

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

Contributors

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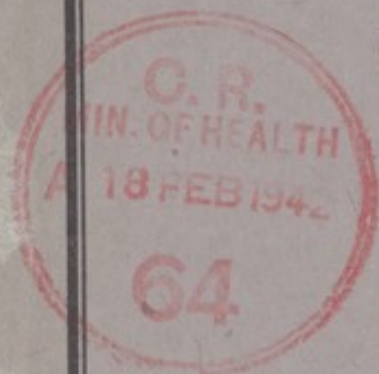
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Borough of Ilford



HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1940



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.



Ilford Borough Council

NOVEMBER, 1939—NOVEMBER, 1940

Alderman CLAUDE AUGUSTUS FARMAN, J.P., *Mayor*.

Alderman FREDERICK HOPPER DANE, M.B.E., J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.),
Deputy Mayor.

Aldermen :

BILLINGTON, HENRY	GUNARY, GEORGE, J.P. (Died 21.5.40).
CLARK, CHARLES WILLIAM, L.R.A.M.	PITT, BERTRAM SIDNEY JOHN, J.P.
DANE, FREDERICK HOPPER, M.B.E., J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.), <i>Deputy Mayor</i> .	SHIPMAN, JAMES HENRY, C.C. (Resigned April, 1940).
FARMAN, CLAUDE AUGUSTUS, J.P., <i>Mayor</i> (Elected 28th May).	SMITH, FRANK DOUGLAS, J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.).
GRIGGS, ALBERT PHILIP, J.P., E.C.C.	WETTON, GEORGE JOHN, E.C.C. (Elected 25th June).
	YOUNG, ALEXANDER, Major T.D., J.P.

Councillors :

BARKER, JOHN.	HARDING, ALFRED DANIEL BARTLETT.
BENNETT, Mrs. FLORENCE EDITH (Resigned 28.3.40).	HARDING, Mrs. BEATRICE ALICE LOUISE ANNE.
BRAITHWAITE, THOMAS, J.P.	HEATH, WILLIAM HENRY CHARLES.
BRAMSTON, JOHN.	HOLNESS, RICHARD THOMAS.
BRYAN, WILLIAM ALLEN VERNON.	INGHAM, EDGAR FRANK (From June, 1940).
COLLISCHON, SIDNEY WALTER.	PARFITT, WILLIAM ARNOLD.
COLVIN, GILBERT, F.C.I.S.	SPILLER, LESLIE THOMAS.
COOPER, ALBERT EDWARD.	TAYLOR, SIDNEY WILLIAM.
CROPPER, CYRIL CLIFFORD.	TYLER, GEORGE FREDERICK, F.C.I.I.
DANIELS, RUSSELL STEARN.	WAINWRIGHT, HERBERT WILLIAM (From July, 1940).
EKE, WILLIAM BENJAMIN.	WESTHROP, GEORGE WILLIAM HENRY.
ELBORNE, JOHN, M.A.	WILLIAMS, THOMAS EDWARD
FALLAIZE, Mrs. LILIAN (From April, 1940).	WOODS, SIDNEY CHARLES VICTOR.
GREEN, ARTHUR WILLIAM, J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.).	
GREGORY, WILLIAM SYDNEY.	

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, January, 1941

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 :

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

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

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

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

I. GORDON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.).

E. L. SIMON, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Eng.), D.C.H. (Eng.).

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

S. R. JAMIESON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glas.).

Resident Medical Officer (Maternity Home) :

D. E. C. WALKER, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.A. (Eng.).

Temporary Medical Officer for A.R.P. Casualty Services :

R. M. NOORDIN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental Surgeon :

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

Assistant Dental Surgeons :

A. G. CLARK, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (On Active Service).

Miss E. RICHARDSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Matron of Isolation Hospital :

Miss I. MILLAR.

Matron of Maternity Home

Miss M. E. ROBERTS.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

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

Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector :

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

Sanitary Inspectors :

S. G. RACKHAM.

P. W. ENGLISH.

R. J. DAW.

G. W. NEWMAN.

R. E. SMALLEY.

A. C. R. NEALE.

J. E. JONES.

Chief Clerk :

F. J. HOCKING.

Superintendent of Council's Midwives :

Miss C. BLOCKLEY.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Miss A. BATTEN.

Miss O. BELL.

Miss A. L. DRINKWATER.

Miss G. M. GARDINER.

Miss K. B. MATHIESON.

Miss I. L. MOBBS.

Miss E. PRIOR.

Miss M. D. SEAGER.

Miss E. THOMAS.

Miss D. M. WHITMARSH.

Officers of the Public Health Services

—continued

Ante-Natal Clinic Nurse :

Miss D. W. WHALEY.

PART TIME :—

Consulting Obstetrician (Maternity Home and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations) :

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

Consulting 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 :

W. H. B. MAGAURAN, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Physician in charge of Rheumatism Clinic :

K. PLAYFAIR, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.P.

Veterinary Surgeon :

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

Public Analysts :

BERNARD DYER, D.Sc., F.I.C. GEORGE TAYLOR, F.I.C.

J. HUBERT HAMENCE, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Masseuse :

Miss E. R. COLEMAN, C.S.M.M.G. (M.), Certificate of Medical Electricity,
Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London.

PREFACE.

Public Health Offices,
Ilford.

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.

The vital statistics show that the General Death Rate rose from 8.5 per 1,000 to 10.3 per 1,000; in London it rose from 11.9 to 17.8 and in England and Wales from 12.1 to 14.3. In Ilford the Birth Rate remained stationary, and the Maternal Mortality Rate rose from 1.75 to 3 per 1,000.

The Infant Mortality Rate was, however, the lowest ever recorded at 31.1 per 1,000 compared with 50 for London and 55 for England and Wales generally, the previous lowest record for Ilford being 33 per 1,000 in 1930.

The rise in the Death Rate would have been much higher if influenza had made its appearance in epidemic form, which fortunately did not occur.

On the whole the figures are satisfactory, for 7 less persons per 1,000 died in Ilford than in London and 19 less babies under 1 year of age.

The Public Health Services have been carried out under difficulties; the School Medical Service has been handicapped by the appropriation of Clinic premises for other purposes. It will be seen, however, that the health of the school children, including those at the School Camps, has been safeguarded. The nursing problem has been acute; the Maternity Home had to refuse 217 cases owing to difficulty in obtaining nursing staff. The nursing staff at the Isolation Hospital and the Health Visiting staff had also to be largely supplemented by temporary staff. This is not due to war causes alone, and it is to be hoped that the Ministry of Health, which has appointed Committees to deal with the problem, will soon come to a decision. It appears doubtful whether the great amount of theoretical knowledge, attendance at lectures, and difficulty of examinations, exacted by the General Nursing Council and the Central Midwives Board, will result in a better qualified nurse or midwife.

The General Nursing Council has fortunately seen wisdom by ceasing to exact the rather foolish educational test which it enforced for a time, but the shortage of nurses has caused various bodies to consider whether "Assistant Nurses" who have not obtained the State Certificate should be recognised rather than employ nurses (some of doubtful value) from so-called Co-operative organizations. It is to be hoped that some better solution than the "Assistant Nurse" will be found.

The Central Midwives Board chose the moment when more midwives were required to enact regulations which in my opinion will at no distant date cause a grave shortage of midwives in the country.

The Casualty Services have worked well and loyally; this is not the time to enumerate their services. The call-up may cause a serious loss in their personnel and efficiency.

Since July, 1940, I took over the duties of Milk Officer (to deal with the supply of milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age) and from this date until December, 1940, I issued 15,000 permits and dealt with 17,000 application forms, approximately £4,500 being paid by the Ministry of Food for the milk supplied in this period.

The Scheme has worked very satisfactorily in Ilford, as I felt it would if, at any rate at its initiation, it was linked up with the department which had been dealing with milk schemes for many years.

At the early part of 1940 I was somewhat seriously ill, and I have to thank Dr. Weir, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Mr. Haigh, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. Hocking, the Chief Clerk, as all the rest of my staff, for the way in which the work was carried out in my enforced absence.

I have also, for the twenty-second time, to thank the members of the Council for their continued support, and I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. G. BURTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

		Total	M.	F.		1940	1939	
Live Births	{	Legitimate	1,974	1,015	959	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	13.9	13.9
		Illegitimate	50	29	21			
Still Births	{	79	41	38	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	37.5	30.2	
Deaths	{	1,541	780	761	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	10.6	9.2	
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions						38.7	34.7	

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—

	Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
No. 29, Puerperal sepsis	3	1	1.50	.44
No. 30, Other puerperal causes	3	3	1.50	1.31
Total	6	4	3.00	1.75

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

	1940	1939
All infants per 1,000 live births	32.8	33.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	32.0	33.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	62.5	57.7
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	206	261
„ Measles (all ages)	—	—
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)... ..	3	2

2. POPULATION.

The number of patients and resident staff on the 30th June, 1940, at the following public institutions, was :—

Claybury Mental Hospital and Emergency Hospital ...	2,674
West Ham Mental Hospital and Emergency Hospital ...	1,503
Australasian Hospital (Girls' Village Homes)	79
Total	4,256

The net population for 1940 of 144,654 is obtained by deducting the population in institutions (4,256) from the Registrar-General's Estimate, 148,910, and this is the figure used as the basis for compiling the various rates in this report, excluding Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates.

3. BIRTHS.—The number of births registered during the year was 2,024.

	Males	Females
Legitimate	1,015	959
Illegitimate	29	21

i.e., 2.47 per cent of the births registered were illegitimate.

The *birth-rate*, calculated on the net estimate of the population of 144,654 is 13.9 per 1,000.

4. DEATHS.—The total number of deaths of Ilford residents was 1,541. This is obtained by taking the total deaths registered in the district (1,538), subtracting the deaths of non-residents occurring in the district (481), and adding the deaths of Ilford residents registered as having died in other districts (484).

The *death-rate*, calculated on the net estimate of the population of 144,654 is 10.6 per 1,000.

Inquests.—During the year, 54 inquests were held in the district, 36 on Ilford residents, and 18 on non-residents.

The ages at death were as follows :—

Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and upwards
—	—	—	3	2	20	13	16

DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER, 1940.

The following Table shows the death-rates for 1940 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 ... ..	.408	.587
Other Tuberculosis ... ..	.073	.110
Cancer	1.424	1.719

5. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RELIEF.—The total amount expended in Ilford during the year was £25,785 3s. 8d. The average weekly number of cases in receipt of relief was 868, including dependants.

The number of admissions to Oldchurch Hospital from Ilford during the year was 745, made up as follows :—

Men	230
Women	401
Children	114

In addition there were 228 admissions of patients from Ilford to other County Institutions, owing to no accommodation being available at Oldchurch Hospital; their allocation was as follows :—

Men	101
Women	127
Children	—

The number of destitute persons admitted to the Institution during 1940 was 12, made up as follows :—

Men	2
Women	5
Children	5

6. MARRIAGES.—2,007 marriages took place in the Ilford district during 1940, both parties or one of the contracting parties being Ilford residents.

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

Table 1A 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 1940, arranged according to the age groups at which deaths occurred.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1940 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
1936...	157,300	153,290	1,830	2,213	14.4	1,128	7.2	303	466	96	43.4	1,291	8.4
1937...	163,000	159,036	1,872	2,263	14.2	1,255	7.7	338	540	95	42.0	1,457	9.2
1938...	166,900	162,991	1,847	2,289	14.0	1,134	6.8	278	498	84	36.7	1,354	8.3
1939...	^f 169,800	165,856											
	^g 161,600	157,656	1,669	2,307	13.9	1,288	7.9	386	548	75	33.9	1,450	9.2
1940...	148,910	144,654	1,558	2,024	13.9	1,538	10.3	481	484	63	32.8	1,541	10.6

(a) The net estimated population is found by deducting the population of Claybury and West Ham Mental Hospitals and the Australasian Hospital from the gross estimated population.

(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.

(f) For birth rate. (g) For death rate.

TABLE 1A
Table showing comparison between the Birth-rate, Death-rate, etc., of Ilford, other Towns, and of England and Wales
for the Year 1940 (*Provisional figures*).

