

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Leyton].

Contributors

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Leyton Urban District Council.



THE ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Vital Statistics & Sanitary Circumstances

OF THE

URBAN DISTRICT OF LEYTON,

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

AND

THE HOSPITAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1925,

BY

J. FRANCIS TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

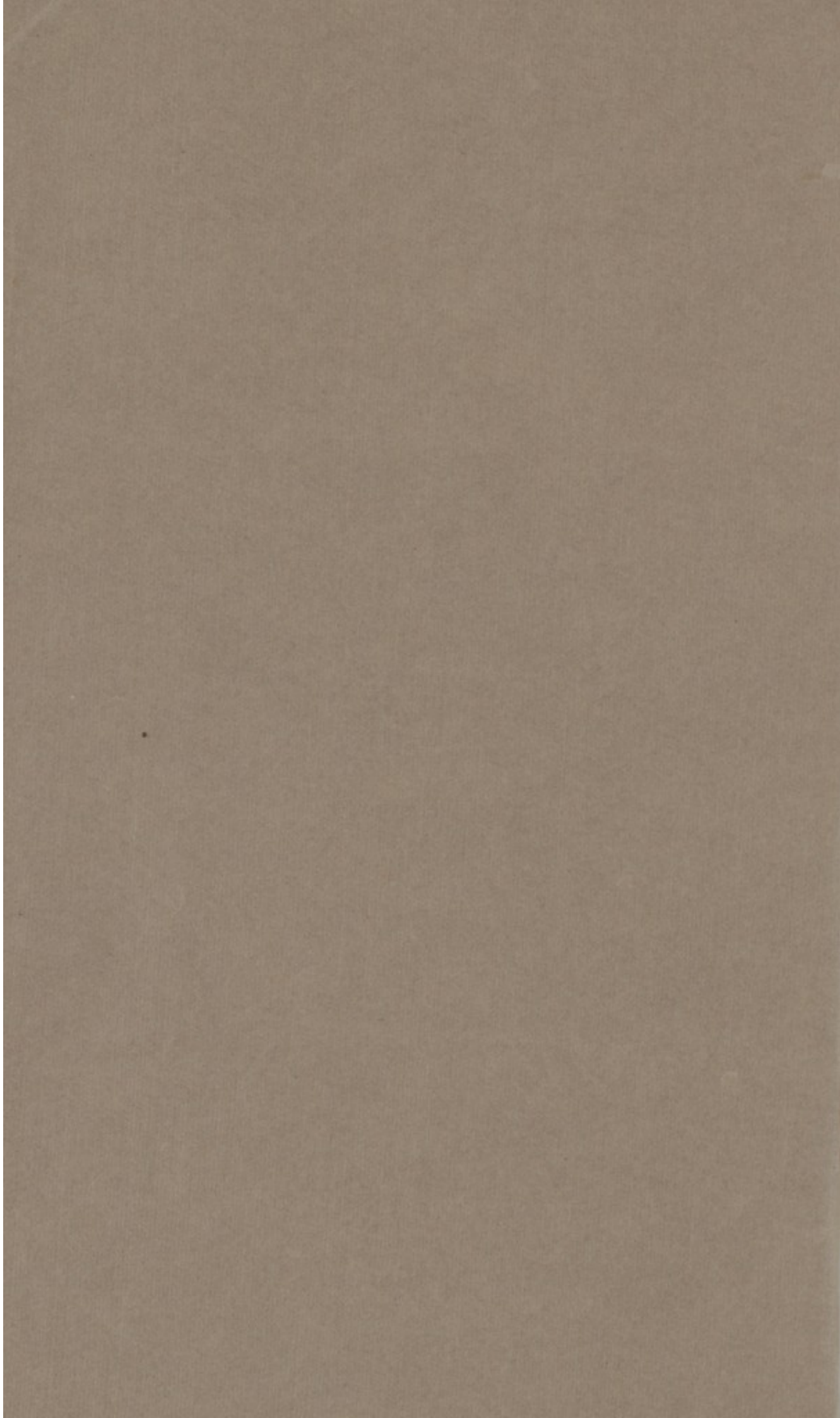
Surgeon-Major, Honourable Artillery Company.

Medical Officer of Health.

Ilford:

SOUTH ESSEX RECORDERS, LIMITED,

HIGH ROAD.



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Leyton Urban District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Whole Time :

TAYLOR, JOHN FRANCIS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (London), etc., Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital, Supervisor and Organiser of Maternity and Infant Welfare Work, etc., etc.

MARTIN, CECILIA McEWAN, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer. (Resigned 30.9.25.)

CHEESMAN, JOHN ERIC, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer. (Appointed December, 1925.)

Part Time :

KENNEDY, JOHN, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), School Medical Inspection, Emergency Attendant at Isolation Hospital.

BOYD-MACKAY, AILEEN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), Medical Officer Infant Welfare Clinics.

GAZDAR, MAUD, M.D., B.Sc. (London), Medical Officer Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics.

SMITH-CLARK, LIZZIE, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), School Oculist. (Retired 27.10.25.)

CARDELL, JOHN DOUGLAS MAGOR, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., School Oculist. (Commenced 30.11.25.)

DENTISTS—*Whole Time :*

CHANDLER, PERCY ERNEST, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) }
HORTON, JAMES ERNEST, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) } School Dentists.

Mr. Chandler also does the dental work prescribed for the mothers in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

STEVENS, WILFRED JOHN, Certificate R.S.I., Meat Inspector's Certificate K.S.I.

SPENCER, THOMAS HENRY, Certificate R.S.I., Meat Inspector's Certificate R.S.I.

SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED, Certificate R.S.I., Meat Inspector's Certificate R.S.I.

STEEDEN, EDWARD JAMES, Certificate R.S.I., Meat Inspector's Certificate R.S.I.

GRAY, EDWARD HENRY, Certificate R.S.I., Meat Inspector's Certificate R.S.I.

SMITH, VICTOR WYNN, Certificate R.S.I., Meat Inspector's Certificate R.S.I.

MILLER, AGNES MABEL, Certificate R.S.I.

HEALTH VISITORS.

HOLLAND, EDITH, Trained Nurse, Certificate Sanitary Inspector's Examination Board (London), Health Visitor's Certificate R.S.I.

DODD, LILIAN SARAH, Trained Nurse, Health Visitor's Certificate R.S.I.

BRATTON, MAUD, Trained Nurse. 1

ROAKE, WINIFRED, Trained Nurse, C.M.B., Health Visitor's Certificate R.S.I.

WALLING, ETHEL WINIFRED, Trained Nurse, Health Visitor's Certificate R.S.I., one-sixth time Health Visitor, five-sixths time School Nurse.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE LEYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1925. This year it is ordained by the Ministry of Health that the Report shall be a survey report relating to the past five years—it is therefore of a considerably more voluminous character than those of its four predecessors. When I look over the nineteen years during which I have had the honour of serving as your Medical Officer of Health I am astounded at the changes and the additions to my duties which have evolved during that period. The School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare work which are ever expanding were then scarcely dreamed of. And so it is all along the line of Public Health developments.

It is encouraging to find that in results as shown by the death-rate, infant mortality rate, and all except the birth-rate, Leyton can be congratulated.

I think the feature most disturbing to one's optimism is the housing problem. Although not yet reflected in our vital statistics one cannot doubt that this blot on our administration obstructs the path of progress towards that standard of national health to which we would attain, and nullifies the effect of many of our otherwise well directed schemes. It certainly profoundly affects the happiness and comfort of thousands. Let us hope that the Government enquiries into the exaggerated prices charged for necessary commodities may be extended to the various items that result in the present high rentals, and in that way assist in making it possible for all classes of the community to be decently and hygienically housed. I fear that this report will not rank as an entertaining work; the statistics, etc., which are necessary for reference purposes are very dull and dry and preclude any aspiration of that sort, but I hope it will serve its purpose as a record of the present position of Leyton regarded from a health standpoint.

In conclusion I desire to thank all Councillors, Officials and others for their kindly assistance at all times.

I am,

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

J. FRANCIS TAYLOR.

Leyton Urban District Council.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

FOR 1925,

BY

J. FRANCIS TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Area, 2,594 acres.

Population census, 1921, 128,430.

Population, June, 1925 (Registrar-General's estimate), 132,700.

Number of families (1921), 30,939.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 23,665.

Number of inhabited houses (1925), 23,960.

Number of persons per house (1921), 5.39.

Number of persons per house (1925), 5.57.

Assessable value for General District purposes, £538,350 1s. 3d.

Assessable value for Poor Rate purposes, £555,470 10s.

Sum represented by a penny rate for General District purposes,
£2,150.

Sum represented by a penny rate for Poor Rate purposes, £2,275.

Leyton is classified as one of the 105 great towns of England and Wales and is a component part of the outer ring of Greater London. Its present population as estimated by the Registrar-General is 132,700. At the census of 1921 it was 128,430, and at the previous one, 1911, it was 124,735.

At the last census the number of occupied persons in the area was found to be 40,342 males and 17,062 females, making a total of 57,404; of these, 38,201 worked outside the area. The number of unoccupied males, included those retired, was 6,284.

Of the 38,201 outside workers it was found that 25,400 worked in London, 8,185 in West Ham, and 1,712 in Walthamstow. These figures help to demonstrate that Leyton is appropriately designated a dormitory of London.

The London and North Eastern Railway, at their locomotive and carriage works at Leyton and Stratford, absorb a large number of the Leyton workers.

Many engine drivers reside in Leyton, and the list of transport workers, 6,744, is swelled by the addition of drivers and conductors of the London General Omnibus Company and the London County Council Tramways.

The following table, which is self-explanatory, illustrates the shortage of house accommodation as revealed by the 1921 census. From the many distressing cases which come to notice there is no reason for doubting that overcrowding is more acute now than it was at that time.

For further details as to Housing see the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

No. of persons in family.	Number of private families occupying the following number of rooms.								Total private families	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 & over.		
1	667	409	354	177	91	138	9	—	1845	6.0
2	306	978	1603	1083	529	953	62	8	5522	17.8
3	178	700	1749	1615	951	1598	106	11	6908	22.4
4	54	264	1345	1405	1034	1830	124	25	6081	19.7
5	12	121	815	1003	786	1437	129	23	4332	14.0
6	—	37	461	577	528	967	98	15	2683	8.7
7	1	9	293	314	356	585	60	10	1628	5.3
8	1	5	144	176	201	373	24	10	934	3.0
9	—	1	60	128	128	194	16	4	531	1.7
10	—	—	24	62	73	105	17	—	281	0.9
11	1	—	9	21	34	48	6	1	120	0.4
12	—	—	—	11	10	21	—	1	43	0.1
13	—	—	—	3	4	7	1	—	15	0.0
14	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	—	10	0.0
15 & over	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	6	0.0
	1220	2524	6857	6576	4729	8265	654	114	30939	100.0

BIRTHS.

1,663 births were registered—841 males and 822 females. To these must be added 216 male and 212 female births (transferable) received from the Registrar-General, which yields a birth-rate of 15.76 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 18.3, and for London 18.0.

Of the above 37 were illegitimate births, 19 being males and 18 females.

Percentage of illegitimate births, 1.76.

The following table shows the population, number of births, and the corrected birth-rate per 1,000 during the last five years :—

Year.	Population.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1000.
1921	128,432	2,679	20.86
1922	131,600	2,416	18.36
1923	132,800	2,328	17.53
1924	133,500	2,101	15.74
1925	132,700	2,091	15.76

See Chart No. 1.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS (EXTENSION) ACT, 1915.

This Act took effect on September 1st, 1915. Under its terms 1,583 births were notified during the year 1925—713 from medical practitioners, 853 from midwives, and 17 from relatives. Number of births that have occurred in outlying institutions during the year :—

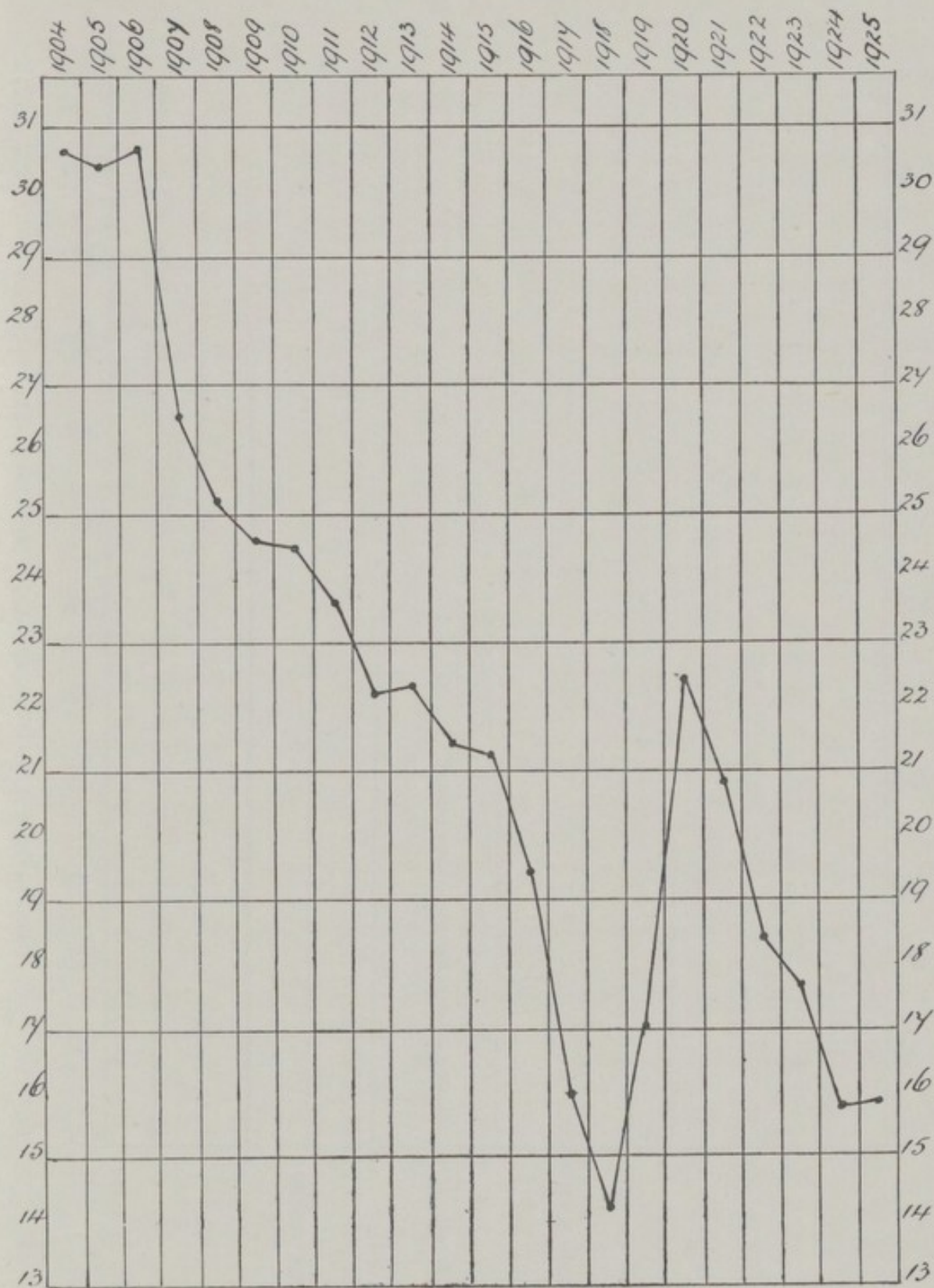
Queen Mary's Hospital	204
Forest Gate Sick Home	50
Mothers' Home, Clapton	49
Mount Pleasant Home, Wanstead ...	30
City of London Maternity Hospital ...	17
Howards Road Maternity Home, Plaistow	14
Royal Free Hospital	9
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	2
St. Thomas's Hospital	1
Royal Northern Hospital	1

DEATHS.

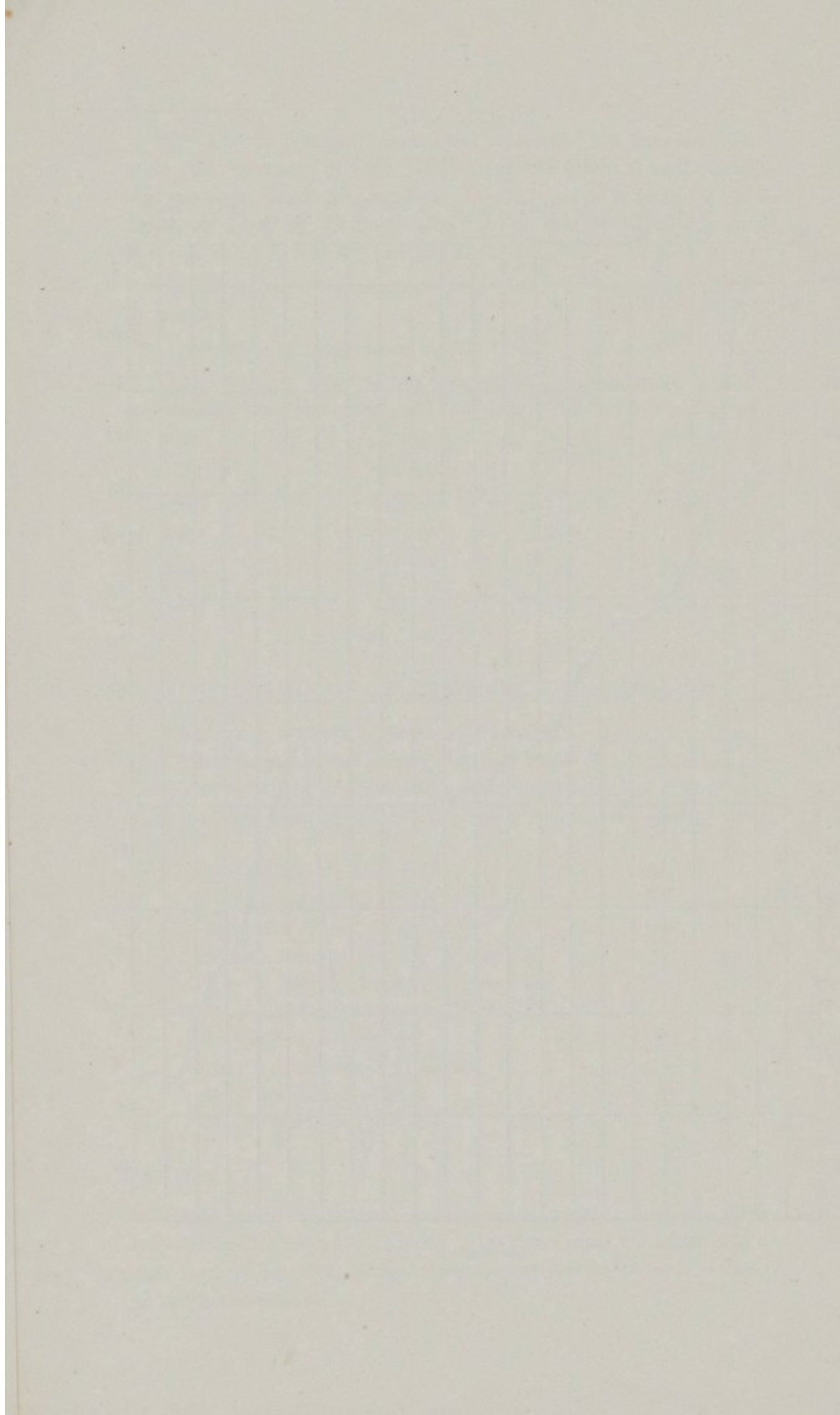
1,138 deaths of Leyton residents were registered during the year—559 males and 579 females. To these must be added 124 males and 87 females, being deaths (transferable) received from the Registrar-General.

