

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

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Borough of Ilford.



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

21.6.32

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HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

^{12/10} 1931

1) B.F. ^{21/4} Stats
to note

2) P.A.

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Figs 22/16

Tab'l'd
N. Hsg. Stats

A. H. G. BURTON, 16/9/32

M.D., B.S., D.P.M., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Medical Officer of Health, etc.



Borough of Ilford.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

School Medical Officer,

Medical Officer to the Maternity and

Child Welfare Statutory Committee,

and

Medical Superintendent of the Isolation

Hospital.

FOR THE YEAR 1931.

Ilford Borough Council.

November, 1930—November, 1931.

Alderman HERBERT GEORGE ODELL, J.P., *Mayor*.

Alderman F. D. SMITH, J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.), *Deputy Mayor*.

Aldermen :

CHURCH, GEORGE.	PITT, BERTRAM SIDNEY JOHN, J.P.
DANE, FREDERICK HOPPER, M.B.E., J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.).	SHEAT, WILLIAM JAMES OLIVER, O.B.E., J.P., C.C.
DAVEY, GEORGE ROBERT.	SMITH, FRANK DOUGLAS, J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.), <i>Deputy Mayor</i> .
GUNARY, GEORGE, J.P.	
ODELL, HERBERT GEORGE, J.P., <i>Mayor</i> .	

Councillors :

BILLINGTON, HENRY.	HARDING, ALFRED DANIEL BARTLETT.
BISSON, WALTER WILLIAM PRESTON.	HARDING, MRS. BEATRICE ALICE LOUISE ANN.
BLOW, CHARLES BARKWORTH.	HEATH, WILLIAM HENRY CHARLES.
BRAITHWAITE, THOMAS.	JAY, CHARLES FREDERICK.
CARRELL, MRS. SAGE WARD.	MEADE, WILLIAM EDWARD.
CLARK, CHARLES WILLIAM.	POWNEY, WILLIAM GEORGE.
DANIELS, RUSSELL STEARN.	ROWNTREE, ERNEST MORTON (until September, 1931).
ELBORNE, JOHN, M.A.	SHIPMAN, JAMES HENRY, C.C.
EVES, CHARLES.	SPENCER, WALTER ROBERT.
FARMAN, CLAUDE AUGUSTUS.	WATERS, OWEN, O.B.E., E.C.C. (from September, 1931).
GREEN, ARTHUR WILLIAM, E.C.C.	WETTON, GEORGE JOHN, E.C.C.
GRIGGS, ALBERT PHILIP, E.C.C.	YOUNG, ALEXANDER, Major, T.D.
HAMILTON, ALFRED PARKE.	

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1930—November, 1931.

Councillor C. W. CLARK, *Chairman*.

Alderman G. CHURCH, *Vice-Chairman*.

*Alderman H. G. ODELL, J.P., <i>Mayor</i> .	Councillor Mrs. B. A. L. A. HARDING.
*Alderman F. D. SMITH, J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.), <i>Deputy Mayor</i> .	Councillor W. H. C. HEATH.
Councillor C. B. BLOW.	Councillor C. F. JAY.
Councillor Mrs. S. W. CARRELL.	Councillor W. E. MEADE.
Councillor R. S. DANIELS.	Councillor W. G. POWNEY.
Councillor A. W. GREEN, E.C.C.	Councillor W. R. SPENCER.
Councillor A. P. GRIGGS, E.C.C.	Councillor O. WATERS, O.B.E., E.C.C.
Councillor A. P. HAMILTON.	Councillor G. J. WETTON, E.C.C.
Councillor A. D. B. HARDING.	

* Ex-officio Members.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

November, 1930—November, 1931.

Councillor A. P. GRIGGS, E.C.C., *Chairman*.

Councillor Mrs. S. W. CARRELL, *Vice-Chairman*.

*Alderman H. G. ODELL, J.P., <i>Mayor</i> .	Councillor A. P. HAMILTON.
*Alderman F. D. SMITH, J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.), <i>Deputy Mayor</i> .	Councillor A. D. B. HARDING.
Alderman G. CHURCH.	Councillor Mrs. B. A. L. A. HARDING.
Councillor H. BILLINGTON.	Councillor E. M. ROWNTREE (until September, 1931).
Councillor C. B. BLOW.	Councillor W. R. SPENCER.
Councillor C. W. CLARK.	Councillor O. WATERS, O.B.E., E.C.C. (from September, 1931).
Councillor R. S. DANIELS.	
Councillor A. W. GREEN, E.C.C.	

Co-opted Members :

Mrs. C. J. EARL.	Mrs. B. E. PADDON.
Mrs. A. E. GILLARD.	Mrs. B. STRACHAN.
Mrs. L. HARDY.	Mrs. E. M. WISE.
Mrs. E. J. HINTON.	

* Ex-officio Members.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

November, 1930—November, 1931.

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* Rev. A. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*.

† Alderman H. G. ODELL, J.P.,
Mayor.

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(E.C.C.), *Deputy Mayor*.

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Councillor C. W. CLARK.

Councillor R. S. DANIELS.

Councillor C. A. FARMAN.

Councillor A. W. GREEN, E.C.C.

Councillor A. P. HAMILTON.

Councillor Mrs. B. A. L. A.
HARDING.

Councillor W. E. MEADE.

Councillor E. M. ROWNTREE
(until September, 1931).

Councillor W. R. SPENCER.

Councillor O. WATERS, O.B.E.,
E.C.C. (from September, 1931,
previously a Co-opted Member).

Councillor Major A. YOUNG, T.D.

* Mr. A. CATO.

* Mr. H. J. GILBY.

* Miss J. B. LARKIN.

* Mr. S. P. LONERGAN.

* Mr. J. J. TAYLOR, J.P.

* Co-opted Members.

† Ex-officio Members.

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, JANUARY, 1932.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital, Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Statutory Committee:

A. H. G. BURTON, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.M. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Cantab.),
of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. R. BALMAIN, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
D.P.H. (Oxon.).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

D. REGAN, B.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.P.H.
(Liverpool).

E. S. STEPHEN, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Cantab.).

Resident Medical Officer (Isolation Hospital).

AGNES P. ROUTLEDGE, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow).

Dentist:

M. J. K. SOUTTER, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Assistant School Dentist:

A. R. TRAN, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Matron of Isolation Hospital.

Miss I. MILLAR.

Matron of Maternity Home.

Miss M. E. ROBERTS.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

T. V. HAIGH, Mem. Roy. San. Inst.

Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector and Chief Clerk:

H. C. MONKCOM, Assoc. Roy. San. Inst., A.M.I.S.E.

Sanitary Inspectors:

C. W. FISHER, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

S. G. RACKHAM, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

P. W. ENGLISH, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

W. E. COLSTON.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss A. BATTEN.

Miss A. L. DRINKWATER.

Miss O. BELL.

Miss E. J. MARSH.

Miss E. BLACKWALL.

Miss K. B. MATHIESON.

Miss M. E. CARTWRIGHT.

Miss E. PRIOR.

Miss M. D. SEAGER.

District Midwife:

Miss C. BLOCKLEY.

PART-TIME.

Consulting Obstetrician (Maternity Home and Puerperal Fever Regulations):

EVERARD H. C. WILLIAMS, M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon:

H. J. SEDDON, F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Oculist:

D. C. L. VEY, M.C., B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), D.O. (Oxon.).

Veterinary Surgeon:

RALPH BENNETT, F.R.C.V.S.

Assistant Medical Officer (Infant Welfare Centres):

MARION LONES, M.B., B.S., B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (Eng.),
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

OFFICERS
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES
JANUARY 1912

Medical Officer of Health, City of New York, New York
of the Public Health Services, New York City
of the Public Health Services, New York City

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

	PAGE
Preface	11
Statistical Summary	14
Physical Features of District.. .. .	15
Rainfall	17
Population	17
Births	17
Deaths	18
Inquests	19
Death-rates from Tuberculosis and Cancer	19
Poor Relief	20
Marriages	20
Vital Statistics—Tables of	24
" Table I	21
" Table Ia	22
Causes of Death—Registrar-General's Short List	23
" " Table III	24

SECTION II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority	25
District Nursing	25
Midwives	26
National Health Insurance	26
Laboratory Facilities	26
Table of number of specimens examined (Bacteriological Laboratory)	28
Legislation in Force	29
Hospital Provision	29
Maternity and Nursing Homes	33
Maternal Mortality	34
Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children	34
Ambulance Facilities	34
Clinic and Treatment Centres	34
Tuberculosis Dispensary	35

SECTION III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply	36
Rivers and Streams	36
Drainage and Sewerage	36
Closet Accommodation	37
Scavenging, Collection of House Refuse	37
Sanitary Inspection of District	39
(a) Notices served	39
(b) Complaints of Nuisances	39
Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920	40
Smoke Abatement	40
Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.. .. .	40

SECTION III—*continued.*

	PAGE
Bye-laws relating to Houses, Lodgings, Tents, etc. ..	40
Schools	41
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	41
Housing	41
Overcrowding	41
Unhealthy Areas	41
Housing Table	41

SECTION IV.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply	43
Licences—Graded Milk	44
Milk Sampling	45
Tubercular Milk	47
Meat Regulations	48
(a) Slaughterhouses	48
(b) Articles of Food Surrendered and Seized	48
Bakehouses	49
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	49
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts	49
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	50
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act	50

SECTION V.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Disease Generally	50
Notifications in Institutions	51
Isolated in Hospital	52
Table II—Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases	
Notified	53
Deaths from Infectious Diseases	54
(a) Smallpox	54
Smallpox Hospital Accommodation	30
(b) Scarlet Fever	55
(c) Diphtheria	55
Table of Nos. Schick Tested	56
(d) Enteric Fever	56
(e) Cerebro-spinal Fever	57
(f) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	57
(g) Acute Influenzal and Acute Primary Pneumonia	58
(h) Encephalitis Lethargica	58
(i) Plague	58
(j) Puerperal Fever	59
(k) Puerperal Pyrexia	59
Zymotic Diseases	60
Incidence and Deaths from Infectious Diseases in Age	
Groups	61
Tuberculosis	62
Tuberculosis, Treatment of	64
Tuberculosis Care Association	64
Venereal Diseases	65
Notification of Non-notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases..	66
Disinfection	66

SECTION VI.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

	PAGE
Factories	66
Workshops	67
Table I—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, Work- places	68
.. II—Defects Found	69
.. III—Homework	70
.. IV—Other Matters	71

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Patients Admitted	75
Scarlet Fever	77
Enteric Fever	78
Puerperal Fever	78
Puerperal Pyrexia	78
Diphtheria	78
Cerebro Spinal Fever	79
Pemphigus Neonatorum	80
Observation Cases	80
Tuberculosis	80
Training of Nurses	81
Schick and Dick Testing of Staff	81
Hospital Extensions	82

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915	87
Registration Act, 1836 and 1926	88
Infant Mortality	89
Neonatal Mortality	94
Table IV	95
Illegitimate Births and Deaths	96
Maternal Mortality	96
Infant Life Protection	99
Work of Health Visitors	100
Supervision of Midwives	101
Supply of Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and for Infants	103
Infant Welfare Centres	104
Ante-Natal Clinics	105
Dental Clinic	106
Ophthalmic Clinic	107
Orthopaedic Clinic	107
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	108
Treatment of Minor Ailments	108
Maternity Home	109
District Midwife	115
Maternity Home Extensions	116

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

General Survey	119
Staff	122
School Premises	122
Medical Inspection	124

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE—*continued.*

	PAGE
Findings of Medical Inspection	125
Infectious Disease	126
Diphtheria Prevention	127
"Following-up"	129
Medical Treatment:—	
Minor Ailments	129
Ophthalmic Department	131
Orthopaedic Department	132
Dental Department	134
Treatment of Uncleanliness	137
Other Ailments	138
Open Air Education	139
Physical Training	142
Provision of Meals	144
Supply of Free Cod Liver Oil, Emulsion, etc.	144
Co-operation of:—	
Parents, Teachers, School Attendance Officers and Voluntary Bodies	144
Physically and Mentally Defective Children	145
Employment of School Children and Young Persons	150
Medical Examination of Teachers, etc.	151
New School Clinic	151
Statistical Tables:—	
I.—Number of Children Inspected	151
IIA.—Return of Defects	152
IIB.—Number of Children found to Require Treatment.. .. .	153
III.—Numerical Return of Exceptional Children	154
IIIA.—Number of Children notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority	158
IV.—Group I—Minor Ailments	159
Group II—Visual Defects	160
Group III—Nose and Throat Defects	160
Group IV—Dental Defects	161
Group V—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions	161
V.—Summary of Number of Children Inspected	162
VI.—A.—Average Heights and Weights of Boys Inspected	164
B.—Average Heights and Weights of Girls Inspected	166
VII.—Summary of Infectious Diseases among School Children	168
VIII.—Summary of Scarlet Fever among School Children	168
IX.—Summary of Diphtheria among School Children.. .. .	170
X.—Summary of Measles and German Measles among School Children	171
XI.—Summary of Chicken-pox among School Children	172
XII.—Summary of Whooping Cough among School Children	173
XIII.—Summary of Mumps among School Children	174

PREFACE.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

ILFORD,

May, 1932.

*To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Ilford.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit the Annual Report required by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education.

The statistical figures in the Report for 1930 were based on the Registrar-General's estimate for 1929; that is, 116,200. The Census taken in April, 1931, showed the population on that date to be 131,046, and the Registrar-General has now issued an estimate for the mid-year 1930 of 125,000. The statistical figures for 1930 have therefore been adjusted in this report. I have pointed out on several occasions that the estimate of the population must be considerably below the actual figure, and this has been borne out by the result of the Census.

It will be observed that there has been a rise in the death rate from 8.1 in 1930 to 9.3 in 1931. The death rate is still low, but in view of the continual ingress into the district of a young population, this is not necessarily an index of the health of a district such as Ilford.

The infant mortality rate, which reached the low figure last year of 33, has risen this year to 55.6, the highest infant mortality rate in Ilford since the year 1919, when it reached the figure of 61.

There has been a marked decline in the incidence of most infectious diseases. There has been an increase in the deaths, however, from pneumonia, which has not until recently been generally recognised as an infectious disease. The satisfactory results which have followed the new serum treatment of this disease at the Isolation Hospital emphasises how important it is that acute pneumonia should receive the same isolation hospital accommodation for its treatment as do other infectious diseases which have less killing power.

In this connection it will be noted that cerebro-spinal fever has again made its appearance. The only three cases in the district which recovered (out of ten cases) were treated at the Ilford Isolation Hospital.

Unfortunately, Ilford is deficient in hospital accommodation of all kinds, both general hospital, isolation hospital, maternity hospital and for the special treatment which school children require. It is again unsatisfactory for me to have to point out that the deaths of school children in Ilford form a higher percentage of the total deaths registered than do the deaths of children of school age in England and Wales generally. There is no out-patient department in Ilford at which school children can attend for treatment. The consequence is, as I have pointed out for several years, that the children have to travel to hospitals in London to receive the expert attention which they require.

Although the school population in Ilford has increased from 10,781 in 1919 to 17,576 at the present time there is still only one school clinic to serve the whole of this large area. It is therefore very regrettable that the Council has found it necessary to postpone the erection of the clinic at Goodmayes, which would have served the large child population in Becontree and would also have provided ante-natal facilities for the women in that area and adequate infant welfare centre accommodation.

The high death-rate of children from rheumatic fever (probably associated with the recent high incidence of scarlet fever) points to the need of the establishment in Ilford of a rheumatic clinic with hospital beds for treatment such as has been done in other districts.

It will again be observed that mothers confined and children born in the Ilford Maternity Home have a considerable advantage as regards prospect of life over those in the district generally. It is unfortunate that the ward for difficult cases at the Maternity Home, the extension of the Maternity Home generally, and the provision of adequate ante-natal premises, have also been deferred. When these are erected I am convinced that a great boon will be conferred on the mothers of Ilford.

The deficiency in the Isolation Hospital accommodation is still under the consideration of the Council, and I hope that this work will be proceeded with in the near future before the district is faced with another outbreak of infectious disease.

I wish again to thank the members of the Council for their support, and I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

A. H. G. BURTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in Acres)	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Land} & \dots \dots 8,470 \\ \text{Inland Water} & \dots \dots 26 \\ \text{Tidal Water} & \dots \dots 7 \end{array} \right\}$..	8,503
-----------------	----	--	----	-------

Population (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	131,046
,, (Census, 1921)	..	..	..	..	85,194

Registrar-General's Estimate of resident Population,

June 30th, 1931	..	..	..	..	132,150
,, 30th, 1930	..	..	..	..	125,000

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1931) according to

Rate Books	33,580
------------	----	----	----	----	--------

Rateable Value—October 1st, 1931	£977,033
----------------------------------	----	----	----	----------

Sum represented by a penny rate, October 1st, 1931	..	£3,945
--	----	--------

Education Rate—

		1930.	1931.
Elementary	..	2s. 2.92d.	2s. 1.84d.
		in the £.	in the £.

Higher	.. ..	0s. 6.50d.	0s. 6.50d.
		in the £.	in the £.

Combined Rate (all services)	13s. 2d.	11s. 10d.
	in the £.	in the £.

Social conditions, including the chief occupations of the inhabitants, and the influence of any particular occupation on public health:—

Vide Annual Report for 1925.

		Total.	M.	F.		1931.	1930.
Live Births	{ Legitimate	1,938	1,017	921	} Birth Rate	15.4	15.2
	{ Illegitimate	41	21	20			
Still Births	.. ..	56	32	24	{ Rate per 1,000 total births	27.5	33.0
Deaths .. ..	.. ..	1,194	592	602	{ Death Rate	9.3	8.1

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions 47.9 38.9

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:—

From sepsis	6	2
From other causes	1	5

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:—

Legitimate, 55.7	Illegitimate, 48.8.	Total	55.6	33.0
------------------	---------------------	-------	------	------

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	9
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	4	2
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	6	9

Diphtheria has been less prevalent in the Town than in any year since 1927.

After three years of heavy incidence, Scarlet Fever was less prevalent.

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—*Vide* Annual Report, 1925.

2. RAINFALL.—The total rainfall registered in the district during the year was 20.66 inches.

The greatest fall in 24 hours was registered on 3rd May, being .82 inches.

The number of days on which rain fell was 151.

3. POPULATION.

Census, 1911	78,188
Census, 1921	85,194 (including institutions)
Census, 1931	131,046 „ „
Registrar-General's Estimate on 30th June, 1931	132,150 „ „

The number of patients and resident staff on the 30th June, 1931, at the following public institutions, was:—

Claybury Mental Hospital	2,647
West Ham Mental Hospital	1,237
Total	<u>3,884</u>

The net population for 1931 of 128,266 is obtained by deducting the population in institutions (3,884) from the Registrar-General's Estimate, 132,150, and this is the figure used as the basis for compiling the various rates in this year's Report.

When the birth and death rates were calculated in my Annual Report for the year 1930, the Registrar-General's estimate of population of the Borough at the 30th June, 1930, was not available, and therefore the 1929 figure was then used. Since the publication of the 1930 report I have received information from the Registrar-General that the gross population of the Ilford district on the 30th June, 1930, was estimated at 125,000. This gives a net population of 121,256 at the same date.

For comparison purposes, therefore, the birth and death rates for 1930 have been re-calculated on this new basis.

4. BIRTHS.—The number of births registered during the year was 1,979.

Legitimate.. .. .	1,017 Males	921 Females
Illegitimate	21 „	20 „
i.e., 2.0 per cent. of the births registered were illegitimate.		

The percentage of illegitimate births registered in the previous 10 years was:—1.9 in 1930; 2.27 in 1929; 2.01 in 1928; 2.65 in 1927; 2.25 in 1926; 3.37 in 1925; 2.16 in 1924; 2.5 in 1923; 2.5 in 1922; 2.5 in 1921.

The *birth-rate*, calculated on the net estimate of the population of 128,266, is 15.4 per 1,000, as compared with 15.2 in 1930; 15.6

in 1929; 15.8 in 1928; 15.8 in 1927; 15.6 in 1926; 16.5 in 1925; 16.2 in 1924; 18.8 in 1923; 17.8 in 1922; 18.3 in 1921.

5. DEATHS.—The total number of deaths of Ilford residents was 1,194.

This is obtained by taking the total deaths registered in the district (1,048), subtracting the deaths of non-residents occurring in the district (270), and adding the deaths of Ilford residents registered as having died in other districts (416).

The total number of deaths registered in the district
during the year was 1,048

Number of deaths of non-residents registered in
the district (principally in large institutions) 270

The latter 270 deaths occurred as follows:—

In Claybury (L.C.C.) Mental Hospital	..	..	..	154
In West Ham Borough Mental Hospital	..	..	..	62
In King George Hospital	..	..	..	32
Other Non-Residents	..	..	..	22
				<hr/> 270 <hr/>

Included in the deaths of residents belonging to the district are 3 which occurred in Dr. Barnardo's Village Homes.

The total number of deaths of Ilford residents registered as having died in other districts during the year was 416. This figure includes deaths at the following institutions:—

The Infirmary, Romford..	..	..	..	..	215
Essex County Mental Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	16
The London Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	23
Queen Mary's Hospital, West Ham	..	..	..	..	14
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street	..	..	..	..	8
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	..	..	..	..	13
Charing Cross Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	9
Royal Eastern Counties' Institution	..	..	..	..	2
Middlesex Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Thomas's Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	1
Westminster Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	2
National Hospital, Queen Square	..	..	..	..	2
University College Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	2
Severalls Mental Hospital, Colchester	..	..	..	..	5
London Fever Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	4
Whipps Cross Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	5
In other Hospitals, Institutions and Residences outside the Ilford District ..	..	..	..	..	<hr/>94 <hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	<hr/>416 <hr/>

The *death-rate*, calculated on the net estimate of the population of 128,266, is 9.3 per 1,000, as compared with 8.1 in 1930; 9.7 in 1929; 8.4 in 1928; 9.6 in 1927; 8.7 in 1926; 9.9 in 1925; 9.9 in 1924; 9.5 in 1922; 9.5 in 1923; 9.5 in 1922; 9.2 in 1921.

Inquests.—During the year, 51 inquests were held in the district, 37 on Ilford residents, and 14 on non-residents.

The ages at death and causes assigned were as follows:—

Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 years and upwards.
5	—	—	9	6	7	14	10

Causes of inquest-deaths under 1 year.

Cause of death unascertainable owing to decomposition. ..	1
Want of proper attention at birth.	1
Accidental suffocation by meconium whilst being born. ..	1
Accidental asphyxia by a caul being over child's mouth and nose when born.	1
Accidental death from Toxaemia and Pneumonia following scalds	1

Causes of inquest-deaths over 1 year:—

Accidents	31
Suicides	10
Found drowned	1
Rupture of Aortic Aneurism	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1
Myocardial Degeneration; Over-exertion, Swimming; Over- loaded Stomach	1
Myocardial Degeneration. Shock of surgical operation properly performed	1

DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER, 1931.

The following Table shows the death-rates for 1931 for Ilford, compared with the provisional death-rates for England and Wales for the same period, per 1,000 population; the figures having been supplied by the Registrar-General:—

	Ilford.	England and Wales.
Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	.67	.87
Other Tuberculosis .. ..	.06	.16
Cancer	1.29	1.45

6. POOR RELIEF.—The total amount expended in Ilford during the year was £10,046 17s. 8½d. The average weekly number of cases in receipt of relief was 385.

The number of admissions to the Guardians' Institutions from Ilford during the year was 613, made up as follows:—

Men	..	..	..	..	205
Women	..	..	..	..	354
Children	..	..	..	..	54

7. MARRIAGES.—846 marriages have taken place during 1930. The following details explain the allocation:—

Marriages taking place in the Ilford District ..	..	..	616
Marriages of Ilford Residents at Register Office, Romford—			
Both Parties belonging to Ilford ..	..	..	153
The Male only belonging to Ilford ..	..	..	35
The Female only belonging to Ilford ..	..	..	42

8. TABLES OF VITAL STATISTICS.—Table I gives a comparative statement of the population, birth-rate and death-rate for the past six years.

Table IA gives a comparison of the vital statistics of Ilford with England and Wales, London and other towns.

Table III gives a classified statement of the causes of death in 1931, arranged according to the age groups at which deaths occurred.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1931 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Gross Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Net Population estimated to Middle of each Year (a).	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
			Uncorrected Number.	Net (b).		Number.	Rate (d).	of Non-Residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
				Number.	Rate (c).					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate (e).
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1926 ..	100,500	96,885	1,477	1,509	15.6	847	8.4	244	235	68	45.1	838	8.7
1927 ..	108,310	104,766	1,526	1,657	15.8	937	8.6	255	326	74	44.0	1,008	9.6
1928 ..	113,500	109,871	1,671	1,739	15.8	860	7.6	216	280	79	45.4	924	8.4
1929 ..	116,200	112,489	1,635	1,755	15.6	996	8.6	279	380	87	49.5	1,097	9.7
1930 ..	125,000	121,256	1,710	1,845	15.2	882	7.0	224	322	61	33.0	980	8.1
1931 ..	132,150	128,266	1,821	1,979	15.4	1,048	7.9	270	416	110	55.6	1,194	9.3

(a) The net estimated population is found by deducting the population of Claybury and West Ham Asylums from the gross estimated population. The population of Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Village Homes is included in the net estimated population of the district.

(b) The net number of births is obtained by taking the uncorrected number of births supplied by the local Registrar and adding to or subtracting from it such a number as is supplied for this purpose by the Registrar-General.

(c) and (e) Calculated on the estimated net population.

(d) Calculated on the estimated gross population.

TABLE 1A.

Table showing comparison between the Birth-rate, Death-rate, etc., of Ilford, other Towns, and of England and Wales for the Year 1931. (*Provisional figures.*)

(*The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population, but for London and the towns to civilians only.*)

		Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.				
		Live Births.	Still- births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Yrs.).	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	..	15.8	0.067	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.36	0.54	6.0	66	91.18	6.17	1.70	0.95		
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	.. ..	16.0	0.067	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.33	0.48	8.4	71	91.43	5.84	2.24	0.49	
159 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	..	15.6	0.73	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.36	0.43	4.0	62	92.17	5.49	1.25	1.09		
London	.. ..	15.0	0.50	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.26	0.57	9.7	65	89.52	6.23	4.24	0.01	
ILFORD (Estimated Gross Population, 132,150 mid. 1931)	..	14.9	0.42	9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.007	0.03	0.03	0.34	0.27	3.0	55.6	90.8	5.5	3.4	0.1		

The following is the Registrar-General's Short List of Deaths and Causes

Table III, on page 24, differs very slightly from the Registrar-General's Short List, and has been prepared on the lines of previous Annual Reports:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.						M.	F.
All Causes.						592	602
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	1	—
4.	Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	2	2
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	2	2
6.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	14	31
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	6	1
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	48	39
10.	Other tuberculous diseases	..	..	..	..	4	4
11.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	3	1
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	..	..	..	..	3	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	71	95
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	5	11
15.	Cerebral haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	26	42
16.	Heart disease	..	..	..	..	108	145
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	3	3
18.	Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	21	21
19.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	30	27
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	41	39
21.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	9	9
22.	Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	7	1
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	4	2
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	4	5
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	1	2
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	8
27.	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	18	13
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	16	1
29.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	6
30.	Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	—	1
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	..	..	..	..	46	23
32.	Senility	..	..	..	..	8	13
33.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	9	3
34.	Other violence	..	..	..	..	35	1
35.	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	44	51
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	2	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):—							
	Smallpox	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1900.

Causes of Death.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths, whether of "Residents," or "Non- Residents," in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4 Whooping cough	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
5 Diphtheria	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	4
6 Influenza	44	2	1	—	1	1	7	10	22	2
7 Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	7	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	6
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	87	1	1	—	1	22	43	16	3	17
10 Other tuberculous diseases	8	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	2	1
11 Syphilis	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	29
13 Cancer, malignant disease	165	—	—	—	—	—	18	74	73	25
14 Diabetes	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	2
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	68	—	—	—	—	1	2	19	46	10
16 Heart disease	265	1	—	—	5	5	18	51	185	58
17 Aneurysm	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
18 Other circulatory diseases	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	33	23
19 Bronchitis	55	2	1	—	—	—	1	13	38	1
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	80	13	6	4	2	—	5	17	33	35
21 Other respiratory diseases	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	2
22 Peptic ulcer	11	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	—	4
23 Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
24 Appendicitis	8	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	4
25 Cirrhosis of liver	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	3
27 Other digestive diseases	22	3	—	—	—	—	1	7	11	11
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	22
29 Puerperal sepsis	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4
30 Other puerperal causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	68	67	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
32 Senility	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	24	2
33 Suicide	12	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	—	1
34 Other violence	36	2	—	—	7	2	9	7	9	22
35 Other defined diseases	87	7	1	1	6	8	10	28	26	46
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):—										
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1194	110	17	10	27	42	140	303	545	356

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.—*Vide* page at the beginning of this Report.

