipment: Desks—Type	Dual	Dual	Dual, single, box desks taking 5, 6 or 7 children, dual locker tables & chairs, adjustable desks and chairs	Dual, and long old fashioned desks	Dual, and long old fashioned desks	Long desks, dual and single	Dual and long desks	Dual and long desks	Dual

Equipment: Desks—Size ...	Lillian Road	Ellington	St. George's	Holy Trinity	Christ Church	St. Lawrence	St. Luke's	St. Augustine's	Thornton Road
	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable	Many not adjustable	Many not adjustable	Many not adjustable	Many not adjustable	Many not adjustable	Suitable
Number	564	415	203 dual 8 single 12 box desks (each 6) 2 " (each 7) 8 " (each 5) 60 adjustable with chairs	44 dual 41 long	90 dual 15 dual locker 110 long	90 dual 8 single 32 long	95 dual 13 long	12 dual 6 dual locker 30 long	61
Other ...	12 tables and 24 chairs	21 tables and 42 chairs	15 dual locker tables and 30 chairs	10 tables and 20 chairs	nil	12 tables and 48 chairs	16 tables and 48 chairs	nil	nil
Sanitation ...	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor (unsatisfactory)	Good	Good	Poor	Good
Sanitary conveniences Type ...	Boys and Girls. Range of auto- matically flushed W.C.'s. Infants— Pedestal W.C.'s. with separate flush Also urinals	Washdown, automatic flush Urinals, glazed channel, cement backs	2 ranges, auto- matic flush W.C.'s. 1 range of 3 W.C.'s separate flush to each 2 urinals, glazed storeware	Long hopper basins, boxed in, automatic flush, Pedestal W.C.'s. automatic flush, Urinal, cement faced and lime- washed.	Washdown W.C.'s. Obsolete boxed in basins, flushed from cistern in roof Urinal, obsolete	Washdown pedestal water closets Urinals, glazed channels with slate slab backs	Washdown pedestal water closets Urinals, white glazed enamel slabs	Cottage type pan and pedestal W.C.'s.	Washdown pedestal water closets
Position...	In playgrounds	In playgrounds	In playgrounds	In playgrounds	In playgrounds (1 passage used as a cloakroom)	In playgrounds	In playgrounds	In playgrounds	In playground
Condition	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory Urinal not satis- factory, poor flush	Satisfactory Urinals unsatis- factory, cement corroded	Satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Good
Number...	Boys: 8 closets and 1 urinal Girls: 16 closets Infants: 9 W.C.s. Staff: 2 W.C.'s	Boys: 6 closets and 2 urinals Girls: 18 closets Infants: 2 closets and 1 urinal	Boys: 7 W.C.'s. and 2 urinals Girls: 16 W.C.'s. Staff: 2 W.C.'s	Boys: 3 long hoppers and 1 urinal Girls: 4 closets Infants: 3 wash- down W.C.'s. Staff: 1 closet	Boys: 5 W.C.'s. and urinal Girls: 6 W.C.'s. Infants: 3 boxed in and 2 urinals Staff: 1 W.C.	Boys: 4 closets and urinal Girls: 3 closets Infants: 4 closets and urinal Staff: 2 closets	Girls: 6 closets Infants: 7 closets and urinals Staff: 1 closet	Mixed: 2 W.C.'s. and urinal Infants: 3 cottage type and urinal	Girls: 6 W.C.'s. Infants: 2 W.C.'s.