CHART No. 1.

BIRTH RATE 1904—1925.

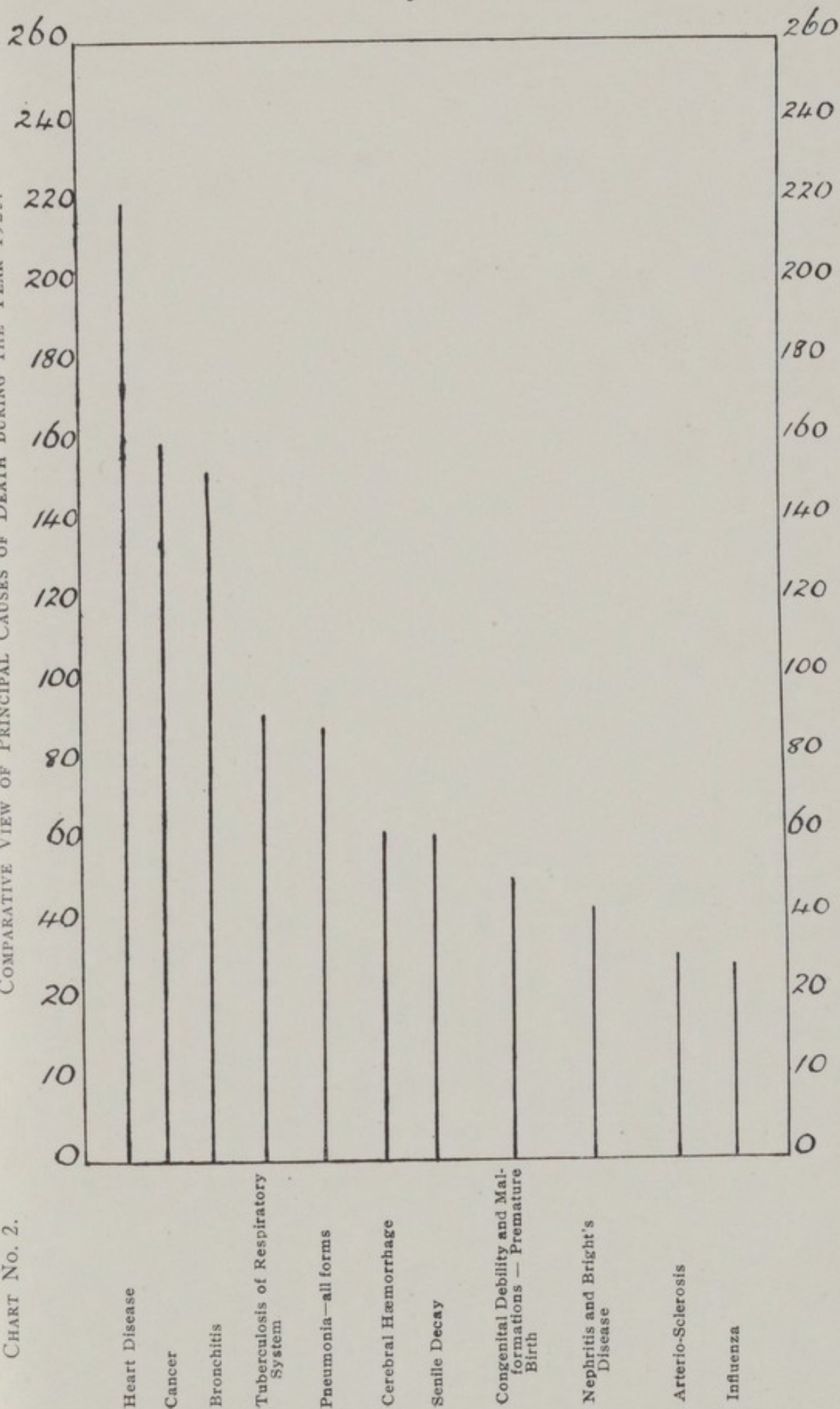


See page 6



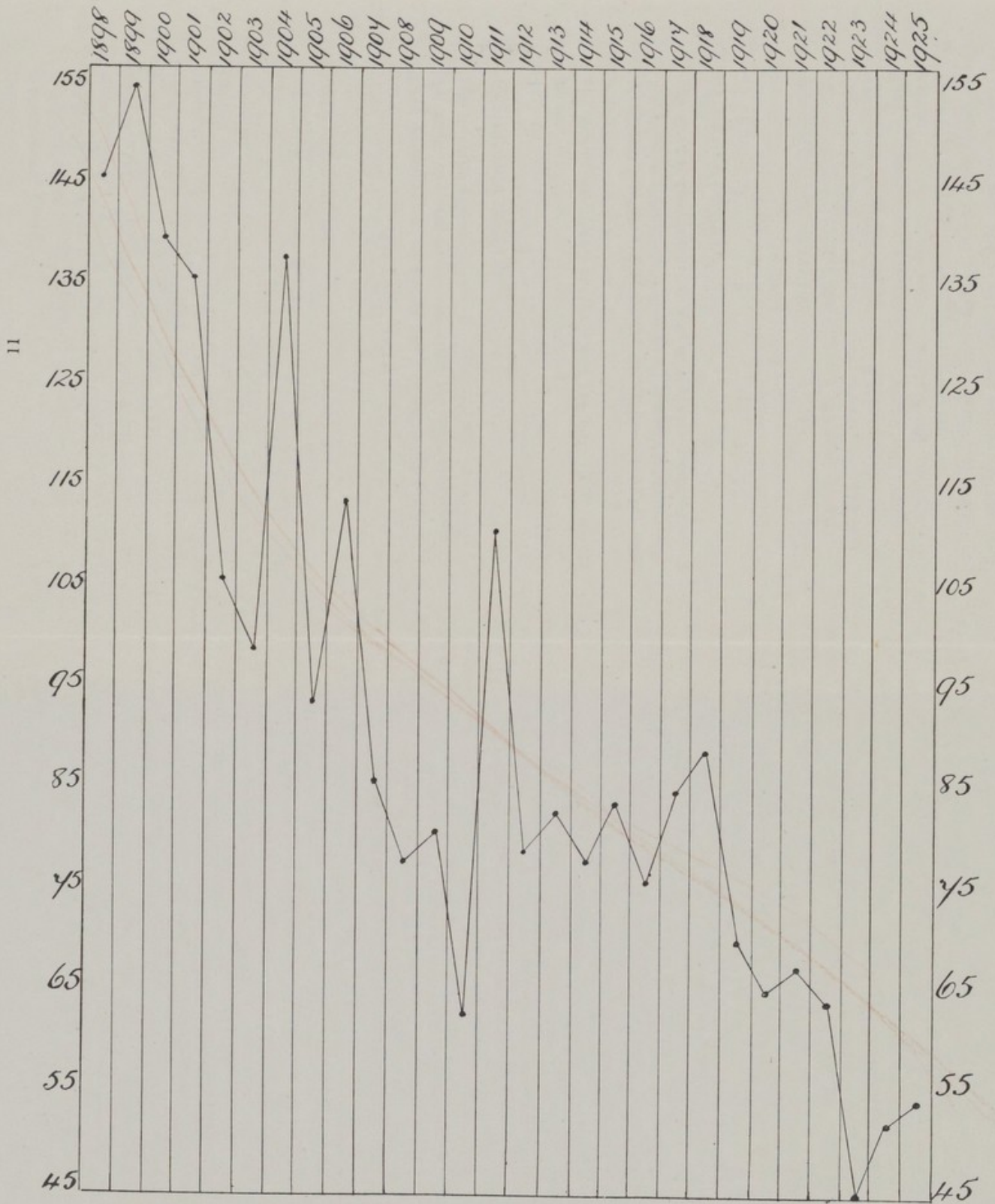
COMPARATIVE VIEW OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

CHART No. 2.



See page 13

CHART NO. 3. INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS, 1898—1925.



See page 13



The death-rate for 1925 was 10.16 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 12.2 and for London 11.7. The following table shows the population, number of deaths, and the death-rate per 1,000 during the last five years :—

Year.	Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1921	128,432	1,290	10.04
1922	131,600	1,420	10.79
1923	132,800	1,228	9.25
1924	133,500	1,325	9.92
1925	132,700	1,349	10.16

See Chart No. 2.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

The deaths which occurred during the year from the seven principal zymotic diseases were as follows : Measles, 6 ; Diphtheria, 14 ; Whooping Cough, 24 ; Diarrhœa and Enteritis, 15 ; Enteric Fever, 1.

The zymotic death-rate for 1925 was .44 per 1,000 of the population.

INFANTILE DEATH-RATE.

The infantile mortality rate, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 births was 54.51, there being 114 deaths, 109 of legitimate and 5 of illegitimate infants.

See Chart No. 3.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notifications received during the last five years :—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	332	189	149	158	291
Erysipelas	54	43	36	41	39
Scarlet Fever ...	1,320	463	179	139	208
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	7	3	2	4	3
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	6	11	12	6	5
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	—	—	—	1	1
Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	4	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—*cont.*

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Encephalitis Lethargica	6	3	2	15	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	171	172	189	182	181
Other forms of Tuberculosis	40	37	34	55	50
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	2	12	6	8
Pneumonia	68	98	54	86	74
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	1	—
Malaria	1	1	—	—	—
	<hr/> 2,023	<hr/> 1,022	<hr/> 673	<hr/> 695	<hr/> 868

See Charts Nos. 4 and 5.

SMALL-POX.

Happily again another year has passed without any case of Small-pox arising. Information as to 24 contacts were received from the following Port Authorities—London 21, Swansea 2, Southampton 1. These were all supervised until the incubation period had elapsed.

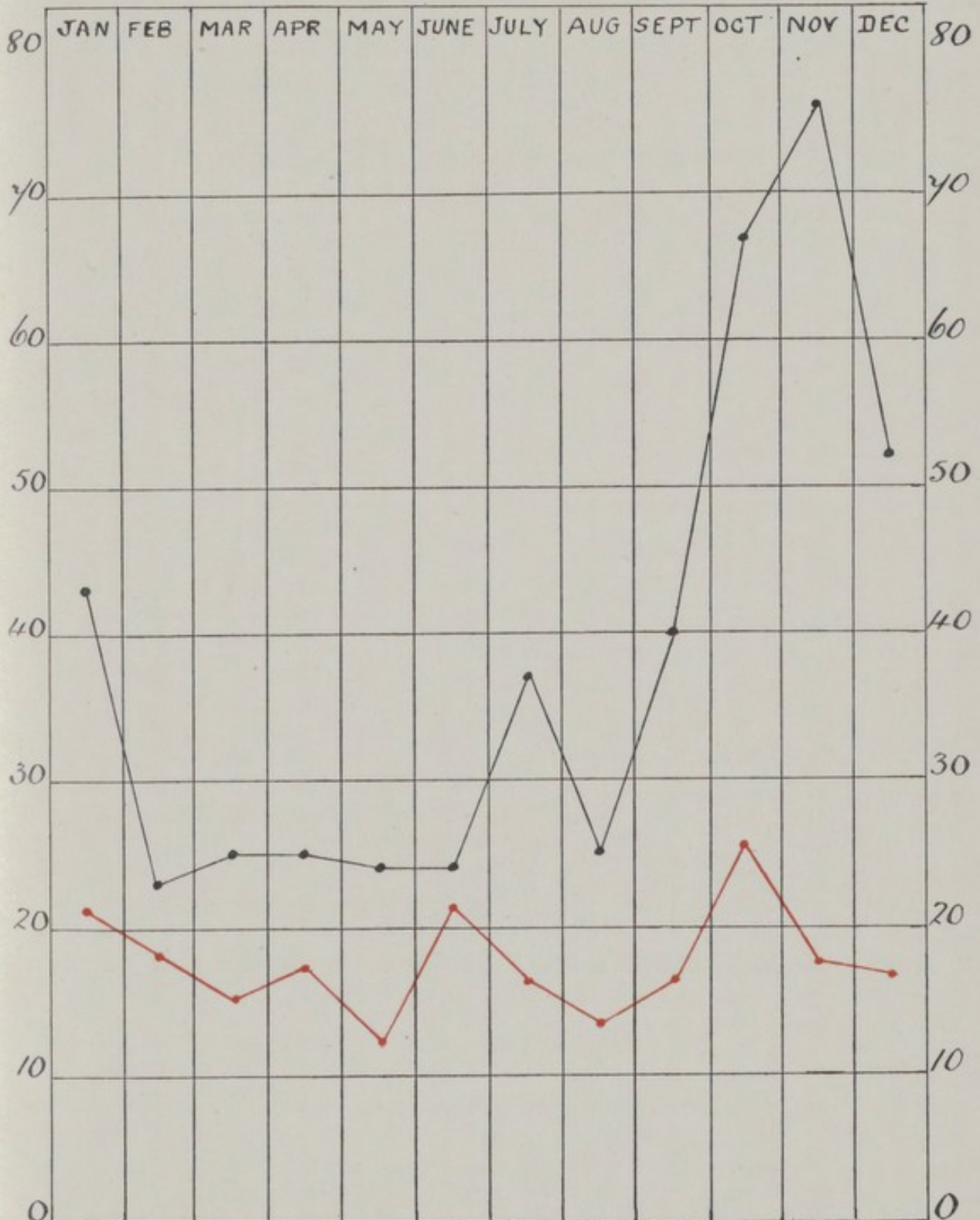
For fourteen years Leyton has made no provision for hospital segregation and treatment of Small-pox cases. Previous to then an arrangement existed with the Metropolitan Asylums Board, but this was terminated by them on the grounds that should an epidemic arise in which London and the contiguous authorities were severally involved they might be hard pressed to accommodate their own cases, and therefore did not feel justified in undertaking the responsibilities properly belonging to other Authorities. Before the Metropolitan Asylums Board arrangement came into existence an agreement existed with the County Borough of West Ham to take Leyton cases into their hospital at Dagenham. This came to an end owing to the retaining fee charged being considered by the Council as more than the circumstances warranted, and also owing to a more favourable arrangement being made possible by the attitude of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The Medical Officer of Health has persistently brought to the notice of the Council the grave risk they are running in failing to provide hospital accommodation for Small-pox, and from time to time

CHART No. 4.

CHART SHOWING AVERAGE NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHThERIA RECEIVED DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS, 1921—1925.

SCARLET FEVER IN BLACK.

DIPHThERIA IN RED.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 1000

BY

DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN

AND

DR. R. M. MAYER

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1954

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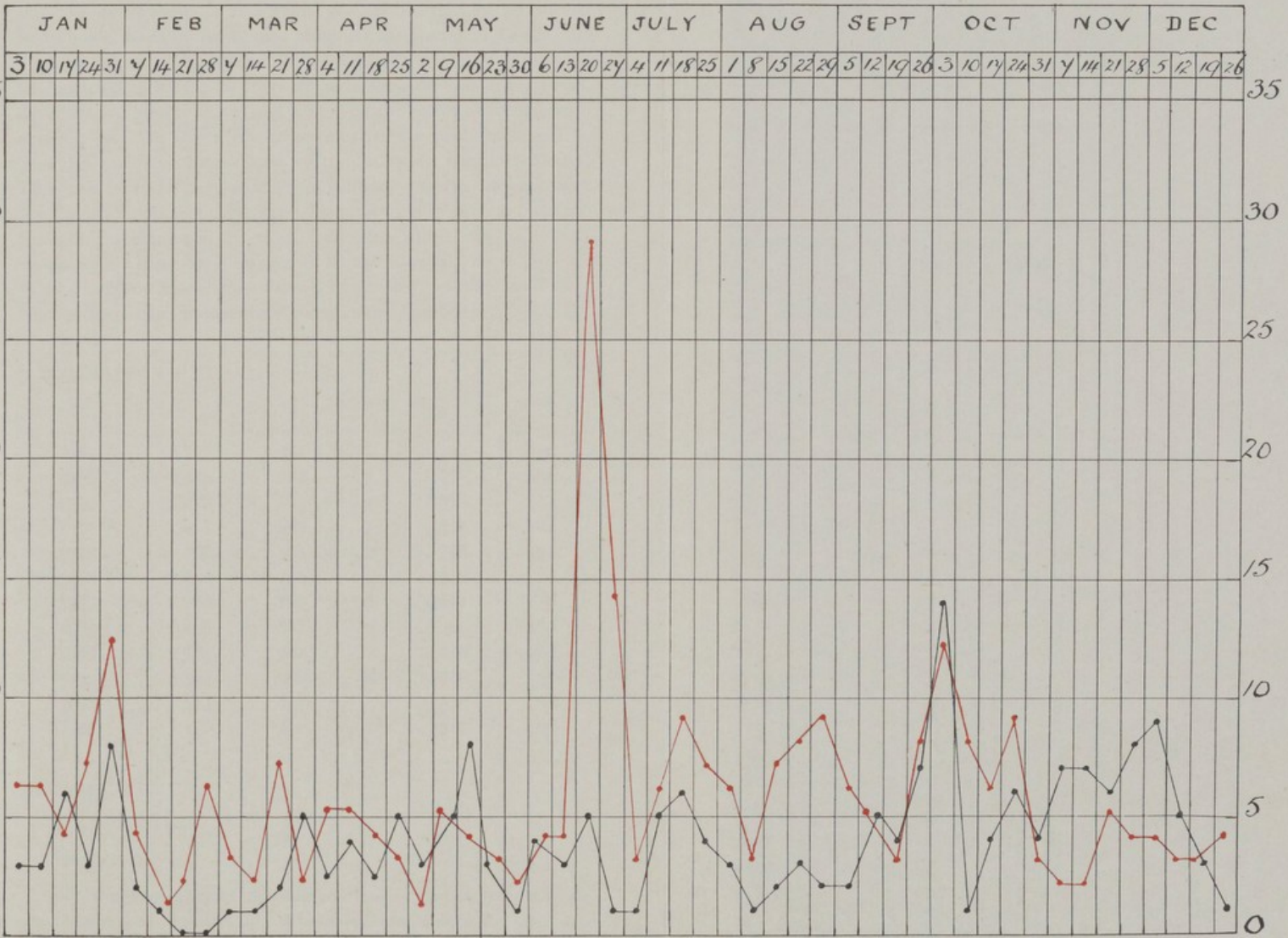
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CHART No. 5.

CHART SHOWING NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1925.

SCARLET FEVER IN BLACK.

DIPHTHERIA IN RED.