2. NURSING IN THE HOME. NATURE OF THE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE AREA.

(a) *District Nursing*.—This is a voluntary Committee, the organisations concerned being mentioned in my Annual Report for 1921. 10,292 visits were paid by the nurses in 1931, compared with 11,019 in 1930.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1931:—

Number of New Cases	447
Number of Visits—Medical	6,658
Surgical	2,445
Operations	18
Massage	1,171
Number of applications made for Nurses' services ..	447
Number of patients under the charge of a Doctor at 31st December	51
Number of patients not under the charge of a Doctor ..	—
Number of necessitous cases referred to Committee ..	22
Number of cases on the books at the end of the year ..	51

The cases were distributed in wards as under:—

Cranbrook	59
Park	61
Seven Kings	91
North Hainault	91
Loxford	69
Clementswood	41
South Hainault	24
Goodmayes	11

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the District Nursing Committee.

The Council on the 25th February, 1930, passed a Minute of the Public Health Committee, recommending that accommodation at the Isolation Hospital should be provided for cases of Measles, when necessary for nursing reasons, and that preference should be given to such cases over mild Scarlet Fever cases that might in many cases be nursed at home. All cases of Measles are visited by the Health Visitors, and special enquiries are made as to the necessity for admission to Hospital.

With regard to the home-nursing of cases of notifiable infectious disease, nursing is not provided by arrangement with the District Nursing Committee or directly by the Sanitary Authority.

3. MIDWIVES.—The supervision of midwives has, since the 1st October, 1930, been under the control of the Ilford Borough Council.

This matter is dealt with in detail on page 101, Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

A subsidy of £20, payable in four quarterly instalments of £5 was granted by the Council to a local midwife. Only one payment of £5 was made as the midwife left the district.

There is one District Midwife on the establishment of the Local Authority.

There are 13 certified midwives resident and practising in the district (apart from those at the Maternity Home).

4. NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—There are no important points in which the work of the Local Authority is related to or is administered in co-operation with this service.

5. LABORATORY FACILITIES.—The Essex County Council provides free bacteriological examinations for most specimens at the Counties' Public Health Laboratories in London; this laboratory also carries out any chemical investigations required.

Specimens for diagnosis of Venereal Disease are examined at the London Hospital; for Tuberculosis at the Counties' Public Health Laboratories.

Blood cultures and swabs for the presence of hæmolytic streptococci are sent to Charing Cross Hospital Institute of Pathology. Chemical and bacteriological examination of milk samples is carried out at the Clinical Research Association.

Examinations of such urgent specimens as Diphtheria swabs are carried out at the Ilford Public Health Offices. The accompanying table shows that 1,039 specimens have been examined at the Ilford Laboratory during the past year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, 1931.

Nature of Specimen.	Disease Suspected.	Sent by Local Medical Practitioners		Sent by Medical Officer of Health.		Sent by School Medical Officer.		Sent by Isolation Hospital.		Totals.	
		Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
Swabs—Throat	Diphtheria	125	546	2	11	14	31	21	73	162	661
Nose, Ear, Eye, etc. ..	„	6	12	1	3	2	6	8	22	17	43
Throat Contacts ..	„	15	105	1	4	—	—	—	—	16	109
Nose „	„	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Hairs	Ringworm	1	3	—	—	4	8	—	—	5	11
Urine	Various Abnormalities..	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	3	3	9
Totals										204	835
Grand Total										1039	

Direct Smears examined in 5 cases (all negative).
 18 Diphtheritic Specimens were sent to laboratories in London
 for a test for virulence—7 were virulent, 11 avirulent.

6. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Byelaws exist for:—

- (1) Prevention of Nuisances.
- (2) Cleansing of footways, and pavements, and cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools.
- (3) Dealing with common lodging houses and houses let in lodgings.
- (4) Slaughterhouses and humane slaughtering of animals.
- (5) Offensive trades:—
 - (a) Bone boilers.
 - (b) Fellmongers.
 - (c) Leather dressers.
 - (d) Soap boilers.
 - (e) Tanners.
 - (f) Tallow melters.
 - (g) Fat melters or fat extractors.
 - (h) Glue makers.
 - (i) Tripe boilers.
 - (j) Size makers.
 - (k) Gut scrapers.
 - (l) Fish frier.
 - (m) Fish curer other than fishmonger.
 - (n) Rag and bone dealer.
- (6) For securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns, and other receptacles used for storing water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man.
- (7) Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matter.

There are two local Acts in operation—(1) The Ilford Improvement Act, 1898, which has important sanitary provisions, and (2) Ilford Urban District Council Act, 1904, the section of which (dealing with the control of Tuberculosis) is now over-ruled by the Milk and Dairies Act, while the section dealing with infectious disease has enactments similar to the Public Health Acts of 1907. Sections 62 and 63 only of Part IV of the Public Health Act, 1907, have been adopted.

7. HOSPITAL PROVISION.

(a) *Tuberculosis*.—12 beds are maintained by the Essex County Council at the Isolation Hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis (surgical) of male patients. The proposals of the Essex County

Council for the admission of intermediate and somewhat advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis instead of surgical cases are now under consideration.

(b) *Maternity*.—Ilford Council Maternity Home—23 ordinary beds, with two isolation wards and two labour wards.

Number and Classification of Medical and Nursing Staff:—

Assistant Medical Officer	..	..	..	1
Matron	..	..	..	1
Sisters	..	..	..	2
Staff Nurses	..	..	..	3
Pupil Midwives	..	..	..	6
District Midwife	..	..	..	1

The services of Dr. Everard Williams, Consulting Obstetrician, are available as required.

(c) *Children*.—A ward erected by the War Memorial Committee was opened in 1927 to accommodate 22 children at the Ilford Emergency Hospital (now the King George Hospital).

(d) *Fever*.—Ilford Council Isolation Hospital, 123 beds.

Number and Classification of Medical and Nursing Staff:—

Medical Superintendent	..	..	..	1
Resident Medical Officer	..	..	..	1
Matron	..	..	..	1
Assistant Matron	..	..	..	1
Night Sister	..	..	..	1
Ward Sisters	..	..	..	5
Staff Nurses	..	..	..	8
Probationers	..	..	..	20
Total	..	..	..	38

The services of Mr. F. Stoker, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, are utilised as required; also those of Dr. Everard Williams, Consulting Obstetrician (Puerperal Fever Regulations).

(e) *Smallpox*.—The agreement entered into between Ilford and West Ham Corporation by which cases occurring in Ilford were admitted to Orsett or Dagenham Hospitals, expires on the 13th March, 1932. The West Ham Corporation decided not to continue arrangements, and the Orsett Hospital no longer being available, the E.C.C. approached the L.C.C. as to any provision they could offer, and called a conference of Local Authorities of

the south-west portion of the County, which was held in London during March, 1931, representatives of Ilford attending, when it was decided the E.C.C. should enter into negotiations with the L.C.C. to accept patients of local Authorities from the E.C.C. area into the L.C.C. Hospital at Joyce Green. At a further conference held on March 20th, the terms of the L.C.C. were submitted for the admission of cases from the Boroughs of East Ham, West Ham, Southend-on-Sea, and 23 other Local Authorities in the E.C.C. area, including Ilford.

Later, in December, 1931, the L.C.C. withdrew their offer and the position left was that the Orsett Joint Hospital Board will enter into agreements with Local Authorities in South-West Essex for accommodation of patients up to a maximum of 22 beds for a period not exceeding three years as a temporary measure, the charge to be 12 guineas per week, per patient, whilst there is only one patient in the Hospital, and 6 guineas per week per patient when more than one, with a retaining fee at the rate of 10s. per 1,000 of the population, with a minimum of £300 per annum for the whole area.

The L.C.C. have now responded to further negotiations by the E.C.C., that if, without prejudice to the adequate discharge of their responsibilities, they could assist they would be prepared to admit individual cases into their Institutions, subject to the Local Authority sending the case agreeing to bear the cost involved, and to provide the necessary transport, also that these arrangements should be regarded as supplementary to any agreement with the Orsett Joint Hospital Board, and that Local Authorities would not be able to avail themselves of these facilities without first entering into the suggested arrangements and agreement with the Orsett Joint Hospital Board.

As to future permanent arrangements, the E.C.C. are at the present time considering the question of their becoming the Smallpox Hospital Authority for South-west Essex, under section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, for the provision of Hospital accommodation for this part of their area, and the Ilford Borough Council having intimated their agreement in principle, reserve the right to further consider matters of detail at a later date.

The six-monthly contribution by Ilford to the Corporation of West Ham ended March, 1931, was £85 19s. 4d., and for the six months ended the 30th September, 1931, was £132 7s. 6d.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, during the year.

(f) *Other.*—The new buildings of the King George Hospital were opened by His Majesty the King on the 18th July, 1931. The table on this page gives the number of beds available at this Hospital on the 31st December, 1931. The new buildings include a Consultative Out-Patient Department and Administrative Block, Operating Theatre Suite, and a Home for Nurses. There is a Staff of Visiting Physicians and Surgeons on the Staff of this Hospital, and there are special X-Ray, Ophthalmic and Massage Departments and an Out-Patient Department. A Pathologist is also on the Hospital Staff. An Out-Patients' Clinic in connection with King George Hospital was opened at Dagenham by the President of the Hospital, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, on the 3rd January, 1931.

The following is a statistical return in respect of King George Hospital for the year 1931:—

NUMBER OF BEDS.

	Adult.		Children.
	Male.	Female.	
Total number of Beds at 31st December, 1931*	47	61	22 (Allocation as to male or female according to demand).

Allocation as to Surgical and Medical Cases according to demand.

* 74 beds only until July.

NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.

	Ilford Cases only.		Cases from other Districts.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of adult in-patients admitted	306	373	210	255
† Number of children admitted ..	350		249	
†† Number of operations performed	1,311			
† Number of casualties attended	4,840		4,251	
† Number of X-Ray examinations made	1,180		1,036	

† The allocation as between male and female is not ascertained.

†† The allocation as between Ilford and other Districts is not ascertained.

The average cost per patient per week in the Hospital for the year 1931, £3 5s. 2d.

	Male.	Female.	Children.
Number resident on 30th June:—Patients ..	23	32	31
Staff ..	3	72	—

Owing to the close proximity of this district to London a large number of the inhabitants avail themselves of the services of the general and special hospitals in and around Central London. Queen Mary's Hospital at Stratford is used considerably by Ilford residents.

There are two large Mental Hospitals in the district, the West Ham Mental Hospital, with 1,136 patients (males 539, females 597), and Claybury Mental Hospital, with 2,405 patients (males 1,003, females 1,402) in residence on 30th June, 1931.

8. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

As a result of representation made to the Ministry of Health under Section 9 (3) of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, the duties under the Act were transferred from the Essex County Council to the Ilford Borough Council as from the 1st October, 1930.

On the 1st January, 1931, there were five private registered nursing homes in the district, three for maternity patients only, one for maternity and medical or minor surgical cases, and the remaining one for medical and surgical cases.

The following is the action taken under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, during the year:—

	Maternity Homes.	Other Nursing Homes.
(1) Number of applications for registration ..	2	—
(2) Number of homes registered	1	—
(3) Number of orders made—		
(a) Refusing Registration	1	—
(b) Cancelling Registration	1	—
(4) Number of appeals against such orders ..	—	—
(5) Number of cases in which such orders have been:—		
(a) confirmed on appeal	—	—
(b) disallowed	—	—
(6) Number of applications for exemption from registration	—	—

					Maternity Homes.	Other Nursing Homes.
(7) Number of cases in which exemption has been:—						
(a) granted	—	—
(b) withdrawn	—	—
(c) refused	—	—

One maternity home was voluntarily closed during the year.

On December 31st, 1931, there were four private registered nursing homes in the district—two for maternity patients only, one for maternity and medical or minor surgical cases, and the other for medical and surgical cases.

9. MATERNAL MORTALITY.—This matter is dealt with on page No. 96, Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

10. INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.—The Chelmsford Diocesan Girls' Aid Association have a Rescue and Preventive Home at No. 80, Ingleby Road, for girls and young unmarried women, with accommodation for five cases.

In addition, there is the Girls' Village Homes, one of the late Dr. Barnardo's Institutions, which had 1,460 children and 203 staff in residence on the 30th June, 1931. Admission to this Institution is controlled by Headquarters at Stepney, E.

11. Institutional provision, if any, for the care of mental defectives (*vide* Annual Report, 1930, page 35, par. 11.)

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *Infectious Cases*.—An Austin motor ambulance is provided for the conveyance of infectious cases to the Isolation Hospital.

(b) *Non-Infectious and Accident Cases*.—Three Austin motor ambulances are provided for the use of the public for accident and other cases.

13. CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—

Maternity and Child Welfare.—The Council has established the following Infant Welfare Centres:—

United Methodist Church (entrance in Balmoral Gardens, opposite Vernon Road) Seven Kings.	Monday, 2.0 p.m.
Holy Trinity Church Hall, Mossford Green.	Monday, 2.0 p.m.
All Saints' Church Hall, Goodmayes Lane, Goodmayes.	Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.
Congregational Church, Birkbeck Road, Newbury Park.	Tuesday, 2.0 p.m.
Public Health Offices, Valentines Mansion.	Tuesday, 2.0 p.m.
Congregational Church Hall, Grosvenor Road, Ilford.	Wednesday, 2.0 p.m.
Congregational Church Hall, Woodford Avenue (entrance in Ethelbert Gardens)	Wednesday, 2.0 p.m.
Cecil Hall, Granville Road, Ilford ..	Thursday, 9.30 a.m. and 2.0 p.m.
St. Thomas' Church Institute, Becontree	Thursday, 2.0 p.m.
Emmanuel Church, Ilford Lane, Ilford..	Friday, 2.0 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—An ante-natal clinic is held at The Maternity Home, Eastern Avenue, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

School Clinic.—Clinics are held at the Public Health Offices for—

- (1) the treatment of minor ailments;
- (2) dental treatment of school children, expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age; and of tuberculosis patients.
- (3) ophthalmic treatment of same classes as in (2) excepting tuberculosis patients.
- (4) orthopædic treatment of school children and children under five years of age.

The provision of an additional School Clinic for the Goodmayes and Becontree area has been deferred.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—A dispensary is provided by the Essex County Council at 130-132, Cranbrook Road. Three sessions per week are held for adults and one session for children, viz. :—

For adults—Tuesday, 3 to 5 p.m.; Wednesday (workers only), 7 to 8 p.m., and Friday, 3 to 5 p.m.

For children—Wednesday, 10 to 12 noon.

SECTION III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER SUPPLY.—*Vide* Annual Report, 1925.

Two samples of the piped water supply (one from each Company supplying the district) were sent for examination, and each sample gave a satisfactory bacteriological and chemical analysis.

A short description of the South Essex Waterworks Company's scheme was included in my Annual Report for 1930. In continuation of that report, I have now received a communication from Mr. B. W. Bryan, the Engineer to the South Essex Waterworks Company, to the effect that the Stour water will come into supply on the 8th April, 1932.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.—*Vide* Annual Report, 1925.

(a) *Seven Kings Stream.*

Difficulty is still created by this stream becoming polluted by the discharge from the effluent of the Corporation's Sewage Works at Hainault. During the year it was found necessary to submit six samples for chemical and bacteriological analysis, only two of which gave a satisfactory result. The beet washing effluent has been diverted from the Hainault Sewage Works and is now irrigated over the crops on the land. The matter is still under the observation of this Department and the Borough Surveyor, and further action is being taken, in order to ascertain whether an improvement can be made.

(b) *Outfall Sewer from Ilford Sewage Works to River Roding.*

As reported last year, a certain amount of difficulty is still created by the entry of acid into the effluent pipe from the Corporation's Sewage Works before its discharge into the River Roding. The pipe has been inspected in Ilford Lane and no acid has been found in the pipe at that point. Careful investigation has been carried out at Chemical Works adjacent. The matter is under the observation of the Corporation and the Port of London Authority.

3. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The Borough Surveyor states that no large alterations or extensions have been carried out at either the Ilford or Hainault Sewage Works in view of the Ilford and Barking Joint Sewage Scheme, as it is anticipated if the present rate of progress of the latter scheme is maintained, that these works although at times severely taxed, will tide the Council over the transitional period. Considerable progress has been made with the joint scheme during the past year, and the whole of the Ilford section completed, and the flume chamber constructed, although the apparatus has not yet been installed. The joint sewer is almost complete as far as the Pumping Station, and the contracts for the

rising main and tunnel crossing at Barking Creek have been let, and the works are in progress. The Pumping Station contract is in hand, together with the construction of the storm tanks, and the London County Council have agreed to our proposals regarding the connection to the London Outfall sewer. The further extension of the Seven Kings Valley sewer as far as New North Road, which was anticipated last year, was deferred for a period of six months, owing to the economic crisis, but in view of the rapid development of the North-Eastern district the scheme cannot be further delayed for any length of time, unless the Council are prepared to add considerably to the number of cesspools already existing in the Borough.

The mid- and low-level sewers have been extended along the north-western boundary of the district to provide for estate development in this area.

The Eastern Avenue sewer, constructed last year, between Aldborough Road to the Seven Kings Valley sewer has been extended as far as Oaks Lane, principally at the expense of the Crown Commissioners.

Apart from the further extension of the Seven Kings Valley sewer, it is difficult to anticipate any projected works as these will only materialise as development takes place.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—In addition to the water carriage system of sewage, there are in the rural area 37 cesspools, 40 pail closets, and 18 privies. The clearing of cesspools, privies and pail closets is carried out by the Council, the former by means of two vacuum emptiers. All pail closets are emptied twice weekly.

Two houses with pail closets and two with cesspools in Aldborough Hatch were connected to the sewer in 1931.

5. SCAVENGING, ETC.—The collection of house refuse is undertaken by means of horse-drawn and mechanically-propelled vehicles. Some of the refuse is taken to the destructor, Suffolk Road, Seven Kings. Refuse is also barged by contract, and in 1931, 16,078 tons were so dealt with.

351 defective and unsuitable receptacles have been replaced during the year.

The following figures give information as to the collection of house refuse during 1931:—

	Horse.	Electric.	Vulcan.		Freighters.		Total.
			No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	Nos. 12 to 16.	
Number of collection days...	102	307	277	25	283	307	1,301
Aggregate number of days vehicles employed ..	323	1,868	277	25	283	1,173	3,949
Total number of loads collected	1,096	5,382	938	74	988	3,711	12,189
Average number of vehicles employed per day ..	3.1	6.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.8	16
Average number of loads collected per day	10.7	17.5	3.4	3.0	3.5	12.1	50.2
Average number of loads collected per vehicle per day	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.1
	Tons Cwts. Qtrs.	Tons. Cwts. Qtrs.	Tons. Cwts. Qtrs.	Tons. Cwts. Qtrs.	Tons. Cwts. Qtrs.	Tons. Cwts. Qtrs.	Tons. Cwts. Qtrs.
Total weight of refuse collected	1,166 14 0	14,083 1 0	1,742 8 1	201 14 0	1,784 14 0	9,996 6 1	28,974 17 2
Average weight per load ..	1 1 1.1	2 12 1.3	1 17 0.6	2 14 2.1	1 16 0.5	2 13 3.5	2 7 2.2
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Estimated average cost of collection per ton ..	9 10.9	8 4.7	9 7.7	8 8.9	8 6.2	7 8.4	8 3.6

Collection has been improved by the extended use of low-loading vehicles, two S.D. Freighters having been purchased during 1937. The Council now have six vehicles of this type engaged upon Refuse Collection.

As the capacity of the Refuse Destructor is insufficient to deal with the quantity of refuse collected, it has been necessary to continue removal by barge.

Arrangements are still in force whereby a special daily collection of refuse is made from Claybury Mental Hospital.

6. SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.—The following is a summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year:—

Houses and premises inspected	8,242
Houses and premises re-inspected (works in progress) ..	10,408
Visits during disinfection	888
Houses in which nuisances were detected	639
Houses in which nuisances were abated	557
Premises disinfected	625
Premises from which articles only disinfected	52
Articles disinfected	2,786
Premises disinfected for verminous conditions	5

Notices served:—

Statutory:—	Served.	Complied with.
Public Health Act, 1875.. .. .	22	19
Housing Act, 1930	368	356
Cleanse Dwelling House (Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890)	1	1
Provide Dustbin (Ilford Improvement Act) ..	357	351
Pave Yard (Ilford Improvement Act) ..	1	2
Provide Water Supply to Dwelling House ..	9	8
Cleanse Water Storage Cistern (Byelaws) ..	9	10
Cover Water Storage Cistern (Byelaws) ..	2	3
Informal.. .. .	326	322
Total	1,095	1,072

In addition to the above, 281 notices (213 statutory and 68 informal) served during 1930 were also complied with.

Complaints.—During the year, 301 complaints of nuisances have been received and investigated.

The following is a summary:—

Accumulation of manure and refuse	35
Animals improperly kept	5
Bad smells.. .. .	36
Dampness of premises	9
Defective drains, w.c.'s and fittings	34

Defective or no provision of dustbin	3
Defective roofs, gutters, downpipes, etc.	28
Defective water fittings	12
Dirty and verminous houses	26
Dirty condition of rearway	7
Flooding of premises	3
Overcrowding	13
Smoke nuisances	12
Miscellaneous	78
Total	301

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.—The Senior Sanitary Inspector was authorised by the Council in December, 1919, to make visits and certify under the provisions of the Acts.

The number of applications received under Section (2) (4) of the Act was 2, and the number of certificates issued was 2.

7. SMOKE ABATEMENT.—It has not been necessary during the year to take any legal action for the abatement of smoke.

It has been necessary, however, to deal with several factories in the eastern part of the Borough, for abatement of smoke nuisance. Periodic observations have been kept, and the owners communicated with, 5 letters of warning having been issued.

8. PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.—Fish-frying licences have been granted in respect of four premises during 1931.

Byelaws relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, etc.—It has not been considered necessary to seek any revision of existing byelaws. A full list of the byelaws in operation is given on page 29 of this report.

On 11 occasions it has been found necessary to remove encampments of gipsies on waste land within the Borough. As the vacant land becomes occupied for building purposes, this difficulty will, of course, disappear.

No action has been found necessary in respect of underground sleeping rooms (Housing Act, 1925, Sect. 18 (1)).

9. SCHOOLS.—The sanitary condition and water supply of public elementary schools are inspected and reported upon monthly by the Sanitary Inspectors, and a list of defects requiring attention is forwarded to the Director of Education for consideration by the Works (Education) Sub-Committee.

This subject is further reported upon on page ¹²³~~119~~, School Medical Service Section.

10. RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.—There are no premises on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

11. HOUSING.—During the year 1931 the number of houses built by private enterprise was 2,058.

At the end of the year 1,184 houses were in course of erection.

The extension of the Council's housing scheme, providing 146 houses on the site adjacent to the existing Tomswood Hill Estate, was completed on the 1st June.

12. OVERCROWDING.—Notices were served in respect of 7 premises, of which 7 were complied with during the year.

In two of these cases it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings to enforce compliance with the notices served.

13. UNHEALTHY AREAS.—No representations or complaints have been made regarding unhealthy areas during the year.

HOUSING.

The following is the table required by the Ministry of Health :—

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,398

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	3,349
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	396
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,523
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	526
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices:—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	503
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—	
A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	309
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	369*
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
C. Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6†
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

D. Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

E. Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.. | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 88** |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | — |

F. Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit .. | — |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | — |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | — |

* Includes compliances during 1931, of Notices served in 1930.

**Compliances during 1931 of Notices served prior to 1931.

† Now under consideration.

SECTION IV.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. MILK SUPPLY.—There are 89 dairies and milkshops and 4 cowsheds on the register. In addition, 10 premises are registered to sell cream only. 243 inspections of dairies, milkshops and cowsheds were carried out during the year.

68 inspections (included in above) were made of the 4 cowsheds on farms registered under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Structural alterations have been carried out under supervision at 2 farms.

Of the 89 premises from which milk is retailed in Ilford, 16 are branches of one firm, 2 another and 4 another, while another is a branch of a large firm of retailers, 6 retail from dairy shops or stores, 6 from general shops and 5 from restaurants, 4 are retailers in a small way with rounds and also provision for storage of milk, while 45 sell sterilised bottled milk only.

In 4 premises, pasteurising plant has been installed. Only 2 of these have, however, been licensed.

There are 4 wholesale dealers in milk, all having cows on the premises. All these dealers are also retailers.

In addition, one firm, having premises outside the district, is registered as a wholesale purveyor of milk in sealed containers.

2. LICENCES were granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, during 1931, for the sale of:—

"Certified" Milk	..	..	..	..	..	5
"Grade A" Milk	..	..	..	..	..	13
"Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk	..	..	..	..	..	21
"Pasteurised" Milk	..	..	..	..	..	18
"Grade A Pasteurised" Milk	..	..	..	..	..	2

The above include supplementary licences which were issued for "Certified" milk, 2; "Grade A" milk, 5; "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk, 8; and "Pasteurised" milk, 7. These are licences granted to firms who already have a licence from another Authority, the milk being bottled outside the town, but sold in Ilford.

3. MILK SAMPLING.—16 samples of “Grade A (Tuberculin Tested),” 4 samples of “Grade A,” 1 sample of “Grade A

Pasteurised,” 21 samples of “Pasteurised” milk, and 51 samples of ordinary milk were taken.

The standard for “Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)” and “Grade A” milk is that a sample shall be found to contain (a) not more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre; and (b) no coliform bacillus in one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre.

The following table shows the result of the analyses of the samples of “Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)” and “Grade A” milk:—

“Grade A (Tuberculin Tested).”		“Grade A.”	
Sample No.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	Sample No.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.
4	660	15	12,780
5	480	17	5,590
6	495	53	8,900
10	2,920	A.1	1,920
11	7,663	—	—
12	11,850	—	—
13	4,593	—	—
23	8,780	—	—
27	3,730	—	—
34	118,850	—	—
36	9,913	—	—
61	3,863	—	—
67	3,793	—	—
68	1,656	—	—
C.5	793	—	—
C.6	180	—	—

With regard to sample No. 34, the Ministry of Health were communicated with owing to the presence of coliform bacillus in 1/100 c.c. A letter of warning was sent to the producer from the Ministry. A further sample taken at a later date proved satisfactory.

The standard for “Grade A Milk Pasteurised” is that a sample shall be found to contain (a) not more than 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre; and (b) no coliform bacillus in one-tenth of a cubic centimetre.

One sample of this grade of milk (No. 33) was taken, the number of bacteria being 170 per cubic centimetre; no coliform bacillus in one-tenth of a cubic centimetre.

The standard for “Pasteurised” milk is that a sample shall be found to contain not more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.

The following table shows the result of the analyses of the samples of 'Pasteurised' milk:—

Sample No.	No. of Bacteria. per c.c.	Sample No.	No. of Bacteria. per c.c.
1	4,923	52	165
14	5,023	59	1,166
16	6,863	63	2,030
18	107,700	65	47,650
20	140,000	69	5,846
25	8,026	70	21,950
30	62,700	75	5,846
38	69,650	A.3	7,850
40	55,950	C.2	5,913
47	55,500	D.1	4,843
50	380	—	—

With regard to samples Nos. 18 and 20, above-mentioned, the following action was taken:—

No. 18.—The unsatisfactory bacterial count was reported to the Medical Officer of Health of a neighbouring authority, and the matter was dealt with by his department. A series of samples was subsequently analysed and proved to be satisfactory.

No. 20.—Similar action to the case mentioned above was taken in this instance, and subsequent samples taken proved to be satisfactory.

The following table shows the result of the analyses of the samples of ordinary milk taken during the year:—

Sample No.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	Sample No.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	Sample No.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.
2	17,933	41	69,100	66	17,300
3	68,466	42	498,000	71	31,133
7	66,566	43	277,000	72	55,233
8	29,133	44	26,633	73	35,900
9	27,300	45	98,500	74	87,300
19	59,100	46	15,866	A.2	16,566
21	759,500	48	265,000	C.1	3,950
22	39,166	49	275,000	C.3	67,933
24	438,500	51	295,000	A.4	55,933
26	50,600	54	58,000	B.1	55,233
28	8,470,000	55	114,666	C.4	36,633
29	766,500	56	27,666	D.2	1,188,000
31	90,166	57	58,666	D.3	67,000
32	75,866	58	19,000	D.4	479,500
35	127,966	60	68,666	D.5	15,200
37	88,433	62	27,233	D.6	50,333
39	77,266	64	36,533	D.7	4,650

With reference to samples Nos. 21, 24 and 49, letters of warning were sent to the local retailers, owing to the high bacterial count and the presence of coliform bacillus. Further samples were subsequently taken, and these proved satisfactory.

In the case of samples of Nos. 28 and 51, these were both taken from the same retailer. His name was removed from the register of retail purveyors of milk as the result of legal action by a neighbouring authority. The case is further reported upon below.

In the case of samples Nos. 29, 42, 48, D2 and D4, the retailers' premises were situated outside the Ilford district. Owing to the high bacterial count and the presence of coliform bacillus the matter was dealt with through the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned. Further samples were taken, which proved satisfactory.

Under the provisions of Section 2 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, a man, who, on the 16th December, 1930, appeared before the Council on an appeal, and was removed from the Ilford Register, again applied for registration as a dairyman within the district, the Council decided on 22nd September, 1931, not to re-register in this case.

A dairyman, with registered premises in Barking, and registered in Ilford as a purveyor of milk, whose samples and reports were unsatisfactory and whose name was removed from the Barking Register, appeared before the Council in January, 1932, and his name removed from the Ilford Register. One sample of milk taken from this dairyman showed as much as 8,470,000 bacteria per c.c.