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still- births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Yrs.)	Total Deaths under 1 Year
England and Wales ...	14.6	0.55	14.3	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.32	4.6	55
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	16.0	0.64	15.8	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.29	5.9	61
148 Smaller Towns (Esti- mated Resident Popula- tions 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931)	15.7	0.55	12.8	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.30	4.4	54
London Administrative Co.	13.7	0.44	17.8	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.18	5.8	50
ILFORD (Estimated, Gross Population, 148,910 mld. 1940 ...)	13.6	0.53	10.3	0.00	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.41	1.4	31.1

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. (i) NURSING IN THE HOME.—There is a voluntary District Nursing Committee, 9,573 visits being paid by the nurses in 1940, compared with 12,693 in 1939.

(ii) LABORATORY FACILITIES.—*vide* previous report.

During the year 816 specimens were examined in the Bacteriological Laboratory at the Public Health Offices. In addition 39 diphtheritic specimens were sent to other Laboratories for a test for virulence.

(iii) LEGISLATION IN FORCE. (*vide* 1938 Report) with the addition of Bye-laws with respect to Private Schools (Sec. 68, Ilford Act, 1937).

Essex County Council Act, 1933.

(a) (Part IV—Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment.)

Inspections of licensed establishments are carried out quarterly.

During 1940, 21 applications for renewal of Licences were received. The Council renewed these Licences for one year to 31st March, 1941. The Town Clerk communicated with 4 licencees in reference to the keeping of records.

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

During 1940, 218 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

(c) Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings.

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

9 applications for registration in respect of 9 premises were considered during the year.

Registration was granted in 9 cases (concerning 9 premises) as follows:—

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

ILFORD CORPORATION ACT 1937.

(a) Section 77 of this Act provides for the registration of hawkers of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables, and their storage premises. Registration was granted to two persons (concerning one premise).

(b) Section 80 of the Act requires the registration of premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for sale. Applications for registration were received in respect of two premises, both of which were granted.

Shops Acts, 1912-1934 (Sections 10 and 13)—During the year 1940, 40 inspections and 5,914 reinspections were made. 3 preliminary notices were served, all of which were complied with. In addition, 33 preliminary notices served previous to 1st January, 1940, were also complied with.

(iv) HOSPITALS:—*vide* previous reports.

(v) AMBULANCE FACILITIES:—*vide* previous report.

2. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

On the 1st January, 1940, there were 5 private registered nursing homes in the district, 1 for medical cases, 1 for medical and senile cases, 1 for medical and surgical cases, and 2 for maternity cases.

On December 31st, 1940, there were three private registered nursing homes in the district—one for medical and senile cases, one for medical cases and one for maternity cases.

All Nursing Homes in the district are visited by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Sanitary Inspector (or his deputy) quarterly and at other times when necessary.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER SUPPLY.—This was fully dealt with in my report for 1937.

Mr. B. W. Bryan, the Engineer to the South Essex Waterworks, Coy., states that the Company has not obtained a supplementary supply of water from the Metropolitan Water Board during 1940, and that during the year 416 yards of main were laid in the Borough, 27 yards being of 3 in. diameter and 389 yards of 4 in. diameter.

Mr. Bryan also stated that the analytical reports on all analyses made of the water supplied by his company to Ilford showed that the water was pure and wholesome, and that the Stour Supply Scheme (1935) has been in partial supply for several months, and can be brought into full supply at any moment.

The Distribution Engineer of the Metropolitan Water Board informs me that during the year 21 yards of main were laid in the Borough, 13 being of 4 in. diameter, 7 of 12 in., and 1 of 18 in. diameter.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The Borough Engineer regrets that owing to the pressure of work and the shortage of staff he is unable to supply the usual information regarding (a) Drainage and Sewerage (b) Closet Accommodation, and (c) Refuse Collection and Disposal.

(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	19,893
Houses and premises reinspected (works in progress)	10,086
Visits during disinfection	1,383
Houses in which nuisances were detected	989
Houses in which nuisances were abated	1,002*
Premises disinfected	424
Premises from which articles only disinfected	315
Articles disinfected	3,083
Premises disinfested for verminous conditions	9
Notices served :—	
Statutory :—	
Public Health Act, 1936	Served 14 Complied with 13
Housing Act, 1936	— —
Housing Act, 1936 (Overcrowding)	1 1
Factories Act, 1937	1 —
Provide Dustbin (Ilford Improvement Act)	224 203
Provide Water Supply to Dwelling House	22 21
Cleanse Water Storage Cistern (Byelaws)	— —
Cover Water Storage Cistern (Byelaws)	2 2
Informal	744 618
	1,008 858

In addition to the above, 168 notices (40 statutory and 128 informal) served previous to 1st January, 1940, were also complied with.

*Includes 169 nuisances detected before 1st January, 1940.

Complaints.—During the year, 742 complaints of nuisances have been received and investigated.

The following is a summary:—

Accumulation of manure and refuse	...	...	...	...	...	31
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bad smells	...	...	...	...	...	24
Dampness of premises	...	...	...	...	...	46
Defective drains, w.c.s and fittings	...	...	...	...	...	163
Defective roofs, gutters, downpipes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	54
Defective water fittings	...	...	...	...	...	33
Dirty and verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	29
Dirty condition of rearway	...	...	...	...	...	6
Flooding of premises	...	...	...	...	...	17
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	7
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	321
Total	...	...	...	...	...	742

(iv) INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1930 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. One application was received under Section 2 (4) of the Act.

(v) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.—*vide* previous reports.

Samples of water for examination were taken from the open-air swimming baths during June and July, and during February, April and December in respect of the indoor bath. All the samples were satisfactory.

(vi) SPECIAL CLASSES OF PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.—(a) Under the Public Health Act, 1936, fish frying ceased to be an offensive trade after 1st October, 1940. Up to that date one fish-frying licence (which was a transfer) had been granted in respect of 1 premise, and 7 licences, affecting 7 premises, were renewed.

It is necessary, however, for premises used for fish frying to be registered under Section 80 of the Ilford Corporation Act, 1937.

(b) *Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.*—No licence to act as slaughterman was granted during the year.

(vii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1a) *Council Houses:—*

Found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

(1b) *Other Houses:—*

Found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Disinfested (including 7 found in 1939)	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

(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.

(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.

(viii) Under Section 25 of the Burial Act, 1857, supervision was carried out on one occasion in connection with the removal and re-interment of human remains at Buckingham Road Cemetery, an exhumation licence having been issued by H. M. Home Office.

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

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

(i) OVERCROWDING.—Informal notices were served in respect of 2 premises, all of which were complied with.

(ii) 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)	1,983
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	4,896
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	179†
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(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	766

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	746*
--	------

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	12*
(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 ... 36

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners ... 39*

(b) By local authority in default of owners —

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... —

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(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. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... 14

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 14

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 101

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... 3

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... 66

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 459½

(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 ... —

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ... —

* Includes compliances during 1940 of Notices served in 1939.

† These were inspections of houses previously inspected.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

During the year 1940, the work of receiving applications, calling for calculations for the "permitted number", was continued with a view to the issue of housing certificates. One temporary clerk was employed.

Altogether applications were received in respect of 15,284 houses. At the end of the year the total certificates issued to date numbered 17,592 in respect of 23,959 houses. Where no application for a certificate was received for the permitted number arising from the 1935 survey, lists were forwarded to the Town Clerk, who communicated in 1,343 cases with the persons responsible, pointing out the requirements of the Act. Of this number 1,334 were received up to 31st December, 1940, and the balance of 9 is receiving attention.

As new premises were constructed and placed upon the rating lists, these lists were obtained and survey forms sent with a view to the issue of "permitted number" certificates, and in all, new premises (not enumerated under the 1935 survey) have been dealt with to the extent of 8,076.

As new houses continue to be built, this system will have to be continued. The provisions of the Housing Act would appear to be well known to most agents and owners, but there would seem to be a difficulty when sub-letting takes place.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

(i) The following is a summary of Persons and Premises registered as at 31st December, 1940 :—

Premises registered as dairies and milkshops	38
Cowkeepers registered	3
Persons registered as retail purveyors of milk	44
Persons registered as retail purveyors of milk in sealed cartons or containers	81
Persons registered as retail purveyors of milk (sterilised) in sealed bottles	50
Persons registered as retail purveyors of milk in sealed cartons or containers; and also sterilised in sealed bottles	19
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...	19
Persons registered as wholesale purveyors of milk	7
Persons registered as wholesale purveyors of milk (sterilised) in sealed bottles	3
Person registered as a wholesale purveyor of milk in sealed cartons or containers	1

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

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

2 of the 3 registered cow-keepers are wholesale and retail purveyors of milk; 1 is a retail purveyor only.

Of the 194 premises from which milk is retailed in Ilford, 16 are branches of one firm, 5 of another, and 3 another, 3 retail from dairy shops or stores, 1 from a general shop and 5 from restaurants, 11 are retailers in a small way with rounds; while 50 sell sterilised bottled milk only, 19 sell sterilised milk and also milk in sealed containers, and 81 retail milk in sealed containers only. In 3 premises, pasteurising plant has been installed. Only 2 of these have, 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, 1936 and 1938, during 1940 for the sale of :—

" Tuberculin Tested " Milk	14
" Pasteurised " Milk	27

The above include supplementary licences which were issued for " Tuberculin Tested " milk, 7; and " Pasteurised " milk, 9. 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.

In addition to the above, the Essex County Council granted 3 producer's licences (2 " Tuberculin Tested " and 1 " Accredited ") in respect of milk produced on farms in the Borough during the year 1940.

(iii) SAMPLING.—The routine practice of sampling was given in the 1938 Report, the following gives the results :—

Grade of milk or ice cream	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Tuberculin Tested milk ...	5	2	3*	*The retailers were communicated with owing to the high B. Coli content, or failure to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test, of the unsatisfactory samples and ceased sale.
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk	3	3	—	
Tuberculin Tested (Certified) milk ...	10	9	1	The County Medical Officer was communicated with owing to the high B. Coli content of the unsatisfactory sample.
Pasteurised milk ...	25	21	4	The retailers were communicated with owing to the high bacterial count of the unsatisfactory samples.
Ungraded milk ...	34	21	13	The retailers were communicated with owing to the high B. Coli content or high bacterial count of the unsatisfactory samples.
Ice cream ...	20	10	10	The retailers were communicated with owing to the high bacterial count of the unsatisfactory samples.

(iv) TUBERCULAR MILK.—34 samples of milk were submitted to a biological test for tuberculosis, 3 of which were found to be positive.

The following is a brief resumé of the cases :—

(a) Sample of ungraded milk taken on 25th January from retailer who obtains supplies from 7 farms in Essex. As a result of investigations by Veterinary Inspector of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries one cow was slaughtered under Tuberculosis Order and found to be infected with tuberculosis.

(b) Sample of ungraded milk taken on 15th February from retailer-producer. Veterinary Inspector of Ministry inspected herd. Four cows were slaughtered and found to be infected with tuberculosis.

(c) Sample of ungraded milk taken on 14th August from retailer-producer from Lambourne End who also obtained supplies from farms at Chigwell and Stapleford Abbots. The Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry inspected herds. Two cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis, one of which was slaughtered, the other being purchased by the Ministry for laboratory experimental purposes.

Further samples were also obtained by this Authority and the biological examinations gave negative results.

(v) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS, 1926 AND 1938 : INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.—As a result of inspections during the year by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, one notification was received of a suspected case of tuberculosis at a farm in the Borough. This notification was subsequently withdrawn.

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

(vii) REGISTRATION.—No application for registration was refused during 1940.

ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED.

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

800 tins milk; 1 cwt. sugar; 28 lbs. butter; 9½ lbs. beef; 130½ lbs. fish; 1 pig (333 lbs.); 797 lbs. bacon; 8 chickens; 5 stone lungs and melts; 18 lbs. spiced hams; 1 ham; 27 tins vegetables; 28 tins fruit; 25 cwts. tomatoes; 5 boxes kippers; 3 lbs. ham and beef roll; 1 tin pilchards and 6 tins "meals".

In addition, various items of food, confectionery, etc., were condemned on account of pollution by enemy action. In many instances the food was salvaged under the instructions of the Ministry of Food Salvage Officer.

(i) **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.**—This Act came into operation on the 1st day of October, 1939, and the Council of this Borough became responsible for its enforcement. During 1940, 286 samples (282 formal and 4 informal) of Food and Drugs were obtained, 7 of the formal samples were not genuine (Seidlitz Powders 2, Vinegar 2, Milk, Oatmeal and Coffee). No prosecutions were undertaken, but letters of warning were sent where necessary.

(ii) **MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1887 TO 1926.**—On this Borough becoming the responsible Food and Drugs Authority on the 1st October, 1939, it automatically became responsible for the enforcement of the Provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and these duties were taken over on the 1st January, 1940.