	Lillian Road	Ellington	St. George's	Holy Trinity	Christ Church	St. Lawrence	St. Luke's	St. Augustine's	Thornton Road
Lavatory Basins: Type ...	Lavatory basins to glazed chan- nels beneath, trough type	Lavatory basins to glazed chan- nels beneath, trough type	Untrapped lavatory basins to glazed chan- nels beneath	Trapped basins	Trapped basins in Boys' Dept. Untrapped in Girls' Dept. Bowls in Infants' Dept.	Trapped basins Sink in Infants' Dept.	Trapped basins	Untrapped basins	Lavatory basin Trapped sink
Position...	Cloakrooms	Cloakrooms	Cloakrooms and needlework room. Sinks in science room & cookery kitchen	Cloakrooms	Cloakrooms	Cloakrooms	Cloakrooms	Outside in playgrounds	In kitchen
Condition ...	Satisfactory	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair
Number...	39 separate basins 4 troughs	30 separate basins Also 2 glazed stoneware sinks and 1 basin in cooking room	16 basins 7 sinks	4 basins	4 trapped basins 4 untrapped basins 3 enamel bowls	4 basins 1 sink	4 basins	2 basins	1 basin 1 sink
Water Supply: Washing ...	Public supply (In cloakrooms) Push jets in playground and 1 in Infants' cloakroom	Public supply (In cloakrooms) Push taps in playground and 1 in Infants' cloakroom	Public supply (In cloakrooms) Push jets in playground	Public supply (In cloakrooms) Water drawn from tap in cloakroom	Public supply (In cloakrooms)	Public supply (In cloakrooms)	Public supply (In cloakrooms)	Public supply (In playgrounds)	Public supply (In kitchen)
Drinking ...					Tap in cloakrooms	Tap in cloakrooms	Tap in cloakrooms	Taps in playgrounds	Tap in kitchen
Cleanliness of:									
Schoolrooms ...	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Good	Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Good	Unsatisfactory
Cloakrooms ...	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Arrangements for dry- ing children's boots and clothes ...	Radiators in winter Nil in summer	Radiators in cloakrooms	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hanging accommoda- tion:	Boys: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 25 0 x 18 0 x 10 0 24 6 x 12 6 x 10 0 25 0 x 18 0 x 10 0 24 6 x 21 0 x 10 0 Girls: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 20 0 x 17 0 x 14 0 24 0 x 12 6 x 13 0 20 0 x 17 0 x 14 0 33 0 x 12 6 x 13 0 Infants: 1 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 23 0 x 24 6 x 9 0 27 0 x 13 0 x 10 0	Boys: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 24 6 x 6 10 x 7 6 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 17 9 x 6 4 x 6 0 19 0 x 13 6 x 12 0 Girls: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 24 6 x 6 10 x 7 6 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 17 9 x 6 4 x 6 0 13 6 x 12 0 x 12 0 Infants: 3 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 18 0 x 6 0 x 7 6 14 6 x 12 0 x 12 0 12 0 x 9 6 x 9 0	Boys: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 10 x 6 0 x 9 0 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 9 x 7 0 x 11 0 24 0 x 9 9 x 12 0 Girls: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 16 0 x 10 0 x 8 0 Infants: 1 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 10 0 x 7 0 x 7 0 18 0 x 5 0 x 7 6 45 6 x 4 6 x 7 6 11 9 x 7 0 x 7 8	Boys: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 10 x 6 0 x 9 0 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 9 x 7 0 x 11 0 24 0 x 9 9 x 12 0 Girls: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 16 0 x 10 0 x 8 0 Infants: 1 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 10 0 x 7 0 x 7 0 18 0 x 5 0 x 7 6 45 6 x 4 6 x 7 6 11 9 x 7 0 x 7 8	Boys: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 10 x 6 0 x 9 0 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 9 x 7 0 x 11 0 24 0 x 9 9 x 12 0 Girls: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 16 0 x 10 0 x 8 0 Infants: 1 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 10 0 x 7 0 x 7 0 18 0 x 5 0 x 7 6 45 6 x 4 6 x 7 6 11 9 x 7 0 x 7 8	Boys: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 10 x 6 0 x 9 0 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 9 x 7 0 x 11 0 24 0 x 9 9 x 12 0 Girls: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 16 0 x 10 0 x 8 0 Infants: 1 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 10 0 x 7 0 x 7 0 18 0 x 5 0 x 7 6 45 6 x 4 6 x 7 6 11 9 x 7 0 x 7 8	Boys: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 10 x 6 0 x 9 0 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 9 x 7 0 x 11 0 24 0 x 9 9 x 12 0 Girls: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 16 0 x 10 0 x 8 0 Infants: 1 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 10 0 x 7 0 x 7 0 18 0 x 5 0 x 7 6 45 6 x 4 6 x 7 6 11 9 x 7 0 x 7 8	Boys: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 10 x 6 0 x 9 0 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 9 x 7 0 x 11 0 24 0 x 9 9 x 12 0 Girls: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 16 0 x 10 0 x 8 0 Infants: 1 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 10 0 x 7 0 x 7 0 18 0 x 5 0 x 7 6 45 6 x 4 6 x 7 6 11 9 x 7 0 x 7 8	Boys: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 10 x 6 0 x 9 0 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 13 9 x 7 0 x 11 0 24 0 x 9 9 x 12 0 Girls: 2 cl'krms ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 16 0 x 10 0 x 8 0 Infants: 1 ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. ft.in. 10 0 x 7 0 x 7 0 18 0 x 5 0 x 7 6 45 6 x 4 6 x 7 6 11 9 x 7 0 x 7 8