Where samples taken from dairymen showed an unsatisfactory bacterial count, warnings were issued, and further samples were taken, which, in all cases, showed improved conditions.

The number of milk samples submitted for a biological test for tuberculosis was 55. 1 sample was found to be positive, and 54 negative.

4. TUBERCULAR MILK.—A sample of milk was taken in the Ilford district on the 17th August from a retailer in the Romford Rural District who also retails in this district. The sample of milk was submitted to bacteriological examination and the presence of tuberculosis was established.

The County Medical Officer of Health was notified under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and the Medical Officer of Health, Romford Rural District, was also informed.

The Essex County Council Veterinary Inspector visited the farm belonging to this retailer, and from which he obtained his supplies, on the 23rd September.

The Ilford Borough Council's Veterinary Inspector visited the farm in question at the time of the visit of the Essex County Council's Veterinary Inspector.

11 cows were examined, and one cow was detected with tuberculous disease of the udder. The Essex County Council dealt with the matter under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, and the cow was slaughtered, the disease being confirmed by post-mortem examination.

A warning was served under Section 5 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, on the retailer.

A further sample of milk was obtained on the 4th November, and the result of the analysis did not show the presence of tuberculosis.

5. MEAT.—All the local tradesmen are now complying with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

There is only one licensed slaughterhouse in the district, at which 48 inspections were paid during the year.

6. ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED.—During the year the following articles of food were surrendered and condemned as being unfit for the food of man:—22 lbs. hake; 2 pigs; $4\frac{1}{2}$ sheep; 7 sheep's plucks.

Police Court proceedings were taken against a butcher in the district for exposing one bovine liver for sale which was

unsound and unfit for human consumption. After seizure it was examined by myself, condemned, and ordered to be destroyed by a Magistrate. The defendants, father and son, were fined £20 and £10 respectively.

7. BAKEHOUSES.—There are 36 bakehouses in the district, including 17 factory bakehouses. 124 inspections of bakehouses were carried out during the year.

It was necessary to call upon the occupiers of bakehouses to carry out cleansing and other works in 20 instances, and the requests were complied with.

8. SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—These Acts are administered by the Essex County Council, for whom Dr. Bernard Dyer is the Public Analyst. Mr. H. C. Card, the Chief Inspector, has kindly given me certain particulars as to samples collected in the Ilford district, which I append:—

Samples of Milk taken	129
Samples of Butter taken	119
Other Samples	113
Total	<hr/> 361 <hr/>

Proceedings were instituted in respect of a sample of milk, but were eventually withdrawn.

9. CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1894-1925.—Major J. A. Boseley, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894-1925, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, resigned on the 30th July, 1931, and the Council appointed, as from 1st October, 1931, Mr. R. Bennett, F.R.C.V.S., in his place.

REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1922.—Five Licences have been received from various Local Authorities affecting 51 animals sent into the district for stock and other purposes. No Licences have been issued by this Authority for the movement of animals into other districts.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE REGULATION OF MOVEMENT ORDER, 1931.—This Order was made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the 19th June, 1931, prohibiting the movement of cattle except by Licence. The Senior Sanitary Inspector has issued the necessary Licences as required

under the Order. It was found necessary to obtain the services of the Council's Veterinary Inspector to examine 17 animals on one farm before a sale could take place.

On the 30th June, 1931, the Ministry revoked the Order and imposed in its place a controlled Area Order, thus restricting the movement of animals in certain parts of Great Britain.

ANTHRAX.—60 gallons of anthrax-infected milk, Grade A. T.T., were reported at a dairy in the Borough. The milk was sterilised by boiling and the dairy utensils disinfected, the milk being destroyed.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER, 1928.—Since these Regulations under the above Order came into force in the Borough on the 7th July, 1931, up to the end of December, 1931, 1,756 sheep have been dipped as required at a farm in the Borough.

10. RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.—45 complaints have been received of the existence of rats affecting 116 premises. In 7 of these cases ferrets have been used, in 14 poison gas, and in the remaining cases other steps have been taken.

A public institution and a private business firm employed a firm of rat-catchers at their own expense with success.

11. PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.—The Senior Sanitary Inspector made 259 visits to premises where petroleum is stored, or in conjunction with the installation of such storage, and tested 33 petroleum appliances or fittings.

The number of Licences issued was 111, and the fees paid to the Council for such Licences was £77 15s.

7 Licences were issued for the storage of calcium carbide, the fees payable being £2.

SECTION V.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY. — During 1931, 841 cases were notified, as compared with 974 in 1930.

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health :—

Smallpox.	Pemphigus Neonatorum.
Cholera.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
Diphtheria.	Plague.
Membranous Croup.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis.
} Scarletina or	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.
} Scarlet Fever.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.
Typhus Fever.	Dysentery (including amoebic
} Typhoid Fever.	and bacillary dysentery).
} Enteric Fever.	Malaria.
Relapsing Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Continued Fever.	Acute Polio-Encephalitis.
Puerperal Fever.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Puerperal Pyrexia.	Anthrax.

In addition to the above infectious diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health, certain industrial diseases are notifiable to the Chief Inspector of Factories, by medical practitioners under Section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and Statutory Rules and Orders 1775, 1170 and 1505.

These are cases of lead, phosphorus, arsenical, mercurial, carbon bisulphide, aniline and chronic benzene poisoning, anthrax, toxic jaundice, epitheliomatous or chrome ulceration, contracted in any factory or workshop.

Table II shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1931, arranged according to age and distribution in wards. Of these 71 were notified from institutions as follows :—

Claybury Mental Hospital:—

Scarlet Fever..	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	7
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	6
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	7
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ..	..	..	..	..	1
Other forms..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					27
					—

Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Village Homes:—

Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	9.
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ..	..	..	..	..	3
					—
					15
					—

West Ham Mental Hospital:—

Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	1
Erysipelas	1
	<hr/>
	2
	<hr/>

King George Hospital:—

Cerebro-spinal Fever	4
Diphtheria	4
Scarlet Fever.. ..	5
Erysipelas	3
Pneumonia	4
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	2
Other forms.. ..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3
Acute Poliomyelitis.. ..	1
	<hr/>
	27
	<hr/>

Of the cases notified (exclusive of those from Public Institutions) the following table shows the percentage isolated in hospitals:—

Scarlet Fever.. ..	86.2
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	96.2
Enteric Fever	100.0
Puerperal Fever	92.3
Puerperal Pyrexia	90.9
Cerebro-spinal Fever	100.0

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1931.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	Number of Cases Notified. At Ages—years.							Total Cases Notified in each Ward.							Total Cases Removed to Hospital.	
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Cranbrook	Park	Seven Kings	North Hainault	Loxford	Clementswood	South Hainault		Goodmayes
Smallpox	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Scarlet Fever	218	1	41	131	28	16	1	—	13	6	22	33	23	50	20	51	182
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	201	1	26	104	36	28	6	—	13	14	20	51	20	20	28	35	181
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Para Typhoid)	8	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	107	8	20	12	7	24	24	12	7	5	8	22	4	8	6	47	17
Puerperal Fever	13	—	—	—	4	9	—	—	2	1	—	4	1	2	—	3	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	15	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	2	—	—	9	3	—	1	—	10
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	10	2	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	1	10
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	2	—	4	2
Erysipelas	55	1	—	2	4	10	26	12	3	1	6	20	7	4	8	6	9
Pemphigus Neonatorum	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	4
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	150	—	—	5	39	77	28	1	9	10	25	28	17	15	17	29	—
Other Forms	39	—	5	12	8	6	8	—	1	6	2	9	5	5	5	6	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria—Believed to be contracted in this country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Believed to be contracted abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	841	30	99	270	130	190	94	28	50	46	84	198	82	110	85	186	435

The total number of deaths of Ilford residents from the chief infectious diseases during 1931 was 248, as against 176 in 1930, classified as follows:—

	1930.	1931.
Enteric Fever	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	1
Diphtheria	12	4
Measles	9	—
Whooping Cough	2	4
Influenza	11	45
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	61	87
.. Other forms	8	8
Pneumonia	59	80
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	9	6
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	7
Puerperal Fever	2	6
Total	176	248

The following table shows a comparison of the incidence of the chief infectious diseases for the past five years:—

	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.
Scarlet Fever ..	218	287	476	502	387
Diphtheria..	201	330	305	260	187
Enteric Fever ..	8	11	12	30	11
Pneumonia..	107	69	146	92	139

(a) *Smallpox*.—Three cases of this disease were notified, of which the following is a brief summary. They were all of the mild type and made a good recovery:—

(a) and (b) A brother and sister, aged 11 and 7 years respectively (unvaccinated). They were seen by me and their removal to hospital was ordered on the 8th April from an address in the Clementswood Ward. As a result of enquiries it was established that this family visited an address in Dagenham, where a child was stated to have had chicken-pox. Upon further enquiries being made, it was found that two of the Dagenham children showed marks typical of a Smallpox distribution. The Dagenham family had been in contact with a family in Bethnal Green, where a child was found with scars, suggestive of an attack of Smallpox. 12 contacts were kept under observation for the usual 18 days. No further cases of Smallpox occurred.

(c) A male, aged 74 years (not vaccinated since infancy). This patient was a contact of two cases that were removed to hospital from an address in Islington on the 12th and 13th October. The Ilford case left Islington on the 10th October for temporary residence in the Goodmayes Ward, and was kept under observation in the meantime. He was notified on the 17th October and was removed to hospital the same day. 14 contacts were kept under observation for the usual 18 days. No further cases of Smallpox occurred.

Notifications of 139 persons who had been in contact with cases of Smallpox in other districts were received. All these were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors for the usual period.

The following gives particulars as to Vaccination during 1931 :

Certificates of Successful Vaccination	1,058
Postponed	110
Conscientious Objections	811
Unsuccessful Vaccination	25
Left the District	106

(b) *Scarlet Fever*.—218 cases were notified in 1931, as compared with 287 in 1930; 476 in 1929; 502 in 1928; 387 in 1927; 171 in 1926; 146 in 1925.

The following "return" cases have occurred during the past five years, a "return" case being one which arises within 28 days of the freedom of the primary case from isolation :—

Year.	Cases notified (excluding Institutions).	Admitted to Isolation Hospital.	"Return" Hospital Cases.	Per Cent.	Home Cases.	Cases arising in same house.	Per Cent.
1927	380	301	6	2.0	81	3	3.7
1928	498	337	11	3.2	161	4	2.5
1929	466	294	7	2.3	172	4	2.3
1930	283	189	3	1.5	94	2	2.1
1931	216	180	1	.5	36	2	5.5

(c) *Diphtheria*.—201 cases were notified in 1931 as compared with 330 in 1930; 305 in 1929; 260 in 1928; 187 in 1927; 148 in 1926; 56 in 1925. Of the 330 cases, 9 were notified from the Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside, and 4 from King George Hospital.

The Schick Testing and Immunising of children has been continued, and the following table shows the number Schick Tested

and Immunised at the Diphtheria Clinic held at the Public Health Offices, and at Becontree, Goodmayes and St. Vincent's Schools:—

TABULAR STATEMENT AS TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN SCHICK TESTED AND IMMUNISED AT THE DIPHTHERIA CLINIC FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1931, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

	School Children (Various Schools).	Children under 5 years of age.	Total.
Numbers Schick Tested:—			
Positive	76	2	78
Negative	9	1	10
Numbers inoculated (full course) .. .	94*	190	284
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated .. .	2	1	3
Negative after full course of inoculations .. .	28	64	92
Awaiting re-test	60	119	179
Not re-tested after inoculation (on account of leaving District, etc.) .. .	4	5	9
Positive after re-test, but <i>not inoculated</i> for same reason .. .	—	1	1
Final Schick Test in 1931 (1930 Cases):—			
Positive	11	2	13
Negative	150	111	261
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated .. .	11	—	11

* Schick+1931=76; Schick+1930=9; Not Tested,=9.

A total number of 568 attended at the Diphtheria Clinic at the Public Health Offices during 1931, making a total number of 2,505 attendances, with an average of 51 per session.

The re-immunising and re-testing of school children (inoculated in 1930) at Becontree, Goodmayes and St. Vincent's Schools was completed during 1931, the following number of children being dealt with during the year:—

Negative after re-inoculation	98
Test not completed owing to child having left the district .. .	1
The 99 children mentioned are not included in the foregoing table.	

The last visit to these schools for the purpose of immunising or testing was made on the 7th May.

(d) *Enteric Fever*.—8 cases were notified in 1931, as compared with 11 in 1930; 12 in 1929; 30 in 1928; 11 in 1927; 6 in 1926; 10 in 1925. 6 of the cases occurred at Claybury Mental Hospital.

The following is a summary of the remaining 2 cases:—

Both were due to infection by *Bacillus Para-typhosus B.*

Both of these cases had partaken of milk in the Epping district during the outbreak of para-typhoid fever. In one case the patient was employed in that district, and the other stayed there during a week-end.

Both of the 2 cases mentioned above were removed to the Isolation Hospital and made a good recovery.

(e) *Cerebro-Spinal Fever*.—10 cases were notified, 7 having a fatal termination.

The following table gives particulars of the cases:—

Age.	Sex.	Admitted to	Admitted from	Result.
17 yrs.	M.	King George Hospital	An Ilford address ..	Fatal.
2 yrs.	M.	Isolation Hospital ..	Dr. Barnardo's Homes	Fatal.
2 yrs.	M.	Isolation Hospital ..	Dr. Barnardo's Homes	Recovered.
8 yrs.	M.	Isolation Hospital ..	An Ilford address ..	Recovered.
2 yrs.	M.	Isolation Hospital ..	Dr. Barnardo's Homes	Recovered.
5 mos.	M.	King George Hospital	An Ilford address ..	Fatal.
3 yrs.	M.	Oldchurch Hospital	An Ilford address ..	Fatal.
1½ yrs.	M.	King George Hospital	A Dagenham address	Fatal.
1 11-12 yrs.	M.	King George Hospital	An Ilford address ..	Fatal.
11 mos.	F.	London Hospital ..	An Ilford address ..	Fatal.

Meningococci were found in the cerebro-spinal fluid of all these patients.

(f) *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*.—11 cases were notified during 1931, as compared with 5 in 1930; 6 in 1929; 4 in 1928; 2 in 1927; 3 in 1926.

Two cases were admitted to St. Margaret's Hospital. The remaining nine were treated at home by private medical practitioners.

One case sustained a slight nebula of the left eye, and with this exception all the children recovered without impairment of vision.

Notified.	Cases.		Vision Un-Impaired.	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Treated. At Home.	In Hospital.				
11	9	2	10	1	—	—

(g) *Acute Influenzal and Acute Primary Pneumonia*.—107 cases were notified (of which 11 were in institutions) in 1931, compared with 69 in 1930; 146 in 1929; 92 in 1928; 139 in 1927; 73 in 1926; and 103 in 1925.

The following is a statement of the number of cases of acute influenzal pneumonia and acute primary pneumonia notified during 1931, together with the number of deaths of notified cases, compared with the year 1930:—

	Acute Inf. Pneumonia.		Acute Primary Pneumonia.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1931 ..	36	16	71	16	107	32
1930 ..	10	2	59	10	69	12

(h) *Encephalitis Lethargica*.—One case was notified during 1931, a female, aged 38 years. The patient was nursed at home, and died. The cause of death was given as encephalitis, rheumatic origin.

(i) *Plague*.—No contacts of cases of this disease were received during the year.

(j) *Puerperal Fever*.—13 cases were notified during the year. 10 of these were treated at the Isolation Hospital (of which 3 died); 1 at the London Hospital; 1 at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, which died; and 1 was nursed at home and died.

There were transferred to this district 2 notifications of death—1 at Queen Mary's Hospital and 1 at Oldchurch Hospital.

Thirteen cases of Puerperal Fever were notified. Of these five died. Four of these died in hospital, were bacteriologically examined, and the infection found to be due to haemolytic streptococci. One of the remaining cases died at home was not bacteriologically examined.

Of the 13 cases in which a swab was taken from the nurse in attendance, one showed the presence of haemolytic streptococci; in a second case which died, the patient was nursed by a monthly nurse who had been associated with a case of Puerperal Fever, whilst a swab from the person in daily attendance showed haemolytic streptococci.

In a third case, the swabs from the nurse and doctor showed the presence of haemolytic streptococci. In a fifth case the swab from the nurse showed the presence of haemolytic streptococci.

In a sixth case, the swab from the nurse showed the presence of haemolytic streptococci. The patient's mother, who was in the house with her, developed septic tonsillitis and a swab from her gave a pure culture of haemolytic streptococci.

In a seventh case, the swab from the keeper of the nursing home showed haemolytic streptococci.

These cases show the means of throat infection in the causation of puerperal fever and the need that all those in attendance in a case of confinement should wear masks to cover efficiently the mouth and nose.

(k) *Puerperal Pyrexia*.—15 notifications were received, 1 being subsequently diagnosed as puerperal fever, and removed to the Isolation Hospital.

The remaining 14 were suffering from the following conditions:—

Cause of Pyrexia.	Number of Cases.
Mastitis	2
Cracked nipples	1
Uterine infection following miscarriage	2
*Suppurative pyelonephritis, pelvic cellulitis, the result of obstructed labour. (The cause of the pyrexia was: (a) the patient inflicted injuries with her nails upon herself; (b) there was some degree of injury due to impaction to the vaginal wall	1
B. Coli infection	2
Influenza	1
Septic laceration	2
Puerperal pyelitis, B. coli infection	1
Sapraemia	1
Cause unknown	1

*This case had a fatal termination.

Six of the cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital, 3 at King George Hospital, 2 at the Council's Maternity Home, 2 at home, and 1 at Claybury Mental Hospital (this case proving fatal).

All the remaining patients recovered satisfactorily.

2. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—The deaths registered were as follows :—

Smallpox	—
Measles	—
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	1
Whooping Cough	4
Diphtheria and Croup	4
Enteric Fever	—
Diarrhoea	6

Table showing Incidence of, and Deaths from, Infectious Diseases, 1931, in age groups.

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Under 1 yr.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-35.	35-45.	45-65.	Over 65.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	Under 1 yr.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-35.	35-45.	45-65.	Over 65
Smallpox ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	218	1	5	12	14	10	96	35	14	27	3	1	—	182	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	201	1	5	5	10	6	84	20	19	34	11	6	—	181	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	107	8	4	7	6	3	8	4	1	19	11	24	12	17	80	13	6	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	17	33	
Puerperal Fever ..	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	1	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia..	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	4	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	10	2	2	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	7	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ..	55	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	9	26	12	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Anthrax ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria—believed to be contracted in this country ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ —believed to be contracted abroad..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

3. TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year 1931 there were 150 new notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 39 of other forms of Tuberculosis. Thirty-seven cases of Pulmonary and fourteen cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were transferred to Ilford.

NOTIFICATION AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF ILFORD RESIDENTS
DURING 1931.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
1-5 years ..	—	—	4	1	1	—	2	—
5-10 ..	2	—	3	4	—	—	—	1
10-15 ..	1	2	2	3	—	1	—	—
15-20 ..	8	8	1	2	1	3	—	—
20-25 ..	7	16	1	4	5	13	—	—
25-35 ..	29	21	2	3	13	14	1	1
35-45 ..	15	12	—	1	10	6	—	—
45-55 ..	11	9	2	2	11	1	—	1
55-65 ..	5	3	3	1	4	—	—	—
Over 65 ..	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	1
Totals ..	78	72	18	21	48	39	4	4

* There was no notification of this case before death.

Of the above new cases, the following were notified from Institutions in the district:—

	<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Other Forms.</i>
The Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside	1	—
King George Hospital... ..	5	2
Claybury Mental Hospital	1	1
West Ham Mental Hospital	1	—

Ten of the above deaths, or 10.5 per cent. of the deaths from tuberculosis, had not been notified; this gives a ratio of 1 in 9.5.

Of the 95 deaths which occurred of Ilford residents, notification had previously been made of 82 of the cases. Three were

notified at or after death. Ten were not notified, six by reason of the medical attendants believing the cases to have been already notified; three were notified to other authorities, and in one case the presence of Tuberculosis was not discovered until post mortem examination.

The notification of tuberculosis in the area by Medical Practitioners may be considered as satisfactory, but in any case arising of failure to notify, the Medical Attendant is communicated with immediately. It has not been found necessary to institute proceedings, no case of wilful neglect or refusal to notify having occurred.

During the year 1931, the following deaths occurred from Tuberculosis:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
<i>Ilford Residents</i>	87*	8
<i>Non-Residents:—</i>		
Claybury Mental Hospital ..	9	1
West Ham Mental Hospital..	7	—

* Includes 1 at King George Hospital.

On the 1st January, 1931, there were 740 cases on the register of the department.

On the 31st December, 1931, with 189 new cases notified and 51 transfers (Institution cases omitted), and allowing for deaths, removals from district, and cases removed from the register as "cured," there were 793 cases on the register.

The new cases of Tuberculosis are visited by the Tuberculosis Nurse of the Essex County Council. 765 of the cases of longer standing were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, and the following reports were obtained:—

	Pulmonary Cases.	Other Cases.
Stated to be cured, recovered or better	143	72
Improved or fairly well	229	92
Not so well	72	13
In Sanatorium	58	13
No information as to present condition	5	3
Removed from district, etc.	49	16
Totals	556	209

The treatment of Tuberculosis is under the control of the Essex County Council. There is a Tuberculosis Dispensary in Ilford, which is attended on four occasions a week by the Tuberculosis Officer. On the 31st December, 1931, there were 638 patients on the register of the Dispensary.

The arrangements made with the Essex County Council for the dental treatment of tuberculous patients from Ilford, Romford, Leyton, Walthamstow, and Harold Court Sanatorium, were continued. Two afternoon sessions per month were set aside for the treatment of these cases. 57 patients were treated, 16 being supplied with dentures.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.—No action has been taken under these regulations as regards persons employed in the milk trade.

Tuberculosis Care Association.—This Association has continued to do good work during the year. 76 cases have been assisted with extra nourishment, clothing, and in other ways. Two cases were provided with dentures free of charge.

I have received information from the County Medical Officer of Health that the number of patients from Ilford sent to Institutions under the County Tuberculosis Scheme during 1931 were as follows :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Adults	42	37	5	3	87
Children	2	—	9	6	17

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.—No action has been taken for the compulsory removal of infectious persons to hospital or other institutions.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PREVENTION) ACT, 1890.—In connection with deaths from infectious diseases, nine certificates in respect of the deaths of patients were issued, stating that the bodies should not be removed from hospital except for the purpose of being buried forthwith.

4. VENEREAL DISEASES.—In the following table are classified the deaths notified as due to (1) Syphilis; (2) Locomotor Ataxy and General Paralysis of the Insane, which are certainly due to Syphilis; and (3) Aortic Aneurysm, which is very frequently caused by this disease.

	Ages	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 up	Non-Residents in Institutions	Totals
Syphilis		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
Locomotor Ataxy		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Paralysis of Insane ..		—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	29	32
Aortic Aneurysm		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	8

The deaths in Institutions of Ilford non-residents occurred chiefly at Claybury Mental Hospital and West Ham Mental Hospital; 14 per cent. of the registered causes of death in these Institutions fell under the above headings.

Many other patients died from incidental causes; the reason, however, for their admission to the Mental Hospital was some venereal infection.

The prevalence of Ophthalmia Neonatorum shows an increase in Ilford. The following figures show the number of cases notified since notification of this disease was first enforced in 1914:—1914, 8 cases; 1915, 6 cases; 1916, 6 cases; 1917, 5 cases; 1918, 9 cases; 1919, 9 cases; 1920, 10 cases; 1921, 7 cases; 1922, 9 cases; 1923, 9 cases; 1924, 4 cases; 1925, 3 cases; 1926, 3 cases; 1927, 2 cases; 1928, 4 cases; 1929, 6 cases; 1930, 5 cases; 1931, 11 cases.

The diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease is, by the Public Health (Venereal Disease) Regulations, 1916, under the control of the Essex County Council. Arrangements have been made with the various London Hospitals for the treatment of patients, and with the London Hospital for the free examination of bacteriological specimens submitted by doctors in the district.

5. NOTIFICATION OF NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, including Influenza, occurring in Elementary School Children is received from the Head Teachers or School Attendance Officers. As circumstances warrant, the School or Home is visited by the Sanitary Inspector or Health Visitor, and in certain cases by the Medical Officer of Health.

6. DISINFECTION by the Local Authority is carried out of premises and articles after the notification of infectious diseases, and also, upon request, after fatal cases of cancer. In the case of deaths from tuberculosis, the premises are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, who arrange for the necessary disinfection to take place. Five verminous premises were disinfected during the year under the Public Health Acts, and in the School Medical Service Section will be found a record of the number of children cleansed under the Education Act, Section 87.

SECTION VI.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

FACTORIES.

There are 159 factories on the register, made up as follows:—

Bakehouses	17	Nautical Instrument Maker ..	1
Boot Makers and Repairers ..	30	Optician	1
Builders, Joinery and Carpen- try Works	5	Paint Manufacturer	1
Cabinet Maker	1	Paper Mills	1
Cable Works	1	Photographic Works	1
Carbon Works	1	Picture Moulders	1
Cardboard Box Maker	1	Plating and Enamelling	1
Carriage Works	1	Polish Manufacturer	1
Chemical Works	1	Poultry Appliance Maker	1
Collar Works	1	Printers' Engineer	1
Confectionery Maker	1	Printing Works	8
Corset Maker	1	Saw Mills	5
Cutlery and Tool Grinders	2	Seed Sorting	1
Cycle Repairers	2	Shirt Makers	3
Dyers and Cleaners	1	Sign Maker	1
Electricity Supply Works	1	Stone Mason	1
Engineers	14	Tarpaulin Repairer	1
Gas Mantle Manufacturer	1	Tool Engineer	1
Gilding Works	1	Toy Maker	1
Hardware Manufacturer	1	Umbrella Repairers	2
Iron Cutting Works	1	Vulcanising Works	1
Laundries	4	Watchmaker and Repairer	1
Leather Worker	1	Wearing Apparel Makers	3
Mattress Maker	1	Wire and Cable Manufacturer	1
Meat Cutting	9	Wireless Apparatus Makers	2
Metal Worker	1	Wood Cutter	1
Mineral Water Manufacturer	1		
Motor Engineers	14		
		Total	159

WORKSHOPS.

There are 590 workshops on the register, made up as follows :—

Artificial Flower Maker	1	Mechanical Dentist	1
Bakehouses	19	Mica Makers	2
Basket Maker	1	Milliners	31
Beet Boiler	1	Mineral Water Manufacturer..	1
Bookbinder	1	Metal Moulders	3
Boot Repairers	36	Motor Cab Proprietor.. ..	1
Boot Makers and Shoe Sewers	15	Motor and Cycle Engineers and	
Brush Workers.. ..	5	Repairers	39
Builders and Carpenters	37	Optician	1
Cabinet Makers	2	Packing Case Repairer	1
Carpet Planning	1	Photographers	4
Clergy Robes Maker	1	Piano Repairer	1
Coach Builder	1	Picture Framers	3
Confectioners	6	Plumbers	9
Dressmakers	60	Printers and Stationers	7
Dyers and Cleaners	11	Rag and Bone Merchants	2
Electrical and Mechanical		Scale Makers	1
Engineers	6	Shirt Makers	6
Electric Battery Charging	3	Sign Makers	3
Embroidery and Lace Workers	21	Sports Outfit Repairers	3
Feather Cleaner	1	Squeegee Maker	1
Flag Maker	1	Tailors	34
Floor Polish Makers	2	Tie Makers	7
Florists	4	Tile Fender Makers	4
French Polishers	4	Timber Merchants	5
Furniture Repairers	3	Tinsmiths	4
Furriers.. ..	6	Toy Maker and Repairer	1
Glass Cutters and Glaziers	5	Typewriter Repairer	1
Glove Maker	1	Umbrella Repairer	6
Grate and Furnace Maker	1	Undertakers	6
Hand Laundry.. ..	1	Upholsterers	14
Hairdressers	2	Watch and Jewellery Repairers	14
Harness Maker.. ..	1	Wearing Apparel and Under-	
Hat Makers	3	clothiers	74
Ice Cream Factor	1	Wheelwrights and Farriers	12
Incubator Maker	1	Wire Worker	1
Leather Workers	8	Wireless Apparatus Makers	3
Life Belt Maker	1	Wood Cutters	8
Masonry	1		
Mattress Maker	1		
Meat Cutting	1		
		Total	590

Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as amended under the Public Health Act.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES,
AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	78	6	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	398	1	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report)	—	—	—
Total	476	7	—

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts* :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ..	10	10	—	—
Want of ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	2	2	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient ..	3	—	—
	unsuitable or defective ..	5	—	—
	not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report)				
Total	20	20	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.						
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con- tractors	Work- men.		Con- tractors	Work- men
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel:—						
Making, etc.	16	19	41	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	18	19	43	—	—	—

NOTE.—No home-workers were known to be engaged in the following occupations:—Curtains and Furniture Hangings; Furniture and Upholstery; Electro plate; File Making; Brass and Brass Articles; Fur Pulling; Cables and Chains; Anchors and Grapnels; Cart Gear; Locks; Latches and Keys; Umbrellas, etc.; Artificial Flowers; Nets, other than Wire Nets; Tents; Sacks; Racquet and Tennis Balls; Paper, etc.; Boxes; Paper Bags; Brush Making; Pea Picking; Feather Sorting; Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.; Stuffed Toys; Basket Making; Chocolates and Sweetmeats; Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc.; Textile Weaving.

