

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

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*W. Bowler IIIA*

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**Borough of Ilford**



# HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1936

**A. H. G. BURTON**

M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., 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

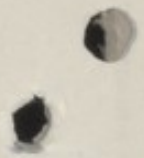
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE MATERNITY AND  
CHILD WELFARE STATUTORY COMMITTEE

AND MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT  
OF THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL

for the Year, 1936.





Board of Directors  
 of the  
 Federal Reserve Bank  
 of New York  
 Annual Report  
 for the Year 1935

# Ilford Borough Council

NOVEMBER, 1935—NOVEMBER, 1936

Alderman JAMES HENRY SHIPMAN, J.P., C.C., *Mayor*.

Alderman ALBERT PHILIP GRIGGS, J.P., E.C.C., *Deputy Mayor*.

## *Aldermen :*

BILLINGTON, HENRY, J.P.	GUNARY, GEORGE, J.P.
CLARK, CHARLES WILLIAM, L.R.A.M.	PITT, BERTRAM SIDNEY JOHN, J.P. SHIPMAN, JAMES HENRY, J.P., C.C., <i>Mayor</i> .
DANE, FREDERICK HOPPER, M.B.E., J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.).	SMITH, FRANK DOUGLAS, J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.).
GRIGGS, ALBERT PHILIP, J.P., E.C.C., <i>Deputy Mayor</i> .	YOUNG, ALEXANDER, Major, T.D.

## *Councillors :*

AMES, JAMES HENRY.	HEATH, WILLIAM HENRY CHARLES.
BISSON, WALTER WILLIAM PRESTON, E.C.C.	HOLNESS, RICHARD THOMAS (from July, 1936).
BRAITHWAITE, THOMAS.	HURLIN, HERBERT.
CLARK, HARRY.	JAY, CHARLES FREDERICK.
COLVIN, GILBERT, F.C.I.S.	JONES, IOAN LLEWELLYN.
COOPER, ALBERT EDWARD.	MEADE, WILLIAM EDWARD.
DANIELS, RUSSELL STEARN.	PARFITT, WILLIAM ARNOLD.
DIXON, ROBERT JAMES, F.C.I.S.	SPILLER, LESLIE THOMAS.
EKE, WILLIAM BENJAMIN.	SMITH, HAROLD (resigned June, 1936).
ELBORNE, JOHN, M.A.	TUBB, JOHN.
FALLAIZE, MRS. LILIAN.	TYLER, GEORGE FREDERICK, F.C.I.I.
FARMAN, CLAUDE AUGUSTUS.	WETTON, GEORGE JOHN, E.C.C.
GREEN, ARTHUR WILLIAM, J.P., E.C.C.	WOODS, SIDNEY CHARLES VICTOR.
HARDING, ALFRED DANIEL BARTLETT.	
HARDING, MRS. BEATRICE ALICE LOUISE ANN.	

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

NOVEMBER, 1935—NOVEMBER, 1936

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

Councillor G. F. TYLER, F.C.I.I., *Vice-Chairman.*

Alderman C. W. CLARK, L.R.A.M. Councillor A. D. B. HARDING.  
\*Alderman A. P. GRIGGS, J.P., Councillor MRS. B. A. L. A.  
E.C.C., *Deputy Mayor.* HARDING.  
\*Alderman J. H. SHIPMAN, J.P., Councillor W. H. C. HEATH.  
C.C., *Mayor.* Councillor R. T. HOLNESS  
Councillor J. H. AMES. (from July, 1936).  
Councillor T. BRAITHWAITE. Councillor H. HURLIN.  
Councillor H. CLARK. Councillor W. E. MEADE.  
Councillor G. COLVIN, F.C.I.S. Councillor W. A. PARFITT.  
Councillor R. S. DANIELS. Councillor H. SMITH  
Councillor W. B. EKE. (resigned June, 1936).  
Councillor MRS. L. FALLAIZE. Councillor L. T. SPILLER.  
Councillor A. W. GREEN, J.P., Councillor S. C. V. WOODS.  
E.C.C.

\* Ex-officio Members.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE STATUTORY COMMITTEE

NOVEMBER, 1935—NOVEMBER, 1936

Councillor Mrs. B. A. L. A. HARDING, *Chairman.*

Alderman A. P. GRIGGS, J.P., E.C.C., *Deputy Mayor, Vice-Chairman.*

Alderman H. BILLINGTON, J.P. Councillor MRS. L. FALLAIZE.  
Alderman C. W. CLARK, L.R.A.M. Councillor A. W. GREEN, J.P.,  
Alderman B. S. J. PITT, J.P. E.C.C.  
\*Alderman J. H. SHIPMAN, J.P., Councillor A. D. B. HARDING.  
C.C., *Mayor.* Councillor R. T. HOLNESS  
Alderman F. D. SMITH, J.P., (from July, 1936).  
C.A., (E.C.C.). Councillor W. A. PARFITT.  
Councillor J. H. AMES. Councillor H. SMITH  
Councillor R. J. DIXON, F.C.I.S. (resigned June, 1936).  
Councillor W. B. EKE.

*Co-opted Members :*

Mrs. C. J. EARL.  
Mrs. A. E. GILLARD.  
Mrs. L. HARDY.  
Mrs. E. J. HINTON.

Mrs. B. E. PADDON.  
Mrs. B. STRACHAN.  
Mrs. E. M. WISE.

\* Ex-officio Members.



# EDUCATION COMMITTEE

NOVEMBER, 1935—NOVEMBER, 1936

Councillor C. A. FARMAN, *Chairman*.

\* Mr. W. R. SPENCER, *Vice-Chairman*.

Alderman H. BILLINGTON, J.P.	Councillor A. W. GREEN, J.P., E.C.C.
Alderman F. H. DANE, M.B.E., J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.).	Councillor MRS. B. A. L. A. HARDING.
†Alderman A. P. GRIGGS, J.P., E.C.C., <i>Deputy Mayor</i> .	Councillor W. H. C. HEATH.
Alderman B. S. J. PITT, J.P.	Councillor C. F. JAY.
†Alderman J. H. SHIPMAN, J.P., C.C., <i>Mayor</i> .	Councillor W. E. MEADE.
Alderman Major A. YOUNG, T.D.	Councillor W. A. PARFITT.
Councillor T. BRAITHWAITE.	Councillor J. TUBB.
Councillor G. COLVIN, F.C.I.S.	Councillor G. F. TYLER, F.C.I.I.
Councillor A. E. COOPER.	*Miss E. BLOMFIELD.
Councillor R. S. DANIELS.	*Mr. A. CATTO.
Councillor R. T. DIXON, F.C.I.S.	*Mr. S. P. LONERGAN.
Councillor W. B. EKE.	*Mr. C. J. RIDOUT.
	*Mr. W. SANFORD.
	*Mr. J. J. TAYLOR, J.P.

\* Co-opted Members.

† Ex-officio Members.



# OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, January, 1937

---

*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.), M.R.C.P. (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. M. B. GROSS, M.D., Ch.B. (Leeds), M.M.S.A. D.P.H. (Lond.).

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

C. M. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Leeds).

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Resident Medical Officer (Isolation Hospital) :*

J. H. WEIR, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (Durham).

*Resident Medical Officer (Maternity Home) :*

W. M. HILL, M.B., Ch.B. (Bristol).

*Dentist :*

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

*Assistant School Dentists :*

B. CONNELLY, B.D.S. (Lond.), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

F. J. LORD, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

*Matron of Isolation Hospital :*      *Matron of Maternity Home :*

MISS I. MILLAR.

MISS M. E. ROBERTS.

*Senior Sanitary Inspector :*

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

*Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector :*

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

*Sanitary Inspectors :*

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

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

R. J. DAW.

L. PINGUEY.

G. W. NEWMAN, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

T. B. TOMPKINS, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

*Chief Clerk :*

F. J. HOCKING.

## Officers of the Public Health Services

—continued

### *Health Visitors and School Nurses :*

Miss A. BATTEN.  
Miss O. BELL.  
Miss E. BLACKWALL.  
Miss M. E. CARTWRIGHT.  
Miss H. E. CLYNES.  
Miss A. L. DRINKWATER.

Miss K. FRENCH.  
Miss K. B. MATHIESON.  
Miss R. NOBLE.  
Miss E. G. PARRY.  
Miss E. PRIOR.  
Miss M. D. SEAGER.

### *District Midwife :*

Miss C. BLOCKLEY.

### *Ante-Natal Clinic Nurse :*

Miss F. E. MATHISON.

### PART TIME :—

### *Consulting Obstetrician (Maternity Home and Puerperal Fever Regulations) :*

EVERARD H. G. WILLIAMS, M.D., M.R.C.P., M.C.O.G.

### *Deputy Consulting Obstetrician :*

R. L. DODDS, F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.

### *Consultant Anæsthetist :*

FRANKIS T. EVANS, M.B., B.S., D.A.

### *Surgeon in charge of Orthopædic Clinic :*

A. T. FRIPP, F.R.C.S.

### *Oculist :*

H. D. SMART, M.D., B.S.

### *Surgeon in charge of Aural Clinic :*

C. R. SANDIFORD, M.D., F.R.C.S.

### *Physician in charge of Rheumatism Clinic :*

W. P. H. SHELDON, M.D., F.R.C.P.

### *Veterinary Surgeon :*

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

### *Masseuses :*

Miss G. U. COMYN, C.S.M.M.G., M.E.  
Miss B. E. TOWNLEY, C.S.M.M.G., M.E.









	PAGE
Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 and 1933 .. .. .	44
Smoke Abatement .. .. .	44
Swimming Baths and Pools .. .. .	45
Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations .. .. .	45
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 .. .. .	45
Eradication of Bed Bugs .. .. .	46
Bye-laws relating to Houses, Lodgings, Tents, etc. .. .. .	45
Other sanitary conditions requiring notice .. .. .	46
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928 .. .. .	46
Schools .. .. .	47
 SECTION D.—HOUSING.	
Overcrowding .. .. .	48
Unhealthy Areas .. .. .	48
Housing Statistics .. .. .	48
Housing Act, 1935, Overcrowding Survey .. .. .	50
 SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.	
Milk Supply .. .. .	55
Dairies, Wholesale and Retail Purveyors, etc. .. .. .	55
Licences—Graded Milk .. .. .	56
Milk, and Ice-Cream Sampling .. .. .	57
Tubercular Milk .. .. .	57
Inspection of Dairy Herds .. .. .	58
Legal Proceedings .. .. .	58
Registration .. .. .	58
Meat and Other Foods :—	
Meat Marking Scheme .. .. .	58
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	58
Shell Fish .. .. .	59
Articles of Food Surrendered .. .. .	59
Unsound Food .. .. .	59
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts (Adulteration, etc.) .. .. .	59
Food Poisoning .. .. .	60
Bakehouses .. .. .	60
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts .. .. .	60
Rats and Mice Destruction Act .. .. .	61
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act .. .. .	61
 SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	
Infectious Disease Generally .. .. .	62
Notifications in Institutions .. .. .	62
Treated in Institutions .. .. .	63
Table II.—Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified .. .. .	64
Deaths from Infectious Diseases .. .. .	66
Incidence of Chief Infectious Diseases .. .. .	66
Smallpox .. .. .	66
Vaccination .. .. .	66

	PAGE
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	66
Diphtheria .. .. .	67
Table of Nos. Schick Tested and Immunised .. .. .	68
Enteric Fever .. .. .	69
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. .. .	69
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	69
Acute Influenzal and Acute Primary Pneumonia .. .. .	70
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	70
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis .. .. .	71
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	71
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	71
Zymotic Diseases .. .. .	72
Incidence of Infectious Disease in Age Groups and Total Deaths .. .. .	73
Tuberculosis—New Cases and Deaths .. .. .	74
Tuberculosis, Treatment of .. .. .	75
Tuberculosis Care Association .. .. .	76
Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925 .. .. .	76
Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62 .. .. .	76
Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 .. .. .	76
Venereal Diseases .. .. .	77
Notification of Non-notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases .. .. .	78
Disinfection .. .. .	78

## SECTION G.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories .. .. .	79
Workshops .. .. .	80
Table I—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, Workplaces .. .. .	81
" II—Defects Found .. .. .	82
" III—Homework .. .. .	83
" IV—Other Matters .. .. .	84

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Patients Admitted .. .. .	87
Deaths in Hospital .. .. .	88
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	89
Enteric Fever .. .. .	90
Pneumonia .. .. .	90
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	91
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	91
Diphtheria .. .. .	91
Pemphigus Neonatorum .. .. .	92
Observation Cases .. .. .	92
Tuberculosis .. .. .	92
Training of Nurses .. .. .	93
Schick and Dick Testing of Staff .. .. .	93
Hospital Extensions .. .. .	93

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915 .. .. .	99
Stillbirths .. .. .	99
Registration Act, 1836 and 1926 .. .. .	100
Infant Mortality .. .. .	101



	PAGE
Neonatal Mortality .. .. .	105
Table IV .. .. .	108
Illegitimate Births and Deaths .. .. .	109
Maternal Mortality .. .. .	109
Infant Life Protection .. .. .	111
Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.. .. .	111
Work of Health Visitors .. .. .	112
Supervision of Midwives .. .. .	113
Compensation to Midwives .. .. .	114
Supply of Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and for Infants .. .. .	116
Infant Welfare Centres .. .. .	116
Ante-Natal Clinics.. .. .	121
Post-Natal Clinic .. .. .	122
Dental Clinic .. .. .	122
Ophthalmic Clinic .. .. .	123
Orthopaedic Clinic .. .. .	124
Artificial Sunlight.. .. .	125
Aural Clinic .. .. .	125
Rheumatism Clinic .. .. .	126
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.. .. .	127
Treatment of Minor Ailments .. .. .	127
Convalescent Home Treatment .. .. .	128
Midwives Acts, 1936 .. .. .	129
Maternity Home .. .. .	133
Maternity cases—Queen Mary's Hospital and Oldchurch Hospital .. .. .	141
District Midwife .. .. .	145

#### SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

General Survey .. .. .	149
Staff .. .. .	153
School Premises .. .. .	153
Medical Inspection .. .. .	154
Findings of Medical Inspection .. .. .	155
Infectious Disease.. .. .	156
Diphtheria Prevention .. .. .	157
"Following-up" .. .. .	158
Medical Treatment :—	
Minor Ailments .. .. .	159
Ophthalmic Department .. .. .	160
Orthopaedic Department .. .. .	162
Artificial Sunlight .. .. .	164
Aural Department .. .. .	165
Rheumatism Department .. .. .	167
Dental Department .. .. .	167
Treatment of Uncleanliness.. .. .	171
Other Ailments .. .. .	172
Open Air Education .. .. .	172
Physical Training .. .. .	174
Provision of Meals .. .. .	175
Provision of Milk .. .. .	176
Supply of Free Cod Liver Oil, Emulsion, etc. .. .. .	176

	PAGE
Co-operation of :—	
Parents, Teachers, School Attendance Officers and Voluntary Bodies .. .. .	176
Physically and Mentally Defective Children .. .. .	177
Nursery, Secondary and Continuation Schools .. .. .	182
Employment of School Children and Young Persons .. .. .	182
Medical Examination of Teachers, etc. .. .. .	183
Statistical Tables :—	
I.—Number of Children Inspected .. .. .	183
Ic.—Number of Children found to Require Treatment .. .. .	184
IIA.—Return of Defects .. .. .	185
IIB.—Classification of Nutrition of Children Inspected .. .. .	186
III.—Numerical Return of Exceptional Children .. .. .	186
IIIA.—Number of Children notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority .. .. .	190
IV.—Group I—Minor Ailments .. .. .	191
Group II—Visual Defects .. .. .	192
Group III—Nose and Throat Defects .. .. .	192
Group IV—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects .. .. .	193
Group V—Dental Defects .. .. .	193
Group VI—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions .. .. .	194
V.—Summary of Number of Children Inspected .. .. .	196
VI.—A.—Average Heights and Weights of Boys Inspected .. .. .	198
B.—Average Heights and Weights of Girls Inspected .. .. .	200
VII.—Summary of Infectious Diseases among School Children .. .. .	202
VIII.—Summary of Scarlet Fever among School Children .. .. .	203
IX.—Summary of Diphtheria among School Children .. .. .	204
X.—Summary of Measles and German Measles among School Children .. .. .	205
XI.—Summary of Chicken-pox among School Children .. .. .	206
XII.—Summary of Whooping Cough among School Children .. .. .	207
XIII.—Summary of Mumps among School Children .. .. .	208





## PREFACE.

Public Health Offices,  
Ilford.

June, 1937.

His Worship the Mayor, 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.

Reference to Table Ia on page 26 of the Report will show that Ilford still compares favourably with other districts for its health record, the death rate being 8.2 as compared with 12.1 for England and Wales, 12.5 for London, 12.3 for County Boroughs and large towns and 11.5 for the smaller towns with populations of 50,000 or under. The death rate of children under 1 year of age was 43.4, compared with figures of 59, 66, 63 and 55 of the same areas. The death rates from infectious diseases also compares favourably. The birth rate has increased from 13.9 to 14.4, whereas the maternal mortality rate has been reduced to a figure this year of 1.75, compared with the maternal mortality rate for England and Wales of 3.81. This is the lowest maternal mortality rate in Ilford since 1924, when it reached the very low figure of 0.69. It is hoped that the operation of the new Midwives Act will further reduce these rates.

The year was signalised by a considerable incidence of infection with the organism known as *Staphylococcus Aureus*. Apart from the cases which occurred in puerperal women in the Maternity Home and on the district, the deaths took place at the Isolation Hospital of two patients, one a girl of 11 years and one a man of 26 years, who on admission were found to be suffering from blood poisoning due to this particular organism, while a third patient, admitted suffering from puerperal fever, who had been

confined by a private midwife, was also found to be suffering from blood poisoning due to the same organism. The latter patient recovered.

The Overcrowding Survey carried out under the Housing Act 1935 has been completed and full particulars of the result are contained in the body of this Report.

Some cases of para-typhoid fever occurred in this and other Essex districts, and it is possible that this may portend another outbreak of this disease such as occurred in 1928, when a considerable outbreak occurred in the whole of the London area, the cause of which was not traced.

It will be observed in the report of the School Medical Service section that 320 children attended the Aural Clinic, 691 the Orthopaedic Clinic, 248 the Rheumatism Clinic and 1,583 the Ophthalmic Clinic, showing how much these special services are appreciated in the district.

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.



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# GENERAL

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GENERAL

## SECTION A.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in Acres) ..	{ Land .. .. 8,402 Inland Water .. 26 Tidal Water .. 7 }	.. 8,435
Population (Census, 1931) .. .. .	.. .. .	131,061
„ (Census, 1921) .. .. .	.. .. .	85,194
Registrar-General's Estimate of resident Population, June 30th, 1936 .. .. .	.. .. .	157,300
„ 30th, 1935 .. .. .	.. .. .	151,390
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936) according to Rate Books.. .. .	.. .. .	42,000 (approx.)
Rateable Value—October 1st, 1936 (Houses and Land)..	£1,378,288	
Sum represented by a penny rate, October 1st, 1936 ..	£5,490 (approx.)	

Education Rate—	1935-36.	1936-37.
Elementary .. .. .	2s. 4.36d. in the £.	2s. 5.76d. in the £.
Higher (County) .. .. .	0s. 6.75d. in the £.	0s. .83d. in the £.
„ (Ilford Council) .. .. .	0s. .05d. in the £.	0s. .05d. in the £.
Combined Rate (all services)	12. 4d. in the £.	12s. 6d. in the £.

*Social conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area, and the influence of any particular occupation on public health:—*  
Vide Annual Report for 1925.

	Total	M.	F.	1936	1935
Live Births { Legitimate	2,158	1,158	1,000	} Birth Rate	14.4 13.9
{ Illegitimate	55	24	31		



Still Births	..	..	65	33	32	{ Rate per 1,000 total births	28.5	34.0		
Deaths	..	..	1,291	638	653		{ Death Rate	8.4	8.2	
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions								..	..	32.7

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

	Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.			
	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.		
Puerperal sepsis	..	..	1	3	.44	1.41
Other puerperal causes	..	..	3	4	1.31	1.88
Total	..	..	4	7	1.75	3.29

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :—

	1936.	1935.		
All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	43.4	42.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	43.1	43.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	54.6	20.8
Deaths from Cancer	..	..	190	224
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	9	—
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	3	6
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	10	14

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 22.71 inches.

The greatest fall in 24 hours was registered on 6th May, being .99 inches.

The number of days on which rain fell was 168.

### 3. POPULATION.

Census, 1911	..	..	..	78,188		
Census, 1921	..	..	..	85,194	(including institutions)	
Census, 1931	..	..	..	131,061	"	"
Registrar-General's Estimate on 30th June, 1935	..	..	..	151,390	"	"
Registrar-General's Estimate on 30th June, 1936	..	..	..	157,300	"	"

The number of patients and resident staff on the 30th June, 1936, at the following public institutions, was :—

Claybury Mental Hospital	..	..	..	2,596
West Ham Mental Hospital	..	..	..	1,414
Total	..	..	..	<u>4,010</u>

The net population for 1936 of 153,290 is obtained by deducting the population in institutions (4,010) from the Registrar-General's Estimate, 157,300 and this is the figure used as the basis for compiling the various rates in this year's Report.

4. BIRTHS.—The number of births registered during the year was 2,213.

Legitimate	..	..	..	1,158	Males	1000	Females
Illegitimate	..	..	..	24	"	31	"

*i.e.*, 2.48 per cent. of the births registered were illegitimate.

The percentage of illegitimate births registered in the previous 10 years was : 2.34 in 1935 ; 3.0 in 1934 ; 2.7 in 1933 ; 1.45 in 1932 ; 2.0 in 1931 ; 1.9 in 1930 ; 2.27 in 1929 ; 2.01 in 1928 ; 2.65 in 1927 ; 2.25 in 1926.

The *birth-rate*, calculated on the net estimate of the population of 153,290 is 14.4 per 1,000, as compared with 13.9 in 1935 ; 13.8 in 1934 ; 13.4 in 1933 ; 14.9 in 1932 ; 15.4 in 1931 ; 15.2 in 1930 ; 15.6 in 1929 ; 15.8 in 1928 ; 15.8 in 1927 ; 15.6 in 1926.

5. DEATHS.—The total number of deaths of Ilford residents was 1,291.

This is obtained by taking the total deaths registered in the district (1,128) subtracting the deaths of non-residents occurring in the district (303), and adding the deaths of Ilford residents registered as having died in other districts (466).

The total number of deaths registered in the district during the year was ... .. 1,128

Number of deaths of non-residents registered in the district (principally in large institutions) 303

The latter 303 deaths occurred as follows:—

Claybury (L.C.C.) Mental Hospital .. .. .	107
West Ham Borough Mental Hospital .. .. .	53
King George Hospital .. .. .	106
Ilford Isolation Hospital .. .. .	6
Other Non-Residents .. .. .	31
	<hr/>
	303
	<hr/>

Included in the deaths of residents belonging to the district are 6 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 466. This figure includes deaths at the following institutions:—

Oldchurch Hospital, Romford .. .. .	181
Essex County Mental Hospital, Brentwood .. .. .	11
The London Hospital .. .. .	24
Queen Mary's Hospital, West Ham .. .. .	1
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street .. .. .	6
St. Bartholomew's Hospital .. .. .	11
Charing Cross Hospital .. .. .	7
Middlesex Hospital .. .. .	2
Guy's Hospital .. .. .	2
East Ham Memorial Hospital .. .. .	6
St. Thomas' Hospital .. .. .	1
University College Hospital .. .. .	1
Brompton Hospital .. .. .	1
St. Luke's Hospital .. .. .	1
Severalls Mental Hospital, Colchester .. .. .	5

*Carried Forward* 

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 260 

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	<i>Brought forward</i>	260
London Fever Hospital .. .. .		9
Westminster Hospital .. .. .		2
Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester.. .. .		3
Epping Institution.. .. .		5
National Hospital, Queen's Square .. .. .		1
Queen Charlotte's Hospital .. .. .		1
In other Hospitals, Institutions and Residences outside the Ilford District .. .. .		185
		<hr/> 466 <hr/>

The *death-rate*, calculated on the net estimate of the population of 153,290 is 8.4 per 1,000 ; as compared with 8.2 in 1935 ; 8.7 in 1934 ; 8.8 in 1933 ; 8.7 in 1932 ; 9.3 in 1931 ; 8.1 in 1930 ; 9.7 in 1929 ; 8.4 in 1928 ; 9.6 in 1927 ; 8.7 in 1926.

*Inquests.*—During the year, 62 inquests were held in the district, 30 on Ilford residents, and 32 on non-residents.

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

Under	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 years and
1 year.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	upwards.
1	2	—	2	6	15	18	18

*Causes of inquest-deaths.*

Accidents .. .. .	42
Suicides .. .. .	10
Asphyxia due to drowning ; open verdict .. .. .	1
Pulmonary asbestosis, cancer of lung .. .. .	1
Asphyxiation due to suffocation whilst in an epileptic fit whilst in bed .. .. .	1
Asphyxia from drowning ; fall into an ornamental pond in garden at home .. .. .	1
Syncope ; coronary atheroma precipitated by shock following dive into water of swimming bath .. .. .	1
Asphyxia following an epileptic fit (minor epilepsy), pressure of a pillow on face while in bed .. .. .	1
Thrombo phlebitis ; pulmonary embolism consequent on operation for removal of fibroids of uterus .. .. .	1
Heart failure ; toxic myocardial softening ; sub-diaphragmatic abscess, following perforation of a duodenal ulcer .. .. .	1
Asphyxia due to drowning in bath filled with water ; murder .. .. .	1
Septicaemia following cellulitis of left arm which arose from a boil just above elbow joint .. .. .	1

DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER, 1936.

The following Table shows the death-rates for 1936 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 .. .. .	·469	·583
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	·065	·109
Cancer .. .. .	1·239	1·625

6. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RELIEF.—The total amount expended in Ilford during the year was £16,282 18s. 1d. The average weekly number of cases in receipt of relief was 875, including dependants.

The number of admissions to Oldchurch Hospital from Ilford during the year was 319, made up as follows:—

Men .. .. .	135
Women .. .. .	177
Children .. .. .	7

The number of destitute persons admitted to the Institution during 1936 was 16, made up as follows:—

Men .. .. .	7
Women .. .. .	7
Children .. .. .	2

7. MARRIAGES.—1169 marriages have taken place during 1936. The following details explain the allocation:—

Marriages taking place in the Ilford District .. .. .	863
Marriages of Ilford Residents at Register Office, Romford—	
Both Parties belonging to Ilford .. .. .	194
The Male only belonging to Ilford .. .. .	47
The Female only belonging to Ilford .. .. .	65

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

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

Table II gives a classified statement of the causes of death in 1936, arranged according to the age groups at which deaths occurred.



TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1936 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
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
1932 ..	137,480	133,620	1,787	1,987	14.9	1,095	7.9	318	385	79	39.8	1,162	8.7
1933 ..	141,800	137,920	1,616	1,852	13.4	1,123	7.9	284	375	83	44.8	1,214	8.8
1934 ..	146,070	142,131	1,666	1,961	13.8	1,054	7.2	241	428	76	38.7	1,241	8.7
1935 ..	151,390	147,470	1,697	2,050	13.9	1,069	7.0	290	433	88	42.8	1,212	8.2
1936 ..	157,300	153,290	1,830	2,213	14.4	1,128	7.2	303	466	96	43.4	1,291	8.4

- (a) The net estimated population is found by deducting the population of Claybury and West Ham Mental Hospitals 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 1936 (*Provisional figures*).

*The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1936, but those for London and the Towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1935.*

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.									Rate per 1,000 Births.	
	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.
England and Wales .. .. .	14.8	0.61	12.1	0.01	—	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.52	5.9	59
122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London .. . . .	14.9	0.67	12.3	0.01	—	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.45	8.2	63
143 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931) .. . . .	15.0	0.64	11.5	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.39	3.4	55
London .. . . .	13.6	0.53	12.5	0.01	—	0.14	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.52	14.4	66
<b>ILFORD (Estimated) Gross Population 157,300 mid. 1936 .. . . .</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>





## SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE  
AREA.

1. (i) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.—Vide page 5 at the beginning of this Report.

(ii) NURSING IN THE HOME. NATURE OF THE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE AREA.

(a) *General Nursing*.—There is a voluntary Committee, the organisations concerned being mentioned in my Annual Report for 1921. 10,195 visits were paid by the nurses in 1936 compared with 10,367 in 1935.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1936 :—

Number of New Cases .. .. .	820
Number of Visits—Medical .. .. .	7,631
Surgical .. .. .	1,580
Operations .. .. .	12
Massage .. .. .	972
Number of applications made for Nurses' services .. .. .	820
Number of patients under the charge of a Doctor at 31st December .. .. .	50
Number of patients not under the charge of a Doctor .. .. .	—
Number of necessitous cases referred to Committee .. .. .	12
Number of cases on the books at the end of the year .. .. .	50

The cases were distributed in wards as under :—

Cranbrook .. .. .	80
Park .. .. .	76
Seven Kings .. .. .	167
North Hainault .. .. .	109
Loxford .. .. .	100
Clementswood .. .. .	48
South Hainault .. .. .	51
Goodmayes .. .. .	96
Barkingside .. .. .	93



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

(b) *Nursing of Cases of Infectious Disease.*—*Vide* Annual Report, 1931.

(iii) LABORATORY FACILITIES.—*Vide* Annual Report, 1933. }

Examinations of such urgent specimens as Diphtheria swabs are carried out at the Laboratory at the Ilford Public Health Offices. The accompanying table shows that 1,038 specimens have been examined at the Laboratory during the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, 1936.

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 .. .. .	48	573	1	8	1	96	35	106	85	783
Nose, Ear, Eye, etc. ..	" .. .. .	9	19	—	7	1	49	5	14	15	89
Throat Contacts .. .. .	" .. .. .	3	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	52
Nose .. .. .	" .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hairs .. .. .	Ringworm .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
Urine .. .. .	Various Abnormalities ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Totals .. .. .										103	935
Grand Total .. .. .										1,038	

30

1 Direct Smear examined (negative).  
 12 Diphtheritic Specimens were sent to laboratories in London for a test for virulence—6 were virulent, 3 avirulent, 3 no K.L.B in culture.

## (iv) 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 fryers.
  - (m) Fish curers other than fishmongers.
  - (n) Rag and bone dealers.
- (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.
- (8) also Byelaws made under Essex County Council Act, 1933, as follows :
  - (a) (Part IV—Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment.)

The Council appointed Dr. Balmain (Deputy Medical Officer of Health) as Inspector of licensed establishments, inspections to be carried out quarterly and recorded on a special Inspection Form.

During the year 1936, 21 Applications for renewal of Licences and 5 Applications for Licences were received.