FOOD POISONING.

By virtue of Section 82 of the Ilford Corporation Act, 1937, food poisoning became compulsorily notifiable in Ilford as from 1st October, 1937.

3 cases were notified under the Act and 1 case of suspected food poisoning was reported to me, but not notified. All were investigated but none found to be cases of genuine food poisoning.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 38 bakehouses in the district, 29 of which use motive power. 282 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 work in 21 instances, and the requests were complied with.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1894-1925.

(i) **REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1922.**—Licences were issued for entry into the Borough of 93 stores, 7 sows and 63 pigs.

(ii) **SHEEP SCAB ORDERS AND AMENDMENT ORDERS, 1928, 1930, 1934 and 1934 (No. 2).**—There has been no occasion for this Borough to be made into a "double-dipping" area under these Orders during the year 1940. The only sheep in the Borough, at a large farm, have been double-dipped unofficially by the owner in his own interests.

(iii) **SWINE FEVER ORDERS, 1908, 1911, 1912, 1916 and 1917: SWINE FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT) ORDER, 1922: and AMENDMENT ORDERS 1922 (No. 1), 1936 and 1936 (No. 3).**

A case of swine fever occurred on 11th January at a farm at Chadwell Heath. All the pigs at the farm, six in number, died, and the notices were withdrawn on 24th April.

(iv) **PARASITIC MANGE ORDERS OF 1911 AND 1918.**—No cases occurred during 1940.

(v) **IMPORTATION OF DOGS AND CATS ORDER, 1928.**—No action was necessary during the year.

(vi) **FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ORDERS OF 1928 AND 1930: (FOODSTUFFS) ORDER, 1932: (PACKING MATERIALS) ORDER, 1925: (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1926: AND FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1938.**—On the 1st January the disease was notified by the Ministry of Agriculture as existing at a farm at East Horndon, and Ilford became an "infected area," by reason of being within a 15 mile radius. A further outbreak was notified on 14th January at Tollesbury. This created a fresh area, which although it excluded Ilford from a 15 mile radius still affected some question of licences.

8 licences were issued for entry into the Borough of 23 bullocks, 70 sheep, 50 heifers and 20 pigs; and 14 licences were countersigned for removal from the Borough of 13 bullocks, 111 sheep, 9 cows and 85 pigs.

(vii) **RABIES ORDER, 1938.**—No case of Rabies was notified during the year.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.—99 complaints have been received of the existence of rats affecting 168 premises. In 26 of these cases poison gas has been used, and in the remaining cases other steps have been taken.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.—The Sanitary Inspectors made 2,322 visits to premises where petroleum is stored, or in conjunction with the installation of such storage, and tested 31 petroleum appliances or fittings. All the Sanitary Inspectors are authorised Officers under the Act to inspect such premises (Public Health Committee, 8th July, 1937).

The number of Licences issued was 120, and the fees paid to the Council for such Licences was £90 5s. 0d. 3 Licences were issued for the storage of calcium-carbide, the fees payable being £1.

Examination of Officers, Teachers and Servants.

The following medical examinations were carried out during 1940 :—

	Officers	Teachers	Servants
New Appointments	67	19	9
Under Sickness Regulations...	16	18	63
For Anti-Gas School Course...	1	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	84	37	72
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE III—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1940

TABLE III.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910																			
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	136	2	33	65	24	11	1	—	7	9	11	24	10	16	23	16	20	111	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	92	1	30	36	12	10	3	—	2	6	12	12	7	5	6	4	38	91	—
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Para-Typhoid)	28	—	6	4	10	7	1	—	—	1	—	8	9	5	2	2	1	28	—
Pneumonia	159	16	19	6	5	39	47	27	14	17	13	15	34	12	11	16	27	109	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	50	—	—	—	12	38	—	—	—	1	1	3	37	2	1	2	3	49	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	16	2	4	1	6	3	—	—	3	—	1	3	3	—	1	3	2	16	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	43	—	1	1	5	13	14	9	1	4	1	14	10	2	2	2	7	19	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	5	—
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	177	—	1	—	49	79	40	8	22	13	7	29	25	11	22	29	19	—	—
Other Forms	41	—	6	11	8	11	2	3	3	5	3	8	6	2	1	9	4	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria—Believed to be contracted in this country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Believed to be contracted abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Rheumatism	12	—	1	10	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	5	—	2	—	1	11	—
Measles	477	16	119	258	61	23	—	—	7	96	18	40	100	57	72	49	38	33	—
Whooping Cough	129	6	63	58	1	1	—	—	4	15	3	53	46	2	3	—	3	7	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	1376	55	284	450	195	236	108	48	64	168	71	214	300	115	148	132	164	480	—

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

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	...	...	...	...	85.9
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup...	...	...	...	...	96.8
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	100.0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	89.8
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	64.5

The total number of deaths of Ilford residents from the following infectious diseases during 1940 was 165 as against 175 in 1939.

	1939	1940
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—
Diphtheria	2	5
Measles	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Influenza	34	21
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	79	59
Other forms	6	11
Pneumonia	47	61
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2	3
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1
Puerperal Sepsis	1	3
Total	175	165

(a) *Smallpox*.—Notification of 5 persons who had been in contact with a case of Smallpox on board ship was received. These were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors for the usual period. No case of Smallpox occurred.

The following gives particulars as to Vaccination during 1940 :—

Certificates of Successful Vaccination	...	...	805
Postponed	...	...	39
Conscientious Objections	...	...	621
Unsuccessful Vaccination	...	...	34
Left the District	...	...	243

(b) *Scarlet Fever*.—136 cases were notified in 1940.

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 Ilford Isolation Hospital	"Return" Hospital Cases	Per Cent.	Home Cases	Cases arising in same house	Per Cent.
1936	349	265	10	3.7	65	1	1.5
1937	309	254	5	1.9	51	—	—
1938	303	262	6	2.3	40	—	—
1939	370	283	4	1.4	53	—	—
1940	136	108	1	.9	25	1	.04

(c) *Diphtheria*.—92 cases were notified in 1940. Of these, two deaths occurred at the Ilford Isolation Hospital and one at Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford. Two other deaths of Ilford residents occurred, one at Cuddington Isolation Hospital, Cheam, and one at Stowmarket Isolation Hospital.

TABULAR STATEMENT AS TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN SCHICK TESTED AND IMMUNISED AT
THE DIPHTHERIA CLINICS FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1940, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1940.

	Newbury Hall Clinic			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	43	—	43	27	—	27	70
Negative	16	1	17	30	2	32	49
Numbers inoculated (full course)	187*	267	454	127*	111	238	692
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated	3	—	3	1	1	2	5
Negative after full course of inoculations ...	102	192	294	52	73	125	419
Awaiting re-test	21	17	38	14	9	23	61
Not re-tested after inoculation (on account of leaving District, etc.)	59	58	117	60	28	88	205
Positive after re-test, but not inoculated for same reason	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Final Schick Test in 1940 (1939 Cases) :—							
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated	3	1	4	—	—	—	4
Negative	82	134	216	28	37	65	281
* Schick+1940=43 ; Schick+1939=1 ; Not Tested=134				* Schick+1940=27 ; Not Tested=100			

During 1940 a total number of 1,026 children attended at the Diphtheria Prevention Clinics (691 at the Newbury Hall and 335 at Mayesbrook), making a total number of attendances of 4,691 (3,125 and 1,566), with an average per session of 61 and 30 respectively.

In 1940, under the arrangements mentioned in the 1935 Report, 11 private doctors were supplied with prophylactic for the immunisation of 37 children (29 under 5 years and 8 over 5 years of age). The following is a brief summary:—

1939 CASES :

Final Schick Test in 1940 :—

Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Positive and re-inoculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Positive and not re-inoculated (left district)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
No final Schick Test, left district, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

1940 CASES :

Numbers inoculated (full course) by medical practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Final Schick Test—Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Positive and re-inoculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
No final Schick Test, left district, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Forms not yet returned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
To be Schick Tested in 1941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

(d) *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*.—6 cases were notified during 1940.

Of the 6 cases notified, 5 were treated at home by private medical practitioners, and 1 was treated as an out-patient at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

Notified	Cases		Vision Un-Impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At Home	In Hospital				
6	5	1	6	—	—	—

(e) *Enteric Fever*.—28 cases of enteric fever were notified, 24 being due to infection by *B. Para-typhosus* B. (of which 20 were admitted to the Ilford Isolation Hospital, 2 to King George Hospital, 1 to the L.C.C. Infectious Hospital, Hampstead, and 1 to the Emergency Hospital, Wanstead), and 4 to infection by *B. Typhosus*, all being inmates of the Claybury Mental Hospital.

In none of the cases was it possible to find the source of infection, although extensive investigations were made. The cases occurring at Claybury Mental Hospital were probably infected by "carriers."

One case of Typhoid Fever died at Severalls Mental Hospital, Colchester.

TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1940, IN AGE GROUPS; AND TOTAL DEATHS.

Disease	Total cases notified	Under 1 year	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	136	2	4	6	7	16	43	22	17	14	4	1	—	109	—
Diphtheria	92	1	7	5	5	13	30	6	7	13	2	3	—	89	5
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	28	—	—	1	2	3	2	2	8	3	6	1	—	23	1
Pneumonia	159	16	7	6	4	2	2	4	4	28	12	47	27	100	61
Puerperal Pyrexia	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	38	9	—	—	27	3
Cerebro-spinal Fever	16	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	2	5	2	—	—	16	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	43	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	9	14	9	13	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria believed to be contracted in this country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria believed to be contracted abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Rheumatism	12	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	9	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Measles	479	16	34	35	24	26	233	27	42	23	—	—	—	13	—
Whooping Cough	129	6	18	13	19	13	58	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	—

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

3. TUBERCULOSIS. During the year 1940 there were 177 new notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 41 of other forms of Tuberculosis. 40 cases of Pulmonary and 10 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were transferred to Ilford.

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis of Ilford residents during 1940 :

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 ...	—	1	3	3	—	—	1	1
5-15 ...	—	—	6	5	—	1	2	1
15-25 ...	18	31	5	3	2	12	1	1
25-35 ...	27	21	3	2	4	7	1	1
35-45 ...	19	12	3	3	10	4	—	—
45-55 ...	23	6	—	1	7	5	2	—
55-65 ...	8	3	1	—	4	—	—	—
Over 65 ...	7	1	—	3	3	—	—	—
Totals ...	102	75	21	20	30	29	7	4

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

	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis
King George Hospital ...	5	2
Claybury Mental Hospital ...	—	1
Claybury Emergency Hospital ...	8	1
West Ham Mental Hospital ...	5	—
West Ham Emergency Hospital ...	4	1
Australasian Hospital (Girls' Village Homes) ...	4	—
Ilford Isolation Hospital ...	4	1

Of the 70 deaths which occurred of Ilford residents, notification had previously been made of 59 of the cases; 4 were notified after death; 7 were not notified (10 per cent. of the deaths, or a ratio of 1 in 10). Communications were sent out to enquire why notification had not been carried out, in 5 cases the deaths occurred in Institutions where the presence of tuberculosis was discovered following P.M.; in 1 case the death was certified by the Coroner after P.M., and in 1 case the doctor certifying death believed notification had been made previously.

During the year 1940 the following deaths occurred from Tuberculosis :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Ilford Residents ...	59	11
Non-Residents—		
Claybury Mental Hospital	14	—
West Ham Mental Hospital	11	1
Ilford Isolation Hospital...	32	—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on register, 1st January, 1940	598	173	771
Number of cases entered on register during the year	217	51	268
Number of cases removed from the register during the year :—			

	Pul.	Non-Pul.
Recovered	28	24
Deaths	82	7
Left District	84	19
Lost sight of	19	6
Diagnosis not established	5	3

	218	59	218	59	277
Number of cases remaining on register on 31st December, 1940	597	165	762		

Cases of Tuberculosis, on notification, are visited by the Tuberculosis Nurse of the Essex County Council. 750 of the cases of longer standing were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, a visit being made to each patient every six months. The following reports were obtained :—

	Pulmonary Cases	Other Cases
Stated to be recovered or better	285	108
Improved or fairly well	102	20
Not so well	60	8
In Sanatorium	82	14
No information as to present condition	6	—
Removed from district, etc.	45	20
Totals	580	170

The treatment of Tuberculosis is under the control of the Essex County Council. On the 31st December, 1940, there were 1,316 patients on the register of the dispensary.