No notices were served under Section 108 of the Factory and Workshops Act, for outwork being carried out in unwholesome premises.

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 133, 1901)	3
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 5, 1901) ..	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector ..</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector</div> </div> 2
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
In use at the end of the year	—

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

421 patients were admitted during 1921, compared with 425 in 1920, 664 in 1919, 577 in 1918, and 519 in 1917.

The following table shows the total admissions for the past ten years:

The following table shows the total admissions for the past ten years:

Year	Measles	Scarlet Fever
1921	421	421
1920	425	425
1919	664	664
1918	577	577
1917	519	519

The following table shows the total admissions for the past ten years:

Year	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Other Diseases	Total
1921	421	421	421	1263
1920	425	425	425	1275
1919	664	664	664	1992
1918	577	577	577	1731
1917	519	519	519	1557
1916	468	468	468	1404
1915	411	411	411	1233
1914	354	354	354	1062
1913	297	297	297	891
1912	240	240	240	720

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

421 patients were admitted during 1931, as compared with 525 in 1930, 664 in 1929, 577 in 1928, and 519 in 1927.

86.5 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria occurring in the district and 82.5 per cent. of scarlet fever were admitted to the hospital.

The following table shows the percentage of cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever occurring in the district, removed to the hospital during the past ten years.

Year.				Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
1931	..	..	..	86.5	82.5
1930	..	..	..	92.8	66.7
1929	..	..	..	90.0	63.0
1928	..	..	..	92.7	66.8
1927	..	..	..	92.4	77.3
1926	..	..	..	87.6	86.6
1925	..	..	..	94.4	78.7
1924	..	..	..	93.5	94.3
1923	..	..	..	92.7	93.5
1922	..	..	..	88.3	84.8

The following table shows the total admissions for the past ten years:—

Year.		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases.	Total.
1931	..	180	174	7	60	421
1930	..	189	300	14	22	525
1929	..	339	290	13	22	664
1928	..	337	203	13	24	577
1927	..	306	145	51	17	519
1926	..	149	121	50	11	331
1925	..	111	51	28	9	199
1924	..	129	72	28	13	242
1923	..	115	113	61	25	314
1922	..	162	147	73	29	411

The 421 patients admitted during 1931 had the following diseases :—

Scarlet Fever..	..	..	..	180
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	174
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	..	..	7
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	10
Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	5
Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	7
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	3
Acute Primary Pneumonia..	..	..	..	2
Broncho-Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	1
Scabies ..	..	..	..	4
Meningo-myelitis ..	..	..	..	1
Measles ..	..	..	..	3
Influenza ..	..	..	..	1
Under observation ..	..	..	..	17

Number of deaths in Hospital, 11.

Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	4
Scarlet Fever..	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	3
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	1
Septic Broncho-Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	1

Number of patients in Hospital on 1st January, 1931 and 1932 respectively :—

	1st Jan., 1931.	1st Jan., 1932.
Scarlet Fever..	19	15
Diphtheria ..	27	16
Tuberculous Diseases ..	12	11
Under observation ..	3	2
Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	—	2
Measles ..	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	1

The average length of stay in Hospital was for

Scarlet Fever..	..	..	28.1 days.
Diphtheria ..	..	..	42.5 „
Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	177 „
Average stay in Hospital of all cases ..	..	..	32.7 „

The above averages are based on cases that completed their stay in hospital during the year.

Average number of patients in hospital per day, 50.4.

Scarlet Fever.—The 180 cases admitted to hospital during 1931 were distributed among the following age groups:—

Under 1 yr.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—35.	35—45.	Over 45.
1	35	109	23	9	2	1

One death occurred during the year, as follows:—

A boy, 1 year 10 months, admitted on the day of appearance of the rash, with a history of enteritis for three days. He was an obvious case of septic Scarlet Fever, and died on the 18th day from Septicaemia, the blood culture showing Haemolytic Streptococcus Type III.

The following table shows the percentage death-rate of cases of scarlet fever admitted to the Ilford Isolation Hospital during the past five years compared with the death-rate in the Institutions of the London County Council:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Ilford ..	.6	.5	.3	1.05	.5
L.C.C. ..	.6	.63	.60	.73	not available.

Complications present on admission:—

Percentage.

Meningitis	1	.5
Otorrhoea	1	.5
Adenitis (abscess developed) ..	1	.5
Albuminuria	1	.5
Surgical Scarlet Fever (after operation, 1; after burns, 2)	3	1.6
Erysipelas (abscess)	1	.5

Complication developing after admission:—

Percentage.

Otorrhoea	9	5.0
Adenitis	4	2.2
*Relapse	2	1.1
Rhinitis	2	1.1
Empyema	1	.5
Septicaemia	1	.5
Onychia	1	.5

Two cases admitted with scarlet fever were found to be also suffering from diphtheria.

* In one of these cases the solution used for the Dick Test was unsatisfactory. A subsequent test with another solution showed that the child was susceptible to Scarlet Fever. If this had been known previously she would have been removed from the ward and the relapse would not have occurred.

In the second case the Dick Tests on the 12th and 19th days were negative, on the 26th day was pseudo-negative, and on the 33rd day was Dick positive. The child was then removed to the Isolation Ward, but too late to prevent a relapse.

All the patients admitted with Scarlet Fever are treated with Anti-Scarlatinal Serum. This enables them to be discharged, if uncomplicated, after a period of three weeks from admission.

All the Scarlet Fever patients are Dick tested on the eleventh day after admission, and at weekly intervals afterwards. All those found Dick positive are isolated in the cubicle and other separate wards.

Enteric Fever.—Two cases were admitted. Both gave a positive Widal Test for B. Paratyphosus B. Both were mild cases and made satisfactory recoveries without any complications.

Puerperal Fever.—Ten cases notified as Puerperal Fever were admitted. Three of these patients died, the causes of death being (1) Septicaemia, General Peritonitis and Broncho Pneumonia; (2) Septicaemia; (3) Septic Pneumonia. All three were haemolytic streptococcal infections. Of the remaining seven, two had Parametritis, and five Saproaemia (one with a B. Coli infection of the kidney in addition). Four of the seven cases were caused by a haemolytic streptococcal infection of a Scarlatinal type.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Seven cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia were admitted. One case proved to be Puerperal Fever with haemolytic streptococcal infection, one had sapraemia, two mastitis, one a coliform infection, one Influenza, and one cracked nipples, but also a haemolytic streptococcal infection of the cervix.

All the cases of Puerperal Pyrexia made a good recovery.

Diphtheria.—The 174 cases admitted to hospital were distributed among the following age groups:—

Under 1 Year.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—35.	35—45.	Over 45.
1	25	89	32	12	9	6

Six of the above cases proved to be non-virulent K.L.B. carriers, 4 nasal carriers of virulent K.L.B., and one was suffering from Tonsillitis (non-diphtheritic).

Four deaths, due to Diphtheria, occurred in the Hospital. The ages of the patients were $6\frac{1}{2}$ years, 35 years, 59 years, $31\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Three of these died within 48 hours or less of admission.

The following complications occurred in the patients discharged during the year:—

14 cases developed various Paralyzes, as follows:—

Palatal	7
Palatal+strabismus+ciliary	1
Palatal+strabismus	1
Various	5

Other complications:—

Adenitis	1
Otorrhea (Streptococcal, 2)	5
Bronchitis	1

Secondary Tonsillitis:—

Pneumococcal	3
Streptococcal	7
Pharyngeal abscess (present on admission)	1
Streptococcal septicaemia (fatal) (present on admission) from septic thumb ..	1

Three of the cases admitted with Diphtheria were found to be also suffering from Scarlet Fever.

Six cases had a streptococcal tonsillar infection, one of which developed adenitis and streptococcal abscess. One case was suffering from Tonsillitis (not diphtheritic).

Six cases were treated with serum intravenously; two of these died, and of the remaining four, one developed Palatal Paralysis and one Adenitis+streptococcal abscess.

The following table shows the percentage death-rate of cases of diphtheria admitted to the Ilford Isolation Hospital during the past five years, compared with that of the Institutions of the London County Council:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Ilford ..	4.8	3.4	5.2	3.6	2.4
L.C.C. ..	4.0	3.66	3.6	3.7	not available.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Four cases were admitted. One case, a male aged two years, admitted from Dr. Barnardo's Homes, had a fatal termination. Two further cases were admitted from the same Institution, males, aged two years, and both made good recoveries. All these were due to Meningococcus type I. A boy,

aged eight years, admitted from a private house in Ilford, made a good recovery after 17 weeks in Hospital and 78 lumbar punctures. He was infected with an aberrant meningococcus.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.—Five cases were admitted to hospital, and made good recoveries.

Observation Cases.—Seventeen cases were admitted. Two patients admitted as doubtful cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, proved to be (1) suffering from syphilitic meningitis, and (2) septicaemia from a salpingitis. The latter case had a fatal termination, and the former was transferred back to King George Hospital, from which she had been admitted. Two patients were admitted as doubtful cases of Enteric Fever. One was proved to be suffering from a pelvic abscess and was transferred to Charing Cross Hospital; the other gave negative Widal results to B. Typhosus and B. Paratyphosus B., and was suffering from Colic. One case admitted with a rash suspicious of Scarlet Fever proved to be Marasmus. One Nurse was admitted from King George Hospital as a carrier of Scarlet Fever organisms. Four of the nursing staff at the Council's Maternity Home were admitted being temporary carriers of Haemolytic Streptococci. One patient was admitted from the Maternity Home as a uterine cervical haemolytic streptococcal carrier. Four patients from the Maternity Home were admitted with abscesses, one of whom was a woman suffering from Mastitis, the other three being babies, one with Cellulitis of the neck, one with an axillary abscess and one with an abscess of the neck. Two patients were admitted from the Maternity Home, one of whom was suffering from a haemolytic streptococcal tonsillitis, and the other with a rash suspicious of Scarlet Fever, but proved to be an enema rash.

Tuberculosis.—Seven cases of Surgical Tuberculosis were admitted, as compared with 14 in 1930.

The organs involved in the 7 cases admitted were as follows:—
Glands of neck, 2; peritoneum, 1; lumbar abscess, 1; spine, 1; hip, 1; abscess in groin, 1.

At the end of the year the following patients were in the Sanatorium:—

Nature of Case.					Period in Hospital.
Spine and Hip	..	..	..	..	64 months.
Spine ..	..	..	..	..	25 ..
Spine ..	..	..	..	..	32 ..
Spine ..	..	..	..	..	19 ..
Spine ..	..	..	..	..	18 ..
Peritoneum ..	..	..	..	..	6 ..
Lumbar abscess	..	..	..	..	5 ..
Glands of Neck	..	..	..	..	4 ..
Spine ..	..	..	..	..	4 ..
Hip ..	..	..	..	..	3 weeks.
Abscess in Groin	..	..	..	..	3 days.

The patients have, as in previous years, been treated by exposure to natural sun in the summer and by artificial sunlight lamps in the winter, with excellent results. The Sanatorium has been visited approximately once a month by Sir Henry Gauvain.

Training of Probationer Nurses.—During 1931, ten nurses passed Part I of the examination of the General Nursing Council, and ten obtained the Certificate by completing Part II.

The following table shows the number of the Staff at the Isolation Hospital who were Schick and Dick Tested during 1931, and also the numbers inoculated:—

Numbers Schick Tested:—							Staff.
Positive	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Negative	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Numbers inoculated (full course)	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Numbers re-tested:—							
Negative after full course of inoculations	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Numbers Dick Tested:—							
Positive	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Negative	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Numbers inoculated (full course)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Numbers re-tested:—							
Negative after full course of inoculations	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

No members of the Staff at the Isolation Hospital developed Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria during the year.

Hospital Extensions.—The Special Committee *re* Council Finance, 15th September, 1931, in recommending that consideration of the extensions of the Isolation Hospital be deferred for the present, passed a reference to the Public Health Committee to endeavour to make temporary arrangements with neighbouring authorities for accommodation should there be an epidemic demanding additional beds.

The following is a copy of a Special Report I presented to the Public Health Committee at its meeting on the 14th October, 1931:—

“I may say that I view with grave apprehension the probable result on the health of the town in the next few years of the postponement of the extension to the Isolation Hospital.

“It will be remembered that in February, 1929, I estimated that there were 18 beds less at the Hospital than were required for the district. The Census figures show that there are actually 20 beds less than what can be regarded as the minimum for the district. This is not an estimate for an epidemic period but the normal requirements for outbreaks of infectious disease such as occur in Ilford. As a matter of fact, in Ilford this estimate is on the low side, as owing to the character of the houses in the district, the nursing of infectious cases at home cannot as a rule be recommended.

“It will be recalled that in the Winter of 1929 it was necessary to entirely close one Ward of the Hospital for Scarlet Fever patients and a number of such cases were compelled to be nursed at home. Although at the present time Ilford is not subject to any great incidence of Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever, the incidence might increase greatly, as although in 1925 only 199 cases were admitted to the Hospital, yet in 1920, 506 cases were admitted to the Hospital; in 1929, 664 cases were admitted, and in 1930 525 cases.

“As far as neighbouring authorities are concerned, it must be remembered that whilst they would be willing to admit cases from Ilford into their Hospitals, such assistance would only be available at a time when their hospitals were not full, and since outbreaks of infectious disease always occur at the same time in neighbouring districts as in Ilford, such accommodation would not be available and would necessitate many infectious cases being nursed at home.

“In the neighbouring authority of Dagenham, in spite of the increased Isolation Hospital accommodation, in 1930, 221 cases of Scarlet Fever and 43 cases of Diphtheria had to be nursed at home. As far as Ilford is concerned, the present 20 bed shortage, which will be accentuated with the rapidly increasing population, gives an estimate that the Hospital is not able to accommodate a total of 240 patients per annum suffering from infectious diseases, which it should be able to do, and it will be necessary for the Committee to arrange with neighbouring authorities to accommodate this number of patients.

"If, unfortunately, an actual epidemic in infectious disease occurred, such as has not taken place in Ilford except that of Influenzal Pneumonia, the above number would of course be greatly increased.

"As far as Influenzal Pneumonia is concerned, an outbreak of this disease would find the town with entirely inadequate Hospital accommodation.

"As far as the Isolation Hospital extensions are concerned it will be remembered that the Council in December, 1929, approved the plans and estimates for the extension and transmitted the same to the Ministry of Health for their approval. The Ministry of Health, In December, 1930, stated that the proposals were such as might be generally approved, subject, before sanction to the necessary loans being given, to a satisfactory estimate of the cost of the works based on the tender it was proposed to accept, a list of the tenders received, a specification of the works, and a copy of the resolution of the Town Council making formal application in the matter."

"The legal difficulty of compelling isolation in a Hospital where the Hospital is far distant from the town, as, for example, the L.C.C. Hospitals, must be borne in mind."

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Administration of Births Act, 1907 and 1915

By the Notification of Births Act, 1907 and 1915, all live births and stillbirths of seven months and over must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours.

The number of births notified under the above Acts during 1931 was 1,873 (1,882 males and 991 females).

During the year attention was called in 24 instances to persons in supplying with the requirements of the Notification of Births Act. In one instance a notice of warning was addressed to the parents, doctor and nurse regarding the requirements of the Act.

The percentage of births notified by the various responsible persons was as follows:—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The causes of the 19 stillbirths were as follows:—

Difficult labour	4
Card arrested work	2
Prematurity	1
Extended labour	2
Ante-partum haemorrhage	4
Exhausted labour	2
Malformed foetus	1
Anomalous	1
Alcoholism	1
Fracture of mother	1
Facial disease	1
Shock	1
Fall of mother	2
Contraction of placenta	1
Unknown	10

In addition, 1 have received notice of 5 stillbirths which took place outside the district, although the parents reside in Hford.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

By the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, all live births and stillbirths of seven months and over must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours.

The number of births notified under the above Acts during 1931 was 1,878 (982 males and 896 females).

During the year attention was called in 24 instances to default in complying with the requirements of the Notification of Births Acts. In one instance a letter of warning was addressed to the parents, doctor and nurse regarding the requirements of the Act.

The percentage of births notified by the various responsible persons was as follows:—

By Medical Practitioners	..	..	35.51
By Certified Midwives	..	..	50.74
By Parents and others	..	..	13.74

In addition, 49 stillbirths (26 males and 23 females) were notified.

The causes of the 49 stillbirths were as follows:—

Difficult labour	..	..	..	4
Cord around neck	..	..	..	3
Prematurity	..	..	..	1
Extended breech	..	..	..	3
Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	4
Macerated foetus	..	..	..	5
Malformed infant	..	..	..	1
Anencephalus	..	..	..	1
Albuminuria	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia of mother	..	..	..	1
Foetal distress	..	..	..	1
Shock	..	..	..	1
Fall of mother	..	..	..	3
Contraction of pelvis	..	..	..	1
Unknown	..	..	..	19

In addition, I have received notice of 6 stillbirths which took place outside the district, although the parents reside in Ilford.

The causes of the stillbirths were as follows:—

4 at Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford—						
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	1
Death of mother	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	1
1 at Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital, Clapton, E.—						
Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	1
1 at Maternity Hospital, Plaistow, E.—						
Prolonged labour	..	..	..	..	..	1

Where necessary, visits are paid by the Health Visitors to obtain particulars as to the cause of stillbirths. In this connection 36 visits were paid during 1931.

REGISTRATION ACT, 1836.

By the Registration Act, 1836, all live births are registered with the Registrar of Births within six weeks.

The birth-rate is calculated on the births registered, and during last year 1,979 (1,038 males and 941 females) births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 15.4 per 1,000 persons calculated on the net population, mid-year 1931, as compared with 1,845 births and a birth-rate of 15.2 per 1,000 persons in 1930.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1926.

By the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, all stillbirths are registered with the Registrar of Births within six weeks.

During 1931, 56 stillbirths (32 males and 24 females) were registered. Of these one male and one female were illegitimate.

The figures of 1,979 live births and 56 stillbirths registered are supplied by the Registrar-General and include births registered in other districts and belonging to Ilford. These are transferred to Ilford and births registered in Ilford belonging to other districts are transferred out in a similar manner.

The figures of 1,878 and 49 stillbirths notified are births actually occurring in the Ilford district.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of infants dying within the first year of life was 110, the total number born being 1979. The infant mortality or rate of death per 1,000 births was, therefore, 55.6.

The comparative figures for the past 10 years were as follows:—

Year.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Registered Births.
1931	110	55.6
1930	61	33.0
1929	87	49.6
1928	79	45.4
1927	74	44.0
1926	68	45.1
1925	78	52.5
1924	62	43.2
1923	66	41.1
1922	80	54.2

The infant mortality rate for 1931 was 66 for England and Wales, 65 for London, and 71 for the 107 towns having a population exceeding 50,000.

The infant mortality rate for 1931 for Ilford is the highest recorded since 1919, when the figure was 61.

The following table shows the comparison for Ilford, England and Wales, London and towns having a population exceeding 50,000 for past 12 years:—

Year.	Ilford.	England and Wales.	London.	Towns with population over 50,000.
1931	55.6	66	65	71
1930	33.0	60	59	64
1929	49.6	74	71	79
1928	45.4	65	67	70
1927	44.0	69	59	71
1926	45.1	70	64	73
1925	52.5	75	67	79
1924	43.2	75	69	80
1923	41.1	69	60	72
1922	54.2	77	74	82
1921	50.9	82	80	87
1920	54.0	79	75	85
1919	61.0	89	85	93

The deaths from pneumonia totalled 17, as compared with 11 for 1930. There were 30 deaths of premature infants as compared with 17 in 1930.

The following table shows the infant mortality in each ward of the district:—

Ward.	Sex.	No. of Births.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Mor- tality per 1,000 Births.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births both sexes together.		
					1931.	1930.	1929.
North Hainault..	M.	239	20	83.6 }	74.4	38.3	47.0
	F.	204	13	63.7 }			
Cranbrook ..	M.	54	8	148.1 }	76.2	56.1	50.5
	F.	64	1	15.6 }			
Park ..	M.	73	8	109.6 }	65.7	45.4	58.8
	F.	64	1	15.6 }			
Seven Kings ..	M.	128	9	70.3 }	44.2	9.6	63.1
	F.	98	1	10.2 }			
South Hainault ..	M.	66	6	90.9 }	52.6	32.7	42.4
	F.	67	1	14.9 }			
Loxford ..	M.	103	6	58.2 }	76.5	40.7	69.2
	F.	80	8	100.0 }			
Clementswood ..	M.	107	6	56.0 }	49.3	26.3	41.0
	F.	116	5	43.1 }			
Goodmayes ..	M.	160	12	75.0 }	54.1	45.3	60.7
	F.	154	5	32.4 }			

The above table only accounts for 1,777 of the total births registered and belonging to the district. The remaining 202 are included by the Registrar-General as belonging to Ilford, but have not been allocated by him to the various wards.

44 births were registered in this district belonging to other areas. These have not been included in the foregoing figures.

Three births (2 males and 1 female) were re-registered, and these are also not included in the above figures.

An analysis of the figures in the foregoing table will show that the infant mortality rate has risen in each ward.

A statement as to the ages at, and causes of, infant deaths in the various wards is given below:—

In the North Hainault Ward there were 33 infant deaths.

14 died under 1 week.

1 died at 1 week from premature birth.

1 died at 1 week from marasmus, prematurity and meningocele.

1 died at 1 week from congenital atresia of oesophagus.

1 died at 3 weeks from marasmus and lues.

1 died at 1 month from prematurity.

1 died at 1 month from bronchitis and premature birth.

1 died at 1 month from inability to assimilate nourishment and premature birth.

1 died at 1 month from acute bronchitis.

1 died at 6 weeks from pyloric stenosis.

1 died at 2 months from congenital pyloric stenosis.

*1 died at 2 months from convulsions and pneumonia.

1 died at 3 months from broncho-pneumonia.

*1 died at 4 months from diarrhoea and vomiting.

1 died at 4 months from marasmus and debility.

1 died at 4 months from broncho-pneumonia and influenza.

*1 died at 7 months from toxæmia, acute broncho-pneumonia and acute streptococcal otitis media.

1 died at 7 months from miliary tuberculosis, probably arising from pulmonary focus.

*1 died at 9 months from encephalitis.

*1 died at 10 months from broncho-pneumonia and infantile convulsions.

* These children had attended an infant welfare centre.

In the Cranbrook Ward there were 9 infant deaths.

8 died under 1 week.

1 died at 2 months from enteritis.

None of these children had attended an infant welfare centre.

In the Park Ward there were 9 infant deaths.

4 died under 1 week.

1 died at 2 weeks from broncho-pneumonia and bronchitis.

1 died at 3 weeks from meningitis and spina bifida.

*1 died at 5 months from acute broncho-pneumonia and teething.

1 died at 5 months from meningitis.

1 died at 6 months from acute suppurative lymphadenitis of neck and septicaemia.

* This child had attended an infant welfare centre.

In the Seven Kings Ward there were 10 infant deaths.

2 died under 1 week.

1 died at 2 weeks from broncho-pneumonia.

1 died at 3 weeks from marasmus and congenital syphilis.

1 died at 4 weeks from broncho-pneumonia.

1 died at 2 months from congenital debility.

1 died at 2 months from infantile convulsion and bronchitis.

*1 died at 6 months from whooping cough.

1 died at 7 months from heart failure, bronchitis and congenital heart disease.

1 died at 10 months from toxæmia and pneumonia following scalds sustained by accident.

* This child had attended an infant welfare centre.

In the South Hainault Ward there were 7 infant deaths.

3 died under 1 week.

1 died at 1 week from marasmus and gastric catarrh.

1 died at 1 week from laceration cerebral sinus.

*1 died at 5 months from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

*1 died at 10 months from intussusception.

* These children had attended an infant welfare centre.

In the Loxford Ward there were 14 infant deaths.

6 died under 1 week.

1 died at 1 week from deficient inherent vitality.

1 died at 1 week from prematurity (second twin).

1 died at 1 week from morbus maculosus neonatorum.

1 died at 3 weeks from heart failure, toxaemia, marasmus and umbilical sepsis; meningeal haemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis.

1 died at 4 weeks from broncho-pneumonia.

1 died at 3 months from cachexia, enteritis and double hare-lip and cleft palate.

1 died at 7 months from erysipelas and suppurative cervical adenitis.

*1 died at 10 months from meningococcal meningitis.

* This child had attended an infant welfare centre.

In the Clementswood Ward there were 11 infant deaths.

4 died under 1 week.

1 died at 2 weeks from inanition and prematurity.

1 died at 3 weeks from heart failure and debility from birth.

1 died at 6 weeks from congenital pyloric stenosis.

1 died at 2 months from cardiac failure and marasmus.

*1 died at 7 months from heart failure and meningitis (cerebral).

*1 died at 9 months from heart failure and broncho-pneumonia.

*1 died at 10 months from acute gastritis and malnutrition.

* These children had attended an infant welfare centre.

In the Goodmayes Ward there were 17 infant deaths.

7 died under 1 week.

1 died at 4 weeks from meningitis and spina bifida.

1 died at 2 months from broncho-pneumonia, influenza and prematurity.

*1 died at 2 months from acute primary broncho-pneumonia and prematurity.

1 died at 3 months from gastro-enteritis.

1 died at 4 months from marasmus and bronchitis.

*1 died at 5 months from heart failure, infantile convulsions and enteritis.

1 died at 5 months from broncho-pneumonia.

1 died at 8 months from cardiac failure, diarrhoea and vomiting and haematemesis.

1 died at 8 months from intussusception of small intestine.

*1 died at 9 months from broncho-pneumonia.

* These children had attended an infant welfare centre.

It will be seen that of the 110 infants who died under one year of age only 16 had attended Ilford infant welfare centres, and

in some cases only one attendance was made. 64, however, of the deaths occurred in the first month of life, and these infants would naturally not have been brought to a centre.

The mortality of infants under one year attending Ilford infant welfare centres was 22.4 per 1,000 as compared with 74.9 per 1,000 in those not attending an Ilford infant welfare centre.

It must be remembered, in considering these figures, that rarely is a baby brought to a welfare centre under one month of age, whereas half the deaths occur in this period.

It would be a fairer comparison to state that of the 46 children who died between the age of one month and one year (all of whom might have been in attendance at a welfare centre), only 16 had attended an infant welfare centre, or, in other words, that 78 per cent. of the deaths of children between one month and one year of age occurred in children who had never attended an infant welfare centre.

It is interesting to note that deaths under 1 month advanced from 31 during 1930 to 64 during 1931. The following were the causes:—

	1930.	1931.
Meningitis	—	1
Pneumonia	3	4
Enteritis	1	—
Syphilis	—	1
Injury at birth	—	5
Atelectasis	4	6
Congenital malformations	6	6
Premature birth	16	29
Atrophy debility and marasmus	1	7
Other causes	Nil	5
	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 64

The rate advanced from 16.8 for 1930 to 32.3 for 1931.

In the group 1 month to 1 year the deaths occurred from the following causes:—

	1930.	1931.
Measles	1	—
Whooping cough	—	1
Erysipelas	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	5
Convulsions	2	—
Bronchitis	4	4
Pneumonia (all forms)—	8	13
Enteritis	4	6
Gastritis	—	1
Syphilis	—	1
Injury at birth	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	4
Premature birth	1	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	4
Other causes	6	4
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 46

The largest number of deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year.

NEONATAL MORTALITY.

The death-rate of infants under four weeks of age is known as the Neonatal Mortality.

There were 64 deaths of infants under four weeks of age during 1931, and the rate for the year was 32.3 per 1,000 births.

The following table shows the Neonatal Death-rate in Ilford compared with that for England and Wales during the previous twelve years:—

	Ilford.	England and Wales.
1931	32.3	not available
1930	16.8	31
1929	27.4	32
1928	23.6	31
1927	19.3	32
1926	21.2	32
1925	24.9	32
1924	19.5	33
1923	21.2	32
1922	27.1	34
1921	25.5	35
1920	27.0	35
1919	30.8	40

Table IV gives the deaths of infants under one year of age, classified according to age. It will be noticed that prematurity still causes the greatest number of deaths.

TABLE IV.—INFANT MORTALITY.

1931. Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & 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.
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	6
Convulsions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	..	2	1	4	5	3	1	4	17
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	6
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation (overlying) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at birth	4	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Atelectasis	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Congenital Malformations	4	2	..	..	6	3	..	1	..	10
Premature birth	26	2	1	..	29	1	..	..	..	30
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	4	2	..	1	7	3	1	..	..	11
Other Causes	3	1	..	1	5	..	..	2	2	9
Totals	48	8	3	5	64	17	12	9	8	110

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

41 of the births registered (21 males and 20 females) were illegitimate, that is 2.0 per cent. of the births registered.

Two illegitimate children died under one year of age.

The deaths of the two illegitimate children occurred as follows:—One died at three months at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, from cachexia, enteritis, double hare lip and cleft palate; one died at six months at Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, from acute suppurative lymphadenitis of neck and septicaemia.