	Lillian Road	Ellington	St. George's	Holy Trinity	Christ Church	St. Lawrence	St. Luke's	St. Augustine's	Thornton Road
Hanging accommodation: Ventilation ...	Good (windows)	Good (windows)	Good (windows and doors)	2 by doors only 3 by windows and doors)	In Boys' and Girls' Depts. ventilate into classrooms	Ventilate into classrooms	2 of the 4 cloak-rooms ventilate into classrooms	Ventilate into classrooms in mixed school	Ventilates into classrooms
Number of Pegs	1070	908	566	324	894 (Also 53 in Infants not used, as over 5ft. from ground)	596	495	255	146 (Many broken)
Spaces between Pegs	12 inches	10½ to 11 inches	7 to 10 inches	Vary from 8 to 15 inches	Vary from 6½ to 11 inches	5 to 12 inches	Girls: 12 inches Infants: 6½ to 11 inches	8 inches	12 inches
Arrangements for: Warming of Meals	Nil	Nil	By fire in classroom	Nil	Nil	By fire in classroom	Nil	Gas ring in teacher's cloak-room	By stove in classroom
Supervision of children during Meals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	By a teacher	By a teacher when convenient	Teacher in attendance	Teacher
Service of Meals	Nil	Nil	Boys use small room. Girls use kitchen	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	School desks	—
Relation of general arrangements of school to health of children	In Boys' and Girls' Depts. Artificial lighting by Gas in classrooms is insufficient	Sanitary conveniences for Infants some distance away from building	In Boys' Dept. No. 2 classroom somewhat dark owing to other buildings adjacent Pegs in cloak-rooms too close in places	Playgrounds have a very steep gradient towards main road Infants: small and confined Some of the sanitary conveniences are obsolete boxed in pans and traps	Infants: Sanitary conveniences obsolete in. Urinal obsolete Boys: Passage to one series of W.C.'s used as cloak-room	Lavatory basins insufficient Pegs in Boys' cloakrooms badly arranged and several broken Unsatisfactory ceiling ventilator in small classroom causes excessive draught Gas light bad in one classroom in Girls, and in Infants	Yard surface not drained Several pegs broken in room Infants cloak-room Gas light not satisfactory	Playground of concrete, broken in places. Not drained efficiently Natural lighting insufficient, and artificial lighting poor	Natural and artificial lighting insufficient and unsatisfactory Dividing curtains for classrooms Natural lighting suspended from the gas supply pipes dangerous Lavatory basin broken and waste pipe defective

	Lillian Road	Ellington	St. George's	Holy Trinity	Christ Church	St. Lawrence	St. Luke's	St. Augustine's	Thornton Road
Staff Accommodation: Number of Rooms	5	5	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cloakrooms ...	3	2	1	Nil	In Girls and Infants: one side of cloakroom used by Teachers	Nil	Nil	1	(See under heading "Remarks")
Lavatory and Washing accommodation	1 Lavatory basin	6 Lavatory basins	1 Lavatory basin	1 Lavatory	4 Lavatories	Nil	Nil	1 untrapped Lavatory basin	Nil
	Floors swept every evening, sawdust damped with disinfectant used	Floors swept daily with damp sawdust	Floors swept every evening, damp sawdust used	Floors swept every evening, not damped	Floors swept every evening, not damped	Floors swept every evening, not damped	Floors swept every evening, not damped	No provision in case of fire. All doors leading to exterior open inwards	Floors swept every morning
Remarks ...	General condition of interior walls, cupboards, &c., satisfactory	General condition of interior walls, cupboards, &c., satisfactory	General condition of interior walls, cupboards, &c., satisfactory	General condition of interior walls, cupboards, &c., good	General condition of interior walls, cupboards, &c., satisfactory	General condition of interior walls, cupboards, &c., satisfactory	General condition of interior walls, cupboards, &c., unsatisfactory, pictures, &c., very dusty	General condition of interior walls, cupboards, &c., fair	The small kitchen, walls of which are dirty, is used for the following purposes: Cloakroom for Teachers
			No provision made for caretaker's cleaning materials, at present kept under dirty conditions in coal cellar	Plans have been approved by the Board of Education for the reconstruction of these schools, and to be carried out at an early date	Approved by the Board of Education for reconstruction of these schools, and to be carried out at an early date	Approved by the Board of Education for reconstruction of these schools, and to be carried out at an early date	Approved by the Board of Education for reconstruction of these schools, and to be carried out at an early date	This school was condemned by the Board of Education in 1920, and a new school will be provided to replace it	Preparing cocoa for children
									Lavatory for washing hands
									Storeroom for cleaning materials
									Storeroom for disused articles

