

## **Report of the health of Tottenham UDC for the year 1920.**

### **Contributors**

Tottenham (London, England). Local Board of Health.  
Watson, W. T.

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Tottenham Urban District Council.

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF

TOTTENHAM

for the Year 1920.

TOTTENHAM :

CRUSHA & SON, Printers, 821-823, High Road.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1920.

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POPULATION	...	...	...	...	156,020
BIRTHS	...	...	...	..	4,064
BIRTH RATE	...	...	...	...	26.04 per 1,000 of pop.
DEATHS	...	...	...	...	1,465
DEATH RATE	...	...	...	...	9.3 per 1,000 of pop.
INFANT DEATH RATE	...	...	..	...	61.0 per 1,000 births.
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE	...	...	..	...	0.60 per 1,000 of pop.
PHTHISIS DEATH RATE	...	...	..	...	0.85 per 1,000 of pop.
RATEABLE VALUE	...	...	...	...	£602,376
AMOUNT PRODUCED BY 1d. RATE	...	...	...	...	£2,360

# Tottenham Urban District Council.

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## Health Committee—

*Chairman—*

Councillor F. W. JONES.

*Members—*

(Ex-Officio), Councillor I. AKKER, J.P.  
(*Chairman of the Council*).

„ Councillor T. INGLIS  
(*Vice-Chairman of the Council*).

Cr. C. E. BROWN.	Cr. W. J. NICHOLS.
Cr. T. ELDERFIELD.	Major P. B. MALONE, M.P.,
Major E. T. GARLAND, R.E.	Dr. W. H. PAINE. [J.P.
Cr. W. R. JACKSON.	Cr. A. W. PERRIN, M.B.E.
Dr. A. G. NEWELL, D.P.H.	Cr. A. REED.
Cr. J. WALLACE.	

## Representatives on the Middlesex Districts Joint Small Pox Hospital Board.

Councillor T. INGLIS.  
Dr. A. G. NEWELL, D.P.H.  
Councillor M. J. SIMS.

## Council's Representative on the Metropolitan Water Board under the Metropolis Water Act, 1902.

Major P. B. MALONE, M.P., J.P.



## HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

*Clerk and Solicitor*—REGINALD C. GRAVES, Esq., LL.B.

*Engineer and Surveyor*—Captain H. F. WILKINSON, R.E.,  
[A.M.Inst.C.E.]

*Treasurer*—E. YOUNG, Esq., A.S.A.A.

*Clerk, Education Committee*—W. MALLINSON, Esq.

*Superintendent, Fire Brigade*—S. M. EDDINGTON, Esq.

*Librarian*—W. J. BENNETT, Esq., F.L.A.

*Superintendent of Baths*—T. J. LEWIS, Esq.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

## Medical Officer of Health—

DAVID C. KIRKHOPE, M.D., Ch.M., D.P.H., Barr.-at-Law.

## Male Sanitary Inspectors—

\*REDSTON, W. (Chief Inspector) .. Harringay Ward.  
(117, Broadwater Road.)

†\*PORTMAN, W. C. .. .. High Cross Ward.  
(16, West Road.)

†\*WEST, W. P. .. .. West Green Ward.  
(33, Drayton Road.)

†\*MILLER, H. W. .. .. Middle Ward.  
(119, Sperling Road.)

†\*SHILLITO, J. A. .. .. Lower Ward.  
(32, Willoughby Park Road.)

†\*SMITH, J. B. (Cert., S.I. Ex. Brd.) St. Ann's Ward.  
(86, Chester Road.)

## Female Sanitary Inspectors—

PARSONS, Mrs. J. E. (Cert. San. Insp. Exam. Board)  
(Part Time.)

\*LAMB, Miss M.

\*The Officials so marked hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Meat Inspector's Certificate.

‡ This Inspector holds the Diploma of the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene.

## Inspector under the Shops Acts—

STACY, H. J.

## Clerical Staff—

GARVEY, R., Chief Clerk (Cert., Roy. San. Inst.)

COZENS, A. G., Clerk.

BAKER, S., Clerk.

POTTER, W., Junior Clerk.

## Mortuary Attendant—

H. CORDER, 24, Loobert Road, Clyde Circus.

## Disinfectors—

A. PITNEY (Houses).

J. MITCHELL (Clothing).

J. COLLINS           ,,

## Drain Testers, Etc.

H. BYSOUTH.

J. WILSON.

F. DOWSE.

C. VESSEY.

*Addresses of other Public Officers more or less connected with  
Public Health Work.*

**Registrars of Births and Deaths—**

East Tottenham—Mr. H. J. ROYNON, 664, High Road.

West Tottenham—Mr. E. S. CHAPMAN, 22, Langham Rd.

**Relieving Officers—**

East Tottenham—Mr. A. J. WRAMPLING, 689, High Rd.

West Tottenham—Mr. J. GRAVILLE, 186, West Green Rd.

**Public Vaccinators—**

Dr. W. H. PLAISTER, 632, High Road.

Dr. W. MILLAR, 139, West Green Road.

Dr. A. C. HILL, 99, Philip Lane.

**Vaccination Officer—**

Mr. H. J. ROYNON, 664, High Road.

**Coroner's Officer—**

Police Sergt. V. BONN, Police Station, High Road.



# INTRODUCTION

TO THE  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Tottenham.

*March, 1921.*

To the Chairman and other Members of the Tottenham Urban  
District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1919 gave so exhaustive a survey of the conditions in the district affecting public health, that it is not considered necessary, especially in view of the clamant demand for economy in every direction, to enter with great detail into the same matters in this Report. The Report for 1920 will, for the most part, be given in tabular form.

There has been an unusual prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria during the year under review, so that admission to hospital could not at all times be ensured.

The Infantile Mortality is the lowest on record, and that it is capable of further reduction is shown by comparing the mortality figures of infants attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, with the figures for the district as a whole.

At the end of the year the Housing Scheme, both at the Coombes Croft Site and the Devonshire Hill Site, had been commenced. So many inhabited houses had, during the war, fallen into a condition of



serious disrepair—and even dilapidation—that arrears of sanitary reform have by no means been made up. It was hoped that an addition would have been made to the sanitary staff in order to overtake inspections long overdue, and to supervise the repair of property. Although the preliminary steps to augment the staff were taken, and the Ministry of Health had given their sanction to the increase, and although the positions were advertised, the actual appointments were postponed.

The methods employed in Tottenham for the disposal of refuse leave much to be desired, and it is hoped that the problem will receive early consideration and be met with an adequate solution.

The staff recognise and value the interest taken in themselves and their work by your Council, and tender their cordial thanks.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

*David C. Kirkhope.*

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#### POPULATION.

The population of the district at the middle of 1911 was 138,326. In 1920 it was estimated by the Treasurer to be 156,020, and the following table kindly supplied by him shows the distribution in Wards:—

Return of Houses, Population, etc., at November, 1920, as supplied to us by the Treasurer's Department.

Ward.	Acreage.	aTotal Number of Houses.	aHouses—		bOther Buildings and Assessments.	Estimated Population.	Rateable Value.
			Inhabited.	Empty.			
High Cross .. ..	463	5,007	4,990	17	213	27,670	£121,620
Middle—East .. ..	449	2,859	2,855	4	126	15,159	51,252
Middle—West .. ..	168	2,877	2,868	9	141	14,856	54,585
Lower .. ..	950	4,948	4,934	14	237	25,648	91,961
West Green .. ..	470	3,784	3,772	12	111	20,270	72,694
Harringay .. ..	263	4,265	4,249	16	258	22,620	97,736
St. Ann's .. ..	251	4,883	4,872	11	212	29,797	76,441
Throughout the Parish	—	—	—	—	c12	—	36,087
TOTALS ..	3,014	28,623	28,540	83	1,310	156,020	£602,376

a Houses, Houses and Shops, and Tenements. b Lock-up Shops, Stables, Workshops, Schools, Factories, Glasshouses, Land, etc.  
c Railways, Tramways, Reservoirs, Gas, Water, and Electric Mains, etc.

## BIRTHS.

Births Registered :—Males	...	...	2,132
Females	...	...	1,932
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	4,064
			<hr/>

Including Illegitimate Births :—Male	...	36
Female	—	37
		<hr/>
Total	...	73
		<hr/>

Births occurring in the district	...	3,854
„ of Tottenham residents occurring outside the district	...	210
		<hr/>
Total	...	4,064
		<hr/>

Birth Rate, 26·04 per 1,000.

## Births notified under the Notification of Births Acts :—

In district by Doctors	...	790
„ „ Midwives	...	2,196
„ „ Parents and other persons	...	708
Notified in other districts and afterwards transferred to us	...	20
Notified from outside Institutions	...	210
		<hr/>
Total	...	3,924
		<hr/>



## DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS.

Ward	Births	Percentage to Population
Harringay .. .. .	538	1.94
West Green .. .. .	516	1.71
St. Ann's .. .. .	820	3.15
High Cross .. .. .	702	3.41
Middle .. .. .	772	3.41
Lower .. .. .	712	2.38
Total .. .. .	4,064	2.60

## DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered in Tottenham was 1,302

Of these the number of non-residents was ... .. 275

Deaths of residents registered in the district ... .. 1,027

Deaths of residents registered outside the district ... .. 438

1,465

Deaths of residents under 1 year occurring in district ... .. 202

Deaths of residents under 1 year occurring outside district ... .. 46

Total deaths of Tottenham infants ... .. 248

These deaths are distributed according to age and sex as follows:—

	Males	Females
Deaths under 1 year .. .. .	137	111
„ from 1 to 5 years .. .. .	41	40
„ from 5 to 15 years .. .. .	46	43
„ from 15 to 25 years .. .. .	30	36
„ from 25 to 65 years .. .. .	296	256
„ 65 and upwards .. .. .	171	258
	721	744

The excess of births over deaths is 2,599.



### Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1920.

Provisional figures for England and Wales, groups of Towns and London. Provisional populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of Towns.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births.			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diar-rhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths (under 1 year).	
England and Wales ..	25.4	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.48	8.3	80	
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000) ..	26.2	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.31	0.43	10.4	85	
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000-50,000) ..	24.9	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.27	0.38	7.8	80	
London ..	26.5	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.47	9.5	75	
Tottenham ..	26.0	9.3	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.26	0.10	0.28	5.1	61	

*Table showing number of Deaths in 1920 and Death Rates—in Wards.*

Ward	No. of Deaths	Total Population	General Death Rate	Infant Mortality per 1000 of Population	Infant Mortality per 1000 Births
Harringay ..	182	27,670	6.5	0.9	48.3
West Green ..	200	30,015	6.6	1.1	67.8
St. Ann's ..	264	25,648	10.2	1.9	59.7
High Cross ..	276	20,270	13.6	2.1	62.6
Middle .. ..	284	22,620	12.5	2.1	63.4
Lower .. ..	259	29,797	8.6	1.5	63.2
Total ..	1,465	156,020	9.3	1.5	61.0

*Table showing Percentage of Removals of Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever.*

Ward	Cases	Removals	Percentage
Harringay .. ..	123	86	70.0
West Green .. ..	146	111	76.0
St. Ann's .. ..	232	186	80.1
High Cross .. ..	160	114	71.2
Middle .. ..	253	190	75.4
Lower .. ..	176	133	75.5



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diseases.	Cases notified.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Measles ... ..	1,164	15	·09
Diphtheria ... ..	492	41	·26
Diarrhœa ... ..	—	21	·13
Scarlet Fever ... ..	596	7	·04
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	—	·00
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	11	·07
Tuberculosis ... ..	413	156	1·00
Puerperal Fever ... ..	8	4	·02
Poliomyelitis ... ..	4	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	51	1	·006
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	32	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	3	3	·01
Malaria ... ..	45	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	3	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	7	1	·00
Influenza ... ..	—	17	·10

## SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

In the following cases the patients who had been notified and admitted to the M.A.B. Hospitals as suffering from the disease first-named, were subsequently notified from these institutions after the interval stated to be suffering from the second-named disease:—

- M. B., aet 6, notified scarlet fever 4/1/20, removed to M.A.B. Hospital 10/1/20, notified from M.A.B. 28/1/20 as suffering from diphtheria.
- G. D., aet 6, notified diphtheria, removed 25/4/20, notified from M.A.B. 13/5/20 as suffering from scarlet fever.
- E. S., aet 10, notified diphtheria, removed 15/10/20, notified from M.A.B. 21/10/20 as suffering from scarlet fever.
- M. E., aet 3, notified diphtheria, removed 21/10/20, notified from M.A.B. 29/10/20 as suffering from scarlet fever.
- D. P., aet 10, notified diphtheria, removed 22/10/20, notified from M.A.B. 7/11/20 as suffering from scarlet fever.
- I. G., aet 5, notified diphtheria, removed 3/11/20, notified from M.A.B. 7/12/20 as suffering from scarlet fever.
- R. W., aet 8, notified scarlet fever, removed 16/11/20, notified from M.A.B. 14/12/20 as suffering from diphtheria.

## MULTIPLE CASES.

On account of the number of cases seeking admission to hospital, it was not possible to remove all, with the result that many were nursed at home; in consequence multiple infections occurred, namely:—

Two cases in the same house in five instances.

Three cases in the same house in five instances.

Four cases in the same house in one instance.

In two instances a case of diphtheria was notified, following at an interval of 10 days and a month, respectively, the occurrence in the same premises of a case of scarlet fever nursed at home.

In one instance scarlet fever followed diphtheria after an interval of 20 days.

With respect to cases removed to M.A.B. hospitals, multiple infections occurred as follows:—

## DUPLICATE CASES.

At interval of one week or less from first case	...	...	36
Between one and two weeks from first case	...	...	14
Between two and three weeks from first case	...	...	5
Between three and four weeks from first case	...	...	3
Over four weeks from first case	...	...	27

## TRIPLICATE CASES.

At interval of one week or less from first case	...	...	10
Between one and two weeks from first case	...	...	2
Between two and three weeks from first case	...	...	2
Between three and four weeks from first case	...	...	0
Over four weeks from first case	...	...	2

## QUADRUPLICATE CASES.

At interval of one week or less from first case	...	...	6
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## SEXTUPLICATE CASES.

In one instance 4 cases occurred within a week from the first, and a subsequent case six weeks after the initial one, making a total of 6.

In an institution where a considerable number of young persons resided, 6 notifications of scarlet fever were received between 27th May and 28th June.



Occasionally long periods elapsed between the onset of the initial and subsequent infections, and it is open to doubt whether the first patients were the causal agents of the further incidences, or whether the latter were due to articles that had escaped disinfection or were derived from another source. Probably the latter was the true explanation in 39 instances, viz., where the date of the second infection exceeded a fortnight from the date of the removal of the first case or the date of the return of the convalescent patient.

#### RETURN CASES.

- W. H., discharged from hospital 19/6/20 after diphtheria, re-notified diphtheria 8/7/20.
- L. O., discharged 18/8/20 from hospital after diphtheria, re-admitted to hospital 23/8/20 with scarlet fever.
- N. G., discharged 25/10/20 from hospital after diphtheria; swabs taken at 6 day intervals thereafter showed bacteria present morphologically similar to klebs loeffler bacilli; re-notified diphtheria 3/12/20.
- N. G., discharged from hospital 30/10/20 after scarlet fever, re-notified scarlet fever 8/11/20.
- M. S., discharged from hospital 19/3/20 after diphtheria, re-admitted to hospital with diphtheria 23 3/20.

#### SECONDARY CASES AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL.

Scarlet fever after scarlet fever—

- W. H., discharged 21/10/20.  
     F. H., notified 27/10/20.  
     C. H., notified 27/10/20.
- K. F., discharged 9/12/20.  
     H. F., notified 21/12/20.
- R. O., discharged 4/12/20.  
     V. O., notified 13/12/20.
- R. S., discharged 27/7/20.  
     I. S., notified 4/8/20.
- A. W., discharged 23/7/20.  
     A. W., notified 31/7/20.

## Scarlet fever after diphtheria—

I. B., discharged 3/9/20.

C. B., notified 10/9/20.

C. B., notified 11/9/20.

M. B., notified 17/9/20.

G. B., notified 17/9/20.

Q. B., notified 17/9/20.

J. A., discharged 5/7/20.

C. A., notified 9/7/20.

J. H., discharged 10/2/20.

L. H., notified 18/2/20.

## Diphtheria after diphtheria—

W. S., discharged 8/6/20.

E. S., notified 26/6/20.

## Diphtheria after scarlet fever—

W. A., discharged 1/9/20.

E. A., notified 15/9/20.

A. H., discharged 10/2/20.

E. H., notified 27/2/20.

L. B., discharged 9/3/20.

W. B., notified 22/3/20.

E. B., notified 24/3/20.

A family removed abroad from the district while one of them was still harbouring diphtheria germs in throat. The shipping company and Ministry of Health had the facts submitted to them, with the result that the ship was communicated with and steps taken to prevent the spread of infection.