See page 14



enquiries have been made with a view of coming to terms with West Ham and South Mimms, but the cost has been considered prohibitive. The County some years ago made mention of establishing a hospital which would serve Leyton and some other Authorities, but this also proved a Chateau d'Espagne. The position at present is a serious one, as in the by no means improbable event of Small-pox obtaining a footing in Leyton the Medical Officer of Health would have nowhere to send cases, and the prospect of having to leave them in their own, in many cases, overcrowded houses is not one that even the boldest can face with equanimity. On the whole it seems that the problem would be best dealt with by the County for the following reasons: Firstly, Leyton is not the only defaulting Authority in this respect, and the County could best supervise a hospital serving several districts. Secondly, a Small-pox Hospital frequently does not receive a Small-pox patient for years, and in the interval, as is done in West Ham and elsewhere, it could be utilised for cases of Tuberculosis, for which disease the County is the Authority.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

		No. of Births.	Vaccinated.	Certificates of Insusceptibility.	Exemptions.	Died Unvaccinated under 1 year.
1914	...	2,752	1,011	17	1,238	142
1915	...	2,572	1,032	4	1,037	162
1916	...	2,603	965	4	1,093	139
1917	...	1,944	583	7	857	103
1918	...	1,701	434	2	709	94
1919	...	2,066	463	5	756	79
1920	...	2,968	796	5	1,274	115
1921	...	2,465	553	2	1,266	108
1922	...	2,166	543	2	1,166	71
1923	...	2,069	573	4	968	64
1924	...	1,714	483	4	858	54
1925	...	1,688	410	3	857	64

ENTERIC FEVER.

Cases notified, 3.

Deaths, 1.

We have no hospital accommodation for Enteric Fever cases. One case was treated in Whipps Cross Hospital, one was admitted to Walthamstow General Hospital, and the remaining case was treated at home.

Each case was visited, and in addition to giving suitable advice, endeavour was made to trace the source of infection, and it was found that in one case the patient had visited Southend and partaken of cockles at several shops during the day, one had consumed strawberries freely before being taken ill, and the enquiries in the remaining case failed to prove the cause of infection.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases notified, 208.

Deaths, nil.

In 1921 the case fatality was .38 per cent.

„ 1922	„	1.73	„
„ 1923	„	0.0	„
„ 1924	„	2.16	„
„ 1925	„	0.0	„

DIPHThERIA.

Cases notified, 291.

Deaths, 14.

Case fatality per cent, 4.46.

Death-rate per 1,000 of population, 2.17.

In the case of patients who are unable to pay for it, Diphtheria anti-toxin may be obtained by medical practitioners at the Town Hall during the day-time, and at Church Road and Harrow Green Fire Stations at any time of the day and night. The doctors in the district freely avail themselves of these facilities.

REPORT ON THE OUTBREAK WHICH OCCURRED IN JUNE.

Towards the middle of June an epidemic of an explosive character occurred.

The notifications, which for the four previous weeks numbered 3, 2, 4, 4 respectively, suddenly mounted to 29 during the week ended June 20th, whence during the succeeding five weeks they dropped to 14, 3, 6, 9, 7.

Of the 44 notifications received during the fourteen days, June 13th to 27th, 23 were traced to Ruckholt Road School, 5 to Harrow Green, 2 to Farmer Road, and 1 each to Mayville Road, Cap-

worth Street and Newport Road Schools. The remaining cases were adults and children under school age who were not in any way implicated in the school cases.

There was no evidence warranting any suspicion that the epidemic was due to milk.

The Medical Officer of Health visited all the schools affected and examined all the children in the affected classes, and took swabs of every case in the slightest degree suspicious. All contacts in the homes were swabbed and several carriers were detected. All cases and carriers with very few exceptions were removed to hospital and kept until two negative swabs of both throat and nose were obtained.

In the course of the investigations at the schools a few points seem worth recording. In the first place, prior to June 13th no case of Diphtheria had occurred in connection with Ruckholt Road School since October 20th, 1923, nor in Harrow Green School since April 26th, 1924, with the exception of one, a child belonging to Bethnal Green Schools, where there was an epidemic at the time. This child last attended on March 17th, 1925.

In Harrow Green School a child was found with definite clinical Diphtheria. She was the daughter of a milk vendor. She was at once admitted to hospital, the milk on the premises destroyed, and the selling of milk prohibited until the results of swabs of all the members of the family were known. These proving negative the business was allowed to be resumed.

In some of the throats which yielded positive results the tonsils were observed to present a dull lustless appearance, to have a sort of "bloom" on them resembling a freshly picked plum. Many of these cases subsequently developed membrane, others did not, but as they were all promptly treated the treatment may have aborted the development of membrane. This "bloom" appears to be a pre-membranous phenomenon and may repay attention in examining contacts.

To satisfy the apprehensions of certain parents and teachers, at the end of the epidemic two classrooms at Ruckholt Road School were sprayed with Formalin. No other school disinfection was attempted.

The Medical Officer of Health paid 15 visits to the schools and personally visited 32 houses.

The total number of swabs taken during the six weeks June 13th to July 25th was 188.

The number of deaths was five.

The satisfactory and prompt termination of the epidemic was obviously due to the prompt measures taken to search out and deal with the missed and carrier cases. Incidentally the epidemic amply confirms the view now universally held that Diphtheria is spread by personal contact with infected persons.

I should like to record that I received whole-hearted and intelligent co-operation from the teachers, hospital staff, school nurses and health visitors, and also my clerks, who all aided to their utmost in aborting what might have been a most serious and fatal epidemic.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Cases notified, 5.

Deaths, nil.

Two of the cases were treated at the Whipps Cross Hospital, one in the Royal Free Hospital, and two were treated at home. Four occurred in the practice of midwives and one in that of a medical practitioner.

All notified cases of Puerperal Fever are visited and full enquiries made. The nurse in attendance on the case is requested not to attend any further case of confinement for usually a month. Her clothes and those of the patient, also the bedding and the room occupied by the patient, are disinfected.

In the event of a midwife attending a case the County Medical Officer of Health (who administers the Midwives' Act) is informed of the circumstances.

MIDWIVES.

There are 10 midwives residing in the district, excluding seven or eight attached to the Essex County Nursing Association in Beachcroft Road, Leytonstone.

In addition to these, midwives from adjoining authorities practise in the district.

MEASLES.

There were six deaths during the year. Death-rate per 1,000 of the population, .04. All of the deaths occurred in children under 5 years of age, *i.e.*, in children who do not attend school.

Measles is not a notifiable disease in this district, but the Medical Officer of Health receives each week from the School Teachers a list containing the names of children reported to be absent on account of illness. The children reported to be suffering from Measles are visited by the Health Visitors, and those found without a medical attendant are advised to consult one. Furthermore, in cases where nursing is required the Council provide it through the Essex County Nursing Association. It is astonishing how few parents desire to avail themselves of this privilege. 229 cases were visited.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 24 deaths during the year. Death-rate per 1,000 of the population, .18.

Eight of these deaths occurred in children under one year and 16 between one and five years.

The health visitors visited 419 cases.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis caused 13 deaths, 11 of which were of infants under one year of age and 2 between 1 and 2 years.

Our death-rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under two years was 6.26 per 1,000 births.

Deaths caused through these diseases were :—

In 1920	29 children under 2 years of age.
„ 1921	39 „ „
„ 1922	11 „ „
„ 1923	11 „ „
„ 1924	13 „ „
„ 1925	13 „ „

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

One case was notified. A baby 7 months old by the Infants' Hospital, Westminster. No history was obtained and the baby died.

ANTERIO-POLIOMYELITIS.

One case was notified.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Seven notifications were received.

Three deaths occurred.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified.	Cases.		Vision un-impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital.				
8	6	2	7	—	—	—

One case is still under observation.

TUBERCULOSIS.

One hundred and nine deaths occurred from all forms of Tuberculosis, 97 being notified cases, which represents a death-rate of .82 per 1,000 of the population. The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were 97 and the rate .73.

Notifications of 178 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 53 other forms of Tuberculosis were received during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-P'lmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-P'lmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2
1	1	1	3	5	—	2	1	3
5	4	5	6	6	1	1	2	—
10	2	3	6	3	—	—	—	—
15	11	13	—	3	3	5	—	1
20	14	14	—	1	15	5	1	1
25	19	23	1	6	13	9	—	—
35	24	14	2	4	6	8	—	1
45	14	6	3	—	9	6	1	—
55	3	2	1	1	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards	3	2	—	—	4	4	—	—
Totals	95	83	22	31	55	40	6	8

These cases were attended to by the Tuberculosis Officer or his staff, and verbal and written instructions given as to the necessary precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Dr. John Sorley attends at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, 180, High Road, Leyton, on :—

Mondays : 10—12 and 2—4 p.m.

Thursdays : 10—12 and 6—8 p.m.

Close co-operation is maintained between the Tuberculosis Officer, who is appointed by the Essex County Council, and the Medical Officer of Health.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

The arrangements made by the County Council of Essex with Dr. John Beale, Counties Public Health Laboratory, 91, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, for the examination of specimens sent by any Authority throughout the County is being continued.

The following specimens were sent :—

Diphtheria, 2,638.

Ringworm, 39.

Sputum, 806.

Widal's test, 10.

Miscellaneous, 9.

CANCER.

There were 160 deaths during the year, giving a death-rate of 1.21 per 1,000 of the population.

As may be seen from the accompanying chart Cancer continues to become more prevalent and to cause an ever-increasing number of deaths. In spite of the Cancer Research and other investigations nothing is definitely known as to the primary cause of Cancer. Many theories as to various articles of diet and other, mostly fanciful, explanations have uniformly failed to elucidate the mystery. Cancer is mostly a disease of middle and advanced age. And the only known cure is total extirpation by operative measures in its earliest stage. It therefore behoves everyone, particularly the middle-aged, to seek medical advice at the earliest possible moment in case of any growth appearing. Chronic and long continued irritation is an exciting cause, excessive smoking, a sharp tooth, etc., in fact, any continuous friction may prove the starting point of a cancerous growth. The irritation caused by soot, petrol, paraffin and mineral oils, either directly or through

the absorption of one of their constituents, is credited with the production of Cancer of the skin on the various sites they come in contact with. There is some evidence inclining to the belief that Cancer of the alimentary canal is favoured by the swallowing of very hot fluids, Chronic Alcoholism, Syphilis, and Chronic Constipation. Cancer of the Breast, contrary to what might have been expected, is more common in women who have never borne children than in those that have done so. Injury, deformity of the nipple, and such conditions as chronic non-suppurative inflammation and overgrowth are exciting causes. The various organs affected in their order of frequency may be gauged from the following list of deaths from Cancer occurring during the year under review :—

	Males.	Females.
Stomach	15	13
Oesophagus	7	5
Intestines	9	10
Rectum	3	9
Liver	—	2
Pancreas	3	2
Pharynx	3	—
Uterus	—	18
Ovary	—	3
Bladder	5	1
Breast	—	19
Prostate	3	—
Face and Head	5	3
Lymphatic Glands	3	—
Tonsil	1	1
Tongue	2	1
Throat and Larynx	5	1
Vertebræ	1	2
Lung	—	1
Pelvis	1	—
Penis	1	—
Mediastinum	1	1
	—	—
	68	92
	—	—

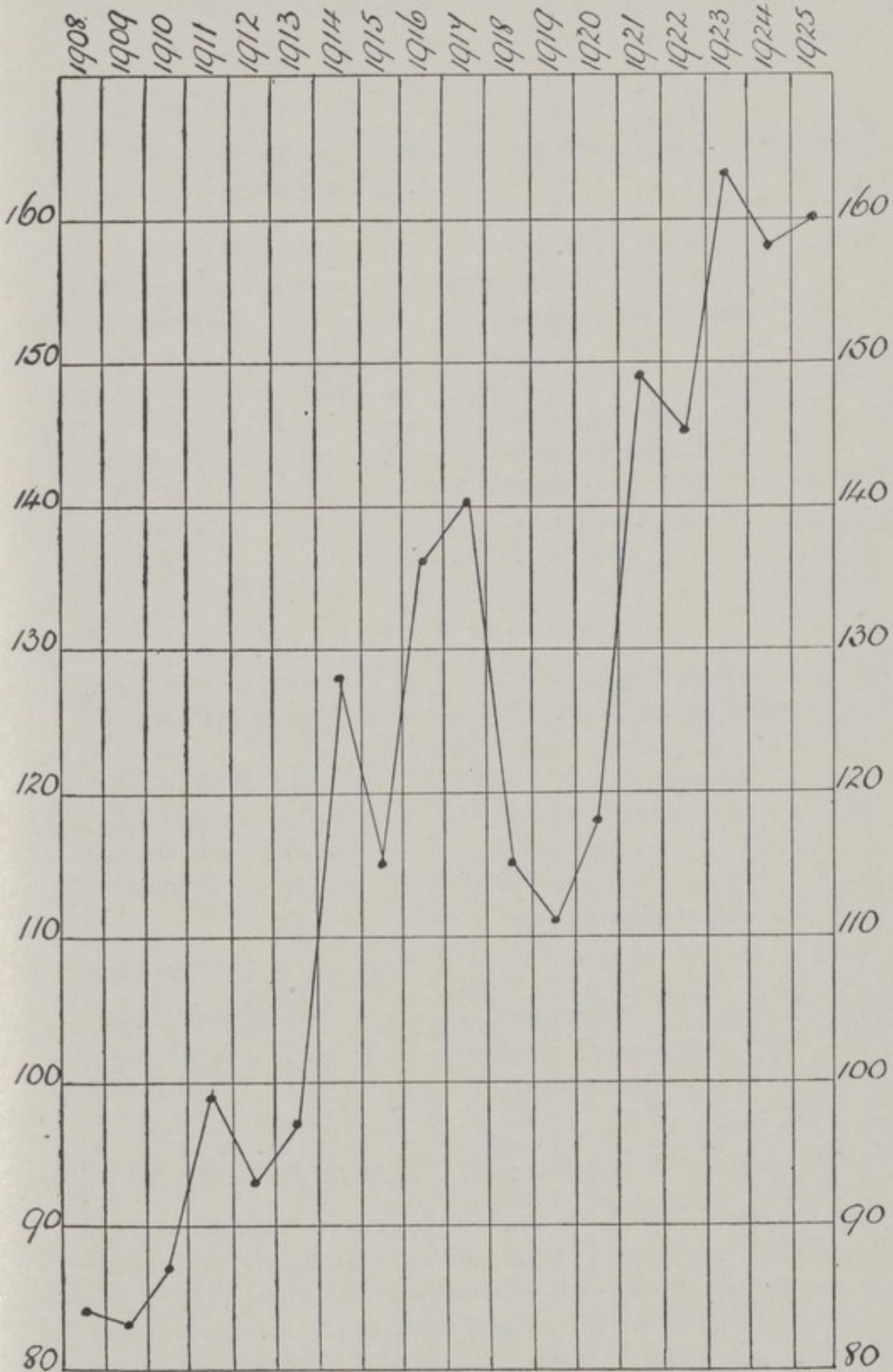
See Chart No. 6.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

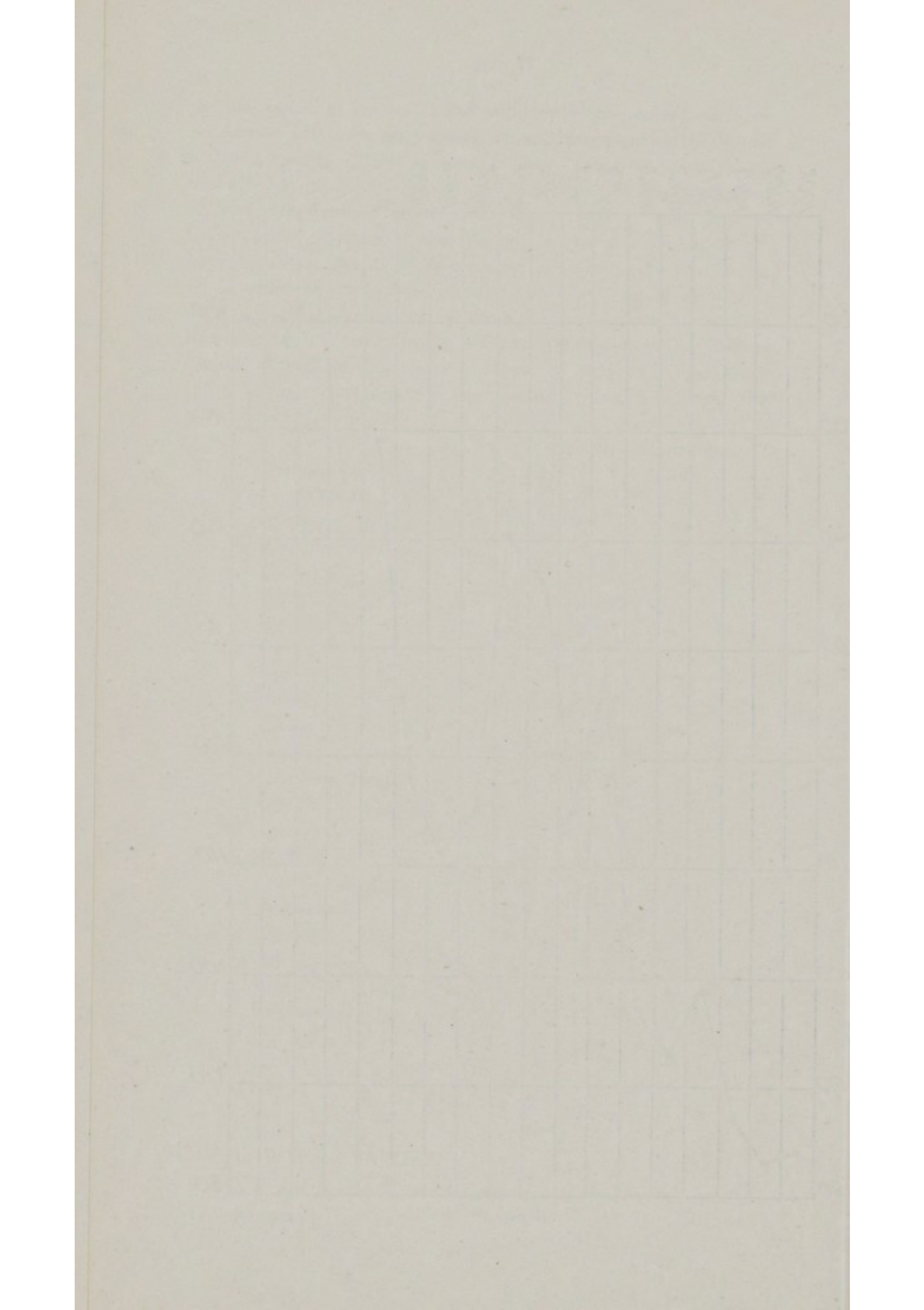
The Council provide two horsed ambulances for removal of infectious cases.

CHART NO. 6.

DEATHS FROM CANCER 1908—1925.



See page 26



A motor ambulance for non-infectious cases has been supplied by the Red Cross Society and is under the control of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade.

INQUESTS.

The following verdicts were recorded at inquests held in the district during the year :—

NATURAL CAUSES.

Diseases of the heart ...	16	Influenza	1
Pneumonia	8	Rheumatic Pericarditis ...	1
Syncope	6	Gastritis	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	3	Convulsions	1
Bronchitis	3	Pulmonary Thrombosis ...	1
Nephritis	2	Premature Birth	1
Diabetes	2	Enteritis	1
Toxæmia	2	Sarcoma of Brain ...	1
Phthisis	1		

ACCIDENTAL, ETC.

Run over by motor car ...	3	Hæmorrhage from cut lip	
Suffocation in bed with		during a sporting fight	1
parents	3	Burns	1
Under Anæsthetics ...	2	Overdose of Morphia ...	1
Exposure and Starvation	1	Fall	1
Inattention at Birth ...	1	Drowning	1
Fractures	2	Suffocation	1
		Meningitis due to heat ...	1

SUICIDES.