The infant mortality rate of illegitimate children was 48.8 per 1,000, compared with the infant mortality rate of 55.7 for legitimate children. The following table shows the death-rate of illegitimate and legitimate infants for the past ten years:—

Year.	Illegitimate Infants.			Legitimate Infants.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births.	Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Births.
1931	41	2	48	1,938	108	55
1930	36	3	83	1,809	58	32
1929	40	4	100	1,715	83	48
1928	35	10	286	1,704	69	40
1927	44	9	204	1,613	65	40
1926	34	5	147	1,475	63	43
1925	49	11	224	1,437	67	46
1924	31	7	226	1,405	55	39
1923	41	7	171	1,565	59	38
1922	37	5	135	1,438	75	52

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths due to childbirth during the year was seven, which gives a maternal mortality rate (i.e., number of deaths per 1,000 births) of 3.5.

The causes of the deaths were as follows:—

Puerperal Fever:—

Pneumonia, puerperal sepsis	1
Lobar pneumonia, streptococcal septicaemia ..	1
Broncho-pneumonia, puerperal septicaemia ..	1
Puerperal septicaemia	1
Puerperal septicaemia, complicated by general peritonitis following full-time delivery ..	1
Septicaemia, pelvic cellulitis, puerperal sepsis	1

Other causes:—

Post-partum haemorrhage and exhaustion ..	1
---	---

Enquiries into the cause of maternal deaths are made by the Medical Officer of Health from the medical practitioner in charge of the case or from the Institution to which the patient was admitted, in accordance with the Ministry of Health's requirements. A special form is used for this purpose, which is forwarded to the Ministry of Health on completion.

Cases notified as puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia are investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors.

The following table gives the maternal mortality rate for Ilford and England and Wales for the previous ten years:—

Year.	No. of Deaths.		No. of Births.	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births, Ilford.	Maternal* Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births, England and Wales.
	From Puerperal Fever.	From Other Causes.			
1931	6	1	1,979	3.5	4.11
1930	2	5	1,845	3.7	4.40
1929	3	4	1,755	4.0	4.33
1928	2	5	1,739	4.0	4.42
1927	1	4	1,657	3.0	4.11
1926	3	1	1,509	2.6	4.12
1925	1	3	1,486	2.69	4.08
1924	—	1	1,436	0.69	3.90
1923	3	1	1,606	2.49	3.81
1922	3	3	1,475	4.07	3.81
1921	3	1	1,492	2.68	3.91

* Revised Table.

In July, 1931, I presented the following report to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee on the subject of Maternal Mortality

in connection with the Ministry of Health Circular 1167 and Memorandum 156/MCW. The matter has been deferred for the time being.

The following is the Report presented to the Committee:—

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

I have to report as follows on the Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health. The Memorandum deals with the subject under six sections, viz.:—

SECTION I.—ANTE-NATAL SERVICES.

During the year 1930 the number of cases attended by midwives was 284. Of this number 57 attended the Ante-Natal Clinic.

It is suggested by the Ministry of Health that a list might be prepared by the Authority of those doctors practising in the area willing to undertake the examination of uninsured women who engage midwives and who are not willing to attend an ante-natal centre, and that the midwives, where the women are unwilling to attend the centre, encourage them to select one of the doctors on the list as being the doctor to be called in by the midwife if any emergency should arise.

The Ministry of Health informed me in a letter dated 17th April, 1931, that the Ministry would agree to the doctor being paid a fee of five shillings for each examination.

SECTION II.—SUPPLY OF MIDWIVES.

It is suggested in the Memorandum that local authorities should encourage the employment of midwives instead of a handy woman in cases attended by a doctor and a handywoman by contributing to the fee of the midwife. In 1930, 850 cases were attended in Ilford by a doctor and a woman who was not a certified midwife, but in some cases she was a partly-trained monthly nurse.

SECTION III.—CONSULTANTS.

The Ministry consider it is desirable that a consultant should be available for any doctor who needs assistance in difficulties or complications arising during pregnancy, or at or after confinement. There is no such provision in Ilford. In January, 1929, it was found that 22 districts in and around London had arranged for the services of such a consultant. The district in which the services of a consultant was utilised during 1928 on the greatest number of occasions was Shoreditch, and in this district he was called in on seven occasions. The Borough of Hampstead first instituted this system, and in 1929 consultants were called in for five cases for difficult labour, incurring a cost of £16 16s. to the Council. (£5 5s. per case is the fee for which the Council is responsible to the Consultant.)

I am not satisfied that any very substantial improvement would be effected by such a scheme until the beds are available at the Maternity Home for the admission of difficult cases. It will be remembered that the plans of the scheme for the provision of such beds are before the Ministry of Health.

SECTION IV.—HOSPITAL BEDS.

As stated above, the plans for the scheme for such beds are at present under consideration by the Council.

SECTION V.—PROVISION OF ANCILLARIES.

(1) Sterilised maternity outfits are available; (2) Home Helps have not yet been provided; (3) a scheme for the supply of milk for expectant and nursing mothers is in operation in this district; (4) laboratory facilities for the examination of pathological material submitted by doctors are available.

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

This section deals with the education of women on the subject of maternity, and the desirability of taking advantage of the facilities provided.

FOSTER-CHILDREN—CHILDREN ACT, 1908, PART I.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the duties carried out by the Board of Guardians were transferred to the Council as from 1st April, 1930.

All the Health Visitors of the Council have been appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors and visit foster-children in their district fortnightly, 1,026 visits being paid during the year 1931. All foster-children under five years of age are required to attend the infant welfare centres.

The Medical Officer of Health has been authorised by the Council to fix the number of infants which may be kept by a foster-mother. Five foster-mothers failed to give notice of the reception of foster children within the prescribed time.

At the end of the year 25 foster-mothers each had one child in her care, and 3 foster-mothers each had 3 children in her care. 19 new foster-mothers were registered during the year.

The Sanitary Inspectors have visited all the houses which have been reported during the year as accommodating foster-children, or where transfers have taken place. In four houses defects were found and the necessary repairs were carried out.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

FOSTER-CHILDREN.

Number of foster-children on books on 1st January, 1931	39
Number of foster-children who were notified to me during 1931	30
Number of foster-children returned to their mothers during 1931	9
Number of foster-children taken off the records for various other reasons during 1931	26
Number of foster-children on records on 31st December, 1931	34

FOSTER-MOTHERS.

Number of foster-mothers with children on records on 1st January, 1931	29
Number of persons who became foster-mothers during 1931	19
Number of foster-mothers whose names were taken off records during 1931	20
Number of foster-mothers with children on records on the 31st December, 1931	28

HOUSES VISITED BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Number of houses visited by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of the Act during the year 1931 ..	24
Number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of the Act during the year 1931	44

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

All live infants notified in the district, or transferred (410 during 1931) from other areas, are visited by the Health Visitors within the first month of life, and afterwards three times during the first year of life. Between the age of one and five years visits are paid twice or three times a year. In addition, many infants attending the welfare centres are seen more frequently by the Health Visitors.

19,058 attendances of children from 1 to 5 years were made at the Welfare Centres in 1931. The congestion at the Centres does not enable sufficient time to be given to the toddler.

The Ilford area is divided into nine districts, one nurse carrying out all the home visits both for Maternity and Child Welfare work and School Medical Service work in each area.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1931 as far as the Maternity and Child Welfare work is concerned :—

First visits to newly-born infants	2,238
Subsequent visits to children under 1 year of age ..	6,465
Subsequent visits to children over 1 year of age and under 5	14,886
Visits to expectant mothers	175
Home visits for other reasons	1,777
Total visits paid	<hr/> 25,541 <hr/>

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

There are 13 certified midwives resident and practising in the district (apart from those at the Maternity Home), and 9 certified midwives resident outside Ilford, but practising in Ilford.

Dr. D. Regan was appointed by the Council as Inspector of Midwives, following the resignation of Dr. Worthington. All midwives resident and practising in the Ilford district are visited every quarter by the Inspector of Midwives, for the purpose of inspecting their register of cases and maternity outfits.

Visits are also paid to midwives arising out of any cases of infectious disease, or where the midwife is likely to be a source of infection, from her practice.

Any special inspection of a midwife necessary in connection with a birth attended in Ilford by a midwife residing outside the district is carried out by our Inspector and a copy of his report sent to the County Medical Officer.

Similarly if an Ilford midwife attends a patient in the County area and a special inspection is made, a copy of the County Inspector's report is forwarded to me.

One midwife was suspended from practice for a period of five weeks in order to prevent spread of infection after attendance upon a person who was suffering from Puerperal Fever. A claim

of £4 10s. 0d. for compensation under Section 6 (2) of the Midwives Act, 1918, and Section 2 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, and Section 2 (1) of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, was paid. The midwife was a temporary throat carrier of haemolytic streptococci.

The following is a summary of the notices received from midwives during 1931 :—

Medical Help	299
Death of Mother or Child	11
Laying out the Dead	2
Stillbirths	20
Liability to be a source of infection.. .. .	16
Artificial Feeding	8
	<hr/>
	356*

* Of these 180 were from the Ilford Maternity Home.

Death of Mother or Child.

All the notices received related to infants. The causes of death are embodied in Table IV, Infant Mortality, on page 95.

Laying out the dead.

Two notifications of having laid out a dead body were received. In one case the patient had died from Pneumonia, and the other case was a still-born infant.

Stillbirths.

Twenty notifications were received. The causes of the stillbirths are included in the particulars set out on page 87.

Liability to be a Source of infection.

Sixteen notices were received from midwives after attendance on patients suffering from the following conditions:—

Haemorrhage	1
Influenza	1
Inflammation of, or discharge from the eyes	3
Mammary Abscess	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	6
Pneumonia	1
Puerperal Fever	3
	<hr/>
	16*

* 3 of these occurred at the Ilford Maternity Home.

Artificial Feeding.

Eight notifications were received from midwives that it was proposed to substitute artificial feeding for breast feeding. The reasons given were as follows:—

Mastitis.

Insufficient lactation and general condition of breasts.

Scarified condition of breasts due to repeated abscess.

Mother never fed first baby, having plenty of nourishment, but not sufficient in the breasts.

Mother suffering from Puerperal mania.

Mother suffering from Pneumonia.

Mother obliged to leave home indefinitely.

Advice of medical practitioner.

Of the above, six were received from the Ilford Maternity Home.

Inflammation of, or Discharge from, the Eyes of an Infant.

Medical aid was sought in 29 instances where the infant was found to have inflamed or discharging eyes. Six of the cases were subsequently notified as suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The Council has adopted the suggestion of the Minister of Health that they should refrain from exercising their power of recovery of the fee of the Medical Practitioner under Section 14 (4) of the Midwives Act, 1918, in this class of case.

Sterile Outfits.

In December, 1930, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee made provision for arrangements in this district for supplying midwives with sterile outfits for their patients.

The outfits, containing the following articles, are sold at 4s. each:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. large Perineal Pads (wrapped in 3).

1 doz. small Perineal Pads.

1 packet Hospital Wool.

$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Safety Pins.

2 sheets Tarred Paper.

1 Sterilized Accouchement Sheet, 12 × 12.

In any case where it is shown that the person is unable to afford the outfit, it is supplied at a reduced cost, or free of charge.

19 outfits were supplied in 1931—17 at full cost, and 2 free of charge.

All patients attended by the district midwife, who is employed by the Council, are provided with an outfit, the cost of which is included in the fee for her services.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND FOR INFANTS.

Under the Regulations of the Ministry of Health, during 1931, 153 mothers and infants were supplied with cows' milk free, 50 with dried milk, and 10 with condensed milk.

A total of 8,646 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of cows' milk, 1,102 lbs. of dried milk, and 121 tins of condensed milk were given free under the Regulations.

In 1930, 109 mothers and infants were supplied free with cows' milk, 36 with dried milk, and 8 with condensed milk.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The Infant Welfare Centres have, as in previous years, been carried on very economically owing to the assistance which ladies in the town have voluntarily given. At the Ilford Lane Centre one of the ladies has carried on a clothing club since 1921, to which mothers could contribute small sums weekly and withdraw the whole or part of their contributions as necessity arose. During 1931, £22 11s. 0d. was saved by 29 mothers.

During the year the following attendances were recorded:—

	Figures for	
	1930.	1931.
Total number of attendances of infants ..	36,710	42,839
First attendances	2,056	2,415
Total number of children on roll, December 31st, after omission of all those who had not attended for six months	2,465	2,817
First Attendances—		
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apl. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.		
179 193 204 200 166 223 273 159 202 287 179 150		
Subsequent Attendances—		
3125 3013 3064 3378 2674 3420 3944 2506 3584 4801 3701 3214		

The following is a comparison of the attendances at Infant Welfare Centres for the past ten years:—

	Total No. of attendances of infants.	First attend- ances.	Total No. of children on roll on 31st December.
1931	42,839	2,415	2,817
1930	36,710	2,056	2,465
1929	32,971	1,970	2,323
1928	33,590	1,913	2,145
1927	28,142	1,659	1,768
1926	26,276	1,540	1,927
1925	24,245	1,420	1,608
1924	20,988	1,403	1,508
1923	18,600	1,284	1,371
1922	15,529	1,126	1,137

Five hundred and thirty sessions were held during the year, the average attendance at each session being 80 mothers with their infants.

The following are the figures for each Centre :—

	Sessions.	Average Attendance.
Seven Kings	48	116
Barkingside	48	76
Goodmayes	48	59
Valentines	47	51
Newbury Park	48	87
Grosvenor Road	48	90
Woodford Avenue	48	81
Park and Cranbrook (morning) ..	49	63
Park and Cranbrook (afternoon) ..	49	66
Becontree.. .. .	49	76
Ilford Lane	48	116

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.—The Ante-Natal Clinics were continued during 1931 at the Maternity Home on Monday and Saturday mornings.

An additional Clinic was commenced on Thursday, 5th November, to relieve the congestion which was occurring on Monday and Saturday mornings.

The following attendances were recorded :—

First attendances	784
Subsequent attendances	3,677
Number of expectant mothers on the rolls on 31st December, 1931	277

The following is a comparison of the attendances since the inception of an Ante-Natal Clinic :—

	First Attendances.	Total Attendances.	No. of expectant mothers on the roll on 31st December.
1931	784	4,461	277
1930	747	4,025	243
1929	710	3,606	215
1928	653	3,115	193
1927	565	2,095	147
1926	500	1,619	139
1925	344	1,167	115
1924	282	846	70
1923	207	702	38
1922	165	567	36
1921	198	652	53

All patients entering the Maternity Home who are to be attended by a midwife, are medically examined at the Ante-Natal Clinic.

During the year, 80 cases other than those booked for admittance to the Maternity Home were examined at the Clinic. There were 188 attendances by such cases.

DENTAL CLINIC.—Mr. M. J. K. Soutter, the Council Dentist, has continued the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five years of age during 1931, one half-day per week being allocated for this purpose.

The following is a summary of the work carried out for the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during the year :—

(a) *Treatment of Mothers.*

Number of mothers treated during 1931	173
Number of attendances of mothers	493
Number of mothers, having teeth extracted, to whom "general" anaesthetics were given	91
Number of mothers, having teeth extracted, to whom "local" anaesthetics were given	31
Number of mothers having teeth filled or otherwise treated	55
Number of mothers having dentures supplied	46
(including 3 free of charge)	

(b) *Treatment of Children under five years of age.*

Number of children treated	145
Number of attendances of children	164
Number of children, having teeth extracted, to whom "general" anaesthetics were given	109
Number of children having teeth filled or otherwise treated	43

The following are the figures for the past five years :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Number of mothers treated ..	189	183	136	150	173
Number of children treated ..	96	79	94	135	145

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.—Children under five years of age who are found to be suffering from squint or other defects of vision have been referred to the Council Oculist for treatment either from the Infant Welfare Centres or by the Health Visitors from their home visits. The following are the figures for 1931:—

(a) Number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed and provided.. .. .	34
(b) Number of children examined by Oculist for whom spectacles were not prescribed	29

The Ministry of Health, in a letter dated January, 1923, sanctioned expenditure and the payment of grant for the examination and treatment of the eyes of expectant and nursing mothers where such treatment tended, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of the Centre, to preserve the mother's health during pregnancy and lactation.

Since the middle of 1924 a number of nursing mothers, whose sight has become impaired, have been referred to the Council Oculist for treatment from the Infant Welfare Centres.

Fifteen mothers were so treated during 1931.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.—An arrangement has been made with the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, whereby an Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. H. J. Seddon, F.R.C.S., attends a Clinic held at the Public Health Offices.

Mr. Seddon commenced duties on the 17th April following the sudden death of Mr. J. B. Barnett, F.R.C.S.

He attended on 21 occasions during 1931, and examined 174 children under 5 years of age, the Clinic being held twice monthly except on February, June and August, when only one clinic was held during the month. These children made a total of 374 attendances. The defects found comprised the following:—

Genu-valgum	36
Outward curvature of tibia	46
Congenital calc. valgus	2
Hammer-toe	2
Infantile paralysis	3
Other defects	23
Total	112

Arrangements have also been made for the attendance four times a week of a qualified Orthopædic Masseuse for the purpose of carrying out the orthopædic treatment and remedial exercises recommended by the Surgeon.

The Masseuse attended on 152 occasions, when 112 children received treatment. The children made a total of 309 attendances.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—During the year 1923 arrangements were made with the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the reception at their St. Margaret's Hospital of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum from the Ilford District, details of which were printed in the report for 1923. The L.C.C. is now the authority controlling St. Margaret's Hospital.

Two cases were admitted to St. Margaret's Hospital during the year under the above arrangements.

One case recovered without any impairment of vision, the other case sustained a slight nebula of the left eye.

TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.—Children suffering from simple dietetic ailments are treated at the Infant Welfare Centres. 164 belts and 17 trusses have been supplied to infants suffering from hernia during the year 1931. A certain number of infants were brought to the Public Health Offices to receive treatment for minor ailments.

Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, has undertaken since the 1st January, 1921, to carry out operative treatment for enlarged

tonsils and adenoids at an inclusive charge for each Ilford child under 5 years of age recommended for such treatment by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the past year, 70 children under 5 years of age have been treated under the above arrangements.

When possible the parents pay the necessary fee at the Public Health Offices, but if the parents' income is below the scale approved by the Ministry of Health, arrangements are made for treatment free or at a reduced charge.

Five children were treated free and one child at part cost during the past year.

MATERNITY HOME.

During 1931, 510 women were admitted into the Home as compared with 489 in 1930, 481 in 1929, 481 in 1928, 454 in 1927, 383 in 1926, 215 in 1925, 191 in 1924, 205 in 1923, 204 in 1922, 198 in 1921, 169 in 1920, and 139 in 1919.

The patients were admitted to the Home from the following wards:—

North Hainault	..	..	120
Cranbrook	..	..	26
Park	..	..	73
Seven Kings	..	..	79
South Hainault	..	..	29
Loxford	..	..	54
Clementswood	..	..	75
Goodmayes	..	..	53

One patient was admitted from outside the district on the recommendation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Sixty-three cases could not be admitted during the year owing to lack of accommodation.

At the end of the year 219 cases were booked for future admission to the Home.

The average number of patients in the Home per day during 1931 was 19.61, and the average length of stay of patients 14.36 days.

Of the 510 cases admitted during 1931, 503 were confined in the Home, 3 cases were admitted for observation only, and in 4 cases the babies were born before arrival at the Home.

In 15 of the 503 confinements the patient had been previously admitted for varying periods of observation, being subsequently re-admitted for the confinement.

Of the 503 confinements there were:—

- (a) 316 cases of first confinement.
- (b) 187 cases having their second or subsequent confinement.

Of the total cases confined in the Home:—

- (a) 70 cases were living in 2 rooms or less (48 being first confinements).
- (b) 141 cases were living in 3 rooms, 93 being first confinements).

Of the 503 confinements, 30 women had engaged their own doctor, 7 of these cases were, however, delivered by a midwife, the doctor not being present at the birth. 473 were attended by one of the midwives at the Home.

It was necessary to call in a doctor in 185 of the latter cases, owing to the following complications:—

			Disproportionate measurements..	5	
			Small measurements	6	
			Flat pelvis	2	
			Contracted pelvis	4	
(a)	Ante-natal	..	35	Albuminuria	9
				High Blood pressure	3
				Threatened eclampsia	3
				General condition	2
				Post maturity	1

		*Extended breech	10
		Prolapsed cord	2
		Severed cord	1
		Impacted shoulders	2
		Episiotomy	5
		Persistent occipito posterior	9
		Foetal distress	6
(b) During labour..	70	Uterine inertia	5
		Prolonged labour	22
		Maternal distress	1
		Placenta praevia	2
		*Ante-partum haemorrhage and transverse lie	1
		Ante-partum haemorrhage	1
		Post-partum haemorrhage	2
		Adherent placenta	1

* These conditions were diagnosed on admission to the Home. The other conditions were diagnosed after admission.

		Ruptured perineum	49
		Internal lacerations	1
		Puerperal mania	1
		Varicose veins	3
		Mastitis	4
(c) After labour ..	68	Influenza	1
		Tonsillitis	1
		Pneumonia	1
		Pleurisy	1
		Puerperal pyrexia.. ..	4
		Post-partum haemorrhage	2
		Melaena neonatorum	3
		Dangerous feebleness	7
(d) For infant ..	12	Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
		Conjunctivitis	1

There were 8 deaths of infants in the Home, from the following causes : —

Congenital debility and prematurity ..	4
Cerebral congestion, compression at birth ..	1
Atelectasis and prematurity	1
Eclamptic convulsions and prematurity ..	1
Accidental suffocation by meconium whilst being born	1

The average stillbirth rate at the Maternity Home for the past four years was 2.69 per cent., compared with 2.76 per cent. for births elsewhere in the Ilford district. Stillbirths were first registerable on July 1st, 1927. At the East London Maternity Hospital for a period of four years from the year 1925, comprising 10,376 cases, the stillbirth rate was 2.7 per cent. of all births. The

Medical Officer stated that it was somewhat disappointing to find that measures which were effective in reducing maternal mortality by 75 per cent. have not had more effect upon the stillbirth rate. The same remark would appear to apply to the cases in the Ilford Maternity Home. (The rate for the same period of the Ilford Maternity Home was 1.7 per cent.)

The causes of the 16 stillbirths in the Home during 1931 were as follows:—

Prematurity	1
Extended breech	2
Ante-partum haemorrhage (twin)	2
Macerated foetus	5
Prematurity—Congenital heart	1
Forceps delivery for foetal distress	1
Enlarged Thymus	1
Forceps delivery	1
Toxemia, concealed accidental haemorrhage	
Forceps delivery	1
Unknown	1

The neo-natal death-rate of babies born in the Maternity Home was 1.9 per cent. compared with 3.7 per cent. in the district in general. The death-rate of babies who died before 14 days, born in the Maternity Home, was 1.6 per cent. in 1931 and .8 per cent. in 1930. This appears to be a satisfactory figure, the corresponding figure for the East London Maternity Hospital was 1.3 per cent. in the series of cases mentioned above. In Ilford the neo-natal rate for 1930 was 1.68 per cent. and for 1931 was 3.2 per cent. For England and Wales for 1930 it was 3. per cent.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Four cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred due to (1) septic laceration of vagina following mid-forceps delivery for obstructed labour, (2) puerperal pyelitis, bacillus coli infection, (3) mastitis, (4) sapraemia. The last two cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. All made satisfactory recoveries.

The average rate for puerperal pyrexia cases occurring at the Maternity Home for the past five years was 4.6, compared with 5.5 for the births elsewhere in the Ilford district. Puerperal pyrexia was first notifiable on 1st October, 1926.

One case of puerperal insanity occurred, the patient being removed to Romford Infirmary. The patient made a good recovery.

Two cases (and one doubtful case) of pemphigus neonatorum occurred at the Home during the year. The infants and mothers were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The patients recovered.

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum (gonococcal) occurred. The mother and child were removed to St. Margaret's Hospital. The infant recovered without any defect of vision.

The following cases had to be removed to the Isolation Hospital:—Two cases of influenza; one case of mastitis; one case of acute primary pneumonia; one case of tonsillitis; one case of septic neck; one case of axillary abscess; two cases of haemolytic streptococcal infection; one of the throat and the other a uterine cervical carrier. All of these cases made satisfactory recoveries.

The Consulting Obstetrician paid the usual fortnightly visits to the Home. During 1931, he paid 25 ordinary visits, and examined 113 patients referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics. During the year he was also called in ten times for other cases, as follows:—

To perform Caesarian operations	5
For consultation <i>re</i> ante-partum haemorrhage and cord presentation	1
For consultation <i>re</i> placenta praevia	2
For consultation <i>re</i> probable Caesarian section	1
For consultation <i>re</i> uterine inertia and subsequent delivery	1

The reasons for the five Caesarian section operations were as follows:—

Disproportionate measurements	2
Contracted pelvis	1
Extended breech	2

The infant mortality rate of children born in the Maternity Home was 30.3 per 1,000 births, as compared with 64. born in their own homes. The figure of 64. has been arrived at after deduction of all deaths of infants from the Maternity Home, and is calculated on the total births in the district excluding those in the Maternity Home.

The following table compares the infant mortality rate in the Maternity Home and in the district generally for the past ten years:—

	Maternity Home.	District generally.
1931	30.3	64.0
1930	19.3	37.0
1929	15.0	61.2
1928	14.6	54.7
1927	8.9	52.0
1926	10.4	56.1
1925	23.9	58.1
1924	16.0	45.7
1923	15.3	40.4
1922	25.6	56.3

No maternal death occurred at the Maternity Home.

The maternal mortality rate for the Home for the ten years from 1922—1931 is .84, as compared with the maternal mortality rate in the district generally of 3.15.

The circumstances of those unable to pay a fee of two guineas per week are inquired into by the Health Visitors, and a fee is decided on by the Medical Officer of Health. Cases for free admission are referred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The following table shows *in extenso* the fees which were paid by women admitted to the Home:—

Fees Paid Per Week.	No. of Patients admitted.	Fees Paid Per Week.	No. of Patients Admitted.
Free of Charge.	1	57/6	9
Maternity	1	60/-	31
Benefit.			
15/-	6	62/6	1
17/6	1*	63/-	7
20/-	22	65/-	7
25/-	20	67/6	3
27/6	2	70/-	21
30/-	46	72/6	9
32/6	1	75/-	1
35/-	35	77/6	4
40/-	27	80/-	11
42/-	113	82/6	1
45/-	33	85/-	1
47/6	2	87/6	1
50/-	18	90/-	3
52/-	1	92/6	2
52/6	43	100/-	13
55/-	11	107/6	1

*Plus maternity benefit.

Of the above patients:—

- (a) 296 paid an additional fee of 15s. to the Council for the service of one of the midwives of the Home.
- (b) 1 paid a fee of £3 3s. for the services of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
- (c) 167 paid a fee of £1 1s. for the services of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

- (d) 5 paid a fee of £5 5s. for the services of the Consulting Obstetric Surgeon. One paid half of the fee, the Council paying the remaining half.
- (e) 1 paid a fee of 7s. 6d. per week, 1 a fee of 10s. per week, and 1 a fee of 12s. 6d. per week for the maintenance of babies in the Home apart from their mothers.

The work of training Pupil Midwives has continued in a satisfactory manner; seven who were engaged during the year were successful in passing the examination of the Central Midwives Board.

MATERNITY CASES—QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL.

There has been an arrangement since July, 1923, with the Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, for the treatment of maternity cases requiring operative or other treatment which cannot be carried out in the Ilford Maternity Home, and cases which require admission to a maternity home and cannot be dealt with at our own institution, the agreed charge being 7s. per day.

No cases were, however, treated under this arrangement during 1931.

DISTRICT MIDWIFE.

During 1931, the District Midwife attended 112 cases; of these 14 were delivered by doctors and 98 by herself; a doctor was called in, however, in 39 of the 98 cases delivered by the District Midwife, for the following causes:—

(a) Ante-Natal	..	4	{ Albuminuria	2
			{ History of eclamptic fit	1
			{ High blood pressure	1
(b) During labour..	..	11	{ Uterine inertia	3
			{ Prolonged labour	1
			{ Extended breech	1
			{ Post-partum haemorrhage	3
			{ General condition	3
(c) After labour	16	..	{ Ruptured perineum	8
			{ Influenza	3
			{ Bacillus coli infection	3
			{ General condition	2
(d) For infant	..	8	{ Dangerous feebleness	2
			{ Inflammation of eyes	6

The 112 cases attended were in the following wards:—North Hainault, 42; Cranbrook, 4; Park, 10; Seven Kings, 22; South Hainault, 3; Loxford, 12; Clementswood, 15; Goodmayes, 4.

Of the infants born there was one stillbirth (cause unknown); one died 24 hours after birth from atelectasis, and one died 24 hours after birth from atelectasis pulmonum, prolonged labour and prematurity.

Three cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred due to (1) cracked nipples, (2) influenza, (3) bacillus coli infection. All these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and made satisfactory recoveries.

Twenty-seven cases who applied for the services of the District Midwife had to be refused, owing to her services being already booked.

EXTENSIONS OF MATERNITY HOME.