4.—Medical Inspections.

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 4,619 children, the average number on the registers during the year, was 4,432, and the average attendance was 4,000.

(a) *Age Groups Inspected.*

"Entrants" ...	...	Children admitted during the year.		
		Number inspected ...	...	588
"Intermediates" ...	...	Children between 8 and 9 years of age.		
		Number inspected ...	...	288
"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 ...	...	474

(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 37, and the number examined at the School Clinic, which is open on five mornings each week, was 969.

(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 Medical examinations 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 1,376 children, 8 or 0.58 per cent. were found to have unclean hair, and at the 116 surveys as to cleanliness of skin, hair, scalp and clothing, 17,977 examinations of children were made by the Health Visitors who found 34 children verminous and 78 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 4 children who were verminous and 15 children who had very nitty hair were at subsequent surveys again excluded owing to these conditions and during the year 2 children had to be excluded on three occasions owing to the verminous condition of their 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 proceeding had to be instituted in three instances only—in all three cases fines of 5/- being imposed, as compared with 2 instances in 1924 and 2 in 1925.

(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 scalp ringworm came under observation as compared with 15 in 1925; 9 cases of scabies as compared with 5 in 1925; 177 cases of impetigo, as compared with 162 in 1925; 25 cases of external eye disease as compared with 30 in 1925; 48 cases of ear disease or otorrhœa as compared with 25 in 1925.

(c) *Tonsils and Adenoids.*

During the year a total of 119 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 11 only received operative treatment for the removal of the growths.

(d) *Tuberculosis.*

Seven children in a pre-tubercular condition came under observation during the year, 1 child with definite pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 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 13 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, Externat 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, 70, among "specials," 41.

(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 659 of the 1,376 children inspected had teeth in a perfectly sound condition.

(j) *Crippling Defects.*

Various degrees of crippling were caused by Tuberculosis in the cases already referred to and 10 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 588 Entrants examined only 235 (or 39.96%) were vaccinated, of 288 Intermediates only 121 (or 42.01%) and of the 474 Leavers 202 (or 42.61%).

It is regrettable that over 58% of these children were not protected against small-pox.

6.—Infectious Diseases.

There was no exceptional prevalence of infectious disease during 1926 and no action was taken under Article 45 (b) or 57 of the Code Regulations.

At some period each year, often owing to a considerable number of children suffering from catarrhal conditions being absent at the same time, the question of school closure arises. This procedure has not been resorted to in Ramsgate for many years past and there is no doubt that the control of infectious diseases in schools is best effected by immediate exclusion and isolation of individuals suffering from illness of an infectious

or contagious nature and by excluding and keeping under observation children living in infected houses. Closure for purely medical reasons is very rarely desirable, it does not prevent intimate association at play, at cinemas, etc., of the excluded children, while it impedes supervision with the possibility that some of the contacts may develop disease subsequent to school closure and for a time act as additional foci.

The Board of Education's amended regulations secure that diminished attendance during a period of epidemic shall not be considered in itself an adequate reason for closing a school, and that when a Local Education Authority close a school on the advice or with the approval of the School Medical Officer such advice or approval shall only be given on the ground that such closure is necessary for medical reasons.

Authorities are secured against financial loss when schools are kept open with a greatly lowered attendance.

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.

