

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

Contributors

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HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

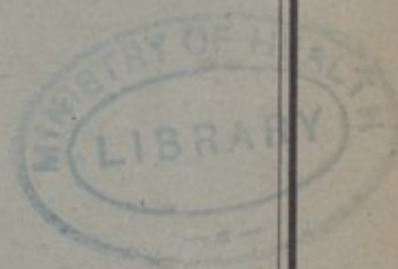
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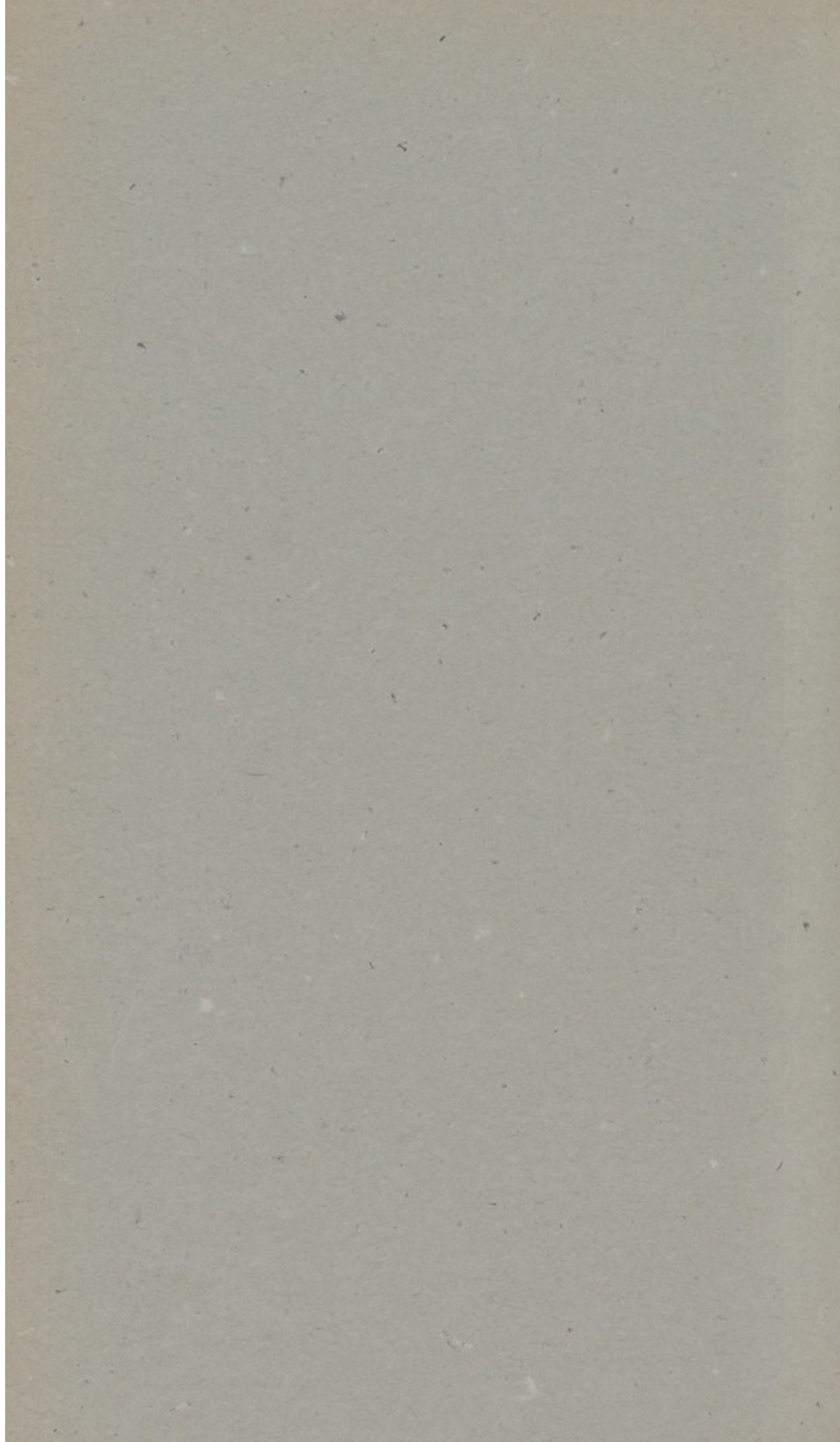


J. H. WEIR

M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health, etc.





ILFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL

November, 1947—May, 1949

ALDERMAN G. COLVIN, J.P., F.C.I.S., *Mayor*.

ALDERMAN W. A. V. BRYAN, J.P., *Deputy Mayor*.

Aldermen :

BRYAN, WILLIAM ALLEN VERNON, J.P., <i>Deputy Mayor</i> .	GRIGGS, ALBERT PHILIP, J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.).
COLVIN, GILBERT, J.P., F.C.I.S., <i>Mayor</i> .	HOLNESS, RICHARD THOMAS.
COOPER, ALBERT EDWARD, M.B.E.	WETTON, GEORGE JOHN, C.A. (E.C.C.).
DANIELS, RUSSELL STEARN.	WOODS, SIDNEY CHARLES VICTOR.
EKE, WILLIAM BENJAMIN.	WOOTTON, MRS. FLORENCE EMILY, O.B.E.
FALLAIZE, MRS. LILIAN, J.P. (E.C.C.).	YOUNG, MAJOR ALEXANDER, T.D., J.P. (E.C.C.).

Councillors :

BARKER, JOHN.	LAWRENCE, SAMUEL GEORGE.
BARTLETT, ALBERT EDWARD.	LEE, LEONARD GORDON VICTOR.
BENNETT, MRS. FLORENCE EDITH.	LITTLEJOHN, MRS. RUTH CONSTANCE, M.A.
BILLINGS, JOHN.	MANDERS, RALPH JAMES DAVID.
BROWN, WILLIAM THOMAS.	MASTERS, FRANK ROBERT.
CLEMENTS, JOHN ANTHONY, F.R.S.A., F.S.S., F.R.ECON.S.	MILBURN, MRS. ELIZABETH FLORENCE.
COWAN, HAROLD DOUGLAS, F.C.P.A., F.C.C.S.	O'CONNOR, MRS. ETHEL.
EAST, JOHN.	PAYNE, ROBERT WILFRED.
EKE, REGINALD GEORGE.	PEARSON, FREDERICK THOMAS.
FANING, PERCY VICTOR (E.C.C.).	POHL, MRS. WINIFRED ELIZABETH.
GIBSON, CYRIL IRVING.	POINTER, FREDERICK GEORGE.
GLEED, SYDNEY GEORGE.	PRYCE, HAROLD.
GOOCH, LIONEL ARCHER SCOTT.	SLATER, FRANK.
HEADLEY, CECIL AUBREY.	TAYLOR, SIDNEY WILLIAM.
HEWITT, REGINALD.	TERRY, MISS ANNE SYLVIA.
HUGHES, THOMAS BERNARD.	TODD, NORMAN.
JOHNSON, STANLEY.	TYLER, BERTIE CHARLES NEWCOMBE.
	WATTS, MRS. MABEL LUCY.
	WICKENS, MAURICE MORLEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

November, 1947—May, 1949

COUNCILLOR C. I. GIBSON, *Chairman*.

COUNCILLOR MRS. W. E. POHL, *Vice-Chairman*.

ALDERMAN W. A. V. BRYAN, J.P. (<i>Deputy Mayor</i>).	ALDERMAN MRS. L. FALLAIZE, J.P. (E.C.C.).
ALDERMAN G. COLVIN, J.P., F.C.I.S. (<i>Mayor</i>).	ALDERMAN A. P. GRIGGS, J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.).
ALDERMAN W. B. EKE.	ALDERMAN MRS. F. E. WOOTTON, O.B.E.
	ALDERMAN S. C. V. WOODS.
COUNCILLOR J. BARKER.	COUNCILLOR H. PRYCE.
COUNCILLOR R. G. EKE.	COUNCILLOR MRS. M. L. WATTS.
COUNCILLOR L. G. V. LEE.	COUNCILLOR M. M. WICKENS.
COUNCILLOR MRS. R. C. LITTLEJOHN, M.A.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

November, 1947—July, 1948

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. L. WATTS, *Chairman*.

COUNCILLOR MISS A. S. TERRY, *Vice-Chairman*.

ALDERMAN W. A. V. BRYAN, J.P. (<i>Deputy Mayor</i>).	ALDERMAN W. B. EKE.
ALDERMAN G. COLVIN, J.P., F.C.I.S. (<i>Mayor</i>).	ALDERMAN A. P. GRIGGS, J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.).
	ALDERMAN G. J. WETTON, C.A. (E.C.C.).
	ALDERMAN MRS. F. E. WOOTTON, O.B.E.
COUNCILLOR R. G. EKE.	COUNCILLOR MRS. R. C. LITTLEJOHN, M.A.
COUNCILLOR C. I. GIBSON.	COUNCILLOR MRS. E. F. MILBURN.
COUNCILLOR L. A. S. GOOCH.	COUNCILLOR MRS. E. O'CONNOR.
COUNCILLOR T. B. HUGHES.	COUNCILLOR MRS. W. E. POHL.

Co-opted Members: MRS. M. ARMITAGE, MRS. B. BUTCHER, MRS. W. BUTLER, MRS. MEGGS, MRS. B. E. PADDON, MRS. E. WEEKS, MRS. WITNEY.

ILFORD HEALTH AREA SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

July, 1948—May, 1949

Ilford Borough Council Representatives : ALDERMEN BRYAN (*Deputy Mayor*), EKE, GRIGGS, WOODS and MRS. WOOTTON; COUNCILLORS BARKER, EAST, EKE, FANING, GIBSON, HUGHES, MRS. LITTLEJOHN, MRS. POHL, MISS TERRY and MRS. WATTS (*Chairman*).

Essex County Council Representatives : ALDERMEN GREEN and WADE ; COUNCILLORS DENTON, MRS. FALLAIZE (*Vice-Chairman*), GREEN, MORRIS and SHERRELL.

The Executive Council for Essex Representative : DR. H. N. ROSE.

Local Medical Committee Representative : DR. J. A. MOODY.

Hospital Management Committee Representative : MR. B. F. J. NICHOLS.

Voluntary Organisations' Representatives : MESDAMES B. BUTCHER, A. C. HATCHER, L. MEGGS and A. M. PEARCE.

ILFORD COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

November, 1947—May, 1949

ALDERMAN G. COLVIN, J.P., F.C.I.S. (MAYOR), *Chairman*.

ALDERMAN A. YOUNG, T.D., J.P. (E.C.C.), *Vice-Chairman*.

ALDERMAN A. E. COOPER, M.B.E.

ALDERMAN S. C. V. WOODS.

ALDERMAN W. B. EKE.

ALDERMAN MRS. F. E. WOOTTON, O.B.E.

ALDERMAN MRS. L. FALLAIZE, J.P.
(E.C.C.).

COUNCILLOR J. BARKER.

COUNCILLOR F. T. PEARSON

COUNCILLOR MRS. F. E. BENNETT.

COUNCILLOR MRS. W. E. POHL.

COUNCILLOR J. EAST.

COUNCILLOR S. W. TAYLOR.

COUNCILLOR P. V. FANING (E.C.C.).

COUNCILLOR MISS A. S. TERRY.

COUNCILLOR MRS. R. C. LITTLEJOHN,
M.A.

COUNCILLOR N. TODD.

COUNCILLOR R. J. D. MANDERS.

COUNCILLOR B. C. N. TYLER.

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. F. MILBURN.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. L. WATTS.

Co-opted Members : REV. W. C. JOHNSON.

MR. H. KENWARD, M.A.

MR. S. P. LONERGAN.

MR. E. R. LOWER, B.A.

MR. L. R. MADDIESON.

MR. W. E. PARKER.

MISS H. S. RICH.

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Officer of Health, Borough School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital and Maternity Hospital, Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Statutory Committee (to 4/7/48), Acting Area Medical Officer, Ilford Health Area Sub-Committee (from 5/7/48):

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

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

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

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

F. E. O'CONNOR, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (T.C. Dub.),
L.M.(Rot.).

A. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Cork).

L. RICH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.(Man.). (To 31/7/48.)

I. D. M. NELSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., C.P.H., D.P.H. (Belfast).

F. GROARKE, M.B., B.Ch. (N.U.I.), C.P.H., D.C.H., D.P.H. (From 27/7/48.)

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

G. L. BROWN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glasgow).

Junior Resident Medical Officer (Isolation Hospital) :

I. M. LIBRACH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Resident Medical Officer (Maternity Hospital) :

K. R. BARKER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Senior Dental Officer :

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

Assistant Dental Officers :

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

E. V. HAIGH, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Matron of Isolation Hospital :

Miss K. BELLAERS.