The Special Committee *re* Council Finance, meeting in September, recommended that the Extension be postponed for the present. This was confirmed by the meeting of the Council, 22nd September.

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

The report shows that there are approximately 17,076 children on the school rolls, compared with 16,303 in 1930.

The number of children in average attendance at school for the period April 1st, 1930, to March 31st, 1931, was 14,169.

5,441 children were actually inspected, compared with 5,521 in 1930.

The following table compares the incidence of physically classified or sub-normal children in 1931 with that of the previous year, and with the Board of Education average for the country as a whole in 1930.

	1931		1930	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	17,076	100.0	16,303	100.0
Physically Defective	5,441	31.8	5,521	33.9
Sub-normal	11,635	68.2	10,782	66.1

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

	1931	1930	1929	1928
Total	17,076	16,303	15,547	14,812
Physically Defective	5,441	5,521	5,441	5,321
Sub-normal	11,635	10,782	10,106	9,491
Physically Defective—				
(a) Active Tuberculosis	1,234	1,123	1,012	901
Pulmonary and Glan- dular (active)	1,234	1,123	1,012	901
Pulmonary and Glan- dular (non-active)	1,234	1,123	1,012	901
Non-pulmonary	1,234	1,123	1,012	901
(b) Definite	1,234	1,123	1,012	901
(c) Suspected	1,234	1,123	1,012	901

* This figure is calculated by comparing with the Board of Education average, the number of children who are actually found to be sub-normal, and those who are suspected to be sub-normal.

** This figure is calculated by comparing with the Board of Education average, the number of children who are found to be sub-normal, and those who are suspected to be sub-normal.

*** Certain cases were included as probable but not as definite because the medical evidence was not conclusive.

† This figure includes children who were found to be sub-normal, and those who were suspected to be sub-normal.

‡ This figure includes children who were found to be sub-normal, and those who were suspected to be sub-normal.

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The report shows that there are approximately 17,576 children on the school rolls, compared with 16,303 in 1930.

The number of children in average attendance at school for the period April 1st, 1930, to March 31st, 1931, was 14,168.

6,541 children were medically inspected, compared with 6,521 in 1930.

The following table compares the incidence-rate of physically and mentally defective children in Ilford with that of the previous year, and with the Board of Education average for the country as arrived at in 1930:—

Defects.	BOARD OF EDUCATION.		ILFORD.	
	Estimated incidence per 1,000 children in average attendance which was adopted in 1923.	Incidence per 1,000 children ascertained by School Medical Officers in 1930, based on average attendance (1st April, 1929, to 31st March, 1930) 4,940,831.	Incidence-Rate per 1,000 children in average attendance (1st April, 1929, to 31st March, 1930).	Incidence-Rate per 1,000 children in average attendance (1st April, 1930, to 31st March, 1931).
Blind:—				
Totally	0.4	0.4	— ***	0.1*
Partially	1.0	1.0	1.0***	0.9**
Deaf:—				
Totally	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6
Partially	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
Mentally Defective (educable)	8.6	6.5	5.0	3.8
Epileptics—Severe	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Physically Defective:—				
(a) Active Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary and Glandular (infectious) ..	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Pulmonary and Glandular (non-infectious) ..	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.7
Non-pulmonary	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.8
(b) Delicate	15.5	16.5	10.3	12.1
(c) Crippled	10.0	9.2††	1.8†	6.1††

* This figure is calculated, in accordance with the Board of Education definition, on the number of children who are totally blind or "so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a school or class for totally blind children."

** This figure is calculated, in accordance with the Board of Education definition, on the number of children, who though they cannot read ordinary school books, or cannot read them without injury to their eyesight, have such power of vision that they can appropriately be taught in a school or class for the partially blind.

*** Certain cases were included as partially blind which would under the present definition be classed as totally blind.

† This figure includes only children who are so crippled as to require instruction at a Cripple School.

†† This figure includes children (other than those with active tuberculous disease) who are suffering from "a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life."

The following table shows a comparison of the incidence of physical defects found at routine school medical inspection in Ilford for the past three years with that in the country generally, as arrived at by the Board of Education in 1930.

Defects.	Board of Education Average.	Ilford.		
	Incidence-Rate per 1000. 1930.	Incidence-Rate per 1000.		
		1929.	1930.	1931.†
Skin Disease	12.9	13.1	11.8	12.6
Defects of Vision	88.3*	66.8	81.4*	53.0*
Squint	9.0	2.7	2.0	3.1
Other Eye Diseases	8.7	6.8	5.4	5.8
Defects of Hearing	3.9	5.1	3.2	4.0
Otitis Media	5.4	3.0	3.6	3.2
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	66.5	51.4	29.7	76.4
Other Throat and Nose Defects	6.3	8.6	4.1	8.9
Organic Heart Disease.. .. .	2.1	2.2	0.5	3.2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis:				
(a) Definite	0.2	—	—	—
(b) Suspected.. .. .	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.5
Deformities	9.6	8.6	9.9	19.4
Nervous Diseases	2.1	3.3	4.4	8.6

*In calculating this figure the entrants have been left out of account.

†The figures in this column with the exception of Defects of Vision have been calculated on the total number of defects (including those kept under observation) of Table IIA on page 152.

The following table compares the principal causes of death among children of school age (*i.e.*, from 5 to 15 years) and at all ages in England and Wales with those in Ilford for 1930 and 1929.

TABLE SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE (*i.e.*, FROM 5—15 YEARS).
IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING 1929 AND 1930, COMPARED WITH THOSE IN ILFORD FOR 1929 AND 1930. THE
TABLE ALSO GIVES A COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS REGISTERED AT ALL AGES, AND 5—15 YEARS.

Disease.	England and Wales, Percentage of total deaths (all ages).		Ilford, Percentage of total deaths (all ages).		England and Wales, Percentage of total deaths at ages 5—15.		Ilford, Percentage of total deaths at ages 5—15	
	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929
1. Measles .. .. .	.9	.6	.9	.2	3.6	2.1	2.7	—
2. Scarlet Fever .. .. .	.2	.1	.1	.1	2.4	1.9	—	2.6
3. Whooping Cough .. .. .	.4	1.2	.2	.8	0.6	1.7	—	—
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	.8	.6	1.2	1.5	14.2	12.2	13.5	30.8
5. Influenza	1.1	5.5	1.1	3.6	1.2	3.8	5.4	2.6
6. Tuberculosis	7.9	7.1	7.0	7.3	14.8	14.7	10.8	7.7
7. Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	.3	.3	1.1	.3	3.2	3.5	13.5	5.2
8. Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other re- spiratory diseases	11.4	15.7	9.6	17.5	10.1	12.6	5.4	2.6
9. *Meningitis and Nervous system	9.0	8.2	.2	.2	8.1	8.3	2.7	—
10. Heart Disease	19.8	18.1	22.7	20.9	6.3	6.0	5.4	7.7
11. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.5	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.6
12. Violence	4.9	4.1	2.8	4.2	12.9	12.4	8.1	12.6
13. Other conditions	39.9	35.6	49.7	39.9	20.8	18.9	29.8	25.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Excludes Meningococcal infections.

England and Wales.—The deaths of children of *School Age* during 1930 represent 2.8 per cent. of the *Total Deaths* registered (all ages), and during 1929 2.6 per cent.

Ilford.—The deaths of children of *School Age* during 1930 represent 3.8 per cent. of the *Total Deaths* registered (all ages).

„ The deaths of children of *School Age* during 1929 represent 3.6 per cent. of the *Total Deaths* registered (all ages).

1. STAFF.—Dr. D. Regan, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, commenced his duties on the 1st September, 1931, *vice* Dr. A. T. Worthington, who terminated his duties on 15th July, 1931.

Dr. K. Edgecombe, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, terminated her duties on the 7th November, 1931, and has been succeeded by Dr. E. S. Stephen, who commenced duty in the New Year.

Mr. R. A. Tran, Assistant School Dentist, commenced his duties on 26th May, *vice* Dr. A. F. Crow, who terminated her duties on the 16th May.

2. CO-ORDINATION.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.*

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

3. SCHOOL PREMISES.—There are 25 schools, with 48 departments. The schools have accommodation for approximately 17,775 scholars, and 17,576 were actually on the rolls on December 31st, 1931.

The reorganisation of the Cleveland, Loxford and Uphall Schools under the Hadow Scheme; the completion of the building of Beal Modern School; and the provision of a rest shed at Benton School have resulted in the following alterations in the elementary schools.

School.	Date of Alteration.	Old Designation.	New Designation.	Ages.	Accom- modation.
Cleveland ..	1-4-31	Boys' Dept.	Middle Boys' Dept.	8 to 11 yrs.	470 boys.
	..	Girls' Dept.	Middle Girls' Dept.	8 to 11 yrs.	470 girls.
Loxford	Boys' Dept.	The Loxford ..	11 to 14 yrs.	480 boys.
	..	Girls' Dept.			
	..	Junior Dept.	The Woodlands ..	5 to 8 yrs.	400 infants.
Uphall	Boys' Dept.	The Mount ..	11 to 14 yrs.	480 girls.
	..	Girls' Dept.			
	..	Junior Dept.	The Uphall ..	5 to 8 yrs.	300 infants.
South Park	24-8-31	Boys' Dept.	South Park Upper	11 to 14 yrs.	240 boys.
Central	..	Girls' Dept.	Boys South Park Upper	11 to 14 yrs.	240 girls.
	..	—	Girls		
Beal Modern	..	—	Boys' Dept.	11 to 15 yrs.	400 boys.
	..	—	Girls' Dept.	11 to 15 yrs.	400 girls.
Benton	—	—	6 to 15 yrs.	120 boys and girls.

Extensions are now being built at Downshall and Gearies Schools as follows:—

Schools.			Ages.	Accommodation.
Downshall	..	Middle Boys' Dept.	.. 8 to 11 yrs.	288
		Middle Girls' Dept.	.. 8 to 11 yrs.	288
Gearies	..	Middle Boys' Dept.	.. 8 to 11 yrs.	96
		Middle Girls' Dept.	.. 8 to 11 yrs.	96
		Lower Dept.	.. 5 to 8 yrs.	96

The Sanitary Inspectors have paid monthly visits to the various elementary schools in the Borough and a total of 387 visits have been made during the year. By means of these inspections a considerable number of sanitary defects have been located and remedied.

The replacement of the trough closets at Barkingside School (Boys and Girls) by modern pedestal pans with separate flushing cisterns has not yet been carried out. At Highlands and Loxford Schools (with the exception of two separate pedestals in each School) sets of syphonic latrine type of W.C.'s with separate pans set over a trough and trapped on outlet with automatic flush are still in existence, and these should be replaced with separate pedestal W.C. pans and traps with separate flushing cisterns.

During the year the old pattern of trough closets at the Ilford R.C. School, Downshall and Newbury Park Schools, have been replaced with separate W.C.s of pedestal type, with separate flushing cisterns.

The old type of drinking fountain is still in existence at the following schools:—Highlands (Girls and Infants, 1); Gearies (Upper Boys, 1; Middle Boys, 1); SS. Peter and Paul (Boys, 1; Girls and Junior, 1); Mossford.

The new type of "Hygienic Spa" fountain has been fixed at the following schools during the year:—Uphall (3), Highlands (4), Benton Open Air (2), Goodmayes (6), Gearies (5), Becontree (9), Newbury Park (5), Downshall (4), Gordon (2), Mayesbrook (2), Fairlop (2), South Park (9), Chadwell (2), Little Heath (2), Loxford (4), Valentines (2), Christchurch (5), and Beal Modern (6)

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION.—This has been carried out in accordance with the Board of Education (Special Services) Regulations, dated the 18th August, 1925, Section 17 of which states :—

The Authority must provide for the medical inspection of all children in Public Elementary Schools as soon as possible in the twelve months following :—

- (a) their first admission to Public Elementary Schools, and
- (b) their attaining the age of eight years, and
- (c) their attaining the age of twelve years.

During 1931 the number of visits by the Medical Officers to 48 different departments of 25 schools for the purposes of routine medical inspection was 356. The number of children examined during the year, falling within the above age groups, totalled 6,541 (3,118 boys and 3,423 girls), an increase of 20 over the figures for 1930. In addition, a number of children of varying ages were presented by the Head Teachers for special medical examination, being thought by the teachers to be suffering from some ailment. During 1931, 439 such children (215 boys and 224 girls) were examined. 3,780 re-examinations (1,914 boys and 1,866 girls) were made at school by the doctors to ascertain the result of the treatment of defects found in the course of medical inspection. A total number of 10,760 examinations were made at the various schools during the year.

Routine medical inspection at the Mossford School, Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Village Home, was again carried out by my Department during the year, 349 children being examined, the treatment of the children being left, as previously, in the hands of the Home Authorities.

The following table compares the numbers of children examined in previous years :—

			Routine Medical Inspection.	Special Cases.	Re-examination at following up.
(8)	1931	...	6,541	439	3,780
(8)	1930	...	6,521	356	2,530
(8)	1929	...	6,254	152	2,072
(8)	1928	...	5,910	137	1,811
(8)	1927	...	5,738	126	1,697

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.—Table II shows the return of defects found in the course of medical inspection.

(a) *Uncleanliness*.—At routine medical inspection 103 children out of a total of 6,541 (or 1.6 per cent.) were found to have nits or vermin in their hair, while 5 (or .07 per cent.) were found to be flea-bitten. It must be remembered in considering these figures that a special effort is generally made by the parents that the children, when presented for examination by the doctor, should be in a clean condition, and a comparison should be made with the surveys of cleanliness made by the School Nurses.

(b) *Tonsils and Adenoids*.—500 children (or 7.6 per cent. of those examined) were found to be suffering either from adenoids or from tonsils so enlarged, or causing such symptoms, that it was considered necessary to advise the parents to obtain medical advice.

(c) *Tuberculosis*.—2 cases of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis were found at medical inspection, and referred to the Tuberculosis Officer.

(d) *Skin Disease*.—3 cases of Scabies, 7 cases of Impetigo, and 71 cases of other diseases of the skin were discovered at routine medical inspection

(e) *External Eye Disease*.—16 cases of Blepharitis, *i.e.*, inflamed eyelids, and 7 cases of Conjunctivitis were discovered.

(f) *Vision*.—262 children (or 4.0 per cent. of those examined) were found to be suffering from vision so defective or from such symptoms as headache, etc., as to require treatment. 31 of these cases saw $\frac{6}{8}$, while the remaining 231 had vision of $\frac{6}{9}$ or less, and 159 cases were referred for re-examination at a later date. Further particulars of these cases will be found on page 152.

Seventy-nine per cent. of the cases referred for treatment received treatment from the School Oculist.

(g) *Ear Disease and Hearing*.—26 children (or 0.40 per cent. of those examined) were found to be suffering from defective hearing. 21 children were found to be suffering from a discharge from the ear, due to an old otitis media.

(h) *Dental Defects*.—622 (or 9.5 per cent. of those examined) were found to be suffering from teeth so defective as to impair health. These cases were referred to the School Dentist for treatment. A more complete inspection of the teeth of the children is carried out by the Dentist, a summary of the results of which appears on page 161, Table IV (Group IV).

(i) *Deformities*.—15 children were found to be suffering from slight spinal curvature, and 112 from other minor deformities (such as round-shoulders, flat-feet, etc.), which could be corrected by special physical exercises.

6. **INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**—The following table shows the incidence of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Measles, including German Measles, in the Ilford schools since 1922 :—

			Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles.
1922	...	...	116	82	893
1923	...	...	79	61	174
1924	...	...	85	28	1,026
1925	...	...	93	22	484
1926	...	...	93	60	1,713
1927	...	...	244	67	83
1928	...	...	349	117	1,383
1929	...	...	309	210	141
1930	...	...	174	208	1,295
1931	...	...	121	97	72

Disinfection of all the cloakrooms at the public elementary schools was carried out during the Summer vacation, and during the Christmas vacation the cloakrooms at Barkingside, Chadwell, Christchurch, Cleveland, Downshall, Little Heath, Mayesbrook, Mossford and SS. Peter and Paul Schools.

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

Tables VII to XIII on pages 168 to 174 show the incidence of each infectious disease in the Ilford schools during 1931.

(a) *Scarlet Fever*.—121 cases were notified in 1931, as compared with 174 in 1930.

The following table shows the percentage attack-rate of Scarlet Fever at the various schools during 1931 :—

School.	Percentage Attack Rate.
Barkingside	0.3
Becontree	1.0
Cleveland	0.7
Downshall	0.7
Fairlop	0.3
Gearies	0.5
Goodmayes	0.5
Gordon	6.2
Highlands	0.5
Loxford	0.9
Mayesbrook	0.9
Newbury Park	0.2
Roman Catholic, Ilford	0.9
South Park	0.9
Uphall	1.4
Valentines	0.3
Woodlands, The	0.5

No cases occurred at Beal, Benton, Chadwell, Christchurch, Little Heath, The Mount and St. Vincent's Schools.

The table has been calculated on the cases notified, compared with the number of children on the roll (all departments).

(b) *Diphtheria*.—97 cases were notified in 1931, as compared with 208 in 1930.

Diphtheria Prevention—The re-immunising and re-testing of school children (inoculated in 1930) at Becontree, Goodmayes and St. Vincent's Schools was completed during 1931, the following number of children being dealt with during the year at these Schools:—

Negative after re-inoculation	98
Testing not completed after leaving district	1

The remaining 68 of the 167 children awaiting re-test from 1930 were referred to the Clinic at these Offices, and 27 were completed, 6 are awaiting re-test. The remaining 35 were not dealt with for various reasons. The last visit to these Schools for the purpose of Schick testing was made on the 7th May.

In addition to the school children re-tested at school, a number of children from various elementary schools were

immunised at the Clinic established in November, 1929, at the Public Health Offices. The following are the particulars showing work carried out at this Clinic in connection with children of school age during 1931 :—

Schick tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Positive	...	...	...	...	76			
Negative	...	...	...	...	9			
Not Schick tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Inoculated (full course)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Schick + 1931	...	...	...	...	76			
Schick + 1930	...	...	...	...	9			
Not tested	...	...	...	...	9			
Negative after full course of inoculation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Positive after full course of inoculation and re-inoculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Awaiting re-test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Not re-tested after inoculation on account of leaving district, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Result of final Schick test in 1931 of cases inoculated in 1930 (134 at the Clinic and 27 at the Schools) :—

Positive and re-inoculated	...	11
Negative	...	150

(c) *Measles and German Measles*.—72 cases were notified from the schools in 1931, compared with 1,295 during 1930. No deaths from Measles in a child of school age occurred in 1931, compared with nil in 1930, nil in 1929, 1 in 1928, and nil in 1927.

(d) *Small Pox*.—Two cases of Small Pox among children of school age occurred during the year.

Case No. 1.—This was an unvaccinated boy, aged 11 years, a scholar attending Loxford School, notified on the 8th April. The patient was removed to Hospital the same day, and the house disinfected. The contacts of the case (7 of whom were children of school age) were followed up.

Case No. 2.—This was an unvaccinated girl, aged 7 years, a scholar attending Gordon School, notified 8th April. This girl is a sister of the child mentioned in Case No. 1. She was herself removed to hospital on same day, and the house disinfected.

Both cases were of the mild type, and I am pleased to record that, owing to the measures adopted, no further cases occurred.

(e) *Chicken Pox, Whooping Cough and Mumps.*—439 cases of Chicken Pox occurred in 1931, as compared with 234 in 1930; 331 in 1929; 197 cases of Whooping Cough in 1931, as compared with 171 in 1930 and 278 in 1929; and 115 cases of Mumps in 1931, as compared with 179 in 1930 and 252 in 1929.

734 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors in connection with cases of minor infectious disease.

(f) *Ringworm.*—

	No. of cases at beginning of 1931.	No. of cases reported during 1931.	Total.	Remedied during 1931.	No. of cases under observation at end of 1931.
Ringworm:—					
Scalp ...	1	7	8	7	1
Body ...	—	9	9	9	—
	—	—	—	—	—
	1	16	17	16	1
	—	—	—	—	—

Five school children were X-rayed at the clinic during the year.

7. FOLLOWING UP.—This has been carried out in the manner described in my previous reports.

During 1930, 5,008 home visits by the Nurses were paid for the purpose, and 3,780 children were re-examined by the doctors at school.

8. MEDICAL TREATMENT.—The Clinic for minor ailments has been held as previously each morning.

(a) *Minor Ailments.*—The attendances at the morning Clinic during 1931 were as follows:—

Number of individual children seen at the Clinic ...	2,126
Number of attendances of children ...	5,251
Number of exclusion certificates granted ...	2,107
Number of certificates of fitness to attend school granted ...	1,430

The following table shows the variety of conditions dealt with at the School Clinic during the year:—

Malnutrition ...	14
Uncleanliness:—	
Head ...	8
Body ...	1

Skin:—

Ringworm:—

Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382

Eye:—

Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Keratitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corneal opacities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Squint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64

Ear:—

Defective Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

Nose and Throat:—

Enlarged Tonsils only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Adenoids only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Other Conditions	198
Mouth Breathing	13

Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	43
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Defective Speech	1
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Teeth—Dental Diseases	76
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Heart and Circulation:—

Organic	6
Functional	3
Anæmia	53

Debility	149
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Infectious Diseases:—

Diphtheria	8
Whooping Cough	6
Mumps	9
Chicken Pox	12

Influenza	7
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Colds	24
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Lungs:—

Bronchitis	29
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	10

Tuberculosis:--							
Pulmonary:--							
Suspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Non-Pulmonary:—							
Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nervous System:—							
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Deformities:—							
Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
Total number of ailments							2,219

(b) *Ophthalmic Department*.—During the year 1931 the School Oculist held 90 sessions for the refraction of children suffering from defective vision. Full details of the work are given in Table IV, Group II, on page 160.

622 school children were examined, 67 of these being cases referred for refraction in 1930.

Of the 622 cases, 299 were referred from medical inspection, 163 were referred from the School Clinic, 117 were “under observation” cases re-examined, 43 were re-examined at parents’ request.

The 622 children were not all suffering from grave defects of vision. The following table shows the vision in the worst eye, as tested by Snellen’s Type:—

$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{6}{12}$	$\frac{6}{18}$	$\frac{6}{24}$	$\frac{6}{36}$	$\frac{6}{60}$	$\frac{6}{90}$
65	74	55	63	38	35	17	11

The children who saw 6/6 (practically normal vision) were suffering from symptoms such as headaches, inflamed eyelids, etc., which rendered further examination necessary.

Of the 622 children examined, 500 were found to require spectacles, 196 being children who had previously had spectacles and 304 (new cases) by reason of the following defects:—

Myopia	...	...	...	...	55
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	33
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	37
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	136
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	23
Anisometropia	...	...	...	...	5
Hypermetropia with Squint	...	...	...	...	15
Total	...	...	...	...	<hr/>304

Of the remaining 122 children,

(a) 18 were suffering from the following other diseases, and spectacles were not prescribed:—

Asthenopia	...	...	...	...	4
Amblyopia	...	...	...	...	2
Corneal Ulcers, Nebulæ, Conjunctivitis, etc.	...	...	...	...	6
Paralysis of Orbital Muscles	...	...	...	...	1
Cataract	...	...	...	...	2
Retino-Choroiditis	...	...	...	...	1
Dacryocystitis	...	...	...	...	1
Strabismus	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 18

(b) 36 children were found not to require spectacles, having no refractive error requiring correction.

(c) 68 children were kept under observation and were re-examined during the year.

In addition to the above, the School Oculist examined 34 children from the County High School and prescribed spectacles in each case.

Under the Education Committee's scheme 404 complete pairs of spectacles were provided, some of these being renewals after breakages. Of this number, 14 pairs of spectacles were provided free, and 5 pairs at a reduced charge, on necessitous grounds. In addition, in 225 cases the lenses of spectacles were changed after re-examination or repairs of frames were carried out.

(c) *Orthopædic Department.*—This Department has sustained a great loss by the early death of Mr. J. B. Barnett, F.R.C.S. whose brilliant work and enthusiastic support placed the

orthopædic treatment of children in this town on a firm foundation. He was succeeded by Mr. H. J. Seddon, F.R.C.S., who took up duties on April 17th. The Orthopædic Surgeon attended a total number of 21 sessions during 1931 and examined 233 individual children of school age, the Clinic being held twice monthly except in February, June and August, when only one Clinic was held during the month. A total number of 468 attendances were made by these children. The 233 children were found to be suffering from the following defects:—

Paralyses:—

Infantile paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	22
Spastic monoplegia	...	...	...	...	...	2
" paraplegia	...	...	...	...	...	2
" hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Facial palsy	...	...	...	...	...	4

Spinal curvature:—

Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	...	29
Lordosis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Kyphosis	...	...	...	...	...	11
Congenital equino-varus (club-foot)	...	...	...	...	...	11
Torticollis (wry-neck)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Genu valgum (knock-knee)	...	...	...	...	...	34
Genu varum (bow-leg)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Flat feet	...	...	...	...	...	26
Round shoulders	...	...	...	...	...	30
Pigeon chest	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	34
						<hr/> 233 <hr/>

Ten children of school age were admitted to the Country Branch of the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital at Stanmore, Middlesex, in 1931, suffering from (1) pes valgus, (2) congenital dislocation of the hip, (3) dislocation of left ulnar nerve over condyle, (4) left torticollis, (5) congenital equino-varus, (6) genu-valgum, (7) infantile paralysis, (8) right spastic hemiplegia, (9) spastic paraplegia, (10) osteomyelitis.

Eight children were discharged during the year, 3 of whom were admitted during 1930, and 5 were still in the institution on the 31st December, 1931.

The Masseuse has attended the Clinic for Orthopædic treatment and Remedial exercises every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, to carry out the treatment recommended. An extra session was arranged on Wednesday afternoons commencing April 8th. A total number of 152 visits were made by the Masseuse to the Treatment Clinic during 1931.

There were a total number of 142 individual children of school age treated during the period mentioned, and a total number of 1,497 attendances were made by these children.

Ten pairs of padded wooden splints (1 free of charge), also instruments in 4 cases, were supplied to school children during the year.

43 cases were discharged by the Orthopædic Surgeon during the year, 8 cases left the district and 13 cases left school or were transferred to private or secondary schools.

All cases discharged are followed up and examined periodically at school with a view to ascertaining the permanence of the cure.

As a result of the following up, 18 cases discharged from the Orthopædic Clinic were re-examined at school medical inspection, 13 of these being found to be permanently cured; of the remaining 5 cases, 1 was advised to continue breathing exercises at home; in 4 other cases the condition was considerably improved, and the children are being kept under observation.

(d) *Dental Department*.—During the year the Dentists paid 199 visits to the schools for the purpose of inspecting the teeth of children.

Dental disease is still prevalent to much the same extent among school children, as is shown by the fact that of 16,273 children inspected by the Dentists (including special cases), 9,020 (or 55.4 per cent.) were found to require treatment, compared with

6,738 (or 56.8 per cent.), 1930; 60.6 per cent., 1929; 60.1 per cent., 1928; 56.9 per cent., 1927; 56 per cent., 1926; 56 per cent., 1925.

43.4 per cent. of the cases requiring treatment obtained it at the School Clinic.

In 1930, 57.9 per cent.; in 1929, 50.8 per cent.; in 1928, 39.5 per cent.; in 1927, 50.1 per cent.; in 1926, 45.9 per cent.; in 1925, 47.6 per cent.; in 1924, 62 per cent.; in 1923, 53.3 per cent.; in 1922, 41.1 per cent. acceptances of treatment were received.

In addition to the ordinary dental work of fillings and extractions, a considerable amount of "regulation" work has been done. 55 regulation plates were supplied during 1931. 2,057 visits were made by children to the Dental Clinic for regulation purposes.