A child developed diphtheria and was notified 11/8/20, four days after her return from Yarmouth.

Child W. was supposed to be suffering from rheumatism; this was accompanied by "peeling" of the skin. Subsequent to the onset of rheumatism 5 cases of scarlet fever were notified from the same address, the first notification synchronising with the attack of "rheumatism."

\* \* \* \*

The general routine followed in previous years and noted in last year's report was continued during 1920, and is not further detailed.



## SMALL POX.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Vaccination.—The number of successful vaccinations for the year was 1,149; the number of declarations of conscientious objection to vaccination received was 1913.

## ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Seven notifications were received during the year.

J. G., male, aged 6, was probably a case of tubercular meningitis.

C. R., female, aged 57, had severe pains in the head, but has always suffered in this way. It is doubtful whether this case was one of encephalitis.

C. R., male, aged 32, is a patient who had previously been in India, and it is probable that the illness was not one of the nature of encephalitis lethargica.

C. G., male, aged 17, recovered with slight twitching of face.

W. M., male, aged 31, was still in the Isolation Hospital on 1st March, 1921.

W. J. M., male, aged 44, an inmate of the local General Hospital, appears to be recovering.

D. E. B., female, aged 40, apparently a true case, died in hospital. This patient did not reside in the district, and was the only death certified from this complaint during the year.

## CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Six cases were notified.

R. R., male, aged 49, removed to hospital; subsequent diagnosis was hemiplegia consequent upon cerebral hæmorrhage.

M. M., female, aged 9, reported by Hospital Superintendent not a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

W. S., male, aged 34; fatal, the P.M. findings being pneumonia.

K. B., female, aged 13, was probably a true case of cerebro-spinal meningitis, as one of the contacts was found to be harbouring meningococci.

A. O., female, 6 months, died on same date that notification was received from a hospital in London. The probability is that this was a

true case of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Our enquiries elicited the fact that the child had been in contact with a "carrier" some time previous to removal to hospital.

L. M., male, aged 6 months, was a true case.

All the true cases were fatal.

#### POLIOMYELITIS.

Four cases of poliomyelitis occurred, none of which proved fatal, but so far as we can ascertain two of them have some degree of paralysis resulting.

The ages were 4 years (female), 5 (male), 8 (male), and 12 (female).

#### ERYSIPELAS.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals do not accept erysipelas cases from Tottenham, nor does the North Middlesex Hospital. In two instances it was imperative that isolation should be provided, and arrangements were made with the London Fever Hospital for admission there. One of the cases was fatal.

#### MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

The notifications of measles and German measles numbered 1,164, including those notified by doctors and parents and as ascertained by school nurses and health visitors. The age distribution was as follows, and all cases were followed up by health visitors and school nurses:—

Under 1	...	...	...	...	43
1 year to 5 years	...	...	...	...	459
5 years to 15 years	...	...	...	...	642
15 years to 25 years	...	...	...	...	14
25 years to 45 years	...	...	...	...	6
45 years and over	...	...	...	...	0
					<hr/>
					1,164
					<hr/>

Fifteen deaths were recorded.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping cough is not notifiable, but accounted for 11 deaths during the year. The school nurses and health visitors give the same attention for this disease as for measles.



## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Thirty-two cases were recorded during the year. These were promptly followed up. In one case, notwithstanding that the child was under medical care, the sight of both eyes was lost. This is the only instance of permanent injury resulting from ophthalmia neonatorum during the year.

## MALARIA, DYSENTERY AND TRENCH FEVER.

Under the regulations of 7th January, 1919, the following notifications were received:—

Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	45
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	3
Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0

All these cases were imported.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

Eight notifications were received in respect of this disease. There were 4 deaths, one of which was of a Tottenham person who was an inmate of an outside institution.

## PNEUMONIA (ACUTE PRIMARY OR INFLUENZAL).

Of the 218 cases of pneumonia reported, 122 died; there were, in addition, 23 "outside" deaths, making a total mortality of 145.

## INFLUENZA.

Influenza apart from pneumonia is not notifiable, but 17 deaths were recorded as due to this disease. The number for last year was 110.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The authority that has the responsibility of caring for this type of infectious disease is the Middlesex County Council. The local tuberculosis officer works in close co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health and supplies him with particulars of the environmental conditions of his patients. Any complaints brought to the knowledge of the Health Department arising in the homes of the sufferers are promptly dealt with.

Your Medical Officer of Health is the Statutory recipient of notifications, and details of these, together with the mortality returns, are appended hereto.

		Notifications.		Mortality.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	...	1	—	1	—
From 1 to 5 years	...	2	5	1	1
„ 5 to 15	„	25	29	1	4
„ 15 to 25	„	49	58	3	8
„ 25 to 45	„	103	80	11	10
45 and upwards	...	38	23	8	4
		—	—	—	—
		218	195	25	27
		—	—	—	—

Organs affected:—

Lungs	...	...	...	...	338
Joints	...	...	...	...	10
Glands	...	...	...	...	8
Meninges	...	...	...	...	3
Skin	...	...	...	...	10
General	...	...	...	...	14
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	4
Spine	...	...	...	...	9
Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	4
Larynx	...	...	...	...	1
Pleura	...	...	...	...	8

Dual Organs:—

Lungs and Larynx	...	...	...	3
Lungs and Peritoneum	...	...	...	1

—  
413  
—

## CANCER.

143 deaths resulted from Malignant disease, classified according to the organs affected as follows:—

Urogenital System—	Males.	Females.
Uterus	—	15
Bladder	2	3
Prostrate	4	—
Ovaries	—	6
Breast	—	12

Digestive System—		
Liver and Gall Bladder	7	10
Œsophagus	2	2
Stomach	10	11
Stomach and Bowels	10	16
Rectum	4	5
Pancreas	2	1
Jaw, Mouth and Tongue	2	3

Unclassified—		
Neck	1	—
Mediastinum	1	1
Larynx	1	1
Pelvis	—	1
Femur	—	1
Omentum and Peritoneum	—	1
Abdomen	—	1
Undefined	1	1

Sarcoma—		
Hodgkins' Disease	1	—
Lung	—	1
Parotid	1	—
Base of Skull	—	1
Undefined	—	1
	—	—
	49	94
	—	—





## AMBULANCE SERVICE, 1920.

Month	No. of Cases	Mileage—			Receipts
		No. 1 Amb.	No. 2 Amb.	No. 3 Amb.	
January ..	291	921	916	—	£ 48 13 9
February ..	301	866	455	544	43 5 0
March ..	381	845	416	731	45 4 3
April ..	378	209	1251	693	42 13 9
May ..	348	—	1266	696	44 5 0
June ..	302	—	987	771	32 12 0
July ..	350	—	1385	399	8 17 6
August ..	316	—	1559	—	11 1 3
September ..	273	—	775	795	31 2 6
October ..	331	834	129	833	24 11 3
November ..	335	1072	—	892	32 0 0
December ..	372	852	81	914	25 5 0
Total ..	3978	5599	9220	7268	389 11 3

Total Cases to end of 1920 .. .. .	10847
Total Mileage to end of 1920 .. .. .	67832
Total Receipts to end of 1920 .. .. .	£1423 19 6

## VOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

**Prince of Wales's General Hospital.** This hospital affords accommodation as follows:—

Beds and cots 125, with an average of 104 in daily occupation.

Total In-patients for year 1920, 2,035, viz.:—

1,188 surgical, 524 medical, 228 gynaecological, 73 eye,  
22 skin.

844 of the In-patients were Tottenham residents.



Out-patients Department :—23,824 patients attended, making a total of 98,738 attendances.

**Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables.** This hospital has recently opened a portion of the new wing, and has now in residence 40 males and 53 females, suffering from such conditions as disseminated sclerosis, paralysis agitans, rheumatoid arthritis, locomotor ataxia, etc.

**Invalid Children's Aid Association (Tottenham Branch).—**

226 children received convalescent treatment.

137 children were supplied with surgical appliances; of these 117 were of school age.

39 children had spinal carriages or bath chairs loaned to them.

**Tottenham District Nursing Association.** This institution nurses the sick in their own homes. During the past year 587 cases were visited, the total number of visits paid being 7,073. Having regard to the fact that there are only three nurses employed by this association, the work has been exceedingly onerous. The services of the Association are increasingly being sought after.

**Woodberry Down Baptist Church** supplies maternity bags to expectant mothers. No charge is made for the use of these.

**St. Ann's Church** employ a nurse to care for the sick in the poor locality in the vicinity of which the church is situated. The number of visits paid during the year was 2,887, the average number per week being 51. The new patients seeking attention during the year numbered 110, and included 5 cases of Pneumonia, 3 of Acute Rheumatism, 5 of Tuberculosis, 8 of Cancer, 5 of Apoplexy, 2 of Miscarriage and 1 of Puerperal Fever.



M. of H. TABLE I.

*Table showing the Population, Birth Rate and Death Rate from all causes, in Tottenham during the last six years*

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		Deaths of Non- residents registered in the District	Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT					
		Uncor- rected Number	Nett		Number	Rate			Under 1 Yr. of Age		At all Ages			
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1915	143,267	3571	3643	24.3	1622	10.1	266	536	324	88.9	1892	13.2		
1916	142,944	3389	3467	22.3	1419	9.9	223	433	254	73.2	1629	11.3		
1917	151,731	2621	2661	17.27	1581	10.4	312	474	261	98.0	1743	11.49		
1918	152,304	2327	2432	15.96	1794	11.7	259	525	206	84.7	2060	13.5		
1919	152,508	2554	2711	17.7	1273	8.3	188	477	180	66.4	1564	10.2		
1920	156,020	3854	4064	26.04	1302	8.3	275	438	248	61.0	1465	9.3		

## NOTES TO (M. of H.) TABLE I.

The nett rate is the true one, as it represents the deaths of all Tottenham people, whether they took place within or without the Parish, and is the rate adopted by the Registrar-General, non-residents being always allocated to the district to which they belong.

By the term "Non-Resident," is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying there; and by the term "Resident" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness, and have died elsewhere.

- 1.—Institutions within the district receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the district:—

Prince of Wales's General Hospital, The Green.

Metropolitan Asylums Board (North-Eastern) Hospital, St. Ann's Road.

Jewish Home and Hospital for Incurables, High Road.

- 2.—Institutions outside the district receiving sick and infirm persons from the district:—

South Mimms Sanatorium.

Edmonton Union Workhouse and Infirmary.

Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals (other than North-Eastern).

- 3.—Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the district:—

Hospitals:—

Great Northern.

Middlesex.

St. Bartholomew's.

London.

Queen's, Bethnal Green.

University College.

Charing Cross.

London Temperance.

Children's, Great Ormond Street, W.C.

Cancer, Chelsea.

City of London Lying-in.

Royal Free.

Mothers' Hospital, Hackney Road.

## Hospitals—continued:—

Mildmay Memorial, Stoke Newington.  
 Homœopathic, Great Ormond Street, W.C.  
 Springfield Mental, Wandsworth.  
 Military Hospital, Edmonton, N.  
 Hampstead General.  
 Brompton.  
 East London, Shadwell.  
 Middlesex County Tuberculosis, Isleworth.  
 National, Queen's Square, Holborn.  
 Queen Charlotte's, Marylebone.  
 National Heart Hospital.  
 St. Columba's, Hampstead.  
 Hornsey Cottage Hospital.  
 German, Hackney.  
 Victoria, Southend.  
 Addenbrookes, Cambridge.  
 Princess Alice, Eastbourne.  
 Tooting Bec Mental, Wandsworth.  
 Manor House, North End, Hendon.  
 Horton Mental, Epsom.

## Asylums :—

Middlesex County, Wandsworth.  
 Napsbury.  
 Brentwood.  
 Brookwood, Woking.  
 Camberwell House, Camberwell.  
 St. Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street, Hackney.  
 St. George's Home, Milman Street.  
 Enfield House, Chase Side.  
 Woodside Home, Whetstone, Finchley.  
 St. Elizabeth's Home, Finchley.  
 Salvation Army Nursing Home, Hackney.  
 St. Pancras Infirmary.



M. of H. Table II.—Table of cases of Infectious Disease coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1920, in the Tottenham Urban District, classified according to diseases, ages and localities.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.						Total Cases Removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						65 and up-wards	Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65		1	2	3	4	5	6		
Dysentery .. .. .	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	7	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	4	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	492	18	132	287	38	17	..	..	39	77	102	86	104	84	410	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	51	1	4	5	26	11	4	..	4	3	15	12	11	6	2	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	596	5	109	387	66	21	8	..	84	69	130	74	147	92	409	..
Measles .. .. .	1164	43	459	642	14	6	..	..	302	175	231	175	172	109	..	..
Enteric Fever .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Malaria .. .. .	45	..	..	2	11	31	1	..	7	4	9	8	10	7	..	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	218	18	38	39	23	62	27	11	36	34	57	29	31	31	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	2	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	5	8	10	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	342	1	2	33	91	159	51	5	46	40	75	59	73	49	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	71	..	5	21	16	24	5	..	14	9	16	14	8	10	..	..
Totals .. .. .	3037	120	750	1421	290	343	97	16	534	417	645	472	567	402	827	..

M. of Health. Table III.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1920 in the Tottenham Urban Sanitary District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District (a)										Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District						Total Deaths, whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in institutions in the District (b)			
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and 2	2 and 5	5 and 15	15 and 25	8		9		10		Harringay	West Green	St. Ann's	High Cross		Middle	Lower	
							25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and under 85								85 and upwards
1	2	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles .. .. .	15	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	7	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping Cough .. .. .	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	41	3	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Influenza .. .. .	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Erysipelas .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Phthisis (Pulmon. Tuberculosis)	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cancer, malignant disease .. .. .	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Meningitis .. .. .	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Organic Heart Disease .. .. .	158	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bronchitis .. .. .	136	23	2	1	8	5	12	17	25	44	44	26	7	29	33	38	20	33	14	
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	145	42	14	8	13	5	8	11	10	11	12	10	3	17	30	26	28	18	11	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs .. .. .	23	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	..	6	27	26	29	32	21	
Diarrhea and Enteritis .. .. .	21	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Appendicitis and Typhilitis .. .. .	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Alcoholism .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. .. .	36	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. .. .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, inc. Prem. Birth	102	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Violent Deaths, excludg. Suicide	44	5	..	4	3	3	4	3	6	3	3	7	1	12	19	16	11	9	4	
Suicide .. .. .	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Defined Diseases .. .. .	366	35	7	2	15	16	17	22	35	58	75	67	17	4	8	61	2	3	19	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTALS .. .. .	1465	248	41	40	89	66	92	109	145	206	227	172	30	182	200	264	276	284	259	376



## NOTES TO (M. of H.) TABLE III.

(a) In this table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 3—10). They are also included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-Residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner excluded from columns 3—10 and 11—16 of this table.

(b) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-Residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), entered in the last column of this table.

(c) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are included deaths certified as from diarrhœa alone, or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic Enteritis;  
 Zymotic Enteritis;  
 Epidemic Diarrhœa, Summer Diarrhœa;  
 Dysentery and Dysenteric Diarrhœa;  
 Gastro-Enteritis and Muco-Enteritis.  
 Choleraic Diarrhœa, Cholera Nostras  
 (in the absence of Asiatic Cholera).

Deaths from Diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease are included under the latter

Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal Fever" are included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.



Table of Infant Mortality during the Year 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whooping-Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	..	7
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	3
Convulsions .. .. .	2	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	6
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	4	..	4	7	8	5	1	25
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	..	2	2	1	5	9	10	4	14	42
Diarrhœa .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	6
Enteritis .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	4	6	..	..	11
Gastritis .. .. .	1	..	1	3	5	5	..	2	..	12
Syphilis .. .. .	2	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	7
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying .. .. .	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	4
Injury at Birth .. .. .	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Atelectasis .. .. .	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Congenital Malformations(c) .. .. .	5	1	1	1	8	3	4	..	..	15
Premature Birth .. .. .	38	4	5	2	49	4	1	..	..	54
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .. .. .	4	3	..	1	8	6	4	..	..	18
Other Causes .. .. .	3	2	1	1	7	7	1	..	..	15
TOTALS .. .. .	69	13	18	12	112	56	41	20	19	248

*Mortuary Table for the Year 1920.*

Bodies Admitted			No. of Post Mortems			Number of Inquests	Deaths from Violence	Deaths from Drowning
Month	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females			
January ..	8	7	15	6	5	11	14	3
February ..	6	6	12	3	6	9	12	2
March ..	6	5	11	5	2	7	10	3
April ..	7	5	12	5	4	9	11	3
May ..	5	6	11	4	4	8	9	4
June ..	3	2	5	1	2	3	5	3
July ..	3	1	4	2	—	2	4	3
August ..	9	6	15	5	2	7	11	4
September	7	4	11	4	4	8	10	2
October ..	2	3	5	—	2	2	4	4
November	5	3	8	2	4	6	6	2
December	4	9	13	2	6	8	13	4
Total ..	65	57	122	39	41	80	109	37

No. of bodies admitted to await burial, 29.