The Council renewed the licences in respect of the 21 establishments, and granted licences in respect of 6 establishments (one application being deferred from 1935, pending satisfactory information and structural alterations to premises). All such licences expire on 31st March, 1937.

Change of address was sanctioned in respect of 3 licensed establishments. The Town Clerk communicated with 2 licensees in reference to the keeping of records, and with another as to the designation of a special treatment displayed on the shop front, and for which no licence was granted.

- (b) (Part VI—Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises.)

The Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed " as the Officers duly authorised by the Local Authority for the purposes of Part VI of the Act ", and during 1936 made 430 visits of inspection to these premises.

- (c) Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings.



## (d) (Part XI—Manufacture of Ice Cream.)

Section 158 of this Act, which requires the registration of manufacturers and vendors of ice cream and the premises used by them, came into operation in the Borough on the 1st February, 1934, and 61 applications for registration in respect of 58 premises were considered or re-considered during the year.

Registration was granted in 60 cases (concerning 57 premises) as follows:—

Purveyors retailing multiple firms' productions ... ..	48
Purveyors manufacturing and retailing their own productions (made apart from domestic premises) ... ..	9
Purveyors manufacturing and retailing their own productions (made on domestic premises) ... ..	3

In 1 case, registration was refused as the premises were not suitable for the manufacture of ice cream. The manufacturer, however, refused to discontinue, and on the 24th June, at Stratford Police Court, legal proceedings were taken by the Council for manufacturing ice cream without registration. The manufacturer was fined 40/-.

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 overruled 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.

Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Public Health Act, 1925, were adopted by the Council and came into operation on 3rd August, 1927.

*Shops Acts, 1912-1934 (Section 10 and 13).*—The Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed to carry out the inspections required in accordance with Sections 10 and 13 (3) of such Act.

## (v) HOSPITALS.

(a) *Tuberculosis.*—20 beds are maintained by the Essex County Council at the Isolation Hospital for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis of male patients.

(b) *Maternity.*—*Vide* Annual Report, 1931.

(c) *Children*.—*Vide* Annual Report, 1932.

(d) *Fever*.—*Vide* Annual Report, 1931.

(e) *Smallpox*.—*Vide* Annual Report, 1935.

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*.—KING GEORGE HOSPITAL.—The following is a statistical return in respect of King George Hospital for the year 1936 :—

NUMBER OF BEDS.

	Private Patients	Other Patients.				Children.
		Medical.		Surgical.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Total number of Beds at 31st December, 1936.	21	27	27	39	61	32 (Allocation as to male or female according to demand).

NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.

	Ilford Cases Only.		Barking Cases.		Dagenham Cases.		Cases from other Districts.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of adult in-patients admitted	555	644	89	71	249	196	357	332
*Number of children admitted ..		504		47		435		226
Number of operations performed .. †1,742								
Number of new casualties attended ..		3,884		710		2,862		1,716
Number of attendances .. .. 26,782								
Number of new patients, Massage Dept. .. ..		741		72		89		204
Number of attendances .. .. †31,178								
Number of X-Ray examinations ..		3,162		614		2,603		1,143
Number seen in Consultative Out-Patient Department .. ..		2,563		208		1,582		1,960
Number of attendances .. .. †18,426								
Number of new patients, X-Ray Therapy Department .. ..		36		—		8		18
Number of treatments .. .. † 3,972								

34

\* The allocation as between male and female is not ascertained.

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

The 24,175 new Out-patients from all districts made 87,880 attendances.

The complete allocations were as follows :—

*In-patients (Adults and Children).*

Ilford .. ..	1,703
Barking .. ..	207
Dagenham .. ..	880
Other Districts .. ..	915

*New Out-patients.*

Ilford .. ..	10,386
Barking .. ..	1,604
Dagenham .. ..	7,144 (excluding the Becontree Centre)
Other Districts .. ..	5,041

The average cost per patient per week in the Hospital for the year 1936 was £3 0s. 6d. for General Ward and £4 10s. 11d. for Private Ward patients.

	Male.	Female.	Children.
Number resident on 30th June, 1936 :—Patients .. ..	98	82	14
Staff .. ..	8	136	—



The Council has arrangements with certain hospitals as mentioned on pages 32, 122, 127, 141, 163, 172 of this Report.

There are two large Mental Hospitals in the district, the West Ham Mental Hospital, with 1,240 patients (males 597, females 643), and Claybury Mental Hospital, with 2,387 patients (males 1,005, females 1,382) in residence on the 30th June, 1936.

(vi) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *Infectious Cases*.—Two Austin motor ambulances are 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.

(c) *Maternity Patients*.—The Town Ambulance is available for the conveyance of maternity patients, when required. An "After-hours" charge of 5s. 0d. is made for cases removed to the Ilford Council Maternity Home.

(vii) CLINICS 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.
Newbury Hall, Perrymans Farm 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.
Mayesbrook Clinic, Goodmayes Lane, Goodmayes.	Wednesday, 2.0 p.m.

Chadwell Christian Mission Hall, Essex Road, Chadwell Heath.	Thursday, 9.30 a.m.
Cecil Hall, Granville Road, Ilford .. ..	Thursday, 9.30 a.m. and 2.0 p.m.
Mayesbrook Clinic, Goodmayes Lane ..	Thursday, 2.0 p.m.
Emmanuel Church, Ilford Lane, Ilford ..	Friday, 9.30 a.m. and 2.0 p.m.
St. John's Church Hall (entrance in Devonshire Road), Seven Kings.	Friday, 2.0 p.m.
Fairlop Temporary School, Fencepiece Road	Saturday, 9.30 a.m.

*Ante-Natal Clinic.*—An ante-natal clinic is held at the Maternity Home, Eastern Avenue, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings, and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, and at the Mayesbrook Clinic on Tuesday mornings.

*Post-Natal Clinic.*—This clinic is held at the Maternity Home on Monday mornings.

*School Clinics.*—(a) 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) orthopaedic treatment of school children and children under 5 years of age ;
- (5) artificial sunlight treatment (as in 4) ;
- (6) otorrhoea, deafness and other ear defects (as in 4) ;
- (7) rheumatism (as in 4) ;
- (8) diphtheria prevention (as in 4).

(b) The following Clinics are held at the Mayesbrook School Clinic :—

- (1) treatment of minor ailments ;
- (2) dental treatment of school children ;



- (3) ophthalmic treatment of school children and children under 5 ;
- (4) orthopaedic treatment (as in 3) ;
- (5) artificial sunlight treatment (as in 3) ;
- (6) ante-natal ;
- (7) two Infant Welfare Centres ;
- (8) diphtheria prevention (as in 3).

Additional Clinics mentioned in Section (vii) above are referred to in the respective Sections of this Report.

*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, 10 to 12 noon ; Wednesday (workers only), 7 to 8 p.m. ; and Friday, 3 to 5 p.m.

For children—Wednesday, 10 to 12 noon.

## 2. (i) 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, 1936, there were 3 private registered nursing homes in the district, 2 for maternity and medical or minor surgical cases, and 1 for medical and surgical cases.

On December 31st, 1936, there were three private registered nursing homes in the district—two for maternity and medical or minor surgical cases, and the other for medical and surgical cases.

In October, information was received of the occurrence of two births at a private house in the district, not registered as a Nursing Home.

The occupier of the house was interviewed, who stated that the first confinement was that of her daughter. In the other case the occupier stated she had been engaged as a Nurse to attend the patient at her home address at



Dagenham. By reason of the fact that she was already nursing her daughter she could not leave the house, and upon the advice of the patient's doctor, she received the other patient. A doctor was present at each delivery.

The circumstances were reported to the Town Clerk, who communicated with the occupier of the house, who replied expressing her ignorance of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, and promised that the offence should not recur.

The doctor in the second case was also communicated with, and stated that he agreed to the transfer of the patient to the house, the question as to whether the premises were registered being overlooked. The doctor stated the patient received good attention whilst at the house.

The premises and effects were found to be generally in a very clean and orderly condition when visited by the Sanitary Inspector.

In accordance with Circular 1574, issued by the Ministry of Health on 30th September, 1936, the local medical practitioners were communicated with, supplying them with a list of the registered Nursing Homes in the district, and requesting that particulars of any unregistered premises known to them should be brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### (ii) OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The Chelmsford Diocesan Girls' Aid Association have a Rescue and Prevention Home at 80, Ingleby Road, for girls and young unmarried women, with accommodation for 5 cases.

In addition, there is the Girls' Village Homes, one of the late Dr. Barnardo's Institutions, which had 1,501 children and 201 staff in residence on 30th June, 1936.

## SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER SUPPLY.—*Vide* Annual Report, 1925.

3 samples of the piped water supply (2 from one Company and 1 from another, supplying the district) were sent for examination, and each sample gave a satisfactory bacteriological and chemical analysis.

The Public Health Committee, at its meeting in January, considered the question of complaints received towards the end of 1935 as to "fresh-water shrimps" found in the drinking water supply, from occupiers in the Cranbrook Ward. As a result, the Town Clerk referred the subject of complaint to the Metropolitan Water Board. A reply was then received to the effect that the Board's Director of Water Examinations had the matter under investigation. From August to December several complaints (one involving six other premises) were received from householders in this Ward. Each complaint received during 1936 was referred to the Water Board, whose Chief Engineer and Director of Water Examinations dealt personally with the difficulty. Remedial measures were taken by the Board, *i.e.*, main flushing, diversion of the source of supply, etc., and it is hoped that the steps taken by the Board will result in the ultimate elimination of the trouble. A sample of the drinking water (included above) taken by the Department at the end of the year for both chemical and bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

Mr. B. W. Bryan, the Engineer to the South Essex Waterworks Company, informs me that the Company has not obtained a supplementary supply of water from the Metropolitan Water Board during 1936.

During the year 5,277 yards of main were laid in the Borough, the diameter of the mains being 9in., 6in., 4in. and 3in.



During the year 1935 the Company obtained an Act of Parliament for the abstraction of a further supply of water from the River Stour (Essex and Suffolk), and constructional work is proceeding satisfactorily. The Company is empowered to abstract additional water up to a maximum of 35 million gallons per day from the river, and to construct a reservoir in the neighbourhood of Abberton which will hold over 5,000 million gallons.

The water will be normally abstracted from the river from November to May, when a large amount of surplus water is available, and the large reservoir is for the purpose of storing the water so abstracted for use at other times of the year. The scheme further authorises the construction of three pumping stations, filtration plant and about 26 miles of pipe lines.

It is not anticipated that the scheme will come into supply before 1940.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following report.

(a) *Survey of Main Trunk Sewers.*

The survey of the existing main trunk sewers in the Borough has now been completed. Schemes are in course of preparation for the re-construction of the Cranbrook Road System and the Horns Road system. A scheme is also in course of preparation for the re-construction of the Roden Street Pumping Station together with the incoming mains, rising and discharging mains.

(b) *Ilford and Barking Joint Sewerage Scheme.*

The Ilford and Barking Joint Sewerage Scheme completed in 1935 has been in operation for over a year and is working satisfactorily. The average dry weather flow amounts to 5½ million gallons per day.

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

(a) *Seven Kings Stream.*

(1) Pollution by sewage taking place outside the Borough boundary.

This has now been remedied, the overflow from cesspools not now discharging into the stream.

(2) Observation has been maintained of this stream, and apart from slight



oily deposits from garages in the vicinity and trade effluent from a firm whose premises adjoin the stream, no nuisances were detected. These garages were visited and requests made for more satisfactory attention to be given to the question of car-washings, and the Engineer is dealing with the firm in question.

(b) *Surface Water Stream, Cranbrook.*

A number of complaints were received during the year with regard to the flooding of this stream at Cantley Gardens, Cantley Drive, Yoxley Drive, Horns Road, etc. The sewer in Horns Road will be dealt with when the scheme for re-constructing the main sewers materialises.

(c) *Mayesbrook.*

Certain cleansing works were carried out by the occupiers of premises in Reynolds Avenue, adjacent to this stream. Further action by the Borough Surveyor with regard to service of notice on owners to complete the cleansing of this stream will be taken early in the new year.

(d) *River Roding.*

Observation has been maintained and no further cleansing of the river bed has been carried out by the River Roding Catchment Board.

The exceptional rainfall at the end of the year and early part of 1937 has improved the condition of the River and its banks.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—In addition to the water carriage system of sewage, there are in the rural area 23 cesspools, 19 pail closets and 10 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.

The following were connected to the sewer or demolished in 1936 :—

*Cesspools.*—One in London Playing Fields, Forest Road, one in New North Road, and one in Goodmayes Lane.

*Pail Closets.*—One in Woodford Bridge Road, one in Mossford Lane, and one in Roding Lane.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.—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.

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

STATISTICS AS TO REFUSE COLLECTION, 1936

	Horse.	Electric.	Vulcan.		S.D. Freighters.		Karriers.	Total.
			Nos. 6, 7 & 8.	No. 9.	No. 11.	Nos. 12 to 20 2, 3 & 5.	Nos. 4 and 9.	
Number of collection days .. ..	19	260	307	177	244	307	57	1,371
Aggregate number of days vehicles employed .. ..	114	315	626	177	244	3,313	100	4,889
Total number of loads collected .. ..	373	894	2,282	596	1,003	10,990	311	16,449
Average number of vehicles employed per day .. ..	6.0	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	10.8	1.8	23.8
Average number of loads collected per day .. ..	19.6	3.4	7.4	3.4	4.1	35.8	5.5	79.2
Average number of loads collected per vehicle per day ..	3.3	2.8	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.4
	Tons Cwts. Qrs.	Tons Cwts. Qrs.	Tons Cwts. Qrs.	Tons Cwts. Qrs.	Tons Cwts. Qrs.	Tons Cwts. Qrs.	Tons Cwts. Qrs.	Tons Cwts. Qrs.
Total weight of refuse collected .. ..	413 16 0	2,500 3 3	6,440 19 0	1,261 3 1	2,025 7 1	28,372 19 2	944 10 3	41,958 19 2
Average weight per load .. ..	1 2 0.7	2 15 3.7	2 16 1.8	2 2 1.3	2 0 1.5	2 11 2.5	3 0 3	2 11 0.1
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Estimated average cost of collection per ton	9 9.6	7 9.7	7 0	8 6.8	7 3.2	8 4.4	7 4.1	7 6.4

Collection has been improved by the purchase of 2 Karriers and 1 Vulcan during 1936. The Council now has one electric, three Vulcans and thirteen Freighters and two Karriers engaged upon Refuse Collection.

The following table gives information as to the collection of house refuse during 1936 :—



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, the total amount of refuse barged by Messrs. Cory's *ex* Intrades Wharf, Barking, being 30,372 tons.

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

*Collection and Disposal of Wastepaper.*

Weight Collected.			Income.			Cost.			Profit.		
T.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1,048	16	0	1,679	7	8	508	5	6	1,171	2	2

Of the profit made, 75 per cent. is credited to Removal of House Refuse Costs, and 25 per cent. paid in bonus to the men engaged.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.—The following is a summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year :—

Houses and premises inspected	..	..	..	..	14,068
Houses and premises reinspected (works in progress)	..	..	..	..	11,831
Visits during disinfection	..	..	..	..	2,085
Houses in which nuisances were detected	..	..	..	..	1,426
Houses in which nuisances were abated	..	..	..	..	1,196
Premises disinfected	..	..	..	..	878
Premises from which articles only disinfected	..	..	..	..	268
Articles disinfected	..	..	..	..	4,560
Premises disinfested for verminous conditions	..	..	..	..	18
Shops Act—inspections (food shops 50; other shops 78)	..	..	..	..	128
do. reinspections ( do. 1583; do. 438)	..	..	..	..	2,021

Notices served :—

Statutory :—		Served.	Complied with.
Public Health Act, 1875	..	19*	3
Public Health Act, 1925 (Verminous Premises)	..	4	3
Housing Act, 1930	..	253	151
Pave Yard (Ilford Improvement Act)	..	4	4
Provide Dustbin (Ilford Improvement Act)	..	320	276
Provide Water Supply to Dwelling House	..	6	6
Cleanse Water Storage Cistern (Byelaws)	..	17	16
Cover Water Storage Cistern (Byelaws)	..	1	1
Informal	..	776	581
Total		1,400	1,041

\* 13 of these were served on 31. 12. 36



In addition to the above, 214 notices (68 statutory and 146 informal) served during 1935 were also complied with.

*Complaints.*—During the year, 731 complaints of nuisances have been received and investigated.

The following is a summary :—

Accumulation of manure and refuse .. .. .	69
Animals improperly kept .. .. .	11
Bad smells .. .. .	38
Dampness of premises .. .. .	30
Defective drains, w.c.'s and fittings .. .. .	87
Defective roofs, gutters, downpipes, etc. .. .. .	35
Defective water fittings .. .. .	26
Dirty and verminous houses .. .. .	51
Dirty condition of rearway .. .. .	13
Flooding of premises .. .. .	11
Overcrowding .. .. .	17
Smoke nuisances .. .. .	58
Miscellaneous .. .. .	285
Total .. .. .	731

(iv) INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920 AND 1933.—The Senior Sanitary Inspector was authorised by the Council in December, 1919, to make visits and certify under the provisions of the Acts.

No application was received under Section 2 (4) of the Act.

(v) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Since the erection of a new soot extraction plant at a factory in the eastern part of the Borough there has been a great improvement. Three complaints were received in December, but the sooty deposit was not traced to the premises in question. Observation has been maintained throughout the year and no serious nuisance has been detected.

Apart from the above, observation has been maintained of several factories in the same vicinity, and also in the western part of the Borough. As a result, three letters of warning have been served on the owners to abate smoke nuisances.

## (vi) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

(a) There are two Public Baths in Ilford, owned by the Council, one an indoor bath with two swimming pools, vapour baths, etc. ; the other, an open-air swimming pool, is opened for approximately seven months yearly.

Samples of water for examination are taken from the indoor and open-air swimming baths monthly during May, June, July, August and September, and during November, January and March in respect of the indoor bath.

The samples taken during 1936 were all satisfactory.

In the case of the open-air swimming pool one sample was found to contain free chlorine slightly in excess of the required limit, and in another sample the free chlorine content was rather low.

(b) There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools in the borough.

(vii) SPECIAL CLASSES OF PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.—(a) Fish-frying licences (5 of which were transfers) have been granted in respect of 7 premises during 1936.

The Council has decided that all new licences and transfers shall be granted for a period of one year, and be renewable annually. 3 licences, affecting 3 premises, were renewed during 1936.

(b) *Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.*—Three licences to act as slaughtermen were granted during the year.

(c) *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 31 of this report.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1a) *Council Houses* :—

Found to be infested ... ..	13
Disinfested ... ..	13

(1b) *Other Houses* :—

Found to be infested ... ..	37
Disinfested ... ..	40*

\* Includes 3 found in 1935 and complied with in 1936.

(2) *Methods employed* :—

Stripping of walls; removal of woodwork, *viz.*, picture rails, skirting, mouldings, etc.; spraying by "Rodesco" Insecticide, and repeated where necessary; removal of bedding for disinfection by steam; stopping of injured wall surfaces later.

(3) Where necessary the above methods have been employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Ilford Council houses, and in 2 cases the furniture was treated with Cyanide gas before delivery at the Council houses.

(4) The work of disinfection has been carried out by the Local Authority in the case of Ilford Council houses, generally by the owners and occupiers in the case of private property, and by the L.C.C. for their own houses.

(ix) OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

(a) On 4 occasions it has been found necessary to remove encampments of gipsies from waste land within the Borough.

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

(x) Under Section 25 of the Burial Act, 1857, no exhumation licences were issued by H.M. Home Office.

(xi) RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.—The Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors are the appointed Officers for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of these Acts.

There are no premises on which rag flock is manufactured,



but 4 premises are using rag flock and are periodically inspected.

4. SCHOOLS.—The sanitary conditions of the 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.

## SECTION D.—HOUSING.

(i) During the year 1936, the number of houses built by private enterprise was 2,302.

At the end of the year 1,194 houses were in course of erection.

(ii) OVERCROWDING.—Informal Notices were served in respect of 3 premises, 2 of which were complied with.

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

## (iv) HOUSING STATISTICS.

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) ... ..	1,426
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	3,179
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	347
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,735
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	19
(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	775
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 ... ..	682
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 ... ..	253

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	186*
(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	18
(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 ... ..	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	5†
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 ... ..	—
4. <i>Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding :—</i>	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	123
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	130
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	884½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	295
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	172
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	1,046½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ... ..	Nil

\* Includes compliances during 1936 of Notices served in 1935.

† In addition 9 dwelling-houses were demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under Section 19, and 5 insanitary houses have been closed.



(v) HOUSING ACT, 1935 : OVERCROWDING SURVEY.—In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, an overcrowding survey under the above-mentioned Act was made.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1935.

##### *Overcrowding Survey.*

The whole of the houses in the Borough, with the exception of those belonging to Public Institutions and Dr. Barnardo's Homes, were surveyed.

The work commenced on November 28th, 1935, and Forms " A " were delivered by hand to each occupier, and part occupier where let separately. Fourteen days was allowed before collection. Delivery of the forms and collection was made by enumerators.

Forms " A " were reviewed by the application of the factor-table, page 22 memo " B " and where review proved necessary, measurements of rooms were obtained from the Rating and Valuation Department.

Forms " B " were made out and the Sanitary Inspectors visited these houses to check the allocation of rooms.

Final review of forms " B " was then made, determining the incidence of overcrowding. The whole of the forms were then tabled and abstracted in accordance with memo " B " and form " C " prepared.

Each of the 9 Wards in the Borough was separately enumerated, also the housing estates of the Ilford Borough Council and the London County Council.

Where difficulty of collection of the forms was experienced special letters from the Town Clerk were sent. It was necessary to arrange evening visits in some cases; the result was that all the forms with one exception were collected. In the one case referred to, it appeared there was temporary residence only.

Unemployed men were engaged as enumerators, also on the tabling and abstracting under supervision.

From the commencement of the enumeration in November, 1935, and until April, 1936, an average of 19 men were employed for 10 weeks, reduced to an average of 8 men for 8 weeks. From November, 1936, to date, 8 men have been employed on the preparation of the certificates as to the " permitted number," which it is the Council's duty to provide, on request. Up to the 31st December, 1936, 3,900 certificates as to the " permitted number " have been granted in respect of 6,987 houses; with a grand total to date, 23/4/37, of 10,121 certificates in respect of 13,722 houses.

A report was submitted to the Ministry of Health in April, 1936. The number of cases of overcrowding disclosed in the Borough was 290, as shown in the following report :—

The enumeration showed that in Ilford there were 43,541 separately occupied dwellings, *viz.*, 39,661 separate houses and 3,880 sub-let premises.

The number of cases of overcrowding in the Borough was 290 and the percentage of overcrowding was 0.666 for the Borough (including the estates owned by the L.C.C. and the Borough Council).

The percentage of overcrowding in the Borough without the above estates was 0.447.

The percentage of overcrowding of the Ilford Council Housing Estates was 3.732 and that of the L.C.C. Estates was 3.223.

Further facts are set out in detail in the following tables:—

Ward.	Separately occupied dwellings enumerated	Sub-let.	Vacant.	Separately occupied dwellings overcrowded
Loxford .. ..	5,031	690	102	49
Clementswood ..	5,180	611	173	49
Goodmayes .. ..	5,083	184	120	78
South Hainault ..	4,004	363	175	14
Seven Kings .. ..	4,729	491	117	26
Park .. .. .	4,352	574	125	10
Cranbrook .. ..	4,553	484	172	3
Barkingside .. ..	5,619	199	305*	31
North Hainault ..	4,990	284	227*	30
	43,541	3,880	1,516	290

\* A number of new houses not included.

The overcrowding incidence occurred in the following types of separately occupied dwellings:—

Ward.	Rooms						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Loxford .. ..	6	16	12	6	9		49
Clementswood ..	2	23	13	4	7		49
Goodmayes .. ..			11	53	12	2	78
South Hainault ..		1	1	3	6	3	14
Seven Kings .. ..	4	5	7	3	7		26
Park .. .. .	1	1	5	1	2		10
Cranbrook .. ..		2			1		3
Barkingside .. ..			3	25	2	1	31
North Hainault ..	1	6	3	13	3	4	30
	14	54	55	108	49	10	290



## Ilford Borough Council Housing Estates. Incidence of overcrowding :—

Ward.	Separately occupied dwellings.				Separately occupied dwellings.		Total.
	No.	Sub-let.	Over-crowded	Per Cent.	Rooms. 4	5	
South Hainault ..	112	4	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
Seven Kings ..	61	1	2	3.278	—	2	2
Barkingside ..	354	2	22	6.214	22	—	22
North Hainault ..	250	Nil	5	2.0	5	—	5
	777	7	29	3.732	27	2	29

## London County Council Housing Estate. Incidence of overcrowding :—

Ward.	Houses.				Roomed Houses.					Total
	No.	Sub-let	Over-crowded	Per Cent.	2	3	4	5	6	
South Hainault	123	Nil	4	3.252			1		3	4
Goodmayes	2,390	10	77	3.221		11	53	11	2	77
	2,513	10	81	3.223		11	54	11	5	81

## Percentage of overcrowded houses or parts :—

Ward	Houses or parts.	Overcrowded.	Percentage.
Loxford .. ..	5,031	49	.974
Clementswood ..	5,180	49	.945
Goodmayes .. ..	5,083	78	1.534*
South Hainault ..	4,004	14	.349*†
Seven Kings .. ..	4,729	26	.549†
Park .. ..	4,352	10	.229
Cranbrook .. ..	4,553	3	.065
Barkingside .. ..	5,619	31	.551†
North Hainault ..	4,990	30	.601†
Borough .. ..	43,541	290	.666

(\* Includes L.C.C. Estates.)

(† Includes Ilford Borough Council Estates.)



Houses in which possible overcrowding will occur within two years and will call for review :—

Ward	No. of Houses.
Loxford .. .. .	12
Clementswood .. .. .	6
Goodmayes .. .. .	20
South Hainault .. .. .	2
Seven Kings .. .. .	2
Park .. .. .	2
Cranbrook .. .. .	Nil
Barkingside .. .. .	Nil
North Hainault .. .. .	5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>49</b>

Ilford Borough Council Estates.—Houses in which possible overcrowding will occur within two years and will call for review 1  
 London County Council Estates.—Houses in which possible overcrowding will occur within two years and will call for review 18

London County Council Estates.—Population shown by returns.

Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	
125	1,206	1,100	4,916	4,824	12,171

There are 158 L.C.C. houses where there would appear to be excess accommodation.

The population occupying these 43,541 premises is 150,707, and including public Institutions equals 156,589, and is shown in Wards in the following table :—

Wards.	Under 1 yr.	Over 1 and under 10 years		Over 10 years.		Total.
		Males.	Females	Males	Females	
Loxford .. .. .	201	995	952	7,182	8,017	17,347
Clementswood .. .. .	187	1,108	1,089	7,304	8,179	17,867
Goodmayes .. .. .	194	1,597	1,393	8,110	8,548	19,842
South Hainault .. .. .	134	835	752	5,804	6,579	14,104
Seven Kings .. .. .	176	982	973	6,493	7,432	16,056
Park .. .. .	129	713	728	5,939	7,104	14,613
Cranbrook .. .. .	134	676	651	5,943	7,861	15,265
Barkingside .. .. .	234	1,369	1,195	7,509	8,339	18,646
North Hainault .. .. .	245	1,271	1,192	6,851	7,408	16,967
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>9,546</b>	<b>8,925</b>	<b>61,135</b>	<b>69,467</b>	<b>150,707</b>

King George Hospital (Resident Staff) .. .. .	140
West Ham Mental Hospital (Resident Staff and Patients) .. ..	1,335
Claybury Mental Hospital (Resident Staff and patients) .. ..	2,585
Maternity Home (Resident Staff) .. .. .	37
Isolation Hospital (Resident Staff) .. .. .	51
Dr. Barnardo's Homes (Resident Staff and children) .. ..	1,704
Police Stations .. .. .	30
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	156,589
	<hr/>

The Report was considered by the Public Health Committee in July, 1936, when the number of cases had been reduced to 198. Of these 69 were in the L.C.C. Housing Estates and 25 in the Ilford Council Housing Estates. The balance of 104 cases was referred to the Works, Housing and Town Planning (Housing Estates) Sub-Committee on 7th October, 1936, and the 104 cases were revisited by the Sanitary Inspectors, when it was found that this number had been reduced to 65. In addition a number of cases will require to be reviewed within 1937 and 1938. A report to this effect was placed before the Public Health Committee in October, 1936.

The Public Health Committee again considered the matter on 10th March, 1937, when the number of cases was found to be 43 (exclusive of L.C.C. and Ilford Corporation houses), which were again referred to the Works, Housing and Town Planning (Housing Estates) Sub-Committee.



SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION  
OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

(i) The following is a summary of Persons and Premises registered as at 31st December, 1936 :—

Premises registered as dairies and milkshops .. .. .	42
Cowkeepers registered .. .. .	5
Persons registered as retail purveyors of milk .. .. .	47
Persons registered as retail purveyors of milk in sealed cartons or containers .. .. .	82
Persons registered as retail purveyors of milk (sterilized) in sealed bottles .. .. .	60
Persons registered as retail purveyors of milk in sealed cartons or containers ; and also sterilized in sealed bottles ..	15
Persons registered as retail purveyors of cream .. .. .	11
Persons registered as retail purveyors of milk in the Ilford district, whose premises are outside the Borough ..	21
Persons registered as wholesale purveyors of milk .. .. .	5
Persons registered as wholesale purveyors of milk (sterilized) in sealed bottles .. .. .	2
Person registered as wholesale purveyor of milk in sealed cartons or containers .. .. .	1

357 inspections of dairies, milkshops, cowsheds and other premises where milk is sold were carried out during the year.

119 inspections (included in above) were made of the 5 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.

3 of the 5 registered cow-keepers are wholesale and retail purveyors of milk ; 2 are retail purveyors only.

Of the 203 premises from which milk is retailed in Ilford, 17 are branches of one firm, 5 another, and 2 another, 3 retail from dairy shops or stores, 2 from general shops and 5 from restaurants, 12 are retailers in a small way with rounds and also provision for storage of milk ; while 60 sell sterilised bottled milk only, 15 sell sterilised milk and also milk in sealed containers, and 82 retail milk in sealed containers only.

In 2 premises, pasteurising plant has been installed. Only 1 of these has, however, been licensed.



In addition, 1 firm, having premises outside the district, is registered as a wholesale purveyor of milk in sealed containers.