Gas Poisoning	5	Drowning	2
Cut Throat	2	Lysol Poisoning	1
Hanging	2	Spirits of Salts	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Card, Chief Inspector of the Essex County Council, I am enabled to supply the following details of the work undertaken during the year : Samples taken : Milk, 161 ; butter, 86 ; miscellaneous, 64. Proceedings were taken in one instance for adulterated milk which resulted in a fine of £10 and 5s. costs. Other cases are pending.

ACTS AND BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE URBAN
DISTRICT OF LEYTON.

SPECIAL ACTS.

Leyton Urban District Council Act, 1898.

Leyton Urban District Council Act, 1904.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

	Date of adoption.	Date came into force.
Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889	31/12/89	10/2/90
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	7/4/91	1/6/91
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	7/4/91	1/6/91
Libraries Act, 1885-1890	23/11/91	23/11/91
Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...	20/12/92	1/2/93
Baths and Washhouses Act, 1896 ...	7/12/97	7/12/97
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sections 85 and 86 and Part 8	27/10/08	17/11/08
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, whole of Part 5 and certain sections in Parts 2, 3, 4 and 10...	29/9/08	16/8/09
Public Health Act, 1925, part 2-5, inclusive (certain sections) ...	15/12/25	1/2/26

BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS, ETC.

Animals.—For the prevention of keeping on any premises so
as to be injurious to health.

Common Lodging Houses.

Children.—Employment of.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—Regulations with respect
of.

Education.—Made under Section 74 of the Education Act,
1870, as amended by the Education Acts, 1876 to 1902.

House Refuse.—As to removal of.

Libraries.—Made under Section 3 of the Public Libraries Act,
1901.

New Streets and Buildings.—With respect to.

Nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish.—
For the prevention of.

Offensive and Noxious Matters.—As to nuisances in connection with the removal of.

Offensive Trades.—For the regulation of.

Pleasure Grounds.—With respect to.

Pleasure Grounds (Lammas Lands).—With respect of.

Public Baths.—For the management, use and regulation of.

Sanitary Conveniences.—As to decent conduct of persons using.

Schools.—Regulations as to management of.

Slaughter-houses.—With respect to.

Tanks, Cisterns and other Receptacles used for storing water.
—With respect to.

Closing Orders for Butchers.

Closing Orders for Chemists.

Closing Orders for Hairdressers and Barbers.

Closing Orders for Bakers.

Closing Orders for Grocers, Provision Dealers, Oilmen, etc.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Councillor Stanbridge (Chairman), Councillors Bechervaise, Daines, Fowler, Hyde, Jays, Lomax, Marsh, Morley, Read.

Co-opted Members (also form Ladies' Sub-Committee): Mesdames Carr, Parry, Mawer, Sterling, Underwood (resigned October 24th, 1925), Ringer (appointed in Mrs. Underwood's stead).

STAFF.

Medical.

John Francis Taylor.
Aileen Boyd Mackay.
Maud Gazdar.

Health Visitors.

Edith Holland.
Lilian Dodd.
Maud Bratton.
Winifred Roake.
Ethel Walling (part time).

Voluntary Workers in Clinics.

A large number of ladies render valuable assistance in each of the Infant Clinics.

Nurses and probationers from the Essex County Nursing Association assist and are given instruction at the People's Hall Ante-natal Clinic.

INFANT CLINICS.

	Attendances.				
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Town Hall, Leyton ...	3,614	3,286	3,395	3,453	3,114
People's Hall, Leytonstone	5,066	4,546	4,795	5,989	5,946
Capworth Street, Leyton ...	4,277	3,677	4,224	3,993	5,025
Vicarage Road till November, 1924.					
Totals	12,957	11,509	12,414	13,435	14,085

Dr. Boyd Mackay attends the Town Hall and People's Hall Clinics on Friday and Tuesday afternoons respectively.

Dr. Gazdar attends the Capworth Street Clinic on Wednesday afternoon.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Dr. Gazdar attends on Tuesday morning.

Attendances :—

1921	164 women made	214 attendances.
1922	196	„ 329 „
1923	172	„ 300 „
1924	181	„ 300 „
1925	250	„ 508 „

Owing to the great increase in the numbers attending this Clinic the Council at its November meeting resolved to make application to the Ministry of Health for permission to hold another Clinic weekly at Capworth Street, and to appoint Dr. Gazdar as medical attendant. There is no doubt this Clinic will be a great convenience to women living in and around this neighbourhood.

The People's Hall admirably serves those residing in the Leytonstone area, but it is an inconvenient position for those residing in Leyton.

VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

The health visitors have paid 23,088 visits, of which 9,431 were visits to infants under one year of age, and 13,657 to children between the ages of one and five years.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Early in the year an arrangement was made with Queen Mary's Hospital, West Ham, for women to be received into their Margaret Lyle Wards for their confinements.

The hospital agrees to take cases on the payment by the Council of 7s. per diem, in addition to the maternity benefit and a booking fee of 5s.

The benefit and booking fee being paid direct to them by the patient.

The patient pays to the Council the 7s. per diem unless the family income falls below the scale of necessity laid down by the Council for the supply of free milk. The Medical Officer of Health sanctions cases for hospital treatment and is permitted to exercise his discretion as to modification of the patient's payment where he considers it desirable.

Since April 1st, when the scheme first came into operation, 130 patients have booked for admission.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF NURSING AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Number treated, 75.

Extraction under nitrous oxide, 72.

Extractions under local anæsthetics, 67.

Nitrous oxide was administered by the Medical Officer of Health on 21 occasions.

Fillings, 27.

Sessions, 7.

A large number of nursing and expectant mothers, in spite of the doctors' urging, shrink from submitting themselves to dental treatment. Old prejudices die hard, and the idea that the shock will cause them to abort or stop the flow of milk is difficult to eradicate. Likewise they hold that while they have no pain it is foolish to court it. Tradition associates the dentist with pain, and they are slow to accept assurances that the day of painless dentistry has arrived.

MILK.

The interviewing of applicants and the granting of milk is conducted by the Ladies' Sub-Committee, which, until her resignation in October, was presided over by Mrs. Underwood, since when Mrs. Carr has been appointed Chairman.

The scale of necessity is as follows :—

No. in Family.	Scale.
1	10s.
2	10s.
3	8s. 6d.
4	8s.
5	7s. 6d.
6	7s.
7	6s.
8	6s.
9	5s. 6d.
10	5s. 6d.
11	5s. 6d.
12	5s.

It was resolved in April to give applicants for milk the choice of fresh or dried milk, Glaxo or Vilactogen.

19,753 pints of fresh milk and 2,495 packets of dried milk were distributed during the year.

CONVALESCENT HOMES AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR BENEFITING DELICATE AND AILING CHILDREN.

The Council renewed for another year their arrangement with the National League for Health, Maternity and Child Welfare for a payment of £50 to have the use of a cot at Maidenhead or Basing.

Through the Invalid Children's Aid Association children may be sent to convalescent homes and other institutions and be provided with surgical appliances, subject to the approval of the Medical Officer of Health, the Council allocating a sum of £180 per annum for this purpose.

Leyton is well served by many hospitals in the surrounding neighbourhood. Walthamstow, West Ham and Hackney every year receive and treat a large number of children, and there is hardly a hospital in the Metropolis which does not play a part in the treatment of Leyton's ailing children.

In Leyton itself there is the Whipps Cross Hospital, to which a large debt of gratitude is due.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The " temporary " hospital built some 25 years ago, consisting of blocks constructed of corrugated iron, and adjacent to the Sewage and Destructor Works, has, with sundry additions and improvements from time to time, continued in spite of its non-ideal construction and surroundings to do good and efficient work. As in all such buildings it is difficult to maintain an even temperature, and flies, innumerable in the late summer, are an intolerable nuisance, although to them, curiously enough, no dire unhealthy effects such as epidemic diarrhœa, from which disease there has been remarkable freedom, have been traced.

Five isolation blocks provide normally for 70 cases of Scarlet Fever and 22 cases of Diphtheria, but owing to the extra large number of cases of Diphtheria requiring accommodation on account of the epidemic already referred to, some of the Scarlet Fever wards were utilised for Diphtheria cases. It fortunately happened that very few Scarlet Fever cases occurred at the time. No untoward occurrences resulted from this arrangement.

Notifications of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria received during the last five years :—

		1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Scarlet Fever	...	208	139	179	463	1,320
Diphtheria	...	291	158	149	189	322

246 cases of Diphtheria and 155 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted.

Only one case required Tracheotomy.

Ten deaths resulted from Diphtheria. With the exception of one, a child of 2 years of age, who died of paralysis after 68 days' stay in hospital, the average time spent in hospital by those who died was 5.4 days.

One of the wardmaids contracted Diphtheria, but she made an uninterrupted recovery.

No death occurred among the Scarlet Fever patients.

The medical staff remains as formerly. There is no resident, and the Medical Officer of Health is in sole medical charge, assisted by Dr. John Kennedy, a local practitioner, who attends in emergencies.

It is pleasing to record that the nursing and domestic staff, under the superintendence of the matron, who is now entering upon her 27th year of residence, have performed their duties in a

most satisfactory manner, and their devotion and kindness to the patients have been the subject of many gratefully couched letters.

STATISTICAL RETURNS :—

ADMISSIONS :—

	Male.	Female.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and upwards.
Diphtheria ...	135	129	2	58	138	35	31
Scarlet Fever ...	73	82	1	39	93	19	3
Totals ...	208	211	3	97	231	54	34

The estimated amount of money expended on the hospital during the financial year ending 31st March, 1926, is £5,996, divisible into the following items :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Buildings: Repairs and Maintenance	463	0	0			
Furniture and Repairs	88	0	0			
Bedding, Linen, etc.	57	0	0			
				608	0	0
Domestic Utensils	32	0	0			
Fuel, Light, Water and Cleaning ...	661	0	0			
				693	0	0
Rates and Insurance	250	0	0			
Printing, Stationery, etc.	19	0	0			
Medicines, Drugs and Surgical Appliances	191	0	0			
Provisions	1,434	0	0			
Ambulance: Horsing and Repairs ...	79	0	0			
Uniforms and Dresses	87	0	0			
Salaries, Wages and Allowances ...	2,430	0	0			
Contributions to Other Authorities...	38	0	0			
				4,528	0	0
Loans—Repayment of Principal and Interest				167	0	0
				£5,996	0	0

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
LEYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my report for the year 1925.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT AND ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

The following table shows the numbers and nature of inspections :—

Number of dwelling-houses inspected...	4110
Number of house-to-house inspections	1317
Miscellaneous inspections	841
Re-inspections	12620
Slaughter-houses	1169
Butchers	1228
Bakehouses	117
Fishmongers	492
Milkshops	221
Dairies	217
Cowsheds	20
Provisions	651
Dining rooms	30
Ice cream dealers	57
Greengrocers	521
Tripe boilers	333
Gut scrapers	295
Bone boilers	294
Fat melters and extractors	295
Rag and bone dealers	53
Fish friers	275
Urinals	568
Piggeries	50
Visits to petroleum stores	205
" " places of entertainment	8
" " schools	44
" " stables	214
Inspections under Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	332

During the year 943 complaints have been received and dealt with.

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	2175
Statutory notices served—Housing 10	...	...	...	...	} 264
P. H. Acts 54	...	...	...	...
Redrainage 200	...	...	...	...
Number complied with :—					
Statutory—Housing 6	...	...	...	...	} 168
P. H. Acts 40	...	...	...	...
Redrainage 122	...	...	...	...
Informal	...	...	...	...	1848

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are few factories in the district. 6 observations for black smoke were taken but no breach of the law was observed. No local readings of atmosphere impurity are taken.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	13
Dairies	...	...	...	41
Cowsheds	...	...	...	2
Milkshops	...	...	...	119
Butchers' shops, stalls and provision shops	...	...	...	200

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Rag and bone dealers	...	...	...	10
Fish friers	...	...	...	32
Tripe boilers	...	...	...	2
Fat melter	...	...	...	1
„ extractor	...	...	...	1
Gut scraper	...	...	...	1
Bone boiler	...	...	...	1

Constant vigilance has to be exercised by the Sanitary Inspectors to prevent the establishment of offensive trades without the permission of the Council. In one instance a rag dealer was summoned for having established the business of dealer in rags. The business was discontinued and the summons withdrawn on payment of £1 1s. 0d. costs and 9s. court costs.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

There are no underground sleeping rooms in the district which appear to require control by regulation.

HOUSING.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

All the houses in the district are of working and middle class character.

EXTENT OF SHORTAGE.

The extent of shortage cannot be measured, as if all the available land were built on there would still be a demand for houses.

MEASURES TAKEN OR CONTEMPLATED TO MEET SHORTAGE.

Houses erected under housing schemes	Nil.
Erected by private builders	80

OVERCROWDING.

79 cases of overcrowding are on record, of which 22 have been remedied.

One of the chief causes is the lack of houses at a low rental. Few landlords care to let their houses when they become vacant, preferring rather to take a large profit by sale. There are many empty houses in the district but not to let, and many remain empty for very long periods. Other causes are the natural growth of the families and the marriage of son or daughter, who take up their abode as a matter of course in the home of their parents.

There appears to be a deep-rooted reluctance on the part of young girls to enter domestic service where "living in" accommodation is provided.

In one or two instances the worship of the parlour is carried to the extent of overcrowding a bedroom rather than use it as a sleeping room.

Unemployment also is a serious cause of overcrowding, in fact high rents and low funds largely sums up the situation.

More houses are needed, be they brick, concrete, steel or other material, and the rents must be low. It would be heaven to most of those living in sub-let rooms to be able to rent a small flat or house of 3 or 4 rooms and a scullery.

No statutory action has been taken, persuasion has been useful in a few cases, but altogether little can be done in the matter.

Another serious aspect of the housing shortage which is too apparent to be overlooked is the moral one, where adult sons and daughters occupy the same bedroom or sleep in the same room as their parents, though this occurs in some instances where there is no statutory overcrowding.

Amongst the worst cases are :—

No.	Cubic capacity of overcrowded room.	Occupants and ages.	Other occupants of house.	No. of rooms in house.
1	1,391 cubic feet	Man and wife, sons 22, 19, 12 years, daughters 16, 14 years	Man and wife, 2 children and 1 adult lodger	5
2	1,050 " "	Wife (deserted) daughters 17, 14, 13, 5 years	Man and woman	5
3	935 " "	Man and wife, sons 10, 6, 4 years, daughters 8, 3/12 years	Man and wife and 2 children	6
	918 " "	Man and wife, baby 6/12 years		
	918 " "	Man and wife, 2 children under 5 years		
4	640 " "	Man and wife, sons 5, 3, 2 years, baby 9 weeks	Man and wife and 2 children	6
	1,207 " "	Man and wife, son 2 years, daughters 5, 4, 3, 1 years	Son 10 years occupies living room of this family	
5	831 " "	Man and wife, son 8 years, daughters 6, 5, 4 years	Man and wife and baby	7
	Front attic not measured Back attic not measured	Son 2 years, daughters 21, 14, 8 years Sons 12, 13, 9, 5 years, also adult uncle		
6	640 cubic feet	Sons 13, 12, 10 years	Man and wife and 6 other children 1 adult son	5
	1,045 " "	Man and wife, daughter 16 years		
7	977 " "	Man and wife, sons 5, 6/12 years, daughters 10, 1 8/12		4
	1,254 " "	Man and wife, daughters 10, 8, 1 4/12		
	1,008 " "	Sons 16, 14, 12, 2 years		

The standard suggested by the Ministry of Health in the Draft Model Byelaws relating to houses let in lodgings is as follows :—“ A person shall not knowingly permit any room in a lodging-house wholly or partly used as a sleeping apartment to be occupied at any one time by a greater number of persons than will allow *three hundred and sixty* cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age exceeding ten years, and *two hundred and fifty* cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding ten years.”

FITNESS OF HOUSES.

General standard of housing.—Fair.

General character of defects found in dwelling-houses inspected.—Leaking drains, broken soil and ventilating pipes, w.c. flushing cisterns and pipes out of order, cracked and broken w.c. pans, broken, cracked and porous sinks, defective waste pipes, defective roofs, gutters and rain pipes, absence of, or defective yard paving, defective plaster of walls and ceilings, want of ventilation under ground floors, damp walls, dirty walls and ceilings.

Instances of these conditions being due to proven acts of waste or neglect by tenants are very rare. Advice is given by the Sanitary Inspectors where conditions are obviously the result of lack of knowledge.

No serious difficulties have occurred in remedying unfitness. Where lack of funds appear to be the cause extension of time is given, and in some cases action has been taken under Housing Acts.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Lea Bridge Gardens.—Of the unfit houses in this area 12 have been demolished by the owner. 6 temporary huts have been provided by the owner for 6 families, occupiers of the other 6 demolished having found accommodation elsewhere.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, ETC.

(1) *As to working of existing Bye-laws.*—The Council have no bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings, etc.

(2) *As to need for new Bye-laws or revision of existing Bye-laws.*—In my opinion at the present time, in view of the difficulties in obtaining alternative accommodation, it would be useless to adopt bye-laws. I understand that in districts where these bye-laws are in force such endless difficulties have arisen as to render them nugatory.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	4110
(2) Number inspected and recorded under Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	1317

(3) Number found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-heading) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	2375

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

(1) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	2082
---	------

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(a) *Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in which notices were served requiring repairs	10
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) by owners	3
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	3
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close	Nil

(b) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	54
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) by owners	40
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(c) *Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... ..	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

House-to-house inspections totalled 1317. These inspections were carried out in the following roads :—

Chesterfield Road.
 Matlock Road.
 Colchester Road.
 Grove Green Road.
 Claremont Road.
 Colville Road.
 Maud Road.
 Alexandra Road.
 Crownfield Road.
 Devonshire Road.
 Lincoln Street.
 Sybourne Street.
 Harris Street.
 Blenheim Road.
 Campbell Road.
 Brierley Road.
 Lynton Road.
 Fladgate Road.
 Carlton Road.
 Alymer Road.
 Barfield Road.
 Dacre Road.
 Mornington Road.
 Granleigh Road.

DRAINAGE.

The drainage of 214 houses has been reconstructed. In some cases the drains formed portions of combined systems, and in such instances, on default of the owners, the work has been done by the Council's workmen and the expenses incurred have been recovered from the owners.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—A general improvement in the method of distribution of milk has taken place. There is an increased demand for the supply of milk in sealed bottles. One large firm now supplies the whole of the milk sold by them in this district bottled and sealed at their depot, and this has made some of their smaller competitors appreciate the advantage to their trade by adopting this method. Milk in sealed bottles only is sold in practically all the general shops.

No action has been found necessary as to tuberculous milk and tuberculous cattle. There are only 3 milch cows in the district.

Licences granted for the sale of milk under special designations.

	No.	No. of Samples taken	Result	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Certified	6	—	—	—
Grade A (Tuberculin tested)	6	4	1	3
Grade A	—	4	3	1
Pasteurised	4	4	3	1
Supplementary ...	—	—	—	—
Grade A	2	—	—	—

Results of Bacteriological Examinations.

Grade A milk must not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, and no coliform bacillus in 1/100th of a cubic centimetre.

Pasteurised milk must not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.

Results.