The following list gives the causes to which deaths were attributed by the Coroner or Coroner's Juries.

Syncope ...	14	Hæmorrhage ...	6
Meningitis ...	3	ACCIDENTS:—	
Diphtheria ...	1	Fractured Skull ...	2
Pneumonia ...	12	Explosion ...	1
Marasmus ...	2	Hanging ...	1
Peritonitis ...	3	Fractured Ribs ...	3
Tuberculosis ...	1	Burns ...	5
Convulsions ...	4	Drowning ...	4
Gastritis ...	2	Gas Poisoning ...	1
Stillborn ...	6	Run over by Motor ...	6
Apoplexy ...	5	Killed by Railway Engine	1
Pleurisy ...	1	Under Operation ...	2
Congestion of Lungs ...	3	Suffocated ...	4
Senile Decay ...	1	SUICIDES:—	
Septicæmia ...	2	Drowning ...	2
Bronchitis ...	1	Hanging ...	1
Congenital Syphilis ...	1	Gas Poisoning ...	1
Inanition ...	1	Cut Throat ...	4
Inattention at Birth ...	1	Fall from Window ...	1



## STATUTES, BYE-LAWS, ETC., ADMINISTERED BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Health Department is mainly concerned with carrying out the provisions of the following Acts, Bye-laws, Orders and Regulations.

From time to time the Local Government Board issue circulars relating to matters of outstanding importance, e.g., Cholera, Small Pox, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Diarrhœa, Anthrax, Rabies, etc. These circulars are not enumerated in the following list:—

- Public Health Act, 1875.
- Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 and 1886.
- Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.
- Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899.
- Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890, etc.
- Tottenham Local Board Act, 1890.
- Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.
- Tottenham Urban District Council Act, 1900.
- Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901, etc.
- Notification of Births Act, 1907.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
- Housing, Town Planning, &c., 1909.
- Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.
- Diphtheria Antitoxin (Outside London) Order, 1910.
- Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911 and 1912.
- Rag Flock Act, 1911.
- Public Health (Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis) Regulations, 1912.
- Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.
- Shops Acts, 1912, etc.
- Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913.
- Tuberculosis Order, 1913 (Diseases of Animals Act).
- Milk and Dairies Act, 1914.
- Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914.
- Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1915.
- Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.
- Maintenance of Live Stock Orders, 1915, etc.



Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1915, etc.

Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis) Regulations, 1918.

Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, etc.) Regulations, 1918.

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

Measles and German Measles Regulations, 1920.

Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, Cleansing of Cisterns, Common Lodging-houses, Houses let in Lodgings, Nuisances, Slaughter-houses, Tents, etc., used for human habitation.

### SHOPS ACTS.

The following offences have been brought to the notice of the Local Authority by the Shops Acts Inspector:—

Not displaying "Mixed Shop" Notices	..	..	93
„ Assistants' Half-holiday Notices	..	..	38
„ Notice re "Young Persons"	..	..	25
„ Alternative day closing notice	..	..	14
Trading in street after 1 p.m. on closing day	..	..	23

There were no prosecutions because of contraventions. Warning notices were served, and for the most part met with the desired result.

**Butchers' Weekly Half-holiday and Closing Order.**—A weekly half holiday and closing order relating to Butchers and Pork Butchers in Tottenham was confirmed by the Secretary of State on September 17th, 1920, and thereupon became operative. It requires that butchers' shops shall be closed for the weekly half-holiday at 1 p.m. on Mondays throughout the year, provided that any shopkeeper may substitute Saturday for Monday on affixing a notice to that effect in his shop.

On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays the closing time is 7 p.m. and on Saturdays 8 p.m.

**Shops (Early Closing) Act, 1920.**—The Shops Acts Inspector is responsible for carrying out the duties under this Act, which requires

shops (with certain exceptions) to be closed for the serving of customers not later than 8 o'clock in the evening on every day other than Saturday and not later than 9 o'clock in the evening on Saturday.

This Act continues in force until 31st December, 1921.

### BACTERIOLOGY.

2,570 swabs were examined for the Klebs Loeffler Bacillus and 186 specimens of sputa for the Tubercle Bacillus. Of these, 346 swabs were found positive on examination and 32 specimens of sputa.

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

18 applications (12 from purveyors, 5 from dairymen and 1 from a cowkeeper) were received during the year for registration under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885. These were acceded to.

There are at present upon the Register 7 Cowkeepers, 34 Dairymen, and 87 Purveyors of Milk.

### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number of private slaughter-houses used in the district is 13, and these are kept under inspection periodically by the Inspectors of Nuisances. A departure has been made during the past year in licensing premises for the slaughter of horses whose flesh is intended for the food of man.

### FOOD INSPECTIONS.

1,162 visits have been made by the M.O.H. and Ward Inspectors in addition to the inspections made by officers of the Middlesex County Council, which body is responsible for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act in this district.

The following list gives the distribution of the visits, viz.:—

To Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	534
„ Fishmongers' Shops	...	...	...	...	348
„ Fruiterers' and Greengrocers' Shops	...	...	...	...	280



Appended is a list of the foodstuffs condemned during the year :—

Meat :—

Bacon, 279½lb.  
 Beef, 375lb.  
 Beef Trimmings, 78lb.  
 Corned Beef, 28 tins.  
     Do. 13lb.  
 Calves, 6.  
 Chickens, 36.  
 Cows, 2.  
 Livers, 8.  
 Mutton, 28lb.  
     Do. ½ leg.  
 Ox Livers, 2.  
 Plucks, 1 case.  
 Rabbits, 763.  
     Do. 702lb.  
     Do. 83 cases.  
     Do. 28 boxes.  
 Sheep, ½.  
 Sheep's Plucks, 4.

Fruit and Vegetables :—

Apples, 4 barrels.  
 Apricots, 6 tins.  
 Dates, 1 box.  
 Fruit, 2 tins.  
     Do. 1 bottle.  
 Pears, 95 bushel.  
     Do. 1 tin.  
 Pineapple, 1 tin.  
 Potatoes, 23 sacks.  
 Prunes, 8 boxes.  
 Tomatoes, 44 tins.  
     Do. 14 boxes.

Fish :—

Bloaters, 4 boxes.  
 Coal Fish, 1 case.  
 Cod, 1 box.  
 Filleted Cod, 15 boxes.  
 Codlings, 2 boxes.

Fish (*Contd.*) :—

Codlings, 1 trunk.  
 Crabs, 8 kits.  
 Dabs, 2 cases.  
 Haddocks, 3 boxes.  
     Do. 2 cases.  
     Do. 1 trunk.  
 Herrings, 1,485.  
     Do. 3½ barrels.  
     Do. 3 stone.  
     Do. 3 boxes.  
 Kippers, 20 boxes.  
 Mackerel, 2 boxes.  
     Do. 11 stone.  
 Mixed Fish, 2 trunks.  
 Mussels, 1 bag.  
 Plaice, 1 box.  
     Do. 2¼ stone.  
     Do. 1 trunk.  
     Do. 1 basket.  
 Pollock, 1 trunk.  
 Roe, 3 boxes.  
 Salmon, 8 tins.  
 Sardines, 3 tins.  
 Skate, 1 box.  
     Do. 6 stone.  
 Whiting, 14 stone.  
 Winkles, 2 sacks.  
     Do. 3½ bushel.  
     Do. 1 bag.  
 Yawling, 1 box.

Miscellaneous :—

Butter, 1 cask.  
     Do. 76½lb.  
 Cheese, 356lb.  
 Chestnuts, 2 bags.  
 Condensed Milk, 236 tins  
 Eggs, 221.  
 Fish Paste, 2 jars.



## HOUSING.

The housing scheme approved by the Ministry of Health is being proceeded with both at Coombes Croft and White Hart Lane, and shortly houses will be available for occupation.

It appears, however, that the most serious problem with which the Health Department is faced is that of putting into a condition reasonably fit for human habitation of houses in a state of disrepair.

Owners of poor property are naturally unwilling to embark on extensive and costly undertakings in respect of houses whose tenants are seriously in arrears with rent, or whose rental within a reasonable period of time is unlikely to recoup the owner for his outlay.

In these circumstances the owners would prefer that closing orders should be made to operate rather than that the former should, as they say "throw good money after bad." Unless structural alterations are required, owners cannot close houses, and at the present time, such structural defects as call for alterations would require to be of a degree that would render the houses unsafe before Closing Orders would be made operative.

The delay occasioned by the procedure required to have necessary remedial works executed is a cause of great dissatisfaction to the tenants of houses who have to suffer the most serious inconveniences. They ought to be made acquainted with the fact that their grievance is not caused by any remissness of the Health Department, but by the cumbrous machinery by which owners are obliged to fulfil their obligations. First an inspection of a property the subject of complaint is made. Then a courtesy or preliminary notice is served on the owner to remedy the defects discovered. A period is allowed, depending for its length upon the amount of work required to be done, within which the owner, in response to the preliminary notice, is expected to comply with its requirements.

This period is too often occupied in a correspondence suggesting that the notice ought to have been served on some one else, *e.g.*, the occupier; that the demands of the notice are excessive; that the owner is an impoverished widow, and cannot afford to carry out the work; that the estate is in the hands of liquidators, and there are no funds out of which to execute repairs; that the tenant is in arrears of rent for many months; that it is unreasonable to ask for work to be done when



prices are so high for labour and material; that labour or material cannot be got; and, *in fine*, that the owners won't do the work unless they are obliged by order of the Court. It does not seem to be sufficiently realised that it is not the business of the Health Department to enquire into the financial resources of the owners. It is rather to ascertain where defects exist, and have them remedied. If owners cannot afford to keep their property in a condition of good repair they ought to get rid of it.

After the period allowed by the preliminary notice has expired, the next step is to represent the need for the service of a Statutory Notice to the Health Committee, where questions are to be answered as to whether certain repairs called for are warranted in the present condition of financial stress. As a rule, however, there is little difficulty in justifying the recommendations of the Medical Officer and his Staff, and it is remarkable with what comparative frequency the names of a few owners recur at these deliberations. The Council have delegated to the Health Committee the power to authorize the service of Statutory Notices. When the Statutory Notice is served, again a reasonable time is allowed for the execution of the work, and a reasonable time is so liberally interpreted as to be considerably more than is really necessary. This is required to satisfy the Court before which the matter may be brought.

It will readily be understood that if a Preliminary Notice served allows 21 or 28 days for execution of necessary work, the Health Committee will hear nothing of the matter for a month or more after the complaint is received. If a Council recess intervenes, two or three months may elapse. The Statutory Notice gives an adequate allowance of time for the execution of the work, and after its expiry a further period of grace is usually allowed before Court procedure is resorted to under the Public Health Act, 1875. It would appear, therefore, that every consideration is given to owners, and allowance made for difficulties that they may have to overcome. Inconvenience is, in the meantime, caused to the tenants, and there may even be some measure of risk to health, and it is not remarkable that they should look to the Sanitary Authority for redress, and feel disappointment at the protracted delay in remedying their grievances. Having regard to the tedious procedure, it is gratifying that the Sanitary Officers are not altogether discouraged so as to lend a deaf ear to other than the grossest offences against the Sanitary Laws. I would bespeak on their behalf, especially with the administrators of the law, that due consideration be given to the expenditure of time and money of the Council before the assistance of



the Magistrates is invoked. Only 4 cases were brought to the Court during 1920, and in 50 per cent. of them adjournments were allowed for completion of the work. That is to say, recalcitrant owners were permitted to defy the law, and the expenses of the Council were not recovered although all that was required of them was to put their own property in a reasonable state of repair, and allow their tenants to live under moderately decent conditions.

The four cases taken to Court were as follows:—

39, ALBERT ROAD.—Order made for work to be done and costs granted. (Later Defendant fined £6 and costs for 24 days default.)

35, CLINTON ROAD.—Case adjourned. Work completed.

13, BRAEMAR ROAD —Case adjourned. Work completed.

2, SUFFOLK PLACE, SPRATT'S ROW.—Order made for work to be carried out, and costs granted.

When a Statutory Notice has been served under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919, and has not been complied with in the time specified, the matter is reported to the Health Committee and authority is requested for the obtaining of estimates from local builders for the carrying out of the work. The lowest tender is accepted, and, after the Contractor has executed the repairs, the owner is called upon to pay the cost of same, legal proceedings being taken to recover the expenses if necessary.

In three instances work was carried out by the Council or their contractors during the year, namely at:—

127, St. Ann's Road.

92, Hermitage Road.

146, Sirdar Road.

\* \* \* \* \*

Your Medical Officer is convinced that the solution of the housing difficulty lies mainly in the direction of repair of existing houses. To effect this and thereby to improve the amenities of Tottenham, there must be a speeding up of Statutory procedure; there must be a greater willingness with owners to address their attentions promptly to the Statutory Notices, and firm dealing with those who disregard with apparent complacency the powers and duties of the Local Authority.



## GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

The work of the male Sanitary Inspectors and the work of the two female Sanitary Inspectors so far as it relates to general sanitary matters is epitomised and subjoined.

	Harringay Ward (Mr. Redston)	West Green Ward (Mr. West)	St. Ann's Ward (Mr. Smith)	High Cross Ward (Mr. Portman)	Middle Ward (Mr. Miller)	Lower Ward (Mr. Shillito)
House-to-house inspections ..	192	139	201	33	62	386
Re-inspections ..	1349	1448	1896	1016	1375	1126
Drains examined, tested, etc. ..	122	89	217	104	214	159
Drains unstopped ..	31	25	50	35	36	170
Drains reconstructed and repaired ..	43	16	80	12	36	53
Disconnecting traps inserted ..	..	..	..	..	4	13
Soil pipes and drains ventilated ..	6	8	28	..	3	30
R.W. pipes, wastes, etc., disconctd. ..	10	..	70	3	19	6
Dustbins provided ..	87	70	525	205	82	96
Roofs repaired ..	122	56	140	45	44	104
Gutters repaired and renewed ..	131	38	104	23	25	108
Cisterns cleaned, repaired, etc. ..	27	20	17	11	6	4
W.C. new apparatus provided ..	21	10	11	12	24	..
W.C. repaired, cleaned, etc. ....	30	39	49	19	9	64
W.C. water fittings repaired ..	32	22	59	22	13	92
Yards paved and drained ..	15	28	51	14	32	41
Premises cleaned, etc. ....	243	127	229	38	157	125
Ventilation below floor provided ..	25	5	62	6	..	12
Smoke observations ..	13	..	23	24	8	6
Overcrowding ..	3	..	..	..	6	5
Accumulations of refuse ..	18	..	35	7	14	6
Visits in connection with cases of infectious disease (including Tubercu- culosis) ..	338	352	515	166	423	365
Rooms inspected after disinfection ..	220	169	191	160	251	176
Other inspections, etc. ....	67	336	285	296	256	..
Factories, No. of inspections ..	31	77	18	5	14	30
Workshops and workplaces ..	60	94	21	10	21	77
Laundries ..	27	34	10	..	6	..
Dairies, etc. ....	94	58	27	6	36	32
Cowsheds ..	..	..	..	3	..	2
Bakehouses ..	29	35	24	17	39	30
P.H. urinals ..	208	63	46	51	88	11
Stables and mews ..	206	116	47	4	47	..
Complaints investigated ..	166	113	480	243	136	180
Appointments ..	92	299	86	15	60	459
School inspections ..	15	..	31	6	8	5
Pawnbrokers ..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Common lodging houses ..	..	..	..	4	..	34
Slaughterhouses ..	..	160	36	38	11	65
Knackers yards ..	..	..	..	19	..	..
Brooks and watercourses ..	14	..	20	3	12	4
Butchers' shops ..	209	167	47	65	51	54
Fishmongers' shops ..	142	58	40	23	47	38
Fruiterers' shops ..	125	29	29	16	37	44
Ice cream premises ..	21	19	9	1	..	4

## SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT BY MRS. PARSONS AND MISS LAMB:—

- 7 Visits were made with respect to persons suffering from Phthisis.  
 226 Visits were made with respect to persons suffering from other infectious  
 41 Complaints were investigated. [diseases.  
 128 Workshops were inspected.  
 897 Outworkers were visited.  
 583 Visits were paid for various other reasons

# TOTTENHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—SANITARY WORK, 1920.

Inspections	Notices	Dwelling Houses and Action under H., T.P. &c., Act, 1909	H., T.P., &c. Act, 1919	Common Lodging Houses	Movable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, etc.	Bake- houses	Slaughter- houses	Inspections																							
								Number of Premises Inspected on Complaint.	Number of Premises Inspected in connection with Infectious Diseases.	Number of Premises under Periodical Inspection	Houses Inspected from House-to-House																				
420	1167	561	1013	16262	2288	421	4	2	1	Number of Houses dealt with under Sect. 15	Number of Houses found to be in a state Dangerous or Injurious to Health (Sect. 17)	Number of Representations made by M.O.H. (Sect. 17)	Number of Houses made Habitable without Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made by L.A. (Sect. 17)	Number of Houses Closed Voluntarily.	Number of Closing Orders determined after Repairs (Sect. 17)	a.   (b) (a) By Order of L.A. (Sect. 17), (b) Voluntarily	Illegal Underground Rooms Vacated.	Number of Houses dealt with under Sect. 28	Repaired by Local Authority	Closed Voluntarily	Number Registered under Bye-Laws	Number of Inspections Made	Number Observed during the Year	Number of Nuisances therefrom Abated	Number Removed from District	Number in District	Contraventions of Factory Acts	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Contraventions of Bye-Laws
420	1167	561	1013	16262	2288	421	4	2	1	Number of Houses dealt with under Sect. 15	Number of Houses found to be in a state Dangerous or Injurious to Health (Sect. 17)	Number of Representations made by M.O.H. (Sect. 17)	Number of Houses made Habitable without Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made by L.A. (Sect. 17)	Number of Houses Closed Voluntarily.	Number of Closing Orders determined after Repairs (Sect. 17)	a.   (b) (a) By Order of L.A. (Sect. 17), (b) Voluntarily	Illegal Underground Rooms Vacated.	Number of Houses dealt with under Sect. 28	Repaired by Local Authority	Closed Voluntarily	Number Registered under Bye-Laws	Number of Inspections Made	Number Observed during the Year	Number of Nuisances therefrom Abated	Number Removed from District	Number in District	Contraventions of Factory Acts	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Contraventions of Bye-Laws



SANITARY WORK, 1920—Contd.

Cowsheds	Dairies and Milkshops	Unsound Food	Adulterated Food	Water Supply and Water Service	Water Closets	Drainage and Sewerage
Number on Register	8	15	—	Contraventions of Regulations	—	905
Number of Inspections	427	—	—	Number on Register	121	551
—	—	—	—	Animals Seized	—	Unstopped, Repaired, Trapped, etc.
—	—	Articles or Parcels Seized.	—	Articles or Parcels Surrendered	—	Waste Pipes, Rain Water Pipes Disconnected, Repaired, etc.
—	—	—	—	Samples Taken	—	Soil Pipes and Drains Ventilated
—	—	—	—	Found Adulterated	—	Disconnecting Traps or Chambers Inserted
—	—	—	—	Percentage of Houses Supplied from Public Water Service	100	Reconstructed
—	—	—	—	New, Provided	—	
—	—	—	—	Cleansed, Repaired, Covered, etc.	85	
—	—	—	—	Overflow Pipes Disconnected from Drains	—	
—	—	—	—	Draw Taps Removed from Cisterns to Mains	—	
—	—	—	—	Percentage of Houses Supplied on Constant System.	100	
—	—	—	—	New, Constructed	528	
—	—	—	—	Repaired, Supplied with Water, or Otherwise Improved	—	
—	—	—	—	Percentage of Houses Provided with Water Closets	100	



SANITARY WORK, 1920—Contd.

Drainage and Sewerage	Disinfection		Dust			Sundry Nuisances Abated									
	Rooms Disinfected— (a) Ordinary Infectious Disease (b) Phthisis and Measles (c) Schools, &c.	Rooms Stripped and Cleansed	Articles Disinfected or Destroyed	Phthisis	New Bins Provided or Repaired	Periodical Frequency of Dust Removal	Number of Complaints of Non-removal of Dust	Overcrowding	Smoke Observations	Accumulations of Refuse	Foul Ditches, Ponds, etc., and Stagnant Water	Foul Pigs and other Animals	Dampness	Yards Re-paved or Repaired	Other Nuisances
100	(a) 1264 (b) 1797 (c) 75	977	15021	}	1065	Weekly	—	14	74	80	—	—	110	181	—

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

In compliance with section 132, I have to submit a *resumé* of the work effected during the year—under the provisions of the above Act—in the form prescribed by the Home Office :—

1.—*Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .. ..	209	38	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	355		
Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) .. ..			
Total .. .. .	564	38	..

2.—*Defects Found.*

Particulars	No. of Defects			No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts* :</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	41	41	..	..
Want of ventilation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances .. .. .	6	6	..	..
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient .. .. .	2	2	..	..
Unsuitable or defective .. .. .	2	2	..	..
Not separate for sexes .. .. .	2	2	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (S. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (S. 97 to 100) .. .. .	4	4	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences re- lating to outwork which are in- cluded in Part 3 of this Report)	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	57	57	..	..

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



## 3.—Home Work.

Nature of Work	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107					OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES SECTIONS 109, 110		
	Lists Received from Employers—					Instances	Prose-cutions	Orders made (S. 110)	Prose-cutions (Secs. 109, 110)		
	Twice in the year										
	Once in the year										
	Lists	Con-tractors	Work-men	Lists	Con-tractors	Work-men					
Wearing Apparel—											
(1) Making, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	12	..	75	..	..	..	..	
(2) Cleaning and Washing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Household Linen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Curtains & Furniture Hangings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Furniture and Upholstery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Electro Plate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
File Making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brass and Brass Articles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fur Pulling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cables and Chains .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Anchors and Grapnels .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cart Gear .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Locks, Latches and Keys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Umbrellas, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Artificial Flowers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nets, other than Wire Nets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sacks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Racquet and Tennis Balls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paper, etc., Boxes Paper Bags	1	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brush Making .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	
Pea Picking .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Feather Sorting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Stuffed Toys .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Basket Making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chocolates and Sweetmeats ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	14	..	82	..	..	..	..	

The figures required in columns 2 and 4 are the *total* number of lists received from Employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act, and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists; there will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworkers' names will often be repeated.

4.—*Registered Workshops.*

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year	Number
Workshops .. .. .	217
Laundries .. .. .	38
Bakehouses .. .. .	69
Total number of Workshops on Register .. .. .	324

5.—*Other Matters.*

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)..	4
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5):—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector .. .. .	12
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .. .. .	12
Other .. .. .	1
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .	..
In use at the end of the year .. .. .	4

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (S. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office).





**Tottenham Maternity and Child  
Welfare Committee.**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
ON THE  
**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT**  
**for the year 1920.**

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Medical Officer :

**DAVID C. KIRKHOPE, M.D., Ch.M., D.P.H.**

Part Time Medical Officer, Infant Welfare Clinics :

**CHARLOTTE ALICE KING, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.**

Part Time Medical Officer, Ante and Post Natal Clinics :

**DOROTHY C. LOGAN, M.D., B.S.**

Superintendent Health Visitor :

**Mrs. J. Kent-Parsons.**

Health Visitors :

**B. Wallace, M. Blanchard, G. Mason, N. Headley,  
M. L. Kilbey, F. Fletcher.**

Cot Centre :

Sister-in-Charge—**F. M. Mahoney.**

Nurses—**S. E. M. Love, I. Phillips.**

Creche :

Matron—**F. E. Trewinnard**

Nurses—**D. Saybourne, K. Allen.**

Clerical Staff :

**E. Horton, M. Coleman, E. Fisher, W. Colman.**





# INTRODUCTION.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
TOTTENHAM.

April, 1921.

*"It is the lot of the wild tribes of nature, but chiefly of those who are destined to support themselves by rapine, which brooks no partner; but it is not the law of nature in general; even the lower orders have their confederacies for mutual defence. But mankind—the race would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have right to ask it of their fellow-mortals; no one who has the power of granting can refuse it without guilt."*—THE BLACK DWARF.

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To the Chairman and Other Members of the Maternity and  
Child Welfare Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1919.

In February your Committee reviewed the scale of income upon which was based the granting or withholding of grants of milk under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919. Since that date, the cost of living, as ascertained from the "Labour Gazette," increased considerably, reaching the highest level in the month of October. Since then it has declined to the same standard, approximately, as obtained in February.

Unemployment has, however, materially increased, and the demands upon your Committee's purse have increased correspondingly. The amounts expended on milk distributed to expectant and nursing mothers and to children under five years of age is given in tabular form for each month, and it will be for your Committee to determine whether, having



regard to the economic position, some modification of scale, or some consolidation of resources with those of the Guardians and other philanthropic bodies, is now called for.

### DENTAL SERVICES.

In another section of this Report (Education) attention is directed to the need for additional premises for the dental service and its extension to mothers—expectant and nursing.

### COT CENTRE.

As an economic (monetary) proposition, the Cot Centre is the one that shows (on paper) the least return for the expenditure involved. If there must be curtailment of activities, the Cot Centre is the one that will first have to be abandoned. The accommodation that would thus be made available could fittingly be utilised as a dental clinic for mothers, school children, and children under five years of age.

Your Medical Officer would reluctantly relinquish that part of the work on behalf of very young infants, carried on under his personal supervision at the Cots, and it would be in the hope of your Committee acquiring more commodious and convenient premises for mal-nourished babies at a very early date.

Experience has shown that it is not a financially sound proposition to have three nurses to care for not more than five babies; yet that is the full complement of patients that the premises will accommodate; and in order that the nurses may have adequate rest and relief, not fewer than three are required. It is essential, further, to the proper treatment of these delicate infants, that there shall be an isolation ward available. As experience is gained, it becomes more and more manifest that trivial departures from the steady progress of one of the little patients is followed speedily by disturbances amongst the others, until a ward of thriving and promising babies is changed into a source of considerable anxiety. Happily, however, during the year, there was no further mishap than periods of temporarily retarded progress.

### THE CRECHE.

The Creche accommodates about 50 children daily. Visits have been paid twice during the year by an Officer of the Ministry of Health who has reported favourably on the work of the matron and her staff.

Certain modifications have been asked for. If these are to be adopted it will be necessary to increase the staff. The daily bathing of the children and the changing of their clothing on arrival and departure are duties that cannot be imposed on the present staff. Indeed, without extension of work, the staff have had their energies strained to the utmost. Some expectation was entertained that the Ministry of Labour would have been able to supply probationers to learn Creche duties and to assist the staff, but these expectations have been disappointed.

Realising the financial position of the district, and in consideration of your Committee's past goodness in affording all reasonable assistance to your staff, your Medical Officer refrained from pressing you on this matter. It was also considered possible that if your Committee determined to close the Cot Centre, the nurses employed there could be transferred to the Creche, but as the work done at all the Centres has met with general approbation, and there now appears to be little likelihood of any curtailment of activity at any of them, it is appropriate that attention should be invited to the need for further assistance at the Creche.

#### INFANT WELFARE AND MATERNITY CLINICS.

The Centres at the Chestnuts, Bruce Castle and the Town Hall continue to flourish. The numbers attending have increased so greatly that it has been found necessary at the Infant Welfare Clinics and at the Ante-Natal Clinics, to increase the doctors' sessions.

#### VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

The Committee are indebted for the very valuable work given voluntarily by Miss Biddulph-Pinchard and Mrs. Pickford.

Miss Pinchard has, unfortunately, been obliged, for reasons of health, to relinquish these duties, and the Committee regret having to lose the benefit of her services.

Mrs. Pickford gives instructions to mothers on Wednesday afternoons upon sewing, knitting and dressmaking.

Miss Cremonini assists with sewing at the Creche.



## INFANT MORTALITY.

The question that your Committee is constantly confronted with, and that you and your Medical Officer have to answer to the satisfaction of the ratepayers, is: "Does it pay? Is all the expenditure on Maternity and Child Welfare justified?"

The accompanying vital statistics ought to satisfy every reasonable critic.

61 per 1,000 is the infant mortality of the district as a whole. 13 per 1,000 is the infant mortality of the children attending the Centres.

*If the infant mortality of the district had been that of the Centres, 195 more children would have been saved.*

*There is more work to do; the Centres have shown what is possible.*

Your staff greatly value the considerate treatment and appreciation of your Committee, whom they consider it their privilege to serve.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

*David C. Kirk Rhone.*

*Medical Officer.*

The work of the MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE STAFF is set out in tabular form hereunder:—

HOME VISITS MADE UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS  
AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT.

	First Visits	Re- visits	Total	Comparison with 1914
Births .. .. .	4,209	9,708	13,917	2,443
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	34	74	108	22
*Measles and Pneumonia .. ..	392	189	581	—
Ante-Natal Visits .. .. .	250	169	419	60
*Post-Natal Visits .. .. .	64	17	81	—
*Special Visits—Enquiry <i>re</i> Free Milk, etc. .. .. .	511	162	673	—
TOTAL .. .. .	5,460	10,319	15,779	2,525

\* No visits were made in relation to these diseases in 1914.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

Weighings	Total Number	New Cases	No. of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session	No. of chdn. on Register 1—5 years
St. Ann's ..	14,872	1,149	202	73	1,592
Bruce Castle ..	10,409	892	145	71	1,427
Town Hall ..	2,709	232	52	52	328
TOTAL ..	27,990	2,273	399	—	3,347



Medical Inspections	Total Number	New Cases	Number of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
St. Ann's .. .. (The Chestnuts)	2,704	907	98	27
Bruce Castle.. ..	1,418	495	45	31
Town Hall .. ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. ..	4,122	1402	143	—

*Tottenham Infant Mortality—Deaths of Children Under 1 Years—  
Rate per 1,000 Births.*

Year	Births	Deaths under 1 Yr.	Death-rate per 1,000 Births
1913	3781	339	89.6
1914	3896	349	89.5
1915	3643	324	88.9
1916	3467	254	73.2
1917	2661	261	98.0
1918	2432	206	84.7
1919	2711	180	66.4
1920	4064	248	61.0

*Infant Mortality of Infants Attending the Infant Welfare Centres During 1920.*

Centre	No. on Register Under 1 Yr. of Age	Deaths of Infants Under 1 Yr. of Age	Infantile Death-rate.
Bruce Castle ..	554	10	18.0
Town Hall ..	193	2	10.36
St. Ann's .. ..	1092	13	11.09
TOTAL.. ..	1839	25	All Centres:— 13.00 Average Death-rate per 1,000

## ANTE AND POST NATAL CLINICS.

Medical Examinations	Ante Natal	Post Natal	Total	Number of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
St. Ann's ..	646	236	882	63	14
Bruce Castle ..	300	141	441	39	11
TOTAL ..	946	377	1,323	102	—
New Cases					
St. Ann's ..	233	127	360	—	—
Bruce Castle ..	110	72	182	—	—
	343	199	542	—	—

## DINNERS TO EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

Dinners to expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under 5 years of age, prepared by the Caretaker and supplied at "The Chestnuts," St. Ann's Road, in necessitous cases have been given as follows:—

Number of Dinners Served	In respect of—	Days Open	Average Daily Attendance
2,890	40 mothers 25 toddlers	252	11

## MATERNITY HOMES AND HOSPITALS.

The arrangements with the Guardians, particularised in last year's Report, whereby Tottenham patients are admitted to the Maternity Homes is still active and satisfactory.

The following table sets out the number of cases treated in institutions subsidised by your Committee, and the details relating to them:—

Admitted to:—		Total.	Dis- charged before Confinement.	Confinements:—		Total.	Delivered by:—		Total.
The District Maternity Home, Edmonton	The Mothers' Hospital, Clapton.			Live Births.	Still Births.		Mid-wives.	Doctors.	
54	26	80	2	75	3	78	62	16	78



Notified as Puerperal Sepsis.	Maternity Deaths.	No. of cases in which temperature rose above 100°4.	Notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Inflammation of the eyes.	Not Entirely breast-fed.
1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Causes of still births.—Placenta prævia, 1; pneumonia in the case of the mother, 1; specific disease, 1.