The arrangements made with the Essex County Council for the dental treatment of tuberculosis patients from Ilford, Romford, Leyton and Walthamstow were continued. Two afternoon sessions per month were set aside for the treatment of these cases. 143 patients were treated, 24 being supplied with dentures.

The Council's Dentist also made 4 visits to the tuberculosis patients at the Ilford Sanatorium. 27 Patients were inspected, all of whom received treatment.

The number of patients from Ilford sent to Institutions under the Essex County Tuberculosis Scheme during 1940 was as follows :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Adults	51	60	2	—	113
Children	2	1	3	2	8

Tuberculosis Care Association.—This Association has assisted 62 cases with extra nourishment, clothing, and in other ways.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (SECTION 163).—4 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.

SECTION G.—FACTORIES.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, was superseded by the Factories Act, 1937, which came into operation on 1st July, 1938.

FACTORIES WITH MECHANICAL POWER.

There are 316 factories with mechanical power on the register.

FACTORIES WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER.

There are 282 factories without mechanical power on the register.

OUTWORKERS.

There are 238 outworkers on the register.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND OTHER PREMISES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with Mechanical Power	366	11	—
Factories without Mechanical Power	234	3	—
Other premises (not including Outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total	600	14	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	34	34	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	13	13	—	—
Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences to Home Work or offences under the sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total ...	49	49	—	—

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act (Sec. 114, 1937)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Factories Act, 1937, by district council (Sec. 9, 1937)	—
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	—
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	—
Other ...	—
Basement Bakehouses (Sec. 53, 1937) :—	
In use at the end of the year ...	—

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

618 patients were admitted during 1940.

98.9 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria and 80.1 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 618 patients admitted during 1940 suffered from the following complaints:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	143 (33)
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	101 (19)
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	15 (4)
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	20 (2)
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	31 (2)
Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	87
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	72 (3)
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	28 (3)
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	16 (5)
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	5
Acute Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	8
Under observation	...	...	...	...	...	87

Number of deaths in hospital:—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	8
Puerperal Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	39
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia due to respiratory paralysis caused by Polyneuritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Myocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Purpura Haemorrhagica	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oedema of Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	1
Myocardial Degeneration	...	...	...	...	...	1

The figures in brackets represent cases admitted from Barking.

Number of patients in Hospital on 1st January, 1940 and 1941 respectively:—

	1st Jan., 1940	1st Jan., 1941
Scarlet Fever	5	10
Diphtheria	4	24
Tuberculous Diseases	39	39
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1
Erysipelas	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1
Pneumonia	2	2
Acute Rheumatism	—	2
Measles	—	7
Under observation	6	7

The average length of stay in Hospital was for:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	25.7 days
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	54.9 „
Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	79.7 „
Average stay in Hospital of all cases	...	...	...	...	36.8 „

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

Average number of patients in Hospital per day 85.4.

Scarlet Fever.—The diagnosis of scarlet fever could not be confirmed in 4 patients admitted. The following table shows the percentage death-rate of cases of scarlet fever admitted to 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.

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Ilford ... ..	.39	.41	Nil	Nil	Nil

Enteric Fever.—20 cases were admitted. All were due to *Bacillus Paratyphosus B.* and all recovered.

Diphtheria.—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.

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Ilford	4.5	3.3	5.3	1.3	2.4

Tuberculosis.—87 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted, as compared with 85 in 1939.

Training of Probationer Nurses.—During 1940, 8 nurses passed Part I of the examination of the General Nursing Council, and 3 obtained the Certificate by completing Part II (2 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 1940, and also the number inoculated :—

Numbers Schick Tested :—							Staff
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Numbers inoculated (full course)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Numbers re-tested :—							
Negative after full course of inoculations	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Numbers Dick Tested :—							
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Numbers reinoculated (full course)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Numbers re-tested :—							
Negative after full course of inoculations	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

No member of the Nursing Staff contracted Scarlet Fever during the year, but 2 contracted diphtheria.

The Hospital is recognised by the Conjoint Board for Part 2 of the D.P.H. Regulations of the Board.

Admission of Cases from Barking.—An arrangement was entered into with Barking Corporation for the reception of cases of infectious disease occurring in that area, as far as accommodation permitted. The first case was admitted on 12th July, 1940. Up to the end of 1940 the number of cases admitted was 71. Payment was agreed at the rate of 10/- per day, plus a charge of 2/- per mile for use of ambulance.

BIRTHS.

By the Public Health Act, 1936, 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 Act during 1940 was 1,555 (802 males and 753 females).

Of these, 57 (28 males and 29 females) took place in Ilford, the ordinary place of residence of the parents being outside the district.

In addition, 314 notifications of birth (153 males and 161 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, 18 cases in which there was default in complying with the requirements of the Act relating to the Notification of Births 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	...	...	...	...	7.59
By Certified Midwives	...	...	...	...	88.81
By Parents and Others	...	...	...	...	3.60

In addition, 69 stillbirths (33 males and 36 females) were notified. In 2 cases (1 male and 1 female) the parents resided outside the district.

The notifications of 7 stillbirths (6 males and 1 female) which took place outside the district, although the ordinary residence of the parents is in Ilford, were transferred to this district.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of infants dying within the first year of life was 63, the total number born being 1,922. The latter figure is supplied by the Registrar-General for calculating infant and maternal mortality rates. The infant mortality, or rate of deaths per 1,000 live births, was, therefore, 32.8.

NEONATAL MORTALITY.

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

There were 43 deaths of infants under four weeks of age during 1940 and the rate for the year was 22.3 per 1,000 live births.

The deaths of infants under one month decreased from 57 during 1939 to 43 during 1940.

The following table 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.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Convulsions	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	2	—	4	2	3	1	—	10
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	6
Congenital Malformations	6	1	1	—	8	3	—	—	—	11
Premature birth	13	2	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	16
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	2	1	—	1	4	2	2	—	2	10
Totals	29	8	4	2	43	10	5	2	3	63

FOSTER-CHILDREN—THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (SECTIONS 206 TO 220).

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

FOSTER-CHILDREN.

Number of foster-children on register on 1st January, 1940	27
Number of foster-children who were notified during 1940	29
Number of foster-children returned to their mothers during 1940	15
Number of foster-children taken off register for various other reasons during 1940	18
Number of foster-children on the register on 31st December, 1940	23

FOSTER-MOTHERS.

Number of foster-mothers with children on the register on the 1st January, 1940	22
Number of persons who became foster-mothers during 1940	19
Number of foster-mothers whose names were taken off the register during 1940	18
Number of foster-mothers with children on the register on the 31st December, 1940	23

HOUSES VISITED BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Number of houses visited by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of the Act during 1940	16
Number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of the Act during 1940	30

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

The Ilford area is normally divided into 13 districts, one nurse carrying out all home visits both for Maternity and Child Welfare work and School Medical Service work in each area, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining the staff, the number of districts has been reduced to 12.

The following is a summary of the home visits made by the Health Visitors during 1940 as far as the Maternity and Child Welfare work is concerned :—

First visits to newly-born infants	2,071
Subsequent visits to children under one year of age	8,129
Subsequent visits to children over 1 year of age and under 5	17,016
Visits to expectant mothers	427
Home visits for other reasons	5,287
Total visits paid	32,930

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

A total of 13,954 quarts of liquid milk and 1,889 lbs. of dried milk were given free under the Regulations of the Ministry of Health during 1940, to 40 nursing mothers, 23 expectant mothers and 473 infants. Since July, 1940, the supply of liquid milk by the Council has been suspended as this is now provided under the National Milk Scheme. The Council are continuing to provide dried milk to necessitous cases.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

73 voluntary lady helpers were engaged in the work at the Infant Welfare Centres at the end of December, 1940.

During the year the following attendances were recorded :—

Total number of attendances of infants	29,719
First attendances	2,032
Total number of children on roll, December 31st, after omission of all those who had not attended for six months	2,843

11,565 attendances of children from 1 to 5 years were made at the Infant Welfare Centres during the year.

DENTAL CLINIC.

148 half-days were taken up for the treatment of 315 expectant and nursing mothers, and 235 children under five years of age during 1940.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

10 expectant and nursing mothers and 65 children under five years of age were treated by the Council Oculist during 1940.

ORTHOPAEDIC DEPARTMENT.

(i) Valentines Clinic.—17 sessions were held during 1940, 77 children under five years of age being examined, making 133 attendances.

(ii) Mayesbrook Clinic.—10 sessions were held during 1940, 63 children under five years of age being examined, making 96 attendances.

Six children were admitted to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital Country Branch, Stanmore, during the year, suffering from congenital equinovarus (2), congenital deformity of feet and hands (1), talipes cavo-varus (1), metatarsus varus (1), intoeing (1). One child was admitted to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital at Gt. Portland Street suffering from congenital talipes equinovarus, being discharged during the year.

Five of the children at the Country Branch were discharged during the year, the other remaining in hospital at the end of the year.

At the Newbury Hall Clinic, 25 children under five years of age were treated by the Masseuse during the year, and 157 attendances were made by these children. Treatment was also given to 20 children, who made 67 attendances at All Saints Church Hall Clinic.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

43 sessions were held at the Valentines Clinic and 45 at Mayesbrook Clinic. 29 children in all were treated, making 363 attendances.

14 cases were still attending at the end of the year; of the remainder, two had left the district, 7 were evacuated, 3 were cured, in two cases the parents had discontinued treatment, and the other was discharged from further treatment, having improved.

AURAL CLINIC.

The Aural Surgeon attended at 37 sessions during 1940, and 81 attendances were made by 44 children of pre-school age, 1 expectant mother and 1 nursing mother, 39 being new cases (including 1 expectant mother).

RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

Ten children under five years of age, 8 being new cases, made 16 attendances.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No cases were admitted to St. Margaret's Hospital (L.C.C.) during the year. The present charge for maintenance and treatment is £7 0s. 8d. per week. Owing to the war, the cases are now being accommodated at White Oak Hospital, Swanley, Kent.

TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Children suffering from simple dietetic ailments are treated at the Infant Welfare Centres. 66 belts and 2 trusses have been supplied to infants suffering from hernia during the year 1940. A certain number of infants were brought to the Clinics at the Public Health Offices and Mayesbrook Clinic to receive treatment for minor ailments.

36 children under five years of age were operated upon at Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, and at King George Hospital, Ilford, for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 4 were treated free of charge and two at reduced rate as cases of necessity.

MIDWIVES.

There are 13 state certified midwives (including the Superintendent and nine Council midwives) resident and practising in the district, and 2 certified midwives residing outside Ilford, but practising in Ilford. In addition there were at the end of the year, 14 state certified midwives at the Council's Maternity Home and 2 at a private nursing home in Ilford.

Their supervision has been carried out as in previous years.

PAYMENT OF MIDWIFE'S FEE IN NECESSITOUS CASES.

The Council paid the balance of a private midwife's fee in two cases, amounting to £2 15s. 6d.

SUSPENSION FROM PRACTICE.

Eight midwives were suspended from practice for varying periods following attendance on nine notified cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, rendering them liable to be a source of infection. Three of the midwives each attended two such cases during the year. All were in the employ of the Council, with one exception, an employee of the Salvation Army.

The causes of the Pyrexia were stated to be due to :

- (1) Mastitis.
- (2) Cervical and local uterine infection following premature stillbirth (macerated foetus).
- (3) Local uterine infection.
- (4) Local lacerations.
- (5) Inflamed Varicose Veins.
- (6) Sæpæmia.
- (7) Phlebitis of left leg and axillary abscess.
- (8) Puerperal Staphylococcal septicaemia.
- (9) Cervical swab showed presence of Haemolytic streptococci.

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

Medical aid was sought in 27 instances where the infant was found to have inflamed or discharging eyes. Four of the cases were subsequently notified as suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum. In all cases the condition of the eyes cleared satisfactorily.

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.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

(a) Council District Midwifery Service.

During the year 746 cases were attended by the Council District Midwives. In 411 cases the midwives were engaged to attend as midwives and in 335 as maternity nurses. The cases resided in the following wards : Barkingside 152 ; North Hainault 115 ; Cranbrook 26 ; Park 46 ; Seven Kings 66 ; South Hainault 123 ; Loxford 73 ; Clementswood 79 ; Goodmayes 66.

3,943 ante-natal visits were made during the year.

56 medical practitioners are now participating in the Council's scheme for the ante-natal examination of patients who have engaged a Council Midwife to attend them.