	No. of Sample.	No. of Bacteria.
Grade A tuberculin tested ...	1	11,525*
	2	73,666*
	3	19,400*
	4	21,800

	No. of Sample.	No. of Bacteria.
Grade A	5	20,500
	6	147,000
	7	36,450
	8	7,000,000*
Pasteurised	9	47,300
	10	689,500
	11	45,266
	12	10,545

*Bacillus Coli present in 1/100th of a cubic centimetre.

In those cases where samples have come below the required standard a warning was issued, and subsequent samples taken have shown an improvement.

At only one establishment is Grade A tuberculin tested milk bottled on the premises in the district, and there is no milk pasteurised under licence in the district.

Two dairymen were found to be using special designations without licence and desisted on being warned. Both have since been granted licences.

In no case has it been found necessary to recommend the refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

458 visits have been made to dairies, cowsheds and milkshops, of which there are 41 dairies, 2 cowsheds and 119 milkshops on the register.

No statutory action has been found necessary to enforce the requirements of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

BAKEHOUSES.

117 visits have been made to bakehouses. The majority are kept in a satisfactory condition.

Insanitary conditions have been dealt with where necessary and remedied without formal notice.

MEAT.

MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924.

In January, 1925, the Council issued notice requiring notices of intending slaughter to be sent to the Senior Sanitary Inspector,

and all the Sanitary Inspectors were authorised to enter and inspect premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether the above-mentioned Regulations are being observed.

All our male Sanitary Inspectors are qualified Meat Inspectors, the list of condemned meat and other foods included in this report being ample testimony of the able manner in which their work is carried out. The animals slaughtered within the district are of good class.

The chief benefit of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, has been the compulsory notification of slaughter, whereby the inspection of practically every animal slaughtered within the district has been made possible. This, of course, entails a considerable amount of work outside the ordinary office hours, including Saturday afternoon and Sunday. The London Co-operative Society, who slaughter for all their 32 shops (29 of which are outside our area) at their abattoir in Birkbeck Road, require almost the whole of an Inspector's time.

The bulk of condemned meat is disposed of in their fat digester by arrangement.

No arrangements have been made for marking meat.

It has been suggested by the Ministry's representatives that the Meat Regulations are only a beginning. Perhaps some day we can hope to see the abolition of the meat stall and the compulsory provision of glass fronts to butchers' shops, the prohibition of the sale of such articles as dried fruits, sweets, biscuits, etc. (largely consumed by children) unless properly protected from the risks of contamination, and when such important articles of food as butter, cheese and cooked meats must be protected from the breath of customers who crowd chiefly at the counters of many of the multiple shops where such commodities are specialised in.

The sale of food, except in sealed containers, from such premises as oil shops should be strictly forbidden.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Number of slaughter-houses in use in the area :—

		In 1920.	In Jan., 1925.	In Dec., 1925.
Registered	...	1	1	1
Licensed	...	12	12	12
		—	—	—
Total	...	13	13	13
		—	—	—

1169 visits have been made to slaughter-houses and the carcasses and viscera of the following have been inspected :—

Beef carcasses	...	...	...	...	2871
Pigs'	„	...	...	...	2957
Sheep	„	...	...	...	4237
Lambs'	„	...	...	...	7816
Calves'	„	...	...	...	73

HUMANE SLAUGHTERING.

During the year 1925 the bye-law adopted in 1924 requiring the effectual stunning of all animals in slaughter-houses by a mechanically operated instrument—in the enforcement of which, by the way, considerable tact had to be exercised—was amended so as not to apply to any person professing the Mohammedan religion when engaged in the slaughtering of any animal intended for the food of Mohammedans.

The following was found to be unfit for food of man and dealt with accordingly :—

12 pig carcasses	20 wings skate
7 beef carcasses	1 box skate
1 lamb carcass	18 stone haddocks
471 lbs. beef	1 box herrings
28 lbs. pork	1 box fresh haddocks
7 forequarters beef	1 jar pickled cabbage
2 hindquarters pork	1 jar breakfast beef
266 ox livers	1 jar beef and tongue
19 pig livers	2 jars mixed pickles
18 pigs' heads	1 jar piccalilli
15 ox heads	1 tin pears
17 pairs ox lungs	1 tin salmon
5 pairs pig lungs	1 tin pine chunks
2 ox tongues	1 tin tomatoes
6 pig plucks	16 tins milk
6 lbs. corned beef	1 bottle sauce
4 stone cat fish	

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

As from May, 1925, the Leyton Urban District Council became the Authority responsible for enforcing the provisions of the above Act, having consented to the delegation from the Essex County Council to them of the powers conferred and the duties imposed thereby.

The Council appointed their Senior Sanitary Inspector as the Officer to enforce the provisions of this Act.

Many of the enquiries are made by the Sanitary Inspectors, to whom all credit should be given for the enthusiastic way in which they have taken up the work.

A great weakness of the Act as applied to Urban Districts is the fact that occupiers and not owners are made responsible for ridding their premises of rats. When this involves structural improvements to render premises rat-proof, it is neither equitable nor in accordance with the general principles of the public health laws to make such requirements of the tenant occupier.

It should be at the option of Local Authorities to deal with owners or occupiers as occasion arises.

In the majority of cases investigated the origin is eventually found to be defective drains.

Suitable raticides are obtainable free from the Public Health Department, and by giving assistance and advice as a general principle much better work is done than would be possible by taking action for the recovery of penalties, and much valuable information is obtained which would otherwise be withheld.

A virus has been tried with some success, but Red Squills Biscuits, and in suitable cases Barium Carbonate Biscuits, appear to be more satisfactory.

It is impossible to estimate the number of rats destroyed.

Previous to Rat Week, as suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture, the provisions of the Act were advertised by posters by which the public were also informed of the free distribution of raticides.

Number of premises inspected	114
Drains found defective	28
Premises where poisons distributed ...	84
Premises freed from rats	67

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Abatement of nuisances	10
Result—All withdrawn on abatement of nuisance.	
Unsound food deposited for sale	1
Result—Fined £10.	

Unsound food deposited for sale	1
Result—Fined £5.	
Establishing of offensive trade of dealer in rags	1
Result—Withdrawn on discontinuing business and payment of £1 10s. costs.	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Summary of disinfection carried out :—

Houses disinfected	758
Loads of bedding steam disinfected ...	587
Books belonging to Public Institutions	250
Also various articles of clothing, etc.	

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

In accordance with the recommendations contained in the circular of the Ministry of Health dated 25th August, 1920, 8 visits to cinemas and other places of public entertainment have been made and sanitary accommodation found to be satisfactory and apparently sufficient in all cases.

No standard of sufficiency has been laid down.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

	To store Petroleum.	To store Carbide of Calcium.
Licences renewed	54	7
New licences granted after inspec- tion of storage arrangements...	10	1
	—	—
	64	8
	—	—

I am,

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. STEVENS.

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES,
WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.**

1.—INSPECTION OF
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	169	16	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	479	54	..
Workplaces (Other than Out- workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Totals	648	70	..

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

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects		
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>			
Want of Cleanliness	42	40	
Want of Ventilation	4	3	
Overcrowding	4	4	
Want of Drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..
Other nuisances	65	65	
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	6	4
	unsuitable or defective	40	36
	not separate for sexes	4	2
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97 to 100)	15	15	
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	..	..
Total	180	169	

3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number (2)
Ordinary Workshops	263
Laundries	13
Bakehouses	18
Total Number of Workshops on Register ..	294

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	23
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	7
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	9
Other .. .. .	..
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .	..
In use at the end of the year	5

5.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK (1)	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.						NOTICES SERVED ON OCCUPIERS AS TO KEEPING OR SENDING LISTS (8)	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108		OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECS. 109, 110	
	Lists received from Employers							Instances (9)	Notices served (10)	Instances (11)	Orders made (s. 110) (12)
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year							
	Lists* (2)	Outworkers* (3) (4)		Lists (5)	Outworkers (6) (7)						
Contractors		Workmen	Contractors		Workmen						
Wearing Apparel—											
Making, &c.	84	..	265	24	..	51	106	216	175	1	1
Cleaning and washing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household linen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, lace curtains and nets, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curtains and furniture hangings .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	3	2	..	..
Furniture and upholstery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Electro-plate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
File making .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brass and brass articles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur pulling, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cables and chains .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchors and grapnels .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cart gear .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locks, latches and keys, &c. ..	2	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	..
Artificial flowers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nets, other than wire nets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tents .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sacks .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racquet and tennis balls .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Paper, &c., boxes, paper bags ..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..
Brush making .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	7	7	..	..	..
Pea picking .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feather sorting, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuffed toys .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Basket making .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chocolates and sweetmeats .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile weaving .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linen packing condensers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
TOTAL	88	..	282	27	..	57	110	240	197	2	2	..

* No prosecutions were necessary.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS, 1901 AND 1907.

Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, states that the Medical Officer of Health shall report specifically in his Annual Report on the administration of these Acts in workshops and workplaces in the district, and send such report to the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES.—Factories include all places in which mechanical power is used in the aid of manufacturing processes, and all places, whether mechanical power is used or not, in which the industries specified in Part 1 of section 6 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are carried on.

The duties of a District Council in the case of factories are limited, and deal mainly with the securing of proper provision of means of escape in case of fire, and the enforcement of provision of suitable sanitary conveniences. There are also special duties in regard to bakehouses.

169 visits were made to factories during 1925, and nuisances dealt with and remedied in 16 instances.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.—District Councils have important duties in regard to workshops and workplaces, and deal with the sanitary condition generally, the provision of means of escape from fire, the special sanitary condition for bakehouses, and home work.

The workshops and workplaces have been inspected, and where any nuisance remediable under the Public Health Acts have been discovered the premises have been re-visited until the defects found have been abated, likewise any contraventions of the Factory and Workshops Acts found have been dealt with. The cleanliness and general condition of the rooms are for the most part satisfactory. Frequently the ventilation of the rooms is not good, although the means of ventilation is sufficient if used fully and correctly; advice is given to the occupier, which is generally all that is necessary to put the matter right. At the beginning of 1925 the number of workshops and workplaces on the register was 292, and 294 at the end of the year.

The workrooms are grouped as follows :—

Manufacture of blouses, underclothing, etc. ...	39
„ „ boots, shoes, etc	17
„ „ ties, neckware, etc.	7
„ „ leather goods and fancy articles...	7

Manufacture of stick and umbrellas	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ brushes	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ pickles	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ scales and electrical instruments	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ fancy paper articles and toys	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ and repairing furs...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ cardboard boxes	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ bedding	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ egg products	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	...	20
Millinery	...	...	...	...	...	22
Tailoring and alteration of costumes	...	...	...	...	...	35
Art needlework and embroideries	...	...	...	...	...	3
Corset-making	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	18
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cabinet-making, pianoforte-making, etc...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Wigmaking	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dyeing and steam pressing	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pewtering, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Builders and engineering works, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	6
Furniture and upholstery	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chopping firewood	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rag-sorting	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cycle repairing and motor works	...	...	...	...	...	10
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	13
Wire and sheet metal workers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Printing and bookbinding	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beer bottling, can washing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cork cutting; whalebone cutting	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manufacture of cinematograph films	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glass blowing	...	...	...	...	...	1

 294

30 workshops have been removed from the register during the year. In 4 cases the occupiers re-opened at another address in the district, and 30 new workshops have been added.

As required by section 133 of this Act, H.M. Inspector of Factories was notified of 23 occupiers of workshops who had failed to affix in their workrooms an Abstract of the Act in accordance with section 128.

479 inspections of workshops have been made during the year, and defects numbering 54 were found to exist. On the necessary steps being taken the nuisances were remedied.

7 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories of nuisances remediable under the Public Health Acts existing in factories and workshops, and these have been remedied. Nuisances under this heading remaining unabated at the end of the year 1924 were attended to and H.M. Inspector advised of this early in January of this year.

HOMEWORK.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, provides that we shall be notified of the addresses of outworkers (in certain specified trades) living in our district. It gives important powers for controlling the conditions under which such work is done, aims at the prevention of such work being done in dwellings which are dangerous or injurious to the health of the workers themselves, and in premises where there is any dangerous infectious disease.

A register is kept of the names and addresses of the outworkers and the homes are regularly inspected and generally a satisfactory hygienic standard is secured.

Infectious diseases occurred in the homes of 2 outworkers. Immediate steps were taken to prevent the spread of the disease; the work was disinfected by us, and the Medical Officer of the Council in whose district the employer resided was advised of the case. In instances where the patient was treated at home further work was forbidden until all risk of infection was over.

In 1925, 342 outworkers were notified by other Councils, and 8 other addresses sent to us in error were drafted to the proper authorities. Lists containing 170 names have been forwarded to the following Councils in whose districts outworkers, employed by Leyton firms, reside :—

To Walthamstow	...	...	...	44
„ Hackney	...	...	...	14
„ West Ham	...	...	...	46
„ East Ham	...	...	...	2
„ Stepney	...	...	...	28
„ Bethnal Green	...	...	...	3
„ Poplar	...	...	...	8
„ Shoreditch	...	...	...	4
„ Islington	...	...	...	5
„ Guildhall	...	...	...	2

To Holborn	...	...	...	...	4
„ Dulwich	...	...	...	...	2
„ Croydon	...	...	...	...	2
„ Woodford	...	...	...	...	3
„ Barking	...	...	...	...	1
„ Ilford	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/>
					170
					<hr/>

Circular letters are sent out in February and August to employers who neglect to forward their lists of outworkers by the first day of these months, with the result that the necessary information is generally forthcoming on the receipt of these reminder notices.

1176 visits were paid to outworkers' premises. In 192 cases it was found that the addresses returned on the lists were incorrect, or that the outworker had given up the work. Every effort is made to trace removals.

Uncleanly and insanitary conditions in 240 instances were found and dealt with.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1925 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1921	128,432	2489	2679	20.86	2443	19.2	1368	215	182	67.94	1290	10.04
1922	131600	2164	2416	18.36	2663	20.2	1461	218	155	64.16	1420	10.79
1923	132800	2069	2328	17.53	2433	18.3	1395	190	106	45.53	1228	9.25
1924	133500	1714	2101	15.74	2727	20.4	1590	188	110	52.36	1325	9.92
1925	132700	1663	2091	15.76	2777	20.9	1639	211	114	54.51	1349	10.16

Rates in columns 5, 7 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated gross population.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	} 2594	Total population at all ages	.. .. .	132700
		Number of inhabited houses	.. .. .	23960
		Average number of persons per house	.. .. .	5.57

- I. Institutions within the District receiving Sick and Infirm Persons from outside the District.—Whipps Cross Hospital, Central Homes.
- II. Institutions outside the District receiving Sick and Infirm Persons from the District.—Walthamstow Hospital, Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, various London General and Children's Hospitals.
- III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several Localities in the District.—HOSPITALS.—London; Royal Free; Charing Cross; St. Bartholomew's; Guy's; Chest, Bethnal Green; Children's, Great Ormond Street; French; Prince of Wales; Women's; Queen's, Hackney Road; University College; Royal Northern; German; St. Thomas's; National, Holborn; St. Marks; North Eastern, Tottenham; London Jewish, Stepney; Victoria Cottage, Romford; St. Mary's, Plaistow; Infants', Westminster; St. Joseph's, Hackney. SANATORIA.—Brompton Hospital, Frimley; Ipswich; Harold Court, Upminster. ASYLUMS and MENTAL HOSPITALS.—Broadmore Asylum, Crowthorne; Severalls Mental Hospital, Colchester; Brentwood Mental Hospital, South Weald; Banstead Mental Hospital, Banstead.

TABLE III. DEATHS. CALENDAR YEAR 1925.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.										WARDS.										TOTALS.			
	ALL AGES.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	In Public Institutions in the District.	Not belonging to district.	Belonging to district.	Leyton.	Lea Bridge.	Central North.	Central South.	Forest.	Leytonstone.	Grove Green.	Harrow Green.		Cann Hall.	Wanstead Slip.	Ward not known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
All Causes { Certified	1349	114	34	28	37	61	146	359	570	1639	362	105	173	107	120	164	162	115	131	135	130	7	1349	
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	6
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough	24	8	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	38	5	...	4	4	...	...	3	4	3	2	4	...	...	24
Diphtheria	14	...	...	4	9	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	2	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14
Influenza	27	...	...	...	1	3	6	8	9	14	3	3	...	1	4	4	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	27
Encephalitis lethargica	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3

TABLE IIIA (INTERNATIONAL LIST).
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1925.

No.	Diseases.	M.	F.	AGES.												All Ages.	
				0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		85-
I.—General Diseases.																	
1	Enteric Fever .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Malaria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Measles	3	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
7	Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Whooping Cough	14	10	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
9	Diphtheria, Croup	9	5	..	4	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
10	Influenza	14	13	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	4	4	4	6	2	1	27
11	Miliary Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Asiatic Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Cholera Nostras .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Dysentery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Yellow Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Leprosy.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Erysipelas	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	4
19	Other epidemic Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Pyæmia, Septicæmia.. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
21	Glanders .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Anthrax .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Rabies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

24	Tetanus.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Mycoses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Pellagra .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Beriberi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	54	38	..	1	1	..	8	20	22	14	15	3	8	..	..	92
29	Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
30	Tuberculous Meningitis	4	5	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
31	Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
32	Tuberculosis of Spinal Column	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
33	Tuberculosis of Joints..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Tuberculosis of other Organs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Disseminated Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Syphilis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
38	Other Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	8
40	Cancer of the Stomach, Liver	25	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	11	11	6	2	44
41	Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	12	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	8	10	6	..	31
42	Cancer of the Female Genital Organs ..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	6	3	1	1	21
43	Cancer of the Breast ..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	4	1	..	19
44	Cancer of the Skin ..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	5
45	Cancer of other or unspecified Organs ..	22	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	16	5	3	1	32

TABLE IIIA—continued.

No.	Diseases.	M.	F.	AGES.												All Ages.	
				0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		85-
46	Other Tumours (situation ill-defined) ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
47	Rheumatic Fever ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
48	Chronic Rheumatism, Gout ..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	..	9
49	Scurvy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Diabetes ..	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	9	1	..	16
51	Exophthalmic Goitre ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
52	Addison's Disease ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
53	Leucocythaemia ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
54	Anaemia, Chlorosis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
55	Other General Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Alcoholism (acute or chronic) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Chronic Lead Poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Other Chronic Occupational Poisonings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Other Chronic Poisonings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																	
60	Encephalitis ..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Encephalitis Lethargica ..			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

61	Meningitis	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	A. Cerebro-spinal Fever																
	Meningococcal Meningitis .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
62	Locomotor Ataxy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	6
64	Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy	27	36	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	21	24	9	2	63
65	Softening of the Brain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Paralysis without specified cause .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
67	General Paralysis of the Insane	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	..	..	8
68	Other forms of Mental Alienation	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
69	Epilepsy	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
70	Convulsions (Non-puerperal) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Infantile Convulsions ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
72	Chorea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5
75	Diseases of the Eyes and Annexa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Diseases of the Ears ..	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.																
77	Pericarditis .. ..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
78	Acute Endocarditis ..	2	9	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	11

TABLE IIIA—continued.