Causes of maternity deaths.—Pneumonia, 1; eclampsia, 1.

Cost of patients admitted to Maternity Homes ..	£375 14 0
Contributions by patients towards maintenance ..	230 7 3
Net cost to Council .. .. .	£145 6 9

Average duration of stay, 21 days.

#### CRECHE ATTENDANCES.

The attendances from January 1st to December 31st, 1920, were as follows:—

Number of days on which the Creche was opened, 227.

Quarter	Attendances under 3 years. of age	Attendances over 3 years. of age	Total
January 1st to March 31st .. .. .	1,115	461	1,576
April 1st to June 30th .. .. .	1,845	856	2,701
July 1st to September 30th .. ..	1,413	657	2,070
October 1st to December 31st .. ..	2,022	830	2,852
	6,395	2,804	9,199

Average daily attendance, 41.

#### MIDWIVES' FEES.

Applications for payment of midwives' fees were received in respect of seven cases. The payments amounted to £5 18s. 0d.

## HOME HELPS.

A Home Help was supplied in one instance. She attended for one week. Payment amounted to £1 1s. 0d.

HOME VISITATION OF MEASLES BY  
TOTTENHAM DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

No. of Cases visited	No. of visits	Cost
10	97	£6 9s. 4d.

MILK ORDERED UNDER THE MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN)  
ORDER, 1919, from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1920.

Month	New Orders	Renewals	Total	Quantity. Quarts	
					£ s. d.
January .. ..	73	31	104	2260	99 2 9
February .. ..	43	37	80	1864	77 17 0
March .. .. .	56	58	114	2462	98 5 5
April .. .. .	27	58	85	1894	60 18 4
May .. .. .	46	50	96	2145	61 7 3
June .. .. .	45	57	102	2237	60 16 2
July .. .. .	23	69	92	2112	58 15 8
August .. .. .	47	53	100	2015	57 9 9
September .. ..	23	47	70	1540	50 5 9
October .. ..	50	51	101	2350	87 1 1
November .. ..	52	57	109	2571	102 9 5
December .. ..	41	97	138	2722	134 16 1
	526	665	1191	26172	£949 4 8

The difference in the prices of the milk is explained by the variation of the contract price per quart during each month.





Tottenham Education Committee.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

for the year 1920.

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SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER:

DAVID C. KIRKHOPE, M.D., Ch.M., D.P.H.

of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS:

ALICE STALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

GRACE T. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

T. W. Letchworth, F.R.C.S.

X-Ray Clinician:

C. R. Kempster, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Dental Surgeons:

V. Sainty, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

C. L. Taylor, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

School Nurses:

E. Johns. M. Pickburn. W. Barnes. K. McNulty.

C. Vine. L. Rogers. E. Lindsay. E. Barratt.

Clerical Staff:

V. Goddard. E. Ing. T. E. Cohen.

Laboratory Lad:

J. E. Miller.



## Members of the Tottenham Education Committee.

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Mr. E. FROST (Chairman).  
Mr. O. F. BROADWAY (Vice-Chairman).  
Mr. C. E. BROWN.  
Mr. R. W. CLARK.  
Mr. L. CLEGG.  
Mr. E. W. COX.  
Mr. T. ELDERFIELD.  
Mr. A. E. HARVEY.  
Mr. A. HUME.  
Mr. T. INGLIS  
Mr. F. W. JONES.  
Mr. W. W. LEWIN, J.P.  
Major P. B. MALONE, M.P., J.P.  
Mr. G. E. MILLER.  
Dr. A. G. NEWELL, D.P.H.  
Dr. W. H. PAINE.  
Mr. A. W. PERRIN, M.B.E.  
Mr. A. REED.  
Miss E. GOWAN, B.A.  
Mr. F. E. SHARLAND.

# INTRODUCTION.

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School Medical Department,

Town Hall,

Tottenham.

*March, 1921.*

**To the Chairman and other Members of the Tottenham Education  
Committee.**

Miss Gowan and Gentlemen,

The demands of economy have prevented the expansion of the School Medical Service during 1920, and little of a developmental kind falls to be recorded in this report that is comparable with the enlargements of previous years.

There has been an increased amount of work done in the various branches of activity already in operation; there has been a beginning made in the establishment of an open-air school, modest, truly; there has been an effectual method of cleansing hair introduced; commencement has been made to co-ordinate the Maternity and Child Welfare Service with that of the School Medical Department; and these comprise the sum total of 1920's activities and departures. The permanent open-air school has not been acquired; the school for cripples has not been equipped; there is still no school for backward and mentally defective children; there is no orthopaedic clinic or gymnasium; there is no convalescent home for delicate children. "Economy" says: "You must not go forward." "Prudence" says: "You dare not go backward." "Experience" says: "You cannot stand still." The moment then gives pause for reviewing the situation and the exercise of judgment in determining what is best in the circumstances.

The impression gained by the examination of school children in this area is that the strain of war has left its mark on the 8—9 years age-group. These children appear to be smaller and less weighty than those your medical officers have been accustomed to inspect in previous years.



Exactly what the falling away may be due to it would be difficult to say. It may have been due, in some measure, to the domestic anxieties, and night terrors, but probably in larger degree to the lack of those natural foodstuffs, especially butter, eggs, and milk, that enter so largely into the diet of infancy and early childhood. Margarine, upon which, as a substitute for butter, so many families have yet to depend, was lauded as a product supplying everything that butter provided. Medical opinion would hardly maintain that contention to-day. Butter contains something—a vitalising property—that sophisticated fats, masquerading under the generic term Margarine, cannot supply. The same thing probably applies to all substitutes for essential foodstuffs, and canned foods, preserved foods and even cooked foods, other than those cooked at home, should be regarded with disfavour. They cannot take the place of well-cooked, simple, nutritious homely dishes.

Be the causes what they may, the fact is borne in upon your officers that the children have suffered, and especially the age-groups designated, and this, despite the fact of the increased care exercised over them by the Health Authority. It does not seem opportune that that vigilance should be relaxed in any particular. The present inter-regnum can best be utilised in consolidating the position already gained and laying the foundations of future developments. Consolidation can be effected in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and that of the School Medical Committee, so that there shall be no break in the chain and no weak links in the series of agencies having for their purpose the maintenance of health of the individual from the ante-natal examination to the end of school life. Careful record keeping over that lengthy period will give invaluable results. As far as is possible the same officers will be required to account for the progress of persons placed under their charge, that overlapping (and consequent extravagance) may be avoided and irksomeness to those primarily concerned.

Within the scope of the powers of the staff already employed, the earliest departures from health will be noted and corrected. The remedial exercises for the deformed will be continued and increased.

The children and young persons attending Central, Continuation, and Secondary Schools will have the advantages of periodical medical inspection, and it is hoped, at no distant date, of treatment also.

An effort will be made to work in the closest friendly relations with teachers and attendance officers to prevent unduly protracted absence from school of children attending clinics; and with general practitioners and institutions that there be no trespassing on their preserves. Subject to these conditions it is the purpose of your staff to give in the future as in the past their most devoted efforts for what your Committee and they have most at heart—the welfare of Tottenham's children.

When conditions have altered and the Government, central and local, are disposed to sanction expenditure on health, the foregoing matters represented as presently in abeyance will probably deserve your Committee's prior consideration. But it is worthy of being recalled that in the 1917 report attention was directed to the need for additional dental assistance so that one whole-time dentist would be available for every 4,000 children in attendance at school. Towards that standard the Committee at the end of the year contributed to the extent of one additional dentist. There are now two whole-time dentists in your employment, and for the valuable aid thus afforded by the addition to the staff your medical officer offers his grateful acknowledgment

In the 1917 report notice was drawn to the number of cases of otorrhoea (running ears), attending the minor ailments clinic for palliative treatment. It was there pointed out that treatment of that kind was useful but ineffectual, and that an attempt should be made in every case to effect a permanent cure. For that purpose a skilled Aurist will be required, and provision of institutional beds. Your medical officer will recommend, at the earliest opportune moment, an arrangement with a convenient hospital for the radical treatment of these cases.

The report is divided as usual into sections dealing with the different maladies treated at the clinics, and details of the methods employed and results obtained will be found under their appropriate headings.

Your Committee has manifested the keenest interest in its medical department during the year, and the recognition by the staff of your appreciation of their efforts has been a source of gratification to them and a stimulus to even higher achievements.

Your obedient Servant,

*David C. Kirk Rhone.*



## REPORT ON SCHOOL PREMISES.

### HARRINGAY WARD.

#### West Green School.—Boys' Department.

The whole Department is in need of redecorating.

CLASSROOMS.—In rooms 2 and 7 the light comes from behind the scholars throwing their shadows over their work. The galleries should be removed and the desks arranged so that the light comes from the left-front.

TEACHERS' SANITARY CONVENIENCE.—The urinal should be replaced by a W.C. of modern type with satisfactory flush.

BOYS' W.C.'s.—These have risers. The risers should be removed and the pans embedded in cement.

#### Girls' Department.

CLOAKROOMS.—Both cloakrooms are unheated and there are no means of drying clothing. The ground floor cloakroom is dark and its ventilation poor. There are but five lavatory basins, these being in the ground floor cloakroom. Double this number is required.

There is no drill hall and the playground is too small to allow of games being properly played or of drill being efficiently carried out therein.

A draw-off tap is required on each of the two tanks which supply the W.C. cisterns in order that these may be emptied during frosty weather.

#### Infants' Department.

CLASSROOMS.—The galleries in all the rooms should be removed in order that the lighting conditions may be improved. In rooms 1, 2, 3 and 6, the light falls on to the children's backs, and the desks cannot be moved on account of the presence of the galleries.

Additional windows have not yet been constructed in rooms 1 and 2. They are urgently needed in order to improve the lighting. In room 4, the desks are very old and have no footrests. The front of the seats are about four inches distant from the back of the desks.

**CLOAKROOMS.**—In the babies' cloakroom no heating apparatus has yet been provided, and in wet weather the floor and walls become very wet with the moisture condensing upon their surfaces.

**LAVATORIES** --These all require whitewashing. The glass roof is broken in several places, and a piece of guttering is missing from the roof of the infant boys' W C. shed.

#### **Woodlands Park School.—Boys' Department.**

The flooring requires replanning. The blocks are loose and the surface rough and uneven.

**CLASSROOMS.**—Room 4. Outside wall damp, probably due to defective rain water gutter or downpipe.

#### **Girls' Department.**

**TEACHERS' ROOM.**—The small kitchen range in this room is inadequate for heating purposes.

### **WEST GREEN WARD.**

#### **Downhills School.—Junior Boys' Department.**

**CLASSROOMS.**—The ventilation of Room 18a is quite unsatisfactory. Cross ventilation could be secured by having a window made to open into the corridor.

**LAVATORIES.**—The urinal drains into the playground.

#### **Senior Girls' Department.**

The lavatory accommodation is now found to be adequate for the use of both Central School and Senior Girls' School. This is due to the fact that the accommodation in the senior girls' department has been decreased on account of being required for the Central School.

#### **Junior Girls' Department.**

**CLASSROOMS.**—Room 10 is dark and the lighting of Room 14 would be improved if the wall facing the main window was whitewashed.

**LAVATORIES.**—There is but one entrance to the lavatories. A second one should be provided in order to allow of the use of the lavatories by greater numbers at playtime.



## ST. ANN'S WARD.

### Seven Sisters School.—Boys' Department.

Redecoration is required throughout. The flooring is splintering.

TEACHERS' ROOM.—Walls dirty, damp and defective.

BOYS' W.C.'s.—There are only seven W.C.'s for about 500 boys.

### Girls' Department.

The interior of this school requires redecorating.

CLASSROOMS.—The flooring of all the classrooms is worn and uneven.

There is no hall at this school, making the performance of physical exercises a matter of great difficulty.

### Infants' Department.

The flooring throughout the department is uneven and in need of repair.

HEATING.—The heating is inadequate in cold weather.

LAVATORY ACCOMMODATION.—This has not yet been improved. Additional W.C.'s are required and a second entrance to each set of lavatories.

PLAYSHED.—The large playshed is still used as a storage place for coal and deprives children of physical exercise and much needed shelter in wet weather.

### Culvert Road School.—Boys' Department.

The whole department is in need of redecorating.

BOYS' W.C.'s.—The overflow pipes from the waste-prevention cisterns open directly over the floors of the W.C.'s.

### Girls' Department.

This school requires redecorating throughout. In the redecoration of the dining hall regard should be had to the fact that this is used as a feeding centre and also as a cookery room, and that the condensation of steam, etc., is liable to cause damage to the surface of the walls and ceiling. Screens are necessary now that the hall is in constant use as a

waiting room for patients attending the Culvert Road Dental Clinic, in order to partition off this part of the hall from the main portion which is used as a classroom. For the class in this room dual desks should replace the trestle-tables and forms at present used by the pupils.

**PLAYGROUND.**—The surface of the infants' playground is worn and presents many small depressions in which water accumulates.

**LAVATORIES.**—The overflow from the flush tank supplying each W.C. opens into the interior of the cubicle instead of opening on the exterior of the building. This causes considerable dampness of the floor of the lavatories. The flushes of some of the W.C.'s are rather strong and the water tends to splash over the sides of the W.C. pans.

#### **Stamford Hill School.—Boys' Department.**

The school needs redecorating throughout.

**CLASSROOMS.**—Room 1. Increased natural lighting is necessary and could be obtained by an additional window in the north wall. In Room 6 also the lighting is poor. Rooms 6 and 8 require more copious cross-ventilation.

**DESKS.**—Many of the desks are of the quadruple type, and they, as well as most of the desks of the dual type, are without backs to the forms.

The floors require re-planing.

#### **Girls' Department.**

**CLASSROOMS.**—The artificial lighting of this school is still unsatisfactory and would be improved by the substitution of inverted incandescent burners for the present upright ones. In Rooms 3 and 4 and in the "middle" classrooms, the natural lighting comes mainly from the back. This could be remedied by removing the platforms and re-arranging the desks. The partitions between these rooms do not reach the floor and permit draughts. The flooring in several classrooms and in the passage is worn and irregular and is in need of planing. Dual desks have not yet been provided.

A hall for physical exercises and other purposes is needed in order to obviate the use of the boys' hall.

**CLOAKROOMS.**—The upper cloakroom is unheated. Only two wash-basins are provided for the scholars. Six more should be added to this number.



LAVATORIES.—These are in a most unsatisfactory state. The flooring is worn and cracked and the W.C. pans are old, foul and cracked. The walls of the cubicles are dirty and in urgent need of whitewashing.

#### **Infants' Department.**

DESKS.—Many old and unsuitable desks are in use.

CLOAKROOMS.—The cloakroom at the west end of the school is dark owing to the proximity of a wall of the girls' school. The lighting would be improved by the substitution of clear glass for the opaque glass present in the windows.

LAVATORIES.—These are in need of limewashing. In the urinals there is not sufficient slope towards the gullies.

#### **St. Ann's School.—Boys' Department (Non-Provided),**

CLASSROOMS.—The walls require distempering. The lighting of the small middle room is unsatisfactory—Roof lighting would improve matters.

CLOAKROOM.—No heating and drying apparatus is provided.

PLAYGROUND.—The surface is broken in places.

#### **Girls' Department.**

HEATING.—The heating throughout the school is inadequate during cold weather.

DESKS.—Some of the desks are too low for the girls using them, causing malpostures to be assumed.

CLOAKROOMS.—No facility for drying clothes is provided, and the cloakrooms are dark and damp.

PLAYGROUND.—This is unpaved, and is very muddy in wet weather and dirty in dry weather. A covered shed is required, and also a receptacle for coal which, at present, is lying loose in the playground.

LAVATORIES.—The doors and wooden partitions were not repainted when the school was redecorated. They should be done now.

There is no teachers' room.

### **Infants' Department.**

**LIGHTING.**—The lighting both artificial and natural is deficient. The windows in two of the rooms are too small, and throughout the school the panes are latticed.

**HEATING.**—The heating arrangements in the main room are inadequate during the cold weather.

**CLOAKROOM.**—No means of drying clothes are provided. The washing accommodation is inadequate, consisting of one enamel bowl placed on a high stone sink.

**LAVATORIES.**—There are insufficient W.C's and urinals.

**PLAYGROUND.**—This is unpaved.

### **HIGH CROSS WARD.**

### **Page Green School.—Boys' Department.**

This school requires redecorating throughout.

**CLASSROOMS.**—In Room 1 the lighting is defective. Borrowed light could be obtained by the construction of a large roof light in the adjacent corridor.

There is no teachers' room.