Matron of Maternity Hospital :

Miss F. G. O. MOORCROFT.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

S. R. DALY, B.Sc., D.P.A.(Lond.), F.A.L.P.A., M.R.San.I.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

P. W. ENGLISH.

Sanitary Inspectors :

S. G. RACKHAM.

A. C. R. NEALE.

G. W. NEWMAN.

J. H. BUTLER.

R. E. SMALLEY.

T. F. JOHNSON.

J. COOK.

F. NAU.

Chief Administrative Assistant :

F. J. HOCKING.

Superintendent of Council's Midwives :

Miss C. BLOCKLEY.

Officers of the Public Health Services—continued.

Superintendent Health Visitor :

Mrs. M. D. SMITH.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Miss A. BATTEN.

Miss O. BELL. (To 1/7/48.)

Miss M. G. BENNETT.

Miss A. L. DRINKWATER.

Miss I. L. MOBBS.

Mrs. I. QUIRK.

Mrs. V. M. WHITING.

Mrs. B. A. WHEELER.

Ante-Natal Clinic Nurse :

Mrs. D. W. QUICK. (Till 11/9/48.)

Matrons of Day Nurseries :

Sunshine House ... Miss I. E. SANDALI.

Green Lane ... Mrs. E. DROWER.

Ley Street ... Miss A. R. JONES.

Becontree Avenue ... Mrs. N. NICHOLAS.

Domestic Help Organizer :

Mrs. L. A. HORWOOD.

PART TIME :—

Consulting Obstetrician (Maternity Hospital and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations) :

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

A. DAVIS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Deputy).

Consulting Anaesthetist :

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

Surgeon in charge of Orthopaedic Clinic :

J. A. McLAUCHLAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Oculist :

F. J. DARBYSHIRE, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Eng.), D.O.M.S.

Surgeon in charge of Aural Clinic :

W. IBBOTSON, F.R.C.S.

Physician in charge of Rheumatism and Cardiac Clinics :

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

Physician in charge of Paediatric Clinic :

I. M. ANDERSON, M.D., M.R.C.P. (To 4/6/48.)

C. B. M. WARREN, B.A., M.R.C.P. (From 16/6/48.)

Public Analysts :

GEORGE TAYLOR, F.I.C.

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

Masseuse :

Mrs. M. E. KING, M.C.S.P.

PREFACE

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

ILFORD.

September, 1949.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Ilford.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit herewith the Annual Report on the Health Services for the year 1948.

Although the operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, removed some of the Health Services from the control of the Borough Council on 5th July, 1948, it has been considered convenient on this occasion to give an account of these services throughout the year.

During 1948 Ilford became an area of Divisional Administration for certain of the services administered by the County Council under Part III of the Act. For this purpose the County Council constituted an Area Sub-Committee, which assumed responsibility for the day to day administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, domiciliary midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination, immunisation, care and after-care of the sick, and domestic help. For the administration of these services I have been appointed Acting Area Medical Officer. The Council's former responsibilities in regard to Infant Life Protection were also terminated by the provisions of the Children Act, 1948, which, coming into operation on 5th July, transferred these functions to Essex County Council who have appointed a Children's Officer for this purpose.

The health of the town's inhabitants has remained uniformly good, as evidenced by the vital statistics given on pages 10 and 11. Reference to Table 1A on page 15 will show that the local figures compare most favourably with those for England and Wales and the Administrative County of London.

It will be noted that the uncorrected death rate of 7.3 is 1.3 below the figure for 1947, and the corrected death rate of 8.4 is the lowest recorded since 1935. For the first time since 1900 (before which local figures are not available) no maternal death occurred in connection with childbirth. The infantile mortality rate continued its decline, falling to 21.7, the lowest ever recorded in Ilford, and substantially below that given for England and Wales (34) or the Administrative County of London (31). There were only 37 deaths of infants under the age of four weeks giving a neonatal mortality rate of 12.9 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest locally recorded since 1905 before which it does not appear in annual reports. The stillbirth rate shows a reduction to 22.3 as compared with the 1947 figures of 24.6.

The birth rate showed a fall to 15.8 as compared with last year's figure of 19.1. The former figure is the lowest since 1941. The actual number of births registered totalled 2,848 as compared with 3,368 for 1947. It is satisfactory to note that the number of illegitimate births registered was only 3.2 per cent. of the total.

During the year under review, the *environmental hygiene* section of the Department continued its work, which was considerably increased by housing and infectious disease enquiries. In addition to the routine supervision of matters of general sanitation, particular attention was paid to the purity of food supplies, especially milk and ice cream.

During the year a campaign against food and drink infections was launched. A long term educational policy was adopted, directed to school children, the public generally, and executives of all grades in the food

handling trades. Propaganda by means of posters, leaflets, press articles, lectures, demonstrations and films, was used and the goodwill, co-operation and assistance of all concerned earnestly sought. In connection with this campaign, the Sanitary Inspectors conducted an intensive survey of all food preparing, catering and retail premises.

A food hygiene exhibition was held, a detailed account of which appears on page 41.

So far as infectious diseases are concerned, there have been no serious epidemics affecting the citizens of the Borough. The commonest ailment was measles, there being 2,937 cases, as against 2,232 in 1947. Whooping cough, the next common infection, showed an increase from 935 to 1,061 cases.

The incidence of poliomyelitis (4 cases) was much lower than in 1947 (29 cases). Attention is directed to a remarkable case recovery detailed on page 35.

No case of smallpox occurred in the year, during which the Sanitary Inspectors paid 64 visits to houses in connection with the surveillance of contacts.

It will be noted that during the year infant vaccination ceased to be compulsory. Responsibility for providing facilities for vaccination generally became a function of the Local Health Authorities under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The number of cases of diphtheria notified fell to 16, the lowest for this century. No fatal case occurred among Ilford patients admitted to the Isolation Hospital. The progress of the diphtheria immunisation scheme has continued satisfactorily, and the re-inoculation scheme introduced in 1947 has been well accepted, many parents availing themselves of the facilities offered.

It will be noted in the section dealing with the Isolation Hospital that a considerable number of obstetrical cases—ante-natal, confinement or post-natal—were admitted. This is a continuation of the policy mentioned in my last annual report and is designed to obviate any risk of an epidemic in the Maternity Unit and to lighten the burden on the depleted and overworked staff at the Maternity Hospital.

The *Maternal and Child Health Services* dealt with 1,888 births, as compared with 2,215 in 1947. The Maternity Hospital admissions, numbering 1,144, represent an increase of 8.3 per cent. as compared with 1947. It will be noted that 125 of these were emergency cases, most of which required operative or other specialised treatment.

It is here appropriate to pay tribute to the work of the late Mr. R. L. Dodds, whose untimely death in January, 1949, was deeply regretted by all connected with the Maternity Hospital. Since December, 1940, he had been Consulting Obstetrician to the Borough Council's Maternity Services, having previously held the appointment of Deputy Consulting Obstetrician since December, 1934.

The domiciliary midwifery service dealt with 744 cases, as compared with 1,159 in 1947. The difficulty of obtaining midwives for institutional or domiciliary midwifery continues. All the domiciliary midwives are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia during childbirth, and this facility is available to patients whenever desired and possible. Four sets of apparatus are kept at the Ambulance Station from whence they are delivered on the request of a midwife.

The arrangements for the transfer of patients to emergency maternity homes in the provinces continued during the year. Through the medium of the London Emergency Bed Service many patients were accommodated in various London maternity units, and others were admitted to these units by previous agreement and direct booking. The Post-Natal Hostel

at Wilnett Lodge, Chadwell Heath, continued to be of considerable value in freeing beds at the Maternity Hospital for the reception of an increased number of patients.

Corresponding with the work of the Maternity Hospital, attendances at both Ante-Natal Clinics and at the Post-Natal Clinic have continued at a busy level.

The work of the infant welfare centres showed a slight decrease. Altogether 49,444 attendances were made as compared with 49,690 in 1947. The number of children on the welfare centre rolls decreased from 4,146 in 1947 to 3,712 in 1948. This was mainly attributable to the fact that mothers now tend to take advantage of the new facilities under the National Health Service Act, 1946, whereby the services of their family doctor are now available free of charge. Home visiting by Health Visitors remained somewhat curtailed owing to shortage of staff. It has been exceedingly difficult to fill vacancies and impossible to reach the full establishment. Some easement of the position was afforded by the appointment of 5 Clinic Nurses, but their functions are limited, as they cannot undertake all duties normally performed by qualified Health Visitors.

The scheme for the supply of Domestic Helps has steadily progressed and is fulfilling a long felt urgent need. At the end of the year 108 part time Domestic Helps were employed as compared with 45 twelve months previously. Domestic Help was provided in 651 cases as against 341 cases during 1947.

During the year the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948, became operative. This welcome measure, details of which are given on page 56, gave supervisory powers to the Local Health Authority in regard to private nurseries and to persons who undertake for reward the care of children under 5 years of age.

The *School Medical Service* is now catering for a school population of 20,267, an increase of 1,265 on the previous year. The number of routine medical inspections, re-inspections and special examinations conducted are indicated in the School Medical Section of the Report.

Attendances at the various Specialist Clinics were again increased. The position regarding the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids remains unsatisfactory. Owing to lack of adequate hospital facilities the waiting lists are large, and undue delay in securing treatment results. So far as is possible priority of treatment is secured for children urgently in need of operation. Every possible endeavour has been made to ameliorate the position, which is not peculiar to Ilford, as enquiry reveals a similar situation obtaining throughout the County. It also appears that most of the hospitals in London have similar over-burdened waiting lists.

The urgent local need for increased provision of day and residential school accommodation for educationally subnormal pupils and institutional facilities for ineducable children still exists. The Special classes attached to Newbury Park School are fulfilling a most important function and producing very satisfactory results. With the permission of the Borough Council, the Local Education Authority approved the establishment of a Child Guidance Clinic accommodated in Loxford Hall. This came into operation on January 1st, 1949. It was fortunately possible to secure the services of Dr. A. H. G. Burton as the Clinic Psychiatrist.

The rapid expansion of the Borough necessitates the provision of additional clinic facilities. Although sites for Health Centres have previously been agreed with the County Council, building operations are still held in abeyance. The County Council have, however, obtained the necessary sanction to the erection of a Combined Treatment Centre on the Grange Hill Estate. This will serve the needs of Estate families living in the three contiguous Health Areas—Forest, Dagenham and Ilford. While the maintenance of the premises, non-professional staffing and general admin-

istration will be the concern of the Ilford Area Health Sub-Committee, each Area will be responsible for the professional staffing of clinics held for the benefit of its own inhabitants. It is hoped that building operations will shortly commence and pending the completion of the Centre, there is a project to establish a temporary Centre in two houses on the L.C.C. Estate.

So far as the *Hospitals* are concerned, the Isolation Hospital, the Maternity Hospital and Wilnett Lodge passed from the control of the Council to that of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board on 5th July, 1948. For a period of nine months, the Borough Council agreed to continue certain services (supplies, maintenance of premises and plant, accounting, certain legal work and estate management) on an agency basis.

The Hospitals are now under the local control of the Hospital Management Committee Group 12 (Ilford and Barking) which comprises the King George Hospital, Ilford; Ilford Isolation Hospital; Ilford Maternity Hospital and Wilnett Lodge; Barking Upney Isolation Hospital; Upney Maternity Hospital; Ilford Tuberculosis Dispensary and Dagenham Sanatorium, a total of 713 beds.

The *future* of the local Health Services will be largely governed by the effects of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Preventive medicine cannot be dramatic in its results. Its policy, though important and far reaching, is essentially long-term and unspectacular. Its effects are frequently not evident for many years—often for generations. The benefits which we are now reaping and which are evidenced in this report are the fruits of the labours of our forbears. Time alone will show whether the Public Health Services, as modified by recent legislation, will maintain or improve the achievements of the past.

I would place on record my appreciation of the work performed and the loyal support which has been accorded to me by members of all sections of the Public Health Department during the year. I would also mention the kind co-operation and assistance received from the officers and members of other Departments of the Corporation. To them, and to the voluntary workers who have assisted in the work of the various Clinics, I express my sincere gratitude.

I am happy to record that the Ilford Federation of Voluntary Workers have been given two places on the Area Sub-Committee. It is pleasing that their valuable work, so efficiently carried out over the past 35 years, has been thus recognised. It is most pleasing to note that they are continuing their voluntary duties at the Infant Welfare Centres with unabated enthusiasm and undiminished effort despite the legislative and administrative changes which have taken place.

To the members of the Council generally, and particularly to the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, and members of the various Committees with which the work of the Department is specially concerned, may I offer my grateful thanks for their co-operation and support throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. WEIR,

Medical Officer of Health.

Area (in Acres)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Land} & \dots \quad 8,402 \\ \text{Inland Water} & \quad 26 \\ \text{Tidal Water} & \dots \quad 7 \end{array} \right\}$	8,435
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Registrar-General's Estimate of resident Population:—

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1948) according to Rate

Rateable Value—April 1st, 1948 (Houses and Land)	£1,580,011
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Education Rate—

Combined Rate (all services)	17s. 6d. in the £	19s. 4d. in the £
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Males.