(ii) LICENCES were granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1923 and 1936 during 1936, for the sale of:—

"Certified" Milk .. .. .	6
"Grade A" Milk .. .. .	6
"Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk .. .. .	19
"Pasteurised" Milk .. .. .	26
"Grade A Pasteurised" Milk .. .. .	2

The above include supplementary licences which were issued for "Certified Milk," 1; "Grade A" milk, 5; "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk, 9; and "Pasteurised" milk, 10. These are licences granted to firms who already have a primary licence from another Authority, the milk being bottled outside the town, but sold in Ilford.

*The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.*

The new Order, which operated from the 1st June, 1936, prescribed the following special designations for milk, *viz.* :—

1. "*Tuberculin Tested*" Milk.

If raw, this milk must, until the 31st December, 1936, be so produced that a sample taken at any time before delivery to the consumer, shall not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per millilitre; after that date it must satisfy a prescribed methylene blue reduction test for cleanliness. At all dates it must contain no coliform bacillus in one-hundredth of a millilitre.

Tuberculin Tested Milk is milk obtained from cows that are tuberculin-tested at an interval of not less than two and not more than six months after the last preceding test of such animal.

2. "*Tuberculin Tested*" (Certified) Milk.

This is milk which is bottled on the farm, and complies with the above conditions.

3. "*Tuberculin Tested*" (Pasteurised) Milk.

This is milk produced from tuberculin-tested herds, and must not contain more than 30,000 bacteria per millilitre. It must be pasteurised according to the conditions given under (5) Pasteurised Milk.

4. "*Accredited*" Milk.

This is milk obtained from cows that are submitted to a veterinary examination once in every three months, and it must satisfy the same bacteriological tests as raw tuberculin-tested milk.

## 5. "Pasteurised" Milk.

This is milk which has been retained at a temperature of 145 deg. F. and not more than 150 deg. F. for at least thirty minutes, and then immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 55 deg. F. It must not have been so heated more than once, and shall not be otherwise treated by heat. The milk at any time before delivery to the consumer must not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre.

Under the terms of the 1936 Order licences in force which had been granted before the 1st June, 1936, under the Order of 1923, continued in operation until the 31st December, 1936, licences to sell milk as "Certified" or "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" being deemed to be licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested," and a licence to sell milk as "Grade A" being deemed to be a licence to use the designation "Accredited." 4 licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" were issued during 1936 under the new Order.

## (iii) SAMPLING.—

- (a) "Certified" Milk.—9 samples were taken for bacteriological examination for the Ministry of Health. All were satisfactory.
- (b) "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk.—14 samples were taken, 1 of which did not comply with the standard as regards B. Coli Content in the case of 1 retailer.
- (c) "Grade A" Milk.—3 samples were taken, all of which were satisfactory.
- (d) "Grade A Pasteurised" Milk.—3 samples were taken, all of which were satisfactory.
- (e) "Pasteurised" Milk.—41 samples were taken, 1 of which did not comply with the standard as regards Bacterial Count.
- (f) Ungraded Milk.—55 samples were taken. In 6 cases, affecting 5 firms, the retailers were communicated with owing to a high Bacterial or B. Coli Content.
- (g) Ice Cream.—54 samples were taken. In 10 cases, affecting 9 firms, the retailers were communicated with owing to a high Bacterial or B. Coli Content.

Samples taken of graded milk, after 1st June, 1936 :—

- (h) "Tuberculin Tested" Milk.—8 samples were taken, all of which were satisfactory.
- (i) "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk."—5 samples were taken, all of which were satisfactory.
- (j) "Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk."—2 samples were taken for the Ministry of Health, both of which were satisfactory.

(iv) TUBERCULAR MILK.—43 samples of milk were submitted to a biological test for tuberculosis; 3 samples were found to be positive.

The following is a brief resumé of the cases :—

- (a) Ungraded Milk.—Sample taken from Ilford retailer on 30th January. Supplies obtained from retailer's farm, in Ilford, having 31 cows. 2 cows were found to be tuberculous and were slaughtered.



- (b) *Ungraded Milk*.—Sample taken from Ilford retailer on 21st May. Supplies obtained from a farm in Essex, having 53 cows. 1 cow was found to be tuberculous and was slaughtered.
- (c) *Ungraded Milk*.—Further sample taken from the same Ilford retailer as in (a) on 10th September. Herd of 29 cows. 2 cows were found to be tuberculous and were slaughtered.

In each of the above-mentioned cases the farms were visited by the E.C.C. or Ilford Veterinary Officers, the County Medical Officer was notified under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and warnings were served on the retailers under Section 5 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Further samples were also obtained by this Authority and the biological examinations gave negative results in the case of (b) but a positive result in the case of (a) as shown in (c) above, and a further sample will be taken in 1937.

(v) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926: INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.—Mr. J. F. Mason, M.R.C.V.S., Assistant Veterinary Officer, Essex County Council, has been appointed by the E.C.C. as County District Veterinary Officer for the purposes of this Order. His district includes that of the Borough of Ilford.

As a result of inspections during the year by the Veterinary Officer, one notification was received of a suspected case of tuberculosis at the farm of a Public Institution. One cow was slaughtered and post-mortem examination revealed the presence of tuberculosis.

(vi) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—None were taken during the year.

(vii) REGISTRATION.—No application for registration was refused during 1936.

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

With regard to the inspection of meat (other than local retail shops), there was only 1 licensed slaughterhouse in the district, and nothing but sheep were killed there. The premises are not now used for this purpose, and no application for a renewal of the licence has been received. From 1st January to 9th June 30 inspection visits were made, and since the latter date no slaughtering has taken place.

The Meat Marking Scheme under Part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, is under the jurisdiction of the Essex County Council.



*Shell-fish (Molluscan).* There are no shell-fish beds or layings in the district.

#### ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED.

During the year the following articles of food were surrendered and condemned as being unfit for the food of man :—

(i) 472 tins of fruit (mixed), salmon, sardines, crab, cream, peas and condensed milk; 2 jars of preserved ginger, 6lbs. dried pears; 8 pairs of kippers;  $7\frac{3}{4}$  stone of skate; 12lbs. dog-fish; 3lbs. 6ozs. smoked ham; 20 6lb. tins corned beef; 7lbs. "Golden Fillets" (fish); and one barrel of herrings and sprats.

#### (ii) UNSOUND FOOD.

A tuberculous and fluky liver which was exposed for sale was seized by a Sanitary Inspector from a butcher's shop in the Borough in April, 1936. The matter was taken up with the Medical Officer of Health of a neighbouring Borough where the slaughtering took place.

#### ADULTERATION, ETC.

(i) 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	...	...	...	...	8
Samples of Butter taken	...	...	...	...	74
Other Samples	...	...	...	...	297
					<hr/>
			Total	...	379
					<hr/>

One prosecution was undertaken during the year, relating to

pork sausages, containing preservative without being so labelled, and costs amounting to 10s. were imposed in this case.

#### FOOD POISONING.

No cases were reported to the Department during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 42 bakehouses in the district, including 27 factory bakehouses. 231 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 30 instances, and the requests were complied with.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1894-1925.

(i) REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1922.—6 Licences have been received from various Local Authorities affecting 194 animals sent into the district for stock and other purposes. Isolation for the necessary period was enforced.

(ii) SHEEP SCAB ORDER, 1928.—These regulations under the above Order came into force in the Borough on the 7th July, 1931, and during the year ending 31st December, 1936, 2,256 (1st dippings 1,128, 2nd dippings 1,128) sheep have been dipped as required at a farm in the Borough.

(iii) SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1908.—Notices were received of 3 suspected cases of Swine Fever at 3 farms in the Borough.

Form "A" Notices were served creating the premises infected places. They were later cleared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries from being infected places.

(iv) PARASITIC MANGE ORDERS OF 1911 AND 1918.—No cases were notified during the year.

(v) The following Orders were made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries :—

1. Fowl Pest Order of 1936.
2. Poultry Markets and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order of 1936.
3. Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1936.

They were issued by the Ministry on the 9th December, 1936, and in accordance with their instructions were advertised in the public press.



**RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.**—89 complaints have been received of the existence of rats affecting 209 premises. In 47 of these cases poison gas has been used, and in the remaining cases other steps have been taken.

*National Rat Week (November, 1936).*—In accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, special efforts were made during National Rat Week, and I append herewith a summary of the action taken :—

- (i) Four sets of three special slides were provided, and these were put on the screens at four Cinemas in the Borough at each performance during the week.  
In addition a special illustrated poster was exhibited in the vestibule at four of the Cinemas in the Borough.
- (ii) At three other Cinemas it was not possible to show the slides on the screen. At one of these a special illustrated poster was placed in the vestibule and 2 posters on the outside boards and at the other Cinemas two posters were displayed on the outside Boards.
- (iii) Printed placards were posted on the Public Notice Boards throughout the Borough, and these placards were also sent out to suitable private premises where considered necessary, *viz.*, factories, farms, business houses, Town Hall, and other buildings owned by the Borough Council.
- (iv) Public notice was given in the newspapers circulating in the Borough.
- (v) The property owned by the Corporation was carefully considered. Where any rat infestation was found, or suspected, this was treated by gassing.
- (vi) Five thousand handbills were distributed throughout the Borough with adult library books, by kind permission of the Chairman of the Libraries Committee and the Borough Librarian.

The response to this extensive publicity is, as last year, somewhat disappointing, only three complaints being received apparently as a direct result.

**PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.**—The Senior Sanitary Inspector made 429 visits to premises where petroleum is stored, or in conjunction with the installation of such storage, and tested 20 petroleum appliances or fittings.

The number of Licences issued was 130, and the fees paid to the Council for such Licences was £90 15s.

4 Licences were issued for the storage of calcium-carbide, the fees payable being £1.



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

1.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.—During 1936, 950 cases were notified, as compared with 964 in 1935.

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.
	Acute Rheumatism (up to 16 years).

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, mercurical, 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 1936, arranged according to age and distribution in wards. Of these 113 were notified from institutions as follows :

Claybury Mental Hospital :—

Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	9
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					13
					—

Dr. Barnardo's Girls, Village Homes :—				
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	17
Diphtheria	..	..	..	12
Erysipelas	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	..	..	..	2
Non Pulmonary	..	..	..	1
				—
				34
				—
Ilford Council Maternity Home :—				
Pemphigus Neonatorum	..	..	..	3*
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	27
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	1
				—
				35
				—
West Ham Mental Hospital :—				
Pneumonia	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	..	..	..	16
Erysipelas	..	..	..	1
				—
				18
				—
King George Hospital :—				
Diphtheria	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	5
Pneumonia	..	..	..	3
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	..	..	..	1
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	1
				—
				13
				—

\* 2 admitted to Isolation Hospital, 1 discharged and treated at own home.

Of the cases notified, the following table shows the percentage treated in institutions, including those who were treated in the institutions from which they were notified :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	81.6
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	..	..	..	..	96.3
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	94.1
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	80.0
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	88.8
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	49.2

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1936

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	Number of Cases Notified. At Ages—years.							Total Cases Notified in each Ward.							* Total Cases Admitted 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	Barkingside	North Hainault	Loxford	Clementswood		South Hainault	Goodmayes		
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	349	1	61	239	27	20	1	—	19	13	64	35	58	19	28	38	75	285	(a)	
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup..	137	—	28	68	20	20	1	—	14	13	6	16	30	11	11	9	27	132	(b)	
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Para-Typhoid)	17	—	1	3	5	5	3	—	1	5	—	3	—	1	5	2	—	16	(c)	
Pneumonia .. .. .	130	7	20	20	14	30	28	11	7	13	11	11	33	4	14	21	16	64	(d)	
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	5	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	4	(e)	
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	36	—	—	—	10	26	—	—	2	—	2	1	28	—	1	1	1	32	(f)	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	(g)	
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	7	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	7	(h)	
Acute Polio-Encephalitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	(i)	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	—	7	(j)	
Erysipelas .. .. .	45	1	1	1	4	16	18	4	1	2	2	15	8	3	7	4	3	31	(k)	
Pemphigus Neonatorum .. .. .	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	(l)	
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary .. .. .	143	—	—	4	35	70	28	6	10	18	12	15	13	20	12	27	16	—	—	
Other Forms .. .. .	33	—	4	15	6	6	2	—	2	—	4	4	7	2	1	5	8	—	—	
Anthrax .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria—Believed to be contracted in this country .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Believed to be contracted abroad	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Rheumatism .. .. .	29	—	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	2	2	6	12	11	—	
Totals .. .. .	950	25	121	381	125	196	81	21	61	66	107	103	186	63	83	120	161	593	—	

\* See note on following page.





The total number of deaths of Ilford residents from the following infectious diseases during 1936 was 192, as against 157 in 1935.

	1935.	1936.
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1	1
Enteric Fever .. .. .	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	2	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	8	5
Measles .. .. .	—	9
Whooping Cough .. .. .	6	3
Influenza .. .. .	16	21
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary .. .. .	60	72
Other forms .. .. .	10	10
Pneumonia .. .. .	35	58
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. .. .	14	10
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. .. .	2	1
Puerperal Fever.. .. .	3	1
Total .. .. .	157	192

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

	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.
Scarlet Fever	349	357	461	406	257
Diphtheria	137	189	343	150	85
Enteric Fever	17	16	6	19	21
Pneumonia	130	69	159	152	126

(a) *Smallpox*.—Notifications of 6 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.

No case of Smallpox occurred.

The following gives particulars as to Vaccination during 1936 :—

Certificates of Successful Vaccination .. .. .	1,029
Postponed .. .. .	107
Conscientious Objections .. .. .	842
Unsuccessful Vaccination .. .. .	5
Left the District .. .. .	132

(b) *Scarlet Fever*.—349 cases were notified in 1936, as compared with 357 in 1935; 461 in 1934; 406 in 1933; 257 in 1932; 218 in 1931; 287 in 1930; 476 in 1929; 502 in 1928; 387 in 1927; 171 in 1926. One death occurred at the Ilford Isolation Hospital four days after admission. The patient had developed the disease in King George Hospital following an operation for Empyema.



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 (including Institutions).	Admitted to Isolation Hospital.	" Return " Hospital Cases.	Per Cent.	Home Cases	Cases arising in same house.	Per Cent.
1932	257	206	7	3.4	44	—	—
1933	406	321	9	2.1	58	—	—
1934	461	326	19	5.8	94	—	—
1935	357	266	8	3.0	60	—	—
1936	349	265	10	3.7	65	1	1.5

(c) *Diphtheria*.—137 cases were notified in 1936 as compared with 189 in 1935; 343 in 1934; 150 in 1933; 85 in 1932; 201 in 1931; 330 in 1930; 305 in 1929; 260 in 1928; 187 in 1927; 148 in 1926. One death occurred at Brook L.C.C. Hospital of an Ilford resident, having been transferred from the London Hospital. Four deaths occurred at the Ilford Isolation Hospital.

The following table shows the number of children Schick Tested and immunised at the Diphtheria Clinics held at the Public Health Offices and the Mayesbrook School Clinic.



TABULAR STATEMENT AS TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN SCHICK TESTED AND IMMUNISED AT  
THE DIPHThERIA CLINICS FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1936, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

	Public Health Offices.			Mayesbrook Clinic.			GRAND TOTALS. Both Clinics.	
	School Children (Various Schools).	Children under 5 years of age.	Total.	School Children (Various Schools).	Children under 5 years of age.	Total.		
Numbers Schick Tested :—								
Positive .. .. .	36	2	38	30		30	68	
Negative .. .. .	24	3	27	22	3	25	52	
Numbers inoculated (full course) .. .. .	484*	282	766	358*	103	461	1,227	
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated .. .. .	18	4	22	5	2	7	29	
Negative after full course of inoculations ..	321	178	499	176	56	232	731	
Awaiting re-test .. .. .	136	93	229	170	44	214	443	
Not re-tested after inoculation (on account of leaving District, etc.) .. .. .	9	7	16	6	1	7	23	
Positive after re-test, but not inoculated for same reason .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	
Final Schick Test in 1936 (1935 Cases) :—								
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated .. .. .	5	3	8	1	1	2	10	
Negative .. .. .	116	95	211	34	19	53	264	
* Schick+ 1936= 36 ; Schick+ 1935= 2 ; Not Tested= 446.				* Schick+ 1936= 30 ; Not Tested= 328.				

During 1936 a total number of 1,553 children attended at the Diphtheria Prevention Clinics (1,012 at the Public Health Offices and 541 at Mayesbrook), making a total number of attendances of 7,066 (4,559 and 2,507), with an average per session of 97 and 47 respectively.

In 1936, under the arrangements mentioned in the 1935 Report, 20 private doctors were supplied with prophylactic for the immunisation of 61 children (27 under 5 years and 34 over 5 years of age). The following is a brief summary :—

## 1935 CASES :

Final Schick Test in 1936 (all negative) ... ..	30
No final Schick Test, left district etc. ... ..	5

## 1936 CASES :

Numbers inoculated (full course) by medical practitioners ...	51
Final Schick Test (all negative) ... ..	36
No final Schick Test, left district, etc. ... ..	4
Forms not yet returned ... ..	10
To be Schick Tested in 1937 ... ..	11

(d) *Enteric Fever*.—17 cases were notified in 1936 as compared with 15 in 1935; 6 in 1934; 19 in 1933; 21 in 1932; 8 in 1931; 11 in 1930; 12 in 1929; 30 in 1928; 11 in 1927; 6 in 1926. 1 of the cases occurred at Claybury Mental Hospital.

Fifteen cases were admitted to the Ilford Isolation Hospital. Three cases were not confirmed bacteriologically. Of the remaining 12 cases, in 2 the infecting organism was *B. Typhosus* and in 10 the *Bacillus Para-typhosus B.* The source of infection was not traced in any of the cases. The above patients recovered. One death from Typhoid fever, however, occurred in the Port of London Hospital, Gravesend, of a man in the Merchant Service, whose residence was in Ilford.

One case was nursed at home; bacteriologically this case was not confirmed.

(e) *Cerebro-Spinal Fever*.—One notification of this disease was received during the year. Meningococci were found in the cerebro-spinal fluid. The child, aged 2 years, died in the King George Hospital.



(f) *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*.—9 cases were notified during 1936, as compared with 11 in 1935; 16 in 1934; 14 in 1933; 11 in 1932; 11 in 1931; 5 in 1930; 6 in 1929; 4 in 1928; 2 in 1927; 3 in 1926.

Of the 9 cases notified, 2 cases were admitted to St. Margaret's Hospital, 2 were treated at home by private medical practitioners; 4 attended the Out-Patient Department of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital; and 1 attended the Out-Patient Department of King George Hospital.

Notified.	Cases.		Vision Un- Impaired.	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Treated. At Home.	In Hospital.				
9	2	7	9	—	—	—

(g) *Acute Influenzal and Acute Primary Pneumonia*.—130 cases were notified (of which 7 were in institutions) in 1936, compared with 69 in 1935; 159 in 1934; 152 in 1933; 126 in 1932; 107 in 1931; 69 in 1930; 146 in 1929; 92 in 1928; 139 in 1927; 73 in 1926.

The following is a statement of the number of cases of acute influenzal pneumonia and acute primary pneumonia notified during 1936, together with the number of deaths of notified cases, compared with the year 1935 :—

	Acute Inf. Pneumonia.		Acute Primary Pneumonia.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1936 ..	54	14	76	18	130	32
1935 ..	28	6	41	14	69	20



(h) *Encephalitis Lethargica*.—One case was notified, but the notification was subsequently withdrawn.

(i) *Acute Poliomyelitis*.—7 cases were notified during 1936—5 males (ages  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , 3, 8, 11 and 13 years), and 2 females ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 16 years). All the patients were removed to hospitals as follows:—Ilford Isolation Hospital, 3; Oldchurch Hospital, 2; Westminster Hospital, 1; Middlesex Hospital, 1.

(j) *Puerperal Fever*.—5 cases were notified during the year; 3 were treated at the Isolation Hospital, 1 at Queen Charlotte's Isolation Hospital, and 1 was nursed at home. All were residents of Ilford, and all recovered.

(k) *Puerperal Pyrexia*.—36 cases were notified, 13 being treated at the Isolation Hospital; 1 at Queen Charlotte's Isolation Hospital, Hammersmith; 16 at the Maternity Home; 1 at the London Hospital; 1 at the Mothers' Hospital, Clapton (where the patient had been confined); and 4 at home. All the patients recovered.

The 36 patients were suffering from the following conditions :

Cause of Pyrexia.	Number of Cases.
Ante-natal sepsis .. .. .	2
B. coli septicaemia .. .. .	1
Bilateral thrombosis .. .. .	1
Difficult labour .. .. .	1
Incomplete abortion .. .. .	1
Labial herpes .. .. .	1
Mastitis .. .. .	7
Miscarriage .. .. .	2
Parametritis .. .. .	2
Phlegmasia alba dolens .. .. .	1
Pleurisy .. .. .	2
Pyelitis .. .. .	9
Pyelonephritis .. .. .	1
Re-action due to serum injection .. .. .	2
Tubercle bacilli in sputum .. .. .	1
Uterine clots .. .. .	1
Uterine infection .. .. .	1

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

Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	9
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	5
Enteric Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	10

Table showing Incidence of Infectious Disease, 1936, in age groups; and total Deaths

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
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	349	1	6	15	21	19	182	57	15	27	5	1	—	268	1
Diphtheria .. .. .	137	—	5	5	11	7	48	20	9	24	7	1	—	120	5
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .. .. .	17	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	1	2	3	3	15	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	130	7	6	3	7	4	17	3	3	25	16	28	11	61	58
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	4	—	—	32	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	7	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	7	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	45	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	7	12	18	4	20	4
Anthrax .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria believed to be contracted in this country .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"    —believed to be contracted abroad .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum .. .. .	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Acute Rheumatism .. .. .	29	—	—	—	—	1	10	18	—	—	—	—	—	11	—

\* Excludes cases occurring at Barnardo's Homes, Claybury Mental Hospital, and West Ham Mental Hospital.



3. TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year 1936, there were 143 new notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 33 of other forms of Tuberculosis. 22 cases of Pulmonary and 12 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were transferred to Ilford.

Notification and Deaths from Tuberculosis of Ilford Residents during 1936

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ..	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	3
5-10 ..	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	1
10-15 ..	—	4	1	4	—	—	—	—
15-20 ..	3	6	3	—	1	1	1	—
20-25 ..	11	15	1	2	4	3	1	—
25-35 ..	19	16	3	3	15	14	—	—
35-45 ..	19	16	—	—	8	4	—	—
45-55 ..	15	5	1	—	7	2	—	1
55-65 ..	4	4	1	—	4	3	—	1
Over 65 ..	2	4	—	—	4	1	1	—
Totals ..	73	70	21	12	44	28	4	6

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

	<i>Respiratory Tuber- culosis.</i>	<i>Non- respiratory Tuber- culosis.</i>
The Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside ...	2	1
King George Hospital ... ..	1	1
Claybury Mental Hospital ... ..	1	—
West Ham Mental Hospital ... ..	16	—

Of the 82 deaths which occurred of Ilford residents, notification had previously been made of 69 of the cases; 2 were notified after death; 11 were not notified (13.5 per cent. of the deaths, or a ratio of 1 in 7). Communications were sent to enquire why notification had not been carried out, in 5 cases the diagnosis was only

made after a P.M. ; in one case the patient died a few hours after admission to hospital; two were cases of tuberculous meningitis the diagnosis only being confirmed after death; one case had been transferred from another district where it had been thought to have been notified. The remaining three cases allocated to Ilford by the Registrar General, I have been unable to trace in my returns.

During the year 1936 the following deaths occurred from Tuberculosis :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
<i>Ilford Residents</i> .. .. .	72	10
<i>Non-Residents</i> :—		
Claybury Mental Hospital ..	2	—
West Ham Mental Hospital ..	4	—
King George Hospital ..	4	2

On the 1st January, 1936, there were 771 cases on the register of the department.

On the 31st December, 1936, with 176 new cases notified and 34 transfers, and allowing for deaths, removals from district and cases removed from the register as "cured," there were 772 cases on the register.

The new cases of Tuberculosis are visited by the Tuberculosis Nurse of the Essex County Council. 782 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 ..	238	114
Improved or fairly well .. .. .	163	38
Not so well .. .. .	51	8
In Sanatorium .. .. .	72	21
No information as to present condition ..	9	1
Removed from district, etc. .. .. .	57	10
Totals .. .. .	590	192

The treatment of Tuberculosis is under the control of the



Essex County Council. The Tuberculosis Dispensary in Ilford is attended on four occasions a week by the Tuberculosis Officer. On the 31st December, 1936, there were 553 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 and Walthamstow were continued. Two afternoon sessions per month were set aside for the treatment of these cases. 69 patients were treated, 16 being supplied with dentures.

The Council's Dentist also made 2 visits to the tuberculous patients at the Ilford Sanatorium. 39 patients were inspected, 10 of whom received treatment.

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 1936 was as follows:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Adults .. .. .	67	40	8	4	119
Children .. .. .	—	2	5	1	8

*Tuberculosis Care Association.*—This Association has assisted 102 cases with extra nourishment, clothing, and in other ways.

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

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

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE (PREVENTION) ACT, 1890.**—In connection with deaths from infectious diseases, 13 certificates in respect



of the death of patients were issued, stating that 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.

	Ilford Residents.												Non-Residents in Institutions	Totals	
	Ages	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 up			
Syphilis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Locomotor Ataxy General Paralysis of Insane . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	16	19
Aortic Aneurysm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

The deaths in Institutions of Ilford non-residents occurred chiefly at Claybury Mental Hospital and West Ham Mental Hospital; 10.3 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 following figures show the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum 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; 1932, 11 cases; 1933, 14 cases; 1934, 16 cases; 1935, 11 cases; 1936, 9 cases. It is to be remembered that

many cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are not due to gonorrhoeal infection.

The diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease is carried out as stated in 1932 Report.

5. NOTIFICATION OF NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, *vide* 1932 Report.

6. DISINFECTION by the Local Authority is carried out as stated in 1932 Report. 19 verminous premises were disinfested 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 G.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

## FACTORIES.

There are 321 factories on the register, made up as follows :—

Advertising Novelty Maker ..	1	Nautical Instrument Maker ..	1
Bakehouses .. .. .	27	Optician .. .. .	1
Bedstead Maker .. .. .	1	Oxygen Maker .. .. .	1
Blind Maker .. .. .	1	Paint Manufacturer .. .. .	1
Boot Makers and Repairers ..	52	Paper Mills .. .. .	2
Brick Maker .. .. .	1	Photographic Works .. .. .	2
Brush Maker .. .. .	1	Plating and Enamelling .. .. .	1
Builders, Joinery and Carpen- try Works .. .. .	15	Poultry Appliance Maker .. .. .	1
Cabinet Makers .. .. .	3	Printer's Engineer .. .. .	1
Cable Works .. .. .	1	Printing Works .. .. .	15
Carbon Works .. .. .	1	Provender Preparers .. .. .	2
Carriage Works and Wheel- wrights .. .. .	2	Rubber Workers .. .. .	2
Cellulose Sprayers .. .. .	3	Saw Mills and Timber Mer- chants .. .. .	9
Chemical Works .. .. .	3	Seed Sorting .. .. .	1
Confectionery Makers .. .. .	3	Shirt Makers .. .. .	4
Corset Maker .. .. .	1	Sign Makers .. .. .	2
Cycle Repairers .. .. .	2	Spectacle Case Makers .. .. .	1
Dentist's Mechanic .. .. .	1	Sports Goods and Electrical Fittings Maker .. .. .	1
Dyers and Cleaners .. .. .	6	Stone Masons .. .. .	2
Ebonite Goods .. .. .	1	Tarpaulin Repairer .. .. .	1
Electric Battery Charging ..	2	Tailor .. .. .	1
Electric Lamp Maker .. .. .	1	Tile Fender Maker .. .. .	1
Electric Equipment Repairers	4	Tool Engineers .. .. .	3
Electricity Supply Works ..	3	Toy Maker .. .. .	1
Engineers .. .. .	13	Umbrella Repairers .. .. .	2
Fire Cement Maker .. .. .	1	Undertaker .. .. .	1
Gas Mantle Manufacturer ..	1	Upholsterers .. .. .	2
Hardware Manufacturer ..	1	Vulcanising Works .. .. .	1
Iron Cutting Works .. .. .	1	Watch and Clock Makers and Repairers .. .. .	3
Laundries .. .. .	8	Water-proof Works .. .. .	1
Leather Workers .. .. .	5	Water Softener Maker .. .. .	1
Mattress Makers .. .. .	2	Wearing Apparel Makers .. .. .	21
Meat Cutting .. .. .	13	Wheelwrights and Farriers .. .. .	4
Metal Workers .. .. .	4	Wireless Apparatus Makers .. .. .	3
Metal Polish Maker .. .. .	1	Wood Cutters .. .. .	6
Milk Pasteurisers .. .. .	2		
Mineral Water Manufacturer ..	1		
Motor Engineers .. .. .	30	Total .. .. .	321



## WORKSHOPS.

There are 419 workshops on the register, made up as follows :—

Artificial Flower Makers ..	2	Mineral Water Manufacturer ..	1
Bakehouses .. ..	15	Motor and Cycle Engineers and	
Beet Boiler .. ..	1	Repairers .. ..	39
Bookbinder .. ..	1	Optician .. ..	1
Boot Repairers .. ..	15	Packing Case Repairer ..	1
Boot Makers and Shoe Sewers	3	Photographers .. ..	3
Box Worker .. ..	1	Piano Repairer .. ..	1
Brush Workers .. ..	2	Picture Framers .. ..	4
Builders and Carpenters ..	34	Plumbers .. ..	6
Cabinet Maker .. ..	1	Poster Writers .. ..	3
Carpet Planning .. ..	1	Poultry Dealer .. ..	1
Cartage Contractor .. ..	1	Printers and Stationers ..	3
Cellulose Sprayer .. ..	1	Rag and Bone Merchants ..	2
Clergy Robe Maker .. ..	1	Scale Maker .. ..	1
Coffee Grinder .. ..	1	Scrap Metal Merchant ..	1
Confectioners .. ..	1	Shirt Makers .. ..	2
Dressmakers .. ..	54	Sign Makers and Writers ..	3
Dyers and Cleaners .. ..	13	Soft Furnishings Workers ..	4
Electrical and Mechanical		Sports Outfit Repairers ..	2
Engineers .. ..	4	Tailors .. ..	29
Electric Battery Charging ..	7	Tie Maker .. ..	1
Embroidery and Lace Workers	9	Tile Fender Maker .. ..	1
Flag Maker .. ..	1	Timber Merchants .. ..	4
Floor Polish Makers .. ..	2	Tinsmith .. ..	1
Florists .. ..	4	Toilet Requisites .. ..	1
Food Packing .. ..	1	Toy Makers and Repairer ..	1
French Polisher .. ..	1	Typewriter Repairer .. ..	1
Furriers .. ..	3	Umbrella Repairers .. ..	2
Glass Cutters and Glaziers ..	5	Undertakers .. ..	6
Glove Maker .. ..	1	Upholsterers, etc. .. ..	13
Hand Laundry .. ..	1	Watch and Jewellery Repairers	13
Hairdressers .. ..	2	Wearing Apparel and Under-	
Hat Maker .. ..	1	clothiers .. ..	45
Leather Workers .. ..	4	Wheelwrights and Farriers ..	6
Monumental Mason .. ..	1	Wig Maker .. ..	1
Mica Cutter .. ..	2	Wire Worker .. ..	1
Milliners .. ..	15	Wireless Apparatus Makers ..	3
		Total .. ..	419

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES,  
AND HOMEWORK.