Thirty-nine patients were referred by the private Doctors to the Council's Consulting Obstetrician at the Ante-Natal Clinic for a further opinion. 15 of these women and 33 other patients who had engaged a Council Midwife (29 as a midwife and 19 as a maternity nurse) were, for various reasons, admitted to the Council's Maternity Home or other Hospitals for confinement. 38 were admitted to the Maternity Home, 9 to Oldchurch Hospital, Romford, and 1 to King George Hospital, Ilford.

In addition seven patients were admitted to the Maternity Home following confinement for various reasons. Two patients who had engaged the Council's midwives were admitted to the Council's Maternity Home for ante-natal treatment and subsequently confined at their own homes.

A Doctor was called in at the time of the confinement or subsequently to 161 of the 411 cases in which a midwife had been engaged.

Nine cases were notified as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia, 8 being removed to the Isolation Hospital. 6 of these patients had engaged their own Doctor to attend them.

One mother admitted to the Isolation Hospital four days after her confinement, died two days later from Puerperal Staphylococcal septicaemia. The patient was attended at the confinement by her own Doctor.

Three babies were notified as suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The condition of the eyes cleared satisfactorily.

Of the infants born, there were 15 stillbirths. In seven instances the midwife was engaged as a maternity nurse only.

Nineteen infants died. In nine instances the midwife was engaged as a maternity nurse only.

(b) *Salvation Army Midwifery Service.*

In accordance with Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936, the Council made an agreement with the Salvation Army Mother's Hospital for the provision of a domiciliary service of midwives to attend cases in the district bordered by Goodmayes Lane, Green Lane, Bennetts Castle Lane and Longbridge Road in the Borough of Ilford and including these four roads. The agreement took effect as from the 1st January, 1938.

75 cases were attended by the Salvation Army midwives during the year; 61 as a midwife and 14 as a maternity nurse.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The following attendances were recorded at the respective Ante-Natal Clinics:—

	Maternity Home	Mayesbrook Clinic
First attendances	443	64
Subsequent attendances	5,207	611
Number of expectant mothers on the rolls on 31st December, 1940 ...	106	17

All patients booked for admission to the Maternity Home are medically examined at the Ante-Natal Clinic.

During the year, 8 cases other than those booked for admission to the Maternity Home were examined at the Clinics. There were 31 attendances by such cases.

The Consulting Obstetrician or his Deputy made weekly visits to the Home during 1940.

During the year 53 ordinary visits were made, 357 patients referred from the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics, and 89 patients referred by private Doctors, were examined.

X-Ray Examination of Ante-Natal Patients.

50 examinations were made at King George Hospital in 1940.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

The following attendances were recorded :—

First attendances	...	...	...	...	...	276
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	...	203
Number on roll on 31st December, 1940	...	...	...	...	...	28

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths due to childbirth during the year was 6, which gives a maternal mortality rate *i.e.*, number of deaths per 1,000 live births of 3.12 (or 3.00 including stillbirths).

The causes of death were as follows :—

Puerperal Fever :—

Confined at own home and died in Council's Isolation Hospital; Puerperal Septicaemia.

Died in King George Hospital, Ilford; Toxaemia due to peritonitis secondary to infected uterus with retained products following a miscarriage.

Confined at and died in Council's Maternity Home; Cardiac failure due to pulmonary embolus due to toxaemia of pregnancy after induction with retained placenta.

Other causes :—

Confined at and died in own home; Cardiac failure; pulmonary embolism; parturition.

Died at King George Hospital; Acute pulmonary oedema; operation salpingectomy; ruptured ectopic gestation.

Confined at own home and died in Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford; Bronchial Pneumonia; eclampsia post-partum; chronic bronchial asthma and cardiac failure.

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

MATERNITY HOME.

During 1940, 551 women were admitted into the Home (63 direct to the Emergency Block and 488 to the Ward Blocks).

217 cases could not be admitted during the year owing to the difficulty in obtaining sufficient nursing staff.

At the end of the year 228 cases had applied for future admission to the home.

The average number of patients in the home per day during 1940 was 24.8 and the average length of stay of patients was 16.3 days.

EMERGENCY BLOCK.

105 cases were treated, 63 being admitted direct to this block and 42 being transferred from the Ward Blocks.

47 of these 63 cases had not been booked for admission to the Maternity Home.

4 of the 63 patients were admitted direct to the Emergency Block for ante-natal treatment and were subsequently re-admitted to the Ward Blocks for confinement.

The average number of patients in the Emergency Block per day during 1940 was 3.2 (including cases transferred from the Ward Blocks) and the average length of stay of patients admitted direct to this Block was 14.1 days.

37 patients were confined in the Emergency Block (35 admitted direct to this Block and 2 transferred from the Ward Blocks). The four cases mentioned above have been included in the figures for those confined in the Ward Blocks. 17 of the 37 cases were first confinements and 20 were second or subsequent confinements.

6 cases (or 16.2 per cent.) were delivered by means of forceps; 2 of the infants were stillborn.

There were three deaths of infants born in the Emergency Block and nine stillbirths.

Eleven cases were notified as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia. Eight of these cases and three other patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

The Consulting Obstetrician or his Deputy was called in to 12 cases as follows:—

To perform Caesarean section operation	...	...	...	...	1
To perform other operations	...	...	...	...	7
For consultation	...	...	...	...	4

The reason for the Caesarean section operation was as follows:—

Placenta praevia	1
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The seven other operations were as follows:—

Artificial rupture of membranes and manual dilatation of cervix	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dilatation and curettage	...	...	...	...	...	2
Forceps delivery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manual removal of adherent placenta	...	...	...	...	...	1
Removal of cervical polypi	...	...	...	...	...	1
Willet's forceps applied to scalp; internal version failed	...	...	...	...	...	1

The other 24 cases admitted direct to this block were not confined therein for the following reasons:—

Abortion or miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	10
Admitted for ante-natal treatment and subsequently transferred to Isolation Hospital for confinement	...	...	...	...	...	1
Admitted for ante-natal treatment and subsequently evacuated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Born before arrival at Home	...	...	...	...	...	12

WARD BLOCKS.

488 cases were admitted to the Ward Blocks. In addition 4 patients admitted to the Emergency Block for ante-natal treatment were subsequently re-admitted to the Ward Blocks for confinement. Two patients admitted to the Ward Blocks were transferred to the Emergency Block for confinement.

36 of the 488 cases had not been booked for admission to the Home.

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

Admitted for ante-natal treatment and subsequently confined at own home or evacuated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Admitted for ante-natal treatment and subsequently transferred to Isolation Hospital for confinement	...	...	...	...	...	1
Termination of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Born before arrival at home	...	...	...	...	...	2

The average number of patients in the Ward Blocks per day during 1940 was 21.6 and the average length of stay of patients was 16.6 days.

In 35 of the 483 confinements the patient had been previously admitted for varying periods of observation, being subsequently re-admitted for the confinement.

Of the 483 confinements there were :—

- (a) 319 cases of first confinement.
- (b) 164 cases having their second or subsequent confinement.
- (c) 39 cases living in 2 rooms or less (34 being first confinements).
- (d) 54 cases living in 3 rooms (40 being first confinements).

Of the 483 cases, 6 women had engaged their own doctor. 2 of these cases were, however, delivered by a midwife, the doctor not being present at the birth.

Thirty-two cases (or 6.6 per cent.) were delivered by means of forceps, 8 following surgical induction; 3 of the infants were stillborn and 1 died aged 4 hours.

In addition, labour was surgically induced in 37 cases; 1 of the infants was stillborn and 1 died aged 1 day.

There were 6 deaths of infants in the Ward Blocks.

The neo-natal death-rate of babies born in the Ward Blocks was 1.3 per cent compared with 2.4 per cent in the district in general. The death-rate of babies who died before 14 days, born in the Ward Blocks, was 1.3 per cent in 1940 and 1.6 per cent in 1939.

The infant mortality rate of children born in the Ward Blocks of the Maternity Home was 19.5 per 1,000 births, as compared with 34.9 born in their own homes. The figure of 19.5 has been arrived at after deduction of all deaths of infants born in the Maternity Home, and is calculated on the total births in the district, excluding those in the Maternity Home.

There were 27 stillbirths in the Ward Blocks.

Twenty-nine cases were notified as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia. Nine of these cases and four other patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital. In addition five babies notified as suffering from Pemphigus Neonatorum were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified from the Home during the year; the baby had congenital hyperplasia of the upper and lower eyelids.

Special visits were made by the Consulting Obstetrician or his Deputy to 47 cases in the Ward Blocks as follows :—

To perform Caesarean section operations	...	...	36
To perform other operations	...	...	7
For consultations	...	...	4

Two mothers confined in the Ward Blocks died from the following causes :—

- (1) Cardiac failure due to pulmonary embolus due to toxæmia of pregnancy after induction with retained placenta.
- (2) Toxæmia from ileus (natural) following Caesarean section.

The latter case has not been classified by the Registrar-General as a death due to maternal causes.

The maternal mortality rate for the Ward Blocks of the Home for the five years from 1936 to 1940 is 1.12, as compared with the maternal mortality rate in the district generally of 3.52, the rate in each case being calculated on the total live births.

OTHER MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

(a) QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL.

No case was admitted during 1940 in accordance with the arrangements made with this Hospital.

(b) OLDCHURCH COUNTY HOSPITAL.

54 cases were admitted during 1940. The fee payable to the Essex County Council is at the rate of 14/- per day.

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

The Board of Education, in Form 6 M, desire that the Reports for 1940 should be confined to a short statement, and the following is the information which the Board particularly ask for:—

(a) Changes in the Staff of the Service.

The Assistant Dental Surgeon who joined the Royal Air Force on 3rd September, 1939, is still on active service. The Dental Clerk Attendant seconded as an A.R.P. Ambulance Driver returned to her normal duties on 7th August, 1940.

Miss E. Richardson commenced duties as Assistant Dental Surgeon on 1st July, 1940, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Lord.

(b) Changes in the Arrangements for Medical, Dental and Cleanliness Inspections.

The routine medical inspection of children registered under the Educational Home Service was continued until the end of March. Since the re-opening of all the elementary schools on 1st April, 1940, the routine medical inspections, dental inspections and cleanliness inspections have been regularly carried out.

In addition, in accordance with the Board of Education Circular No. 1523, Rapid Surveys of all the children attending the elementary schools commenced in September, 1940, and this is being carried out each school term. At these Surveys 4,685 children were seen, of which 1,489 were recommended for full routine medical inspection, 101 for special treatment, and 275 for supplementary nourishment.

(c) As will be seen in the body of the report, Minor Ailments, Dental, Orthopædic, Aural, Rheumatism, Artificial Sunlight and Remedial Exercises Clinics have been held regularly throughout the year.

The Dental Clinics are held at Mayesbrook Clinic and at Valentines School, the latter taking the place of that normally held at the Public Health Offices; the other Clinics are held at Newbury Hall, Mayesbrook Clinic and All Saints Hall, the latter two serving the Becontree and Goodmayes area.

The provision of meals in the schools commenced on 7th October, 1940. The approximate number of meals served from that date to 20th December, was 66,957, approximately 1,500 daily. The scheme for the supply of milk in school has also been continued, but difficulty was experienced at some schools owing to scarcity of $\frac{1}{8}$ pint bottles.

(d) Evacuation of Children.

The number of children in the reception areas on 20th December, 1940, under the Government Evacuation Scheme was 3,813, and the approximate number who evacuated privately was 3,500.

(e) School Camps.

Three Ilford School Camps were opened in 1940, one at Kennylands, near Reading, for the Beal Modern Boys, with accommodation for approximately 208 boys; on 19th February; one at Finnamore Wood, near Marlow, for the Beal Modern Girls, with accommodation for approximately 208 girls, on 22nd April; and the other at Elmbridge, Cranleigh, Surrey, for the Loxford Central Boys, with accommodation for approximately 208 Boys, on 26th February.

The number on the rolls on 19th December, 1940 was 212 at Kennylands 197 at Finnamore Wood, and 166 at Elmbridge.

The Camps are leased from the National Camps Corporation and each has a resident Camp Manager. There is a Camp Hospital and Isolation Dormitory at each Camp, also a Matron and a fully trained nurse. A part-

time Medical Officer is appointed to each Camp, the latter appointments being in accordance with the arrangements made by the Central Medical War Committee and the Ministry of Health.