No.	Diseases.	M.	F.	AGES.												All Ages.	
				0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		85-
79	Organic Disease of the Heart	99	121	..	..	1	..	..	4	10	7	19	35	62	63	19	220
80	Angina Pectoris ..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	7
81	Diseases of the Arteries, Atheroma, Aneurysm, &c., Arterio-sclerosis	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
82	Embolism and Thrombosis .. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	6	5	5	28
83	Diseases of the Veins (Varices, Haemorrhoids, Phlebitis, &c.) ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
84	Diseases of the Lymphatic System (Lymphangitis, &c.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Haemorrhage; other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																
86	Diseases of the Nasal Fossæ .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Diseases of the Larynx	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

88	Diseases of the Thyroid Body .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Bronchitis	78	74	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	15	20	34	58	13	152
& 90																	
91	Broncho-pneumonia ..	16	29	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	6	7	1	45
92	Pneumonia, Lobar and Undefined	25	15	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	6	7	6	5	6	3	40
93	Pleurisy	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4
94	Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
95	Gangrene of the Lung .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Asthma .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Pulmonary Emphysema .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.																	
99	Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
100	Diseases of the Pharynx ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
101	Diseases of the Oesophagus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum ..	9	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	3	2	..	..	11
103	Other Diseases of the Stomach	4	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	8
104	Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	8	5	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
&		..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
105																	
106	Ankylostomiasis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Other Intestinal Parasites ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Appendicitis	3	3	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6

TABLE IIIA—continued.

No.	Diseases.	M.	F.	AGES.												All Ages.	
				0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		85-
109	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ..	7	8	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	15
110	Other Diseases of the Intestines ..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
111	Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Hydatid of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Cirrhosis of the Liver ..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	..	..	9
114	Biliary Calculi ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
115	Other Diseases of the Liver ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
116	Diseases of the Spleen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
117	Peritonitis ..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
118	Other Diseases of the Digestive System	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Annexa.																
119	Acute Nephritis ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
120	Bright's Disease ..	28	13	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	11	13	6	1	41
121	Chyluria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

122	Other diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
123	Calculi of the Urinary Passages	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
124	Diseases of the Bladder	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
125	Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
126	Diseases of the Prostate	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	8	1	17
127	Non-venereal Diseases of the Male Genital Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	Other Disease of the Uterus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
132	Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
133	Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (non-cancerous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII.—The Puerperal State.																	
134	Accidents of Pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Puerperal Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Other Accidents of Labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IIIA—continued.

No.	Diseases.	M.	F.	AGES.												All Ages.	
				0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		85-
139	Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolism, Sudden Death	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
140	Puerperal Insanity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																
142	Gangrene	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
143	Carbuncle, Boil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	Acute Abscess ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
145	Diseases of the Integumentary System ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
	IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion																
146	Diseases of the Bones ..	2	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5
147	Diseases of the Joints ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

148	Amputations .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Other Diseases of Locomotor System .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X.—Malformations.																		
150	Congenital Malformations	9	3	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
XI.—Early Infancy.																		
151	Premature Birth, Infantile Debility, Icterus, and Sclerema	22	17	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
152	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
153	Lack of Care .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
XII.—Old Age.																		
154	A. Senile Dementia	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	2	7
	B. Senile Decay	22	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	29	21	..	60
XIII.—External Causes.																		
155	Suicide by Poison	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
156	Suicide by Asphyxia	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	5
157	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2

TABLE IIIA—continued.

No.	Diseases.	M.	F.	AGES.												All Ages.	
				0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		85-
158	Suicide by Drowning ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	5
159	Suicide by Firearms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
161	Suicide by Jumping from High Places ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
162	Suicide by Crushing ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
163	Other Suicides ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	Poisoning by Food ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	Other Acute Poisonings	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
166	Conflagration ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	Burns (Conflagration excepted) ..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
168	Absorption of Dele- terious gases (Con- flagration excepted)	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
169	Accidental Drowning ..	4	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	6
170	Injury by Firearms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	Injury by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	Injury by Fall ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
173	Injury in Mines and Quarries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	Injury by Machines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

175	Injury by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railways, Landslides, &c.) ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	5
176	Injury by Animals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	Starvation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
178	Excessive Cold..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
179	Effects of Heat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	Lightning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	Electricity (Lightning excepted) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
182	Homicide by Firearms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183	Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	Homicide by other means ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
185	Fractures (cause not specified) ..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4
186	Other Violence..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
	XIV.—Ill-defined Causes																
187	Dropsy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	Syncope, Sudden Death ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	Ill-defined Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTALS ..	683	666	114	63	27	9	24	37	59	88	145	214	249	242	78	1349

TABLE IIIb (INTERNATIONAL LIST).

SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES
DURING PAST 5 YEARS.

					1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
I.—General Diseases.									
1	Enteric Fever	..	..	M	1	1	..	..	..
				F	..	..	1	..	1
2	Typhus Fever	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
3	Relapsing Fever	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
4	Malaria	..	..	M	..	..	1	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
5	Smallpox	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
6	Measles	..	..	M	2	12	1	6	3
				F	1	10	1	6	3
7	Scarlet Fever	..	..	M	3	4	..	3	..
				F	2	4	..	..	..
8	Whooping Cough	..	..	M	2	21	2	3	14
				F	4	24	3	8	10
9	Diphtheria, Croup	..	..	M	10	10	3	5	9
				F	17	16	1	5	5
10	Influenza	..	..	M	8	23	8	17	14
				F	11	37	7	26	13
11	Miliary Fever	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
12	Asiatic Cholera	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
13	Cholera Nostras	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
14	Dysentery	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	1	..	..	..
15	Plague	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
16	Yellow Fever	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
17	Leprosy	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
18	Erysipelas	..	..	M	2	1	..	1	4
				F	2	2	..	2	..
19	Other Epidemic Diseases	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	1	..	..	..	..
20	Pyæmia, Septicæmia	..	..	M	2	..	1	4	2
				F	..	..	..	1	..
21	Glanders	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
22	Anthrax	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
23	Rabies	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
24	Tetanus	..	..	M	..	..	1	..	..
				F	1	..	..	..	..
25	Mycoses	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..
26	Pellagra	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
				F	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IIIB—*continued.*

		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
27	Beriberi	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
28	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	M 55	59	62	56	54
		F 38	41	44	55	38
29	Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	M 1	..	2	..	1
		F 1	..	..	1	2
30	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	M 2	2	5	8	4
		F 3	3	..	3	5
31	Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines	M 2	2	2	..	1
		F ..	2	3	2	3
32	Tuberculosis of Spinal Column	M 2	..	3	1	1
		F ..	1	1	..	..
33	Tuberculosis of Joints ..	M 1	1	..	2	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
34	Tuberculosis of other Organs	M ..	..	2	..	..
		F ..	2	..	1	..
35	Disseminated Tuberculosis	M ..	2	1	1	..
		F 4	2	..	..	..
36	Rickets	M ..	..	..	1	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
37	Syphilis	M 1	..	..	1	1
		F ..	1	1	1	..
38	Other Venereal Diseases ..	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
39	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity	M 7	7	5	5	5
		F 1	..	2	2	3
40	Cancer of the Stomach, Liver	M 26	25	28	23	25
		F 19	24	24	29	19
41	Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines Rectum ..	M 8	18	14	18	12
		F 23	14	14	20	19
42	Cancer of the Female Genital Organs	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F 20	14	25	15	21
43	Cancer of the Breast ..	M ..	1	..	..	..
		F 16	17	16	9	19
44	Cancer of the Skin ..	M ..	1	2	2	4
		F 1	1	1	..	1
45	Cancer of other or Unspeci- fied Organs	M 12	19	20	23	22
		F 16	4	12	12	10
46	Other Tumours (situation ill-defined)	M ..	..	..	3	1
		F ..	1	..	..	1
47	Rheumatic Fever	M 2	3	2	4	1
		F 1	7	1	2	1
48	Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	M ..	3	..	4	2
		F 1	5	2	4	7
49	Scurvy	M ..	..	1	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
50	Diabetes	M 8	5	3	5	4
		F 6	5	4	2	12
51	Exophthalmic Goitre ..	M ..	..	..	..	1
		F 2	1	2	..	1
52	Addison's Disease ..	M ..	..	1	..	..
		F ..	1	..	..	1

TABLE IIIB—*continued.*

		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
53	Leucocythæmia	M 3	1	1	1	1
		F ..	..	1	..	..
54	Anæmia, Chlorosis ..	M 2	..	..	1	1
		F 3	2	2	..	..
55	Other General Diseases ..	M ..	2	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
56	Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	M ..	1	..	..	..
		F 1	..	..	..	..
57	Chronic Lead Poisoning ..	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
58	Other Chronic Occupational Poisonings	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
59	Other Chronic Poisonings ..	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.						
60	Encephalitis	M 2	3	3	2	2
		F ..	2	..	2	1
61	Meningitis	M 2	3	1	2	2
		F 2	2	..	..	2
62	Locomotor Ataxy	M 3	3	..	1	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
63	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	M 5	..	2	2	6
		F 5	2	5	5	..
64	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apop- lexy	M 28	27	18	34	27
		F 51	29	49	34	36
65	Softening of the Brain ..	M ..	1	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
66	Paralysis without specified cause	M 1	3	..	1	..
		F 3	1	1	..	2
67	General Paralysis of the Insane	M 2	3	11	7	7
		F ..	1	1	..	1
68	Other Forms of Mental Alienation.. ..	M ..	..	1	1	2
		F 1	..	..	..	1
69	Epilepsy	M 1	3	2	1	2
		F 2	..	1	2	2
70	Convulsions (non-Puerperal)	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	1	..	..	..
71	Infantile Convulsions ..	M 5	3	2	3	..
		F 1	3	5	1	3
72	Chorea	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	1	..
73	Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
74	Other Diseases of the Nervous System	M 5	5	2	1	2
		F 3	4	3	4	3

TABLE IIIB—*continued.*

		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
75	Diseases of the Eyes and Annexa	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
76	Diseases of the Ears ..	M 1	3	2	2	..
		F 3	1	3	2	3
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.						
77	Pericarditis	M ..	..	1	1	..
		F 1	2	1	..	2
78	Acute Endocarditis ..	M 7	3	3	4	2
		F 6	3	7	7	9
79	Organic Disease of the Heart	M 50	80	65	68	99
		F 70	105	84	96	121
80	Angina Pectoris	M 1	1	4	7	4
		F ..	..	1	..	3
81	Diseases of the Arteries, Atheroma, Aneurysm, &c., Arterio-Sclerosis ..	M 6	11	10	23	16
		F 6	12	20	5	13
82	Embolism and Thrombosis	M 3	4	5	4	..
		F 7	4	12	5	5
83	Diseases of the Veins (Varices, Hæmorrhoids, Phlebitis, &c.)	M ..	..	1	1	..
		F ..	..	..	..	1
84	Diseases of the Lymphatic System (Lymphangitis)	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	2	..	..
85	Hæmorrhage ; Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	M 2	1	..	..	2
		F ..	..	..	..	..
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.						
86	Diseases of the Nasal Fossæ	M 1	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
87	Diseases of the Larynx ..	M ..	3	..	..	1
		F 2	..	..	..	..
88	Diseases of the Thyroid Body	M ..	..	1	..	..
		F 1	..	..	..	..
89	Bronchitis	M 54	56	57	56	78
&		F 58	59	72	75	74
90						
91	Broncho-Pneumonia ..	M 26	41	16	43	16
		F 24	41	20	28	29
92	Pneumonia, Lobar and Undefined	M 29	25	21	32	25
		F 17	22	22	15	15
93	Pleurisy	M 4	2	4	5	2
		F 1	2	1	..	2
94	Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy ..	M 1	2	..	2	3
		F 4	4	5	2	1
95	Gangrene of the Lung ..	M ..	..	1	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..

TABLE III B—*continued.*

		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
96	Asthma	M ..	2	1	1	..
		F 6	5	4	..	..
97	Pulmonary Emphysema ..	M ..	3	..	2	..
		F ..	..	1	1	..
98	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	M 2	1	1	2	5
		F ..	..	..	..	..
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.						
99	Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	M 1	1	..	..	1
		F 3	..	..	..	..
100	Diseases of the Pharynx ..	M 1	3	..	1	..
		F 1	3	..	1	..
101	Diseases of the Oesophagus	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
102	Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum	M 4	6	4	12	9
		F 2	2	4	5	2
103	Other Diseases of the Stomach	M 5	2	3	1	4
		F 1	7	6	3	4
104	Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	M 22	8	8	10	8
		F 17	3	3	3	5
105	.. ..	M 5	1	3	1	..
		F 8	5	5	1	2
106	Ankylostomiasis ..	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
107	Other Intestine Parasites ..	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
108	Appendicitis.. .. .	M 4	7	3	3	3
		F 2	3	7	1	3
109	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	M 11	8	8	5	7
		F 7	5	6	3	8
110	Other Diseases of the Intestines	M 1	1	2	..	3
		F ..	..	2	2	..
111	Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F 1	..	..	..	..
112	Hydatid of Liver	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
113	Cirrhosis of the Liver ..	M 7	2	3	4	4
		F 4	4	4	..	5
114	Biliary Calculi	M 1	..	..	..	..
		F ..	2	3	..	1
115	Other Diseases of the Liver	M 1	1	2	1	1
		F 2	1	4	..	2
116	Diseases of the Spleen ..	M ..	..	..	..	..
		F ..	..	..	..	..
117	Peritonitis	M ..	1	..	..	..
		F ..	..	3	1	3
118	Other Diseases of the Digestive System	M ..	1	1	1	1
		F ..	..	1	3	..

TABLE IIIB—*continued.*

				1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
VI.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.								
119	Acute Nephritis	.. ..	M	2	1	2	2	2
			F	1	1	..	..	..
120	Bright's Disease	.. ..	M	14	18	22	22	28
			F	20	20	19	22	13
121	Chyluria	.. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..
122	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	.. ..	M	1	1	1	..	1
			F	..	..	1	2	1
123	Calculi of the Urinary Passages	.. ..	M	..	1	..	1	1
			F	..	..	1	..	..
124	Diseases of the Bladder	.. ..	M	2	1	1	1	1
			F	1	1	1	1	1
125	Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	.. ..	M	2	..	1	2	1
			F	..	..	..	..	..
126	Diseases of the Prostate	.. ..	M	4	5	11	13	17
			F	..	..	..	..	..
127	Non-venereal Diseases of the Male Genital Organs	.. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..
128	Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	.. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..
129	Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	.. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
			F	1	1	2	..	..
130	Other Diseases of the Uterus	.. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	1	..
131	Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	.. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
			F	1	..	..	2	2
132	Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	.. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
			F	1	..	1	1	1
133	Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (non-cancerous)	.. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..
VII.—The Puerperal State.								
134	Accidents of Pregnancy	.. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
			F	2	2	1	3	..
135	Puerperal Hæmorrhage	.. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
			F	5	2	1	..	..
136	Other Accidents of Labour	.. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
			F	1	1	..	1	..
137	Puerperal Sepsis	.. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
			F	1	3	6	5	..
138	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	.. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
			F	2	..	1	..	..

TABLE IIIB—*continued.*

		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
139	Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolism, Sudden Death	M .. F ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. 1
140	Puerperal Insanity	M .. F ..	....	....	....	....
141	Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	M .. F ..	....	....	....	....
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.						
142	Gangrene	M 1 F 5	.. 5	1 1	2 2	1 2
143	Carbuncle, Boil	M .. F ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. 1	....
144	Acute Abscess	M 3 F 1	.. ..	1 2	3 ..	1 1
145	Diseases of the Integumen- tary System	M 1 F 1	.. 2	.. ..	.. ..	1 2
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.						
146	Diseases of the Bones ..	M 1 F 1	2 4	.. ..	3 1	2 3
147	Diseases of the Joints ..	M .. F ..	1..	....	....	....
148	Amputations	M .. F ..	....	....	....	....
149	Other Diseases of Locomotor System	M .. F ..	....	....	....	....
X.—Malformations.						
150	Congenital Malformations ..	M 7 F 5	6 6	8 6	8 2	9 3
XI.—Early Infancy.						
151	Premature Birth, Infantile Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	M 35 F 26	25 20	24 17	23 16	22 17
152	Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	M 8 F 4	5 1	4 2	3 2	1 4
153	Lack of care	M 2 F ..	1 ..	3 ..	2 1	.. 1

TABLE IIIB—*continued.*

			1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
XII.—Old Age.							
154	A. Senile Dementia ..	M	1	2	1	5	5
		F	9	8	4	7	2
	B. Senile Decay	M	39	37	21	24	22
		F	51	44	37	26	38
XIII.—External Causes.							
155	Suicide by Poison ..	M	..	1	2	..	2
		F	2	2	1	3	2
156	Suicide by Asphyxia ..	M	2	1	1	5	4
		F	2	2	3	..	1
157	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	M	1	2	..	1	2
		F	..	..	..	..	..
158	Suicide by Drowning ..	M	1	..	..	1	2
		F	1	1	..	..	3
159	Suicide by Firearms ..	M	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..
160	Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	M	..	1	..	1	3
		F	1	1	..	..	..
161	Suicide by Jumping from High Places	M	1	..	..	..	1
		F	..	1	..	..	..
162	Suicide by Crushing ..	M	..	..	2	2	1
		F	..	..	..	..	..
163	Other Suicides	M	..	..	1	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..
164	Poisoning by Food	M	..	1	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..
165	Other Acute Poisonings ..	M	..	2	1	2	1
		F	..	..	1	..	..
166	Conflagration	M	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..
167	Burns (Conflagration excepted)	M	5	1	1	2	2
		F	3	4	2	1	..
168	Absorption of Deleterious gases (Conflagration excepted)	M	4	8	2	1	3
		F	..	1	1	1	2
169	Accidental Drowning ..	M	1	2	4	4	4
		F	..	..	..	..	2
170	Injury by Firearms.. ..	M	1	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..
171	Injury by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	M	..	1	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..
172	Injury by Fall	M	3	2	3	7	..
		F	2	1	3	3	2
173	Injury in Mines and Quarries	M	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..
174	Injury by Machines ..	M	..	..	2	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..
175	Injury by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railways, Landslides, &c.)	M	4	9	6	13	5
		F	2	3	..	3	..