I.—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) .. ..	212	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	575	3	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises Included in Part 3 of this report) .. ..	—	—	—
Total .. ..	787	3	—

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

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts* :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ..	1	1	—	—
Want of ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances .. ..	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ..	—	—	—
	unsuitable or defective ..	3	3	—
	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 .. ..	5	5	—	—

\*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.

NATURE OF WORK.  (1)	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.					
	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.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Wearing Apparel :—						
Making, etc. . . . .	20	17	51	1	—	1
Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
 Total . . . . .	 20	 17	 51	 1	 —	 1

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) ..	1
	1
Other .. .. .	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the year .. .. .	—

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# ISOLATION HOSPITAL

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## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

662 patients were admitted during 1936, as compared with 558 in 1935, 706 in 1934, 569 in 1933, 422 in 1932, and 421 in 1931.

86.8 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria and 75.9 per cent. of scarlet fever occurring in the district (excluding those cases treated at the Institutions at which they were notified, or were transferred to other Isolation Hospitals) 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.
1936 .. .. .	86.8	75.9
1935 .. .. .	88.3	75.3
1934 .. .. .	92.7	77.0
1933 .. .. .	90.6	79.0
1932 .. .. .	92.9	80.1
1931 .. .. .	86.5	82.5
1930 .. .. .	92.8	86.7
1929 .. .. .	90.0	63.0
1928 .. .. .	92.7	66.8
1927 .. .. .	92.4	77.3

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

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases.	Total.
1936 ..	265	119	58	220	662
1935 ..	266	167	49	76	558
1934 ..	326	270	49	61	706
1933 ..	321	136	21	91	569
1932 ..	207	91	28	96	422
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

The 662 patients admitted during 1936 were as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	265
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	119
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	13
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	58
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	53
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	32
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	17
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	5
Acute Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	11
Under observation	...	...	...	...	...	52

Number of deaths in Hospital :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cancer of lung and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	7
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	1
Staphylococcal Pyaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Staphylococcal Septicaemia and Dermatitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Streptococcal Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1

Number of patients in Hospital on 1st January, 1936 and 1937 respectively :—

	1st Jan., 1936.	1st Jan., 1937.
Scarlet Fever	43	27
Diphtheria	28	11
Tuberculous Diseases	20	20
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1
Enteric Fever	—	1
Erysipelas	1	2
Measles	2	—
Whooping Cough	—	3
Pneumonia	2	10
Acute Rheumatism	4	4
Under observation	3	1



The average length of stay in Hospital was for—

Scarlet Fever .. ..	37.4 days.
Diphtheria .. ..	57.3 "
Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	80.6 "
Average stay in Hospital of all cases .. ..	41.5 "

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

Average number of patients in Hospital per day, 90.4.

*Scarlet Fever.*—The 265 cases admitted during 1936 were distributed among the following age groups :—

Under 1 yr.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—35.	35—45.	Over 45.
—	49	182	20	10	3	1

One death occurred from scarlet fever four days after admission. The patient had developed the disease in King George Hospital following an operation for Empyema.

The following table shows the percentage death-rate of cases of scarlet fever admitted to the Ilford Isolation Hospital during the past five years, the rate being calculated each year only on those admissions which proved to be clinically scarlet fever.

		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Ilford ..		Nil.	Nil.	.3	.37	.39

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

Complications present on admission :—	Percentage.
Adenitis .. ..	1 .37
Onychia .. ..	4 1.49
Bilateral otorrhoea .. ..	1 .37
Bronchitis .. ..	1 .37
Vaginitis .. ..	1 .37
Albuminuria .. ..	1 .37

## Complications developing after admission :—

Adenitis .. .. .	13	4.86
Onychia .. .. .	5	1.87
Bilateral Otorrhoea .. .. .	2	.74
Otorrhoea .. .. .	10	3.74
Rhinitis .. .. .	2	.74
Vaginitis .. .. .	4	1.49
Albuminuria .. .. .	2	.74
Acute arthritis .. .. .	1	.37
Mastoiditis and operation .. .. .	1	.37

Three cases suffered from Chickenpox and 4 from Measles as well as Scarlet Fever. In 14 cases the diagnosis of Scarlet Fever could not be definitely confirmed.

*Enteric Fever.*—16 cases were admitted. Two gave a positive Widal Test for B. Typhosus and 11 gave positive Widal Tests for B. Para-typhoid B. Three gave negative results—one of these proved to be a case of gastro-enteritis, 1 a case of cancer of the colon.

Of the 16 persons admitted one was from Epping Institution by arrangement, the cost of maintenance being charged to the Essex Public Assistance Committee.

All the patients recovered satisfactorily.

*Pneumonia.*—53 patients were admitted, of whom 5 died (aged 11 months, 4, 41, 60 and 63 years).

The following complications occurred :—

Pleuritic effusion ... .. .	1
Nephritis ... .. .	1
Empyema thoracis ... .. .	2

Of the 5 deaths, one occurred within 24 hours of admission, one within 2 days, and 3 within 3 days.

The patients were admitted during the following months :—

Jan. 9, Feb. 7, Mar. 6, April 8, May 3, June 3, July 1, Oct. 1,  
Nov. 2, Dec. 13.

and were in the following age groups :—

Under 1 yr.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—35.	35—45.	Over 45.
8	12	9	5	6	7	6



*Puerperal Fever.*—3 cases of Puerperal Fever were admitted. All made a good recovery. One case was subsequently admitted to the London Hospital for further treatment for abscess of the leg.

*Puerperal Pyrexia.*—13 cases were admitted. They were due to :—Mastitis (5 cases), Parametritis (2 cases), Pyelitis (2 cases), Phlegmasia alba dolens (1 case), Pyelonephritis (1 case), Incomplete abortion (1 case), Tubercle bacilli in sputum (1 case). All made a good recovery.

*Diphtheria.*—The 119 cases admitted were distributed among the following age groups :—

Under 1 yr.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—35.	35—45.	Over 45.
—	27	56	17	12	7	—

31 of the above cases did not show, on admission, clinical evidence of diphtheria. Of these 31 cases, 1 proved to be a case of Vincents Angina and avirulent K.L.B. carrier, 1 was a case of Tonsillitis, 1 of septic faucitis, 1 of erysipelas complicated by neck abscess, 1 of streptococcal tonsillitis, 1 of laryngitis, 1 of pneumonia, 1 of double otorrhoea, and 1 of otorrhoea and albuminuria.

4 deaths due to Diphtheria occurred in the Hospital. The ages of the patients were 4 years, 7 years, 7 years, and 7 years.

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

7 cases developed Palatal Paresis (2 complicated by streptococcal tonsillitis).

Other complications :—

Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	9
Subcutaneous emphysema, palatal and pharyngeal paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phlebitis and thrombosis of femoral vein	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pharyngeal Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Otorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1

Two cases suffered from Scarlet Fever and one from Measles as well as Diphtheria.



*Intravenous Therapy.*—Fifteen cases were treated with intravenous injections of anti-toxic serum, glucose and insulin. 12 recovered, 2 developed palatal paresis; 1 developed palatal paresis and tonsillitis; 1 developed thrombosis of the femoral vein; 1 developed subcutaneous emphysema, palatal and pharyngeal paralysis; two were cases of haemorrhagic diphtheria (fatal) and one developed cardiac failure (fatal).

1 case suffered from laryngeal diphtheria, 6 from nasal diphtheria, and 4 from laryngeal and faucial diphtheria.

The operation of tonsillectomy was performed in one case for a persistent carrier condition.

The following table shows the percentage death-rate of cases of diphtheria admitted to the Ilford Isolation Hospital during the past five years, the rate being calculated each year only on those admissions which proved to be clinically diphtheria.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Ilford ... ..	1.28	4.8	8.8	5.7	4.5

*Pemphigus Neonatorum.*—2 cases were admitted and made a satisfactory recovery.

*Observation Cases.*—Of the 52 cases admitted for observation, four died. They were:— (1) a baby, aged 4 days, who died from convulsions (the child had been admitted with its mother, who was suffering from otitis media following a mastoid operation six months previously). (2) a girl, aged 11 years, admitted as a doubtful case of rheumatism; the case proved to be suffering from septicaemia due to an infection of the blood stream of staphylococcus aureus; death occurred within 48 hours. (3) a man, aged 26 years, admitted as a doubtful case of meningitis; the case proved to be suffering from acute staphylococcal pyaemia; death occurred within 36 hours. (4) a woman, aged 35 years; the case proved to be one of streptococcal septicaemia; death occurred within 24 hours.

*Tuberculosis.*—58 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted, as compared with 49 in 1935.

*Training of Probationer Nurses.*—During 1936, 5 nurses passed Part I of the examination of the General Nursing Council, and 15 obtained the Certificate by completing Part II (11 of these being Staff Nurses).

The following table shows the number of the Staff at the Isolation Hospital who were Schick and Dick Tested during 1936, and also the number inoculated :—

Numbers Schick Tested :—								Staff.
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Numbers inoculated (full course)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Numbers re-tested :—								
Negative after full course of inoculations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Numbers Dick Tested :—								
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Numbers inoculated (full course)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Numbers re-tested :—								
Negative after full course of inoculations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Two members of the Nursing Staff contracted Scarlet Fever during the year.

*Isolation Hospital Extensions.*—New Mortuary and Garages. The two buildings were erected and completed in 1936 at a total cost of £4,579, excluding the cost of constructing the roads around these blocks and the boundary walls.

*The Mortuary* building comprises the following :—Mortuary, Viewing Room, Visitors' Room, Post Mortem Room and Shell Room.

The building is of one storey built of red brick with flat roof. The interior walls are carried out in white glazed tiles with the



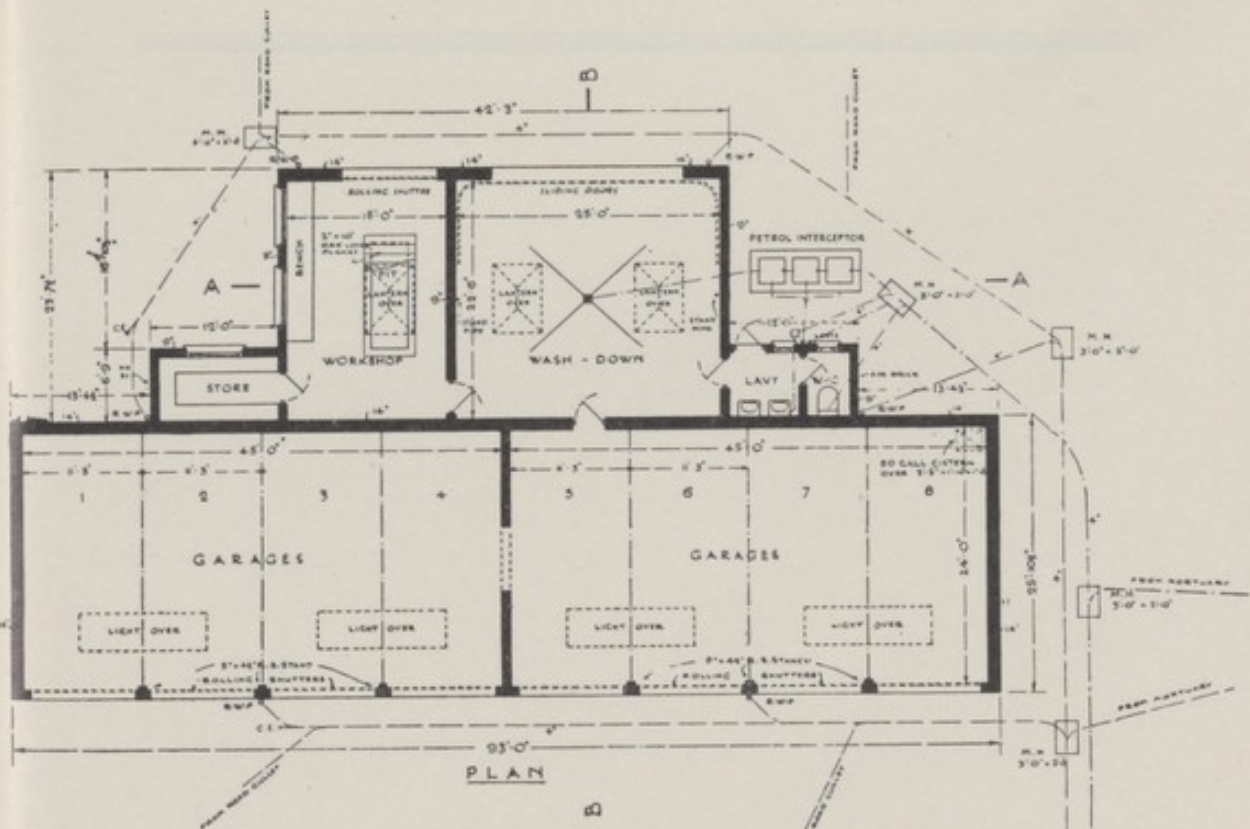
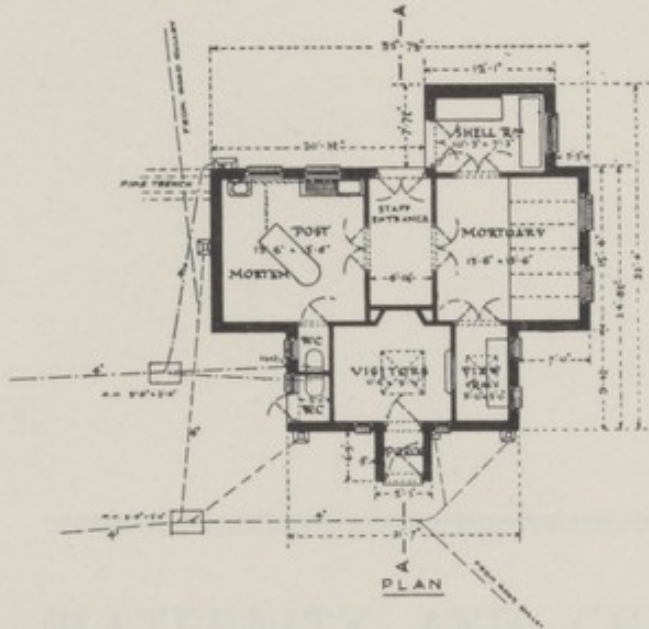
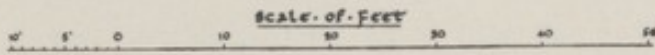
exception of the Visitors' Room, Shell Room and Corridor adjoining, and the whole of the floors are covered in Red Quarry Tiles. The Mortuary is fitted with a rack with accommodation for six trays. The Post Mortem Room is equipped with white glazed fireclay table, Surgeon's basin, sink and draining board. Two lavatories are provided. The Viewing Room has been so constructed that one body only can be seen at one time.

*The Garages* have accommodation for eight vehicles. At the rear of the building is a repair workshop, store and a covered washdown large enough to take two cars. Lavatories are adjacent. This building is heated from the central boiler house. It is constructed in rustic fletton bricks and has a slated pitched roof over the garages with flat roof over the back portion.

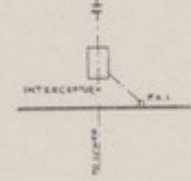
The following page shows the plan of the new Garages and Mortuary.



BOROUGH OF ILFORD  
ISOLATION HOSPITAL  
MORTUARY & GARAGE



L. E. J. REYNOLDS - ARCHT.  
Borough Engineer  
TOWN HALL - ILFORD





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**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE**

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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

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## 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 live births notified under the above Acts during 1936 was 1,896 (1,012 males and 884 females).

Of these, 20 (10 males and 10 females) took place in Ilford, the ordinary place of residence of the parents being outside the district.

In addition, 369 notifications of birth (207 males and 162 females) which took place outside the district, although the ordinary residence of the parents is in Ilford, were transferred to this district.

During the year, 31 cases in which there was default in complying with the requirements of the Notification of Births Acts were referred to the Town Clerk.

The percentage of live births occurring in Ilford, notified by the various responsible persons, was as follows :—

By Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	23.05
By Certified Midwives	...	...	...	66.14
By Parents and others	...	...	...	10.81

In addition, 50 stillbirths (27 males and 23 females) were notified. In one case (a female) the ordinary place of residence of the parents was outside the district.

The notifications of 14 stillbirths (5 males and 9 females) which took place outside the district, although the ordinary residence of the parents is in Ilford, were transferred to this district.

The causes of the 50 stillbirths which took place in Ilford were as follows :—

Anencephalic foetus ... ..	2
Ante-partum haemorrhage ... ..	2
Asphyxia pallida ... ..	1
Atelectasis ... ..	1
Breech presentation ... ..	7
Congenital abnormality of foetus ... ..	1
Craniotomy ... ..	1
Difficult labour ... ..	4
Failed forceps and internal version ... ..	1
Hydrocephalic foetus ... ..	3
Induction of labour for disproportion ... ..	1
Maternal toxæmia ... ..	5
Placenta prævia ... ..	2
Precipitate labour ... ..	3
Premature separation of placenta ... ..	1
Prematurity ... ..	4
Pressure on cord ... ..	3
Unknown ... ..	8

The causes of the 14 stillbirths which took place outside the district, although the parents reside in Ilford, were as follows :—

7 at Oldchurch Hospital, Romford—	
Anencephalic foetus ... ..	1
Congenital abnormality of foetus ... ..	1
Hydramnios ... ..	1
Hydrocephalic foetus ... ..	1
Maternal toxæmia ... ..	2
Prematurity ... ..	1
3 at Maycroft Nursing Home, Woodford—	
Anencephalic foetus ... ..	1
Unknown ... ..	2
1 at Bethnal Green Hospital, E.—	
Prematurity ... ..	1
1 at Charing Cross Hospital, W.C.—	
Maternal toxæmia ... ..	1
1 at Kelvingrove Nursing Home—	
Placenta prævia ... ..	1
1 at Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford—	
Maternal toxæmia ... ..	1

Where necessary, visits are paid by the Health Visitors to obtain particulars as to the cause of stillbirths. In this connection 24 visits were paid during 1936.

#### 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 live births registered, and during last year 2,213 (1,182 males and 1,031 females) births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 14.4 per 1,000 persons, calculated on the net population, mid-year 1936, as compared with 2,050 births and a birth-rate of 13.9 per 1,000 persons in 1935.

#### 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 1936, 65 stillbirths (33 males and 32 females) were registered. Of these, 3 males were illegitimate.

The figures of 2,213 live births and 65 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.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of infants dying within the first year of life was 96, the total number born being 2,213. The infant mortality or rate of death per 1,000 live births was, therefore, 43.4.

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

Year.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Registered live Births
1936	96	43.4
1935	88	42.8
1934	76	38.7
1933	83	44.8
1932	79	39.8
1931	110	55.6
1930	61	33.0
1929	87	49.6
1928	79	45.4
1927	74	44.0

The infant mortality rate for 1936 was 59 for England and Wales, 66 for London, and 63 for the towns having a population exceeding 50,000.

The following table shows the comparison for Ilford, England and Wales, London and towns having a population exceeding 50,000 for the past 10 years :—

Year	Ilford	England and Wales	London	Towns with population over 50,000
1936	43.4	59	66	63
1935	42.8	57	58	62
1934	38.7	59	67	63
1933	44.8	64	59	67
1932	39.8	65	66	69
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

The deaths from pneumonia totalled 16, as compared with 8 for 1935. There were 29 deaths of premature infants as compared with 33 in 1935.

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



Ward.	Sex.	No. of Births.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births.	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births both sexes together.		
					1936	1935	1934
Barkingside ..	M.	126	4	31.7	36.6	47.6	—
	F.	120	5	41.7			
North Hainault	M.	137	8	58.4	59.0	60.1	25.1
	F.	134	8	59.7			
Cranbrook ..	M.	69	2	29.0	27.7	35.1	70.6
	F.	39	1	25.6			
Park .. ..	M.	72	3	41.7	52.2	83.9	60.7
	F.	62	4	64.5			
Seven Kings..	M.	98	3	30.6	38.2	27.1	65.9
	F.	85	4	47.1			
South Hainault	M.	93	9	96.2	57.8	47.9	49.4
	F.	99	2	20.2			
Loxford ..	M.	116	8	69.0	70.8	49.7	37.4
	F.	96	7	72.9			
Clementswood	M.	133	11	82.7	73.9	63.4	58.8
	F.	97	6	61.8			
Goodmayes ..	M.	126	8	63.5	43.3	48.3	47.2
	F.	128	3	23.4			

The above table only accounts for 1,830 of the total live births registered and belonging to the district. The remaining 383 are included by the Registrar-General as belonging to Ilford, but have not been allocated by him to the various wards.

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

1 birth was re-registered, and this is also not included in the above figures.

An analysis of the figures in the foregoing table will show that the infant mortality rate has fallen in each ward except Seven Kings, South Hainault, Loxford and Clementswood.

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

In the Barkingside Ward there were 9 deaths.

4 died under 1 week.

1 died at 1 month from prematurity.

\*1 died at 4 months from gastro-enteritis.

1 died at 6 months from congenital abnormality of heart (patent foramen ovale and congenital mitral stenosis).

1 died at 6 months from cardiac failure and acute broncho-pneumonia.

1 died at 11 months from generalised septicaemia and erysipelas.



In the North Hainault Ward there were 16 deaths.

10 died under 1 week.

1 died at 1 month from broncho-pneumonia and acute bronchitis.

\*1 died at 1 month from broncho-pneumonia.

\*1 died at 3 months from cardiac failure and broncho-pneumonia.

\*1 died at 5 months from broncho-pneumonia.

1 died at 7 months from gastro-enteritis.

\*1 died at 11 months from colitis and congenital disease of the heart.

In the Cranbrook Ward there were 3 deaths.

1 died under 1 week.

\*1 died at 2 months from marasmus and malnutrition.

\*1 died at 3 months from marasmus.

In the Park Ward there were 7 deaths.

4 died under 1 week.

1 died at 1 month from cardiac failure following inanition and oedema and congestion of the left lung.

\*1 died at 6 months from abscess of lung and broncho-pneumonia.

\*1 died at 10 months from gastro-enteritis and broncho-pneumonia with measles.

In the Seven Kings Ward there were 7 deaths.

2 died under 1 week.

1 died at 2 weeks from congenital morbus cordis.

1 died at 1 month from septicaemia, meningocoele and spina bifida.

1 died at 1 month from tetany, broncho-pneumonia and whooping cough.

1 died at 8 months from gastro enteritis.

\*1 died at 11 months from lobar pneumonia.

In the South Hainault Ward there were 11 deaths.

7 died under 1 week.

1 died at 1 week from broncho-pneumonia and atelectasis.

1 died at 2 weeks from infantile asthenia and premature birth.

1 died at 2 weeks from marasmus.

1 died at 4 months from acute intussusception and operation.

In the Loxford Ward there were 15 deaths.

6 died under 1 week.

1 died at 1 week from convulsions and pyloric obstruction.

1 died at 1 week from marasmus and premature birth.

1 died at 2 weeks from debility and imperforate anus.

1 died at 3 weeks from heart failure and broncho-pneumonia.

1 died at 3 weeks from meningocoele.

1 died at 1 month from portal pyaemia and umbilical sepsis.

1 died at 1 month from broncho-pneumonia.

1 died at 4 months from broncho-pneumonia, bronchitis, cardiac and respiratory failure.

\*1 died at 4 months from shock following intussusception.

1 died at 2 weeks from infantile asthenia and premature birth

In the Clementswood Ward there were 17 deaths.

- 9 died under 1 week.
- 1 died at 1 week from prematurity.
- 1 died at 1 month from broncho-pneumonia.
- \*1 died at 3 months from congenital heart disease.
- 1 died at 3 months from gastro-enteritis.
- \*1 died at 3 months from asphyxia from bronchitis.
- \*1 died at 4 months from syncope, tonsillitis, bronchitis and mastoid disease.
- 1 died at 4 months from gastro-enteritis.
- 1 died at 11 months from angio-sarcoma in neck.

In the Goodmayes Ward there were 11 deaths.

- 6 died under 1 week.
- 1 died at 1 month from gastro-enteritis.
- 1 died at 2 months from cardiac failure and congenital abnormality of heart.
- \*1 died at 2 months from gastro-enteritis.
- 1 died at 5 months from cardiac failure and lobar pneumonia.
- \*1 died at 9 months from broncho-pneumonia, pertussis and varicella.

\* These children had attended an Infant Welfare Centre.

It will be seen that of the 96 infants who died under one year of age, only 16 had attended infant welfare centres, and in some cases only one attendance was made. 59, 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 9.2 per 1,000, as compared with 169.1 per 1,000 in those not attending an Ilford infant welfare centre.

It would be a fairer comparison to state that of the 37 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 57 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.

#### NEONATAL MORTALITY.

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



There were 59 deaths of infants under four weeks of age during 1936, and the rate for the year was 26.7 per 1,000 live births.

The deaths of infants under one month increased from 51 during 1935 to 59 during 1936. The following were the causes :—

	1935	1936
Bronchitis .. .. .	1	—
Convulsions .. .. .	—	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	3
Injury at Birth .. .. .	1	7
Atelectasis .. .. .	2	6
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	9	9
Premature birth .. .. .	31	28
Atrophy, debility and marasmus .. .. .	—	3
Other causes .. .. .	7	2
	—	—
	51	59
	—	—

The rate increased from 24.8 for 1935 to 26.7 for 1936.

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

	1935	1936
Diphtheria and croup .. .. .	1	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	1	1
Meningitis (not tuberculous) .. .. .	1	—
Bronchitis .. .. .	2	2
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	8	13
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	1
Enteritis .. .. .	14	7
Congenital malformations .. .. .	5	5
Premature birth .. .. .	2	1
Atrophy, debility and marasmus .. .. .	3	4
Other causes .. .. .	—	3
	—	—
	37	37
	—	—

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

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



				Ilford.	England and Wales.
1936	..	..	..	26.7	—
1935	..	..	..	24.8	30
1934	..	..	..	18.8	31
1933	..	..	..	25.9	32
1932	..	..	..	20.6	32
1931	..	..	..	32.3	32
1930	..	..	..	16.8	31
1929	..	..	..	27.4	33
1928	..	..	..	23.6	31
1927	..	..	..	19.3	32

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.

1936. Net deaths from stated causes at various ages under one 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	..	1	3	4	4	2	3	16
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	7
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation (overlying)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at birth ..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Atelectasis .. ..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Congenital Malformations .. ..	7	..	1	1	9	2	1	1	1	14
Premature birth ..	26	2	..	..	28	1	..	..	..	29
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .. ..	..	..	3	..	3	3	1	..	..	7
Other Causes.. ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	5
Totals .. ..	49	4	4	2	59	13	13	5	6	96

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

55 of the live births registered (24 males and 31 females) were illegitimate, that is 2.5 per cent. of the births registered.

Three illegitimate children died under one year of age.

The deaths of the 3 illegitimate children occurred as follows :—  
1 died at 1 month at the mother's own home from broncho-pneumonia ; 1 died at 2 months at King George Hospital, Ilford, from marasmus and malnutrition ; 1 died at 1 month at Oldchurch Hospital, Romford, from prematurity.

The infant mortality rate of illegitimate children was 54.6 per 1,000, compared with the infant mortality rate of 43.1 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.		
	Live Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births.	Live Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.
1936	55	3	55	2,158	93	43
1935	48	1	21	2,002	87	43
1934	59	4	68	1,902	72	38
1933	51	4	78	1,801	79	44
1932	29	2	69	1,958	77	39
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

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths due to childbirth during the year was 4, which gives a maternal mortality rate (i.e., number of deaths per 1,000 live births) of 1.8 (or 1.75 including stillbirths).

The causes of the deaths were as follows :—



## PUERPERAL FEVER :—

Confined at and died at own home; Cardiac failure, pulmonary embolism, sapraemia, child born 18 days previously ... 1

## OTHER CAUSES :—

Confined at and died in Council Maternity Home, Ilford; General peritonitis; Caesarian section ... .. 1

Confined at and died in Oldchurch Hospital, Romford; post partum haemorrhage; adherent retained placenta. 1

Confined at and died in Oldchurch Hospital, Romford, acute myocardial failure in pregnancy with severe disproportion; caesarian section ... .. 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 past ten years :—

Year.	No. of Maternal Deaths, Ilford.		No. of Registered Live Births, Ilford.	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births registered, Ilford.	Maternal* Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births registered, England and Wales.
	From Puerperal Fever.	From Other Causes.			
1936	1	3	2,213	1.8	3.81*
1935	3	4	2,050	3.4	3.94
1934	2	4	1,961	3.1	4.42
1933	5	3	1,852	4.3	4.51
1932	3	2	1,987	2.5	4.21
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

\*Revised Table.

†Provisional Figure.

FOSTER-CHILDREN—CHILDREN ACT, 1908 (PART I), CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932 (PART V).

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, 1,007 visits being paid during the year 1936. 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 children under nine years which may be kept by a foster-mother. Six foster-mothers failed to give notice of the reception of foster-children within the prescribed time: letters of warning were sent in each case.

At the end of the year 32 foster-mothers each had one child in



their care, and 4 foster-mothers each had 2 children in their 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 ten 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 register on 1st January, 1936	35
Number of foster-children who were notified during 1936	36
Number of foster-children returned to their mothers during 1936	7
Number of foster-children taken off the register for various other reasons during 1936	24
Number of foster-children on the register on 31st December, 1936	40

#### FOSTER-MOTHERS.

Number of foster-mothers with children on the register on 1st January, 1936	32
Number of persons who became foster-mothers during 1936	19
Number of foster-mothers whose names were taken off the register during 1936	15
Number of foster-mothers with children on the register on the 31st December, 1936	36

#### HOUSES VISITED BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Number of houses visited by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of the Act during the year 1936	22
Number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of the Act during the year 1936	49

#### WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

All live infants notified in the district, or transferred (601 during 1936) 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 ages of one and five years an average of two visits are paid annually. In addition, many infants attending the welfare centres are seen more frequently by the Health Visitors.



24,008 attendances of children from 1 to 5 years were made at the Welfare Centres in 1936. The congestion at the Centres does not enable sufficient time to be given to the toddler.