Females.

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions	26.7	27.5
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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.	
	1948	1947	1948	1947
No. 29, Puerperal sepsis	0	0	0.0	0.0
No. 30, Other maternal causes	0	2	0.0	0.58
Total	0	2	0.0	0.58

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

	1948	1947
All infants per 1,000 live births	21.7	24.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.0	23.9
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	43.9	36.4
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	297	318
" " Measles (all ages)	—	1
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	2
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	6

1. RAINFALL.

Total rainfall registered in the district during the year was 23.67 inches; the greatest fall in 24 hours was registered on 14th June, 2.56 inches (thunder storm). June was the wettest month.

2. POPULATION.

The number of patients and resident staff on the 30th June, 1948, at the following public institutions, was:—

Claybury Hospital	2,442
Goodmayes Hospital	1,321
Australasian Hospital (Dr. Barnardo's Homes)	49
Total	3,812

3. BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year was 2,848.

	Males	Females
Legitimate	1,436	1,321
Illegitimate	43	48

i.e., 3.2 per cent. of the births registered were illegitimate.

The percentage of illegitimate births registered in the previous 10 years was: 3.3; 3.1; 5.5; 4.2; 3.4; 3.5; 3.3; 2.5; 2.2; 2.4.

The *birth-rate*, calculated on the net estimate of the population is 15.8 per 1,000.

4. DEATHS.

The total number of deaths of Ilford residents was 1,518. This is obtained by taking the total deaths registered in the district (1,351), subtracting the deaths of non-residents occurring in the district (260), and adding the deaths of Ilford residents registered as having died in other districts (427).

The number of deaths of non-residents registered in the district (principally in large institutions) was as follows:—

Claybury Hospital	96
Goodmayes Hospital	42
King George Hospital	70
Ilford Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium	21
Other Non-residents	31
Total	260

The number of deaths of Ilford residents registered as having died in other districts during the year was as follows, and includes deaths at the following Institutions:—

Oldchurch Hospital, Romford	...	...	...	74
Brentwood Mental Hospital	...	...	...	9
Wanstead Hospital	...	...	...	18
Queen Mary's Hospital, West Ham	...	...	...	9
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street	...	...	...	2
London Hospital	...	...	...	43
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	...	5
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	...	4
Westminster Hospital	...	...	...	3
Guy's Hospital	...	...	...	2
Severalls Mental Hospital, Colchester	...	...	...	8
East Ham Memorial Hospital	...	...	...	10
University College Hospital	...	...	...	3
Whipps Cross Hospital	...	...	...	15
St. Luke's Hospital	...	...	...	4
London Chest Hospital	...	...	...	2
In other Hospitals, Institutions and residences outside the Ilford district	...	...	...	216
Total	...	...	...	427

The death rate, calculated on the net estimate of the population of 179,637, is 8·4 per 1,000.

Inquests.—During the year, 58 inquests were held, 41 on Ilford residents, and 17 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
2	—	—	3	2	14	16	21

DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER, 1948.

The following Table shows the death-rates for 1948 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	·345	·440
Other Tuberculosis	·038	·067
Cancer	1·653	1·858

5. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RELIEF.—The total amount expended in Ilford from 1st January to 4th July was £17,657 2s. 8d. The average weekly number of cases assisted was 712, including dependants.

The number of admissions to County Institutions from Ilford during the year was 457, made up as follows:—

Men	...	...	...	...	154
Women	...	...	...	...	235
Children	...	...	...	...	68

The number of destitute persons admitted to the Social Welfare establishments during 1948 was 9; men 1, women 4, children 4.

During the period 5th July to 31st December the number of persons admitted to Institutions under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was as follows:—

			Men	Women	Children
Permanent	...	...	4	10	—
Temporary	...	...	5	8	9

From 5th July, 1948, the National Assistance Act, 1948, superseded the arrangements previously in existence whereby relief was granted to those in need, and those requiring Institutional care.

6. MARRIAGES.—1,736 marriages took place in the Ilford district during 1948, both parties or one of the contracting parties being Ilford residents.

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

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

Table II gives a classified statement of the causes of death in 1948, arranged according to the age groups at which deaths occurred.

Year	1873-1900	1901-1920	1921-1940	1941-1960	1961-1980	1981-2000	2001-2020	2021-2040	2041-2060	2061-2080	2081-2100	2101-2120	2121-2140	2141-2160	2161-2180	2181-2200	2201-2220	2221-2240	2241-2260	2261-2280	2281-2300	2301-2320	2321-2340	2341-2360	2361-2380	2381-2400	2401-2420	2421-2440	2441-2460	2461-2480	2481-2500	2501-2520	2521-2540	2541-2560	2561-2580	2581-2600	2601-2620	2621-2640	2641-2660	2661-2680	2681-2700	2701-2720	2721-2740	2741-2760	2761-2780	2781-2800	2801-2820	2821-2840	2841-2860	2861-2880	2881-2900	2901-2920	2921-2940	2941-2960	2961-2980	2981-3000	3001-3020	3021-3040	3041-3060	3061-3080	3081-3100	3101-3120	3121-3140	3141-3160	3161-3180	3181-3200	3201-3220	3221-3240	3241-3260	3261-3280	3281-3300	3301-3320	3321-3340	3341-3360	3361-3380	3381-3400	3401-3420	3421-3440	3441-3460	3461-3480	3481-3500	3501-3520	3521-3540	3541-3560	3561-3580	3581-3600	3601-3620	3621-3640	3641-3660	3661-3680	3681-3700	3701-3720	3721-3740	3741-3760	3761-3780	3781-3800	3801-3820	3821-3840	3841-3860	3861-3880	3881-3900	3901-3920	3921-3940	3941-3960	3961-3980	3981-4000	4001-4020	4021-4040	4041-4060	4061-4080	4081-4100	4101-4120	4121-4140	4141-4160	4161-4180	4181-4200	4201-4220	4221-4240	4241-4260	4261-4280	4281-4300	4301-4320	4321-4340	4341-4360	4361-4380	4381-4400	4401-4420	4421-4440	4441-4460	4461-4480	4481-4500	4501-4520	4521-4540	4541-4560	4561-4580	4581-4600	4601-4620	4621-4640	4641-4660	4661-4680	4681-4700	4701-4720	4721-4740	4741-4760	4761-4780	4781-4800	4801-4820	4821-4840	4841-4860	4861-4880	4881-4900	4901-4920	4921-4940	4941-4960	4961-4980	4981-5000	5001-5020	5021-5040	5041-5060	5061-5080	5081-5100	5101-5120	5121-5140	5141-5160	5161-5180	5181-5200	5201-5220	5221-5240	5241-5260	5261-5280	5281-5300	5301-5320	5321-5340	5341-5360	5361-5380	5381-5400	5401-5420	5421-5440	5441-5460	5461-5480	5481-5500	5501-5520	5521-5540	5541-5560	5561-5580	5581-5600	5601-5620	5621-5640	5641-5660	5661-5680	5681-5700	5701-5720	5721-5740	5741-5760	5761-5780	5781-5800	5801-5820	5821-5840	5841-5860	5861-5880	5881-5900	5901-5920	5921-5940	5941-5960	5961-5980	5981-6000	6001-6020	6021-6040	6041-6060	6061-6080	6081-6100	6101-6120	6121-6140	6141-6160	6161-6180	6181-6200	6201-6220	6221-6240	6241-6260	6261-6280	6281-6300	6301-6320	6321-6340	6341-6360	6361-6380	6381-6400	6401-6420	6421-6440	6441-6460	6461-6480	6481-6500	6501-6520	6521-6540	6541-6560	6561-6580	6581-6600	6601-6620	6621-6640	6641-6660	6661-6680	6681-6700	6701-6720	6721-6740	6741-6760	6761-6780	6781-6800	6801-6820	6821-6840	6841-6860	6861-6880	6881-6900	6901-6920	6921-6940	6941-6960	6961-6980	6981-7000	7001-7020	7021-7040	7041-7060	7061-7080	7081-7100	7101-7120	7121-7140	7141-7160	7161-7180	7181-7200	7201-7220	7221-7240	7241-7260	7261-7280	7281-7300	7301-7320	7321-7340	7341-7360	7361-7380	7381-7400	7401-7420	7421-7440	7441-7460	7461-7480	7481-7500	7501-7520	7521-7540	7541-7560	7561-7580	7581-7600	7601-7620	7621-7640	7641-7660	7661-7680	7681-7700	7701-7720	7721-7740	7741-7760	7761-7780	7781-7800	7801-7820	7821-7840	7841-7860	7861-7880	7881-7900	7901-7920	7921-7940	7941-7960	7961-7980	7981-8000	8001-8020	8021-8040	8041-8060	8061-8080	8081-8100	8101-8120	8121-8140	8141-8160	8161-8180	8181-8200	8201-8220	8221-8240	8241-8260	8261-8280	8281-8300	8301-8320	8321-8340	8341-8360	8361-8380	8381-8400	8401-8420	8421-8440	8441-8460	8461-8480	8481-8500	8501-8520	8521-8540	8541-8560	8561-8580	8581-8600	8601-8620	8621-8640	8641-8660	8661-8680	8681-8700	8701-8720	8721-8740	8741-8760	8761-8780	8781-8800	8801-8820	8821-8840	8841-8860	8861-8880	8881-8900	8901-8920	8921-8940	8941-8960	8961-8980	8981-9000	9001-9020	9021-9040	9041-9060	9061-9080	9081-9100	9101-9120	9121-9140	9141-9160	9161-9180	9181-9200	9201-9220	9221-9240	9241-9260	9261-9280	9281-9300	9301-9320	9321-9340	9341-9360	9361-9380	9381-9400	9401-9420	9421-9440	9441-9460	9461-9480	9481-9500	9501-9520	9521-9540	9541-9560	9561-9580	9581-9600	9601-9620	9621-9640	9641-9660	9661-9680	9681-9700	9701-9720	9721-9740	9741-9760	9761-9780	9781-9800	9801-9820	9821-9840	9841-9860	9861-9880	9881-9900	9901-9920	9921-9940	9941-9960	9961-9980	9981-10000	10001-10020	10021-10040	10041-10060	10061-10080	10081-10100	10101-10120	10121-10140	10141-10160	10161-10180	10181-10200	10201-10220	10221-10240	10241-10260	10261-10280	10281-10300	10301-10320	10321-10340	10341-10360	10361-10380	10381-10400	10401-10420	10421-10440	10441-10460	10461-10480	10481-10500	10501-10520	10521-10540	10541-10560	10561-10580	10581-10600	10601-10620	10621-10640	10641-10660	10661-10680	10681-10700	10701-10720	10721-10740	10741-10760	10761-10780	10781-10800	10801-10820	10821-10840	10841-10860	10861-10880	10881-10900	10901-10920	10921-10940	10941-10960	10961-10980	10981-11000	11001-11020	11021-11040	11041-11060	11061-11080	11081-11100	11101-11120	11121-11140	11141-11160	11161-11180	11181-11200	11201-11220	11221-11240	11241-11260	11261-11280	11281-11300	11301-11320	11321-11340	11341-11360	11361-11380	11381-11400	11401-11420	11421-11440	11441-11460	11461-11480	11481-11500	11501-11520	11521-11540	11541-11560	11561-11580	11581-11600	11601-11620	11621-11640	11641-11660	11661-11680	11681-11700	11701-11720	11721-11740	11741-11760	11761-11780	11781-11800	11801-11820	11821-11840	11841-11860	11861-11880	11881-11900	11901-11920	11921-11940	11941-11960	11961-11980	11981-12000	12001-12020	12021-12040	12041-12060	12061-12080	12081-12100	12101-12120	12121-12140	12141-12160	12161-12180	12181-12200	12201-12220	12221-12240	12241-12260	12261-12280	12281-12300	12301-12320	12321-12340	12341-12360	12361-12380	12381-12400	12401-12420	12421-12440	12441-12460	12461-12480	12481-12500	12501-12520	12521-12540	12541-12560	12561-12580	12581-12600	12601-12620	12621-12640	12641-12660	12661-12680	12681-12700	12701-12720	12721-12740	12741-12760	12761-12780	12781-12800	12801-12820	12821-12840	12841-12860	12861-12880	12881-12900	12901-12920	12921-12940	12941-12960	12961-12980	12981-13000	13001-13020	13021-13040	13041-13060	13061-13080	13081-13100	13101-13120	13121-13140	13141-13160	13161-13180	13181-13200	13201-13220	13221-13240	13241-13260	13261-13280	13281-13300	13301-13320	13321-13340	13341-13360	13361-13380	13381-13400	13401-13420	13421-13440	13441-13460	13461-13480	13481-13500	13501-13520	13521-13540	13541-13560	13561-13580	13581-13600	13601-13620	13621-13640	13641-13660	13661-13680	13681-13700	13701-13720	13721-13740	13741-13760	13761-13780	13781-13800	13801-13820	13821-13840	13841-13860	13861-13880	13881-13900	13901-13920	13921-13940	13941-13960	13961-13980	13981-14000	14001-14020	14021-14040	14041-14060	14061-14080	14081-14100	14101-14120	14121-14140	14141-14160	14161-14180	14181-14200	14201-14220	14221-14240	14241-14260	14261-14280	14281-14300	14301-14320	14321-14340	14341-14360	14361-14380	14381-14400	14401-14420	14421-14440	14441-14460	14461-14480	14481-14500	14501-14520	14521-14540	14541-14560	14561-14580	14581-14600	14601-14620	14621-14640	14641-14660	14661-14680	14681-14700	14701-14720	14721-14740	14741-14760	14761-14780	14781-14800	14801-14820	14821-14840	14841-14860	14861-14880	14881-14900	14901-14920	14921-14940	14941-14960	14961-14980	14981-15000	15001-15020	15021-15040	15041-15060	15061-15080	15081-15100	15101-15120	15121-15140	15141-15160	15161-15180	15181-15200	15201-15220	15221-15240	15241-15260	15261-15280	15281-15300	15301-15320	15321-15340	15341-15360	15361-15380	15381-15400	15401-15420	15421-15440	15441-15460	15461-15480	15481-15500	15501-15520	15521-15540	15541-15560	15561-15580	15581-15600	15601-15620	15621-15640	15641-15660	15661-15680	15681-15700	15701-15720	15721-15740	15741-15760	15761-15780	15781-15800	15801-15820	15821-15840	15841-15860	15861-15880	15881-15900	15901-15920	15921-15940	15941-15960	15961-15980	15981-16000	16001-16020	16021-16040	16041-16060	16061-16080	16081-16100	16101-16120	16121-16140	16141-16160	16161-16180	16181-16200	16201-16220	16221-16240	16241-16260	16261-16280	16281-16300	16301-16320	16321-16340	16341-16360	16361-16380	16381-16400	16401-16420	16421-16440	16441-16460	16461-16480	16481-16500	16501-16520	16521-16540	16541-16560	16561-16580	16581-16600	16601-16620	16621-16640	16641-16660	16661-16680	16681-16700	16701-16720	16721-16740	16741-16760	16761-16780	16781-16800	16801-16820	16821-16840	16841-16860	16861-16880	16881-16900	16901-16920	16921-16940	16941-16960	16961-16980	16981-17000	17001-17020	17021-17040	17041-17060	17061-17080	17081-17100	17101-17120	17121-17140	17141-17160	17161-17180	17181-17200	17201-17220	17221-17240	17241-17260	17261-17280	17281-17300	17301-17320	17321-17340	17341-17360	17361-17380	17381-1740
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TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1948 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR	Gross Population, estimated to middle of each Year.	Net Population estimated to middle of each Year.	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
1944	149,330	145,079	1,949	2,771	19.1	1,517	11.1	404	544	102	36.8	1,657	11.4
1945	151,520	147,759	1,888	2,479	16.8	1,516	10.0	403	551	81	32.7	1,664	11.3
1946	173,900	170,331	2,690	3,443	20.2	1,546	8.9	321	428	102	29.6	1,653	9.7
1947	179,820	176,149	2,764	3,368	19.1	1,547	8.6	285	477	82	24.3	1,739	9.8
1948	183,400	179,637	2,239	2,848	15.8	1,351	7.3	260	427	62	21.7	1,518	8.4