**CLOAKROOM.**—The cloakroom is unheated and the ventilation and lighting are unsatisfactory.

**DESKS.**—The majority of the desks in use are of the quadruple type and the seats have no backs.

**URINAL.**—The urinal accommodation is quite inadequate.

**W.C.'s.**—These are old and unsatisfactory, and should be replaced by a new set.

The lavatories are situated too near the playground gates.

### **Girls' Department.**

**CLASSROOMS.**—In Rooms 3, 4 and 5, the windows are placed too high up in the walls, causing the lower part of the rooms to be dark. They should be made to extend further down the walls. The platforms in all the classrooms should be removed in order to allow of more space between desks. 131 desks which have no backs to the seats are still in use in the school.



### **Junior Mixed Department.**

DESKS.—Old and unsuitable desks are used throughout the school.

PLAYGROUND.—This is inadequate in size and there is no playshed.

A lavatory inside the school for the use of the teachers has not yet been provided.

### **Infants' Department.**

CLASSROOMS.—In Rooms 2, 3, 4 and 7 the windows are too small and placed too high up to allow of the access of sufficient light to the rooms. Room 5 is draughty, as in it there is a door leading directly into the playground. An inner, close-fitting door opening inwards should be provided.

CLOAKROOMS.—The additional cloakroom is still without any heating apparatus

URINALS.—The urinal provided for the infant boys is much too small for the numbers using it and, therefore, the walls and ground of the urinal enclosure are used as urinals. This causes urine to flow down on to the playground surface, and as the small urinal is the only portion of the enclosure provided with a flush, there is frequently an unpleasant odour. The existing urinal accommodation should be considerably increased.

### **Earlsmead School.**

This School requires redecorating throughout.

### **Boys' Department.**

CLASSROOMS.—In Standard II room, where two classes are receiving instruction, a partition is required and the gallery should be removed. Room 4b is very dark. The lighting could be improved by painting the woodwork a light colour, and by replacing the two small windows by a single large one. The flooring of classrooms and corridors is uneven and requires planing.

LAVATORIES.—An indoor lavatory for the teachers is required. There is only one entrance to the boys' lavatories. A second doorway should be constructed at the south end of the lavatory enclosure. As a result of having only one means of entrance and exit, there is a great congestion at playtime when the lavatories are used by large numbers of boys.

### **Girls' Department.**

**CLASSROOMS.**—Standard V. room is dark and requires an additional window in the west wall.

**HALL.**—Ventilation in the roof is required. None of the windows are made to open. This should be remedied.

**PLAYSHED.**—This is still filled with coal, and the children are thus deprived of shelter in inclement weather.

The entrance to the stokehole, which is situated at the head of a somewhat steep flight of stairs, and is in close proximity to the Head Teacher's room, should be protected by a door. Without such protection it constitutes a danger to those who are not aware of its position.

Neither cloakroom, common room nor inside lavatory is provided for the teachers.

### **Infants' Department.**

**CLASSROOMS.**—Classrooms V. and VI. are dark. Each requires an additional window. The lighting in Classroom I. comes from windows on the right side and at the back of the children. To allow the lighting to come from the left, the platform should be removed so that the positions of the desks can be re-arranged.

In this department there is neither common room, cloak room nor inside lavatory for the teaching staff.

**LAVATORIES.**—These require whitewashing.

**BOYS' URINALS.**—A fresh flush pipe is required. At present the flush is so ineffective that hand flushing has to be resorted to.

### **Crowland Road School.**

At this school there are several windows with broken panes.

### **Boys' Department.**

**PLAYGROUND.**—The playshed is not yet available for the use of the boys. It is still used for storing coal.

### **St. Ignatius School (non-provided).**

**CLOAKROOMS.**—These are dark and low and at times damp.

**LAVATORIES.**—Two W.C. pans are cracked and leaking. These should be replaced by new pans. The urinals drain on to the playground.

**PLAYGROUND.**—The surface is cracked and requires repair.



## MIDDLE WARD.

### **Bruce Grove School.—Boys' Department.**

There appears to be no damp-proof course and the lower bricks of the external wall show signs of perishing. The slate-slab of the drinking fountain is broken.

CLASSROOM.—The wall of the end room is damp. This is probably due to its being built against a clay face.

LAVATORY.—An indoor lavatory has not been provided for the teachers. There is an admirable site for one in the boys' department.

### **Girls' Department.**

LAVATORIES.—Several of the W.C. pans were found to be leaking, this being probably due to defects at the joint between pan and trap.

### **Infants' Department.**

LAVATORIES.—The additional four W.C's. required for infant girls have not yet been provided.

### **Down Lane School.—Boys' Department.**

VENTILATION.—The cross ventilation is unsatisfactory and could be improved by causing windows to open into the hall.

PLAYGROUND.—The surface is broken in places and requires repair.

### **Parkhurst Road School.**

The School requires redecorating.

### **Boys' Department.**

URINALS.—The flooring is in need of repair. The flush in the main urinal is out of order and this necessitates hand flushing. The flush of the urinal facing the W.C's. splashes on to passage way.

### **Girls' Department.**

HEATING.—Nothing has been done to improve the heating, which is inadequate in cold weather, especially in the north rooms.

LAVATORIES.—The woodwork of several of the lavatory seats is cracked or broken.

### **Infants' Department.**

HEATING.—The heating is inadequate and additional radiators or hot water pipes are required in the classrooms.

LAVATORIES.—The woodwork of several W.C. seats is broken. The floor of the urinal does not slope sufficiently towards the gutter, and allows pools to form upon the surface instead of draining from it.

### **Coleraine Park School—Boys' Department.**

HEATING.—The heating throughout the school is inadequate, this being especially noticeable in classroom 2 where the thermometer registered a temperature of 49° F. on the day of inspection.

CLASSROOMS.—In room 5 the windows are too high and should be extended downwards in order to improve the lighting of the room.

DESKS.—There are a number of old and unsuitable desks in use. Dual desks should be substituted for these.

HALL.—The roof is still leaky in places.

CLOAKROOMS.—There is but one doorway into the passage and this has to serve as an entrance and an exit for both cloakrooms. A doorway opening on to the playground should be made in the inner cloakroom.

### **Girls' Department.**

CLASSROOMS.—In room 5 the windows should be enlarged and made to come lower down the walls in order to improve the lighting. In room 4 the partition shutters have not yet been made to close properly. This could easily be remedied and should be attended to in order to avoid draughts. The walls throughout the school have an irregular surface and this causes dust to accumulate.

CLOAKROOMS.—Additional cloakroom accommodation is required. The upper cloakroom is unheated.

### **Infants' Department.**

CLASSROOMS.—The walls of Room 6 are rough and allow much dust to accumulate upon their surface. In Room 7b an extra window is required to improve the lighting.

CLOAKROOMS.—In the "new" cloakroom there is no heating apparatus.



HALL.—The heating of the hall is inadequate. The gas radiator which has recently been fixed emits very little heat.

**The Green School.—Girls (Non-Provided).**

HEATING.—The heating arrangements are still unsatisfactory.

CLOAKROOMS.—No provision has yet been made for the drying of clothing.

**Middle Class School.—Girls' (Non-Provided).**

This school requires redecorating.

CLASSROOMS.—Form I. room.—The natural lighting of this room is not good. It is lit by an opaque double-paned window which it is not possible to clean on account of its structure.

HEATING.—The heating of Form III. room is inadequate and a gas radiator should be provided.

CLOAKROOMS.—The south cloakroom is unheated.

LAVATORIES.—These require limewashing.

PLAYGROUND.—This is very small and space is taken up by a large quantity of coal lying loose in one corner of the yard. A new and larger coal shed should be constructed in the place of the present one to allow of a doorway opening directly on to the playground being made in the cloakroom.

**LOWER WARD.**

**Lancasterian School.—Boys' Department.**

CLASSROOMS.—A certain number of the rooms have been warmed by a new system of hot water pipes and radiators. Where this has been provided the temperature conditions are now satisfactory and the improvement is much appreciated. The rooms heated by fires only cannot be warmed sufficiently in cold weather. Room I has rough brick walls allowing dust and dirt to accumulate on the surface.

The flooring is worn and requires replanning.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.—There are five lady teachers in this department, but there is no convenient W.C. or cloakroom for their use.

**Girls' Department.**

VENTILATION.—Room F. A more copious cross-current of air is needed in this room. If the windows facing on to the corridor were made to open, the stuffiness of the room would be avoided.

HEATING.—Room D is not sufficiently warmed by a fire. An extension of the hot water system to this room would improve matters.

### **Infants' Department.**

CLASSROOMS.—Room 9. Nothing has yet been done to improve the lighting of this room which is rendered exceedingly dark owing to the windows being obscured by the wall of the boys' department. A great improvement would be effected by painting this wall white.

LAVATORIES.—Separate entrances should be provided to the boys' and girls' lavatories. A second entrance should be constructed to divide the entrances to the boys' and girls' lavatories.

### **Risley Avenue School.—Boys' and Central Departments.**

The school requires to be redecorated.

LAVATORIES.—Accommodation was originally provided for about 730. The Central School has added an additional 150 boys, and W.C.'s and urinals are necessary for this increased number.

HEATING.—In the north rooms the heating is inadequate.

### **All Hallows' Boys' School (Non-Provided).**

External decoration required.

HEATING.—Standard 5 room has a north aspect and during cold weather is insufficiently heated.

CLOAKROOM.—The cloakroom is too small and is without means of heating.

PLAYGROUND.—The surface is broken in places and needs repair. A gully grid is missing.

URINAL.—The flush is inadequate.

W.C.'s.—The roof of corrugated iron is perishing.

There is no teachers' room or inside lavatory.

### **St. Paul's School (Non-Provided).—Girls' Department.**

CLASSROOMS.—The natural lighting is poor owing to the narrowness and opacity of windows which are also placed too high in the walls. Extra roof lights and a partition are required in the main room which is shared by several classes.



**DESKS.**—The desks in use at this school are very old and unsuitable. Many of them being without backs and footrests. Some are too small for the children using them.

**CLOAKROOM.**—This is not heated.

### **Infants' Department.**

**MAIN CLASSROOM.**—The ventilation of this room is defective. The lower windows have not yet been made to open. This matter should receive attention; the ventilation would be much improved if the suggested alterations were effected. The gallery should be removed in order to allow of re-arrangement of desks, so that the light would fall from the left instead of coming from behind the children. The floor is irregular and requires planing.

**DESKS.**—Many unsuitable desks are in use.

**URINAL.**—This is very old and in bad repair. The sides and back are cracked and in the floor is a large hole where all the cement has worn away allowing of soakage into the ground.

**PLAYGROUND.**—This is used by both the girls' and infants' departments, and nothing has been done to improve it. It is still unpaved, and as there is apparently no drainage it is usually in an extremely wet and muddy condition and only a small portion can be used for recreation and physical exercises.

### **St. Katharine's School (Non-Provided).—Girls' Department.**

This school requires redecorating.

**CLASSROOMS.**—The flooring is becoming worn, causing the surface to be irregular.

**CLOAKROOMS.**—Class I. cloakroom is unheated.

**STAIRCASES.**—The stone steps are badly worn and in need of repair.

### **Infants' Department.**

**CLOAKROOM.**—The upper tier of pegs in the cloakroom are too high for infants to reach. They should be lowered.

### **St. Francis de Sales (Non-Provided) Mixed and Infants' Departments.**

**PLAYGROUND.**—This is unpaved and is very muddy in wet weather and dusty in the dry season.

New dustbins are urgently required. Those at present in use are dilapidated.

## TEMPORARY SCHOOLS.

### **Coombes Croft.**

The ventilation of this school is still unsatisfactory. A ventilator should be constructed in the south wall of each room. There is no means of access to the front room except through the back room. A door opening directly on to the corridor is necessary.

PLAYGROUND.—This is unpaved.

LAVATORIES.—No lavatory accommodation is provided for the teachers.

### **Allison Road.**

CLASSROOMS.—The ventilation of the rooms has not yet been improved. A hopper ventilator is required over the door in each room in order to obtain efficient cross-ventilation.

### **Amhurst Park.—Junior Boys' Department.**

MAIN ROOM.—This room is sub-divided by movable wooden screens into four sections for that number of classes.

DESKS.—There is insufficient desk accommodation, dual desks being occupied by three scholars.

URINAL.—The urinal flush is unsatisfactory, the greater part of the slate slabs being unwetted.

W.C.'s.—These have wooden risers and the seats are badly cracked. The risers should be removed and pans embedded in cement. New seats should be provided.

PLAYGROUND.—The incline is such that it is practically valueless as a playground. In wet weather the rain carries down the soil and the water gathers into muddy pools in the lower part.

The completion of the school in Vale Road is the solution of the sanitary problems of this school.

### **Woodberry Down.—Junior Girls' Department.**

This school requires redecorating.

CLASSROOMS.—The main classroom is very dark, being a semi-basement room. In Standard II. classroom the desks have now been re-arranged so as to allow the light to fall from the left. The artificial lighting has been improved.



### Deaf School.

CLASSROOMS.—Rooms B and 4 are very low, their height being only  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

There is no teachers' room.

CLOAKROOMS.—The girls' cloakroom has no proper washing accommodation, nor are there any means of drying clothes.

The boys' cloakroom is also the caretaker's scullery.

PLAYGROUND.—This is unpaved and very muddy and wet after rain, or dusty in dry weather.

### IMPROVEMENTS IN SCHOOL PREMISES CARRIED OUT DURING 1920.

The following are the principal works carried out at—

ALL HALLOWS' SCHOOL.—Redecoration of interior.

BELMONT ROAD SCHOOL.—Painting of all exterior work.

BRUCE CASTLE CLINIC.—Redecoration of two rooms with enamel.

BRUCE GROVE SCHOOL.—Two new sectional boilers fixed. Redecorated inside and outside. Re-tar-paving of boys' playground.

COLERAINE PARK SCHOOL.—Re-tar-paving of portions of playgrounds.

DEAF SCHOOL.—Erection of hut for cookery.

DOWN LANE SCHOOL.—Erection of hut and fittings for science purposes. Redecoration inside and outside.

DOWNHILLS SCHOOL.—Redecoration inside and outside. Provision of a room for teachers (Girls' Department).

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.—Gallery removed in one infants' classroom. Hot water installation to heat one boys' and one girls' classrooms in lieu of gas radiators. Provision of swing doors at both ends of boys' corridor. Erection of hut for dining purposes on land adjoining.

PAGE GREEN SCHOOL.—Provision of 7 new lavatory basins for boys. Provision of an inside W.C. for teachers in girls' and infants' departments. Painting of all exterior work.

RISLEY AVENUE SCHOOL.—Erection of hut and fittings for science purposes.

SEVEN SISTERS SCHOOL.—Painting of all exterior work.

ST. ANN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Redecoration of interior.

ST. ANN'S INFANTS' SCHOOL.—Redecoration of interior.

WEST GREEN SCHOOL.—Jointless flooring to hall floor on worn blocks. Division of one girls' class room into two with separate door to corridor. Removal of galleries in two girls' class rooms.

WOODLANDS PARK SCHOOL.—Redecoration inside and outside  
Re-tar paving of boys' playground.



**Routine Medical Inspections.**—The following are the numbers of children, in their age-groups, examined during 1920:—

Boys—	Entrants	..	..	..	1097
	Intermediate..	..	..	..	1117
	Leavers	..	..	..	1244
Girls—	Entrants	..	..	..	1033
	Intermediate..	..	..	..	1288
	Leavers	..	..	..	1272

No alteration in the procedure has been made and the methods employed are as detailed in last year's Report.

#### MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC.

4836 children attended. The aggregate attendances numbered 22760. 4262 were enabled to return to school, and there were 674 remaining on the register at the end of the year.

**Verminous Heads.**—In last year's Report it was stated that children were being treated at a hairdressing establishment for this condition, and that the dirtiest head could be cleansed at a single sitting. During the earlier part of the year 1920, Dr. Anderson and the School Nurses laboured assiduously to find out how best these troublesome cases could be dealt with. As the result of their exertions they have arrived at the conclusion that the most effectual method of getting rid of head vermin and nits is by the following procedure:—The hair is wetted by a 10 per cent. solution of liquor potassae, brushed on with a whale-bone hair brush. Thereafter the hair is combed, strand by strand, with a special comb—the Sacker Hygienic Comb. This comb is made of thin blades of steel or brass rivetted together, and allowing between the teeth only sufficient space for a hair to pass. The liquor potassae seems to have the property of causing the nits to become less adherent to the hair, and perhaps also to swell. It has not been considered worth while to enquire precisely what changes take place in the nits, but the effect is that the hair can be freed from all vermin and nits in less than half-an-hour. The hair is rinsed in clean water and dried, and no evil results to the scalp or hair have been known to occur. Your Medical Officer published in the "Medical Officer" dated September, 1920, a letter to the following effect.