The Ilford area is divided into 12 districts, one nurse carrying out all 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 1936 as far as the Maternity and Child Welfare work is concerned :—

First visits to newly-born infants	...	...	...	...	2,627
Subsequent visits to children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	7,412
Subsequent visits to children over 1 year of age and under 5	...	...	...	...	14,523
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	212
Home visits for other reasons	...	...	...	...	1,650
Total visits paid	...	...	...	...	<u>26,424</u>

#### SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

There are 10 certified midwives resident and practising in the district (apart from those at the Maternity Home and private nursing homes), and 15 certified midwives resident outside Ilford, but practising in Ilford.

Their supervision has been carried out as in previous years.

The following is a summary of the notices received from midwives during 1936 :—

Medical Help	...	...	...	...	...	543
Death of Mother or Child	...	...	...	...	...	29
Laying out the Dead	...	...	...	...	...	11
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	30
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	32
Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	...	...	85
						<u>730*</u>

\* Of these, 533 were received from the Ilford Maternity Home.

*Death of Mother or Child.*

Twenty-six of the notices received related to infants and three to mothers. The causes of death are embodied in Table IV, Infant Mortality, on page 108, and Maternal Mortality on page 109.

*Laying out the Dead.*

Eleven notifications of having laid out a dead body were received. The causes of death were as follows:—

Acute influenzal pneumonia; placenta praevia (2 notifications received) ... ..	1
Acute yellow atrophy ... ..	1
Atelectasis of lungs; Caesarian section ... ..	1
General peritonitis; Caesarian section (2 notifications received) ... ..	1
Patent foramen ovale; congenital malformation of heart ... ..	1
Prematurity ... ..	2
Stillborn infants ... ..	2

*Stillbirths.*

Thirty notifications were received. The causes of the stillbirths are included in the particulars set out on page 100.

*Liability to be a Source of Infection.*

Thirty-two notices were received from midwives after attendance on 29 cases suffering from the following conditions:—

Discharging Ear ... ..	1
Discharging Eyes ... ..	1
Erysipelas ... ..	1
Influenzal Pneumonia ... ..	1
Mastitis ... ..	5
Otitis Media ... ..	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum ... ..	2
Puerperal Fever ... ..	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	11
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1
? Scarlet Fever ... ..	1
Stillborn Child ... ..	1
	—
	29*
	—

\* 16 of these were received from the Ilford Maternity Home.

*Compensation.*

In October, 1936, The Minister of Health sanctioned under Section 1 of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, the arrangements made by the Council for the payment of compensation to a midwife whose patient has been recommended by her to an Ante-Natal Clinic and has subsequently been admitted to a Hospital or Home for confinement.

The Council have adopted the following conditions suggested by the Minister in connection with the payment of such compensation:—

(1) That in each case the patient will be required to confirm the statement that she had engaged the midwife to attend her confinement and had been referred by the midwife to the Clinic.



(2) That the Medical Officer of the Clinic will certify that he or she advised the patient to be confined in a Hospital or a Home.

(3) That no payment will be made to the midwife where the patient herself has applied to be confined in a Hospital or Home.

The Minister has also sanctioned the payment of compensation in cases where a midwife refers a patient to her private medical practitioner, and on his advice the patient is subsequently admitted to a Hospital or Home for confinement. In these cases the Council have adopted the suggestion of the Minister to obtain a certificate from the doctor that he advised the removal of the patient to a Hospital or Home; no payment to be made to the midwife in a case in which the patient had herself applied for admission to the Institution.

Claims were received from midwives in respect of two cases who attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at the request of the midwives and on the advice of the doctor were subsequently admitted to the Council's Maternity Home. In both instances 10/6d. was paid.

*Payment of Midwife's Fee in Necessitous Cases.*

The Council paid the whole of the private midwife's fee in 2 instances. A total of £3 0s. 0d. was paid.

*Artificial Feeding.*

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

Depressed nipples	2
General condition of mother	13
History of previous breast abscess	4
Insufficient breast milk	11
Insufficient lactation; engorged breasts	1
Inverted and cracked nipples	5
Lactation insufficiently established and persistent sore nipples	6
Lactation not established	1
Lactation unsatisfactory	2
Mastitis	5
Mother employed and unable to feed baby	1
No breast milk	4
Persistent sore nipples	12
Persistent vomiting of breast milk	1
Poor quality of milk	1
Premature infant and general condition of mother	1
Premature infant and insufficient lactation	2
Premature infant and lactation not established	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Refusal of mother to feed baby	1
Retracted nipples	5
Transfer of mother to Hospital	5

Seventy-six of these were received from the Ilford Maternity Home.

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

Medical aid was sought in 24 instances where the infant was found to



have inflamed or discharging eyes. One of the cases was 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. 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.

128 outfits were supplied in 1936—125 at full cost and 3 free of charge.

In addition, 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 1936, 280 families were supplied with cows' milk free, and 110 with dried milk.

A total of 23,269 quarts of cows' milk and 2,010 lbs. of dried milk were given free under the Regulations to 76 nursing mothers, 27 expectant mothers and 438 infants.

In 1935, 330 families were supplied free with cows' milk, 117 with dried milk and 4 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. 86 ladies were engaged in the work at the end of December, 1936. 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 1936, £9 0s. 0d. was saved by 16 mothers.

During the year the following attendances were recorded :—

	Figures for	
	1935.	1936.
Total number of attendances of infants ... ..	54,011	53,883
First attendances ... ..	2,127	2,239
Total number of children on roll, December 31st, after omission of all those who had not attended for six months ... ..	2,994	3,334

First Attendances—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
186	178	155	176	188	222	221	189	219	194	159	152

Subsequent Attendances—

4861	4020	4020	4060	4057	4273	4148	3276	5752	4758	4488	3931
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

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.
1936 .. ..	53,883	2,239	3,334
1935 .. ..	54,011	2,127	2,994
1934 .. ..	52,409	2,121	3,152
1933 .. ..	53,694	2,458	3,150
1932 .. ..	48,405	2,425	3,098
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

699 sessions were held during the year, the average attendance at each session being 77 mothers with their infants.

The following are the figures for each Centre :—



	Sessions.	Average Attendance.
Downshall .. .. .	50	100
Seven Kings .. .. .	49	75
Barkingside .. .. .	49	141
Goodmayes .. .. .	49	53
Valentines .. .. .	49	58
Newbury Park .. .. .	49	76
Grosvenor Road .. .. .	49	95
Woodford Avenue .. .. .	49	101
Park and Cranbrook (morning) .. .. .	49	76
Park and Cranbrook (afternoon) .. .. .	49	64
Becontree .. .. .	49	73
Chadwell .. .. .	49	51
Ilford Lane (morning) .. .. .	49	53
Ilford Lane (afternoon) .. .. .	49	64
Fairlop .. .. .	12	67

The session of the Downshall Infant Welfare Centre was altered from Monday afternoon to Friday afternoon of each week commencing on the 21st February, and the Goodmayes Centre was transferred from Tuesday morning to Wednesday afternoon of each week as from the 11th March.

In order to relieve the congestion of mothers and infants at the Barkingside Infant Welfare Centre a new Centre was held weekly at the Fairlop Temporary School in Fencepiece Road, Barkingside, commencing on Saturday morning, the 10th October.

#### *Newbury Park Centre.*

This Welfare Centre was transferred to the Newbury Hall, situated in Perrymans Farm Road, Newbury Park, adjacent to Newbury Park School, as and from Tuesday, 24th November, 1936.

Originally the building was a Methodist Chapel, and has now been adapted for use as a Clinic, with 2 Consulting Rooms, Waiting Hall, Kitchen, Perambulator Shelter and Lavatory accommodation.

The Perambulator Shelter situated at the rear of the buildings is reached by means of an open passageway on the north-east side



of the premises. From this shelter access can be gained through a short corridor to the Consulting Rooms and Waiting Hall.

The Waiting Hall has been provided with a small platform for use in connection with Lectures.

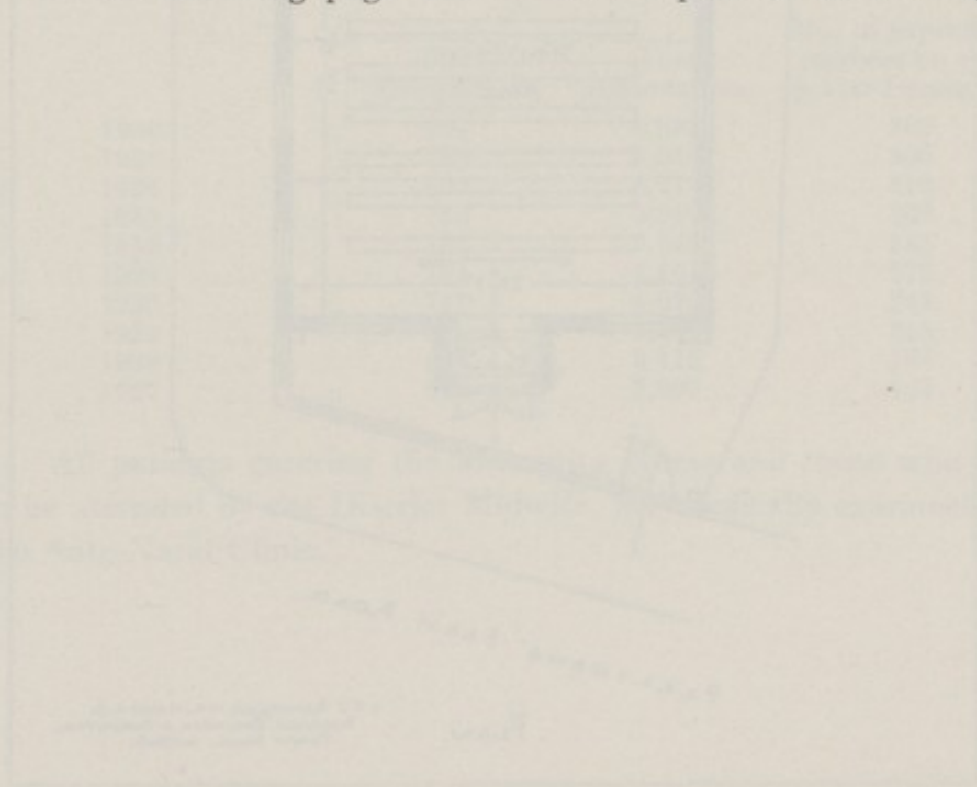
Adjoining this Hall is a small Kitchen having facilities for provision of light refreshments, which are transferred from the Kitchen to the Hall through a small Serving Hatch.

The Electrical installation has been designed to cover the provision of lighting, heating, cooking and hot water units and the whole of the work was carried out under the supervision of the Borough Electrical Engineer.

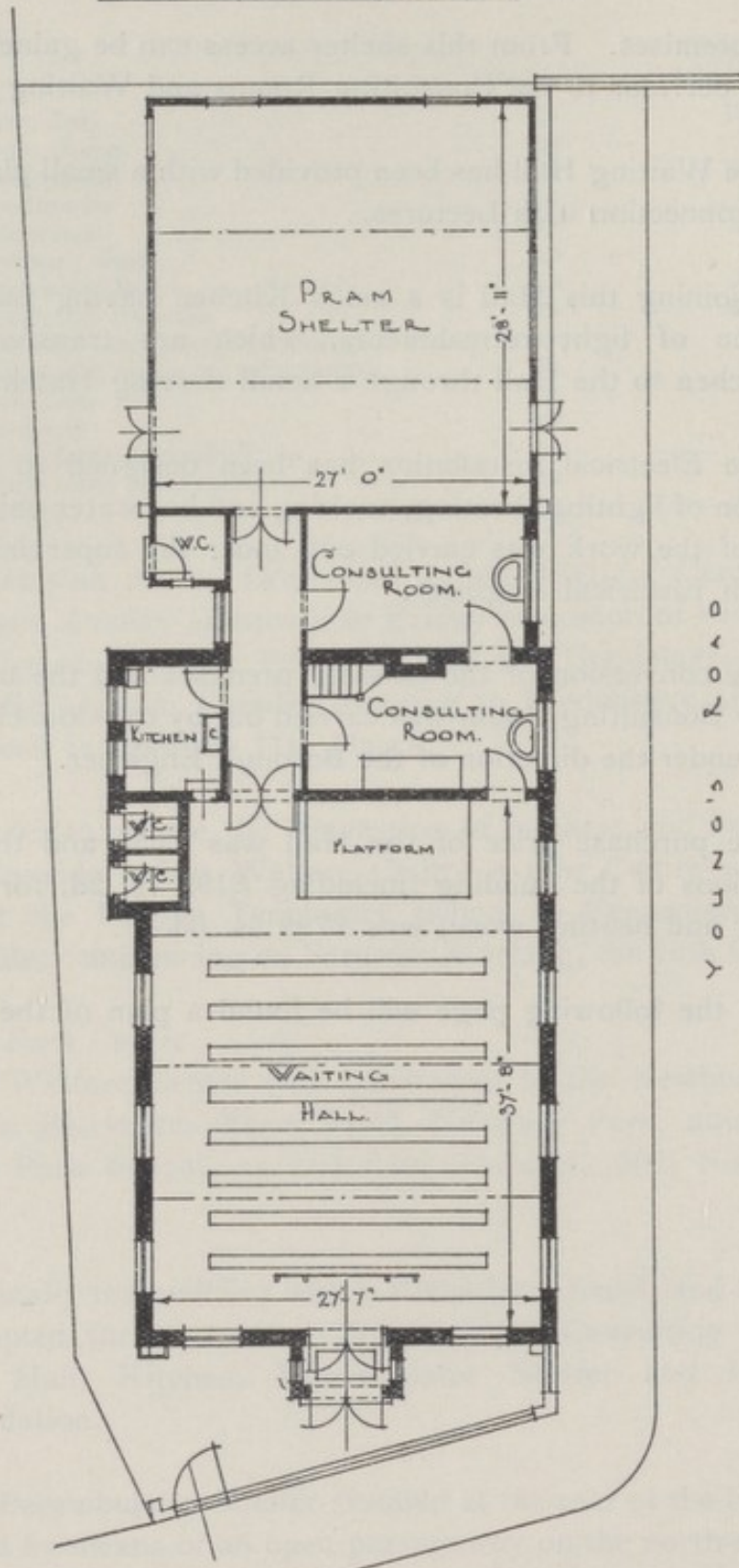
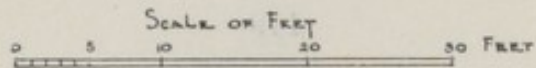
The conversion of the existing premises and the building of the new Consulting Room was carried out by the Council's Workshops, under the direction of the Borough Engineer.

The purchase price of the Hall was £550 and the cost of adaptations of the building (including £199 7s. 2d. for electrical lighting and heating work) was £799 5s. 0d.

On the following page will be found a plan of the building.



# NEWBURY PARK WELFARE CENTRE.



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Y

PERRYMAN'S FARM ROAD.

PLAN.

L. E. J. REYNOLDS, M.C., M. INST. C.E.  
BOROUGH ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,  
TOWN HALL, ILFORD.

## ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The Ante-Natal Clinics were continued during 1936 at the Maternity Home, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings and Tuesday afternoons.

Additional Clinics were commenced on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, 10th, 12th, 13th and 14th February respectively.

A weekly session is held at Mayesbrook Clinic on Tuesday mornings. The session was altered from Wednesday afternoon to Tuesday morning as from 10th March.

The following attendances were recorded at the respective Clinics :—

	Maternity Home.	Mayesbrook Clinic.
First attendances .. .. .	783	184
Subsequent attendances .. .. .	6,846	1,176
Number of expectant mothers on the rolls on 31st December, 1936 .. .. .	225	77

The following is a comparison of the attendances for the past ten years :—

	First Attendances.	Total Attendances.	No. of expectant mothers on roll on 31st December.
1936 .. .. .	967	8,989	302
1935 .. .. .	776	6,545	300
1934 .. .. .	842	6,771	313
1933 .. .. .	738	5,980	246
1932 .. .. .	763	5,643	253
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

All patients entering the Maternity Home and those who are to be attended by the District Midwife, are medically examined at the Ante-Natal Clinic.





Number of administrations of " general " anaesthetics	...	347
Number of administrations of " local " anaesthetics	... ..	79
Number of fillings and other operations	... ..	333
Number of mothers having dentures supplied	... ..	62

(including 12 free of charge and 3 at part cost).

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

Number of patients treated	... ..	198
Number of attendances of patients	... ..	274
Number of administrations of " general " anaesthetics	... ..	207
Number of fillings and other operations	... ..	91

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

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of mothers treated	... 155	247	151	220	345
Number of children treated	... 156	255	220	239	198

#### 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 1936 :—

(a) Number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed and provided	... ..	46
(b) Number of children examined by Oculist for whom spectacles were not prescribed	... ..	24
(c) Number of children examined by Oculist wearing spectacles already and the lenses in use did not require changing	... ..	3

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.

Eleven mothers were so treated by the Council Oculist during 1936.



## ORTHOPAEDIC DEPARTMENT.

(i) Valentines Clinic—33 sessions were held during 1936, 267 children under five years of age being examined, making 552 attendances.

(ii) Mayesbrook Clinic.—12 sessions were held during 1936, 63 children under five years of age being examined, making 132 attendances.

The 330 children were found to be suffering from the following defects :—

	Valentines.	Mayesbrook.
Rickets ... ..	5	—
Genu-varum ... ..	2	—
Genu-valgum ... ..	111	31
Outward curvature of tibia ... ..	45	4
Congenital calc. valgus ... ..	1	1
Deformity of toes ... ..	7	—
Pes-valgus ... ..	19	6
Flat feet ... ..	9	1
Other defects ... ..	68	20
Totals ... ..	267	63

Six children were admitted to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Country Branch, Stanmore, during the year, suffering from (1) Congenital equino-varus (2 cases), (2) webbed fingers, (3) severe pes planus, (4) amputation of 5th toes, Rt. and Lt., and (5) scoliosis.

Five of the children were discharged during the year, and one was still in the Hospital on 31st December.

At the Valentines Clinic, 134 children under five years of age were treated by the Masseuse during the year, and 336 attendances were made by these children.

She also treated 35 children who made 71 attendances at the Mayesbrook Clinic.



## ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

50 sessions were held at the Valentines Clinic and 51 at Mayesbrook Clinic. 78 children in all were treated, making 1,021 attendances.

The conditions treated were as follows :—

Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Anaemia, debility or malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Hypotonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bow-legs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Genu-valgum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rt. Spastic Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78

24 cases were still attending at the end of the year; of the remainder, three had left the district and in seven cases the parents had discontinued treatment. All the others were discharged from further treatment, having improved.

## AURAL CLINIC.

The Aural Surgeon attended at 53 afternoon sessions during 1936, and 89 attendances were made by 23 children of pre-school age, 19 being new cases, who were found to be suffering from the following conditions :—

Nature of Disease.	Still under treatment.	Recommended Hospital treatment.	Discharged as cured.	Discharged as no treatment required.	Totals.
1. Acute suppurative otitis media ..	—	—	6	—	6
2. Chronic suppurative otitis media due to (i) Tympanic Sepsis ..	—	—	2	—	2
(ii) Tympanic sepsis and previous mastoid operation .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
3. Mastoid disease (previous operation)	1	—	—	—	1
4. Partial deafness due to nerve deafness .. .. .	1	1	—	—	2
5. Rhinitis .. .. .	—	1	2	—	3
6. Rhinitis and septic antra .. ..	—	—	—	1	1
7. History of otorrhoea and scarring of membrana tympani .. ..	—	—	—	1	1
8. External otitis .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1
9. Enlarged or unhealthy tonsils and adenoids .. .. .	—	4	—	—	4
10. Mouth breathing .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Totals .. .. .	2	7	12	2	23

Two nursing mothers were also seen by the Aural Surgeon. One, a case of Otosclerosis, made seven attendances and was discharged as the condition had much improved. The second, a case of old mastoid disease, attended on one occasion, but no treatment was required.

#### RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

A total of 28 sessions were held during the year.

Six children, 4 being new cases, made 10 attendances. The following is a summary of the cases treated:—

Discharged (no active rheumatic condition) .. ..	2
Anaemia, subnormal nutrition or debility .. ..	1
Congenital heart disease .. .. .	1
History of rheumatism for observation .. .. .	2
Total .. .. .	6



**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 and in December, 1932, informed the Ilford Council that they had decided to continue such arrangements subject to accommodation being available after the requirements of London patients had been met and that payments were made to include :— (1) cost of maintenance and treatment; (2) accommodation; (3) a percentage added to cover central administrative expenses. The present charge for maintenance and treatment is £4 7s. 5d. per week per person.

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

**TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.**

Children suffering from simple dietetic ailments are treated at the Infant Welfare Centres. 207 belts and 12 trusses have been supplied to infants suffering from hernia during the year 1936. 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 five years of age recommended for such treatment by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 37 children under five years of age were treated under the above arrangements, of these 3 were provided free of charge and one at a reduced rate on necessitous grounds.



Under the agreement with the King George Hospital eight children were operated on at that hospital for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids. Two of these cases were treated free of charge.

#### CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

By arrangement with the Invalid Children's Aid Association one child under five years of age was sent to a Convalescent Home for a period of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  weeks.

The Council contributed the sum of £1 19s. 6d. towards the child's maintenance.

#### CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE (CIRCULAR 1550 OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH).

This circular asked Councils to review their arrangements for supervising the health of young children up to 5 years of age and to inform the Minister of Health of the result of their consideration of this circular.

The main points of the Circular were as follows :—

- (1) the establishment of "toddlers" clinics at the Infant Welfare Centres.
- (2) the availability of the facilities of the school clinics for young children.
- (3) provision of day nurseries for the care of young children in areas where a considerable number of mothers go out to work.
- (4) regular visiting of these children by Health Visitors.

The Minister was informed on the 13th October, 1936, as follows :—

- (1) that the Council proposed to establish two "toddlers" clinics for the medical examination once per annum of children between the ages of 2 and 5 years ;
- (2) that the following facilities are already provided by this Council for children under 5 years of age, *viz.* :—
  - (a) Orthopaedic Clinic (including Artificial Sunlight)
  - (b) Aural Clinic
  - (c) Rheumatism Clinic
  - (d) Ophthalmic Clinic
  - (e) Dental Clinic
- (3) that the Council are of the opinion that the number of mothers in Ilford who are regularly employed away from home does not warrant the establishment of a day nursery ;
- (4) That the average number of visits by Health Visitors to children between the ages of 1 and 5 is 2 per annum.

The Minister in a letter dated the 14th January, 1937, informed the Town Clerk that the proposals of the Council under this circular were considered satisfactory.

#### MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

(1) The following are the proposals of the Ilford Council under the above Act, which were approved by the Council in December, 1936, and forwarded to the Minister of Health (*vide* Section 1 (2) ).

#### *Midwives Act, 1936.*

(1) *Representations of local organisations.*—The Town Clerk reported that, as instructed and after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, communications had been addressed to local organisations in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and that a copy of the replies received had been circulated to the members of this Sub-Committee ; also submitted circular letter dated the 10th October last, received from the Central Midwives Board, with reference to teaching facilities for pupil-midwives.

The Medical Officer of Health submitted a report\* giving details of the local requirements for the proper administration of the Act, and we have given



instructions for a copy of such report to be circulated to each member of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Arising out of such report—

*Recommended:* That the following proposals be submitted to the Ministry of Health under section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936 :—

(a) Ten midwives to be appointed under the Scheme;

(b) The allocation of such midwives to be as set out hereunder, *viz.*,

Barkingside and North Hainault Wards	..	..	3
Park and Cranbrook Wards	..	..	1
Loxford and Clementswood Wards	..	..	3
South Hainault and Seven Kings Wards	..	..	2
Goodmayes Ward..	..	..	1

(2) The salaries and allowances to be paid to such midwives shall be as follows, *viz.*,

Annual salary of midwives who are State Registered Nurses £200 by £10 annually to £250.  
Annual salary of midwives who are not State Registered Nurses £180 by £5 annually to £220;

all midwives to be paid in addition the following allowances :—

Uniform	...	...	£10 per annum.
Cycle	...	...	As Council's Scale.
Equipment	...	...	£3 on appointment, plus £3 per annum for renewals.
Telephone	...	...	Payment of rental and all official calls.

(3) The holidays allowed to be 16 days yearly (18 after 5 years); 1 day and 1½ days alternate weeks.

(4) A grant to be made to the Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital commensurate with the number of cases attended by them.

(5) A Superintendent of Midwives to be appointed at a commencing salary of £300 by £10 to £350 per annum, plus allowances (except cycle) mentioned in (2), and car allowance in accordance with the Council's scale.

(6) The fees for the attendance of midwives to be as follows :—

(a) As midwives—£2 6 3d. (primipara)  
£1 14 3d. (multipara)

(b) As maternity nurses—£1 15 0d. (primipara)  
£1 5 0d. (multipara)

(the fee in each case to include a maternity outfit);

the fee of any doctor called in by the midwife under the Act to be assessed according to the existing scale.



(7) All midwives shall reside in suitable rooms or flats provided by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee on a rental basis.

We report that the estimated cost of carrying out these proposals for the first year (excluding telephone, but including Council's superannuation contributions and grant to the Salvation Army midwives) will be £2,500, less such fees as are received for attendance on cases.

\* The following is the report referred to above :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (MIDWIVES ACT, 1936) SUB-COMMITTEE, 7th December, 1936.

Minimum attendance 14 days (CMB new rule).

Number of cases annually in populous districts—100 (70 as midwife, 30 as maternity nurse)—Ministry of Health suggestion. (See reference of Midwives' Institute who state 80 cases as average.)

Based on the number of births in Ilford in 1935 attended as under :—

(1) Doctor without Midwife	...	...	...	365
(2) Doctor with Midwife	...	...	...	211
(3) Midwife without Doctor	...	...	...	413
				989

To meet the Ministry's recommendations, therefore, at least 10 midwives would be required. Their allocation might be as follows :—

Barkingside and North Hainault Wards	3	...	(246 births in 1935 under above categories)
Park and Cranbrook Wards	...	...	1 (117 do. )
Loxford and Clementswood Wards	...	3	...
South Hainault and Seven Kings Wards	2	...	(220 do. )
Goodmayes Ward	...	...	1 (164 do. )

The Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital informed the Town Clerk that they are definitely prepared to make arrangements for their midwives at Dagenham to attend any confinements either as midwives or maternity nurses within the area bordered by Goodmayes Lane, Green Lane, Bennetts Castle Lane and Longbridge Road, and including these four roads, but that they will be unable to attend any confinements outside this area. These midwives during the past year attended only 24 cases in Ilford, whereas in 1935 in the area now suggested there were 126 births under the three categories, and it is very doubtful if all patients within such area would be prepared to book one of the Salvation Army's Midwives; and for this reason one midwife employed by the Council must probably be allocated to the Goodmayes Ward, and assuming that the Salvation Army Midwives will attend at 60 confinements annually that they be made a grant of £120 per year (approximately half of salary and allowance of a Council Midwife).

The cost of the above would be as follows :—

Salary scale £200 by £10 to £250. (If the scale of Health Visitors' salaries is applied, the Sub-Committee should decide whether the scale should apply to midwives who are not State Registered Nurses).

Uniform Allowance	...	£10 per annum.
Cycle Allowance	...	£4 10s. per annum.
Equipment	„ ... ..	£3 on appointment + £3 per annum for renewals.
Telephone	„ ... ..	Payments of rentals and all official calls.
Holidays	... ..	16 days yearly (18 after 5 years), ½-day weekly.

A charge for the first year (excluding telephone, but including Council's superannuation contributions and grant to the Salvation Army Midwives) of £2,425, less fees for attendance on cases.

At present there are 10 practising Midwives resident in Ilford in the following Wards (excluding Maternity Home Midwives and Midwives at Private Nursing Homes) :—

N. Hainault	...	2	Park	...	...	3	Cranbrook	...	1
Loxford	...	...	1	S. Hainault	...	2	Goodmayes	...	1

A number of midwives resident in Barking (3), Dagenham (7), and East Ham (2) also attend confinements in Ilford.

All such midwives must be individually notified of the Council's intention to engage midwives, in addition to a press advertisement.

*Fees for Attendance of Midwives.*

(1) As Midwives	...	£2 6 3 (primipara).
		£1 14 3 (multipara).
(2) As Maternity Nurses	...	£1 15 0 (primipara).
		£1 5 0 (multipara).
(Fee in each case to include a maternity outfit)		

The fee of any doctor called in by the midwife under the Midwives Act will be assessed according to the existing scale.

*Accommodation.*

It will be necessary for the Committee to rent suitable rooms or flats for the midwives to reside in.

(2) *Compensation to midwife ceasing practice :*

One midwife, aged 65 years, voluntarily surrendered her certificate under Section 5 (1) and the Council, after enquiries, agreed to pay her compensation in a lump sum to the amount of £121 5s. 6d. Her certificate has been sent to the Central Midwives Board for cancellation.



## MATERNITY HOME.

During 1936, 647 women were admitted into the Home, as compared with :—

1935	..	..	450				
1934	..	..	474	1926	..	..	383
1933	..	..	474	1925	..	..	215
1932	..	..	488	1924	..	..	191
1931	..	..	510	1923	..	..	205
1930	..	..	489	1922	..	..	204
1929	..	..	481	1921	..	..	198
1928	..	..	481	1920	..	..	169
1927	..	..	454	1919	..	..	139

48 patients were admitted direct to the Surgical Block; 22 of these patients were confined therein, 11 were admitted for treatment and subsequently re-admitted to the Ward Blocks for confinement; the other 15 cases were not confined.

In addition, 57 other patients were transferred to the Surgical Block from the Ward Blocks after confinement for various reasons.

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

Barkingside	..	..	..	..	..	96
North Hainault	..	..	..	..	..	104
Cranbrook	..	..	..	..	..	32
Park	..	..	..	..	..	56
Seven Kings	..	..	..	..	..	73
South Hainault	..	..	..	..	..	53
Loxford	..	..	..	..	..	81
Clementswood	..	..	..	..	..	83
Goodmayes	..	..	..	..	..	69

82 cases could not be admitted during the year owing to lack of accommodation.

At the end of the year 281 cases were booked for future admission to the Home.

The average number of patients in the Home per day during



1936 was 29.93, and the average length of stay of patients 17.00 days.

Of the 647 cases admitted during 1936, 585 were confined in the Ward Blocks of the Home and 22 in the Surgical Block.

40 cases were not confined in the Home for the following reasons :—

Transferred to hospital .. .. .	9
Admitted and subsequently confined at home .. .. .	5
Admitted for ante-natal treatment and had not been re-admitted for the confinement at the end of year .. .. .	11
Curettage .. .. .	3
Dilation and curettage .. .. .	3
Miscarriages .. .. .	2
Abortion .. .. .	1
Pregnancy terminated ; hyperemesis .. .. .	1
Born before arrival at the Home.. .. .	5

In 40 of the 607 confinements the patient had been previously admitted for varying periods of observation, being subsequently re-admitted for the confinement.