All the children entering the Camps were medically inspected before admission, and this applies to all subsequent entries. A routine medical inspection of the children at each Camp was carried out during the year, by one of the Assistant School Medical Officers, 179 being inspected at Kennylands, 163 at Finnamore Wood and 140 at Elmbridge, the arrangements for any treatment recommended for the children being made by the Education Authority of the district in which the Camp is situated.

A Minor Ailment Clinic is held daily at each Camp, and weekly head inspections are carried out by the Camp Matron and Nurse, and at the request of the Board of Education, heights and weights measurements have been carried out monthly since June, 1940.

The parents of all the children at the three Camps were circularised as to their willingness for the children to be immunised against diphtheria and/or scarlet fever, and the following table shows the number of children inoculated by the Council's Medical Officers during November and December :—

Camp.	No. on Roli.	No. of consents.		No. inoculated.	
		Diph-theria.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph-theria	Scarlet Fever.
Kennylands	212	116(a)	127(b)	103	116
Finnamore	197	117	133(c)	117	127
Elmbridge	166	89	99	89	99

(a) 13 subsequently left school. (b) 11 subsequently left school.

(c) 6 subsequently left school.

A weekly return is submitted to the School Medical Officer by the Matron showing the variety of cases dealt with in the School Clinic and cases admitted to the Isolation Dormitory, Camp Hospital or Infectious Diseases Hospitals. Children who return to the Camp after admission to Infectious Diseases Hospitals are isolated in the Isolation Dormitory until a negative swab is obtained. Those children who return to Ilford for convalescence are seen at the Public Health Offices before returning to the Camp. The parents who attend the Camp with children on visiting days have to obtain a pass from the School Medical Officer before they may attend; by this means a control is kept on the possible spread of infection in the Camp from outside sources.

All requests for drugs, medicines and medical appliances are dealt with by the School Medical Officer.

As an index to the incidence of illness at the three Camps, the following information for the period 1st October, 1940, to 31st March, 1941, is of interest :—

	Camp Hospital or Isolation Block.		Infectious Diseases Hospitals.	
	No. of children admitted.	No. of in-patient days.	No. of children admitted.	No. of in-patient days.
Kennylands Camp ..	203	1,682	13 (i)	372
Finnamore Wood Camp	67	330	5 (ii)	54
Elmbridge Camp ..	80	469	1 (i)	3

(i) Scarlet Fever. (ii) Diphtheria.

1. STAFF.—(a) *Dental Surgeons*.—Miss E. Richardson commenced duties on 1st July.

(b) *Health Visitors and School Nurses*.—Miss M. N. Withams terminated her appointment on 20th January.

Two of the Health Visitors and School Nurses were seconded for a period as Matrons at two of the Ilford School Camps.

2. CO-ORDINATION.—*Vide* 1937 Report.

3. SCHOOL PREMISES.—There are 23 schools, with 36 departments, 9,420 children were actually on the rolls on 19th December, 1940.

Owing to present conditions the general school building programme has been suspended.

The Sanitary Inspectors have paid the usual monthly visits to the elementary schools (1) to enquire as to the milk supplies, (2) to inspect the sanitary arrangements. 311 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.

Also—in accordance with the Board's Circular, 1523, dated the 21st August, 1940, a rapid survey of all the children in the schools was carried out during the last term of the year. 4,685 children were seen, of which 1,489 were recommended for full routine medical inspection, 101 for special treatment, and 275 for supplementary nourishment.

5. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases in the Ilford schools since 1935:—

		Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles and Ger- man Measles	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Whooping Cough.	Small Pox.
1935	...	209	106	445	355	540	447	—
1936	...	217	60	1,098	428	187	474	—
1937	...	178	44	58	667	834	373	—
1938	...	187	62	2,026	539	318	169	—
1939	...	217	56	42	177	162	419	—
1940	...	53	30	341	73	6	55	—

Disinfection of all the cloakrooms at the public elementary schools was carried out during the Summer and Winter vacations.

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

Table VII on page 64 shows the incidence of infectious disease in the Ilford schools during 1940.

542 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors to cases of minor infectious disease.

Diphtheria Prevention Clinics.—The following shows the work carried out at Valentines (51 sessions) and Mayesbrook (52 sessions) Clinics for children of school age during 1940:—

		Valentines.	Mayesbrook.
Primary Schick tested	...	59	57
Positive	...	43	27
Negative	...	16	30
Inoculated (full course)	...	187	127
Schick + 1939	...	1	—
Schick + 1940	...	43	27
Not tested	...	143	100
Negative after full course of inoculation	...	102	52
Positive after full course of inoculation and re-inoculated	...	3	1
Awaiting re-test	...	21	14
Not re-tested after inoculation on account of leaving district, etc.	...	59	60

Result of final Schick test in 1940 of cases inoculated in 1939:

				Valentines. Mayesbrook.	
Positive and re-inoculated	...	...	...	3	—
Negative	...	...	...	82	28

473 individual children were treated (288 at Valentines and 185 at Mayesbrook) making 2,076 attendances (1,255 and 821 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, 5,450 children of school age, and 3,845 children under school age have been immunised.

Measles.—341 cases were notified from the schools, compared with 42 in 1939. There were no deaths from Measles in children of school age.

All cases of measles were visited by the Sanitary Inspector after notification. In addition, the cases were visited one month afterwards by the School Nurses to enquire as to the child's progress. It was found that in the 341 cases, no complications occurred.

Ringworm :—

		No. of cases at beginning of 1940.	No. of cases reported during 1940.	Total.	Remedied during 1940.	No. of cases under observation at end of 1940.
Ringworm :—						
Scalp	...	—	—	—	—	—
Body	...	—	8	8	8	—
		—	8	8	8	—

6. FOLLOWING UP.—During 1940, 3,894 home visits by the School Nurses were paid for the purpose, and 1,260 re-examinations of children (some on several occasions) were carried out by the doctors at school; 56 visits to schools were made for this purpose alone, and other children were seen at the visits for routine medical inspection.

7. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(a) *Minor Ailments Clinics.*—The attendances during 1940 were as follows :—

	Newbury Hall	Mayesbrook
Number of individual children seen ..	666	626
Number of attendances of children..	913	916
Number of exclusion certificates granted ..	159	182
Number of certificates of fitness to attend school granted	139	115

The following table shows the conditions dealt with at both the Clinics during the year :—

Subnormal Nutrition	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Uncleanliness :—							
Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skin :—							
Ringworm :—							
Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	229

(b) *Ophthalmic Department.*

During the year 1940 the School Oculist held 168 sessions for the refraction of children suffering from defective vision (104 at Newbury Hall and 64 at Mayesbrook). Full details of the work are given in Table III, Group II, on page 57.

1,647 attendances (1,023 at Newbury Hall Clinic, 624 at Mayesbrook Clinic) were made by 895 school children (561 at Newbury Hall Clinic, 334 at Mayesbrook Clinic), as compared with 1,019 school children in 1939.

Of the 895 cases, 410 were referred from medical inspections, 99 were referred from the School Clinic, 333 were "under observation" cases re-examined, 53 were re-examined at parents' requests.

The 895 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 :—

$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{6}{9}$	$\frac{6}{12}$	$\frac{6}{18}$	$\frac{6}{24}$	$\frac{6}{36}$	$\frac{6}{60}$	$\frac{6}{90}$
151	142	169	134	113	99	71	16

The children who saw $\frac{6}{6}$ (practically normal vision) were suffering from symptoms such as headaches, inflamed eyelids, etc., which rendered further examination necessary.

Of the 895 children examined, 694 were found to require spectacles, 401 being children who had previously had spectacles and 293 (new cases) by reason of the following defects :—

Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Anisometropia	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Hypermetropia with Squint	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	293

Of the remaining 201 children,

(i) 6 were suffering from the following other diseases, and spectacles were not prescribed :—

Congenital Myopia	...	...	...	...	1
Corneal Ulcers, Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	4
Subacute Cyclitis	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	6

(ii) 56 children were found not to require spectacles, having no refractive error requiring correction.

(iii) 96 children were wearing spectacles already and the lenses in use did not require changing.

(iv) 43 children were also seen but treatment was not completed owing to the following causes :—

Moved out of District	...	...	...	...	19
Parents objected to treatment or received treatment elsewhere	...	...	...	...	7
Waiting appointment	...	...	...	...	11
Atropine given for examination (early 1941)...	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	...	43

Under the Education Committee's scheme 538 complete pairs of spectacles were provided, some of these being renewals after breakages. In addition, in 243 cases the lenses of spectacles were changed after re-examination or repairs of frames were carried out. 13 pairs of spectacles were provided free of charge on necessitous grounds.

(c) *Orthopaedic Department.*—

(i) Newbury Hall Clinic.—17 sessions were held during 1940, 82 children of school age were examined for the first time during the year and 168 children were seen, who had previously attended the clinic. These 250 children made 379 attendances.

(ii) Mayesbrook Clinic.—10 sessions were held during 1940, 35 children of school age were examined for the first time during the year and 85 children were seen, who had previously attended the clinic. These 120 children made 207 attendances.

22 children of school age were admitted to the country branch of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, at Stanmore, in 1940, suffering from:—Exostosis Os Calcis 2, Poliomyelitis 4, Pes Valgus 1, Hammer Toes 1, Valgus Ankles 1, Torticollis 2, Genu Valgum 2, Congenital Equino Varus 1, Cerebellar Tumour 1, Kyphosis and Pes Cavus 1, Triple Arthrodesis 1, Curly Toes and Valgus Ankles 1, Arthritis of Hip 1, Paralysis of Anterior Tibial Muscles 1, Congenital Dislocation of Hip 1, Osteomyelitis 1.

21 children were discharged during the year.

During the year 5 pairs of valgus insoles, 1 pair of metatarsal insoles, 15 pairs of surgical boots, 6 pairs special night splints or shoes, 1 walking caliper with special boots, 1 peg leg and 1 pair of crutches with shoes, were supplied to school children.

49 cases were discharged from the Orthopaedic Clinic as cured and 39 cases were discharged but recommended to be kept under observation at school. 28 cases left the district, 25 cases left school or were transferred to private or secondary schools, 109 were evacuated under National emergency, and 1 died.

The cases recommended to be kept under observation at school are seen periodically by the School Doctors. During the year 89 cases were found to be permanently cured and 4 cases were referred back to the Orthopaedic Surgeon for further treatment. The remaining cases are still being kept under observation.

A Masseuse attended the Newbury Hall Clinic for orthopaedic treatment on Tuesday afternoon and Thursday afternoon and the All Saints Hall Clinic, commenced 26th February, on Monday morning and afternoon. A total number of 172 sessions were held by the Masseuse for treatment during 1940 (86 at Newbury Hall Clinic and 86 at All Saints Hall Clinic).

At Newbury Hall Clinic 138 individual children of school age were treated by the Masseuse during the year and 1,506 attendances were made by these children.

Treatment was also given to 63 children, who made 486 attendances at the All Saints Hall Clinic.

(d) *Artificial Sunlight Department.*—A Masseuse attended the Newbury Hall Clinic on Friday morning and the Mayesbrook Clinic on Tuesday morning for artificial sunlight treatment. 43 sessions were held at Newbury Hall Clinic and 45 at Mayesbrook Clinic.

At the Newbury Hall Clinic 27 children of school age were treated, 13 of these being new cases. The 27 children made 478 attendances for treatment.

At the Mayesbrook Clinic 24 children of school age were treated, 9 of these being new cases. The 24 children made 379 attendances for treatment.

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.

At Newbury Hall Clinic, 16 children of school age were discharged from the Artificial Sunlight Clinic, 6 cases being cured. 1 having left school, 1 left the district, in 3 cases the treatment was discontinued by the parent, and 5 cases were evacuated.

12 children were still receiving treatment at the end of the year.

At Mayesbrook Clinic, 11 children of school age were discharged from the artificial Sunlight Clinic, 6 cases showing considerable improvement, 1 having left the district and in 4 cases the treatment was discontinued by the parent.

(e) *Aural Department.*

The Aural Clinic was held at the Newbury Hall Clinic, the Surgeon attending as required, on an average of three half sessions monthly.

37 sessions were held during 1940 and 573 attendances were made by 206 children of school age, of whom 124 were new cases.

The table on page 13 shows the work of the Clinic.

(f) *Rheumatism Department.*

The Physician attended 27 morning sessions.

During the year 169 children (60 of these being new cases) made 340 attendances. Of these, 21 were discharged, showing no active rheumatic condition.