The amount of dental disease present in children at various ages is shown by the following table relating to school children inspected by the School Dentists:—

Age groups (in years).			No. inspected.	No. referred for treatment.	Percentage.
5	...	...	2,148	1,278	59.14
6	...	...	2,727	1,239	45.44
7	...	...	2,730	1,479	54.14
8	...	...	2,010	1,277	60.55
9	...	...	1,732	1,174	66.05
10	...	...	1,694	1,062	62.69
11-12	...	...	1,859	1,211	65.09

The following table shows the percentage of acceptances of treatment by the School Dentists in the various departments of the schools during 1931:—

School.	Department.	Number inspected.	No. referred for treatment.	No. of acceptances of treatment.	Percentage of acceptances.
Barkingside ..	Sen. Mixed	404	214	41	19.15
Becontree ..	Mixed Boys	377	286	63	22.02
„ ..	Mixed Girls	407	270	61	22.59
„ ..	Lower ..	967	660	205	31.06
„ ..	Sen. Boys	113	90	14	15.55
„ ..	Sen. Girls	119	88	11	12.50
Catholic ..	Up. Mixed	296	135	60	44.44
„ ..	L. Mixed	137	96	47	48.95
Chadwell ..	Mixed ..	513	374	121	32.35
Christchurch ..	Boys ..	269	127	44	34.64
„ ..	Girls ..	265	122	27	22.13
„ ..	Jun. ..	755	441	175	39.70
Cleveland ..	Boys ..	246	134	30	22.38
„ ..	Girls ..	282	160	47	29.37
„ ..	Jun. Mixed	463	188	137	72.87
Downshall ..	Boys ..	333	148	64	43.24
„ ..	Girls ..	412	187	81	43.31
„ ..	Jun. ..	885	404	203	50.24
Fairlop ..	Mixed ..	470	334	90	26.94
Gearies ..	Middle ..	330	248	136	54.83
„ ..	Lower ..	703	332	166	50.00
„ ..	S. Boys ..	122	69	21	30.43
„ ..	S. Girls ..	146	93	39	41.93
Goodmayes ..	Boys ..	349	275	102	37.09
„ ..	Girls ..	285	235	97	41.27
„ ..	Jun. ..	774	467	183	39.18
Gordon ..	Mixed ..	463	279	83	29.74
Highlands ..	Boys ..	238	160	62	38.75
„ ..	Girls ..	286	185	72	38.91
„ ..	Jun. ..	616	284	98	34.50
Little Heath ..	Mixed ..	139	104	21	20.19
Loxford ..	Boys ..	275	228	45	19.73
Mayesbrook ..	Mixed ..	365	259	55	21.23
Newbury Park ..	Sen. Mixed	248	216	67	31.01
„ ..	Jun. ..	316	237	65	27.42
Open Air ..	Mixed ..	253	86	84	97.67
South Park ..	Middle ..	265	185	45	24.32
„ ..	Lower ..	371	166	66	39.75
St. Vincent ..	Mixed ..	129	83	31	37.34
Uphall ..	Jun. ..	155	102	55	53.92
Valentines ..	Lower ..	192	90	69	76.66
Woodland ..	Jun. ..	281	185	97	52.43
Mount ..	Girls ..	227	93	18	19.35

With regard to children who had previously been inspected by the Dentists and found to require dental treatment, and whose parents had not accepted such treatment, the following table shows

the percentage of acceptances of treatment as a result of the Dentists' Re-inspection. Notices were issued to the parents requesting their attendance at the re-inspections.

School.	Department.	No. of Children Re-inspected.	No. referred for treatment.	No. of acceptances of treatment.	Percentage of acceptances.
Becontree ..	Jun. ..	106	104	51	49.03
Chadwell	83	69	31	44.92
Christchurch	55	51	34	66.66
Cleveland	34	34	15	44.11
Downshall	118	110	70	63.63
Fairlop	54	54	31	57.40
Gearies	141	136	101	74.26
Goodmayes	135	132	90	68.18
Gordon	93	89	43	48.31
Highlands	30	26	18	69.23
Little Heath	33	31	11	35.48
Mayesbrook	48	44	25	56.81
Newbury Park	59	56	22	39.28
Catholic	53	49	24	48.97
South Park	78	75	62	82.66
St. Vincent	69	65	31	47.69
Uphall	32	29	22	75.86
Valentines	31	26	20	76.92
Woodlands	145	141	82	58.15
Totals	1,397	1,321	783	59.27

In addition to these figures, the Dentist has carried out three complete inspections of the children's teeth at the Open-Air School, and all those referred for treatment, viz.: 84, have received attention, either by the School Dentists or elsewhere.

Full details of the dental work are shown in Table IV. Group IV, on page 157.

(e) *Treatment of Uncleanliness.*—It was found necessary to deal with 125 children under the Education Act, 1921, Section 87, statutory notices being served on the parents. In 34 instances the statutory notices not being complied with, the children were brought to the School Clinic by the Nurse and cleansed.

The School Nurses paid 210 visits to the school (an average of 7 visits to each school during the year), for the purpose of inspecting the heads and clothing of the children, with the following result:—

<i>Number of Children Inspected.</i>	<i>Number Infected.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
58,643	1,773*	3.0

*177 of these children were found to be infected with living vermin; the remainder with nits only. A child with any nits in the hair at all is included in these figures.

The percentages for the past ten years were as follows:—

1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9
1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9
1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0

No prosecutions were instituted during 1931 under Section 87 of the Education Act, 1921.

During 1931 the ambulance was used on 34 occasions to bring verminous children to the School Clinic for cleansing purposes.

(f) *Other Ailments.*—During the past year 203 children have been operated on for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, under the agreement with Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford.

11 children were treated free during the past year, and 4 at a reduced charge, on necessitous grounds.

In addition, 13 children have been operated on for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids under the agreement with the King George Hospital, all being treated as in-patients. 1 was treated free and 2 at a reduced charge.

In addition to the treatment of tonsils and adenoids, 61 letters were given to Ilford school children, for whom hospital treatment was required, to attend at Queen Mary's Hospital.

9. OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.—During 1931, 58 children were admitted, 41 ceased attendance, and on the 31st December, 1931, 114 children were on the school-roll.

The whole of the children who have been admitted to the Open-Air School were personally examined by myself prior to admission. They were originally recommended to me for examination from the following sources:—

School Medical Officer's Department	...	...	...	...	41
Director of Education's Department	...	...	...	...	5
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	...	6
Others	...	...	...	...	3

The above 58 children were admitted to the Open Air School for the following reasons:—

School Medical Officer's Department:—

Anæmia and subnormal nutrition	...	...	...	30
Chronic bronchitis	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary catarrh and asthma	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis	...	...	...	4
Post tuberculosis	...	...	...	2
Probable Post—Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1
Spastic diplegia	...	...	...	1
Spinal caries	...	...	...	1
				—
				41

Director of Education's Department:—

Hæmophilia	...	...	...	...	1
Anæmia and subnormal nutrition	...	...	...	...	4
					—
					5

Hospitals:—

Pulmonary Fibrosis	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatic carditis	...	...	...	...	1
Mitral stenosis	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					3

Tuberculosis Officer:—

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis adenitis	...	...	...	...	1
Subnormal nutrition	...	...	...	...	4
					—
					6

Others:—

Subnormal nutrition	...	...	...	...	...	2
Post chorea	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						3
						—

The 41 children not now on the school-roll ceased attendance for the following reasons:—

Found fit to resume attendance at ordinary School	...	...	29
Left the district	...	...	6
Admitted to Royal National Orthopædic Hospital Country Branch, Stanmore	...	...	1
Unable to benefit by reason of mental defect	...	...	1
Physical condition retrogressing	...	...	1
Admitted to a Convalescent Home	...	...	1
Admitted to West Wickham Heart Home	...	...	1
Admitted to Sanatorium	...	...	1

All cases discharged from the Open-Air School, and subsequently re-admitted to ordinary schools, are re-examined at school. Of the 41 children ceasing attendance during 1931, 24 were re-admitted to ordinary schools and are being kept under observation. 5 being over 14 years of age did not return to ordinary school.

41 of the children discharged since the opening of the school were re-examined at ordinary school during 1931 and 37 were found to have maintained their improvement in health, but in 4 cases the children's condition was stationary.

Of the children admitted to the Open-Air School since its commencement in 1929, 8 children had never previously attended school (of these 1 was admitted in 1929, 2 in 1930, and 5 in 1931), and 8 children had not been in attendance at school for long periods (of these 4 were admitted in 1929 and 4 in 1931).

A Medical Officer has, since the inception of the School, attended one half-day every alternate week to examine and report upon special cases, and a routine examination of every child has been carried out at the end of each six months. One of the School Nurses attends monthly to take the heights and weights of each child.

In addition to this, the School Dentist has carried out three complete inspections of the children's teeth. The following table shows briefly the dental work carried out:—

Number of children examined by the School Dentist	...	...	127
" " referred for treatment	...	...	46
" " treated by School Dentist	...	...	44

As a result of the Medical Officer's periodic examinations, a number of the children have been recommended certain treatment as follows:—

Administration of Milk in School	...	...	...	103
" " Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	...	...	...	38
" " Virol	...	...	...	3
To see Oculist	...	...	...	8
Treatment for Otorrhœa, etc.	...	...	...	5
To see Orthopædic Surgeon <i>re</i> Remedial Exercises, etc.	...	...	...	8
To see Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	1

Recommendations have also been made to the Head Teacher as to the amount of exercise individual children should undergo, and also as to the taking of shower-baths.

During the year a rest shed has been provided with accommodation for an additional 20 children.

The Head Teacher states:—

During the year 1931, at six-monthly intervals, I have continued the Northumberland Standardised Educational Tests, and, once again the average increase in mental age for the School is above the advance in chronological age, that is, thirteen months in the year.

In view of the fact that in 1931 there were (52) fifty-two children in the school of 8—14 years of age, yet with a mental age of less than eight years in arithmetic—a subject which gives a good general indication of a child's standard of educational attainments—it will be seen that this rate of progress is considerably greater than they can have made at any earlier stage of their school life. In considering the rate of progress of children at the Open-Air School, it must be borne in mind that in many cases the children's educational attainments are so low that previous progress must have been so slow, owing to ill-health with consequent non-attendance at school, as to be almost negligible. Many children on admission can only be classified as seven years—and until they pass the barrier of seven years (mental age) their progress, although it may be considerable, does not appear in the result. As the average chronological age of the School becomes lower, as is

the tendency, so are there more and more of those, for the moment, unproductive seven years children (mental age). At the other end of the scale, those children who once reach the mental age of sixteen years can make no apparent progress, i.e., according to Northumberland Tests.

I am glad to state that the provision of a myopic desk has been the means of changing one child's attitude to work. Until recently, the child participated in the oral lessons only, and lost in the other lessons that which she had gained. Her attitude towards work was erratic, and this affected her general demeanour. For the last six months she has taken a keen interest in all written subjects, and, although several years' work have been lost, she is now working—slowly, it is true—on a level with her class.

Average attendance for the year was 88, with an average roll of 104. There is little loss of attendance through trivial causes, in fact, in only seven cases do I feel that the attendance could be termed irregular.

Most of the lost attendance is due to long absences, when it has been quite obvious that it was impossible for children to be in attendance. Twenty-two children have been absent for periods varying from five weeks to eighteen weeks. Fourteen of these children have spent part, or all, of their period of absence in hospital or convalescent home, returning to school at the earliest opportunity. In view of these figures it can be seen that the average of 88, with an average roll of 104, is actually a good result.

The following is a summary of the report of the Head Teacher of the Open-Air School on the School Journey to Seaford in July:—

The School journey to Seaford, in July, 1930, was so successful and proved to have had such beneficial results, both educationally and physically, that the experiment was repeated in 1931. On June 19th a party of 27 children from the Open-Air School left Ilford to spend ten days at Seaford—being accommodated once again at Flint House. Again the School journey party was fortunate, the weather was favourable and work, rest and play was taken under full "open-air" conditions. Everything went smoothly with no untoward incident to mar the happiness of the children, who returned at the end of the ten days looking remarkably fit, and with a decidedly stronger interest in work.

The total cost of the School Journey was £78 15s. 11d.

The maximum amount charged per child was £2 10s.

Every child made a contribution towards the cost of the holiday, the subscriptions ranging from 10s. to £2 10s.

10. PHYSICAL TRAINING.—The following is the report of the Supervising Instructor in Physical Training:—

I.—STAFF.

No increase in the staff has been made during the year.

II.—DUTIES AND ORGANISATIONS.

My duties as Supervising Instructor in Physical Training continue to be of an advisory, instructional and supervisory character as regards the teaching of the whole of the physical training (inclusive of swimming instruction and organised games) throughout the Authority's schools. Staff conferences and practical demonstrations still constitute an important part of the general routine. The whole of the work is governed by the relevant Syllabuses issued from time to time by the Board of Education. Regular and systematic visits have been made during the year to the schools, the public baths and the various playing fields.

III.—SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) During the year facilities were provided at The Mount School for the holding of voluntary classes in physical training for members of the teaching staff (both sexes). The classes were much appreciated by all who availed themselves of the facilities provided.

(b) On 15th January I visited, by arrangement with the London County Council, the Rachel McMillan Nursery School at Deptford, and viewed, with much interest, the school premises and organisation and the work of the pupils. On 6th and 7th March I attended the 12th Annual Conference, held in London, of the National Association of Organisers of Physical Education. An inspiring address by the Director of Education for the City of Bradford was a special feature of this gathering.

(c) Throughout the year the various branches of the Ilford Schools' Sports Association continued their activities in the promotion of athletic meetings and cricket, netball, hockey and football matches. The annual swimming gala proved to be one of the most successful yet arranged, such result being, in my opinion, attributable, in no small measure, to the extended instruction rendered possible by the availability of considerably improved facilities, and to the sustained popularity of the arrangements made in respect of winter swimming.

(d) I am gratified to record that appreciable economy has been effected as a result of the supply to the schools of a new type of non-inflatable rubber ball, which has been issued to them for experimental use in connection with physical training games. This ball replaces the inflatable football, which has been used in the past, and, in actual practice, has proved in every way satisfactory.

(e) Steady progress is being made in the group of schools reorganised in accordance with the Hadow principles last Easter. The work being performed at the Beal Modern School, opened in August last, shows promise.

(f) During the period covered by this report, cases of minor defect referred by the School Medical Officer have received appropriate attention.

(g) School playgrounds have again been marked out for the purpose of assisting in the conduct of games and activity exercises; and attention has been given to the provision, where necessary, of additional apparatus.

(h) I again express my full appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by the Handicraft Centre and the Works Department in connection with the repair and construction of apparatus for use during the physical training and at various sports meetings.

IV.—REVIEW OF GENERAL POSITION.

I have much pleasure in stating that the work, in all its branches, continues to develop; the general position evidences a pronounced tendency in the direction of steady progress; and the loyal co-operation of all concerned is worthy of special note. The results obtained during the last few years are extremely gratifying, especially in view of the difficulties which arise as a natural result of the phenomenal growth of the Borough.

F. J. ROBERTS.

Supervising Instructor in Physical Training.

31st December, 1931.

11. PROVISION OF MEALS.—The Education (Provision of Meals) Acts, 1906-1914, have not been put into operation in Ilford.

I am also informed that no meals were provided from voluntary sources during 1931.

11a. SUPPLY OF FREE COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION, COD-LIVER OIL AND MALT, ETC.—During 1931, 20 necessitous cases were dealt with.

12. SCHOOL BATHS.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.*

13. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.—During 1931, 5,253 parents, or 80 per cent., attended the medical inspections.

14 and 15. CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS AND ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.*

16. CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.—Since January 1920, I have acted as Hon. District Correspondent for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Inspector Bartholomew has continued to render very valuable services in this district, with excellent results.

The following is a brief résumé of the work done by the Society in Ilford during the past year :—

Total number of cases investigated, 36, made up as follows :—

(1) Of neglect	28
(20 reported from the Public Health Department, for neglecting medical advice, and 8 reported from other sources for general neglect.)	
(2) Ill-treatment cases	4
(3) Other causes	4

70 children (30 boys and 40 girls) were involved, 47 being of school age. In addition to this work, 148 supervision visits were paid to different cases, some of which were made to those reported during the previous year.

17. PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.—A return of all children falling within this category is included in Table III, information having been obtained from the records in this department and from a circular addressed to all the Head Teachers of the various departments of the public elementary schools.

(a) *Physically Defective Children* :—

During 1931 seven cases were referred for medical examination and report by the School Medical Officer, and the following is a detailed summary of the children dealt with under this heading :—

<i>Partially Blind Children</i> .—Recommended for Special School...	3
<i>Crippled Children</i> .—Recommended School for Cripples ...	2
<i>Spina Bifida Case</i> .—Recommended School for Physically Defective Children	1
	—
	6
	—

1st. *Totally and Partially Blind Children.*—There are 2 children so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a school or class for totally blind children; one of these is in a certified residential school for the blind, and the other is in Oldchurch Hospital.

There are 13 children who, although they cannot read ordinary school books or cannot read them without injury to their eyesight, have such power of vision that they can appropriately be taught in a school or class for the partially blind. Five of these children are in certified residential schools for the blind or partially blind, 1 being also deaf and dumb. Eight cases are awaiting admission to certified residential schools for the blind or partially blind (5 are attending ordinary elementary schools, 1 is attending the Benton Open-Air School, 1 (aged 14 years) is not attending any school, and 1 being also deaf and dumb is not attending any school).

2nd. *Totally and Partially Deaf and Dumb Children.*—There are 9 children so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a school or class for the totally deaf. All these children are also dumb or partially dumb. Six are in residential special schools for the deaf, and 3 are awaiting admission to a special school and not at present attending any school (1 being over 14 years of age).

There are 2 children who can appropriately be taught in a school or class for the partially deaf, awaiting admission to a special school, who are at present attending public elementary schools.

In addition, there is 1 mentally defective (feeble minded) child who is also dumb.

3rd. *Epileptic Children.*—There are 3 children suffering from severe epilepsy, 1 is in a certified residential school for epileptics and 2 are not attending any school. In addition, there also 4 children included under "Children Suffering from Multiple Defects," 3 mentally deficient and epileptic (1 is attending a certified residential school for epileptics, 1 is attending a public

elementary school, and 1 is in Oldchurch Hospital). The remaining child is a cripple as well as being epileptic, and is over 14 years of age.

There are 16 children suffering from epilepsy whose disease is of such a kind as not to unfit them for attendance at an ordinary elementary school.

4th. Tuberculous Children.—There are 14 children notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Of these, 6 are active cases, 2 being in sanatoria, 2 are in Oldchurch Hospital, and 2 are not attending school. Of the remaining 8 cases of quiescent or arrested tuberculosis, 2 are attending school, and the remainder are all over 14 years of age, and are not attending any school.

Thirty-seven children are notified as suffering from glandular tuberculosis. 29 are at present attending school (8 being in the Open-Air School), 6 are not attending any school, 1 is in a sanatorium and 1 is in a convalescent home. In addition, there is also 1 child included under "Children Suffering from Multiple Defects," who is an imbecile, and also has tubercular glands.

There are also 17 children notified as suffering from other forms of tuberculosis, of whom 3 are in sanatoria, 8 are attending school, 3 are in hospital and 3 are at no school or institution.

5th. Crippled Children.—There were at the end of the year 87 crippled children (other than those with active tuberculous disease) who *are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere with the children's normal mode of life*; 8 of these were not attending school (4 being over 14 years of age), 66 were attending public elementary schools, 1 was attending a private school, 1 was attending a Cripples' Training College, 2 were attending certified day cripple schools, 2 were attending certified day open-air school in Ilford, 1 was at a certified residential cripple school, and the remaining 6 at certified hospital cripple schools. In addition, there were also four children included

under the heading "Children suffering from multiple defects"; of these children, two were mentally defective (feeble-minded) as well as cripples, one was crippled and blind, and one was a severe epileptic as well as being a cripple. None of the four latter children were attending school.

6th. Children suffering from severe heart disease.

There are 5 children with severe heart disease; 4 are not attending school and 1 is at a certified residential cripple school.

All physically defective children of school age not in institutions are examined every six months by the Assistant Medical Officers.

(b) *Mentally Defective Children*:—

During 1931 I medically examined and reported upon 14 children under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928, classified as follows:—

<i>Feeble-minded Children</i> .—Total number certified in 1931 ...	7
Recommended for admission to a special school (day or residential)	4
Recommended for admission to a special school (residential)	3
<i>Idiot Children</i> .—Total number certified in 1931	5
Recommended for admission to a residential institution ...	5
<i>Imbecile Children</i> .—Total number certified in 1931	1
Recommended for notification to Essex County Council ...	1
<i>Dull and Backward Children</i> .—Total number certified in 1931	1
Recommended attendance at special class for dull and backward children for one year, and then to be re-examined	1

The following table shows the mental age (by the Binet Simon tests) and the intelligence quotient of the feeble-minded children examined during 1931. The border-line of mental deficiency is where the intelligence quotient is about 75.

Actual age				Mental age	Intelligence
in years.				in years.	Quotient.
5.75	...	...	...	2.80	48.70
6.25	...	...	...	3.17	50.72
7.25	...	...	...	5.60	77.24
7.66	...	...	...	6.00	78.33
7.87	...	...	...	5.60	70.92
10.92	...	...	...	6.80	62.29
11.17	...	...	...	7.25	64.91

(1) *Idiots*.—Idiots are, within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, *persons so defective in mind from an early age as to be unable to guard themselves against common physical dangers*. The Authority responsible for dealing with such children is the Essex County Council. There are 21 cases under the age of 16 years known to the department. Eight are in a residential institution, and 13 are at home.

(2) *Imbeciles*.—Imbeciles are *persons whose mental defectiveness does not amount to idiocy, yet is so pronounced that they are incapable of managing themselves or their affairs; or, in the case of children, of being taught to do so*. The Authority responsible for dealing with these children is also the Essex County Council. There are 18 cases under the age of 16 years known to the department, all of whom are at home.

(3) *Feeble-minded Children*.—Feeble-minded children are *those whose mental defectiveness does not amount to imbecility, yet is so pronounced that they are incapable of receiving proper benefit from instruction in an ordinary school*. The Authority responsible for the proper instruction of these children is the Ilford Education Authority. There were (at the end of 1931) 52 such cases under the age of 16 years known to me, of whom 17 are attending public elementary schools in the district, 1 is in a Convent School, 1 is at Oldchurch Hospital, 18 are in residential schools, and 14 are not at school (9 being over 14 years of age).

All mentally defective children are visited at home by the School Nurses at least once a quarter.

In addition to these, there are 3 mentally defective (feeble-minded) children under the age of 16 years at Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Village Home, but not in attendance at Mossford School.

All mentally defective children of school age, not in institutions, are examined as to their intelligence quotient each year by the Assistant Medical Officers. 14 children were thus examined during 1931.

18, 19, 20. NURSERY SCHOOLS, SECONDARY AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.*

21. EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.—From special enquiries made at the various schools during 1931, it was found that 115 children were employed out of school hours. 9 children were submitted to me for medical examination under Section III, paragraph 4, of the Byelaws under the Provisions of Employment of Children Act, 1903, with the following result:

Medically fit 9

The Juvenile Employment Committee has, during the past year, found occupation for 946 children, as follows:—

ON REGISTER, 1st JANUARY, 1931:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Claimants	30	8	38
Non-claimants	21	36	57
	—	—	—
Totals ...	51	44	95
	—	—	—
Fresh Claims to Unemployment Insurance Benefit	219	164	383
Renewal Claims	268	114	382
	—	—	—
Totals ...	487	278	765
	—	—	—
Fresh Registration (for work only) ...	599	468	1067
Re-registrations	151	249	400
	—	—	—
Totals ...	750	717	1467

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total number of young persons dealt with during the year	1288	1039	2327
Placed by Bureau: Locally	408	396	804
Placed by Bureau: Non-locally	96	46	142
Totals	504	442	946

22. MISCELLANEOUS.—In accordance with the Education Committee's regulations, the undermentioned bursars, student-teachers, teachers and school caretakers were medically examined and reported upon during the year by the School Medical Officer:—

Bursars	20
Student-teachers	14
Newly-appointed teachers	44
Teachers absent through illness	4
School caretakers	4
Total	86

Re-examinations:—

Bursars	3
Student-teachers	1
Newly-appointed teachers	1
Teacher's Sickness Regulations	1
Total	6

23. NEW SCHOOL CLINIC.—The plans for the erection of a school clinic and infant welfare centre on the Mayesbrook School site at a cost of £7,500 were approved by the Education Committee in February, but in September it was decided to postpone the erection of the building for the present.

TABLE I.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections:—

Entrants	2,141
Intermediates	2,209
Leavers	2,191
Total	6,541

Number of other Routine Inspections Nil

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections:—

Medical Inspection at School	439
At School Clinic	2,126

Number of Re-Inspections:—

Medical Inspection at School	3,780
At School Clinic	5,251

Total 11,596

TABLE II. A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	8	6	14	—
Uncleanliness:—	—	—	—	—
(See Table IV., Group V.)				
Skin { Ringworm:—				
Scalp	—	—	7	—
Body	2	—	7	—
Scabies	3	—	24	—
Impetigo	7	—	165	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	55	16	389	1
Blepharitis	14	2	18	—
Conjunctivitis	6	1	99	—
Keratitis	—	—	1	—
Eye { Corneal Opacities	—	—	1	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	262	159	79	3
Squint	12	8	4	—
Other Conditions	9	6	64	—
Ear { Defective Hearing	18	8	15	—
Otitis Media	6	15	34	1
Other Ear Diseases	8	4	46	1
Enlarged Tonsils only	137	244	122	1
Nose and Throat { Adenoids only	12	7	12	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ..	77	23	157	—
Other Conditions	36	22	204	3
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	17	33	47	2
Defective Speech	15	9	1	—
Teeth—Dental Diseases	622	—	76	—
(See Table IV., Group IV.)				
Heart and Circulation { Heart Disease:—				
Organic	—	21	7	—
Functional	—	29	3	1
Anaemia	55	52	54	2
Lung { Bronchitis	134	122	44	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	2	6	5	—
Pulmonary:—				
Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	2	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary:—				
Glands	—	—	1	—
Spine	1	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	2	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System { Epilepsy	2	2	3	—
Chorea	2	1	8	1
Other Conditions	25	24	29	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—
Deformities { Spinal Curvature	15	—	4	—
Other Forms	90	22	20	—
Other defects and diseases	320	177	516	7

TABLE II.—Continued.

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

GROUP,	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
CODE GROUPS:—			
Entrants	2,141	447	20.8
Intermediates	2,209	419	18.9
Leavers	2,191	387	17.6
Total (Code Groups)	6,541	1,253	19.1
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—

TABLE III.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA
ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Children suffering from the following types of Multiple Defect, <i>i.e.</i> , any combination of Total Blindness, Total Deafness, Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling (as defined in penultimate category of the Table), or Heart Disease			4	4	8
The actual combination of defects and the type of School, if any, attended are indicated on a separate statement following this Table.					
Blind (including partially blind)	(i) Suitable for training in a School for the totally blind	At Certified Schools for the Blind	1	—	1
		At Public Elementary Schls.	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School for the partially blind	At Certified Schools for the Blind or Partially Blind	4	1	5*
		At Public Elementary Schls.	2	4	6
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	2	—	2* [†]
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)	(i) Suitable for training in a School for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb	At Certified Schools for the Deaf	4	2	6
		At Public Elementary Schls.	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	2	3 [‡]
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schls.	2	—	2
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Mentally Defective	Feeble-minded	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	11	7	18
		At Public Elementary Schls.	6	10	16
		At other Institutions	1	3	4 [†]
		At no School or Institution	8	3	11 [‡]
	Notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority <i>during the year</i> .		See	Table IIIA	
Epileptics	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	At Certified Schools for Epileptics	1	—	1
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schls.	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	2	—	2
	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe	At Public Elementary Schls.	11	5	16**
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—

* 1 of these children is also totally deaf and dumb.

† 3 of these children are at Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside.

‡ 7 of these children are over 14 years of age.

§ 1 of these children is over 14 years of age.

** 1 of these children is in Mossford School, Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside.

TABLE III.—Continued.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective	Active pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands)	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	2	—	2
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	2	2
		At no School or Institution	1	1	2
	Quiescent or arrested pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands).	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	1	1	2
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	3	3	6*
	Tuberculosis of the peripheral glands.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	1	1
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	3	5	8
		At Public Elementary Schools	13	8	21
		At other Institutions	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	5	1	6§
	Abdominal 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	1	3	4
		At other Institutions	—	2	2
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—

* All of these children are over 14 years of age.

§ 4 of these children are over 14 years of age.

TABLE III.—Continued.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective (continued)	Tuberculosis of bones and joints (not including deformities due to old tuberculosis).	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	2	1	3
		At Public Elementary Schls.	—	2	2
		At other Institutions	—	1	1
		At no School or Institution	1	2	3
	Tuberculosis of other organs (skin, etc.).	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schls.	1	1	2
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Delicate Children, <i>i.e.</i> , all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	1	—	1
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	53	47	100
		At Public Elementary Schls.	36	30	66
		At other Institutions	1	1	2
		At no School or Institution	1	1	2
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.	At Certified Hospital Schools	4	2	6
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	1	1
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	1	1	2
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	2	2
		At Public Elementary Schls.	36	30	66
		At other Institutions	2	—	2
		At no School or Institution	6	2	8*
	Children with heart disease, <i>i.e.</i> , children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the public elementary school.	At Certified Hospital Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	1	1
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schls.	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	2	1	3

* 4 of these children are over 14 years of age.

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.
CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Statement showing combination of defects from which the children under the first heading of Table III are suffering, and type of school attended.

1 boy Mentally Defective (feeble-minded) and also Epileptic.	At a Public Elementary School.
1 boy Mentally Defective (feeble-minded) and also a cripple.	At no school.
1 boy Severe Epileptic and also Mentally Defective (feeble-minded).	At Certified School for Epileptics.
1 boy Physically Defective (Tuberculosis of peripheral glands) and also an imbecile.	At no school.
1 girl Mentally Defective (feeble-minded) and also Epileptic.	At no school.
1 girl Mentally Defective (feeble-minded) and also dumb.	At no school.
1 girl Mentally Defective (feeble-minded) and also a cripple.	At no school.
1 girl Severe Epileptic and also a cripple	At no school.

TABLE IIIA.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1931, BY THE LOCAL EDUCATION
AUTHORITY TO THE LOCAL MENTAL DEFICIENCY AUTHORITY.

Total number of children notified 8

ANALYSIS OF THE ABOVE TOTAL.