Of the 607 confinements there were :—

- (a) 363 cases of first confinement.
- (b) 244 cases having their second or subsequent confinement.
- (c) 40 cases living in 2 rooms or less (27 being first confinements).
- (d) 145 cases living in 3 rooms (91 being first confinements).

Of the 607 cases, 46 women had engaged their own doctor. 21 of these cases were, however, delivered by a midwife, the doctor not being present at the birth. 582 were attended by one of the midwives at the Home.

It was necessary to call in a doctor in 308 of the latter cases for the following reasons :—

(a) Ante-natal .. 37	{	Ante-partum haemorrhage .. .. .	5
		Appendicitis .. .. .	2
		Dilatation and curettage .. .. .	2
		General condition .. .. .	1
		Hyperemesis .. .. .	2
		Rupture of membranes .. .. .	5
		Surgical induction .. .. .	20
(b) During labour .. 65	{	Breech delivery .. .. .	4
		Caesarian section .. .. .	25
		Episiotomy .. .. .	2
		Foetal distress .. .. .	3
		General condition .. .. .	1
		Maternal distress .. .. .	3
		Prolonged labour .. .. .	22
		Retained placenta .. .. .	3
Uterine inertia .. .. .	2		
(c) After labour .. 162	{	Abdominal pain .. .. .	1
		Eclampsia .. .. .	1
		Inverted nipples .. .. .	1
		Mastitis .. .. .	7
		Mental condition .. .. .	3
		Obstetric shock .. .. .	2
		Pain in chest .. .. .	1
		Pain in legs .. .. .	1
		Perineal or vaginal laceration .. .. .	120
		Phlebitis .. .. .	4
		Pneumonia .. .. .	1
		Post-partum haemorrhage .. .. .	8
		Pyrexia .. .. .	10
Rash .. .. .	2		
(d) For infant .. 44	{	Asphyxia .. .. .	3
		Conjunctivitis .. .. .	11
		Convulsions .. .. .	2
		Cyanosis .. .. .	3
		Cystic swelling of lower jaw .. .. .	1
		Feebleness at birth .. .. .	4
		General condition .. .. .	7
		Haemorrhage .. .. .	1
		Persistent vomiting .. .. .	2
		Prematurity .. .. .	3
Rash .. .. .	1		
Septic spots .. .. .	6		

Forty-one cases were delivered by means of forceps, 8 following surgical induction; 4 of the infants were stillborn; and 1 died aged 2 days.

In addition, labour was surgically induced in 17 cases; 1 of the infants was stillborn.



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

Atelectasis ; maternal toxæmia .. .. .	1
Atelectasis of lungs ; caesarian section .. .. .	1
Debility ; imperforate anus .. .. .	1
Haemorrhagic disease of the new born .. .. .	1
Prematurity (28 weeks) .. .. .	2
Prematurity (32 weeks) ; twin .. .. .	1
Prematurity and debility ; maternal toxæmia .. .. .	1

No deaths occurred amongst infants born in the Surgical Block.

The neo-natal death-rate of babies born in the Ward Blocks of the Maternity Home was 1.9 per cent. compared with 2.9 per cent. in the district in general. The death-rate of babies who died before 14 days, born in the Ward Blocks of the Maternity Home, was 1.4 per cent. in 1936 and 1.8 per cent. in 1935.

The infant mortality rate of children born in the Ward Blocks of the Maternity Home was 24.2 per 1,000 births, as compared with 50.6 born in their own homes. The figure of 50.6 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. Ward Blocks.			District generally.		
1936 .. .. .	24.2	..	..	50.6	..	..
1935 .. .. .	20.6	..	..	48.9	..	..
1934 .. .. .	26.4	..	..	42.5	..	..
1933 .. .. .	34.6	..	..	48.2	..	..
1932 .. .. .	29.4	..	..	43.0	..	..
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	..	..



The causes of the 20 stillbirths in the Home during 1936 were as follows :—

Anencephalic foetus	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	2
Breech presentation	..	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital abnormality of foetus	..	..	..	..	..	1
Difficult labour	..	..	..	..	..	1
Failed forceps and internal version	..	..	..	..	..	1
Induction of labour for disproportion	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maternal toxæmia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Placenta prævia	..	..	..	..	..	2
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pressure on cord	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	3

6 of these stillbirths occurred in the Surgical Block.

The average stillbirth rate for the Ward Blocks of the Maternity Home for the past five years was 3.00 per cent., compared with 3.14 per cent. for births elsewhere in the Ilford district. The rate for 1936 for the Surgical Block was 27.3 per cent.

One case was notified as suffering from puerperal fever, and 27 cases as puerperal pyrexia, twelve being removed to the Isolation Hospital.

The causes of the pyrexia were due to pyelitis (9 cases), mastitis (6), serum re-action (2), pleurisy with effusion (1), pleurisy (1), T.B. in sputum (1), bilateral thrombosis (1), phlegmasia alba dolens (1), parametritis (1), labial herpes (1), difficult labour (1), miscarriage (1), and incomplete abortion (1).

Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified from the Home. Both cases were due to conjunctivitis.

The Consulting Obstetrician or his Deputy made fortnightly visits to the Home until the 10th March, and as from that date visits were made each week. Dr. F. T. Evans was appointed as Consultant Anæsthetist in December, 1936.

During the year 48 ordinary visits were made, and 381 patients referred from the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics were examined. During 1936 80 other cases were visited as follows :

To perform Caesarian section operations .. .. .	35
To perform other operations .. .. .	27
For consultations .. .. .	18

The reasons for the 35 Caesarian section operations were as follows :—

Ante-partum haemorrhage .. .. .	1
Disproportionate measurements .. .. .	10
Extended breech .. .. .	1
Fibroids .. .. .	1
Narrow outlet .. .. .	18
Occipito-posterior position .. .. .	1
Placenta praevia .. .. .	1
Toxaemia .. .. .	2

The twenty-seven other operations were as follows :—

Appendectomy .. .. .	2
Laparotomy .. .. .	1
Curettagé .. .. .	3
Dilatation and curettagé .. .. .	3
Cauterisation of cervix .. .. .	3
Cervical diathermy .. .. .	4
Surgical diathermy .. .. .	1
Excision of polypi .. .. .	1
Termination of pregnancy for hyperemesis .. .. .	1
Carneous mole—evacuation of uterus .. .. .	1
Secondary repair of perineum .. .. .	1
Acute retroverted uterus .. .. .	1
Ante-flexion of uterus .. .. .	1
External version .. .. .	1
Internal version for central placenta praevia .. .. .	1
Manual removal of placenta .. .. .	1
Manual interference for placenta praevia .. .. .	1

The consultations were for the following reasons :—



Mastitis .. .. .	5
Pyrexia .. .. .	2
Pyelitis .. .. .	1
Probable caesarian section .. .. .	1
Post partum haemorrhage .. .. .	1
High blood pressure and epigastric pain .. .. .	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage and toxæmia .. .. .	1
Toxæmia .. .. .	1
Placenta prævia .. .. .	1
Threatened labour .. .. .	1
Head still high following surgical induction .. .. .	1
Haemorrhage following surgical induction .. .. .	1
Forceps delivery .. .. .	1

Three patients died at the Maternity Home from (1) Acute yellow atrophy; (2) General peritonitis; Caesarian section (emergency case, difficult labour); and (3) Acute influenzal pneumonia; placenta prævia. The latter two cases were confined in the Surgical Block.

The maternal mortality rate for the Ward Blocks of the Home for the ten years from 1927—1936 is .84, as compared with the maternal mortality rate in the district generally of 3.3, the rate in each case being calculated on the total live births.

*Fees.*—Until July, 1936, the circumstances of those unable to pay a fee of two guineas per week were inquired into by the Health Visitors, and a fee was decided on by the Medical Officer of Health, special cases being referred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

As from that date, the Council adopted a scale of charges for maintenance and treatment of patients in the Home.

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



(a) *Old Rate.*

Fees Paid per Week.	No. of Patients Admitted.	Fees Paid per Week.	No. of Patients Admitted.
Free	3	63/-	3
5/-	2	65/-	4
7/6	1	67/6	6
10/-	8	70/-	11
15/-	7	72/6	7
17/6	1	75/-	2
20/-	27	77/6	3
21/-	4	80/-	9
25/-	28	82/6	1
27/6	1	84/-	1
30/-	77	85/-	1
32/6	3	90/-	1
35/-	43	92/6	1
36/-	1	95/-	1
40/-	17	100/-	2
42/-	105	105/-	3
42/6	2		
45/-	35		
47/6	11	<i>Fees for whole period.</i>	
50/-	25	10/-	1
52/6	32	20/-	1
55/-	15	44/-	1
57/6	8	45/-	1
60/-	31	80/-	1

Of the above patients :—

- (a) 242 paid an additional fee of 15s. to the Council for the services of one of the midwives of the Home.
- (b) 236 paid a fee of £1 1s. for the services of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

(b) *New Rate (According to Scale).*

Fees Paid per Day.	No. of Patients Admitted.	Fees Paid per Day.	No. of Patients Admitted.
3/-	1	7/6	13
4/-	7	8/-	11
4/6	2	9/-	9
5/-	4	10/-	2
5/6	8	11/-	2
6/-	9	12/-	3
6/6	10	18/-	4
7/-	14		

- (a) Twelve paid a fee of £5 5s. for the services of the Consulting Obstetrician. In 56 instances part of the fee was paid by the patient, the remainder being paid by the Council. In 12 instances, the Council paid the whole of the fee.
- (b) One paid a fee of 7/6d. per week and 3 10/- per week for the maintenance of the baby in the Home apart from its mother.

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

#### MATERNITY CASES.

##### (a) 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. This is, of course, subject to accommodation being available.

One case was treated during 1936.

##### (b) OLDCHURCH HOSPITAL.

Where no accommodation is available at the Maternity Home an arrangement has been made with the Essex County Council for the admission of those maternity cases to Oldchurch Hospital, on my authorisation, at a charge to the Council of 11s. 6d. per day, such cases to be charged in accordance with the scale for the admission of cases to the Council's Maternity Home.

Three cases were admitted under this arrangement during 1936.

#### CLOSURE OF HOME.

Owing to a number of cases of mastitis and pemphigus



which occurred in mothers and babies at the Maternity Home, and after their discharge, the Home was closed to further admissions from March 17th until April 1st. The whole circumstances were reported to the Ministry of Health, who sent one of their Medical Officers to investigate the matter.

The following is the letter received from the Minister of Health, as a result of the enquiry, dated June 23rd, together with my report to the Committee, dated June 29th:—

“ I am directed by the Minister of Health to state that he has had under consideration the report made by Dr. Dorothy Taylor, one of the Medical Officers of the department, after her visit to the Ilford Maternity Home to investigate the recent outbreaks of mastitis in women and of pemphigus and dermatitis in infants at the Home, and to examine the system of administration at the Home.

“ The Minister is advised that the administration of the Home under normal conditions is well performed and that the routine technique and methods are satisfactory. The extension of the accommodation at the beginning of the year, and the consequent changes in administration and additions—to a large extent temporary—to the staff, may have involved some passing disorganisation of services and provided possibilities for an extension of infection which might not have arisen under normal conditions, but the Minister is advised that careful enquiry has not traced responsibility for the outbreaks to any failure of technique or lack of care.

“ The course of the outbreaks suggests, however, that by way of special precaution it would be desirable in the event of any similar outbreak in the future for nasal and throat swabs of the nursing staff to be examined, and that the nurses should wear masks while attending to the mothers' breasts and while giving the infants to the mothers to be fed.

“ The Minister desires me to express his appreciation of the careful efforts which were made by the medical staff, with the assistance of the nursing staff, to investigate the causes of the outbreaks, and of the ready help they afforded his Medical Officer in her investigations.”

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It would appear that there is a good deal of misconception with regard to the cases of abscesses of the breast that have occurred at the Ilford Maternity Home, and that there is some idea that these are due to negligence and that they do not occur in other maternity institutions, or elsewhere.

It is therefore necessary to state that such cases occurred in Ilford women apart from those that were confined in the Maternity Home, some of these



being in another Hospital, while a doctor's wife developed the trouble. Elsewhere outbreaks have occurred at Hospitals in London, Birmingham and as far north as Lanarkshire.

The most complete account of such cases has been carried out on those which occurred at the City of London Maternity Hospital, a long-established voluntary hospital of high repute.

In April 1935 an account of those cases was given owing to an increased incidence amounting almost to an epidemic. A hundred consecutive cases were described. The maximum number of cases fell during the last two and the first two months of the year, suggesting that an epidemic factor was at work. The authors of the report stated that they did not find any factor such as ward distribution, nursing personnel, or variations in local treatment by different surgeons, to be significant, in fact, no adequate cause of the cases could be discovered. They stated that the frequency of infection of the breast is probably under-estimated, and that one of the chief reasons for this is that patients pass to surgical care other than that responsible for delivery of the patient.

In Ilford the latter did not hold good, as many of the cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and thus enabled a much more complete investigation to be made, although it will be seen that the problem was a most intricate one, intensified by the fact that some of the abscesses did not develop until a month or more after the confinement.

The cause of the infection in each case was found to be an organism known as the *Staphylococcus Aureus*. It has been generally held that a breast abscess is caused by the nipples being sore or cracked and coming in contact with some infected article. It was therefore first necessary to bacteriologically examine such articles at the Maternity Home to be satisfied that the sterilisation of such things as breast binders (which precaution is not taken at all institutions) was effective. All investigations of this kind yielded, however, no positive result. This confirms the results of the City of London Maternity Hospital, where it was considered that the importance of cracked nipples tended to be exaggerated.

A complete bacteriological examination, however, of the patients at the Isolation Hospital yielded the important fact that they were carrying the particular organism in their nose or throat. This discovery caused me, as an additional precaution, to give instructions that the nursing staff at the Maternity Home must wear masks whenever they were in the wards, and not simply when attending to patients. It will be remembered that the Ilford Maternity Home was one of the first to take the precaution of the wearing of masks, and the Ilford Council to supply such masks to independent District Midwives.

The next question was to consider how the infection was conveyed from the nose or throat to the breast, and I therefore had throat swabs taken of a number of babies whose mothers showed no evidence of trouble in the breasts. These showed that 40% of the babies who were thus examined were carrying the infecting organism in their throat and an examination of the nose and throat of their mothers showed that they also were carrying the organism.

The probable sequence of events is therefore that the mother, carrying the organism in her nose and throat, infected her baby's throat, probably by kissing, and that the baby in turn infected the mother's breast when suckling.



As the organism is frequently to be found in the nose or throat, the next question which arose was as to whether the women found carrying the organism entered the Home with the organism already in their nose and throat. In order to clear this point, swabs were taken of a number of women in the later stages of pregnancy. It was found that one-third were carrying the organism in their nose and throat, showing that the infection did not take place primarily in the Maternity Home. It is possible that, as suggested by the Ministry of Health, some cross-infection might occur by patients being moved into other wards with other patients during the alterations at the Home. The fact, however that cases occurred before the moving of the patients took place, and after the additional precaution with masks, shows that this factor was not an important one.

The problem remains as to how to prevent the occurrence of these cases. One solution which might be suggested would be to refuse admission to the Home of all cases that showed infection of the nose or throat with the particular organism. This would not only mean a great hardship to many women, but might be valueless, as one negative swab would be of no value and some women might be infected after their admission to the Home from visitors.

I consider the better course would be to immunise the women before admission to the Home. A new product has recently been prepared to which I propose to give a trial, although unfortunately no test of immunity such as the Dick and Schick tests for scarlet fever and diphtheria has been yet devised.

The question has been raised as to why an isolation block is not provided at the Maternity Home. I should decline to take the responsibility for any such course, as in my opinion it would be a focus of infection for the whole institution. The surgical block is intended for emergency and observation cases only.

The dermatitis which affected the babies is due to the same organism as that which affected the mothers, and explicable by the above results.

In my opinion, therefore, mastitis must be considered in some cases to act similarly to an infectious disease, the primary infection taking place in the nose and throat, the disease, like other infectious diseases, taking on epidemic proportions when (1) the carrier-rate in the population is high compared with the number of susceptibles, (2) the local or general immunity of the patients is lowered (in some cases the organism was found in the breast milk although no mastitis followed), and (3) the virulence of the organism is increased.

It is satisfactory to note that the Ministry of Health, after a very full investigation and with information of all the complaints made, states that careful enquiry has not traced responsibility for the outbreaks to any failure of technique or lack of care. This confirms the high record which the Maternity Home holds.

It was first opened in July 1918 and since that date, for the 17 complete years of working, the average death rate of mothers in the Home is 1.03 per 1,000, compared with 3.72 per 1,000 in Ilford excluding the Maternity Home; and the infant mortality rate of babies born in the Home is 21.5 per 1,000, compared with 52.66 per 1,000 of those in Ilford excluding the Maternity Home.

## DISTRICT MIDWIFE.

During 1936 the District Midwife attended 158 cases. They were in the following wards:—Barkingside, 17; North Hainault, 22; Cranbrook, 7; Park, 16; Seven Kings, 29; South Hainault, 9; Loxford, 23; Clementswood, 27; Goodmayes, 8.

Nine cases were delivered by doctors and 147 by the district midwifery staff, and in two cases the babies were born before the Midwife's arrival.

A doctor was called in, however, in 35 of the 147 cases delivered by the district midwifery staff for the following reasons:—

(a) Ante-natal	..	3	{	Albuminuria .. .. .	1
				Ante-partum haemorrhage .. .. .	1
				Thrombosis of vein in leg .. .. .	1
(b) During labour..		7	{	Breech delivery .. .. .	1
				Foetal distress .. .. .	1
				Hydrocephalus .. .. .	1
				Maternal distress .. .. .	2
				Prolonged labour .. .. .	1
				Uterine inertia .. .. .	1
(c) After labour	..	16	{	Anaemia .. .. .	1
				Bronchitis .. .. .	1
				Perineal tear .. .. .	10
				Phlebitis .. .. .	2
				Shock .. .. .	2
(d) For infant	..	9	{	Conjunctivitis .. .. .	3
				Feebleness at birth .. .. .	3
				General condition .. .. .	1
				Haemorrhage .. .. .	1
				Mastitis .. .. .	1

One case was also transferred to Oldchurch Hospital suffering from Puerperal mania.

Of the infants born there were 3 stillbirths from the following causes:—



Hydrocephalic foetus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Five infants died from the following causes:—

- Asphyxia from bronchitis, aged 3 months.
- Convulsions and cerebral haemorrhage, aged 4 days.
- Congenital cardiac malformation, aged 3 hours.
- Melaena neonatorum, aged 4 days.
- Pulmonary atelectasis, aged 9 hours.

Thirteen cases who applied for the services of the District Midwife had to be refused owing to her services being already booked.

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**SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE**

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SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE



## GENERAL SURVEY OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

There were 18,910 children on the school rolls on December 31st, 1936, compared with 18,920 on the same date in 1935.

The number of children in average attendance at school for the period April 1st, 1935, to March 31st, 1936, was 16,415 (or 16,508 including the Open Air School). 7,534 children were examined at routine medical inspections, compared with 7,483 in 1935.

The following table compares the incidence-rate of physically and mentally defective children in Ilford with the Board of Education average for the country, as arrived at in 1923 :—

Defects.	BOARD OF EDUCATION	ILFORD
	Estimated incidence Rate per 1,000 children in average attendance which was adopted in 1923.	Incidence- Rate per 1,000 children in average attendance (1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936)
Blind :—		
Totally .. .. .	0.4	0.3
Partially .. .. .	1.0	0.9
Deaf :—		
Totally .. .. .	0.9	0.6
Partially .. .. .	0.3	0.3
Mentally Defective (educable) .. .. .	8.6	4.8
Epileptics (Severe) .. .. .	0.6	0.5
Physically Defective :—		
(a) Delicate .. .. .	15.5	9.1
(b) Crippled .. .. .	10.0	3.5

The following table shows a comparison of the incidence of physical defects found at routine school medical inspection in Ilford in 1935 with that in the country generally, as arrived at by the Board of Education.

TABLE A.

Defect.	Incidence of Defects per 1,000 requiring Treatment. 1935.		Incidence of Defects per 1,000 under Observation. 1935.	
	BOARD OF EDUCATION.	ILFORD.	BOARD OF EDUCATION.	ILFORD.
Skin Diseases.. ..	9.5	7.75	2.1	5.87
Defects of Vision .. ..	* 81.7	* 73.1	* 40.4	* 21.2
Squint.. ..	7.8	3.6	4.6	1.47
Other Eye Diseases .. ..	7.3	5.07	2.3	6.3
Defects of Hearing .. ..	2.8	1.87	2.2	2.0
Otitis Media .. ..	4.1	1.9	1.2	1.07
Chronic Tonsillitis .. ..	19.9	3.6	48.3	39.03
Adenoids .. ..	2.7	0.1	3.4	2.4
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids.. ..	19.9	4.0	12.6	8.0
Other Defects Nose & Throat	6.5	6.5	7.0	5.07
Defects of Speech .. ..	1.1	0.67	2.7	4.9
Organic Heart Disease ..	1.6	2.5	3.4	3.2
Pulmonary T.B.—				
(a) Definite .. ..	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
(b) Suspected .. ..	0.4	—	0.6	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.6	—	0.8	5.34
Epilepsy .. ..	0.2	—	0.4	0.26
Chorea.. ..	0.5	0.26	0.5	1.33
Other Nervous Conditions ..	1.2	1.9	2.0	10.0
Deformities—				
Rickets .. ..	1.4	0.26	2.8	5.34
Spinal .. ..	2.5	2.0	2.1	0.1
Other Forms .. ..	8.0	39.2	7.6	10.0

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

Table B shows the same figures for Ilford for 1936, those for the country generally not yet being available.

TABLE B.

Defect.	ILFORD.	
	Incidence of defects per 1,000 requiring treatment. 1936.	Incidence of defects per 1,000 under observation. 1936.
Skin Diseases .. .. .	6.6	11.4
Defects of Vision .. .. .	51.5*	29.9*
Squint .. .. .	5.3	3.1
Other Eye Diseases .. .. .	6.7	3.8
Defects of Hearing .. .. .	1.3	1.8
Otitis Media .. .. .	3.3	0.8
Chronic Tonsillitis .. .. .	2.5	62.8
Adenoids .. .. .	0.07	2.4
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids .. .. .	2.9	5.8
Other Nose and Throat .. .. .	4.4	6.4
Defects of Speech .. .. .	0.4	6.5
Organic Heart Disease .. .. .	1.2	3.6
Pulmonary T.B.—		
(a) Definite .. .. .	—	—
(b) Suspected .. .. .	—	0.13
Non-Pulmonary T.B. .. .. .	0.3	1.2
Epilepsy .. .. .	0.13	0.93
Chorea .. .. .	0.13	0.53
Other Nervous Conditions .. .. .	0.8	8.1
Deformities—		
Rickets .. .. .	0.3	0.3
Spinal .. .. .	0.8	0.3
Other Forms .. .. .	24.9	19.4

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



TABLE SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE (*i.e.*, FROM 5—15 YEARS) IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING 1934 AND 1935 COMPARED WITH THOSE IN ILFORD FOR 1934 AND 1935. 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.	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
1. Measles .. .. .	0.8	0.3	0.97	—	3.6	1.4	5.9	—
2. Scarlet Fever .. .. .	0.2	0.1	0.16	0.1	3.0	1.9	5.9	—
3. Whooping Cough .. .. .	0.4	0.3	—	0.5	0.8	0.7	—	3.7
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	0.8	0.7	1.35	0.6	18.7	1.9	32.4	14.8
5. Influenza .. .. .	1.2	1.6	0.97	1.6	1.1	1.4	—	—
6. Tuberculosis .. .. .	6.5	6.1	6.4	5.8	11.5	11.7	5.9	14.8
7. Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	3.8	3.7	—	—
8. Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases .. .. .	10.5	12.2	10.9	6.1	9.2	8.8	5.9	7.4
9. *Meningitis and Nervous system .. .. .	8.2	8.3	0.97	11.2	8.0	7.7	5.9	3.8
10. Heart Disease .. .. .	22.9	29.5	23.1	26.5	6.7	7.1	2.9	—
10. Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. .. .	3.3	3.0	2.28	2.9	2.5	1.9	—	7.4
12. Violence .. .. .	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.5	10.7	12.8	11.7	25.9
13. Other causes .. .. .	40.1	33.1	47.7	40.1	20.4	39.0	23.5	22.2
	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 1935 represent 2.2 per cent. of the *Total Deaths* registered (all ages), and during 1934, 2.6 per cent.

Ilford.—The deaths of children of *School Age* during 1935 represent 2.2 per cent. of the *Total Deaths* registered (all ages), and during 1934 represent 2.7 per cent.

1. STAFF—*Nursing*.—Miss M. F. Pittar and Miss W. E. Phebey, Health Visitors and School Nurses, resigned their appointments as from the 30th April and 31st August respectively. Miss K. French and Miss E. G. Parry were appointed to the vacancies, and commenced duties on the 15th June and 27th August respectively.

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

### THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

3. SCHOOL PREMISES.—There are 24 schools, with 57 departments, including the open air school. The schools have accommodation for approximately 18,948 scholars, and 18,910 were actually on the rolls on December 31st, 1936.

The following are the additions which have taken place in the accommodation at the elementary schools during the year :—

School.	Date of Opening.	Accommodation.
Dane Central, Boys .. ..	20-4-36	.. 300
„ „ Girls .. ..	20-4-36	.. 300

The proposed new schools or extensions are as follows :—

School.	Accommodation.
*Eastern Avenue (Aldborough) Middle .. ..	480
„ „ Lower .. ..	480
*Redbridge „ Middle .. ..	300
„ „ Lower .. ..	300
Clayhall Middle .. ..	300
„ „ Lower .. ..	300
Barkingside Roman Catholic (Junior) .. ..	230
Barkingside } Sites being	
Chadwell Heath } acquired.	

\* Now in course of erection.

The Sanitary Inspectors have paid the usual monthly visits and visits in connection with milk supplies to the various elementary schools in the Borough, and a total of 408 visits have been made during the year.



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 1936 the number of visits by the Medical Officers to 57 different departments of 24 schools for the purposes of routine medical inspection was 401. The number of children examined during the year, falling within the above age groups, totalled 7,534 (3,730 boys and 3,804 girls), an increase of 51 over the figures for 1935. 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 1936, 287 such children (150 boys and 137 girls) were examined. 4,457 re-examinations of children (some on several occasions) 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 12,278 examinations were made at the various schools during the year.

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

			Routine Medical Inspection.	Special Cases.	Re-examination at following-up.
1936	..	..	7,534	287	4,457
1935	..	..	7,483	185	4,499
1934	..	..	7,147	182	5,471
1933	..	..	6,935	282	4,837
1932	..	..	6,640	392	4,160
1931	..	..	6,541	439	3,780
1930	..	..	6,521	356	2,530
1929	..	..	6,254	152	2,072
1928	..	..	5,910	137	1,811



Routine medical inspection at the Mossford School, Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Village Home, was again carried out by my Department during the year, 270 children being examined, the treatment of the children being left, as previously, in the hands of the Home Authorities.

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

(a) *Uncleanliness*.—At routine medical inspection 137 children out of a total of 7,534 (or 1.8 per cent.) were found to have nits or vermin in their hair, while 4 (or .53 per cent.) were found to be flea-bitten.

(b) *Tonsils and Adenoids*.—46 children (or .61 per cent. of those examined) were found to be suffering 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*.—One case of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis was referred to the Tuberculosis Officer.

(d) *Skin Disease*.—2 cases of Scabies, 6 cases of Impetigo, and 127 cases of other diseases were discovered.

(e) *External Eye Disease*.—40 cases of Blepharitis, *i.e.*, inflamed eyelids, and 5 cases of Conjunctivitis were discovered.

(f) *Vision*.—290 children (or 3.8 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. 44 of these cases saw  $\frac{6}{6}$ , while the remaining 246 had vision of  $\frac{6}{9}$  or less, and 303 cases were referred for re-examination at a later date.

79 per cent. of the cases referred for treatment received treatment from the School Oculist.

Further particulars of these cases will be found on page 160.

(g) *Ear Disease and Hearing*.—10 children (or .13 per cent. of those examined) were found to be suffering from defective hearing. In addition, 7 out of 31 children found to be suffering from a discharge from the ear, due to an old otitis media, were also deaf.

(h) *Dental Defects*.—295 (or 3.9 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 193, Table IV (Group V).

(i) *Deformities*.—8 children were found to be suffering from slight spinal curvature, and 334 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 infectious diseases in the Ilford schools since 1927 :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Whooping Mumps. Cough.	Small Pox.	
1927 ..	244	67	83	614	449	134	—
1928 ..	349	117	1,383	278	207	341	1
1929 ..	309	210	141	331	252	278	3
1930 ..	174	208	1,295	234	179	171	8
1931 ..	121	97	72	438	115	197	2
1932 ..	152	34	1,077	263	203	355	—
1933 ..	256	82	371	399	293	280	—
1934 ..	274	178	1,053	476	363	318	—
1935 ..	209	106	445	355	540	447	—
1936 ..	217	60	1,098	428	187	474	—

Disinfection of all the cloakrooms at the public elementary schools was carried out during the Summer vacation.

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

Tables VII to XIII on pages 202 to 208 show the incidence of each infectious disease in the Ilford schools during 1936.



*Diphtheria Prevention Clinics.*—The following are the particulars showing work carried out at Valentines (47 sessions) and Mayesbrook (53 sessions) Clinics in connection with children of school age during 1936 :—

	Valentines.	Mayesbrook.
Primary Schick tested .. .. .	60	52
Positive .. .. .	36	30
Negative .. .. .	24	22
Inoculated (full course) .. .. .	484	358
Schick + 1935 .. .. .	2	—
Schick + 1936 .. .. .	36	30
Not tested .. .. .	446	328
Negative after full course of inoculation ..	321	176
Positive after full course of inoculation and re-inoculated .. .. .	18	5
Awaiting re-test .. .. .	136	170
Not re-tested after inoculation on account of leaving district, etc. .. .. .	9	6

Result of final Schick test in 1936 of cases inoculated in 1935 :

	Valentines.	Mayesbrook.
Positive and re-inoculated .. .. .	5	1
Negative .. .. .	116	34

1,044 individual children were treated (629 at Valentines and 415 at Mayesbrook), making 4,890 attendances (2,970 and 1,920 respectively).

Since June, 1932, children under 8 years of age have not been Schick tested prior to immunisation, unless there was some particular reason to suppose that the child might give a combined reaction to the Schick test.