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

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

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

(d) Calculated on the estimated gross population.

TABLE 1A

Table showing comparison between the Birth-rate, Death-rate, etc., of Ilford, other Towns, and of England and Wales for the Year 1948 (*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	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Acute Polio- myelitis and Polioenceph- alitis	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Yrs.)	Total Deaths under 1 Year	
England and Wales	17.9	0.42	10.8	0.00	—	0.51	0.41	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	3.3	34	
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	20.0	0.52	11.6	0.00	—	0.59	0.38	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	4.5	39	
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	19.2	0.43	10.7	0.00	—	0.46	0.36	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.01	2.1	32	
London Administrative Co.	20.1	0.39	11.6	0.00	—	0.63	0.54	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	2.4	31	
ILFORD (Estimated Gross Popu- lation, mid 1948=183,400) ...	15.5	0.35	8.2	—	—	0.37	0.27	—	—	0.04	0.00	0.3	21	

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. (i) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.—*Vide* list at the beginning of this report.

(ii) NURSING IN THE HOME.—There was a voluntary District Nursing Committee, 5,484 visits being paid by the Nurses between 1st January and 4th July, 1948.

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

Number of New Cases and applications for Nurses' Services							234
Number of Visits—Medical							4,563
Surgical							921
Number of necessitous cases referred to the Committee							4
Number of cases on books at 4th July							93

The Essex County Council empowered by the National Health Service Act, 1946, now covers the services previously administered by the above Voluntary Committee. This Authority commenced its administration on the 5th July.

The following is a summary of work carried out from that date until 31st December, 1948:—

Number of Cases attended							571
Number of Visits paid							10,448

The number of Nurses employed on the 31st December, 1948, was (a) whole-time 7, (b) part-time 2.

(iii) LABORATORY FACILITIES.—During the year 666 swabs were examined for the presence of diphtheria organisms in the Bacteriological Laboratory at the Isolation Hospital; 36 gave positive results and 630 negative results.

(iv) LEGISLATION IN FORCE.—Byelaws exist for:—

- (1) Prevention of Nuisances.
- (2) Cleansing of footways and pavements, and cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools.
- (3) Dealing with common lodging houses and houses let in lodgings.
- (4) Houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. (Sec. 84, Ilford Act, 1937.)
- (5) Slaughterhouses and humane slaughtering of animals.
- (6) Pleasure Fairs. (Sec. 128, Ilford Act, 1937.)
- (7) Tipping of Dust, Spoil and Refuse. (Sec. 85, Ilford Act, 1937.)
- (8) For securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns and other receptacles used for storing water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man.
- (9) Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matter.
- (10) Depositing of Rubbish, etc. (Sec. 249, Local Government Act, 1933.)

(11) Byelaws made under the Essex County Council Act, 1933. (Parts IV, VI and IX.)

Part IV.—Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment. Inspections of licensed establishments are carried out quarterly. During 1948 eighteen applications for renewal of licences were received. The Council renewed the licences in respect of these establishments. Three new applications were received, which were granted. All the licences expire on 31st March, 1949.

Part VI.—Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises. During 1948, 125 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Inspectors to these premises.

Part IX.—Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings.

Part XI.—Manufacture of Ice Cream. Section 158 of this Act, which requires the registration of manufacturers and vendors of ice cream and the premises used by them, came into operation in the Borough on the 1st February, 1934, and 74 applications for registration in respect of 70 premises were considered during the year. The registrations were granted as follows:—

Purveyors retailing multiple firms' productions	...	63
Purveyors manufacturing and retailing their own productions (made apart from domestic premises)	...	11
Purveyors manufacturing and retailing their own productions (made on domestic premises)	...	Nil

In 1948, the Council delegated to the Public Health Committee, its powers and duties under Section 158 of the Essex County Council Act, 1933, and Section 77 and 80 of the Ilford Corporation Act, 1937, with regard to the granting, refusal or revocation of registrations, including the duty of interviewing applicants who are required to show cause why applications for registration should not be refused or existing registration should not be revoked.

(12) Ilford Corporation Act, 1937.

(a) Section 72 provides for the compulsory removal of persons to hospital who are unable to devote to themselves or to receive from others with whom they are residing proper care and attention and for preventing injury to the health of other persons.

From 5th July, 1948, this Section was replaced by Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

(b) 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 32 persons (concerning 10 premises), but refused in 6 cases on account of the unsuitability of the proposed storage premises.

Legal proceedings were taken against 7 persons for selling goods without being registered and for failing to have their names and addresses legibly inscribed on their barrows contrary to the provisions of Sections 77 and 78 of the Ilford Corporation Act. In each case the defendants were convicted and fines totalling £16 10s. and £1 ls. costs were imposed.

(c) Section 80 of the Act requires 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. Two applications for registration were received during 1948, both of which were granted.

(13) Shops Acts, 1912-1934 (Sections 10 and 13). Since this Act came into operation the Sanitary Inspectors have made inspections in accordance with Sections 10 and 13 (3).

During the year, 3,274 inspections were made, 14 Preliminary Notices were served, 13 of which were complied with and 2 Statutory Notices were served, both of which were complied with. 7 Preliminary Notices served in 1947 were also complied with.

No Certificates of Exemption from the provisions of sub-Sections 2 and 4 of Section 10 were granted in 1948.

There are three local Acts in operation—(1) The Ilford Improvement Act, 1898, which has important sanitary provisions; (2) The Ilford Urban District Council Act, 1904, the Section which deals with the control of tuberculosis is repealed, the powers of the Corporation now being contained in the Food and Drugs Act, 1938; and (3) The Ilford Corporation Act, 1937.

The Ilford Corporation Act, 1937, repealed Section 62 of the Ilford Improvement Act, 1898, dealing with the holding of a wake over a body of any person who died while suffering from a notifiable disease. This offence is now dealt with in Section 165 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

(14) NURSES ACT, 1943 (PART 2). NURSES' AGENCIES.

The Essex County Council, on application by the Ilford Council, delegated to them, in pursuance of Section 11 (1) the powers conferred upon the County Council by Part II of the Act, subject to certain conditions.

During 1948 a licence was granted to one Nurses' Agency in Ilford; such licence expires on the 31st December, 1949.

Agencies are inspected before the issue of a licence, and thereafter at intervals of not more than once a quarter.

A letter of warning was sent to the Agency in reference to two irregularities which had occurred in the conducting of the Agency.

The Medical Officer of Health and his deputy are authorised under Part 2, Section 9 (2) to enter and inspect any such licensed premises in the Borough.

(v) HOSPITALS, ETC.

Isolation Hospital.—189 beds are provided. Of this number 19 are permanently maintained for the treatment of advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Thirty-two of the remaining beds were allocated for the reception of tuberculosis patients during the year.

Maternity Hospital.—51 beds for the reception of maternity cases are maintained at the Ilford Maternity Hospital.

King George Hospital.—The following is a return in respect of bed accommodation:—

Total number of Beds at 31st December, 1948.	Private Patients.	Other Patients.				Children.
		Medical.		Surgical.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
207	21	26	18	55	55	32

The above three hospitals are now included in the Ilford and Barking Group. (Group 12 N.E. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board).

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—On the 1st January there were 3 private registered Nursing Homes in the district, 1 for medical and senile cases, and 2 for maternity cases. On 31st December there were 3 private registered Nursing Homes, 1 for medical and senile cases, 1 for medical and surgical cases and 1 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.

Four letters were sent calling the attention of the keepers of the homes to sanitary defects.

Mental Hospitals.—There are two large Mental Hospitals in the district, the Goodmayes Hospital, with 1,224 patients (males 550, females 674), and Claybury Hospital, with 2,244 patients (males 968, females 1,276) in residence on 30th June, 1948.

Since 5th July, 1948, these Hospitals are in Groups 21 and 20 respectively of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Other Institutions.—Girls' Village Homes, one of the late Dr. Barnardo's Institutions; with 29 children in the Hospital on 30th June, 1948.

(vi) *AMBULANCE FACILITIES.*—The Council maintained an adequate ambulance service. This was under the control of the Council from 1st January to 4th July when it was taken over by the Essex County Council under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

(a) *Infectious Diseases.*—Two motor ambulances were provided for the conveyance of cases to the Isolation Hospital; one new ambulance came into service during the year. These were housed in the garages at the Isolation Hospital.

(b) *Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.*—Five vehicles were provided. Four crews were held available, shifts being so arranged that four ambulances were held in readiness during the daytime hours and two between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. There was a steady increase in the number of calls on the service. Between 1st January and 4th July the ambulance service dealt with 2,292 calls representing a travelling distance of 19,208 miles.

The service was available for street accidents, emergency illness, hospital evacuation cases and for private removals of residents and non-residents.

A scheme existed whereby support was given to other Authorities when occasion demanded, this being a reciprocal agreement between Ilford and the neighbouring areas of Dagenham, Barking and East Ham.

The service is now entirely free of charge, and operates from Clarks Road Depot, High Road, Ilford.