### “ PEDICULOSIS CAPITIS.”

“ This condition can be remedied, even in the worst cases, provided there are no sores on the scalp, in something less than half-an-hour. There is no need to cut the hair and the hair is not damaged.

“ To those who are interested my School Nurses would be willing to demonstrate the method, by arrangement.”

As the result 18 applications were received from large and important Authorities for instructions in our methods, and all were satisfied and surprised with the speed and efficacy of the process.

When there have been repeated lapses into a verminous condition of children, the parents are prosecuted. The joint effect of cleansing and prosecution have very materially reduced the number of children attending school with hair in a “ nitty ” condition, and there are seldom found those who suffer in serious degree from nits.

### EYE CLINIC.

During 1920, the ninth year of the Eye Clinic, the work was done as heretofore. The growth of the Clinic has rendered the accommodation inadequate, and more commodious premises are desirable at Bruce Castle. During the year 76 sessions were held morning and afternoon on 38 Mondays.

1452 children were examined, and these children, in all, made 2385 attendances at the Clinic.

This makes an average of 19 fresh cases (that is, cases seen for the first time this year), and 31 attendances each session.

The refraction of 1135 children was worked out (15 per session). In about four-fifths of these hyoscine was used as the mydriatic, in the others, atropine. Owing to the use of hyoscine it has been possible to dispense with a second visit in most of these cases, and thus, in spite of some having to attend many times for treatment, the average number of attendances per child is just over 1.5.

828 pairs of glasses were supplied with 289 more repaired or replaced.

The morning session lasts as a rule from 9.30 till 12.15, and the afternoon from 2 till 4.45.



## THE THROAT AND NOSE CLINIC.

Drs. Stalker and Anderson have conducted all the operations for enlarged tonsils and adenoids at Bruce Castle during the year, the one giving the anæsthetic while the other operates. They act in rotation as anæsthetist and surgeon, and together they have accounted for 665 operations successfully performed. The desirability of providing beds for anxious cases was considered by your Committee, but having regard to the good relations prevailing between your Committee and the Prince of Wales's Hospital, and the availableness of a fleet of swift motor ambulances for the speedy transfer of patients, and the difficulty of finding convenient suitable accommodation at the Castle, it was deemed inexpedient to equip a ward and nursing quarters for the purpose.

## THE X-RAY CLINIC.

The following figures have been supplied by Dr. Kempster, your Committee's Radiographer :—

Ringworm cases treated	..	.	106
„ „ cured	..	..	101
„ „ still under treatment			4
„ „ left district	..	..	1
Lupus treatments	..	..	22
Dental cases radiographed	..	..	9

So far as the X-Ray treatment of these cases of ringworm is concerned the results are satisfactory. But at the end of the year there were 16 cases still on the ringworm register undergoing treatment of one kind or another, either by private practitioners, at hospital or at the minor ailments clinics. It cannot, therefore, be claimed that our expectations of eradicating ringworm from the schools have been achieved.

In some instances other treatment than the application of X-Rays is applied in the first instance, because the case is regarded as a slight one, or that it does not affect the scalp. In other instances X-Ray treatment is objected to by the parents, in the case of girls because it causes the hair to fall, and in the case of both boys and girls because of the possibility of permanent baldness. Baldness is a possible result of treatment that cannot lightly be set aside, but it is more liable to occur in cases that have been allowed to progress for a long time, that have a widespread distribution and that are complicated by an irritating eruption of the scalp. The earlier X-Ray treatment is applied, therefore, the more likely is it to be free from complication and speedy in its curative effect.

## DENTAL CLINIC.

Mr. Sainty, who was appointed to succeed Mrs. Warey, commenced duty on January 13th, and has worked diligently and pleasantly with his young patients. A résumé of his work is appended hereto.

It is gratifying to record that the Committee have seen fit to appoint a second Dentist, and Major Taylor, who entered upon his duties on November 15th, is, at the time of writing this report, carrying on his operative work at the Culvert Road School Centre. Major Taylor's figures are not given in this report, but it may be opportune to point out that while Culvert Road was very useful as a secondary Dental Centre, it does not meet the needs of a primary centre. For instance, cases requiring general anaesthesia cannot be dealt with as there is no recovery room. The hall of the school is used as a waiting room. The teachers of the school have been exceedingly tolerant of the inconvenience caused to the department having the use of the hall when medical inspections or the occasional session of the Dental Clinic are proceeding. But they will have reasonable ground for complaint if the permanent use of the hall, or a considerable portion of it, is denied to them. The medical inspection room is the one used by the Dentist, so that either the Dentist must be displaced whilst medical inspections proceed or the medical inspections must be conducted elsewhere. Some time ago the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee had under consideration the propriety of transferring their Cot Centre from the Chestnuts, St. Ann's Road, to premises to be acquired in the vicinity of a neighbouring Authority, and to enter into contractual relations with that Authority to take their feeble infants for treatment such as given to Tottenham Infants suffering from dietetic disorders. If that arrangement can be made, the four rooms on the second floor of the Chestnuts might fittingly be used as the Dental and Ante-Natal Clinic. Such a scheme would have the additional advantage of enabling the Dentist occupying these premises to undertake the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers. Here is a direction in which the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and your Committee might usefully co-operate. These suggestions are submitted for your Committee's favourable consideration.

## MR. SAINTY'S REPORT.

On commencing my duties in January I found the work of the Dental Clinic had fallen seriously into arrear owing to the fact that during several months of 1919 no treatment had been available.



Examination of the children at the schools revealed a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs, numbers of those in the first year of school life even having almost all their deciduous molars in a septic and unsavable condition. Fully 75 % of the children under 9 years of age suffered from advanced dental caries.

The following is a résumé of the methods I have adopted:—

**Inspections.**—Owing to the low percentages of acceptances of treatment by the parents (seldom more than 45 % of the children of any school found in need of treatment actually attend the Clinic), I decided to “chart up” the children, not at the School Inspection, but at the Clinic on their first attendance, thus saving an enormous amount of time spent in “charting up” children at each inspection who would not attend for treatment, and utilizing it to better purpose in actual treatment at the Clinic of those who do attend.

**Treatment.**—After extraction of unsavable teeth, further appointments, where necessary, were given for conservative treatment, not only of permanent, but also of deciduous teeth.

The importance of the preservation of the deciduous teeth for the full period cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Until the age of 10 years, the temporary molars, in conjunction, after the age of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$  years, with the first permanent molars, perform the function of mastication. If they are decayed and tender to bite on, or if lost by early extraction, bolting of food with its attendant evils results. In addition there is danger of the contraction of the dental arches with resultant irregularity of the permanent dentition when erupted.

I believe the only effectual way to prevent wholesale extraction of the temporary molars in infants is the institution of regular inspection and treatment at a much earlier age than 5 years.

I am glad to be able to state that, as a result of the systematic inspection and treatment of the schools during the year, there has recently been a marked falling off in the number of cases suffering from toothache sent up to the Clinic from the schools, a significant indication of the efficacy of the method adopted.

In conclusion I wish to say how much I am indebted to the Chief Medical Officer for all his kindness and help, and to the whole Medical Staff and Teachers for their ever-ready assistance—a large factor in the successful carrying on of the work.

**Remedial Exercises.**—Dr. Grace Anderson supervises the exercises for the remedy of minor deformities in the 21 departments in which classes have been established. The progress of the individual children towards recovery is noted, from time to time, and the teachers are advised of any modifications of the exercises that are called for.

During the year Dr. Anderson had the advantage of the assistance of Miss Walmsley whose special training in Denmark qualified her (under competent medical supervision) to supervise these remedial exercises. Miss Walmsley's resignation from your Committee's employment has deprived Dr. Anderson of that assistance, and your Committee have determined that the teachers engaged in remedial instruction of the deformed shall have special training for their important work. Provided the training is thorough, and the pupils sympathetic, and ingenious in devising methods to meet requirements and overcome difficulties, the step taken by your Committee will be amply rewarded.

704 children suffering from the undermentioned defects have been treated. 369 were cured, and the remainder were much improved by the treatment given.

Curvature of Spine (threatened and established)	.. .. 96	Flat-Foot* .. ..	25
Lordosis .. ..	84	Infantile Paralysis .. ..	23
Kyphosis .. ..	116	Torticollis .. ..	7
Round Shoulders .. ..	210	Defective Chest Development	143

**The Special School, Philip Lane.**—At this school, children deaf and dumb or hard of hearing are taught by special methods under the very competent supervision of Miss Nevile. The great difficulty that the Principal has to contend with is the advanced age at which her pupils reach her. If they are mentally normal, if their disability consists in their physical abnormality only, and if they come within the scope of Miss Nevile's influence not later than 7 years of age, it would not be an extravagant claim to make, that the dumb are made to speak, and the deaf to understand. The hard of hearing cases, after a few years' tuition, are hardly distinguishable from normal children. The good work carried out in this department is worthy of a better home, and it is hoped the provision of suitable premises for this important and humane department will not be postponed to immoderate economy.



### Provision of School Meals.

Number of individual children provided with meals, year ended 31st March, 1921	.. .. .	950
Cost of meals during same period	.. .. .	£3,043 19 0

### HOLIDAY CAMPS AND SCHOOL JOURNEYS.

The following school departments undertook Holiday Camps or School Journeys during the year 1920:—

(a) **West Green Boys' School.**—109 boys spent a fortnight (July 3rd to July 17th) in a Camp at Warlies Park near Epping Forest. The camp equipment, consisting of a large marquee for meals and assemblies, fourteen bell tents and the necessary cooking apparatus was hired and proved very satisfactory.

The administration of the camp was in the hands of the school staff-assisted by captains and vice-captains selected by the boys. The wives, of the masters and other voluntary helpers managed the cooking arrangements.

A regular time-table, providing for educational work, physical training (including swimming, sports and games, as well as formal exercises), educational work, rest and free recreation, was prepared. Visits were paid to Epping, Waltham Abbey, Ambresbury Banks and Chigwell.

An excellent library, kindly lent by the Tottenham Free Library Committee, was a useful feature of the camp, and the social functions included concerts, entertainments and cricket matches.

The effect of the camp on the health and educational development of the boys was good. With respect to the former point the Head Master states in his report:—

“ The effect of camp life on the health of the boys was very  
“ marked. The after weighing of the boys disclosed an average  
“ gain in weight of from 2 to 2½ lbs. per boy. The effect was also  
“ seen in the greater freshness and vivacity of individual boys.”

The camp was twice visited by the School Medical Officer.

(b) **All Hallows' Boys' School.**—28 boys, accompanied by three teachers, spent a fortnight in June in camp on the South Coast between Winchelsea and Hastings. The camp was run mainly on boy scout lines.

Educational work was a prominent feature. Visits were paid to Rye, Winchelsea, Bodiam Castle and other places of interest in the neighbourhood.

(c) **West Green Girls' School.**—26 girls and two teachers spent a week in June at a boarding house at Folkestone where they were looked after in a most satisfactory manner.

The party were favoured with excellent weather, so were able to spend a maximum amount of time out of doors.

Visits were paid to Canterbury, Sandgate, Caesar's Camp and other places. Special attention was given to the study of the Geography, History, Geology and Architecture of the district.

(d) **Down Lane Central School.**—74 girls in two parties spent a week at a hostel at Sandgate. Visits were paid to Dover, Canterbury, Dymchurch, Romney Marsh and Folkestone.

Funds were raised by sales of work, concerts and parents' contributions. Careful preparation and skilful organisation made the journey most successful, physically and educationally.

(e) **St. Paul's Girls' School.**—20 girls and two teachers spent a week in the Isle of Wight. A hostel at Shanklin formed the headquarters and from there visits were paid to various parts of the Island. The outward journey was broken at Winchester in order that the Cathedral might be visited. The journey was very successfully conducted.

(f) **St. Katharine's Girls' School.**—About 20 girls, accompanied by a party of students of the St. Katharine's Training College, spent a week at Dorking where they lived in a hostel. The journey was of much benefit to both scholars and students.

(g) **Risley Avenue Boys' School.**—A party of 20 boys with three teachers spent Whitweek at Midhurst from which place they explored the Downs and other interesting natural features of the district with good results.



The expenses of the camps and journeys were met by parents' contributions, school concerts, sales of work, etc., and by the following grants from the Local Education Authority:—

	£	s.	d.
West Green Boys' School .. ..	114	14	0
All Hallows' Boys' School .. ..	27	9	1
West Green Girls' School .. ..	18	18	2
Down Lane Central School .. ..	50	0	0
St. Paul's Girls' School .. ..	8	12	9

### Open-Air Classes.

The following Report of the Director of Education concerning the Open-Air Class held in Downhills Park last year and containing proposals for the extension of these classes during the coming summer was adopted by the Education Committee.

14th February, 1921.

#### "OPEN-AIR CLASSES.

Miss Gowan and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the following report on Open-Air Classes.

#### OPEN-AIR CLASS—DOWNHILLS PARK, 1920.

By permission of the District Council a class was held in the bandstand at Downhills Park from 1st June to 17th October, 1920.

In order to avoid difficulties relating to registration, etc., it was arranged that all the scholars should be chosen from one school department and that the class should be regarded as a part of that department.

Thirty-one scholars of West Green Girls' School were selected by the Medical Officers as suitable cases and the class was placed in charge of Miss L. Williams, who has been trained for Open-Air Nursery School work.

The bandstand and enclosure are admirably suited for the work. The situation and outlook are very fine and it is not difficult to secure privacy. The children evidently enjoyed their work and were very unwilling to return to classroom work.

### PROPOSALS FOR 1921.

In view of the great physical advantages to be gained at a very small additional cost, it appears to be desirable to continue and extend the work during the coming Summer. I recommend:—

(1) That Downhills Bandstand be again used for a class of girls from West Green School.

(2) That, subject to the consent of the District Council, as regards (a), the following additional classes be formed:—

(a) Bruce Castle Park—Lancasterian Boys' School.

(b) Orchard House Site—Coombes Croft Boys' School.

(3) That the purchase of the necessary screens for shelter in windy or wet weather be authorised. (Note.—Those used at Downhills cost about £20 and will last for years. At Orchard House it would be advisable to erect a timber and canvas shelter of the type recently approved by the Committee; cost £55.)

(4) That quotations for the supply of light collapsible tables be obtained. (Those used last year were hired, but if these classes are to be a permanent part of the Committee's work it would be much more economical to purchase tables.)

It would be a great advantage if the District Council would allow their Park Keepers to assist in the preparation of the bandstands for these classes and in the care of the Committee's property. Payment at an agreed rate could be made to the Council or the men concerned.

Your obedient Servant,

A. J. LINFORD."

### Playground Classes.

Playground classes have been held during the summer wherever conditions permitted. With a view to extending this feature of their work the Education Authority have authorised, as an experiment, the erection of a shelter in the playground of Coleraine Park Girls' School. This will be available for use in 1921. Others will be provided should this be found satisfactory.

### Physical Exercises.

Considerable progress has been made in providing facilities for physical training.

Classes were established for the benefit of teachers who wished to make themselves acquainted with the principles and practice of the exercises described in the Board's New Syllabus. These were under skilled instructors and were attended by nearly 400 teachers.



Holiday Exhibitions were granted to four teachers to enable them to take a special course in Physical Training. In at least one case the teacher has imparted what she learned from this course to the other members of the school staff with very good results.

A Specialist teacher, trained at Sheffield, was placed in charge of the physical training at Risley Avenue Central School in September last, while another teacher, who had previously been given a year's leave of absence in order that she might take a course of physical training at University College, Reading, was appointed to deal with the girls at Downhills and Down Lane Central Schools. Suitable apparatus was provided for the three Central Schools. Another lady teacher was granted leave of absence in order that she might take a year's course in Physical Training at Reading.

**Convalescent Home Treatment.**—By arrangement with the Invalid Children's Aid Association, 210 children have been sent away for varying periods as stated in table below. Most of these children were recommended for treatment by the school medical officers, many by the tuberculosis officer of the district, and several by private practitioners and hospital physicians. All were seen by the Medical Officer of Health or one of his assistants before being sent away.

Periods for which individual children have received convalescent treatment.