Since the first introduction of immunisation against Diphtheria in Ilford in 1929, 3,493 children of school age, and 2,129 children under school age have been immunised.

During 1936, 5 Teachers attended for the final Schick Test, with a negative result. These Teachers were immunised in 1935.

*Measles.*—1,098 cases were notified from the schools, compared with 445 in 1935 and 1,053 in 1934. 4 deaths occurred from Measles of children of school age.



All the cases of measles were visited by the School Nurses immediately after notification. In addition, the cases were visited afterwards to enquire as to the child's progress. It was found that in the 1,098 cases, the following complications occurred :—

Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Enlarged Cervical Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Styes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Otorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

3,210 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors in connection with cases of minor infectious disease.

*Ringworm :—*

	No. of cases at beginning of 1936.	No. of cases reported during 1936.	Total.	Remedied during 1936.	No. of cases under observation at end of 1936.
Ringworm :—					
Scalp ..	—	2	2	1	1
Body ..	1	15	16	15	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	17	18	16	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The two school children suffering from ringworm of scalp received treatment from a private practitioner.

7. FOLLOWING UP.—This has been carried out in the manner described in my previous reports.

During 1936, 4,381 home visits by the Nurses were paid for the purpose, and 4,457 re-examinations of children were carried out by the doctors at school; 403 visits to schools were made for this purpose.

8. MEDICAL TREATMENT.—The Clinic for minor ailments has been held as previously each morning at Valentines Mansion,

and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings at the Mayesbrook School Clinic.

(a) *Minor Ailments.*—The attendances during 1936 were as follows :—

	Valen- tines.	Mayes- brook.
Number of individual children seen at the Clinics	1,908	1,443
Number of attendances of children ... ..	6,162	4,714
Number of exclusion certificates granted ...	2,843	1,781
Number of certificates of fitness to attend school granted ... ..	1,055	721

The following table shows the conditions dealt with at both the School Clinics during the year :—

Malnutrition ... ..	4
Uncleanliness :—	
Head ... ..	197
Skin :—	
Ringworm :—	
Head ... ..	—
Body ... ..	15
Scabies ... ..	34
Impetigo ... ..	176
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ... ..	455
Eye :—	
Blepharitis ... ..	30
Conjunctivitis ... ..	65
Keratitis ... ..	2
Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ... ..	252
Squint ... ..	12
Other conditions ... ..	170
Ear :—	
Defective Hearing ... ..	39
Otitis Media ... ..	86
Other Ear Diseases ... ..	71
Nose and Throat	
Chronic Tonsillitis only ... ..	46
Adenoids only ... ..	11
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ... ..	112
Other Conditions ... ..	380
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ... ..	13
Defective Speech ... ..	4
Teeth—Dental Diseases ... ..	66

Heart and Circulation :—								
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Infectious Diseases :—								
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Colds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Lungs :—								
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Tuberculosis :—								
Pulmonary :—								
Suspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nervous System :—								
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Deformities :—								
Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Minor Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371
Total number of ailments								<u>3,690</u>

(b) *Ophthalmic Department*.—During the year 1936, the School Oculist held 244 sessions for the refraction of children suffering from defective vision (158 at Valentines and 86 at Mayesbrook). Full details of the work are given in Table IV, Group II, on page 192.

4,322 attendances (2,741 at Valentines Clinic, 1,581 at Mayesbrook Clinic) were made by 1,583 school children (1,029 at



Valentines Clinic, 554 at Mayesbrook Clinic), as compared with 1,202 school children in 1935. 65 of the cases were referred for refraction in 1935.

Of the 1,583 cases, 456 were referred from medical inspection, 349 were referred from the School Clinic, 685 were "under observation," cases examined, 92 were re-examined at parents' requests, and 1 case referred by the Director of Education.

The 1,583 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 :—

$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{6}{9}$	$\frac{6}{12}$	$\frac{6}{18}$	$\frac{6}{24}$	$\frac{6}{36}$	$\frac{6}{48}$	$\frac{6}{60}$
551	250	254	205	105	127	69	22

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 1,583 children examined, 1,037 were found to require spectacles, 525 being children who had previously had spectacles and 512 (new cases) by reason of the following defects :—

Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	37
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	53
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	98
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	179
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	45
Anisometropia	...	...	...	...	...	27
Hypermetropia with Squint	...	...	...	...	...	73
						—
				Total	...	512
				...		—

Of the remaining 546 children,

(i) 62 were suffering from the following other diseases, and spectacles were not prescribed :—

Amblyopia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Corneal Ulcers, Nebulae, Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	24
Keratitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chalazion, Hordeolum	...	...	...	...	...	7
Optic Atrophy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Strabismus	...	...	...	...	...	14
Choroiditis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Cataract	...	...	...	...	...	2
Detachment of Retina	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheritic Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epiphora	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infantile Glaucoma	...	...	...	...	...	1
Injury (Burn)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nystagmus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ptosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
			Total	...	...	62
						—

(ii) 130 children were found not to require spectacles, having no refractive error requiring correction.

(iii) 297 children were wearing spectacles already and the lenses in use did not require changing.

(iv) 57 children were also seen but treatment was not completed owing to the following causes :—

Moved out of District	...	...	...	5
Parents objected to treatment or received treatment elsewhere	...	...	...	11
Atropine given for examination early 1937	...	...	...	41
				—
				57
				—

Under the Education Committee's scheme 748 complete pairs of spectacles were provided, some of these being renewals after breakages. In addition, 517 cases the lenses of spectacles were changed after re-examination or repairs of frames were carried out. 59 pairs of spectacles were provided free of charge and 2 pairs at a reduced rate on necessitous grounds.

(c) *Orthopaedic Department.*—

(i) Valentines Clinic.—33 sessions were held during 1936, 465

individual children of school age being examined making 789 attendances.

(ii) Mayesbrook Clinic.—12 sessions were held during 1936, 226 individual children of school age being examined, making 385 attendances.

The 691 children were found to be suffering from the following defects :—

	Valentines. Mayesbrook.	
Paralyses :—		
Infantile paralysis	19	6
Spastic monoplegia	1	—
Spastic paraplegia	3	—
Spastic hemiplegia	4	—
Spastic diplegia	1	—
Spinal curvature :—		
Scoliosis	26	12
Kyphosis	15	12
Slight Kypho-Lordosis	41	15
Congenital equino-varus (club-foot)	5	2
Torticollis (wry-neck)	6	3
Genu valgum (knock-knee)	120	50
Flat feet	31	16
Round shoulders	6	3
Pigeon chest	11	17
Pes valgus	39	24
Old osteomyelitis	1	—
Deformity of toe	17	9
Congenital dislocation of hips	3	1
Flat chest	10	4
Depressed sternum	9	1
Hallux valgus	3	2
Other defects	94	49
	<hr/> 465	<hr/> 226

13 children of school age were admitted to the country branch of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, at Stanmore, in 1936, suffering from :—(1) Webbed fingers. (2) Exostosis on dorsum of left foot. (3) Multiple septic arthritis. (4) Hammer toe. (5) Genu valgum. (6) Postural kypho-lordosis. (7) Spastic paralysis of left leg. (8) Scoliosis. (9) Congenital dislocation of both hips. (10) Pes cavus (2 cases). (11) Anterior Poliomyelitis (2 cases).



10 children were discharged during the year, 4 of whom were admitted during 1935, and 7 were still in the institution on the 31st December, 1936.

8 surgical instruments were supplied to school children during the year.

36 cases were discharged from the Orthopaedic Clinic as cured and 146 cases were discharged but recommended to be kept under observation at school. 16 cases left the district and 47 cases left school or were transferred to private or secondary schools.

Of the 146 cases discharged for observation at school, 43 were examined during the year, 19 were found to be permanently cured, in 24 cases the condition was considerably improved and the children are being kept under observation.

At Valentines Clinic, 256 individual children of school age were treated by the Masseuse during the year and 2,793 attendances were made by these children.

She also treated 140 children, who made 992 attendances at the Mayesbrook Clinic.

(d) *Artificial Sunlight Clinic*.—50 sessions were held at Valentines Clinic and 51 at Mayesbrook Clinic. 56 children in all were treated, making 820 attendances. The lamp used in each case is a mercury vapour one, the whole of the body surface being exposed, commencing with a minimum of one minute and reaching a maximum of ten minutes' exposure. The conditions treated were as follows :—

Anæmia, Debility and Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	25
Pulmonary Fibrosis	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	1
Asthma	...	...	...	...	1
Adenitis	...	...	...	...	9
Recurrent Boils	...	...	...	...	3
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	13

23 cases were still attending at the end of the year. Of the remainder, 2 had left the district, 5 left school, and in 3 cases the parent had discontinued treatment. All the others, having improved, were discharged from further treatment.

A Masseuse attends the Valentines Clinic for orthopaedic treatment on Wednesday afternoon, Thursday morning and afternoon and Friday morning, and for artificial sunlight treatment on Monday afternoon.

A Masseuse attends the Mayesbrook Clinic on Tuesday morning and afternoon for orthopaedic treatment and on Wednesday morning for artificial sunlight treatment. A total number of 407 sessions were held by the Masseuse for treatment during 1936 (258 at Valentines Clinic and 149 at Mayesbrook Clinic).

(e) *Aural Clinic*.—This Clinic is held at Valentines Mansion, the Surgeon attending on one afternoon weekly.

53 sessions were held during 1936 and 1,127 attendances were made by 320 children of school age, of whom 224 were new cases. The following table shows the work of the Clinic :—

AURAL CLINIC.

SCHOOL CASES.

Nature of Disease.	Still under treatment.	Recom- mended Hospital treatment	Discharged as cured.	Discharged as improved.	Discharged as no treatment required	Discharged as left school.	Totals.
(i) Acute Suppurative Otitis Media ..	2	—	18	—	—	—	20
(ii) „ Catarrhal .. .. .	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
(iii) Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media due to :—							
1. Tympanic Sepsis .. .. .	8	1	12	1	—	—	22
2. „ „ and Granulations	4	2	3	—	—	—	9
3. „ „ and previous Mas- toid Operation	5	—	2	1	1	1	10
(iv) Tympanic Sepsis and Rhinitis ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
(v) Mastoid Disease (previous operation) ..	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
(vi) Partial Deafness due to :—							
1. Nerve Deafness .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Tonsils and Adenoids .. .. .	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
3. Retraction of Membrana Tympani	3	3	4	1	—	—	11
4. Scarring .. .. .	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
5. Catarrhal Rhinitis .. .. .	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
6. Wax .. .. .	1	1	2	—	—	—	4
7. No apparent disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
(vii) Other diseases or defects .. .. .	23	95	43	17	35	2	215
Totals .. .. .	49	113	92	21	42	3	320



(f) *Rheumatism Clinic.*—The Physician attended 28 morning sessions during the year. The Secretary of the Ilford Branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Association attends at each clinic in order to arrange convalescent treatment for those children requiring it.

During the year 248 children (105 of these being new cases), made 569 attendances. Of these, 118 were discharged, showing no active rheumatic condition. The remainder were as follows :—

History of Rheumatism for observation	...	...	...	38
History of Chorea for observation	...	...	...	7
Rheumatic Carditis	...	...	...	43
Other Forms of Carditis	...	...	...	3
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	6
Rheumatism	...	...	...	14
Chorea	...	...	...	2
Habit Spasm	...	...	...	2
Heart Murmur—Functional	...	...	...	2
Rheumatoid Arthritis	...	...	...	1
Anæmia, Subnormal Nutrition or Debility	...	...	...	12
Number of cases referred to Convalescent Home	...	...	...	13
"    "    "    Heart Home	...	...	...	5
"    "    "    Hospital (In-patients)	...	...	...	1
"    "    "    "    (Tonsils and Adenoids operation)	...	...	...	5

(g) *Dental Department.*—During the year the Dentists paid 95 visits to the schools for the purpose of inspecting the teeth of children.

Until June, 1935, it had been the practice to examine all children from 5 to 11 years of age. Since then Dental Inspection Charts have been divided into two categories :—

- (i) Children who have reached the age of 8 years and whose parents have not accepted dental treatment.
- (ii) All other children.

New entrants and children in the second category are inspected, together with any in the first category where inspection is requested by the parents.

Of 17,738 children inspected by the Dentists (including special cases), 11,547 (or 65 per cent.) were found to require treatment, compared with 7,541 (or 59 per cent.) in 1935; 9,350 (or 70.4 per cent.) in 1934; 55.6 per cent. in 1933; 55.4 per cent. in 1932; 55.4 per cent. in 1931; 56.8 per cent. in 1930; 60.6 per cent. in 1929; 60.1 per cent. in 1928; 56.9 per cent. in 1927.

46.6 per cent. of the cases requiring treatment obtained it at the School Dental Clinic.

In 1935, 63.2 per cent.; in 1934, 50.08 per cent.; in 1933, 35.9 per cent.; in 1932, 38.4 per cent.; in 1931, 43.4 per cent.; in 1930, 57.9 per cent.; in 1929, 50.8 per cent.; in 1928, 39.5 per cent.; in 1927, 50.1 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. 67 regulation plates were supplied during 1936. 981 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	2,314	1,651	71.3
6	2,726	1,812	66.4
7	2,968	2,115	71.2
8	2,538	1,798	70.8
9	2,697	1,700	63.0
10	2,247	1,318	58.6
11—12	1,918	1,153	60.6

The following table shows the percentage of acceptances of treatment by the School Dentists in the various departments of the schools during 1936 :—



School.	Department.	Number inspected.	No. referred for treatment.	No. of acceptances of treatment.	Percentage of acceptances.
Beal Modern ..	Boys ..	126	63	17	26.98
" " ..	Girls ..	117	59	25	42.37
Becontree ..	Lower ..	797	581	267	45.95
" ..	M. Boys ..	679	574	254	44.25
" ..	M. Girls ..	601	376	225	59.84
" ..	U. Boys ..	198	87	28	32.18
" ..	U. Girls ..	174	95	18	18.94
Chadwell ..	Middle ..	325	231	76	32.90
" ..	Lower ..	218	143	73	51.05
Christchurch ..	Girls ..	274	180	85	47.22
" ..	Boys ..	265	168	60	35.71
" ..	Junior ..	516	369	152	41.19
Cleveland ..	Girls ..	742	530	191	36.04
" ..	Boys ..	738	559	198	35.42
" ..	Junior ..	424	303	98	32.34
Dane Central ..	Boys ..	29	22	13	59.09
" ..	Girls ..	38	23	13	56.52
Downshall ..	U. Girls ..	259	145	70	48.28
" ..	U. Boys ..	202	102	30	29.41
" ..	M. Girls ..	544	373	176	47.18
" ..	M. Boys ..	509	382	187	48.95
" ..	Junior ..	712	510	183	35.88
Fairlop ..	U. Boys ..	48	36	20	55.56
" ..	U. Girls ..	38	27	21	77.78
" ..	Middle ..	282	168	76	45.24
" ..	Lower ..	759	562	179	31.85
Gearies ..	U. Girls ..	54	24	21	87.50
" ..	U. Boys ..	48	22	17	77.27
" ..	Middle ..	774	476	314	65.97
" ..	Junior ..	975	661	361	54.61
Goodmayes ..	M. Girls ..	207	141	62	43.97
" ..	M. Boys ..	213	134	47	35.07
" ..	Lower ..	271	160	63	39.38
Gordon ..	Mixed ..	365	239	93	38.91
Highlands ..	Girls ..	304	161	77	47.83
" ..	Boys ..	245	195	87	44.61
" ..	Junior ..	471	314	162	51.59
Loxford Central ..	Boys ..	79	68	30	44.12
Mayfield ..	Boys ..	38	25	10	40.00
" ..	Girls ..	48	33	25	75.76
The Mount Cent.	Girls ..	78	49	17	34.69
Newbury Park ..	Upper ..	33	24	11	45.83
" ..	Middle ..	157	101	33	32.67
" ..	Lower ..	416	267	101	37.83
SS. Peter & Paul	Upper ..	216	148	61	41.89
" ..	Lower ..	123	70	33	47.14
St. Vincent ..	Mixed ..	297	164	105	64.03
South Park ..	U. Girls ..	138	84	30	35.71
" ..	U. Boys ..	151	96	36	37.50
" ..	Middle ..	606	383	201	52.48
" ..	Lower ..	521	348	176	50.57
Uphall ..	Jun. Mixed	169	117	34	29.06
Valentines ..	Mixed ..	398	205	108	52.68
Woodlands ..	Mixed ..	298	230	75	32.61



The following table shows the percentage of acceptances of treatment as a result of the Dentists' re-inspection of children who had previously been inspected by the Dentists and found to require dental treatment, and whose parents had not accepted such treatment. Notices were issued to the parents requesting their attendance at the re-inspections.

School.	Department.	Number inspected.	No. referred for treatment.	No. of acceptances of treatment.	Percentage of acceptances.
Becontree ..	Junior ..	72	68	24	35.29
Chadwell ..	" ..	38	36	20	55.55
Christchurch ..	" ..	90	83	49	59.04
Cleveland ..	" ..	40	39	16	41.03
Downshall ..	" ..	56	55	28	50.91
Fairlop ..	" ..	130	130	71	54.62
Gearies ..	" ..	83	81	41	50.61
Goodmayes ..	" ..	60	60	29	48.33
Gordon ..	" ..	21	21	8	38.09
Highlands ..	" ..	69	67	40	59.07
Newbury Park ..	" ..	32	32	17	53.13
SS. Peter & Paul ..	" ..	23	22	12	54.54
St. Vincents ..	" ..	11	11	4	36.36
South Park ..	" ..	67	67	40	59.70
Uphall ..	" ..	28	26	16	61.52
Valentines ..	" ..	30	29	17	58.62
Woodlands ..	" ..	67	67	40	59.07
Totals ..		917	894	472	52.79

In addition, the Dentist has carried out four complete inspections of the children's teeth at the Open Air School, 383 children being examined, and 114 referred for treatment, 3 received treatment privately, and the remainder have received attention by the School Dentists. The Dentist also made 4 visits for inspection at Mosford School, 525 children being examined, 219 being referred for treatment, the treatment, as previously, being left in the hands of the Home Authorities.

Full details of the dental work are shown in Table IV, Group V, on page 193.





(i) *Other Ailments*.—During the past year 119 children have been operated on for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, under the agreement with Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford. 14 children were treated free and 2 at a reduced rate on necessitous grounds.

Under the agreement with the King George Hospital, 42 children were operated on at that Hospital for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, 9 children being treated free on necessitous grounds.

In addition to the treatment of tonsils and adenoids, 103 letters were given to Ilford school children, for whom hospital treatment was required, to attend Queen Mary's Hospital.

9. OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.—During 1936, 34 children were admitted, 36 ceased attendance, and on the 31st December, 1936, 111 children were on the school roll.

Those admitted were recommended for examination from the following sources :—

School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	27
Director of Education	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	...	2
Orthopædic Surgeon	...	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	...	2

The above 34 children were admitted for the following reasons :—

School Medical Officer :—					
Malnutrition, Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	...	13
Recurrent Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	2
Malnutrition and Bronchial Asthma	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis and Cervical Adenitis	...	...	...	...	2
Post Pneumonia, Catarrh and Old Empyema	...	...	...	...	1
Recurrent Bronchitis, Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	...	1
Spastic Diplegia	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Catarrh	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis	...	...	...	...	1
Fracture of skull, Old Paralysis of right arm and leg, and unstable gait	...	...	...	...	1



Old Dislocation of both hips and Sub-normal Nutrition	...	...	...	1
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	1
Recurrent Catarrh and Nervous Debility				1
Director of Education :—				
Subnormal Nutrition and Debility	...			1
Tuberculosis Officer :—				
T.B. Knee (quiescent)	...	...	...	1
T.B. Cervical Adenitis	...	...	...	1
Orthopædic Surgeon :—				
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	2
Others :—				
Bronchitis and Asthma	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis and Nasal Catarrh	...	...	...	1

The 36 children not now on the school roll ceased attendance for the following reasons :—

Resumed attendance at ordinary School	...	...	18
Left the district	...	...	6
Left School—Over age	...	...	7
Removed from roll owing to illness	...	...	3
Admission to South Essex Technical College	...	...	1
Removed from School at parents' request	...	...	1

109 of the children discharged since the opening of the school were re-examined at their ordinary schools during 1936, and 102 were found to have maintained their improvement in health, but in 7 cases the children suffered a relapse; 3 of these were re-admitted to the Open Air School, 3 were placed on the waiting list for re-admission to the Open Air School but have not yet been admitted, and the remaining 1 is due for further re-examination at an early date.

Of the children admitted to the Open Air School since its commencement in 1929, 28 children had never previously attended school (1 admitted in 1929, 2 in 1930, 5 in 1931, 5 in 1932, 3 in 1933, 4 in 1934, 3 in 1935, and 5 in 1936), and 27 children had not been in attendance at school for long periods (of these, 4 were admitted in 1929, 4 in 1931, 1 in 1932, 2 in 1933, 1 in 1934, 9 in 1935, and 6 in 1936).

The School Dentist has carried out at the Open Air School four 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 ... ..	383
Number of children referred for treatment ... ..	114
Number of children treated by School Dentist ... ..	111

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 ... ..	35
Administration of Cod-liver Oil Emulsion ... ..	32
Administration of Malt and Oil, Parrish's Food, etc. ... ..	5
To see Oculist ... ..	9
Treatment for Otorrhœa, Blepharitis, etc. ... ..	10
To see Orthopædic Surgeon <i>re</i> Remedial Exercises, etc. ... ..	11
To see Dentist ... ..	16
To attend Rheumatism Clinic ... ..	2
To attend Aural Clinic ... ..	10

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 and natural sunshine.

10. PHYSICAL TRAINING.—The following is the report of the Supervising Instructor in Physical Training:—

#### I.—STAFF.

No addition has been made to the staff during the year.

#### II.—DUTIES AND ORGANISATION.

The duties of the Supervising Instructor in Physical Training continue to be of an advisory, instructional, and supervisory character as regards the physical training (inclusive of swimming instruction and organised games) throughout all the schools under the jurisdiction of the Authority. As formerly, such duties are inclusive of staff conferences and practical demonstrations, and are governed, as is also the instruction given, by the various relevant Syllabuses issued from time to time by the Board of Education for use in schools. Regular and systematic visits have been made during the year to the schools, the public baths, and the several playing fields.

#### III.—SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) During the winter months classes in physical training for



men teachers were held at the Beal Modern School under the direction of the Supervising Instructor on one evening per week.

(b) An official visit of inspection was made by Major Syson, one of the Board of Education's Inspectors for Physical Training, on 19th February.

(c) During the year evening demonstrations in the more modern methods of physical training have been given in several schools in the presence of parents.

(d) During the year increased facilities have been made available by the provision of further playing fields and additional apparatus.

(e) Further success has been achieved during the year in connection with swimming instruction, the number of certificates awarded being as follows:—

					<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>
Preliminary	...	...	...	...	574	...	579
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	261	...	351
Proficiency	...	...	...	...	79	...	78
Advanced	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
					923	...	1,017

The annual gala, organised by the Ilford Schools Swimming Association, was held on the evenings of 8th and 9th October, the function again proving extremely popular and highly successful.

The Ilford team in the Inter-District Events had another successful season; South Park Girls School established a new record by winning the Girls' Championship Award of the Essex County Swimming Association for the fourth year in succession, and the Dane Central Boys' School won the Boys' Championship Award of the same Association.

(f) The Cricket, Football and Netball Associations all experienced a very successful year. Several successes were recorded by the Athletics team competing in the Essex County Meeting at the West Ham Stadium in June.

(g) During the summer months annual athletic meetings were held by a number of schools, either on the Cricklefield Playing Field or, where existing, on the playing fields attached to the schools concerned.

(h) Throughout the year cases of minor postural defect, referred by the School Medical Officer, received appropriate attention by way of remedial exercises.

11. PROVISION OF MEALS.—The Education (Provision of Meals) Acts, 1906-1914, have not been put into operation in Ilford.



11a. MALNUTRITION.—In accordance with the Board of Education's Memorandum No. 124, dated the 31st December, 1934, the nutrition of school children found at Routine Medical Inspection was classified into four categories. (See Table 2B, page 186.)

11b.—PROVISION OF MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Circular 1,437, issued by the Board of Education, dated the 5th September, 1934, provides for the supply of milk to children in school at the price of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for one-third of a pint.

The Director of Education states that in December, 1936, 9,328 children were receiving milk in school. Of this number 234 received it free of charge.

During the year 231 children were recommended, on medical grounds, to have milk in school, free if the parents were not in a position to pay for it, and 133 previously recommended were reported to the Director of Education for continuance.

11c.—SUPPLY OF FREE COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION, COD-LIVER OIL AND MALT, ETC.—During 1936, 174 necessitous cases were dealt with.

12. SCHOOL BATHS.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.*

13. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.—During 1936, 7,039 parents, or 93 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.

(1) Inspector Cutbush 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, 32, made up as follows :—

(1) Of Neglect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
(4 reported from the Public Health Department, for neglecting medical advice, and 18 reported from other sources for general neglect.)								
(2) Ill-treatment cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(3) Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

64 children (37 boys and 27 girls) were involved, 43 being of school age. In addition to this work, 171 supervision visits were paid to different cases, some of which were made to those reported during the previous year.

(2) The Invalid Children's Aid Association established an Ilford Branch on 1st December, 1933, and has done very valuable work in the district. The Secretary, Miss C. H. H. Burns, informs me that—

33 children were sent to residential schools and paid for by the Education Committee.

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 1936, 16 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>Deaf or Deaf and Dumb Children.</i> —Recommended special school for Partially Deaf Children ... ..	1
<i>Blind Children.</i> —Recommended special school for Blind Children ... ..	1
<i>Crippled Children.</i> —Recommended school for Physically Defective Children ... ..	2
<i>Delicate Children.</i> —Recommended Residential Open-Air School ... ..	9
<i>Epileptic Children.</i> —Recommended Residential Institution for Epileptic Children ... ..	3
	—
	16
	—

1st. *Totally and Partially Blind Children.*—There are 5 children so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a school or class for totally blind children; four are in a certified residential school for the blind. One is attending an Elementary School pending a vacancy in a special Residential School.

There are 15 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. 7 of these children are in certified residential schools for the blind or partially blind, 6 cases are awaiting admission to certified residential schools for the blind and partially blind (5 are attending ordinary elementary schools, and 1 at the Girls Village Homes), 1 is attending a private school, and 1 not attending any school being over 14 years of age.

2nd. *Totally and Partially Deaf and Dumb Children.*—There are 11 children so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a school or class for the totally deaf, and also one dumb child. All these children were also dumb or partially dumb, and are in residential special schools for the deaf.

There are 6 children who can appropriately be taught in a school or class for the partially deaf. 1 is in a Convalescent Home, 2 are in a Certified School and 3 are awaiting admission to a special school, and at present attending public elementary schools; 2 of these are at the Girls Village Homes.



3rd. *Epileptic Children.*—There are 9 children suffering from severe epilepsy, 3 are in certified residential schools for epileptics, 1 attending an ordinary elementary school, 3 at other institutions, and 2 at no school, being over 14 years of age. In addition, there are 5 children included under “Children suffering from Multiple Defects,” who are mentally deficient and epileptic. (2 in Certified Special Schools, 1 attending a public elementary school and 2 are not attending any school, being over 14 years of age.)

There are 7 children suffering from epilepsy whose disease is of such a kind as not to unfit them for attendance at an ordinary elementary school, 4 are not attending any school, being over 14 years of age.

4th. *Tuberculous Children.*—There are 5 children notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis; all are active cases, 2 being in a sanatorium, 2 at no school or institution, both being over 14 years of age, and one in a General Hospital.

37 children are on the Tuberculosis Register suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. 21 are at present attending Public Elementary schools; 9 attending the Open-Air School; 6 are not attending any school (1 being over 14 years). There is also 1 child included under “Children suffering from Multiple Defects,” who is a cripple and also has abdominal tuberculosis.

5th. *Delicate Children.*—There are 151 children who are so delicate as to necessitate open-air school treatment.

94 are in the Ilford Open-Air School and 7 in a special school.

6th. *Crippled Children.*—There were at the end of the year 58 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; 7 of these were not attending school (3 being over 14 years of age), 32 were attending public elementary schools, 10 were attending the

Benton Open-Air School in Ilford, 7 were attending certified residential cripple schools, 2 at private schools. In addition, there were also 4 children included under the heading "Children suffering from Multiple Defects"; 3 were mentally defective (feeble-minded) as well as cripples, and 1 was crippled and also suffering from abdominal tuberculosis. 2 of the 4 latter children were attending ordinary elementary schools, 1 not attending any school, and 1 attending a technical school.

*7th.* Children suffering from severe heart disease.

There are 15 children with severe heart disease; 2 are not attending school (1 being over 14); 1 at a certified hospital school; 2 are at the Ilford Open-Air School, and 10 at public elementary schools. In addition, 2 children are included under the heading "Children suffering from Multiple Defects," also mentally defective and are not attending an elementary school, one being over 14 years of age.

*(b) Mentally Defective Children :—*

During 1936, 19 children were medically examined and reported upon under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928, classified as follows :—

<i>Feeble-minded Children.</i> —Total number certified in 1936 and recommended for admission to a special school (day or residential)	... ..	19
<i>Imbecile Children.</i> —Total number certified in 1936 and recommended for notification to Essex County Council	... ..	4
<i>Dull and Backward Children.</i> —Total number certified in 1936 and recommended attendance at special class for dull and backward children for one year, and then to be re-examined	... ..	19

The following table shows the mental age (by the Binet Simon tests) and the intelligence quotient of the feeble-minded children examined during 1936. The border-line of mental deficiency is where the intelligence quotient is about 75.



Actual age in years.			Mental age in years.			Intelligence Quotient.
5.1	...	...	2.8	...	...	55.0
5.4	...	...	3.0	...	...	55.0
6.5	...	...	2.6	...	...	40.0
6.9	...	...	4.8	...	...	69.0
7.0	...	...	—	...	...	—
7.5	...	...	3.6	...	...	48.0
8.3	...	...	3.6	...	...	43.4
8.3	...	...	6.4	...	...	77.0
9.5	...	...	6.1	...	...	64.2
9.8	...	...	7.0	...	...	71.4
10.8	...	...	7.8	...	...	72.0
11.2	...	...	7.8	...	...	69.6
12.8	...	...	9.4	...	...	73.4
13.1	...	...	9.4	...	...	71.7
13.25	...	...	9.6	...	...	72.4
14.0	...	...	10.5	...	...	75.0
14.2	...	...	8.0	...	...	56.0
14.2	...	...	9.2	...	...	64.8
14.4	...	...	10.0	...	...	69.4

(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 13 cases under the age of 16 years known to the department. 6 are in a residential institution and 7 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 20 cases under the age of 16 years known to the department. 3 are in a residential institution and 17 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 1936) 80 such cases under the age of 16 years known to me, of whom 34 are attending public elementary schools in the district (3 being in Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside); 8 attend private schools; 16 are in residential schools, and 22 are not at school (16 being over 14 years of age).