(vii) *CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES: MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.*—Infant Welfare Centres are held at the following premises:—

Holy Trinity Church Hall, Mossford Green, Barkingside (for residents of Barkingside area)	Monday, 2 p.m.
Chadwell Christian Mission Hall, Essex Road, Chadwell Heath (for residents of Chadwell Heath area)	Monday, 2 p.m.
Mayesbrook Clinic, Goodmayes Lane, Goodmayes (for residents of Becontree area)	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
St. John's Church Hall, Devonshire Road, Seven Kings (for residents of Downshall area)	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Congregational Church Hall, Woodford Avenue, Ilford (for residents of Woodford Avenue area)	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Cecil Hall, Granville Road, Ilford (for residents of the north side of Cranbrook Road)	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Cecil Hall, Granville Road, Ilford (for residents of the south side of Cranbrook Road)	Thursday, 2 p.m.

Seven Kings Methodist Church Hall, Seven Kings Road (for residents of Seven Kings area) ...	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Newbury Hall, Perryman's Farm Road, Newbury Park (for residents of the Newbury Park area) ...	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Vine Memorial Church Hall, Grosvenor Road, Ilford (for residents of Grosvenor Road area) ...	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Mayesbrook Clinic (for residents of Goodmayes area)	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Vine Memorial Church Hall, Grosvenor Road, Ilford (for residents of Ilford Lane area) ...	Friday, 2 p.m.
Valentines Mansion, Emerson Road, Ilford (for residents of Valentines area)	Friday, 2 p.m.
Fairlop School, Fencepiece Road, Barkingside (for residents of Hainault area)	Saturday, 9.30 a.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—An Ante-Natal Clinic is held at the Maternity Hospital, Eastern Avenue, Ilford, on Tuesday (Obstetric Specialists' Clinic), Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and at the Mayesbrook Clinic, Goodmayes Lane, on Monday and Thursday mornings.

Post-Natal Clinics.—These Clinics are held at the Maternity Hospital on each Monday afternoon, and at the Mayesbrook Clinic, Goodmayes Lane, once monthly on a Saturday morning.

School and other Clinics.—Clinics are held at the following premises:—

- (i) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES, Valentines Mansion for—
Diphtheria Prevention.
Aural.
Ophthalmic treatment.
Paediatric.
Infant Welfare.
- (ii) NEWBURY HALL, Perrymans Farm Road, for—
Minor Ailments.
Orthopaedic and Remedial Exercises treatment.
Rheumatism.
Artificial Sunlight treatment.
Infant Welfare.
Cardiac Clinic.
- (iii) MAYESBROOK CLINIC, Goodmayes Lane, for—
Minor Ailments.
Dental (Children and Expectant Mothers).
Ophthalmic treatment.
Artificial Sunlight treatment.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.
Diphtheria Prevention.
Orthopaedic and Remedial Exercises treatment.
Infant Welfare.
- (iv) VALENTINES SCHOOL, Beehive Lane, for—
Dental (Children and Expectant Mothers).
Speech Therapy.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—A dispensary is provided by the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board at 130-132, Cranbrook Road, Ilford. The following sessions are held each week:—

For Adults—Tuesday, 10 to 12 noon; Wednesday evening, for workers only, by appointment; Friday, 2 to 5 p.m.

For Children—Wednesday, 10 to 12 noon.

A Pneumothorax Refill Clinic is held on Monday morning at 10.30 a.m., and on Thursday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(i) **WATER SUPPLY.**—The district is served by the Metropolitan Water Board and the South Essex Waterworks Co., both maintaining a constant supply. The subject of the water supply of the Borough was dealt with at length in my Report for 1945.

The part of Ilford within the area of the Metropolitan Water Board is supplied with water derived from the River Lea, which after passing through storage reservoirs is filtered and chlorinated at Lea Bridge and Ferry Lane, and pumped from those works. An additional amount of water is supplied from Wanstead Well.

Samples of the water in all stages of purification are analysed daily at the laboratories of the Board.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. W. Mackenzie, Director of Water Examination of the Board has kindly supplied me with the information that 2,576 samples of filtered water were submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination and found to be pure and wholesome. All new and repaired mains are chlorinated before being restored to use and samples of water from them are tested bacteriologically. The water is not plumbo-solvent.

The length of mains laid by the Metropolitan Water Board in Ilford during 1948 was 1,425 yards of 4-inch.

The water to the other part of the area is supplied by the South Essex Waterworks Co. The supply is obtained from the River Stour and from deep wells at Mill Road, Grove Road and Roding Lane.

Mr. Hugh G. Ramsay, Engineer to the South Essex Waterworks Co., has kindly supplied me with the information that over 3,300 chemical, bacteriological and biological examinations were made at the Langham laboratory, and all were reported as wholesome. The samples taken were from wells and houses in various parts of the area.

The length of mains laid by the South Essex Waterworks Co. in Ilford during 1948 was 24 yards of 4-inch, and 487 yards of 6-inch.

There are now no public wells in existence. There are a few private wells for commercial purposes.

4 samples of piped water supply (2 South Essex Waterworks Co. and 2 Metropolitan Water Board) were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination, and all gave satisfactory analyses.

(ii) **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. SURVEY OF MAIN TRUNK SEWERS.**—The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following statement:—

(a) *Foul Water—Main Drainage Scheme.*—Reference was made in my report last year to a comprehensive report then being prepared by the Borough Engineer on proposals to reconstruct the main trunk sewers in the Borough so as to enable them to deal with the increased flow resulting from building development both past and to be anticipated.

This report has now been presented to the Council and has received approval. Details are now being prepared of the first section of the scheme and negotiations are about to commence with the Port of London Authority regarding storm water overflows into the River Roding which forms an important part of the scheme. On completion of these negotiations, this portion of the scheme will then be submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval for loan sanction, a stage which it is hoped to reach within the current year.

(b) *Surface Water—Main Drainage Scheme.*—A comprehensive scheme to improve the main watercourses and main sewers discharging into the watercourses was referred to in my last report and that portion of the scheme which dealt with the Hainault Area of the Borough is now before the Ministry of Health for the purpose of obtaining loan sanction.

Certain legal difficulties have arisen regarding the right of the Corporation to expend money on the culverting of the main watercourses and some delay in progressing with that portion of the scheme will result.

(iii) COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.—The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

	Tons.
The total amount of refuse collected	40,908
" " disposed of by barge ...	34,859
" " " at Destructor	6,049

Collection of Salvage:—

Weight collected	2,685 tons.
Value	£10,440

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

Houses and premises inspected	16,839
Houses and premises reinspected (works in progress)	27,631
Visits during disinfection	1,096
Houses in which nuisances were detected	3,032
Houses in which nuisances were abated	3,823*
Premises disinfected	589
Premises from which articles only disinfected ...	83
Articles disinfected	2,642
Premises disinfested for verminous conditions ...	22

*Includes 1,559 nuisances detected before 1st January, 1948.

Notices served:—

Statutory:—	Served	Complied with
Public Health Act, 1936	224	144
Housing Act, 1936	78	30
Factories Act, 1937	6	3
Shops Act, 1934	2	2
Provide Dustbin (Ilford Urban District Council Act)	57	47
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	6	5
Cleanse Water Storage Cistern (Byelaws) ...	2	—
Cover Water Storage Cistern (Byelaws) ...	5	1
Informal	3,048	2,306
	<u>3,428</u>	<u>2,538</u>

In addition to the above, 1,663 notices (163 statutory and 1,500 informal) served previous to 1st January, 1948, were also complied with.

Complaints.—During the year, 3,237 complaints of nuisances have been received and investigated.

The following is a summary:—

Accumulation of manure and refuse	84
Animals improperly kept	24
Bad smells	58
Dampness of premises	190
Defective drains, w.c.'s and fittings	412
Defective roofs, gutters, downpipes, etc. ...	372
Defective water fittings	103
Dirty and verminous houses	90
Dirty condition of rearway	5
Flooding of premises	8
Overcrowding	356
Smoke nuisances	26
Miscellaneous	1,509
Total	<u>3,237</u>

(v) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.—Samples of water for examination were taken from the open-air swimming bath from April to October (7). The samples were satisfactory, but in one sample the chlorine content was above, and in three samples below, the prescribed standard. Samples were also taken from the two indoor baths during January, March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October (16); all of the samples were satisfactory, but in 1 sample (from the 2nd class) the chlorine content was below the prescribed standard, and in 4 samples (1 from the 1st and 3 from the 2nd class) the chlorine content was above the prescribed standard.

(vi) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS:—

Houses	{ Found to be infested	27
	{ Disinfested	26

(vii) SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.—No licence to act as slaughterman was granted during the year.

(viii) INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920 AND 1933.—The Chief Sanitary Inspector is authorised by the Council to make visits and certify under the provisions of the Acts.

No Certificates were issued in respect of premises during 1948.

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

There are no premises on which rag flock is manufactured, but one firm is using rag flock and is periodically inspected.

(x) SMOKE, ETC., ABATEMENT.—Complaints were received of alleged smoke nuisances from 2 factories in the Ilford Lane area, 1 at Newbury Park, and a canteen at Redbridge. Regarding the factories at Ilford Lane, the complaint concerning one could not be substantiated, but in the other instance a Statutory Notice was served for the abatement of the nuisance.

At the Newbury Park factory, in spite of plant alterations by the company, the nuisance has recurred and action is being taken for its abatement.

In the case of the canteen at Redbridge the nuisance was abated as a result of informal action.

(xi) Under Section 25 of the Burial Act, 1857, two exhumation licences were issued by H.M. Home Office in 1948, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health an officer of the Public Health Department was present to ensure that the conditions of the licences, with regard to due care, attention to decency, liming, etc., were satisfactorily carried out.

(xii) During 1948, a person was detected exchanging day-old chicks in return for rags received from a child under the age of 14 years. Legal proceedings were taken against the rag dealer in respect of the contravention of Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 1s. costs.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

(i) OVERCROWDING.—No notices were served during 1948.

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

(iii) HOUSING STATISTICS.

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)	3,354
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	16,809
(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	100
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,384
(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	3,030

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	3,704*
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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	78
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	110*
(b) By local authority in default of owners	7*

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	286
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	263*
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—*

C. & D. No proceedings were taken under Sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

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

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	394
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	452
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	1,522
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	199

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	48
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	180½
(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 1948 of Notices served prior to 1st January, 1948.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

During the year 1948 the work of receiving applications, calling for calculations for the "permitted number," was continued with a view to the issue of housing certificates.

Altogether applications have been received in respect of 16,234 houses. At the end of the year the total certificates issued to date numbered 18,165 in respect of 24,795 houses.

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 9,131.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

(i) Persons and Premises registered as at 31st December, 1948:—

Premises registered as dairies and milkshops	...	33
Cowkeepers registered	...	2
Persons registered as retail purveyors of milk	...	164
Persons registered as retail purveyors of milk in the Ilford district, whose premises are outside the Borough	...	20
Persons registered as wholesale purveyors of milk	...	14

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

86 inspections (included in above) were made of 2 cowsheds on farms registered under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926 to 1943.

One of the 2 registered cowkeepers is a wholesale and retail purveyor of milk; the other is a retail purveyor only.

Of the 164 premises from which milk is retailed in Ilford, 16 are branches of 1 firm, and 5 another, 3 retail from dairy shops or stores, 11 from provision stores, and 7 from restaurants; 7 are retailers in a small way with rounds, while 34 sell sterilised bottled milk only, 13 sell sterilised milk and also milk in sealed containers, and 68 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) Regulations, 1936 to 1946, during 1948 for the sale of:—

"Tuberculin Tested" Milk	...	...	...	...	16
"Pasteurised" Milk	...	...	...	...	23

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

The Essex County Council granted one producer's licence in respect of graded milk produced on a farm in the Borough during the year 1948.

(iii) **SAMPLING.**—The following is the routine practice adopted:—

Designated Milks.—These are sampled bi-monthly and after unsatisfactory reports.

Ungraded Milks.—Samples of these milks are taken from all registered purveyors quarterly and repeated after unsatisfactory results.

Biological Tests.—Samples of all milks, designated or otherwise, are submitted for biological test for T.B. in Spring. Repeat samples if positive after clearance by County Medical Officer.

Milk Supplies to Elementary Schools.—These are sampled monthly and after unsatisfactory results.

Ice Cream.—Samples are taken monthly from April to September and at regular intervals during the winter months from all local manufacturers, tricycle salesmen and local retailers. Samples are repeated after unsatisfactory results.

The Heat-Treated Milk (Prescribed Tests) Order, 1944, prescribes two tests, a phosphatase test for adequate heat-treatment and a methylene blue test for keeping quality. The Order defines temperatures at which samples must be kept both before reaching the laboratory and before the test and stipulates the hours during which the test must be conducted.