Number of cases referred to	Convalescent Home	...	...	4
"	Heart Home	...	...	2
"	General Hospital (In-patients)	...	...	4
"	Isolation Hospital	...	...	2
"	Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	...	...	21
"	Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	3
"	for X-ray and Electro-Cardiogram	...	...	28
"	Blood Sedimentation Rate	...	...	20
"	Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	1
"	Dental Clinic	...	...	8
"	Psychiatrist	...	...	1

(g) *Dental Department.*

During the year the Dental Surgeons paid 88 visits to the schools for the purpose of inspecting the teeth of children.

Since the 1st January, 1938, children of all ages have been inspected by the Dental Surgeons. Some of the schools were visited on two occasions.

Of 9,984 inspections by the Dentist (including special cases), 5,583 (or 56 per cent), were found to require treatment, compared with 10,491 (or 58 per cent.) in 1939, 14,597 (or 64 per cent.) in 1938; 9,937 (or 69 per cent.) in 1937; 17,738 (or 65 per cent.) in 1936.

In addition to the ordinary dental work of fillings and extractions, a considerable amount of "regulation" work has been done. 47 regulation plates, and 4 dentures were supplied. 296 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. of inspections of children	No. referred for treatment.	Percentage.
5 ..	856	598	69.8
6 ..	995	671	67.4
7 ..	1,071	706	65.9
8 ..	999	691	69.1
9 ..	1,103	701	63.5
10 ..	1,056	630	59.6
11 ..	881	493	55.9
12 ..	828	489	59.0
13 ..	812	493	60.7
14-15 ..	208	111	53.3

AURAL CLINIC.

Nature of Disease	Still under treatment		Recom- mended Hospital treatment		Discharged as cured		Discharged as improved		Discharged as no treatment required		Discharged as left district		Discharged as left school		Treatment refused by Parent		Evacuated		Total	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
(i) Acute Suppurative Otitis Media ..	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
(ii) Acute Catarrhal Otitis Media ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(iii) Chronic " " " " " " ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(iv) Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media due to :—																				
1. Tympanic Sepsis ..	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	5
2. " and Granulations ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	5
3. " and Polypi ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
4. Other Causes ..	3	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	9	4	—
(v) Mastoid Disease (previous operation)..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
(vi) Partial Deafness due to :—																				
1. Nerve Deafness ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
2. Tonsils and Adenoids ..	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	3	—
3. Retraction of Membrana Tympani	2	2	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	3	—
4. Scarring of Membrana ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	—
5. Wax ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
6. Otosclerosis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
7. Other causes ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—
(vii) Opinion on Tonsils ..	6	1	12	2	9	7	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	—	9	1	43	14
(viii) Nasal Conditions ..	15	5	—	—	3	8	3	6	2	1	—	2	1	1	2	9	4	34	31	—
(ix) Other diseases or defects ..	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—
Totals ..	38	17	12	4	23	27	15	9	4	1	3	4	1	3	6	4	22	13	124	82

Full details of the dental work are shown in Table IV, on pages 57 and 58.

(h) *Treatment for Uncleanliness.*—It was found necessary to serve statutory notices under the Education Act, 1921, Section 87, on the parents of 8 children. The Statutory Notices were complied with in all cases.

The School Nurses paid 93 visits to the schools (an average of 4 visits to each school during the year), for the purpose of inspecting the heads and clothing of the children, with the following result:—

Number of Examinations of Children.	Number Infected.	Per cent.
17,376	*315	1.8

*10 of this number were found to be infected with living vermin; the remainder with nits only. A child with any nits in the hair at all is included in these figures.

The percentages for the past 5 years were as follows:—

1936	..	..	..	..	2.3
1937	..	..	..	..	1.7
1938	..	..	..	..	1.5
1939	..	..	..	..	1.5
1940	..	..	..	..	1.8

(i) *Other Ailments.*—During the past year 34 children have been operated on for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, under the agreement with Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, 19 as in-patients. 6 children were treated free on necessitous grounds.

Under the agreement with the King George Hospital, 26 children were operated on at that Hospital, 10 as in-patients, for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, 5 children being treated free on necessitous grounds.

In addition to the treatment of tonsils and adenoids, 12 letters were given to Ilford school children, for whom hospital treatment was required, to attend Queen Mary's Hospital.

8. *Open-Air School.*—The School was closed on the outbreak of war. On the 26th July, 1939, 109 children were on the school roll. On the 31st December, 1940, the position of these 109 children was as follows:—

At Nantymoel Infants' School, Glamorgan	13
Evacuated (but not at Nantymoel Infants' School)	21
Attending ordinary elementary schools in Ilford, and attendance at an Open-Air School is still desirable	23
Attending ordinary elementary school in Ilford, but attendance at an Open-Air School is not now necessary	26
Left school (over 14 years)	10
Left the district	11
Now attending at a Boarding School	1
Attending Loxford Camp School	1
Unsuitable for Open-Air School, being dull and backward	1
At home and not attending any school	2

46 of the children discharged since the opening of the school were re-examined at their ordinary schools during 1940, and 45 were found to have maintained their improvement in health, but in one case there was no improvement in health, this child was suffering from asthma and was admitted to a Convalescent Home from the Open Air School, and was still in the Home at the end of the year.

9. *PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN IN WAR-TIME.*—

The provision of meals in the schools commenced 7th October, 1940, and the total number of meals served from then to 20th December was 66,957, approximately 1,500 daily.

There are five meal kitchens in the Borough, established at the following schools :—

Benton, Dane, Fairlop, Goodmayes and The Mount.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for one-third of a pint.

The Director of Education states that in December, 1940, 4,491 children were receiving milk in school. Of this number 130 received it free of charge.

During the year 118 children were recommended, on medical grounds, to have milk in school, free if parents were not in a position to pay for it, and 29 previously recommended were reported to the Director of Education for continuance.

10. SUPPLY OF FREE COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION, COD-LIVER OIL AND MALT, ETC.—During 1940, 101 necessitous cases were dealt with.

11. SCHOOL BATHS.—*Vide* Annual Report for 1938.

12. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.—During 1940, 5,786 parents, or 96 per cent., attended the medical inspections.

13 and 14. CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS AND ENQUIRY OFFICERS.—*Vide* Annual Report, 1937.

15. 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 résumé of the work done by the Society in Ilford during the past year :—

Total number of cases investigated, 28 (5 cases were reported from the Public Health Department for neglecting medical advice, and 23 reported from other sources for general neglect) made up as follows :—

(1) Of Neglect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
(2) Ill-treatment cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(3) Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

45 children (16 boys and 29 girls) were involved, 18 being of school age. In addition to this work, 210 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 still continues to do very valuable work in the district. The Secretary, Miss C. H. H. Burns, informs me that 9 children were sent to residential schools and paid for by the Education Committee in 1940. In addition 6 children were sent to Convalescent Homes or Residential Schools and paid for through voluntary funds. Also 3 children were placed in various Homes, their parents voluntarily paying the full cost.

16. PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.—All children certified as being " feeble-minded " are re-examined once a year and all physically defective children are examined at least twice a year.

(a) *Physically Defective Children* :—

During 1940, 3 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 Children</i> .—Recommended special school for Partially	
Deaf Children	2
<i>Crippled Children</i> .—Recommended school for Physically	
Defective Children	1
	—
	3
	—

(b) *Mentally Defective Children* :—

During 1940, 25 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 1940 and recommended for admission to a special school (day or residential)	10
<i>Imbecile Children.</i> —Total number certified in 1940 and recommended for notification to Essex County Council	7
<i>Idiots.</i> —Total number certified in 1940, and recommended for notification to Essex County Council.. .. .	1
<i>Dull and Backward Children.</i> —Total number certified in 1940 and recommended attendance at special class for dull and backward children for one year, and then to be re-examined	7

(1) *Idiots.*—The Authority responsible for dealing with such children is the Essex County Council. There are 7 cases under the age of 16 years known to the department. 3 are in a residential institution and 4 are at home.

(2) *Imbeciles.*—The Authority responsible for dealing with these children is also the Essex County Council. There are 31 cases under the age of 16 years known to the department. 8 are in a residential institution and 23 are at home.

(3) *Feeble-minded Children.*—The Authority responsible for the proper instruction of these children is the Ilford Education Authority. There were (at the end of 1940) 62 such cases under the age of 16 years known to me, of whom 26 are attending public elementary schools in the district; 1 attends private school, 11 are in residential schools, and 24 are not at school (13 being over 14 years of age).

(4) *Dull and Backward Children.*—There are a number of dull and backward children in school in which the backwardness is due to dullness owing to mental retardment and not to their absence from school or of physical disability. There are 24 children who fall into this category attending the public elementary schools.

All feeble-minded children and dull and backward children are re-examined once a year and the feeble-minded children are visited at home by the School Nurses at least once a quarter.

17, 18, 19. NURSERY, SECONDARY AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.—*Vide* Annual Report for 1938.

20. EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.—From special inquiries made at the various schools during 1940, it was found that 19 children were employed out of school hours. 27 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	27
-----------------------	----

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.

No certificates have been granted during the year by the School Medical Officer.

21. EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS, ETC.—In accordance with the Education Committee's regulations, the undermentioned teachers and other officers were medically examined and reported upon during the year by the School Medical Officer:—

Newly-appointed Teachers	19
Teachers—Sickness Regulations	19
Newly-appointed School Caretaker	1
School Caretakers—Sickness Regulations	1
Newly-appointed Camp Nurses.. .. .	3
	—
	43
	—

22. NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (JUVENILE CONTRIBUTORS AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1937).—No applications for records were received during the year.

TABLE SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE (*i.e.*, FROM 5—15 YEARS), IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING 1938, COMPARED WITH THOSE IN ILFORD FOR 1938 AND 1939. THE TABLE ALSO GIVES A COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS REGISTERED AT ALL AGES, FROM 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	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
1. Measles	0.3	Not Available.	0.3	—	2.2	Not Available.	4.5	—
2. Scarlet Fever	0.1		0.07	—	1.3		—	—
3. Whooping Cough	0.3		0.07	—	0.5		—	—
4. Diphtheria	0.6		0.6	0.1	19.1		18.2	6.0
5. Influenza	1.0		0.6	2.3	1.1		—	—
6. Tuberculosis	5.5		5.9	5.9	10.8		13.7	6.0
7. Rheumatic Fever	0.2		0.07	0.1	4.1		—	—
8. Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other re- spiratory diseases	9.1		8.6	7.2	9.0		—	6.0
9. *Meningitis and Nervous system	8.0		6.8	7.3	7.4		9.9	11.7
10. Heart Diseases	26.4		26.7	28.3	5.8		9.1	—
11. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2.5		1.6	1.9	1.8		—	6.0
12. Violence	4.8		4.9	4.6	13.7		13.7	35.0
13. Other causes	41.2		43.79	42.3	23.2		30.9	29.0
	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 1938 represent 1.9 per cent. of the *Total Deaths* registered (all ages).

Ilford.—The deaths of children of *School Age* during 1939 represent 1.2 per cent. of the *Total Deaths* registered (all ages), and during 1938 represent 1.6 per cent.

TABLE I.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	2,151
Second Age Group	2,594
Third Age Group	1,644
Total	6,389

Number of other Routine Inspections Nil

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections ... 11,248

TABLE II.

A.—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.. ..	2,151	316	14.7	1,596	74.2	236	11.0	3	0.1
Second Age-Group	2,594	307	11.8	1,934	74.5	353	13.7	—	—
Third Age-Group	1,644	298	18.2	1,189	72.3	155	9.4	2	0.1
Other Routine Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	6,389	921	14.4	4,719	73.9	744	11.6	5	0.1

TABLE III.

GROUP I. TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS. (Excluding Uncleanliness), for which see Table V.

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme.. .. 1,377

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

Defect or Disease (1)	No. of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total (4)
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ... (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report.)	889	29	918
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ...	6	11	17
Total	895	40	935
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed	553	29	582
(b) Obtained	531	29	560

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

Number of Defects			
Received Operative Treatment		Received other forms of Treatment (3)	Total Number treated (4)
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (1)	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme (2)		
87	11	4	102

TABLE IV.—*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 ...	856	995	1,071	999	1,103	1,056	881	828	812	208	8,809

(b) Specials 1,175

(c) Total (Routine and Specials) 9,984

(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	5,583
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	3,011
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	4,859
(5) Half-days devoted to	...	{ Inspection	...	88	} ... Total	622
	...	{ Treatment	...	534		
(6) Fillings	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth	2,639	} ... Total	4,420
	...	...	{ Temporary Teeth	1,781		
(7) Extractions	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth	682	} ... Total	5,478
	...	...	{ Temporary Teeth	4,796		
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	1,473
(9) Other operations	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth	989	} ... Total	1,292
	...	...	{ Temporary Teeth	303		

TABLE V.—*Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.*

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,376
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	...	...	315*
(iv) Number of children cleansed under the arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—							
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

* In addition 126 children were found unclean at medical inspection and 91 in the School Clinic.