All feeble minded children are visited at home by the School Nurses at least once a quarter.

18, 19, 20. NURSERY SCHOOLS, SECONDARY AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.*

21. EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.—From special inquiries made at the various schools during 1936, it was found that 161 children were employed out of school hours. 155 children were submitted for medical examination in accordance with the Byelaws made under Part II of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, with the following result :—

Medically fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
„ unfit—certificate not granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The Byelaws made under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, came into force on 1st February, 1935.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN ENTERTAINMENTS RULES 1933.

Seven certificates have been granted during the year by the School Medical Officer.

Application for a Licence was made on behalf of a school girl to take part daily in a stage entertainment at approximately the hours of 3, 6, 9 and also some time before 11 o'clock p.m. In this case I was not prepared to certify that she could be employed, in the manner proposed, without prejudice to her health or physical development.

The parent appealed to the Board of Education under Section 22 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933. The Board issued the Licence for a period of 3 months, the girl to leave the theatre not later than 10.30 p.m.

On the expiration of this Licence the parent made application to the Local Authority for a renewal. I was not prepared to grant the certificate for three performances daily. The parent then appealed again to the Board of Education, who, however, refused to grant the Licence.

The parent then amended the application to two shows each day. I then examined the girl and issued a certificate permitting her to appear on the stage for the two shows only each day at 5 and 9 p.m. for a period of 3 months.

This girl has since attained the age of 14 years.

22. MISCELLANEOUS.—In accordance with the Education Committee's regulations, the undermentioned student-teachers and teachers were medically examined and reported upon during the year by the School Medical Officer :—

Newly-appointed teachers ... ..	56
Teachers absent through illness ... ..	38
	—
Total ... ..	94
	—

TABLE I.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—			
Entrants .. ..	..	..	2,762
Second Age Group .. ..	..	..	2,973
Third Age Group .. ..	..	..	1,799
			—
Total .. ..	..	..	7,534
			—
Number of other Routine Inspections .. ..	..	..	Nil



## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections .. .. .	4,020
Number of Re-Inspections.. .. .	15,333
Total .. .. .	<u>19,353</u>

## C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) :—

Group. (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II.A. (3)	Total. (4)
Entrants .. .. .	44	209	215
Second Age Group ..	135	161	297
Third Age Group ..	111	132	229
Total (Prescribed Groups)	290	502	741
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—
Grand Total ..	290	502	741

NOTE.—No individual child is counted more than once in any column of above Table.



TABLE II. A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

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)	
Skin	Ringworm :				
	(1) Scalp .. .. .	—	—	—	—
	(2) Body .. .. .	1	—	15	—
	(3) Scabies .. .. .	2	—	34	—
	(4) Impetigo .. .. .	6	—	176	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) .. .. .	41	86	455	1
	Total (Heads 1 to 5) ..	50	86	680	1
Eye	(6) Blepharitis .. .. .	34	6	30	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis .. .. .	5	—	65	—
	(8) Keratitis .. .. .	1	—	2	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities .. .. .	—	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint) .. .. .	10	22	172	1
	Total (Heads 6 to 10) ..	50	28	269	1
Ear	(11) Defective Vision .. .. .	290	303	252	3
	(12) Squint .. .. .	40	23	12	—
	(13) Defective Hearing .. .. .	10	13	39	—
	(14) Otitis Media .. .. .	25	6	86	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases .. .. .	6	19	71	1
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only .. .. .	19	473	46	1
	(17) Adenoids only .. .. .	5	18	11	1
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids .. .. .	22	44	112	—
	(19) Other Conditions .. .. .	33	48	380	5
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) .. .. .	3	102	13	2	
(21) Defective Speech .. .. .	3	49	4	2	
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	(22) Organic .. .. .	9	27	—	—
	(23) Functional .. .. .	2	63	—	—
	(24) Anaemia .. .. .	4	63	28	1
Lungs	(25) Bronchitis .. .. .	30	178	252	5
	(26) Other Non - Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	2	8	—	2
	Pulmonary :				
(27) Definite .. .. .	—	—	—	—	
(28) Suspected .. .. .	—	1	4	—	
Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary :				
	(29) Glands .. .. .	—	4	2	—
	(30) Bones and Joints .. .. .	—	—	2	—
	(31) Skin .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(32) Other Forms .. .. .	2	5	—	—	
	Total (Heads 29 to 32) ..	2	9	4	—
Nervous System	(33) Epilepsy .. .. .	1	7	—	—
	(34) Chorea .. .. .	1	4	5	—
	(35) Other Conditions .. .. .	6	61	118	6
Deformities	(36) Rickets .. .. .	2	2	—	—
	(37) Spinal Curvature .. .. .	6	2	6	—
	(38) Other Forms .. .. .	188	146	100	8
(39) Other defects and diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) .. .. .	99	335	1,198	29	
	Total .. .. .	908	2,118	3,690	68

TABLE II.—Continued.

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	No. of Children Inspected	A. (Excellent)		B. (Normal)		C. (Slightly Sub-normal)		D. (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants .. ..	2,762	167	6.04	2,282	82.6	300	10.86	13	0.5
Second Age Group	2,973	312	10.5	2,354	79.2	298	10.0	9	0.3
Third Age Group	1,799	361	20.1	1,293	71.9	143	7.9	2	0.1
Other Routine Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	7,534	840	11.2	5,929	78.7	741	9.8	24	0.3

TABLE III.

RETURN OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Any combination of the following types of defect:—

Blindness (not partial Blindness),  
Deafness (not partial Deafness),  
Mental Defect (Feeble minded),  
Severe Epilepsy. Active Tuberculosis.  
Crippling (as defined in Table III.—Crippled Children.)  
Heart Disease.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Feeble Minded and Cripple ..	—	2	—	1	3
„ „ „ Epileptic ..	2	1	—	2*	5
„ „ „ Deaf Mute ..	1	—	—	—	1
„ „ „ Severe Heart..	—	—	—	2*	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis & Cripple	—	—	1	—	1

\* One over 14 years of age.



TABLE III.—Continued.

## BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
4*	1	—	—	5

\* One over 14 years of age.

## PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
7*	—	6*†	1*	1*	15

\* One over 14 years of age.

† One at Girls Village Home.

## DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
11*	—	—	—	11

\* Two over 14 years of age.



TABLE III.—Continued.

## PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	3*	1	—	6

\* Two at Girls' Village Home.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN  
(Feeble-Minded Children.)

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
16*	34†‡	8§	22	80

\* Nine over 14 years of age.      † Five over 14 years of age.  
 ‡ Three at Girls' Village Home.    || Sixteen over 14 years of age.  
 § One at Girls' Village Home.

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.  
(Children suffering from Severe Epilepsy.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	1	3	2*	9

\* One over 14 years of age.

## PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
(i) Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. (Including pleura and intrathoracic glands.)	2*	—	1	2†	5
(ii) Children suffering from non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. (This includes all sites other than those shown in (i) above.) .. ..	9	21†	1	6*	37
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	101	46	1	3	151
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 .. ..	17	32†	2	7§	58
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 .. ..	3	10	—	2*	15

\* One over 14 years of age.  
 † Two over 14 years of age.  
 § Three over 14 years of age.

‡ Six at Girls' Village Home.  
 || One at Girls' Village Home.

TABLE IIIA. (Form 307 M.)

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOTIFIED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936, 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 .. .. .	2	—
(b) Imbeciles .. .. .	2	—
(c) Others .. .. .	—	—
ii. Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children :		
(a) Moral defectives .. .. .	—	—
(b) Others .. .. .	—	1
(2) Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16 .. .. .	2	1
(3) Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3, <i>i.e.</i> , "Special Circumstances" cases .. .. . <i>Note.</i> No child should be notified under Article 3 until the Board have issued a formal certificate (Form 308M) to the Authority.	—	—
(4) Children who in addition to being mentally defective, were blind or deaf .. .. . <i>Note.</i> No blind or deaf child should be notified without reference to the Board—see Article 2, proviso (ii).	—	—
Grand Total .. .. .	6	2



TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936

## TREATMENT TABLE

*Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group VI).*

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			
(i) X-Ray Treatment .. ..	—	—	—
(ii) Other .. ..	—	2	2
Ringworm—Body .. ..	15	—	15
Scabies .. ..	32	1	33
Impetigo .. ..	176	6	182
Other skin diseases .. ..	412	53	465
<i>Minor Eye Defects</i> .. ..	274	26	300
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i> .. ..	189	37	226
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. ..	1,499	319	1,818
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) .. ..			
Total .. ..	2,597	444	3,041

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.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Errors of Refraction (including squint) (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report.)	1,521	91	1,612
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	62	7	69
Total .. .. .	1,583	98	1,681
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed .. .. .	1,037	81	1,118
(b) Obtained .. .. .	1,002	105	1,107

*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.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total					
(1)				(2)				(3)				(4)	(5)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
1	5	155	12	49	3	62	29	50	8	217	41	29	345

(i) Tonsils only.      (ii) Adenoids only.      (iii) Tonsils and adenoids.  
(iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

*Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.*

	Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non- residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non- residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)	
No. of children treated.	16	—	691	—	1	24	701

*Group V.—Dental Inspection and Treatment.*

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentists :—

(a) Routine Age Groups :—

Age.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.
Number..	2,314	2,726	2,968	2,538	2,697	2,247	1,918	—	—	—	17,408

(b) Specials .. .. . 330

(c) Total (Routine and Specials) .. .. . 17,738

(2) Number found to require treatment .. .. .	11,547
(3) Number actually treated .. .. .	5,380
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment .. .. .	13,075
(5) Half-days devoted to	
{ Inspection .. 229	} Total 1,377
{ Treatment .. 1,148	
(6) Fillings .. .. .	
{ Permanent Teeth 5,439	} Total 10,314
{ Temporary Teeth 4,875	
(7) Extractions .. .. .	
{ Permanent Teeth 951	} Total 9,568
{ Temporary Teeth 8,617	
(8) (a) Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions 2,516	} Total 4,357
(b) Administrations of local anaesthetics for extractions 1,841	
(9) Other operations .. .. .	
{ Permanent Teeth 3,244	} Total 4,105
{ Temporary Teeth 861	



*Group VI.—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 .. .. .	50,536
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean .. .. .	1,012*
(iv) Number of children cleansed under the arrangements made by the Local Education Authority .. .. .	20
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. .. .	2
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws .. .. .	Nil

\* In addition 137 children were found unclean at medical inspection and 197 in the School Clinic



TABLE V.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN MEDICALLY INSPECTED AT VARIOUS SCHOOLS DURING 1936.

AGES—YEARS.	5—6		6—7		7—8		8—9		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	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
<b>ROUTINE.</b>																											
Beal Modern .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	12	65	69	1	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	89	
Becontree .. .. .	123	107	32	29	22	22	112	110	17	12	19	17	10	11	99	89	8	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	444	410	
Chadwell .. .. .	30	52	13	13	8	10	30	53	11	4	5	7	6	9	34	21	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	175	
Christchurch .. .. .	51	56	12	11	6	9	52	57	9	11	10	4	2	1	16	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	162	
Cleveland .. .. .	43	34	14	6	8	14	92	103	17	13	13	14	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	186	
Dane Central .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	32	61	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	74
Downshall .. .. .	116	91	23	29	12	16	116	120	21	23	13	15	13	13	86	74	10	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	411	394	
Fairlop .. .. .	111	87	19	11	19	11	80	81	8	10	14	5	16	11	67	64	15	7	5	7	—	—	—	—	354	294	
Gearies .. .. .	109	82	21	25	4	17	94	82	19	19	15	11	7	7	38	41	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	310	290	
Goodmayes .. .. .	41	47	10	10	5	10	47	52	10	13	9	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	140	
Gordon .. .. .	41	35	8	11	2	5	9	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	67	
Highlands .. .. .	46	32	15	10	4	6	57	61	14	4	7	12	2	3	20	18	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	167	150	
Loxford Central .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	129	—	14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	
Mayfield Central .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	4	81	77	10	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	101	89	
Mossford .. .. .	20	14	4	18	3	12	6	48	1	12	—	22	—	18	—	67	—	19	—	6	—	—	—	—	34	236	
Mount Central .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	128	—	14	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—
Newbury Park .. .. .	37	31	2	3	2	2	55	37	9	6	4	1	1	—	44	48	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	158	134	
Open Air .. .. .	2	2	2	6	8	14	14	11	11	9	12	10	14	7	6	6	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	74	70	
S.S. Peter and Paul .. .. .	20	25	5	4	7	6	25	19	8	3	4	4	1	2	33	21	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	87	
South Park .. .. .	103	69	24	34	12	10	86	74	17	9	8	9	3	8	50	63	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	307	282	
St. Vincent's .. .. .	8	10	4	4	4	4	17	11	2	5	3	5	—	2	12	10	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	53	55	
Uphall .. .. .	42	26	10	6	6	5	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	46	
Valentines .. .. .	45	49	10	16	5	6	44	51	2	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	128	
Woodlands .. .. .	52	48	7	11	10	7	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	82	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3730</b>	<b>3804</b>			
<b>SPECIALS.</b>																											
Beal Modern .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
Becontree .. .. .	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	2	3	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	
Chadwell .. .. .	3	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	
Christchurch .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Cleveland .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
Dane Central .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Downshall .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	
Fairlop .. .. .	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	
Gearies .. .. .	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	
Goodmayes .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Gordon .. .. .	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	
Highlands .. .. .	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	
Loxford Central .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Mayfield Central .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Mossford .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Central .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Newbury Park .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open Air .. .. .	1	—	5	2	13	12	17	13	9	13	21	8	20	14	5	7	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
S.S. Peter and Paul .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
South Park .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10
St. Vincent's .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Uphall .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Valentines .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Woodlands .. .. .	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>137</b>		



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 Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).
Beal Modern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree	123	109	18.9	32	113	20.5	22	120	22.8	112	123	24.4
Chadwell	30	113	19.9	13	113	19.9	8	119	21.4	30	127	25.8
Christchurch	51	109	19.5	12	116	22.3	6	123	24.5	52	127	26.4
Cleveland	43	111	19.2	14	115	20.7	8	122	22.7	92	127	26.7
Dane Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downshall	116	111	19.2	23	115	20.7	12	120	22.6	116	127	26.3
Fairlop	111	110	19.1	19	116	21.4	19	122	23.8	80	127	25.4
Gearies	109	110	19.2	21	115	20.4	4	118	21.4	94	126	25.6
Goodmayes	41	112	19.7	10	116	21.1	5	125	24.0	47	128	26.4
Gordon	41	112	19.6	8	116	20.1	2	118	22.5	9	132	28.1
Highlands	46	112	20.3	15	117	21.5	4	124	26.1	57	127	26.4
Loxford Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayfield Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mossford	20	107	18.7	4	113	20.5	3	119	22.9	6	124	23.6
Mount Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newbury Park	37	110	19.5	22	115	20.9	2	123	21.6	55	129	26.7
Open Air	2	113	20.2	22	113	19.1	8	120	22.0	14	129	26.8
S.S. Peter & Paul	20	114	20.6	5	117	23.4	7	123	23.9	25	129	26.4
South Park	103	113	19.8	24	116	20.9	12	124	24.0	86	128	26.3
St. Vincent's	8	111	20.2	4	111	17.8	4	121	24.7	17	122	23.3
Uphall	42	109	18.6	10	114	21.0	6	117	21.4	12	124	24.2
Valentines	45	111	19.5	10	116	21.3	5	116	22.1	44	128	27.5
Woodlands	52	110	19.1	7	118	22.1	10	120	22.5	16	127	25.5
<i>Average Heights and Weights of Ilford Children</i>	1040	111	19.4	235	115	20.9	147	121	23.0	964	127	26.0

Heights and Weights of the BOYS Examined.

School.	Age Groups.														
	9—10 Years.			10—11 Years.			11—12 Years.			12—13 Years.			12—14 Years.		
	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).
—	—	—	—	9	142	37.6	65	144	35.9	1	153	46.7	2	162	48.9
17	132	28.5	19	128	27.8	10	136	32.4	99	141	36.4	8	151	43.7	
11	131	28.5	5	137	30.9	6	140	33.0	34	144	36.5	6	152	45.1	
9	130	28.1	10	136	31.3	2	144	36.0	16	145	38.2	1	141	31.4	
17	131	28.0	13	133	29.5	5	138	32.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	6	136	31.8	32	145	36.5	1	147	36.2	—	—	
21	131	28.9	13	136	33.1	13	140	34.4	86	145	38.0	10	146	37.8	
8	130	27.3	14	134	30.8	16	143	34.7	67	145	36.4	15	150	39.2	
19	135	31.9	15	130	32.5	7	135	31.3	38	146	36.9	3	148	42.5	
10	136	31.3	9	139	32.3	4	144	31.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	131	28.6	7	135	30.4	2	132	29.1	20	143	37.4	2	142	35.4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	141	33.5	129	144	35.1	14	152	41.9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	144	36.1	81	148	36.6	10	149	40.9
1	130	28.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	133	28.4	4	134	29.3	1	142	34.6	44	146	38.4	3	151	37.3	
11	131	28.8	12	136	30.3	14	138	30.1	6	145	37.1	4	160	45.1	
8	131	27.6	4	139	32.5	1	129	25.0	33	145	36.5	3	145	39.3	
17	132	28.4	8	134	29.7	3	144	35.8	50	145	36.5	3	148	40.5	
2	130	28.1	3	130	26.1	—	—	—	12	144	35.0	3	148	38.7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	125	28.0	1	126	26.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
176	132	28.9	148	136	30.7	166	141	34.3	748	145	36.6	88	150	40.8	

Anthropometric Standard (Boys).

Ages.							
5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.	
Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgrms.)	Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgrms.)	Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgrms.)	Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgrms.)
103	16.6	108	19.1	114	21.0	120	23.5

Ages.									
9 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		12 Years.		13 Years.	
Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgrms.)	Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgrms.)	Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgrms.)	Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgrms.)	Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgrms.)
124	25.3	129	27.3	134	30.1	139	32.9	142	34.6

TABLE VI. B.—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 Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).
Beal Modern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree	107	109	18.4	29	113	20.2	22	119	22.2	110	124	24.7
Chadwell	52	112	18.3	13	111	18.7	10	121	23.2	53	126	25.2
Christchurch	56	108	18.4	11	114	19.6	9	119	22.5	57	126	22.8
Cleveland	34	110	19.0	6	114	19.4	14	123	23.2	103	125	24.6
Dane Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downshall	91	109	18.4	29	113	19.6	16	119	22.2	120	125	24.6
Fairlop	87	109	18.5	11	114	20.0	11	124	23.4	81	124	24.6
Gearies	82	109	18.9	25	116	20.9	17	121	23.2	82	126	24.7
Goodmayes	47	109	18.3	10	113	20.0	10	120	22.5	52	126	25.6
Gordon	35	110	18.2	11	116	20.5	5	121	21.7	16	128	26.3
Highlands	32	110	19.0	10	113	19.0	6	123	23.9	61	127	25.3
Loxford Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayfield Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mossford	14	107	18.3	18	112	20.7	12	119	23.9	48	123	24.4
Mount Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newbury Park	31	110	19.3	3	116	21.3	2	125	21.8	37	127	26.0
Open Air	2	96	13.6	6	115	19.9	14	121	22.8	11	121	22.0
S.S. Peter & Paul	25	111	19.2	4	116	21.0	6	118	20.2	19	128	25.8
South Park	69	112	19.4	34	111	19.9	10	121	23.0	74	127	25.4
S. Vincents	10	108	17.7	4	114	20.0	4	119	21.7	11	123	22.5
Uphall	26	109	18.4	6	116	20.1	5	120	21.4	9	125	23.6
Valentines	49	110	18.8	16	114	20.5	6	121	23.2	51	127	27.0
Woodlands	48	109	18.3	11	113	20.1	7	120	21.5	16	125	24.1
<i>Average Heights and Weights of Ilford Children</i>	897	109	18.6	257	113	20.1	186	121	22.6	1011	125	24.4

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.		
	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (in Centimetres).	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes).
Beal Modern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree	1	138	33.6	12	141	33.7	69	145	34.0	5	154	45.6	1	157	53.8
Chadwell	12	130	27.0	17	134	30.5	11	139	32.7	89	142	34.9	12	151	41.9
Christchurch	4	131	29.6	7	137	31.1	9	144	38.6	21	149	39.2	6	155	45.9
Cleveland	11	129	27.0	4	134	29.0	1	140	32.4	12	145	37.2	1	147	33.0
Dane Central	13	131	27.6	14	137	31.2	2	129	27.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downshall	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	144	33.1	61	148	39.9	8	153	48.7
Fairlop	33	130	26.8	15	136	30.4	13	141	31.2	74	148	38.7	12	151	40.4
Gearies	10	133	28.2	5	136	28.6	11	142	35.1	64	147	36.6	7	153	42.8
Goodmayes	19	130	27.5	11	137	32.4	7	142	35.6	41	147	36.1	5	155	46.8
Gordon	13	131	28.6	6	136	32.2	2	145	41.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxford Central	4	132	29.6	12	137	31.5	3	143	37.3	18	155	40.2	4	154	—
Mayfield Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	150	38.0	4	141	31.7	77	145	38.0
Mossford	12	132	27.5	22	132	30.2	18	139	34.3	67	147	37.7	19	150	43.4
Mount Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	141	33.3	128	148	38.6	14	153	41.7
Newbury Park	6	128	25.6	1	134	28.0	—	—	—	48	142	38.1	6	156	40.0
Open Air	9	133	26.1	10	133	28.2	7	145	35.9	6	139	34.1	3	149	35.7
S.S. Peter & Paul	3	132	30.4	4	134	29.1	2	143	36.7	21	151	40.6	3	155	42.4
South Park	9	131	26.0	9	137	31.5	8	144	37.6	63	149	38.1	6	152	42.0
S. Vincents	5	131	26.9	5	137	29.1	2	142	32.0	10	149	37.2	2	156	40.2
Uphall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valentines	4	129	29.2	2	133	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Average Heights and Weights of Ilford Children</i>	158	131	27.4	157	136	30.5	193	142	34.1	805	147	38.1	115	153	42.9

Anthropometric Standard (Girls).

Ages.							
5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.	
Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgms.)	Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgms.)	Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgms.)	Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgms.)
102	17.1	108	18.7	113	20.3	119	22.4

Ages.							
9 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		13 Years.	
Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgms.)	Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgms.)	Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgms.)	Height (In Cms.)	Weight (In Kilgms.)
123	24.5	128	26.6	134	29.7	140	33.5
144	36.4	—	—	—	—	—	—



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, 1936.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	DISEASES AND CONTACTS.																			
		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Measles & German Measles.		Chicken-pox.		Whooping Cough.		Mumps.		Smallpox.		Ring-worm.	Pneumonia.	Totals. 1936.		Totals. 1935.	
		Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.
Beal Modern	631	3	10	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	6	12
Becontree	1786	35	46	10	14	76	14	13	2	18	3	43	—	—	—	—	—	195	79	137	91
Chadwell	815	15	12	—	1	89	7	60	11	13	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	183	33	91	33
Christchurch	735	5	4	4	8	28	4	9	4	16	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	68	21	88	27
Cleveland	1273	6	4	3	3	26	10	19	3	6	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	70	24	191	47
†Dane	563	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
Downshall	2040	48	40	2	2	116	14	75	13	74	11	11	—	—	—	1	—	327	89	241	80
Fairlop	1556	11	12	1	3	104	10	28	23	64	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	210	57	181	66
Gearies	1689	17	9	3	9	10	1	38	5	29	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	104	25	146	16
Goodmayes	693	10	8	3	1	79	15	25	4	29	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	150	31	43	15
Gordon	238	1	1	—	1	26	2	15	9	23	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	76	17	99	16
Highlands	686	9	5	8	5	121	8	31	7	107	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	279	27	304	29
Loxford Central	518	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	8	12
Mayfield Central	643	7	12	—	7	1	1	5	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	16	23	12	10
Newbury Park	754	4	4	2	5	29	3	40	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	82	20	100	32
Open Air	115	2	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	5	3
SS. Peter and Paul's	543	1	7	1	—	11	2	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	21	11	78	33
St. Vincent's	351	2	2	3	3	1	—	7	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	9	8
South Park	1301	10	13	1	3	131	10	30	14	23	2	54	—	—	—	3	—	252	42	54	25
The Mount Central	464	1	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	26	10
Uphall	223	—	3	1	—	37	3	4	1	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	12	74	10
Valentines	406	4	1	1	1	120	15	7	2	3	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	162	19	110	16
Woodlands	295	1	3	—	—	91	9	16	2	38	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	148	19	45	14
*Mossford (G.V.H.)	592	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	33	—
*County High	—	5	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	6	8	9
*Private	—	11	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	8	13	12
Totals	18910	217	219	60	76	1098	132	428	115	474	53	187	—	—	2	15	—	2481	595	2102	626

Poliomyelitis : 1 case at Becontree School. 1 case at Chadwell School. 1 case at SS. Peter and Paul's School

Para-typhoid fever : 1 case at Christchurch School. 1 case at Gearies School. 1 case at South Park School.

\*Notification of minor infectious diseases in these schools are not received.

†Opened on 27th April.



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, 1936.

SCHOOLS.	No. on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals, 1936.		Totals, 1935.		
		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.	
Beal Modern ..	631	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	10	1	8
Becontree ..	1786	6	6	2	—	2	7	1	—	2	4	1	2	1	9	3	2	3	2	4	2	8	10	2	2	35	46	29	37	
Chadwell ..	815	3	3	3	4	3	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	8	13	
Christchurch ..	735	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	6	2
Cleveland ..	1273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	6	4	6	9	
*Dane ..	563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Downshall ..	2040	4	2	5	6	6	9	2	1	2	2	3	5	3	1	2	6	10	11	5	2	2	1	4	3	48	49	21	30	
Fairlop ..	1556	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	1	—	—	11	12	20	23	
Gearies ..	1689	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	2	3	17	9	12	7	
Goodmayes ..	693	1	1	—	—	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	10	8	10	5	
Gordon ..	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	
Highlands ..	686	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	9	10	
Loxford Central ..	518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	
Mayfield Central ..	643	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	7	12	6	7	
Newbury Park ..	754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	6	6	
Open Air ..	115	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	3	
SS. Peter and Pauls ..	543	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	7	5	4	
S. Vincent's ..	351	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	
South Park ..	1301	2	1	2	3	3	2	—	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	20	13	
The Mount Central ..	464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	5	
Uphall ..	223	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	
Valentines ..	406	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	1	
Woodlands ..	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	
Mossford (G.V.H.) ..	592	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	22	—	
County High ..	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	3	
Private ..	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	4	8	4	
Totals ..	18910	26	20	20	19	28	31	11	12	12	18	21	19	12	22	12	16	21	20	19	11	22	21	13	10	217	219	209	195	

\*Opened on 27th April.



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, 1936.

SCHOOLS	No. on Roll	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals, 1936.		Totals, 1935.		
		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.	
Beal Modern ..	631	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Becontree ..	1786	18	2	53	9	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	14	2	3	
Chadwell ..	815	4	1	21	—	55	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	7	5	1		
Christchurch ..	735	2	1	1	—	17	3	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	4	11	5		
Cleveland ..	1273	1	1	1	—	18	7	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	10	41	17		
*Dane ..	563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Downshall ..	2040	19	6	41	4	53	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	14	95	10		
Fairlop ..	1556	4	1	2	1	4	—	27	2	20	1	40	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	104	10	93	16		
Gearies ..	1689	—	—	—	—	5	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	64	1		
Goodmayes ..	693	9	—	42	5	27	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	79	15	1	—		
Gordon ..	238	1	—	—	—	14	—	10	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	2	64	6		
Highlands ..	686	2	—	30	3	87	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	8	6	3		
Loxford Central ..	518	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	
Mayfield Central ..	643	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—		
Newbury Park ..	754	2	—	2	—	5	2	17	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	3	33	7		
Open Air ..	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—		
SS. Peter and Pauls ..	543	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	4	—	
S. Vincent's ..	351	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
South Park ..	1301	—	—	—	—	44	4	70	5	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	10	1	—	
The Mount Central ..	464	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	
Uphall ..	223	3	1	27	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	3	1	1	
Valentines ..	406	24	3	93	11	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	15	3	—	
Woodlands ..	295	3	1	50	2	28	4	4	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	9	19	3	
†Mossford (G.V.H.)	592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ..	8910	14	17	363	36	375	48	153	12	51	8	46	8	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	—	1098	132	445	77

\*Opened on 27th April.

†Notifications of Measles and German Measles in this School are not received.





WHOOPIING 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, 1936.

SCHOOLS.	No. on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals, 1936.		Totals, 1935.	
		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.
Beal Modern ..	631	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree ..	1786	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	5	—	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chadwell ..	815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Christchurch ..	735	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland ..	1273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dane ..	563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downshall ..	2040	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairlop ..	1556	22	5	9	2	1	1	5	—	9	1	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gearies ..	1689	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goodmayes ..	693	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gordon ..	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highlands ..	686	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxford Central ..	518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayfield Central ..	643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newbury Park ..	754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open Air ..	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SS. Peter and Paul's ..	543	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. Vincent's ..	351	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Park ..	1301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Mount Central ..	464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uphall ..	223	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valentines ..	406	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodlands ..	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Mossford (G.V.H.) ..	592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	18910	24	7	19	3	7	3	24	—	44	4	65	8	42	7	23	4	32	3	97	3	62	5	35	6	474	53	447	71

\*Opened on 27th April

†Notifications of Whooping Cough in this School are not received.

MUMPS.

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF CASES OF MUMPS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936

SCHOOLS.	No. on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals, 1936.		Totals, 1935.	
		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.
		Beal Modern ..	631	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree ..	1786	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	7	—	12	—	7	—	3	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chadwell ..	815	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Christchurch ..	735	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cleveland ..	1273	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Dane ..	563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Downshall ..	2040	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fairlop ..	1556	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gearies ..	1689	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Goodmayes ..	693	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gordon ..	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Highlands ..	686	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Loxford Central ..	518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mayfield Central ..	643	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Newbury Park ..	754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Open Air ..	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SS. Peter and Paul's ..	543	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
S. Vincent's ..	351	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South Park ..	1301	—	—	—	—	15	—	21	—	11	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
The Mount Central ..	464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uphall ..	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Valentines ..	406	19	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Woodlands ..	295	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
†Mossford (G.V.H.) ..	592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ..	18910	26	—	9	—	28	—	26	—	23	—	27	—	21	—	7	—	13	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	187	—	40	—

\*Opened on 27th April.

†Notifications of Mumps in this School are not received.





THE ILFORD RECORDER LTD., HIGH ROAD, ILFORD