<i>Diagnosis.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
(1) i. Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School:		
(a) Idiots	1	1
(b) Imbeciles	1	1
(c) Others	—	—
ii. Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of the other children:		
(a) Moral defectives	—	—
(b) Others	—	—
(2) Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16 ..	3	1
(3) Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3, i.e., "Special Circumstances" cases	—	—
(4) Children, who in addition to being mentally defective, were blind or deaf	—	—
Grand Total	5	3

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group 1.—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	7	—	7
Ringworm—Body	7	—	7
Scabies	21	—	21
Impetigo	159	—	159
Other skin disease	382	27	409
Minor Eye Defects	184	13	197
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
Minor Ear Defects	94	39	133
Miscellaneous	505	434	939
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total	1,359	513	1,872

TABLE IV.—Continued.

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

Defect or Disease.	No. 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).	622	52	24	698
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	4	—	4
Total	622	56	24	702

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	500
(b) Otherwise	76

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	*629
(b) Otherwise	76

*This number includes 225 children whose spectacles have been changed or repaired.

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

Number of Defects.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total Number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital. (1)	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Total (3)		
216	90	306	19	325

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Group IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentists:—

Routine Age Groups	Aged:	5	..	2,148	Total ..	14,900
		6	..	2,727		
		7	..	2,730		
		8	..	2,010		
		9	..	1,732		
		10	..	1,694		
		11	..	1,859		
Specials	..	..	..	..	..	1,373
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1,397
Grand Total						17,670
(b) Found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	9,020
(c) Actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	3,917
(d) Re-treated	..	..	..	..	..	1,446
(2) Half-days devoted to	{		Inspection	..	199	Total
	{		Treatment	..	770	
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	7,034
(4) Fillings	..	..	{		Permanent Teeth 3,109	Total
	..	..	{		Temporary Teeth 3,620	
(5) Extractions	..	..	{		Permanent Teeth 833	Total
	..	..	{		Temporary Teeth 7,712	
(6) (a) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	..	..	..	..	..	1,444
(b) Administrations of local anaesthetics for extractions	..	..	..	..	..	3,149
(7) Other operations	..	..	{		Permanent Teeth 2,376	Total
	..	..	{		Temporary Teeth 677	

Group V.—Uncleanliness and verminous conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	7
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	210
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	..	..	..	..	..	*1,773
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under the arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	..	..	..	..	..	34
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—						
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

*In addition 111 children were found unclean at medical inspection and in the School Clinic.

TABLE V.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN

AGES—YEARS.	5—6		6—7		7—8		8—9	
SCHOOLS.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
ROUTINE.								
Barkingside	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
Beal Modern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree	107	98	36	29	23	18	109	140
Benton	1	2	4	3	2	5	10	6
Chadwell	22	17	10	11	15	14	19	24
Christchurch	71	67	11	12	8	8	70	59
Cleveland	36	59	7	10	5	14	93	91
Downshall	113	83	12	26	15	14	101	108
Fairlop	55	31	5	4	7	6	31	26
Gearies	87	77	11	12	15	11	76	72
Goodmayes	51	36	12	8	8	6	88	54
Gordon	32	28	5	1	5	5	17	7
Highlands	53	50	7	7	9	8	36	60
Little Heath	1	3	3	1	4	4	2	2
Loxford	51	37	10	4	3	3	53	42
Mayesbrook	26	39	10	8	4	12	10	12
Mossford	—	39	—	32	—	24	—	55
Mount, The	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newbury Park	42	31	6	1	5	4	38	28
Roman Catholic	14	15	5	11	8	8	34	26
South Park	30	41	14	10	8	13	43	46
St. Vincent's	16	15	7	2	3	3	13	28
Uphall	34	29	5	6	6	8	16	26
Valentines	30	30	8	6	3	5	31	27
Woodlands, The	25	23	2	—	3	6	8	3
Total	897	850	190	204	159	198	903	949
SPECIALS.								
Barkingside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beal Modern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree	1	—	2	2	2	—	5	—
Benton	2	3	2	5	14	11	12	10
Chadwell	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Christchurch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland	1	—	1	1	1	2	2	3
Downshall	4	—	2	—	2	3	—	—
Fairlop	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gearies	2	1	—	1	3	—	3	—
Goodmayes	2	1	—	—	1	2	2	—
Gordon	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Highlands	3	—	—	1	1	2	—	2
Little Heath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxford	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mayesbrook	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mossford	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mount, The	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newbury Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Roman Catholic	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
South Park	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Vincent's	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Uphall	—	—	2	2	—	1	2	—
Valentines	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Woodlands, The	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	18	8	12	14	28	21	24	24

MEDICALLY INSPECTED AT VARIOUS SCHOOLS DURING 1931.

9—10		10—11		11—12		12—13		13—14		14—15		15—16		Totals.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
7	5	2	4	2	3	18	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	35	30
22	18	18	24	12	20	107	84	10	13	—	1	—	—	444	445
10	7	13	14	12	13	3	5	1	6	2	1	2	—	60	62
4	7	5	4	4	12	9	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	93	103
9	3	3	3	2	7	26	30	2	3	2	—	—	—	204	202
26	24	17	13	2	1	11	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	198	227
14	15	13	21	8	10	50	33	6	7	—	2	—	—	332	319
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	66
8	8	9	9	5	10	36	38	4	3	—	—	—	—	251	240
13	4	15	5	5	2	50	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	247	145
3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	45
8	10	6	8	2	11	14	26	2	4	—	—	—	—	137	184
3	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	11
6	7	12	9	10	5	48	21	6	3	2	2	—	—	101	133
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	73
—	35	—	34	—	32	—	104	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	376
—	—	—	1	—	10	—	29	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	42
3	5	3	3	1	1	23	20	1	1	1	—	—	—	123	94
7	6	5	4	5	2	15	11	4	2	2	1	—	—	99	86
11	10	18	5	11	12	24	29	1	10	2	—	—	—	162	166
1	1	4	5	—	3	8	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	53	67
—	1	—	4	1	6	3	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	66	102
2	6	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	78
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	32
157	177	144	175	142	242	464	536	49	83	11	8	2	1	3118	3423
SPECIALS.															
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	3	6	14	2	12	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	19	41
18	18	20	14	32	38	8	10	5	9	4	5	2	2	119	125
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9
2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4
2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8
—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
4	1	3	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
32	98	35	37	41	58	11	13	7	14	4	5	3	2	215	224

TABLE VI. A.—Table Showing the Average

School.	Age Groups.											
	5—6 Years.			6—7 Years.			7—8 Years.			8—9 Years.		
	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).
Barkingside ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	51.18	57.55
Beal Modern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree ..	107	41.74	40.80	36	44.49	45.42	23	46.73	50.03	109	48.03	51.59
Benton Open Air ..	1	38.59	31.96	4	44.10	40.13	2	49.21	55.55	10	47.64	48.06
Chadwell ..	22	44.48	41.70	10	46.85	44.10	15	50.00	52.45	19	51.56	59.75
Christchurch ..	71	42.53	41.45	11	43.70	44.10	8	46.45	50.49	70	49.60	50.93
Cleveland ..	36	42.17	40.78	7	46.45	50.70	5	47.24	49.37	93	49.60	54.67
Downshall ..	113	42.90	42.55	12	45.7	45.57	1	47.24	49.60	101	49.0	56.22
Fairlop ..	55	42.13	40.90	5	46.05	44.98	7	48.04	56.00	31	48.43	58.82
Gearies ..	87	42.93	41.90	11	45.80	47.84	15	48.04	50.90	76	49.60	56.87
Goodmayes ..	51	42.92	41.85	12	45.67	46.08	8	48.04	51.36	88	48.83	55.78
Gordon ..	32	42.13	41.68	5	45.67	46.73	5	49.21	56.43	17	48.42	56.67
Highlands ..	53	43.30	41.23	7	44.48	46.50	9	46.45	47.53	36	48.42	54.48
Little Heath ..	1	46.05	53.35	3	43.30	44.73	4	47.63	50.46	2	47.63	51.46
Loxford ..	51	43.72	42.36	10	46.45	47.83	3	47.24	50.03	53	49.60	55.76
Mayesbrook ..	26	42.52	40.56	10	45.27	46.50	4	46.02	52.45	10	47.64	51.15
Mossford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newbury Park ..	42	42.53	40.56	6	45.28	48.50	5	46.85	50.21	38	48.83	54.68
Roman Catholic ..	14	42.91	41.00	5	46.05	48.95	8	47.64	54.90	34	49.21	56.00
St. Vincent's ..	16	42.55	40.34	7	43.30	42.78	3	46.85	50.71	13	48.42	53.58
The Mount ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Park ..	30	43.30	43.20	14	44.58	47.95	8	47.64	53.56	43	49.20	55.77
Uphall ..	34	42.53	40.78	5	46.45	49.15	6	46.05	48.06	16	48.83	55.55
Valentines ..	30	42.52	41.67	8	45.63	48.73	3	48.03	50.49	31	49.60	57.55
Woodlands ..	25	43.30	41.90	2	44.40	42.34	3	48.03	50.94	8	50.40	57.76
<i>Average Heights and Weights of Ilford Children</i>	897	42.84	41.04	190	45.31	46.49	159	47.56	51.94	903	49.11	55.02

Anthropometric Standard (Boys).

Ages.							
5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.	
Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)
40.68	38.68	42.83	42.24	45.04	46.40	47.39	52.00

Heights and Weights of the BOYS Examined.

Age Groups.															
9—10 Years.			10—11 Years.			11—12 Years.			12—13 Years.			13—14 Years.			
Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	
7	50.78	61.95	2	52.36	69.23	2	55.53	88.40	18	55.53	75.18	1	59.84	87.76	
22	50.40	59.08	18	53.15	67.90	56	55.52	78.50	14	57.08	83.56	—	—	—	
10	50.40	55.77	13	51.97	60.85	12	54.33	66.34	107	55.90	64.60	10	57.08	81.80	
4	55.12	63.05	5	55.90	64.83	4	52.75	70.33	3	55.12	63.73	1	61.04	97.00	
9	52.36	65.70	3	52.76	64.83	32	53.94	72.54	12	56.70	76.94	2	56.70	82.68	
26	51.19	60.17	17	53.54	69.22	32	55.13	80.25	26	56.32	80.80	2	55.90	83.12	
14	51.97	62.84	13	53.14	67.69	8	53.94	72.75	11	55.52	77.25	1	59.05	83.28	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	56.70	79.83	6	57.87	84.66	
8	51.58	63.27	9	52.76	62.84	5	55.13	71.21	36	55.12	80.80	4	58.67	89.96	
13	50.78	61.06	15	53.14	67.90	5	54.33	69.00	50	57.88	82.90	5	58.27	89.74	
3	49.60	60.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	51.98	64.38	6	51.54	62.62	2	54.34	71.44	14	55.90	79.36	2	58.26	73.20	
3	47.23	58.22	—	—	—	4	56.31	88.40	2	50.61	63.27	1	56.70	79.37	
6	50.00	57.55	12	52.76	68.34	10	52.76	68.76	48	55.12	75.68	6	57.08	85.79	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	51.18	57.77	3	52.76	66.35	1	58.27	83.78	23	55.90	78.26	1	63.01	119.07	
7	51.58	61.06	5	53.54	68.56	5	55.52	76.28	15	56.30	79.83	4	60.25	80.02	
1	51.56	57.34	4	53.15	65.28	—	—	—	8	54.74	68.35	1	53.54	69.68	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	50.40	61.06	18	53.14	69.44	11	55.70	71.44	24	55.70	76.94	1	62.61	106.73	
2	51.58	71.87	1	52.36	66.57	1	57.87	87.76	3	57.48	82.04	1	58.67	91.03	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
157	51.13	62.33	144	53.10	66.38	142	54.94	75.22	464	56.07	75.99	49	57.87	85.22	

Ages.									
9 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		12 Years.		13 Years.	
Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)
49.18	55.90	50.84	60.35	52.98	66.41	54.88	72.66	56.07	77.40

TABLE VI. B.—Table showing the Average

School	Age Groups.											
	5—6 Years.			6—7 Years.			7—8 Years.			8—9 Years.		
	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).
Barkingside ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	48.83	50.49
Beal Modern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree ..	98	41.25	38.36	29	44.48	43.23	18	46.45	49.38	140	48.41	50.93
Benton Open Air ..	2	42.13	37.93	3	43.30	39.24	5	46.05	44.53	6	49.21	50.04
Chadwell ..	17	42.92	38.80	11	46.85	45.20	14	48.04	48.28	24	50.00	53.35
Christchurch ..	67	42.92	41.68	12	43.30	41.45	8	47.24	51.80	59	48.60	53.79
Cleveland ..	59	41.74	38.57	10	44.10	42.26	14	46.85	48.28	91	48.83	52.48
Downshall ..	83	42.88	39.24	26	44.87	44.54	14	46.05	46.94	108	49.29	54.56
Fairlop ..	31	42.48	39.71	4	43.74	38.38	5	48.42	52.45	26	48.04	51.36
Gearies ..	77	42.91	41.23	12	43.70	41.89	11	46.45	47.62	72	48.83	53.35
Goodmayes ..	36	43.30	41.90	8	44.49	44.75	6	47.64	50.48	54	48.20	53.13
Gordon ..	28	42.50	39.75	1	46.05	48.95	5	47.55	49.22	7	49.20	52.55
Highlands ..	50	42.53	40.78	7	44.57	44.28	8	47.24	51.36	60	49.60	53.56
Little Heath ..	3	40.16	39.68	1	38.97	35.73	4	46.45	45.86	2	48.03	54.67
Loxford ..	37	43.30	43.86	4	45.68	45.20	3	46.45	50.26	42	50.00	54.67
Mayesbrook ..	39	42.53	39.92	8	44.87	43.66	12	45.67	46.09	12	48.04	50.94
Mossford ..	39	41.74	41.88	32	43.30	45.63	24	46.05	50.04	55	47.40	55.77
Newbury Park ..	31	42.52	39.24	1	45.28	41.90	4	45.67	44.98	28	48.42	53.79
Roman Catholic ..	15	42.92	40.56	11	44.87	44.54	8	47.23	46.50	26	49.60	52.45
S. Vincent's R.C. ..	15	42.52	40.77	2	42.52	34.83	3	45.68	44.53	28	48.42	51.59
South Park ..	41	42.93	42.12	10	45.68	45.20	13	47.24	49.54	46	50.00	56.44
The Mount ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uphall ..	29	42.92	39.68	6	45.67	45.64	8	49.60	55.55	26	48.41	55.24
Valentines ..	30	42.53	42.75	6	45.49	44.75	5	48.03	52.24	27	49.60	57.33
Woodlands ..	23	43.30	40.34	—	—	—	6	48.04	53.13	3	46.85	58.64
Average Heights and Weights of Ilford Children	850	42.52	40.13	204	43.47	43.39	198	47.02	49.51	949	48.71	53.41

Anthropometric Standard (Girls).

Ages.							
5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.	
Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)
40.44	37.74	42.53	41.24	44.76	44.93	46.94	49.55

Heights and Weights of the GIRLS Examined.

School	Age Groups.														
	9—10 Years.			10—11 Years.			11—12 Years.			12—13 Years.			13—14 Years.		
	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).
Barkingside ..	5	52.76	67.04	4	55.13	67.69	3	55.52	76.50	10	57.08	78.94	1	57.88	75.41
Beal Modern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	57.56	76.91	9	57.47	78.05	2	61.02	95.68
Becontree ..	18	50.79	59.96	24	52.36	60.85	20	53.54	69.88	84	55.98	75.10	13	59.05	92.15
Benton Open Air ..	7	50.00	50.94	14	52.76	57.55	13	53.32	65.70	5	59.84	77.37	6	58.67	78.50
Chadwell ..	7	52.76	58.42	4	50.00	64.80	12	58.66	79.59	9	60.64	78.94	5	59.84	95.25
Christchurch ..	3	51.57	56.44	3	52.76	63.94	7	54.73	73.65	30	56.70	77.36	3	58.68	102.79
Cleveland ..	24	50.78	59.30	13	53.54	68.78	1	56.35	71.87	15	56.70	83.34	—	—	—
Downshall ..	15	52.76	60.63	21	53.54	65.70	10	54.33	76.50	33	57.08	77.60	7	61.04	90.47
Fairlop ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gearies ..	8	51.98	60.40	9	55.58	64.59	10	57.08	81.98	38	57.08	74.30	3	59.05	108.26
Goodmayes ..	4	50.40	57.77	5	52.76	65.26	2	51.98	61.74	30	56.70	80.57	—	—	—
Gordon ..	10	50.78	56.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highlands ..	7	51.97	61.50	9	52.76	65.26	11	54.73	77.60	26	57.88	78.26	4	61.82	98.78
Little Heath ..	1	50.00	57.33	1	51.19	67.01	5	55.52	78.72	21	57.87	81.80	3	58.66	94.14
Loxford ..	35	49.60	61.29	34	51.58	67.47	32	53.54	75.84	104	55.52	80.25	21	58.27	97.60
Mayesbrook ..	5	51.18	64.47	4	53.14	64.81	1	53.94	72.75	20	57.74	84.88	1	59.45	83.34
Mossford ..	6	50.78	59.75	5	51.18	60.85	2	55.90	76.50	11	57.08	81.13	2	57.08	73.85
Newbury Park ..	1	50.80	61.06	5	51.18	60.85	3	56.30	76.28	10	55.90	73.20	—	—	—
Roman Catholic ..	10	50.78	56.60	5	53.54	66.80	12	55.90	74.08	29	58.87	79.56	10	60.64	100.32
S. Vincent's R.C. ..	—	—	—	1	53.54	57.33	10	55.13	74.74	29	57.08	75.18	2	61.03	87.32
South Park ..	1	50.40	51.37	4	50.17	72.54	6	55.13	76.94	22	55.90	77.12	—	—	—
The Mount ..	6	52.76	67.69	2	53.14	62.84	2	53.54	75.62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uphall ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valentines ..	177	51.18	59.32	173	53.00	67.81	244	55.15	75.01	536	57.38	78.93	83	59.48	92.91
Woodlands ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ages.									
9 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		12 Years.		13 Years.	
Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)
48.71	54.09	50.60	58.69	53.01	65.52	55.48	73.86	56.81	80.37

TABLE VII.—SUMMARY OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN, AND OF CONTACTS OF SUCH CASES, EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	DISEASES AND CONTACTS.														Totals. 1931.		Totals. 1930.	
		Scarlet Fever.		Diph- theria.		Measles & German Measles.		Chicken- pox.		Whooping Cough.		Mumps.		Smallpox.		Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.
		Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.				
Barkingside	298	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	1	1	13
Beal Modern	676	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	—	—
Becontree	2079	21	34	5	8	4	7	11	13	7	2	6	—	—	2	56	66	151	121
Benton	114	—	1	3	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	6	8	7
Chadwell	455	—	4	1	1	—	1	27	9	2	—	13	—	—	—	43	15	24	13
Christchurch	1172	—	3	8	10	19	5	54	22	35	5	6	—	—	—	122	45	242	72
Cleveland	1204	8	13	6	8	3	1	14	6	20	—	5	—	—	—	56	28	157	63
Downshall	1634	12	12	7	13	3	1	79	29	1	—	3	—	—	1	106	55	336	89
Fairlop	317	1	3	—	—	8	1	6	1	5	4	17	—	—	—	37	9	63	15
Gearies	1276	7	7	5	2	3	2	56	14	2	1	6	—	—	1	80	26	190	50
Goodmayes	1346	7	11	6	16	17	9	61	16	5	—	3	—	—	—	99	52	172	85
Gordon	276	17	6	2	1	3	—	2	2	27	2	2	—	1	2	54	13	3	—
Highlands	1063	5	8	6	6	1	—	17	9	24	5	7	—	—	—	60	28	169	35
Little Heath	103	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	26	11
Loxford, The	447	4	9	—	7	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	21	225	62
Mayesbrook	235	2	5	2	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	8	9	5	1
Mount, The	441	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	6	—	—
Newbury Park	803	2	3	4	8	1	1	37	15	4	1	3	—	—	1	52	28	61	33
Roman Catholic, Ilford ..	570	5	7	2	5	—	—	2	2	14	4	20	—	—	—	43	18	66	45
St. Vincent's R.C., Bec...	380	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	9
South Park	979	9	15	12	16	6	4	16	1	2	—	2	—	4	2	49	40	164	41
Uphall	222	3	9	9	3	1	—	41	17	36	2	7	—	—	—	97	31	99	41
Valentines	366	1	—	3	5	—	—	7	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	22	5	33	3
Woodlands, The	372	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	11	4	—	—
*Mossford (G.V.H.) ..	748	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	25	—
*County High	—	5	4	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	—	23
*Private	—	9	4	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	—	30
Totals	17576	121	170	97	134	72	35	438	163	197	27	115	—	2	12	1049	541	2274	862

Paratyphoid Fever:—1 case (Christchurch).

Cerebro-Spinal Fever:—2 cases (Cleveland-Loxford) and 1 contact (Becontree).

SCARLET FEVER.

TABLE VIII.—SUMMARY OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN AND OF CONTACTS OF SUCH CASES, EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

SCHOOLS.	No. on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals, 1931.		Totals, 1930.	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Barkingside ..	298	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Beal Modern ..	676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Becontree ..	2079	1	2	—	2	3	1	—	2	5	11	2	3	—	3	1	—	1	2	2	1	3	5	3	1	21	34	8	13
Benton ..	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Chadwell ..	455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4
Christchurch ..	1172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	20	25
Cleveland ..	1204	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	2	8	13	6	7	7
Downshall ..	1634	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	2	3	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	12	12	18	24	24
Fairlop ..	317	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	8
Gearies ..	1276	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	7	19	11
Goodmayes ..	1346	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	2	1	3	3	7	11	8	18	18
Gordon ..	276	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	17	6	1	—	—
Highlands ..	1063	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	8	12	11
Little Heath ..	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxford, The ..	447	—	—	2	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	9	7	2
Mayesbrook ..	235	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—
Mount, The ..	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Newbury Park ..	803	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	9
R. Catholic, Ilford ..	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	5	7	5	20
S. Vincent's R.C. Bc.	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
South Park ..	979	1	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	2	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	9	15	13	13
Uphall, The ..	222	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	9	13	18
Valentines ..	366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Woodlands, The ..	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—
County High ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	1	5	4	9	11
Private ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	9	4	12	13
Mossford (G.V.H.)	748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ..	17576	6	5	8	14	11	15	6	15	8	17	24	25	8	12	8	11	6	8	14	22	11	16	11	10	121	170	174	218

DIPHTHERIA.

TABLE IX.—SUMMARY OF CASES OF DIPHTHERIA AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN, AND OF CONTACTS OF SUCH CASES EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

SCHOOLS.	No. on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals, 1931.		Totals, 1930.	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Barkingside ..	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beal Modern ..	676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree ..	2079	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	32	51
Benton ..	114	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	3	2
Chadwell ..	455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	1
Christchurch ..	1172	5	4	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
Cleveland ..	1204	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	26	25
Downshall ..	1634	3	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	8	11	26
Fairlop ..	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	16	30	
Gearies ..	1276	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Goodmayes ..	1346	1	6	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	2	—	—	5	2	4	4
Gordon ..	276	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	41	37
Highlands ..	1063	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
Little Heath ..	103	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	4	5
Loxford, The ..	447	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1
Mayesbrook ..	235	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	3
Mount, The ..	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Newbury Park ..	803	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	4	8	3	2
R. Catholic Ilford ..	570	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	5	15	14
S. Vincent's R.C., Be.	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
South Park ..	979	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	2	6	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	12	16	4	11
Uphall, The ..	222	2	—	2	—	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	5	5
Valentines ..	366	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—
Woodlands, The..	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
County High ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	12
Private ..	—	—	2	1	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	10	20	17
Mossford (G.V.H.)	74 8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Totals ..	17576	27	30	9	16	11	18	8	9	2	5	8	8	7	5	3	10	3	8	9	12	7	10	3	3	97	134	208	251

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

TABLE X.—SUMMARY OF CASES OF MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN, AND OF CONTACTS OF SUCH CASES, EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

SCHOOLS	No. on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals, 1931.		Totals, 1930.			
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.		
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.		
Barkingside ..	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	7		
Beal Modern ..	676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Becontree ..	2079	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	7	74	33		
Benton ..	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chadwell ..	455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Christchurch ..	1172	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	19	5	146	13		
Cleveland ..	1204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	105	19		
Downshall ..	1634	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	162	18		
Fairlop ..	317	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	31	2		
Gearies ..	1276	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	105	24		
Goodmayes ..	1346	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	5	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	17	9	95	22	
Gordon ..	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—		
Highlands ..	1063	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	133	14		
Little Heath ..	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	8	
Loxford, The ..	447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	119	35		
Mayesbrook ..	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	
Mount, The ..	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Newbury Park ..	803	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	36	14	
R. Catholic, Ilford ..	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	9	
S. Vincent's R.C., Be ..	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
South Park ..	979	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	125	13
Uphall, The ..	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	69	16	
Valentines ..	366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Woodlands, The ..	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Mossford (G.V.H.) ..	748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ..	17576	2	1	4	2	—	—	5	2	13	7	16	10	3	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	24	10	72	35	1295	253		

*Notifications of Measles and German Measles in this school have not been received.

CHICKENPOX.

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CASES OF CHICKENPOX AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN, AND OF CONTACTS OF SUCH CASES, EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

SCHOOLS.	No. on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals, 1931.		Totals, 1930.	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Barkingside ..	298	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Beal Modern ..	676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree ..	2079	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	3	5	11	13	18	12
Benton ..	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
Chadwell ..	455	10	2	14	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	27	9	8	3
Christchurch ..	1172	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	3	3	2	8	1	—	—	7	5	22	7	3	2	—	—	54	22	19	6
Cleveland ..	1204	2	1	2	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	14	6	4	4
Downshall ..	1634	1	—	9	2	6	4	16	5	19	9	21	7	4	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	78	29	36	14
Fairlop ..	317	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	—	—
Gearies ..	1276	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	5	2	38	7	10	2	1	—	56	14	27	9
Goodmayes ..	1346	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	29	9	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	61	16	17	6
Gordon ..	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Highlands ..	1063	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	6	3	2	1	17	9	2	2
Little Heath ..	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxford, The ..	447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	3	55	16
Mayesbrook ..	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount, The ..	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Newbury Park ..	803	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	20	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	37	15	6	1
R. Catholic, Ilford ..	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1
S. Vincent's R.C. Be.	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
South Park ..	979	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	16	1	18	3
Uphall, The ..	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	23	12	9	3	41	17	10	1
Valentines ..	366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	5	2
Woodlands, The...	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mossford (G.V.H.)	748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	17576	20	6	27	7	18	9	26	10	42	17	88	33	49	13	3	2	19	10	73	17	48	26	25	13	438	163	234	83

*Notifications of Chickenpox in this school have not been received.

WHOOPING COUGH.

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF CASES OF WHOOPING COUGH AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN, AND OF CONTACTS OF SUCH CASES EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

SCHOOLS.	No. on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals, 1931.		Totals, 1930.	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Barkingside ..	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beal Modern ..	676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree ..	2079	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	7	2	16	4
Benton ..	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chadwell ..	455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Christchurch ..	1172	8	1	9	2	6	1	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	5	10	—
Cleveland ..	1204	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	29	3
Downshall ..	1634	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	56	1
Fairlop ..	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	—	5	4	14	—
Gearies ..	1276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	—
Goodmayes ..	1346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—
Gordon ..	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	3	—	7	—	7	—	4	—	27	2	—	—
Highlands ..	1063	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	13	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	5	8	1
Little Heath ..	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxford ..	447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Mayesbrook ..	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Mount, The ..	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Newbury Park ..	803	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—
R. Catholic, Ilford ..	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	4	—	—
S. Vincent's R.C., Be.	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Park ..	979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Uphall, The ..	222	—	—	6	—	14	—	6	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	36	2	1	—
Valentines ..	366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—
Woodlands, The ..	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—
*Mossford (G.V.H.)	748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	17576	8	1	16	2	22	1	13	—	10	1	24	5	25	1	18	5	20	4	9	—	15	3	17	4	197	27	168	10

*Notifications of Whooping Cough in this school have not been received.

MUMPS.

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF CASES OF MUMPS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN, AND OF CONTACTS OF SUCH CASES, EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

SCHOOLS.	No. on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals, 1931.		Totals, 1930.	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Barkingside ..	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Beal Modern ..	676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—
Becontree ..	2079	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Benton ..	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Chadwell ..	455	—	—	4	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Christchurch ..	1172	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	19	—	
Cleveland ..	1204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	—
Downshall ..	1634	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	47	—	
Fairlop ..	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	12	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	8	—	
Gearies ..	1276	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	29	—	
Goodmayes ..	1346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	
Gordon ..	276	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Highlands ..	1063	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	10	—	
Little Heath ..	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Loxford, The ..	447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Mayesbrook ..	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount, The ..	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Newbury Park ..	803	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	9	—	
R. Catholic, Ilford ..	570	—	—	8	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	2	—	
S. Vincent's R.C., Be ..	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
South Park ..	979	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	
Uphall, The ..	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	1	—	
Valentines ..	366	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	
Woodlands, The ..	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mossford (G.V.H.) ..	748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	
Totals ..	17576	1	—	15	—	23	—	13	—	10	—	26	—	9	—	3	—	8	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	115	—	179	—

* Notifications of Mumps in this school have not been received.