No. of weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	21	22	28	36
No. of children	2	4	8	43	20	37	13	37	17	7	4	5	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1

The following table gives particulars of the affections on account of which children received convalescent treatment:—

Debility ... ..	70	Adenitis ... ..	11
Heart Affections and Anæmia	14	Anthritis ... ..	2
Bronchitis & Bronchial Catarrh	25	Chorea ... ..	6
Other non-tubercular diseases		Nerve Tremors ... ..	1
of lung ... ..	12	Post-Diphtheritic and Post-	
Pre-tubercular Debility ...	27	Scarlatinal Debility ... ..	4
Tuberculosis—		Post-Influenzal Debility ...	1
Glands ... ..	5	Ear Diseases ... ..	3
Bone and joints ... ..	6	Bright's Disease and Otorrhœa	1
Peritonitis ... ..	1	Iritis ... ..	1
Appendicitis ... ..	2	Septic Knee ... ..	1
Other diseases of digestive		Torticollis ... ..	1
system ... ..	1	Malnutrition and Marasmus ...	4
Rheumatism ... ..	5	Accidents ... ..	2
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	4		

**Provision of Surgical Instruments.**—By a similar arrangement with the Invalid Children's Aid Association, surgical appliances were supplied as follows:—

	Cases.		Cases.
Infantile and other forms of paralysis ... ..	36	Spinal curvature ... ..	6
Tuberculosis of hip joint ... ..	5	Spinal caries ... ..	2
Tuberculous knee ... ..	4	Talipes and pes cavus ... ..	4
Dislocated hip ... ..	1	Rickets and genu valgum ... ..	4
Accident knee ... ..	1	Amputated leg ... ..	1
Septic knee ... ..	1	Weak ankles ... ..	3
Flat foot ... ..	6	Deformed feet ... ..	1

Repairs and replacements have been carried out in 43 instances.

The provision of these instruments enabled the children wearing them to attend school. Unless this were so the instruments were not approved for the purpose of payment by your Committee.

**Food Accessories and Drugs.**—During the year Cod Liver Oil, Malt and Oil, and Parrish's Food have been supplied at the Treatment Centres to necessitous cases recommended by the medical officers to receive them.

The following quantities have been dispensed at cost price, at less than cost price, or gratuitously, according to circumstances:—

Cod Liver Oil and Malt ... ..	1,726½ lbs.
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	767 ozs.
Parrish's Food ... ..	548 lbs.

**School Nurses.**—The Nurses examined and re-examined children at the schools as to their condition of cleanliness or otherwise as follows:—

Number of examinations ... ..	108,152
Number of children with verminous bodies ... ..	46
„ „ with verminous heads ... ..	2,276
„ „ unsatisfactory (principally with nits in the hair) ... ..	23,924

The verminous and otherwise unsatisfactory cases were followed up at their homes when necessary.

The average number of visits made by the School Nurses during the year to each school amounted to 25·1.

5,265 home visits were paid by the nurses.



**Cleansing Baths.**—39 children have had their bodies cleansed and their clothes disinfected at the Council's Disinfecting Station, and disinfection of the homes from which they came was effected 13 times.

**Spray Baths.**—During the year 134 children received 332 baths for scabies, and 126 were cured and enabled to return to school.

Notifications under the Infectious Disease Notification Acts, 1889-1899, were received in respect of the following diseases occurring amongst children of school age, with the noted frequency:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	387
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	287
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	642
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	5

**Voluntary Notifications.**—The following cases were voluntarily notified by teachers and attendance officers during the year:—

Measles	...	...	...	604	Rash	...	...	...	10
Mumps	...	...	...	502	Sore Throat	...	...	...	64
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	394	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	10
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	271	Influenza	...	...	...	27
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	246	Eye Diseases	...	...	...	14
Diphtheria	...	...	...	200	Ringworm of Head	...	...	...	77
Scabies	...	...	...	170	Ringworm of Body	...	...	...	32
Skin Diseases	...	...	...	22	Sores and Eczema	...	...	...	247
Vermineous	...	...	...	44	Impetigo	...	...	...	9
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	4	Other Diseases	...	...	...	54
Chorea	...	...	...	18	Children excluded owing to	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	disease in house	...	...	...	438

These cases were followed up by the School Nurses and were not re-admitted to school until they were free from infection and the possibility of communicating the disease to others.

**Bacteriological Examinations.**—Swabs have been taken from children discharged from Isolation Hospital after diphtheria, and from children who have been in contact with cases of diphtheria, and examined bacteriologically. 2,132 such examinations were made, 178 were found to be positive, 1,817 negative, and 137 contained bacteria morphologically similar to Klebs Loeffler bacilli.

**Microscopical Examinations.**—Hairs were taken from children who were suspected to be suffering from ringworm in 179 instances and submitted to microscopical examination. 114 were positive.

**Clothing and Footgear** — During the routine examinations the clothing of the children was found to be unsatisfactory in 74 cases, giving a percentage of 1·0 of those examined; the footgear was also found to be unsatisfactory in 191 instances, being a percentage of 2·7.

**Examinations by the Medical Officers.**—51 Teachers have been medically examined by the Medical Officers.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ATTENDANCE  
AND BYE-LAWS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31st, 1921.

The school attendance of children has again improved during the past year. The percentage of attendance last year was 87·5, whereas this year it has reached 88·3. There have been a number of epidemics among the infant children, and taking this into account the attendance is satisfactory.

The prosecutions in the cases of verminous children are gradually getting fewer, but a number of attendances are still lost by the exclusion of children from school on account of their verminous condition.

The Bye-Laws Sub-Committee met on 29 occasions and interviewed the parents of children who failed to send them regularly to school. 1,033 cases were investigated.

Prosecutions were undertaken in 194 cases, 80 fines were inflicted amounting to £43 5s. 0d., and 80 Attendance Orders were made.

Under Section 11, Sub-Section 1 of the Act, 1876, eleven boys were sent to the North London Industrial School.

Under the Children Act, 1908, 10 boys and 2 girls were charged at the Police Courts, and one boy and one girl were sent to Industrial Schools.

The New Bye-Laws regulating the employment of children have not yet been sanctioned and the work is being carried on under the old Bye-Laws. During the time the Employment of Children 1903 Act has been administered by the Education Committee, 2,646 reports of illegal employment of children have been dealt with, 143 fines and costs amounting to £100 9s. 0d. have been inflicted.



There are in residential schools for physically defective children ten blind, one epileptic, six mentally defective and seven crippled children and two suffering from heart disease.

The Licensing of Children to take part in Entertainments has been transferred from Magistrates to the Education Committee.

It also becomes the duty of the Education Committee to see that children who perform at local places of entertainment are properly educated and that the conditions under which they perform are in accordance with the terms of the license issued to them by the Education Authorities of the districts in which they reside.

During the year 2 boys and 4 girls, resident in Tottenham, have been medically examined and received licenses.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT.

Examinations at Routine Medical Inspections	...	...	...	7,051
Re-examinations	...	...	...	21,070
Special Examinations	...	...	...	5,437
Minor Ailments Clinic:—Children attended	...	...	...	4,836
No. of attendances	...	...	...	22,760
Children Treated	...	...	...	3,925
No. of times treatment applied	...	...	...	14,158
Eye Clinic:—No. of attendances	...	...	...	2,385
Children attended	...	...	...	1,452
Refraction cases	...	...	...	1,135
Throat Clinic:—Operations	...	...	...	746
Dental Clinic:—Children Treated	...	...	...	1,768
Teeth Extracted	...	...	...	13,065
Teeth filled	...	...	...	909
X-Ray Clinic:—Treatment for Ringworm	...	...	...	106
,,       ,,   Lupus	...	...	...	22
Dental cases radiographed	...	...	...	9
Surgical Appliances:—Appliances provided	...	...	...	73
Repairs and replacements	...	...	...	43
Children sent to Convalescent Homes	...	...	...	210
Examinations for Mental Defect	...	...	...	23
Visits by Medical Officers to School Departments	...	...	...	474
Examinations by School Nurses as to Cleanliness, etc.	...	...	...	108,152
Homes visited by School Nurses	...	...	...	5,265
Children Treated at Spray and Cleansing Baths	...	...	...	173
Bacteriological and Microscopical Examinations	...	...	...	2,311

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

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Age.	Entrants.				
	4.	5.	6.	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys ..	9	679	317	92	1,097
Girls ..	3	633	308	89	1,033
Totals ..	12	1,312	625	181	2,130

Ages	Intermediate Group.	Leavers.			Other Ages.	Total.	Grand Total.
	8.	12.	13.	14.			
Boys ..	1,117	843	341	23	37	2,361	3,458
Girls ..	1,288	772	438	43	19	2,560	3,593
Totals ..	2,405	1,615	779	66	56	4,921	7,051

B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

			Special Cases.	Re-Examinations.
Boys ..	..	}	5,437	21,070
Girls ..	..			
Totals ..	..		5,437	21,070

C.—Total Number of Individual Children inspected by the Medical Officer, whether as Routine or Special cases (no child being counted more than once in one year).

No. of Individual Children Inspected.
12,139



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

Defect or Disease.					Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
					Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under Observation, but not referred for Treatment.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under Observation, but not referred for Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				
	Malnutrition .. .. .	27	19	9	—			
	Uncleanliness							
	Head .. .. .	959	—	548	—			
	Body—Verminous .. .. .	11	—	68	3			
	Dirty .. .. .	71	—	—	—			
	Fleabitten.. .. .	347	—	—	—			
Skin.	Ringworm .. .. .	5	—	192	—			
	Head .. .. .	42	—	87	—			
	Body .. .. .	30	—	507	1			
	Scabies .. .. .	32	—	945	2			
	Impetigo .. .. .	25	—	447	9			
	Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular) .. .. .	56	—	319	—			
Eye.	Blepharitis .. .. .	8	—	107	—			
	Conjunctivitis .. .. .	1	—	17	—			
	Keratitis .. .. .	2	—	18	—			
	Corneal Ulcer .. .. .	1	—	16	—			
	Corneal Opacities .. .. .	730	21	170	1			
	Defective Vision .. .. .	36	—	18	—			
	Squint .. .. .	8	—	56	2			
	Other Conditions .. .. .	6	—	24	—			
Ear.	Defective Hearing .. .. .	64	—	348	1			
	Otitis Media .. .. .	35	—	112	1			
	Other Ear Diseases .. .. .	328	78	25	2			
Nose and Throat.	Enlarged Tonsils .. .. .	56	25	73	5			
	Adenoids .. .. .	245	7	276	14			
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids .. .. .	6	1	120	10			
	Other Conditions .. .. .	18	16	146	12			
	Enl. Cervical Glands(Non-Tubercular) .. .. .	2	8	5	9			
	Defective Speech .. .. .							
Heart and Circulation.	Heart Disease—							
	Organic .. .. .	4	31	15	18			
	Functional .. .. .	14	88	11	6			
	Anæmia .. .. .	18	48	178	9			
Lungs.	Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh .. .. .	59	157	165	8			
	Other Non-Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	2	1	16	2			
	Pulmonary—							
	Definite .. .. .	3	2	26	7			
	Suspected .. .. .	17	14	31	14			
Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary—							
	Glands .. .. .	2	5	13	1			
	Spine .. .. .	—	—	1	—			
	Hip .. .. .	—	1	2	—			
	Other Bones and Joints .. .. .	—	1	9	—			
	Skin .. .. .	4	—	5	—			
	Other Forms .. .. .	—	2	7	—			
Nervous System.	Epilepsy .. .. .	1	3	5	5			
	Chorea .. .. .	3	4	32	5			
	Other Conditions .. .. .	3	5	23	12			
Deformities.	Rickets .. .. .	3	4	4	—			
	Spinal Curvature .. .. .	36	—	18	—			
	Round Shoulders .. .. .	68	—	5	—			
	Other Forms .. .. .	75	11	19	2			
	Other Defects and Diseases .. .. .	64	61	491	155			

Number of *Individual Children* having Defects which required Treatment or to be kept under Observation (excluding Uncleanliness discovered at Routine Inspections).

5,996

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

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially blind) within the meaning of the Elementary Educa- tion (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.		Attending Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	8	10	18
		Attending Certified Schools for the Blind .. .. .	5	5	10
		Not at School .. .. .	2	2	4
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf) within the meaning of the Elementary Educa- tion (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.		Attending Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	17	28	45
		Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf .. .. .	21	21	42
		Not at School .. .. .	1	1	2
Mentally Deficient	Feeble Minded.	Attending Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	62	49	111
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children Notified to the Local (Control) Authority by Local Education Authority during the Year ..	2	4	6
		Not at School .. .. .	9	13	22
			14	9	23
	Imbeciles.	At School .. .. .	1	1	2
		Not at School .. .. .	6	5	11
	Idiots.				
			2	—	2
	Epileptics.		Attending Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	13	15
Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics .. .. .			1	—	1
In Institutions other than Certi- fied Schools .. .. .			—	—	—
Not at School .. .. .			5	3	8



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

			Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	60	51	111
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools .. .. .	—	—	—
		Not at School .. .. .	21	19	40
	Crippling due to Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	19	9	28
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools .. .. .	—	—	—
		Not at School .. .. .	6	5	11
	Crippling due to causes other than Tuberculosis, i.e., Paralysis, Rickets, Traumatism	Attending Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	29	12	41
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	6	1	7
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools .. .. .	—	—	—
		Not at School .. .. .	3	4	7
Other physical defectives, e.g., delicate and other children suitable for admission to Open-Air Schools; children suffering from severe heart disease.	Attending Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	104	116	220	
	Attending Open-Air Schools ..	3	58	61	
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	1	1	2	
	other than Open-Air Schools	7	7	14	
	Not at School .. .. .	—	—	—	
Dull or Backward. (Judged according to age and standard).		Retarded 2 years .. ..	540	439	979
		Retarded 3 years .. ..	198	139	337

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

## A.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
<i>Skin—</i>				
Ringworm-Head ..	192	191	1	192
Ringworm-Body ..	129	128	1	129
Scabies .. ..	507	505	2	507
Impetigo .. ..	945	943	2	945
Minor Injuries ..	—	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases ..	447	434	13	447
<i>Ear Disease</i> .. ..	476	394	82	476
<i>Eye Disease</i> (External and other) .. ..	512	485	27	512
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. ..	1,502	965	491	1,456

## B.—TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECT.

Number of Children.									
Re- ferred for Refrac- tion.	Submitted to Refraction.				For whom Glasses were Pre- scribed	For whom Glasses were Pro- vided.	Recom- mended for Treat- ment other than by Glasses.	Re- ceived other Forms of Treat- ment.	For whom no Treat- ment was con- sidered neces- sary.
	Under Local Edu- cation Author- ity's Scheme Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practi- tioner or Hospital	Other- wise.	Total.					
960	1,135	21	1	1,157	849	848	14	3	308

209 of the cases "submitted to refraction" were brought forward from 1919 and 12 of those "referred for treatment" during 1920 have been carried forward to 1921.



## C.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

(Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids).

Referred for Treatment.	Number of Children.			
	Received Operative Treatment.			Received other Forms of Treatment.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme—Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	
1,008	665	81	746	—

240 of the cases that "received operative treatment" were brought forward from 1919, and 502 of those referred during 1920 have been carried forward to 1921.

## D.—TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.

1.—Number of Children dealt with.

	Age Groups.			"Specials"	Total.
	5—7	7—9	9—14		
(a) Inspected by Dentist ..	4,159	2,751	53	Actual Numbers not known, but cases are inclu- ded in Column 3 Table II.	6,963
(b) Referred for Treatment ..	3,114	2,162	18		5,294
(c) Actually Treated ..	1,006	762	—		1,768
(d) Re-treated * (result of periodical examination) ..					

\* As a result of the Clinic being closed during a large part of 1919, these figures are unobtainable.

2. *Particulars of Time given and of Operations undertaken.*

No. of Half Days devoted to Inspection	No. of Half Days devoted to Treatment.	Total No. of Attendance made by the Children at the Clinic.	No. of Permanent Teeth.		No. of Temporary Teeth.		Total No. of Filings.	No. of Administrations of General Anesthetics included in (4) and (6).	No. of other Operations.	
			Ex-tracted	Filled.	Ex-tracted	Filled.			Perma-nent Teeth.	Tem-porary Teeth.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
32	382	5,605	1,599	248	11,466	661	909	4,942	27	115

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

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Ailments .. ..	3,208	3,080	128	3,208
Visual Defects * .. ..	960	1,135	22	1,157
Defects of Nose & Throat * .. ..	1,008	665	81	746
Dental Defects .. ..	5,294	1,768	—	1,768
Other Defects .. ..	1,502	965	491	1,456
Total ..	11,972	7,613	722	8,335

\*See Notes to Tables B and C





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