TABLE IIIB—*continued.*

				1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
176	Injury by Animals	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	Starvation	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
178	Excessive Cold	M	1	..	..	..	..	1
		F	1	..	..	..	..	..
179	Effects of Heat	M	..	..	1	1	..	..
		F	..	2	1	..	..	..
180	Lightning	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	Electricity (Lightning excepted)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
182	Homicide by Firearms ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
183	Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	1	..	..	..	..
184	Homicide by other means ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	5	..	1	..	..	..
185	Fractures (cause not specified)	M	1	..	2	1	1	3
		F	..	2	1	1	1	1
186	Other Violence	M	..	1	..	1	1	3
		F	..	..	2	..	..	1
XIV.—Ill-defined Causes.								
187	Dropsy	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	Syncope, Sudden Death ..	M	1	..	..	1	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	Ill-defined causes	M	1	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	1	..	1	..	..
TOTALS				1290	1420	1228	1325	1349

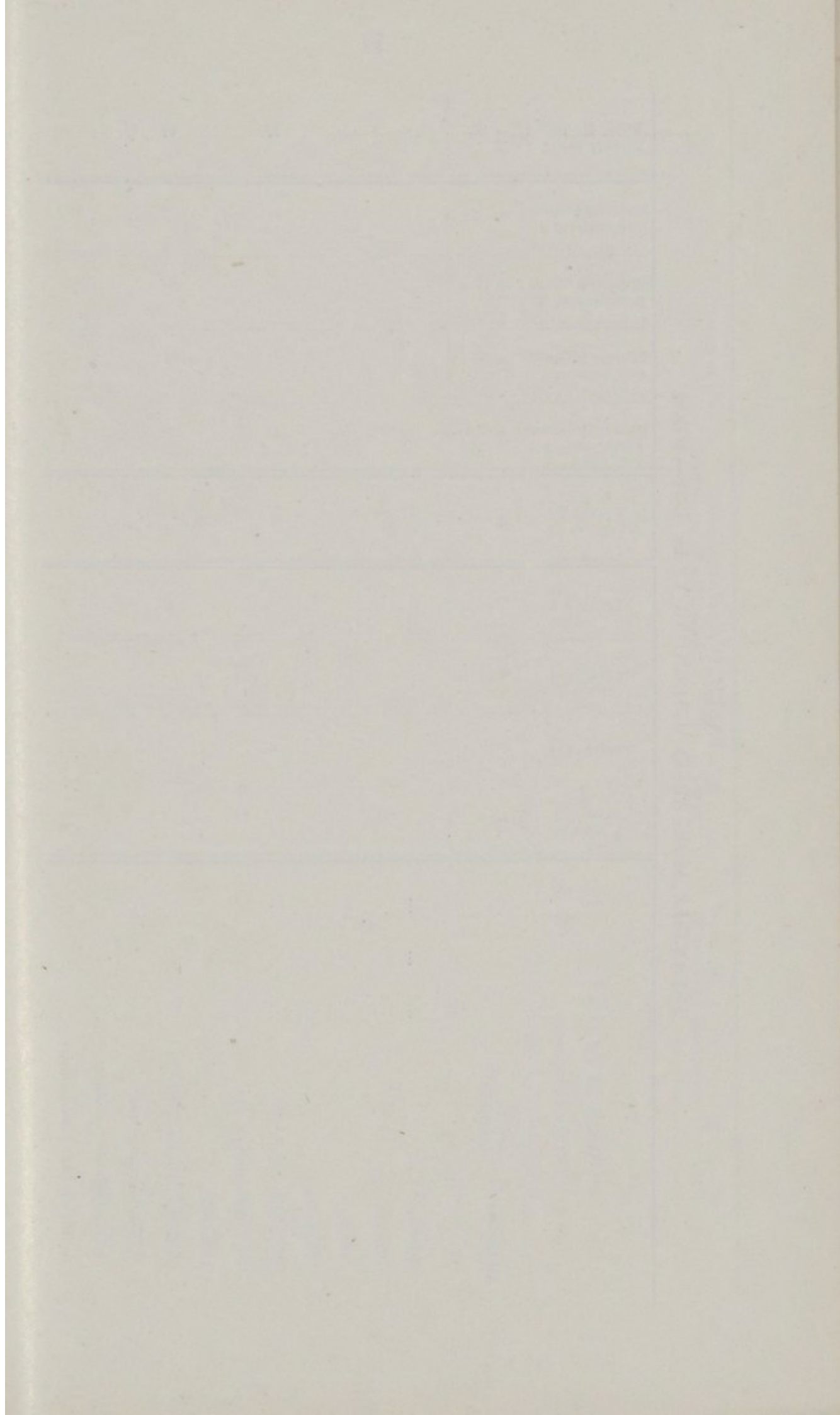


TABLE IV.
INFANTILE MORTALITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1925—AGES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes	Certified	31	3	6	7	47	30	19	10	8	114
	Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	8
Diphtheria and croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Abdominal tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Meningitis (<i>not tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

Convulsions	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	1	1	5	2	3	2	...	13
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Enteritis	1	...	1	...	2	5	2	...	...	9
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
Injury at birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital malformations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	10
Premature birth	19	2	1	4	26	2	1	...	...	29
Atrophy, debility and marasmus	1	1	3	2	7	3	...	...	...	10
Other causes	5	...	...	...	5	3	1	3	...	12
TOTALS	31	3	6	7	47	30	19	10	8	114
Nett Births registered during the calendar year	(Legitimate 2,054 Illegitimate 37)		Net Deaths registered during the calendar year		(Legitimate infants 109 Illegitimate infants 5)					

TABLE IVa.
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1925—WARDS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Leyton.	Lea Bridge.	Central North.	Central South.	Forest.	Leyton-stone.	Grove Green.	Harrow Green.	Cann Hall.	Wanstead Slip.	Ward not known.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	8	23	6	14	5	9	10	16	8	12	3	114
(Certified)
(Uncertified)
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping-Cough	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	8
Diphtheria and Croup
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	1	..	1

Convulsions	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	..	5	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	13
Diarrhoea	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Enteritis .. .. .	..	2	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	9
Gastritis .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Syphilis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations	1	1	2	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
Premature Birth	1	3	1	6	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	..	..	29
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	10
Other Causes .. .. .	..	4	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	12
Totals	8	23	6	14	5	9	10	16	8	12	3	..	..	114

TABLE V.—BIRTHS.

YEAR 1925	NAMES OF LOCALITIES—WARDS.											TOTALS.
	Leyton.	Lea Bridge.	Central North.	Central South.	Forest.	Leyton-stone.	Grove Green.	Harrow Green.	Cann Hall.	Wanstead Slip.	Ward not known.	
January	17	24	19	10	12	10	17	16	12	10	..	147
February	17	21	12	16	21	8	10	23	9	6	..	143
March	15	29	14	16	23	8	21	15	21	7	..	169
April	7	19	14	12	19	10	6	17	12	8	..	124
May	14	18	9	14	18	6	11	20	12	14	..	136
June	17	31	17	14	17	7	16	17	14	15	..	165
July	11	23	19	13	16	12	11	16	8	3	..	132
August	11	12	15	16	21	14	16	20	14	9	..	148
September	4	25	13	12	12	9	8	16	13	10	..	122
October	8	19	16	17	18	10	16	20	16	8	..	148
November	7	21	16	11	15	8	8	16	10	12	..	124
December	8	19	8	11	8	7	6	15	12	11	..	105
Births received from County Medical Officer of Health (Wards not known) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	428	428
Totals ..	136	261	172	162	200	109	146	211	153	113	428	2091

TABLE VA.
BIRTHS FOR THE YEARS 1921—1925.

YEARS.	NAMES OF LOCALITIES—WARDS.											TOTALS.
	Leyton.	Lea Bridge.	Central North.	Central South.	Forest.	Leyton-stone.	Grove Green.	Harrow Green.	Cann Hall.	Wanstead Slip.	Wards not known.	
1921	157	417	279	225	301	171	259	273	230	177	190	2679
1922	150	372	243	195	241	158	231	247	183	144	252	2416
1923	146	298	211	193	277	145	200	243	192	164	259	2328
1924	132	297	163	147	208	135	163	192	143	134	387	2101
1925	136	261	172	162	200	109	146	211	153	113	428	2091
Totals	721	1645	1068	922	1227	718	999	1166	901	732	1516	11615

School Medical Service,
1925.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE :

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR RUSSELL.

Members :

COUNCILLOR ALLANSON.
COUNCILLOR BECHERVAISE.
COUNCILLOR BULGIN.
COUNCILLOR COCHRANE.
COUNCILLOR CURTIS, J.P.
COUNCILLOR HAYWARD.
COUNCILLOR HINTON.
COUNCILLOR HUBBARD.
COUNCILLOR JAYS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
COUNCILLOR MARLOW.
COUNCILLOR D. M. SMITH, J.P.
COUNCILLOR H. W. SMITH.
COUNCILLOR WALLER.

Co-opted Members :

MR. E. M. HALL.
MR. H. HEATHER, J.P.
MR. W. MARSHALL (M.B.E.).
MRS. READ (M.B.E.).
MRS. HARDY.
MRS. CLEWER.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS (Medical Services) SUB-COMMITTEE:

(inaugurated May, 1925).

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR JAYS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Members :

COUNCILLOR RUSSELL.
COUNCILLOR BECHERVAISE.
COUNCILLOR COCHRANE.
COUNCILLOR HAYWARD.
COUNCILLOR WALLER.
MR. W. MARSHALL (M.B.E.).
MRS. READ (M.B.E.).

MANAGERS OF ST. JOSEPH'S R.C. SCHOOL :

MR. H. HEATHER, J.P.

MR. W. A. HURRY, J.P.

REPORT OF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

*TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE LEYTON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my 18th Report on the Medical Services in connection with the Education Department.

The report this year is of a more elaborate nature than any since 1920. It is intended to be a survey report giving in some detail the actual working of the service.

I do not think I need specially emphasize any portion of the report, as I prefer that you should consider it as a whole, and, as you think fit, develop the service according to the finances available where the need of expansion and the filling in of any gaps are made evident. The foundation is solid and will bear any superstructure that may be built upon it.

I desire to tender my thanks to all those who have helped me in my endeavours to do my utmost for the welfare of the Leyton school children, and I would like to make special mention of the Chairman of the Committee, Councillor Russell, the Chairman of the Special Schools (Medical Services) Sub-Committee, Dr. Jays, and the Chairman of the Works Sub-Committee, Captain D. M. Smith, who are all enthusiasts. Dr. Jays has been most sympathetic and especially helpful in educating the lay mind as to the relative values of the various medical problems that from time to time confront the Committee.

I have the honour to be,

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Your obedient servant,

J. FRANCIS TAYLOR.

STAFF.

School Medical Officer.—J. Francis Taylor, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (London).

Assistant School Medical Officers.—Cecilia McEwan Martin, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), resigned 30.9.25; John Eric Cheeseman, L.M.S.S.A. (London), commenced 1.3.26; John Kennedy, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow) (part-time).

School Oculist.—Lizzie Smith-Clark, M.B., Ch.B. (Edinburgh), retired 27.10.25 (part-time); John Douglas Magor Cardell, M.B., B.S. (London), F.R.C.S. (England), commenced duty 30.11.25 (part-time).

Dentists.—Percy Chandler, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.); James E. Horton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

School Nurses.—Daisy Crawford, Trained Nurse (General and Fever), Health Visitor's Certificate R.S.I.; Martha Sykes, Trained Nurse; Marie Maye, Trained Nurse, Fever Certificate, Health Visitor's Certificate, R.S.I.; Ethel Walling, Trained Nurse, Health Visitor's Certificate, R.S.I. (part-time).

Unfortunately, owing to ill-health, Dr. Martin was absent from duty during a considerable portion of the year. This necessitated the employment of Dr. Kennedy for a considerable number of sessions beyond those usually attended by him; and Helen Margaret Jardine, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberdeen), a local practitioner, also carried out inspections in the schools.

Number of Sessions—Dr. Kennedy	...	...	169
„ „ Dr. Jardine	...	...	74

CO-ORDINATION.

INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE.

It has now been arranged that the cards used by the Health Visitors for recording the histories of the children under 5 years of age are, on the children arriving at school age, passed on to the schools for the information of the School Medical Officers.

LEYTON HAS NO NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The care of debilitated children under 5 years of age comes within the province of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, who arrange for their admission into Convalescent Homes, and provide clinics where they can obtain medical advice and

treatment; also dried milk, malt and oil, etc., are supplied at reduced rates to those unable to pay the usual prices.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The Works Sub-Committee is always alert to secure the hygienic requirements of the schools. Suggestions from the School Medical Officer and the Teachers always receive sympathetic consideration. But inevitably in the case of the older schools it is not possible to reach modern standards. Two of our oldest schools, Kirkdale Road and Harrow Green, are condemned and will be replaced in the near future. In 1923 a new school for 400 boys was erected on the Canterbury Road site to replace two temporary schools. This school is a very great improvement on the old types of school. It is probable that more and more children in the future will be educated under open-air conditions and schools become correspondingly simpler. This is desirable from all points of view.

In 1925 Cobbold Road School was converted into a Central School for 300 children.

A new school for 350 infants is in course of erection in Sybourn Street.

In 1920 central heating was installed at Downsell Road School, and at Trumpington Road School in 1925.

In 1924 electric lighting was installed in the seven schools hitherto lighted by gas. All the schools are now electrically lighted.

In 1924 two covered playgrounds were provided at Cann Hall Road School.

The latrines are kept clean and in good working order. They are of various types illustrative of the evolution in the construction of these conveniences. All are water closets connected with the sewers. The cloak-rooms are similar to those in other schools of the various periods, and fall somewhat short of present-day ideals.

The Council decided for a period of six months from September to order the Babies' Room in the several Infants' Departments to be scrubbed weekly and the whole of the Infants' Departments every four weeks instead of six times per annum as at present. "Dustolio," a dust-laying oil, is being experimented with in the Boys' and Girls' Departments of Kirkdale Road and Harrow Green Schools.

On the whole, taking everything into consideration, the hygienic requirements of the schools are reasonably satisfied.

The preservation of the school premises has received due and adequate attention, as is shown by the painting carried out during the last five years :—

1921—The interior of Downsell Road and Lea Bridge Road.

The exterior of Capworth Street and Norlington Road.

The exterior and interior of Canterbury Road.

1922—The interiors of Capworth Street, Norlington Road, Trumpington Road and Cobbold Road.

The exteriors of Church Road, Girls' and Infants' Departments, Farmer Road and Sybourn Street.

The exterior and interior of Ruckholt Road.

1923—The interiors of Church Road, Girls' and Infants' Departments, Davies Lane, Harrow Green, Kirkdale Road, and Sybourn Street.

The exteriors of Goodall Road, Mayville Road and Connaught Road.

1924—The interior of St. Joseph's.

The exterior of Lea Bridge Road.

1925—The interior of Mayville Road.

The exterior of Cann Hall Road and Davies Lane.

The exterior and interior of Newport Road Girls' and Infants' Departments.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The following is a description of the arrangements made and methods adopted for the medical inspection of the children.

Prior to the commencement of the inspection of the routine groups notice is sent by the teachers to the parents notifying them of the day and time when the inspection of their child will take place.

All these inspections take place on the school premises of the various departments concerned, the head teacher's room or a class room being used for the purpose. Previous to the doctor's inspection a nurse visits the school to weigh and measure the children, and, in the case of the elder children, test their vision. Those children whose vision is $\frac{6}{18}$ or less are referred to the oculist.

A nurse always attends with the doctor at the inspections, and the teachers frequently attend, especially when they have any information to give to which they wish particularly to draw the doctor's attention.

The following groups of children have been examined :—

1. Entrants—mostly children of 5 years of age.
2. Intermediates—children between the ages of 7 and 8 years.
3. Leavers—children between the ages of 13 and 14 years.
4. Specials—any cases outside these groups who may have been brought forward by the teachers.

The following table shows the details of these inspections as they affect the various schools :—

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1925.

School	Inter- mediates	Specials	Re.in- spections	Entrants	Specials	Re.in- spections	Leavers	Specials	Re.in- spections
Norlington ...	106	1	146	198	3	172	130	1	185
Canterbury ...	77	1	98	152	2	84	78	2	106
Capworth ...	95	4	133	131	...	138	148	15	146
Church Road..	77	3	140	113	10	127	127	10	123
Harrow Green	44	...	145	101	2	110	65	1	146
Mayville ...	83	23	115	105	3	144	125	17	105
Trumpington..	52	2	96	92	6	76	64	1	127
Cobbold ...	55	...	45	64	1	37	39	...	21
Lea Bridge ...	56	...	57	42	...	...	...	3	52
Sybound St. ...	66	3	144	77	...	72	119	19	115
Davies Lane...	59	...	176	114	2	124	96	27	135
St. Joseph's ...	18	3	22	31	2	24	29	5	33
Farmer ...	67	1	213	102	1	155	144	14	169
Kirkdale ...	59	3	122	112	3	141	71	5	88
Cann Hall ...	96	4	148	181	5	213	144	19	171
Newport ...	103	7	267	176	6	93	169	1	214
Downsell ...	83	4	238	130	10	204	131	20	235
Goodall ...	112	8	210	174	3	206	125	5	247
Ruckholt ...	44	9	143	72	...	110	71	3	125
Totals ...	1352	76	2658	2167	59	2230	1875	168	2543

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

UNCLEANLINESS.

That as a result of the three regular visits to the schools to detect verminous conditions, great improvement has resulted is made evident by the following figures:—

In 1922	of 41,574	children examined	9.27%	were verminous.
„ 1923	„ 47,074	„ „	7.10%	„ „
„ 1924	„ 38,446	„ „	6.74%	„ „
„ 1925	„ 38,080	„ „	5.10%	„ „

By far the majority of these verminous conditions are due to lice and nits, which of course are most numerous in the long hair of the girls. Bobbed and shingled hair is an undisguised blessing. May the fashion long continue. Cleanliness and freedom of the brain-case from the weight and heat of great masses of hair more than compensate for the loss of the abundant locks to which an old fetish attributes woman's glory.

The following table gives details of these surveys of cleanliness :—

	School	No. of Heads Examined		
		1st Visit	2nd Visit	3rd Visit
Nurse CRAWFORD...	Capworth Street ...	1132	790	1240
	Norlington Road ...	769	1453	823
	Trumpington Road..	424	688	718
	Cobbold Road ...	255	280	...
	Cann Hall Road ...	795	795	1292
	Downsell Road ...	985	595	990
	Totals ...	4360	4601	5063
Nurse SYKES ...	Farmer Road ...	916	701	681
	Sybourn Street ...	798	...	650
	Harrow Green ...	676	456	424
	Church Road ...	1024	673	680
	Goodall Road ...	1074	713	748
	Ruckholt Road ...	563	309	511
	Totals ...	5051	2852	3694
Nurse MAYE ...	St. Joseph's ...	232	237	232
	Lea Bridge Road ...	219	185	221
	Davies Lane ...	1012	695	765
	Canterbury Road ...	829	548	611
	Mayville Road ...	645	650	747
	Newport Road ...	1176	771	728
	Kirkdale Road ...	804	571	581
Totals ...	4917	3657	3885	

GRAND TOTAL ... 38,080.

Number of individual children found unclean ... 1,980
of which 432

were referred to the Clinic at the Town Hall.

Twenty cases were reported to the Education Committee; eight prosecutions were undertaken, and fines and costs amounting to £5 14s. were inflicted.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

Some 600 cases were found to be in need of treatment, 421 of which obtained it.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Only four cases of definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis were found during the course of medical inspection, and 65 suspected cases. These were all referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, who advised as to their fitness to attend school and otherwise appropriately dealt with them.

Four cases of tubercular glands, one hip and two other cases, were detected.

SKIN DISEASE.

Ringworm of scalp.—Twenty-five cases were found at medical inspection, and 54 cases of ringworm of the body.

Scabies.—Twenty-eight cases of Scabies were found.

Impetigo.—Four hundred and twelve cases.

Other Diseases (Non T.B.).—Two hundred and seventy-four.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

Blepharitis.—Sixty-seven cases.

Conjunctivitis.—Forty-two cases.

Keratitis.—One case.

Defective Vision.—Three hundred and thirty-one cases.

EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.

Defective Hearing.—Twenty-two cases.

Otitis Media.—Twenty-seven cases.

Other Ear Diseases.—Ninety-two cases.

DENTAL DISEASES.

Two hundred and eighteen cases.

CRIPPLING DEFECTS.

Rickets.—Nineteen cases.

Spinal Curvature.—Six cases.