Certificates of exclusion are brought to the notice of the School Attendance Officer who informs 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 risks to themselves or others. The School Attendance Officer 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 91, these included intimations in reference to 66 children who were suffering from or suspected to be suffering from: Measles, 6 from German Measles, 5 from Chickenpox, 10 from Whooping Cough and 1 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 Clinic 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 303 children found to have defective vision who were referred for refraction no fewer than 278 were

dealt with at the Eye Clinic; of 508 children referred for dental treatment 430 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 3,151 visits to 1,560 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 £47 5s. 10d.

(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 thus learning 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.	No. of Children.	Attendances.
Impetigo	162	1,435
Vermineous Impetigo...	7	66
Eczema, Seborrhoea, etc. ...	59	358
Abscesses, Whitlows, Cuts, Burns, Abrasions, etc. ...	262	1,701
Ringworm of scalp	15	574
Ringworm of body	4	30
Scabies	8	86
External Eye Diseases	40	235
Otorrhoea	35	357
Nose, Mouth and Throat Conditions ...	67	300
Tuberculosis, all forms	15	59
Other Diseases or Conditions	485	1,187
Total	1,159	6,388

In addition 129 children who were convalescent from or contacts of infectious disease made 173 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 5 children received X-Ray treatment.

(b) Tonsils and Adenoids.

During the year 119 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 11 children were operated on for the removal of enlarged tonsils or adenoids; three of these received treatment privately, and eight 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 303 children were referred for further examination owing to errors of refraction; of these 278 were submitted to refraction at the Eye Clinic, which Dr. G. E. Halstead, the Education Committee's part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon, conducted on 42 sessions during 1926. Three other children received treatment privately. Glasses were prescribed for 250 children and up to the end of the year had been procured in 245 cases. The children made 774 attendances at the Clinic.

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

1	...	Hypermetropia and Myopia
28	...	Hypermetropia
45	...	Hypermetropia with Astigmatism
13	...	Myopia
1	...	Myopia one eye, other eye normal
11	...	Myopia with Astigmatism
3	...	Mixed Astigmatism
20	...	Strabismus

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

7 Phlyctenular Ophthalmia	2 Blepharitis
1 Opacities in lens	6 Old Corneal Opacities
1 Congenital iris remnant	3 Styas
1 Injury to cornea	1 Opaque nerve fibres

(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, re-treatment 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.

Inspections at the schools took place at four sessions, the average number of children inspected at each session being 155. 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 deterioration 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.

The Massage Clinic established in the Borough in 1925 by the Local Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade continued its work during the year, a fully qualified masseuse giving treatment as advised by medical practitioners.

From time to time children in attendance at the public elementary schools in the Borough require massage treatment, and, by agreement the Education Committee pay the St. John Ambulance Brigade a sum not exceeding two shillings and sixpence per treatment in respect of each school child who receives 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.

While there can be no doubt as to the need for an open-air school in the Borough the very considerable expenditure involved will probably for some time cause the erection and equipment of such a special school to be postponed. It is therefore most desirable that careful consideration should be given to the practicability of providing in connection with the proposed new centrally situated school one special class in which 12 or 14 children could receive open-air education throughout the year.

10.—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 arrangements 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 under-feeding. 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 382 parents attended at the routine inspections of 588 Entrants. 152 parents attended at the routine inspections of 288 Intermediates. 165 parents attended at the routine inspections of 474 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 Officer.

This officer brings 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 Officer, who accordingly informs the Head Teachers and sees 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 Officer is 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 him 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 Education 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 of children is practically limited to delivering newspapers and milk, running errands for tradesmen, or in case of girls assisting at homes.

BOARD OF EDUCATION TABLES.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	588
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	288
Leavers	...	...	...	...	474
Total	...	...	...	...	1350

Number of other Routine Inspections 26

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	1006
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	252
Total	...	...	...	1258

TABLE II.