The following results were obtained:

Grade of Milk or Ice Cream	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Remarks on unsatisfactory results
Tuberculin Tested	2	2	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	14	14	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk.	12	10	2	Both samples failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Reduction test and one failed to satisfy the Coliform Test. The County Medical Officer was communicated with in each case.
Pasteurised Milk ...	68	65	3	All samples failed to satisfy the Phosphatase test. The retailers were communicated with and re-sampling ordered at a later date. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Heat-Treated Milk	25	24	1	The sample failed to satisfy the Phosphatase test. The retailer was communicated with and further samples proved satisfactory.
Ungraded Milk ...	62	59	3	One of these samples was of milk as received from farms in Essex and had high bacterial and B. Coli content. Representations were made to the C.M.O. on the matter. Of the other 2 samples one failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Reduction test, and both had high Bacterial or B. Coli contents. The retailers were communicated with and resampling was ordered. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Ice Cream ...	92	78	14	In three cases supplies were received from outside the Borough, and the local Medical Officers of Health were communicated with. In the other cases the retailers were communicated with and the Sanitary Inspectors visited the premises to check the arrangements for storage, etc. Further available samples proved satisfactory.

(iv) BIOLOGICAL TESTS.—30 samples of milk were submitted to a biological test for tuberculosis, none of which was found positive.

(v) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS, 1926 AND 1938: INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.—Two inspections were made by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Ministry's Divisional Inspector states that no cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

(vi) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—16 complaints of the presence of foreign bodies in milk were received and investigated during 1948. Legal proceedings were taken in 6 cases, involving 2 firms. One was fined a total of £105 in respect of 5 cases, and the other was fined £20 and £2 2s. costs in respect of one case.

(vii) REGISTRATION.—No application for registration was refused during 1948.

ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED.

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

Baking Powder—184 lbs.; Biscuits—17 lbs.; Butter, Margarine and Cooking Fat—4 lbs. 10 ozs.; Cereals—9 cwt. 84½ lbs., 141 packets and 39 tins; Cheese—184½ lbs.; Confectionery—88½ lbs. and 136 packets; Chocolate—155½ lbs. and 1,301 bars; Cake—89 lbs.; Cake and Pie Fillings—159 lbs.; Cocoa—35 lbs.; Coffee—17½ lbs. and 3 bottles; Chocolate Spread—2 packets; Cordials—2 bottles; Eggs (shell)—1,270; Eggs (dried)—27 packets; Fish (wet)—37 cwt. 52½ lbs.; Fish (tinned)—1,131 tins; Fish (cakes)—17; Fish (paste)—402 jars; Fish (shell)—66 lbs., 1 case, and 11 gallons; Fruit (tinned)—713 tins; Fruit (bottled)—10 bottles; Fruit (dried)—220½ lbs. and 99 boxes; Flavourings—1 bottle and 12 tins; Foods (medicinal)—8 jars, 30 tins and 36 lbs.; Gelatine—10 lbs.; Gravy Mixtures—2 bottles and 5 packets; Jam, Preserves, Jellies, etc.—510 tins, 10 jars and 6 packets; Meat (dehydrated)—342 lbs.; Meat (fresh)—1 ton, 15 cwts. 83½ lbs.; Meat (tinned)—1,931 tins; Meat (paste)—19 jars; Meat (pies)—90; M.O.F. Emergency Rations—372 tins; Milk (dried)—3 tins; Milk (tinned)—1,999 tins; Puddings—7 tins; Pudding (black)—113½ lbs.; Poultry—22½ lbs.; Pickles—1,992 jars and 235 tins; Pudding Mixture—77 packets and 87 lbs.; Rabbits—18; Soups (tinned)—117 tins; Soups (powdered)—21 lbs.; Suet—29 lbs.; Sugar—550½ lbs.; Salt—9 packets; Salad Dressing—2 jars and 1 bottle; Spices—65½ lbs.; Tea—37½ lbs.; Vegetables (tinned)—1,370 tins; Vegetables (dried)—26 lbs.; Vinegar—1 bottle; Yeast (dried)—65 lbs.

FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD.

12 complaints were received during 1948 of the presence of foreign bodies in foodstuffs. All were investigated and letters of warning served in 4 cases.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—During 1948, 344 samples (340 formal and 4 informal) of Food and Drugs were obtained; 4 formal samples and 2 informal samples were not satisfactory as follows:—

(a) *Milk (formal)*.—The sample was found to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 7 per cent. of the normal quantity proper to natural milk. A letter of warning was sent to the retailer concerned.

(b) *Milk Powder (informal)*.—The sample did not reconstitute into a satisfactory milk in that it rapidly settled out on standing and curdled on heating, and had a strong acid taste. Analysis showed that the acidity, in terms of lactic acid, amounted to 4.35 per cent. The stock of milk powder, at a canteen of the Schools Meals Service, was condemned.

(c) *Gin (formal)*.—The sample was found to have a strength of only 39.5 degrees Under Proof which corresponded to a dilution with 6½ per cent. of water.

Legal proceedings were taken against the publican, but the case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, on payment of £10 10s. costs.

(d) *Pure White Oil for Sponge Mixture (formal).*—The sample consisted of a light paraffin oil having no real food value, but not unfit for human consumption. The analyst considered that the use of mineral oil for cooking purposes was to be deprecated.

Representations were made to the Ministers of Food and Health on the matter and an Order, the Mineral Oil in Food Order, 1949, has now been made prohibiting the use of mineral oils in food.

The sale of the oil was immediately discontinued by the retailer.

(e) *Iodised Table Salt (formal).*—The sample contained 335 micrograms per ounce of iodine, whereas it was stated to contain 540 micrograms of iodine per ounce. The analyst considered that the loss of iodine probably occurred in storage, and that the matter was one for discussion with the manufacturers. This procedure was adopted.

(f) *Bread (informal).*—The sample was submitted for investigation of the extraneous matter contained therein. Examination showed that the matter was mouse excretion but no evidence of the presence of any living *B. Coli* organisms was found on bacteriological examination.

A letter of warning was sent to the firm concerned.

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. It is also notifiable under Section 17, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Thirty-eight notifications were received.

No. of outbreaks	No. of cases	No. of deaths.	Organisms or other Agents responsible with No. of outbreaks of each.	Foods involved with No. of outbreaks of each.
7	38	Nil	Salmonella Enteritidis dublin ... 1 Salmonella Typhimurium ... 4 Presumed enterotoxin 2	Tinned beans 1; fish 2; Duck eggs 2; sausages 1; sausage meat 1.

In 16 notified cases the diagnosis was not substantiated by bacteriological investigation.

Eight other instances of suspected food poisoning were investigated, but no definite evidence as to the cause was found. All the persons affected recovered.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 38 bakehouses in the district, 31 of which use motive power. 255 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 7 instances, and the requests were complied with in all but 2 cases.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—During 1948, 3,323 inspections were made of foodshops and food preparing premises, 6 Formal and 63 Informal Notices were served under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 7 Formal and 64 Informal Notices were complied with, including 2 Formal and 18 Informal Notices served in 1947.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1937.

(i) FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—No outbreaks, affecting the Borough, occurred during 1948.

(ii) SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1938.—No cases of Swine Fever occurred in the Borough during 1948.

(iii) LIVE POULTRY (REGULATIONS OF SALES, EXHIBITIONS AND MOVEMENTS) (No. 3) ORDER, 1948.—This Order deals with the requirements necessary to prevent the spread of Fowl Pest by controlling the movement and sale of poultry. No cases of Fowl Pest were notified during 1948.

(iv) SHEEP SCAB (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1948.—This Order substitutes single dipping in place of double dipping provided an approved "Single-dipping" type sheep dip as defined in the Order is used.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.—155 complaints have been received of the existence of rats affecting 162 premises. In 30 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 750 visits to premises where petroleum is stored, or in conjunction with the installation of such storage, and tested 11 petroleum appliances or fittings.

The number of Licences issued was 121, and the fees paid to the Council for such Licences was £92 5s. One Licence was issued for the storage of calcium-carbide, the fee payable being 5s.

Legal proceedings were instituted against a Company in connection with the unlicensed storage of petroleum. A fine of £5, plus £2 2s. costs, was imposed.

Examination of Officers, Teachers and Servants.

The following medical examinations were carried out during 1948:—

	Officers	Teachers	Servants
New Appointments	223	2	32
Under Sickness Regulations ...	5	—	35
Totals	228	2	67

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

1. Under Sections 144 and 343, Public Health Act, 1936.

Smallpox.	Typhoid Fever.
Cholera.	Enteric Fever or Relapsing Fever.
Diphtheria.	Anthrax (made notifiable by the Local Authority as from 1/4/22).
Membranous Croup.	Pemphigus Neonatorum (made notifiable by Local Authority as from 29/6/29).
Erysipelas.	
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	
Typhus Fever.	

2. Under Regulations of the Ministry of Health.

Plague	L.G.B. Order, 19/9/1900.
Puerperal Pyrexia	The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939.
Cerebro-spinal Fever } ... {	P.H. (Cerebro-spinal Fever and Acute Poliomylitis) Regulations, 1912.
Acute Poliomylitis } ... {	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	P.H. (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926.
Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	P.H. (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, etc.) Regulations, 1927.
Dysentery	
Malaria	
Acute Polio-encephalitis	P.H. (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-encephalitis) Regulations, 1918.
Encephalitis Lethargica	
Tuberculosis	P.H. (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.
Acute Rheumatism (up to 16 years)	Ilford (Acute Rheumatism) Regulations, 1947.
Measles and Whooping Cough	The Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1940.

3. By Local Act.

Food Poisoning	Ilford Corporation Act, 1937, and Food and Drugs Act, 1938.
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In addition to the above diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health, certain industrial diseases are notifiable to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, under Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937. These are cases of Lead, Phosphorus, Arsenical or Mercurial Poisoning or Anthrax contracted in any factory. The Secretary of State can add other diseases to those mentioned by Regulation.

TABLE III.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1948.

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	Loxford	Clementswood	Mayfield	Goodmayes	Fairlop	Clayhall	Barkingside	N. Hainault	Seven Kings		S. Hainault
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	304	2	87	199	10	6	—	—	20	16	18	17	27	23	34	44	22	19	31	33	185
Diphtheria, including Mem- branous Croup	16	—	3	8	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	6	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	16
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Para-Typhoid)	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	198	17	25	24	5	39	44	44	5	24	9	12	17	24	10	18	22	20	13	24	100
Puerperal Pyrexia	43	—	—	—	12	31	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	38	1	2	43
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	7
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Erysipelas	48	1	—	—	2	11	25	9	2	5	4	3	2	4	2	6	9	5	4	2	14
Pemphigus Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	255	—	3	19	67	101	54	11	23	20	29	15	23	28	17	19	16	22	14	29	—
Other Forms	24	—	3	3	8	5	3	2	—	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	4	2	2	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria—Believed contracted in this country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Believed contracted abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Rheumatism	16	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	2	1	2	2	2	10
Measles	2,937	96	1,413	1,406	9	11	2	—	118	213	198	214	261	232	392	313	171	166	321	338	39
Whooping Cough	1,061	95	548	405	3	7	3	—	66	29	58	86	78	69	106	176	105	76	105	107	18
Food Poisoning	38	—	8	5	3	14	6	2	7	4	—	—	2	7	—	—	6	1	8	3	14
Totals	4,965	222	2,097	2,086	124	229	137	70	243	318	322	359	417	395	566	583	358	357	505	542	468

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	60.8
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	100.0
Puerperal Pyrexia	100.0
Pneumonia	55.5

The total number of deaths of Ilford residents from the following infectious diseases during 1947 and 1948 were as follows:—

	1947	1948
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—
Measles	1	—
Whooping Cough	2	—
Influenza	20	8
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	65	62
Other forms	10	7
Pneumonia	68	50
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	6	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	3
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Total	174	131

The year 1948, on the whole, showed a higher incidence of infectious disease than 1947. The number of cases of measles notified was 2,937 as compared with 2,232 the previous year.

(a) *Smallpox*.—No cases were notified during 1948. Notifications regarding 8 persons who had been in contact with cases of Smallpox on the Continent were received. These were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, 64 visits being paid.

The following gives particulars as to Vaccination during 1948:—

Certificates of Successful Vaccination	690
Postponed	18
Conscientious Objections	297
Unsuccessful Vaccination	20
Left the District	119

The above figures are for the period 1st January to 4th July only. Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, compulsory vaccination was abolished, and from 5th July, 1948, this service became the responsibility of the Essex County Council *vide* Section 2 of the National Health Service Act, 1948.

(b) *Scarlet Fever*.—304 cases were notified in 1948. There were no deaths from this disease.

The following "return" cases have occurred during the past five years, a "return" case being one which arises within 28 days of the release 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.
1944	278	193	3	1.5	85	1	1.2
1945	225	166	7	4.2	57	1	1.7
1946	242	180	7	3.8	61	4	6.5
1947	201	144	4	2.8	57	—	—
1948	304	183	3	1.6	119	1	.8

(c) *Diphtheria*.—16 cases were notified in 1948.

Fifteen cases were admitted to the Ilford Isolation Hospital and one to the Eastern Hospital, Homerton, E. Fourteen were true cases of Diphtheria, one was a "carrier" case, and one a case of tonsillitis. There were no deaths from this disease.