TABLE VI.

Blind and Deaf Children.

	(1) At a Public Elementary School	(2) At an Insti- tution other than a Special School	(3) At no School or Institution	(4) Total not receiving suitable Education
Blind Children ..	—	—	1	1
Deaf Children ..	2	—	—	2

The name and address of the Blind Child included in Column 4 above has been forwarded to the appropriate Authority under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

Mentally Defective Children.

Total number of children notified during 1940, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority, under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928	10
--	----	----	----	----	----

TABLE VI. A.—Table Showing the Average Heights and Weights of the BOYS Examined.

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)
Barkingside ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beal Modern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree ..	77	109	19.4	15	117	21.3	14	118	22.4	72	125	25.3
Benton (Open Air) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chadwell ..	35	110	19.3	19	118	22.1	19	121	22.8	43	128	26.1
Christchurch ..	36	111	19.6	29	118	22.7	34	121	23.4	45	127	26.2
Cleveland ..	54	110	19.2	23	115	21.2	16	121	22.7	30	126	26.1
Dane Central ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downshall ..	55	109	18.9	30	114	21.0	29	120	24.1	33	128	26.5
Fairlop ..	35	112	20.2	12	115	21.5	5	119	23.0	33	126	26.0
Gearies ..	56	111	19.2	12	116	21.4	2	121	21.8	51	127	26.4
Goodmayes ..	31	111	20.2	10	116	21.5	7	124	24.8	36	126	25.8
Gordon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highlands ..	48	111	19.8	26	118	21.4	19	123	23.9	41	128	26.2
Loxford Central ..	16	112	19.1	5	118	22.3	3	125	23.1	36	126	26.1
Mayfield Central ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mossford ..	6	110	19.8	11	115	21.5	6	122	25.1	9	126	26.3
Newbury Park ..	19	111	19.3	11	118	22.4	13	122	24.4	44	129	26.2
Parkhill ..	26	111	19.5	17	117	20.9	4	127	25.9	23	128	26.3
St. Augustines ..	1	113	21.0	2	115	23.0	3	120	22.7	3	126	26.2
S.S. Peter & Paul ..	6	112	20.3	3	112	20.6	3	123	23.2	3	125	23.8
South Park ..	47	113	19.8	23	117	21.8	6	120	22.6	53	128	26.4
St. Vincent's ..	6	108	18.6	8	114	21.6	4	122	23.8	10	126	25.9
The Mount Central ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Redbridge ..	13	110	18.5	4	114	19.9	5	128	26.7	20	131	27.6
The Wm. Torbitt ..	24	111	19.8	14	117	21.9	6	118	20.9	12	128	26.2
Uphall ..	4	106	17.2	11	117	21.9	6	121	22.7	13	129	26.4
Woodlands ..	31	114	19.6	11	116	20.6	6	124	23.9	22	126	25.2
Beal Camp Admissions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxford Camp Admissions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Average Heights and Weights of Ilford Children ..</i>	626	111	19.5	296	119	21.6	210	122	23.5	632	127	26.1

Anthropometric Standard (Boys)

Ages							
5 Years		6 Years		7 Years		8 Years	
Height (in Cms.)	Weight (in Klgms.)	Height (in Cms.)	Weight (in Klgms.)	Height (in Cms.)	Weight (in Klgms.)	Height (in Cms.)	Weight (in Klgms.)
103	17.5	108	19.1	114	21.0	120	23.5

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)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	134	29.3	20	135	30.9	11	141	33.2	57	144	37.1	9	149	42.9	
11	129	28.0	7	136	31.7	1	143	37.0	2	144	36.1	—	—	—	
29	132	30.1	25	137	31.7	1	153	39.4	8	145	40.5	—	—	—	
16	132	28.7	13	133	30.3	2	143	39.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30	130	27.7	18	135	31.0	5	144	34.9	60	148	38.6	22	152	43.2	
5	135	28.9	3	136	29.9	21	142	35.3	51	144	35.1	15	152	42.3	
14	132	28.7	9	136	30.9	18	143	34.3	53	146	38.4	2	153	43.4	
5	128	27.2	7	136	30.4	2	143	33.0	15	147	37.4	1	154	40.9	
20	132	29.1	14	136	31.2	3	139	31.4	5	148	39.2	1	152	56.2	
8	134	29.4	25	137	32.6	5	142	34.7	53	146	37.9	19	150	40.9	
4	130	28.9	4	138	34.8	—	8	143	34.7	81	145	38.5	16	150	39.9
14	131	27.7	15	140	31.5	1	137	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	132	28.4	7	140	31.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	139	32.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	134	29.4	7	136	32.0	3	143	38.4	11	143	35.2	3	148	40.0	
2	125	25.9	5	131	27.4	5	143	35.2	12	146	39.4	4	156	44.3	
13	132	28.5	—	—	—	9	143	35.9	10	141	33.3	1	151	39.6	
6	133	29.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	145	48.7	—	—	—	
16	133	28.4	12	132	28.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	9	142	33.7	92	143	35.9	68	146	38.4	55	153	43.9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	94	142	34.7	81	146	37.9	55	149	40.9	
239	132	28.7	208	136	31.2	296	142	35.1	601	146	37.7	215	151	42.1	

Ages									
9 Years		10 Years		11 Years		12 Years		13 Years	
Height (in Cms.)	Weight (in Klgms.)	Height (in Cms.)	Weight (in Klgms.)	Height (in Cms.)	Weight (in Klgms.)	Height (in Cms.)	Weight (in Klgms.)	Height (in Cms.)	Weight (in Klgms.)
124	25.3	129	27.3	134	30.1	139	32.9	142	35.1

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)
Barkingside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beal Modern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becontree	64	107	17.9	16	113	19.7	12	122	23.2	63	123	24.5
Benton (Open Air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chadwell	26	112	20.1	24	118	21.8	11	121	24.6	33	126	24.9
Christchurch	35	112	19.1	30	117	20.4	24	122	23.3	57	127	25.6
Cleveland	37	108	18.7	19	115	20.8	16	122	24.1	27	127	26.1
Dane Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downshall	51	110	19.4	37	115	19.9	29	121	23.4	51	127	25.8
Fairlop	31	110	18.4	12	118	22.0	6	123	24.3	22	127	24.9
Gearies	43	110	19.5	11	114	20.1	7	122	23.5	39	128	25.8
Goodmayes	26	111	19.4	8	115	20.9	4	125	24.3	42	126	25.5
Gordon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highlands	42	110	18.8	16	116	19.8	22	120	22.7	31	130	26.8
Loxford Central	12	111	18.3	—	—	—	3	118	21.6	26	126	25.6
Mayfield Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mossford	9	113	20.1	7	116	21.6	—	—	—	7	125	26.3
Newbury Park	13	111	18.5	17	115	20.9	7	120	21.5	28	128	25.3
Parkhill	25	110	18.5	16	116	20.8	8	124	25.6	28	129	27.0
St. Augustines	4	107	19.6	5	113	20.3	1	127	24.0	—	—	—
S.S. Peter & Paul	1	102	16.2	4	107	18.6	2	121	22.1	2	129	26.9
South Park	44	111	19.1	29	117	21.8	10	126	24.3	42	129	27.2
St. Vincent's	9	110	20.0	2	115	19.3	1	120	26.0	11	124	26.0
The Mount Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Redbridge	13	113	19.9	10	115	20.3	6	123	23.4	21	127	25.4
The Wm. Torbitt	21	112	19.2	5	116	19.8	1	125	23.4	16	129	26.9
Uphall	12	108	17.8	7	120	21.2	8	123	22.8	14	127	25.1
Woodlands	30	110	18.9	11	117	20.4	7	123	23.7	19	125	24.3
Beal Camp Admissions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Heights and Weights of Iford Children	548	110	18.9	286	116	20.7	185	121	23.5	579	127	26.9

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

Heights and Weights of the GIRLS Examined.

Age Groups														
9—10 Years			10—11 Years			11—12 Years			12—13 Years			13—14 Years		
Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in 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)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	131	27.5	14	135	30.6	11	140	31.9	53	147	40.1	12	149	43.7
13	133	28.1	5	136	28.9	1	149	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	132	27.9	32	138	31.1	2	144	37.4	3	148	37.7	1	155	48.1
15	134	29.0	9	137	31.2	6	145	33.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	9	138	31.4	31	143	34.5	42	149	38.4	33	152	42.9
23	131	27.4	14	136	31.3	7	146	37.0	45	148	38.4	15	154	41.3
7	128	24.6	3	135	33.3	14	142	36.2	74	150	38.9	10	153	50.8
16	135	29.2	13	135	29.3	18	142	34.4	44	148	41.7	9	154	43.5
7	134	31.1	11	140	32.6	4	150	38.2	12	148	40.7	—	—	—
28	133	28.1	21	137	30.5	7	143	35.9	4	146	35.1	1	160	45.0
2	134	30.7	6	135	30.2	19	142	36.1	92	148	38.7	15	156	45.4
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	140	31.1	88	148	40.2	14	153	46.9
1	134	31.8	1	124	24.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	135	29.0	16	139	30.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	132	27.2	1	143	29.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	143	35.5	1	137	32.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	130	28.5	1	142	30.0	2	147	33.5	11	148	38.5	4	154	42.1
10	133	29.8	6	138	32.8	10	147	38.2	4	148	37.9	5	161	62.2
3	129	24.4	1	143	34.2	3	141	35.2	12	145	36.6	1	146	37.8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	134	28.1	8	137	30.7	4	141	33.7	2	150	38.4	—	—	—
3	132	27.5	2	138	29.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	137	33.8	10	138	29.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	7	139	34.5	89	144	36.4	54	151	43.9	52	153	44.0
216	133	28.3	192	137	30.9	232	143	35.6	540	148	39.8	172	153	44.7

Ages									
9 Years		10 Years		11 Years		12 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.)	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, 1940.

SCHOOLS				No. on Roll	DISEASES AND CONTACTS														
					Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles & German Measles		Chicken-pox		Whooping Cough		Mumps	Totals, 1940		Totals, 1939	
					Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts
Barkingside	Closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	19		
Beal Modern	Closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10		
Becontree	901	2	4	8	3	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	19	88	60		
Benton (Open Air) ...	Closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1		
Chadwell	466	1	—	—	—	4	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	25	7		
Christchurch	352	1	—	—	—	50	16	1	—	2	—	—	—	54	16	53	11		
Cleveland	383	6	9	3	2	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	17	42	40		
Dane	312	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	6	1		
Downshall	775	6	4	5	1	12	6	20	1	—	—	—	—	43	12	63	34		
Fairlop	1,055	5	6	—	2	31	21	31	4	17	3	1	—	85	36	109	45		
Gearies	1,043	2	10	1	1	67	15	6	13	22	3	4	—	102	42	68	14		
Goodmayes	286	3	3	4	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	87	27		
Gordon	Closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4		
Highlands	188	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	58	9		
Loxford Central ...	433	—	3	—	—	18	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	17	11	12		
Mayfield Central ...	461	3	2	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	10	9		
Mossford	322	—	—	—	—	8	10	1	—	7	3	—	—	16	13	25	—		
Newbury Park	293	—	1	—	1	5	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	10	6	39	18		
Parkhill	380	7	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	12	5	6	3		
St. Augustine's	92	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	9	1		
SS. Peter and Paul's ...	233	1	—	—	—	11	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	14	2	43	23		
St. Vincent's	148	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	33	14		
South Park	483	2	—	2	1	53	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	22	90	11		
The Mount Central ...	Closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5		
The Redbridge	246	1	1	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	11	4		
The William Torbitt ...	229	—	—	2	1	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	7	17	9		
Uphall	148	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	25	6		
Woodlands	191	1	—	—	—	29	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	35	4	52	18		
*County High	—	—	1	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	16	17		
*Private	—	8	8	—	2	13	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	22	13	12	28		
Totals	9,420	53	57	30	21	341	163	73	21	55	10	6	—	558	272	1,085	460		

*Notification of minor infectious diseases in these schools are not received.



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