Other Forms.—Fifteen cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In addition to the notifications received by the School Medical Officer in his capacity of Medical Officer of Health, a return of the absentees from school is sent to the School Medical Officer each week by the Head Teachers. From these sources of information

the School Medical Officer is enabled to judge of the necessity for visiting the schools and examining the children in affected classes and of the necessity for visiting the homes of the children. These visits are carried out either by himself or the School Nurses. A report on an epidemic of Diphtheria will be found in the portion of the report relating to Public Health.

No action has been taken under Articles 45 (b) and 57 of the code. Action under Article 53 of the code is, however, a daily, and often a many times daily, occurrence.

FOLLOWING UP.

Each child found to be suffering from one or more physical defect is allotted a special card on which the nature of the defect and the suggested treatment are entered. These cards are taken to the schools at the time of each of the routine inspections and the child is "re-inspected," the then condition noted, and, if the doctor considers it desirable, a nurse is instructed to visit the parents and explain to them the necessity for obtaining treatment. The three school nurses paid 1,687 visits during the year. The other duties of the school nurses consist in visiting the schools prior to and at the time of the inspections, visiting each school thrice during the year for surveys of cleanliness, attending daily the Minor Ailment Clinic and carrying out the treatment there. These duties are set out in more detail under the headings of School Inspection and Uncleanliness.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

MINOR AILMENTS.

A Clinic is held every morning at the Town Hall, where children sent by the Teachers, School Attendance Officers and Doctors are seen by the School Medical Officer, who decides their fitness or otherwise to attend school, the treatment appropriate in each case, and their disposal, *e.g.*, Private Practitioner, Dentist, Oculist, Tuberculosis Officer, X-ray treatment, Hospital for Tonsils and Adenoids, or treatment by the nurses at the Clinic. During the year 7,693 attendances were registered and 2,109 individual children attended. For details of the cases dealt with at the Clinic see Table IV., Group 1.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

In 1921 an arrangement was entered into with Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, to operate on children sent by the School

Medical Officer for a fee of 11s. per case, the parents in all cases where they are able to do so contributing this fee.

The School Medical Officer is given power to reduce or remit the fee at his discretion. Experience has demonstrated that it is seldom the full fee can be afforded, and 5s. is the most that can be obtained. The School Medical Officer is decidedly of opinion that 5s. or 6s. should be the maximum fee. The neighbouring Authority, West Ham, only charge such a fee, and much dissatisfaction arises through neighbours being charged fees between which there is so great a discrepancy. Fred Stoker, F.R.C.S., the specialist attached to the hospital, is a most skilful operator, and his cases are exceedingly successful.

The children operated on as a rule return to their homes within a few hours of the operation, and no ill results of this practice have come to the notice of the School Medical Officer. The question of a systemised course of breathing exercises following operation has engaged the attention of the Committee and the School Medical Officer has been requested to prepare a scheme of which the appointment of an expert would play a part.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The County is the authority for dealing with Tuberculosis, and to them are referred the cases or suspected cases met with during the course of medical inspection. The utmost cordiality and friendship has always existed between the School Medical Officer and the local Tuberculosis Officer, and, in addition to the purely formal exchange of cases, most useful and informal consultations are of frequent occurrence.

Dr. J. Sorley, although a very much overworked man, is ever ready to discuss and assist in any difficulty. The School Medical Officer here desires to record the pleasure it has given him to work with so genial a colleague.

SKIN DISEASE.

The ordinary common skin diseases, Impetigo, Eczema, Herpes, etc., are dealt with in the Minor Ailment Clinic. Cases of a severer type are referred to the various hospitals. It must be admitted that the almost entire absence of these cases in the schools is eloquent testimony to the efficiency of the methods

employed. And here it would be appropriate to acknowledge the part played by the teachers, who, appreciating the work done by the Medical Officers, forward their efforts to secure the early supervision of these cases. Scabies, fortunately, has been comparatively rare. Leyton has no cleansing station, but difficult and resistant cases have been treated at the Isolation Hospital. Another example of the goodwill existing between the School Medical Officer and his staff. The Matron and Nurses at the hospital, of which the School Medical Officer is Medical Superintendent, are ever ready to assist him in his work of promoting the health of the district, even to doing this work, which is, of course, entirely outside their duties.

X-ray treatment for Ringworm of the Scalp is carried out at the Queen's Hospital, Hackney Road, on the reference to it of cases selected by the School Medical Officer.

In 1920 the number of cases treated by X rays was 92.					
„ 1921	„	„	„	„	54.
„ 1922	„	„	„	„	33.
„ 1923	„	„	„	„	45.
„ 1924	„	„	„	„	30
„ 1925	„	„	„	„	14

Ringworm of the Scalp is evidently becoming a much rarer condition than formerly. I attribute this to the surveys of cleanliness which ensures prompt recognition of the condition and exclusion of cases likely to provide sources of infection.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

The principle diseases coming under this heading are of course Blepharitis and Conjunctivitis. These cases are treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic. The more resistant of these and some cases of Keratitis are referred to the Oculist for his opinion, which is readily and freely given.

VISION.

The School Oculist attends at the Town Hall two sessions per week to refract, and prescribe spectacles for children referred to him by the School Medical Officer. Spectacles are supplied at an average cost of 4s. 6d. per pair. The Optician attends one session per week to measure the children and fit spectacles

according to the Oculist's prescriptions. All these children are inspected by the doctors on their visits to the school. Unfortunately a great deal of this work is wasted through the carelessness of parents who fail to insist on the children wearing the spectacles and through frequent breakages. Squints receive special and adequate attention.

EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.

A large number of cases of Otorrhœa are treated in the Minor Ailment Clinic with varying success, many cases being of a chronic nature and the improvement achieved being of only a temporary character. Appropriate cases are referred to the Queen Mary's Hospital under our scheme for removal of tonsils and adenoids. Still very many remain in a hopelessly chronic incurable condition. Some Authorities employ an Aural Specialist to direct the treatment of these cases, and the latest form of treatment is by ionization. A certain amount of good appears to have resulted from this treatment, but it may still be regarded as in a more or less experimental stage. A few hopelessly deaf children have been sent to residential institutions.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

Leyton school children have the advantage of the services of two whole-time Dental Surgeons. They visit the schools weekly and examine the young children (5 years) and select cases requiring treatment. These the parents are invited to bring to the Town Hall for treatment. All these children are followed up during their whole school career. Casual cases are also attended to and cases are referred for treatment by the inspecting doctors. (See Table IV., Group IV.)

CRIPPLING DEFECTS AND ORTHOPÆDICS.

These cases, principally the result of Infantile Paralysis, are being attended by surgeons on the staff of the various London Hospitals, and are, with few exceptions, able to attend the ordinary school. Adjustments are made on the advice of the School Medical Officer as to the most suitable schools to send these cases. Schools where the department attended by the cripple are on the ground floor are selected in appropriate cases. The Council also assist parents to purchase apparatus, bath chairs and so on. Certain cases, comparatively few, are sent to special residential institutions—Brookfields Hospital coming in for the lion's share.

The following is a list of defective children in outlying Institutions :—

3	Mentally Defective...	Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester.
3	„ „ ...	M.D. Centre, Shernhall Street, Walthamstow.
1	„ „ ...	Hastings and St. Leonards Home.
1	Deaf and Dumb ...	Royal Institution, Edgbaston.
11	„ „ ...	Water Lane Centre, West Ham.
2	Blind	Royal Normal College, Upper Norwood.
3	„	East London Home for Blind, Clapton.
1	„	The Cedars, Chorley Wood.
1	Partially Blind ...	Walthamstow Myopic Centre.
1	Epileptic	Epileptic Colony, Lingfield.
1	„	Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester.
3	Physically Defective	Brookfields Orthopædic Hospital, Walthamstow.
1	„ „	Hallywick Institution, Winchmore Hill.
1	„ „	St. Michael's Convent, Clacton.
1	„ „	St. Vincent's Home, Pinner.
1	„ „	Heatherwood Hospital School, Ascot.

The question of providing massage and electrical treatment is under consideration, and the appointment of an expert who shall also be concerned in the general aspect of remedial exercises is part of the proposed scheme.

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

Playground Classes.—A playground class was established in Downsell Road School's Infant Department in 1920, where a number of tubercular and delicate children are taught under open-air conditions. The children have considerably benefited and have gained in weight and general health. Miss Friggens, the Head Mistress in the Infants' Department of this School, was the instigator of this class, and she takes the greatest interest in the children. These children receive milk meals through Miss Friggens' kind offices.

School Journeys and School Camps.—In 1924 Miss Friggens applied for permission to take a number of children under her care to Ashley Camp House, Loughton, an old school building owned by the Shaftesbury Society and situated in the Forest. Mr. Draper, the Head Master of Sybourn Street School, likewise applied to be

allowed to send 25 delicate girls there at the same time, viz., September 6th to September 20th. Permission was granted, and the School Medical Officer, in company with the members of the Committee, visited the camp on September 19th. They found the children looking remarkably well and happy and thoroughly enjoying the change. All the arrangements for their comfort and well-being had evidently been the subject of much intelligent forethought and skilful planning.

The necessary funds were raised by the two teachers mentioned, and no part of the cost fell upon the Council or parents of the children. The scheme is well worthy of expansion.

The visit was repeated in 1925, Miss Friggens on this occasion taking 45 children, who resided at Ashley Camp House from June 19th to July 3rd.

OPEN-AIR DAY SCHOOLS.

At present Leyton has none. A proposal, however, to build one to accommodate 150 children is included in the scheme in connection with the building of a school for 106 mentally defective children on the Knotts Green site. The Board of Education have now (February, 1926) approved the scheme and it is hoped that it will be in working order by the end of 1926.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

No arrangements have yet been made for associating the School Medical Service with the work of physical training in the schools, but, as has been already stated, the appointment of an expert to deal with remedial exercises is under consideration.

However, a great deal of physical training is undertaken by the teachers, who have a thorough appreciation of the benefits derivable from these exercises.

Swimming is an exercise which receives a large amount of attention. During the school term the Second Class Swimming Bath is reserved from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. for the benefit of school children. It is given over on Monday, Wednesday and Friday to the boys, and on Tuesday and Thursday to girls. Great keenness is exhibited to learn the art, and a very satisfactory mead of proficiency is obtained.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

As has already been stated, the parents receive invitations to attend at the inspection of their children at the routine inspection. They are then advised by the doctors of any defects found and the appropriate measures to alleviate them. If they fail to secure the

necessary treatment, the school nurses visit and further try to persuade them to do so. As the results of these measures a large amount of treatment is obtained. (See Table IV.)

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

The teachers are now able to appreciate the valuable results accruing from medical inspection, and are most ready and willing to co-operate with doctors and nurses to secure the maximum benefits derivable from it. Their help in many little ways facilitates the smooth running of the wheels of the machine, and all concerned—doctors, nurses, parents and children—appreciate their kindness and interest. As a whole they are keen to see that the prescribed treatment is obtained and do their best to persuade the parents for its necessity. They are also active in detecting cases of disability of all kinds, and continually draw the attention of the School Medical Officer by writing, and frequently by personal visits, to discuss how best they can co-operate to secure the desired ends.

CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

These officers do a considerable amount of useful work, both by acting as intermediaries between the teachers and the School Medical Officer and independently in bringing appropriate cases to the notice of the School Medical Officer. Also the School Medical Officer notifies them of cases who have failed to keep appointments and who otherwise have passed out of his view.

The Attendance Officers look up these cases and bring them to book.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association is to a certain extent subsidised by the Child Welfare Committee, but receives nothing from the Education Committee.

Notwithstanding, from time to time cases come to the notice of the School Medical Officer that have been befriended by the Association, and they bring other cases to his notice to be dealt with.

The National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children often renders very useful aid in cases where gross neglect is suspected, often with excellent results. A small donation to the funds of the Society is contributed by the Council.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

The majority of the children receiving dinners are selected by the Canteen Sub-Committee, but any cases especially recommended

by the School Medical Officer are fed. Two of the School Cookery Centres, Capworth Street and Mayville Road, are adapted as feeding centres.

Dinners are alone provided. The School Medical Officer frequently visits and is thoroughly satisfied with the arrangements and the general conduct of the centres. The School Medical Officer approves the dietaries.

Average number of children fed per week, years 1915 to 1925 inclusive :—

1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
90	54	72	53	42	55	276	263	74	61	42

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

These children are discovered (1) at routine inspections, (2) as specials brought forward by the teachers, (3) by the Attendance Officers of those not attending school, (4) by questionnaire addressed to the Head Teachers, (5) by special visits to schools for this purpose by the School Medical Officer.

The supervision of those children attending ordinary schools is undertaken by the School Medical Officer and the teachers. A list of mentally defective children leaving school is sent twice yearly to Miss Neville, of the Voluntary Care Committee of the County.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There are no Nursery Schools in Leyton.

SECONDARY AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

The secondary and continuation schools are a part of the County Education scheme, and are inspected by special Medical Officers of the County.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

(1) Children between the ages of 12 and 14 years are supplied with cards issued by the Council. They are employed in the delivery of newspapers, milk, and as errand boys. The number in employment at the end of the year was 16. Boys between the ages of 14 and 16 years who are engaged in the sale of newspapers and street trading are licensed by the Council and are required to wear a badge. Number so employed at end of year, 23. One Inspector and one Assistant devote three-fifths of their time to

this work, the remaining two-fifths being devoted to work under the Shop Hours Act.

(2) The Committee has access to school medical inspection cards, and so derives information of any defects found during the course of those inspections.

(3) There is no evidence in the routine medical inspection records of any physical deterioration occurring in children so employed.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN ENTERTAINMENT RULES, 1920.

Thirteen certificates have been issued under the provisions of the above rules made by the Board of Education under Section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904, as amended by Section 13 (2) of the Education Act, 1918, which require that the applicant for a licence must produce a certificate from the School Medical Officer certifying that the child may be employed in the manner proposed without detriment to health, physical development and education.

TABLE I.—RETURNS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(A) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	2167
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	1352
Leavers	...	...	...	...	1875
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	5394
					—

Number of other Routine Inspections :

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	2412
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	7431
				—
Total	...	...	...	9843
				—

TABLE II.

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

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Number requiring Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Number requiring Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	11	2	3	2
Uncleanliness—Head	44	—	515	—
Body	1	—	—	—
Skin {	Ringworm—			
	Head	1	—	24
	Body	3	—	51
	Scabies	—	—	28
	Impetigo	14	—	397
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	15	—	259	1
Eye {	Blepharitis	9	—	58
	Conjunctivitis	2	—	40
	Keratitis	1	—	—
	Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	—	—	2
	Defective Vision	266	8	57
	Squint	67	5	7
Other Conditions	5	—	39	
Ear {	Defective Hearing	4	4	14
	Otitis Media... ..	21	2	4
	Other Ear Diseases... ..	12	1	79
Nose and Throat {	Enlarged Tonsils	330	148	37
	Adenoids	70	29	27
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	264	10	210
	Other Conditions	17	2	77
Defective Speech	7	1	3	1
Teeth—Dental Diseases	207	1	10	—
Heart and Circulation {	Heart Disease—			
	Organic	11	4	3
Functional	43	107	9	6
Anæmia	94	19	41	2
Lungs {	Bronchitis	9	1	1
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	70	69	2
Tuber- culosis {	Pulmonary—			
	Definite... ..	2	1	1
	Suspected	24	32	6
	Non-Pulmonary—			
	Glands	1	2	1
	Spine	—	—	—
	Hip	—	—	1
Other Bones and Joints	1	—	—	
Skin	—	—	—	
Other Forms	—	1	—	
Ner- vous System {	Epilepsy	3	—	1
	Chorea	5	2	6
	Other Conditions	21	10	8
Deformities {	Rickets	11	6	2
	Spinal Curvature	1	3	2
	Other Forms	5	7	3
Enlarged Thyroid Glands	—	—	—	
Other Defects and Diseases	76	11	293	1

TABLE II (contd.)

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLI- NESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Code Groups—			
Entrants	2167	539	24·87%
Intermediates	1352	351	25·98%
Leavers	1875	295	15·73%
Total (Code Groups)	5394	1185	21·96%
Other Routine Inspections ...	...	...	...

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

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including partially blind).	(1) Suitable for training in a school or class for the Totally Blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	2	2	4
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	1	1
	(2) Suitable for training in a school or class for the Partially Blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	3	—	3
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions		—	—	—	
At no School or Institution		—	1	1	
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(1) Suitable for training in a school or class for the Totally Deaf and Dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	5	7	12
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	2	2
	(2) Suitable for training in a school or class for the Partially Deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	1	1
At other Institutions		—	—	—	
At no School or Institution		—	—	—	
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	4	4	8
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	106	59	165
		At other Institutions	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	10	8	18
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year	Feeble-minded	—	1	1
		Imbeciles	2	1	3
Idiots		—	—	—	
Epileptics.	Suffering from severe Epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	1	1	2
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	—	1
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	5	2	7
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—

TABLE III (contd.)

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Physically Defective.	Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	4	6	10
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	8	8	16
	Non - Infectious but active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	50	49	99
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
	Delicate children (e.g. pre or latent Tuberculosis, Malnutrition, Debility Anæmia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools ...		165	141	306	
At other Institutions		—	—	—	
At no School or Institution ...		—	—	—	
Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	2	2	
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	17	7	24	
	At other Institutions	—	1	1	
	At no School or Institution ...	4	6	10	
Crippled children (other than those with active Tuberculous disease,) e.g. children suffering from Paralysis, &c., and including those with severe Heart Disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools ...	—	4	4	
	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	1	2	3	
	At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—	
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	25	22	47	
	At other Institutions	—	—	—	
	At no School or Institution ...	7	7	14	

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

TREATMENT TABLE.

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

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm—Scalp	24	—	24
Ringworm—Body	50	—	50
Scabies	26	1	27
Impetigo	396	—	396
Other skin disease	258	4	262
<i>Minor Eye Defects—</i> (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group (II)	147	8	155
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i>	112	21	133
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)... ..	272	97	369
Total	1285	131	1416

TABLE IV (contd.).

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

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects Dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). Operations for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the report	913	13	3	929
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ...	6	—	—	6
Total	919	13	3	935

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	861
(b) Otherwise	13

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	721
(b) Otherwise	22

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

Number of Defects.			Received other Forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Received Operative Treatment.				
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
213	208	421	45	466

TABLE IV. (*contd.*)

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1)	Number of children who were :—				
	(a) Inspected by the Dentist :				
	Aged :				
	Routine Age Groups	5	2,166	}	Total 16,304
		6	2,435		
		7	1,955		
		8	1,803		
		9	1,820		
		10	1,749		
		11	1,578		
		12	1,379		
	Specials	13	1,114		
		14	305		
	Grand Total	...	156		
			16,460		
	(b) Found to require treatment	...	...	...	12,036
	(c) Actually treated	...	...	...	4,517
	(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination	...	...	...	3,876
(2)	Half-days devoted to	{	Inspection 87	} Total ...	414
			Treatment 327		
(3)	Attendances made by children for treatment	...			4,927
(4)	Fillings	{	Permanent Teeth 4,232	} Total ...	6,231
			Temporary Teeth 1,999		
(5)	Extractions	{	Permanent Teeth 390	} Total ...	5,033
			Temporary Teeth 4,643		
(6)	Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	...			138
(7)	Other operations	{	Permanent Teeth 173	} Total ...	367
			Temporary Teeth 194		

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(I)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	3
(II)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	38,080
(III)	Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	1,980
(IV)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	Nil
(V)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :				
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	8
	(b) Under the School Attendance Bye-Laws	Nil

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