(d) *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*.—4 cases were notified during 1948. Of these 1 was treated at home by a private medical practitioner; 2 at the Isolation Hospital; and 1 at White Oak Hospital, Swanley.

Notified	Cases		Vision Un-Impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At Home	In Hospital				
4	1	3	4	—	—	—

(e) *Enteric Fever*.—Two cases of this disease were notified during the year a female child of 8 years and an adult male of 28 years. The child proved to be a case of Paratyphoid fever "B". The adult male was a case of Typhoid fever. The patient, a cafe proprietor, had contracted the infection abroad. Both patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and made satisfactory recoveries.

(f) *Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis*.—Four cases of this disease were notified during 1948. Three male patients aged 2, 13 and 33 years, and one female patient aged 20 years. All were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. The three male patients were all severe cases, being in hospital for 82, 105 and 124 days respectively. In the instance of the patient aged 13, transfer to a Special Orthopaedic Unit for further treatment of extensive paralysis of arms and legs was arranged. The patient aged 33 years had slight residual paralysis affecting the leg and abdominal muscles, for which treatment was continued at the physiotherapy clinic. The child aged 2 years developed grave respiratory paralysis upon which extensive pneumonia supervened. It was initially necessary to treat him in a "Both" mechanical respirator and later the chest condition demanded the simultaneous use of an oxygen tent. The necessary mechanical improvisation was made by Messrs. Oxygenaire, Ltd., and a complete recovery, apart from slight weakness of the right arm, ensued. Continuation treatment for this was arranged at the physiotherapy clinic.

The female patient was a mild case and was only in hospital for 21 days, recovering completely with no residual paralysis.

The "Both" mechanical respirator (better known as the "Iron Lung") again proved its value in treatment of two cases.

By courtesy of the Borough Council and through arrangements made with the Central Office for Information, the Ministry of Health film "Poliomyelitis—Diagnosis and Management" was shown in the Lambourne Room, Town Hall, Ilford, on 20th July to the general practitioners of the Stratford Division of the British Medical Association. The Chairman of the Public Health Committee was present.

TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1948 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	304	2	9	13	29	36	173	26	6	8	2	—	—	185	—
Diphtheria	16	—	—	1	1	1	5	3	3	—	2	—	—	16	—
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Pneumonia	198	17	6	8	6	5	21	3	2	17	25	44	44	108	50
Puerperal Pyrexia... ..	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	7	—	—	43	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	7	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	1
Acute Polio-Encephalitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum... ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Erysipelas	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	25	9	14	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria believed to be contracted in this country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria believed to be contracted abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Rheumatism	16	—	—	—	—	1	6	8	1	—	—	—	—	10	—
Food Poisoning	38	—	2	2	1	3	4	1	—	6	10	6	3	14	—
Measles	2,937	96	316	336	363	398	1,362	44	4	14	2	2	—	39	—
Whooping Cough	1,061	95	110	146	148	144	400	5	2	5	3	3	—	18	—

* Excludes cases occurring at Barnardo's Homes, Claybury Hospital and Goodmayes Hospital.

Influenza and Pneumonia.—These diseases showed a lower incidence in 1948 as compared with 1947. The winter of 1948 was comparatively mild.

The incidence of influenzal and primary pneumonia and the fatality rates throughout the year is shown by the following table.

Month, 1948		Acute Primary Pneumonia						Acute Influenzal Pneumonia					
		Hospital Admissions				Nursed at Home		Hospital Admissions				Nursed at Home	
		Isolation Hospital		Other Hospitals				Isolation Hospital		Other Hospitals			
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
January	...	1	—	9	—	9	2	2	—	2	—	3	—
February	...	2	—	7	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	7	2
March	...	5	—	5	1	6	2	1	—	1	—	6	—
April	...	1	—	1	—	8	—	5	2	1	—	2	—
May	...	10	1	2	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	2	—
June	...	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
July	...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
September	...	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	...	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
November	...	8	—	4	1	6	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
December	...	9	1	9	1	7	1	3	—	2	—	5	—
Totals	...	44	2	41	3	58	8	19	2	6	—	30	2

It will be seen from the above figures that of 143 persons notified as suffering from acute primary pneumonia there were 13 deaths, equal to 9.0 per cent.; and in the case of acute influenzal pneumonia 55 notifications with 4 deaths, equal to 7.2 per cent. Of the 198 persons notified 63 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, equal to 31.8 per cent. Of this number 4 persons died, equal to 6.3 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year 1948 there were 255 new notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 24 of other forms of Tuberculosis. 11 cases of Pulmonary and 2 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were transferred to Ilford.

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis of Ilford residents during 1948:—

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	2	2	1	1	—	1	—
5-15 ...	9	10	2	1	—	1	—	2
15-25 ...	37	30	4	4	3	6	2	—
25-35 ...	26	35	3	—	7	4	—	—
35-45 ...	25	15	1	1	3	3	—	—
45-55 ...	29	8	—	3	10	3	—	1
55-65 ...	13	4	—	—	11	1	—	1
Over 65 ...	10	1	—	2	9	—	—	—
Totals ...	150	105	12	12	44	18	3	4

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

	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis
King George Hospital	8	3
Claybury Hospital	1	1
Goodmayes Hospital	10	—
Ilford Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium	1	1

Of the 69 deaths which occurred of Ilford residents, notification had previously been made of 63 of the cases. Of the other six, one was notified after death, in one instance notification was overlooked (1·4 per cent.), and in 4 instances the presence of tuberculosis was discovered at Post Mortem examination.

During the year 1948 the following deaths occurred from Tuberculosis:—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
<i>Ilford Residents</i>	62	7
<i>Non-Residents—</i>		
Claybury Hospital	15	—
Goodmayes Hospital	5	—
Ilford Isolation Hospital ...	16	1
King George Hospital	1	1

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on register, 1st January, 1948	1,072	218	1,290
Number of cases entered on register during the year	266	26	292
Number of cases removed from the register during the year:—			
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total.
Recovered	34	20	
Deaths	79	4	
Left District	55	11	
Lost sight of	6	—	
Diagnosis not established	5	—	
	179	35	214
Number of cases remaining on register on 31st December, 1948	1,159	209	1,368

Cases of Tuberculosis, on notification, are visited by the Tuberculosis Nurses. 1,094 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.
Condition Improved. (a) Good	63	30
(b) Moderate health	40	6
Condition Stationary. (a) Good	389	85
(b) Moderate health	137	16
(c) Poor health	26	1
Condition Deteriorated	19	2
In Sanatorium	95	3
No information as to present condition	35	6
Removed from district, etc.	125	16
	929	165

The treatment of Tuberculosis is now under the control of the Regional Hospital Board. On the 31st December, 1948, there were 1,204 patients on the register of the dispensary.

The arrangements for the dental treatment of tuberculosis patients from Ilford, Romford, Leyton, Walthamstow, Barking and Dagenham were continued. Two afternoon sessions per month were set aside for the treatment of these cases. 119 patients were treated, 22 being supplied with dentures.

The Dentist treated 15 tuberculosis patients from the Ilford Sanatorium, six visits being paid to the Sanatorium.

The number of patients from Ilford sent to Institutions under the Tuberculosis Scheme during 1948 was as follows:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Adults ...	74	67	7	4	152
Children ...	2	3	—	2	7

Tuberculosis Care Association.—This Association has assisted 124 cases with extra nourishment, clothing, and in other ways.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 163).—No 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.

Insulin.—On 4th January, 1943, a Circular (No. 2734) was issued by the Ministry of Health under the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising Local Authorities to assist the poorer inhabitants of the district with supplies of Insulin.

Twenty-six persons were assisted during 1948 with the Insulin required. Sixteen persons were assisted at part cost, five at cost price, and five free of charge. Insulin is now provided under the terms of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

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

	Ilford Residents—Ages											Non-Residents in Institutions	Total
	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75	75—85	85 up		
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Locomotor Ataxy General Paralysis of the Insane ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Aortic Aneurysm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

The deaths in Institutions of Ilford non-residents occurred chiefly at Claybury and Goodmayes Hospitals; 1.4 per cent. of the registered causes of death in these Institutions fell under the above headings. Many other patients died from incidental causes; the reason, however, for their admission to these Mental Hospitals was some venereal infection.

The following figures show the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the past five years:—1944, 4; 1945, 3; 1946, 5; 1947, 11; 1948, 4. It is to be remembered that many cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are not due to gonorrhoeal infection.

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

The following are the V.D. Treatment Centres situate nearest to Ilford:—

Romford.—The Annexe, Oldchurch Hospital, Waterloo Road, Romford:—

Sessions Monday, 4 to 6.30 p.m.
 Tuesday, 4.30 to 7.0 p.m.
 Thursday, 12.15 to 3.15 p.m.

Whitechapel.—Whitechapel Clinic, Turner Street, Mile End, London, E.1:—

Sessions Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
 Saturday, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

West Ham.—Queen Mary's Hospital, West Ham Lane, Stratford, London, E.15:—

Sessions (Males) ... Monday, 3 to 5 p.m.
 Thursday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 6 to 8 p.m.
 Saturday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
 (Females) ... Monday, 6 to 8 p.m.
 Thursday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 3 to 5 p.m.
 Saturday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA.

Copies of the magazine "Better Health" are distributed monthly to the reading rooms of Public Libraries, the Infant Welfare Centres, and the waiting rooms of the School and Dental Clinics.

Public lectures to Ratepayers' Associations, Evening Institutes and Church organisations, etc., on health topics were given during the year. The Chairman of the Public Health Committee also made reference at a number of Council meetings to health subjects. Poster displays regarding Diphtheria immunisation and health topics were also given prominence.

FOOD AND DRINK HYGIENE CAMPAIGN AND EXHIBITION

In view of the importance and seriousness of infection spread through the medium of contaminated foods and its alarming demands on manpower, research was carried out to ascertain the most comprehensive way in which the importance of clean handling of food could be brought to the attention of the inhabitants of the Borough.

A report was received on the Food and Drink Infections Conference and Exhibition held by the Central Council for Health Education in October, 1947, giving details of material available for this form of health education. A detailed report on the main causes of Food and Drink Infections, the major diseases spread by such contaminated food and the precautions that should be taken to minimise such infection was prepared and presented, together with specimen posters and material that could be used in a local campaign, to a Committee formed to pursue the matter evolving a programme of lectures for all the food-handling trades and generally to further education in food hygiene.

A visit was paid to the Health of the People Exhibition held in London, and arrangements were made to borrow display material from the Food and Drink Infections Section for a local exhibition.

Posters and pamphlets were obtained from the C.C.H.E., including the Food-handlers leaflet, for circulation to all the Food-handling trades in the Borough and for display in the various canteens and restaurants and Public buildings.

A Press Conference was held in April and the scheme outlined to representatives of the local newspapers who kindly gave Press Publicity to the project.

Invitations were sent to representatives of the Food-handling trades to a meeting when the campaign was discussed and co-operation and suggestions requested. Circulation of the Food-handlers leaflets and posters presented by the British Tourist and Holidays Board to all Food-handling shops was made with the assistance of the Sanitary Inspectors.

A coloured pamphlet was produced on food contamination, describing some of the causes and their effects with suggestions for their prevention illustrated by 12 two-coloured drawings. 40,000 of these were circulated by the Corporation's Refuse Department to all householders in the Borough. Local General Practitioners were circularised individually, acquainting them with details of the campaign and requesting their co-operation. A supply of leaflets was sent to each for distribution to patients requiring advice on food infection.

Talks were given to the various trade organisations, including the Butchers, London Retail Meat Traders Association Inc., and representatives of the Ice Cream trade.

Lectures were given to Supervisors and Cooks of the Provision of Meals and Civic Catering Services.

Subsequent to the lectures and discussions with the various food-handling trades in the Borough, I was requested and consented to write an article on Food and Drink Infections which subsequently appeared in the Essex County Federation of Master Bakers' 1948 Year Book.

An Exhibition of Food and Drink Infections precautions was held for one week in October at the Dane Secondary School with the co-operation of the Borough Education Officer.

Invitations were sent to a number of industrial firms in the Borough.

A programme was produced and circulated, giving details of the opening ceremony, exhibits and acknowledgments for assistance and loan of material.

The material included a narrative sequence of photographs showing the investigation of an outbreak of Food Poisoning, enlargements of the descriptive wording and the coloured drawings from the leaflet circulated to householders, culture plates from dirty hands, sputum, soiled tea cloths and many other sources of infectious transmission, the correct and incorrect use of a food storage cupboard, a display stand demonstrating a technique for the sterilizing of babies bottles and charts and diagrams covering most aspects of Food and Drink infections.

The Exhibition was opened by His Worship the Mayor, and the visitors attending included members of the Public Health Committee, representatives of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Food, C.C.H.E., E.C.C., and various Boroughs, Chief Officers and other members of the Staff of Departments of the Ilford Borough Council.