(a) *Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1926.*

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
Skin	Malnutrition	2	9	5	3
	Uncleanliness (see Table IV. Group V.)	—	—	—	—
	Ringworm :				
	Scalp	—	—	15	—
	Body	—	—	5	—
	Scabies	1	—	8	—
	Impetigo	5	—	172	—
	Other Diseases (non-tuberculous) ...	4	—	67	—
	Blepharitis	6	—	7	—
	Conjunctivitis	1	—	11	—
Eye	Keratitis	—	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)...	57	25	30	3
	Squint	13	2	11	1
	Other Conditions... ..	1	1	20	—
Ear	Defective Hearing	1	1	1	1
	Otitis Media	5	6	37	—
	Other Ear Diseases	1	1	11	—
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only	21	21	18	9
	Adenoids only	2	—	—	1
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	8	—	3	2
	Other Conditions... ..	27	6	32	2
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tuberculous)	—	3	—	—
Heart and Circulation	Defective Speech	1	2	—	—
	Teeth—Dental Diseases	124	—	117	—
	Heart Disease :				
	Organic	1	8	—	1
	Functional	—	3	—	1
Lungs	Anæmia	4	2	2	—
	Bronchitis... ..	—	—	2	—
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	17	6	—
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :				
	Definite	—	—	1	—
	Suspected	—	—	1	2
	Non-Pulmonary :				
	Glands	—	—	4	—
	Spine	—	—	—	—
	Hip	—	1	—	2
	Other Bones and Joints	—	—	1	—
Nervous System	Skin	—	—	2	—
	Other Forms... ..	—	1	2	—
	Epilepsy	—	—	1	—
	Chorea	—	—	1	—
Deformities	Other Conditions... ..	—	1	—	—
	Rickets	—	—	—	—
	Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases	Other Forms	3	1	4	2
	Other Defects and Diseases	14	14	292	7

TABLE II.—Con.

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

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	
Code Groups :			
Entrants	588	148	25.17
Intermediates	288	64	22.22
Leavers	474	102	21.51
Total (code groups) ...	1350	314	23.25
Other routine inspections	26	3	11.53

TABLE III.
Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including partially blind).	(1) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	2	—	2
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(2) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	1	—	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	1	—	1
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(1) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	1	1	2
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(2) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	1	—	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	—	1
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded	—	—	—
		Imbeciles	—	—	—
		Idiots	—	—	—
			—	—	—
Epileptics.	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	1	—	1
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	2	2	4
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Physically Defective.	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	8	13	21
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	16	10	26
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Delicate children (e.g. pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anaemia, &c.).	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	24	19	43
		At other Institutions	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	2	—	2
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	3	1	4
		At Public Elementary Schools	7	7	14
		At other Institutions	2	3	5
		At no School or Institution	6	3	9
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease e.g. children suffering from paralysis, &c., and including those with severe heart disease).	At Certified Hospital Schools	2	—	2
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	4	6	10
		At other Institutions	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

TREATMENT TABLE.

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

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :			
Ringworm, Scalp ...	15	—	15
Ringworm, Body ...	5	—	5
Scabies ...	5	3	8
Impetigo ...	157	16	173
Other Skin Diseases ...	39	17	56
Minor Eye Defects ...	34	5	39
Minor Ear Defects ...	36	14	50
Miscellaneous... ..	234	27	261
Total	525	82	607

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)	278	3	—	281
Other Defect or Disease of the Eye ...	9	—	—	9
Total	287	3	—	290

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	250
(b) Otherwise	3

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	245
(b) Otherwise	3

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

Number of Defects.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, or Hospital, apart from in Clinic or Hospital.	By private practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total.		
8	3	11	101	112

GROUP IV.—*Dental Defects.*

(1) Number of Children who were :

(a) Inspected by Dentist :

Aged :		5	...	14		
		6	...	101		
		7	...	54		
		8	...	62		
		9	...	80		
Routine Age Groups		10	...	86	Total	...
		11	...	70		560
		12	...	84		
		13	...	6		
		14	...	3		
Specials		...	...	...		61
					Grand Total	621

(b) Found to require treatment 508

(c) Actually treated 480

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination 150

(2) Half days devoted to { Inspection 4 } Total ... 42
 { Treatment 38 }

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 893

(4) Fillings { Permanent Teeth ... 281 } Total ... 316
 { Temporary Teeth ... 35 }(5) Extractions { Permanent Teeth... 109 } Total ... 591
 { Temporary Teeth... 482 }

(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions —

(7) Other Operations { Permanent Teeth— } Total ... —
 { Temporary Teeth— }GROUP V.—*Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.*

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses 13

(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses 17,977

(3) Number of Individual Children found Unclean 112

(4) Number of Children cleansed under arrangement made by the Local Education Authority —

(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—

(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 —

(b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws 3