The Exhibition was favourably reviewed in the Local and National Press and in the Medical Journals.

Requests were received for the Food Contamination leaflet, pamphlets, loan of charts and other material, and advice on exhibition organisation from Medical Officers in Singapore, Australia, South Africa and many "home" Authorities. These requests were complied with and many letters of appreciation were received.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.—Section 50 requires a Local Authority to arrange for the burial or cremation of a person who has died or been found dead, and where it appears to the Local Authority no suitable arrangements are being made for the disposal of the body.

Provision is made in the Act for recovery from the estate of the deceased person or any person who for the purposes of this Act was liable to maintain the deceased immediately before his death of the whole or part of the expenses incurred.

On the 1st March, 1949, the Ministry of Health issued a circular (No. 13/49), dealing more particularly with persons dying in hospital. The circular asks Hospital Committees and Boards to exercise their power to arrange burial where—

- (a) deceased patients' relatives cannot be traced;
- (b) those whose relatives are traceable but were not, immediately before the patient's death, liable for his maintenance under Section 42 (1) of the National Assistance Act and are not willing to arrange for the burial; and
- (c) those whose relatives are unable to obtain a death grant under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and cannot otherwise afford to arrange for burial.

Where a "liable" relative fails to carry out his responsibility, Hospital Committees and Boards are advised to refer the matter to the Local Authority upon whom the duty rests under Section 50 of the Act, in view of the powers of recovery from the liable relative.

Similarly, in the area of a County Council, the duty of burial or cremation rests with the County Council where the deceased person had been provided with accommodation under Part III of the Act.

The burials of three deceased persons were dealt with up to the end of the year. They were:—

- (1) A widow, 89 years, who died in King George Hospital, lived in lodgings in one room.
- (2) A widow, 80 years, lived in one room.
- (3) A child, 3 months, who died at the Ilford Isolation Hospital (resident of Barking).

HEALTH INVESTIGATION: "SURVEY OF SICKNESS."

A "Survey of Sickness" was made by the Government Social Survey Organisation at the request of the Ministry of Health in Ilford during September, 1948. Forty-seven enquiries were made among residents of the town.

The object of the Survey, carried out at regular monthly intervals, and based on samples of the population seeks to obtain information about the amount of ill-health occurring in the country under present conditions. This includes particularly ill-health not included in the ordinary statistics report to the Medical Officers of Health and the Registrar General, which apply only to deaths and to the more serious diseases. It is, for example, essential to have information about the type and extent of minor illness, such as coughs and colds and rheumatism, which frequently do not come to a doctor's notice.

No information is available on these subjects and the only way of obtaining it is by direct enquiry from samples of the population. It is generally agreed that it is essential that the medical profession should have this information.

Members of the general public who are included in each sample are chosen by statistical methods so as to be representative of the whole population. Only a limited number are selected from each district. No names are included in the reports. All the information collected is analysed by medical statisticians and represented in numerical tables.

The tables separate out results for particular groups of the population in order to find out whether there is any special incidence of illness in any particular section, and in order to do this efficiently, questions are asked about the sex, age, housing and occupations of the people interviewed. For this purpose a similar question is also asked about the economic group of informants.

Officers carrying out the Survey have instructions to ask questions only where there is willingness to answer, and each officer has a credential card issued by the Government Social Survey on behalf of the Ministry of Health. Only one person in every 200 has shown unwillingness to co-operate.

SECTION G.—FACTORIES.

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

There are 449 factories with mechanical power on the register.

There are 346 factories without mechanical power on the register.

There are 186 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	1,121	20	—
Factories without Mechanical Power	261	4	—
Other premises (not including Outworkers' premises) ...	22	—	—
Total	1,404	24	—

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) ...	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)... ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	7	4	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :—				
Insufficient	7	7	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	10	8	—	—
Not Separate for Sexes	1	1	—	—
Other Offences	2	2	—	—
Total... ..	30	25	—	—

934 patients were admitted during 1948.

The 934 patients admitted during the year suffered from the following complaints:—

	Ilford		Barking	
	Admissions	Deaths	Admissions	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	164	—	46	—
Surgical Scarlet Fever	7	—	1	—
Diphtheria	13	—	4	—
Diphtheria carrier	1	—	1	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	4	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid fever	2	—	1	—
Pneumonia	52	2	7	—
Chicken pox	5	—	—	—
Chicken pox and Bronchitis ...	—	—	1	—
Whooping cough	3	—	—	—
Whooping cough and Pneumonia	7	—	1	—
Whooping cough and Bronchitis	1	—	—	—
Whooping cough and Laryngitis	1	—	—	—
Measles and German Measles ...	19	—	7	—
Measles and Pneumonia	16	—	7	1
Measles and Bronchitis	6	—	4	—
Erysipelas	8	—	7	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	15	—	2	—
Abortions	7	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	1	—	—	—
Acute Rheumatism	6	—	1	—
Rheumatic Chorea	2	—	—	—
Bronchitis	12	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pleurisy	1	—	—	—
Rhinitis and Bronchitis	—	—	1	—
Laryngitis	2	—	—	—
Ulcerative Pharyngitis	—	—	1	—
Tonsillitis	6	—	3	—
Acute Follicular and Strepto- coccal Tonsillitis	17	—	13	—
Haemolytic Streptococcal Tonsillitis	20	—	8	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	4	—	—	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis	1	1	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases—				
Pulmonary	72	21	—	—
Others	2	—	1	1
Infective Hepatitis	1	—	—	—
Mumps	3	—	—	—
Enteritis—all forms	26	—	9	1
Food Poisoning	13	—	—	—
Dysentery—Amoebic and Sonné	2	—	—	—
Scabies	1	—	—	—
Neo-natal dermatitis	4	—	—	—
Pyæmia following acute staphy- lococcal arthritis of hip ...	1	1	—	—
Septic broncho pneumonia and lung abscess (staphylococcus aureus infection)	1	1	—	—
Staphylococcal septicaemia, acute bacterial endocarditis superimposed on chronic rheumatic endocarditis ...	1	1	—	—
Broncho pneumonia following atelectasis	1	1	—	—
Atelectasis and broncho pneumonia	1	1	—	—
Leukaemia, cerebral haemorrhage	1	1	—	—
Prematurity	1	1	—	—
Others	259	—	23	—

Post-mortems were held by H.M. Coroner in connection with 10 of the above 34 deaths.

Number of patients in Hospital on 1st January, 1948 and 1949 respectively:—

	1st January 1948	1st January 1949
Scarlet Fever	18	16
Diphtheria	6	—
Tuberculous Diseases	50	50
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	—	2
Pneumonia	12	10
Pneumonia and Whooping Cough	1	2
Whooping Cough	—	1
Acute Rheumatism	2	—
Erysipelas	2	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—
Measles	—	7
Measles and Pneumonia	—	4
Gastro-enteritis	—	3
Observation and other cases	17	18

The average length of stay in Hospital was for:—

Scarlet fever	27.8 days.
Diphtheria	64.6 „
Tuberculous Diseases	97.6 „
Average stay in Hospital of all cases	24.9 „

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

Average number of patients in Hospital per day 104.1.

Scarlet Fever.—The diagnosis of scarlet fever could not be confirmed in 14 patients admitted. No deaths occurred from this disease.

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.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Ilford	5.8	4.5	Nil	8.3	Nil

No deaths occurred during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia and Obstetrical Complications.—The years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 were notable for an increased number of admissions of obstetrical cases to the Isolation Hospital, owing to pressure of accommodation for maternity cases, and as a precautionary measure against risk of infection. The four years are compared:—

	1945	1946	1947	1948
Confinements... ..	3	5	8	11
Abortions	16	23	23	7
Mothers and Infants... ..	52	72	84	77

Tuberculosis.—72 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted, as compared with 100 in 1947.

Fifty-two beds were allocated for the reception of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis throughout the year.

Training of Nurses.—During 1948, 1 student nurse passed Part II, and 2 student nurses passed Part I, of the Preliminary Examination of the General Nursing Council, and 7 obtained the Certificate by passing the Final Examination (3 student nurses, 4 staff nurses).

The following table shows the number of the Staff at the Isolation Hospital who were Schick and Dick tested during 1948, and also the number inoculated:—

	Nurses	Domestics
Numbers Schick tested—		
Positive	7	1
Negative	51	12
Numbers inoculated (full course)	4	1
Numbers retested—		
Negative after full course of inoculations	4	1
Positive " " " " " and re-inoculated	—	—
Numbers Dick tested—		
Positive	4	1
Negative	54	12
Numbers inoculated (full course)	4	1
Numbers retested—		
Negative after full course of inoculations	4	1
Positive " " " " " and re-inoculated	—	—

No member of the Nursing Staff contracted Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.

Since April, 1945, arrangements have been operative whereby all nursing and domestic staff are examined for evidence of tuberculosis infection. All entrants are subjected to clinical and radiological examination and tuberculin testing. Where necessary they are kept under supervision and re-examined at stated intervals.

In 1948 examinations were conducted as follows:—

	Primary examination on engagement	Re-examinations
Nursing Staff	38	70
Domestic Staff... ..	34	107

These investigations have been carried out by Dr. Currid, Tuberculosis Officer, to whom I am greatly indebted for so willingly undertaking the considerable amount of work entailed and for his most helpful advice and co-operation.

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.—The financial arrangement entered into with Barking Corporation for the reception of cases of infectious disease occurring in that area, as far as accommodation permitted, terminated on July 4th. Since then the admission of cases from Barking and contiguous areas has continued as part of the hospital services under the National Health Service Act, 1946, locally administered by the Group 12 Management Committee of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

During 1948 the number of Barking cases admitted was 149.

PART III.—SERVICES.

National Health Service Act, 1946.

BIRTHS.—In accordance with the provisions of 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 this Act during 1948 was 2,246 (1,181 males and 1,065 females). Of these, 177 (99 males and 78 females) took place in Ilford, the ordinary place of residence of the parents being outside the district.

In addition, 782 notifications of birth (395 males and 387 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, 8 cases in which there was default in complying with the requirements of the Public Health 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	...	...	...	...	71
By Certified Midwives	...	...	...	...	96.93
By Parents and Others	...	...	...	...	2.36

In addition, 59 stillbirths (31 males and 28 females) were notified.

The notifications of 11 stillbirths (7 males and 4 females) which took place outside the district, although the ordinary residence of the parents is in Ilford, were transferred to this district.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.—Of the 2,246 live births occurring in Ilford during 1948, 103 weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, or less at birth; 37 of these babies were born at home and 66 in Hospital (including 9 in Private Nursing Homes).

The number of those born at home—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home	...	...	...	36
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	7
(iii) who survived at the end of one month	...	...	...	27

The number of those born in Hospital—

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	6
(ii) who survived at the end of one month	...	...	...	59

Owing to existing conditions it has not been possible to implement any of the following recommendations made by the Ministry of Health in their Circular No. 20/44, dated 22nd March, 1944:—

- (a) Provision of suitable equipment in the home.
- (b) Supply of expressed breast milk where this is necessary.
- (c) Giving of particular attention to babies by Midwives or Health Visitors, preferably with special training and experience with premature infants.
- (d) Services of Domestic Help specifically for this type of case.
- (e) Admission of selected cases to Institutions where special care is appropriate to such cases.
- (f) Special form of transport for the conveyance of infants to Hospital.

Dr. I. M. Anderson, the Consultant Paediatrician to the Maternity Hospital, also attended a fortnightly Clinic at these offices until 4th June, 1948. He was succeeded by Dr. C. B. M. Warren as from 16th June, 1948.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The number of infants dying within the first year of life was 62, the total number born being 2,848. 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 21·7, the lowest figure ever recorded in Ilford.

NEONATAL MORTALITY.—The death-rate of infants under four weeks of age is known as the Neonatal Mortality. There were 37 deaths of infants under four weeks of age during 1948 and the rate for the year was 12·9 per 1,000 live births.

The figures for the past 44 years were as follows:—

Year	Number	Rate	Year	Number	Rate
1948 ...	37	12·9	1926 ...	32	21·2
1947 ...	51	15·1	1925 ...	37	24·9
1946 ...	74	21·5	1924 ...	28	19·5
1945 ...	49	19·8	1923 ...	34	21·2
1944 ...	64	23·1	1922 ...	40	27·1
1943 ...	54	20·6	1921 ...	38	25·5
1942 ...	49	20·3	1920 ...	45	27·0
1941 ...	36	22·0	1919 ...	36	30·8
1940 ...	43	22·3	1918 ...	32	30·4
1939 ...	57	25·8	1917 ...	29	24·7
1938 ...	50	21·8	1916 ...	43	28·8
1937 ...	52	23·0	1915 ...	54	35·1
1936 ...	59	26·7	1914 ...	43	28·7
1935 ...	51	24·8	1913 ...	37	24·6
1934 ...	37	18·8	1912 ...	45	30·2
1933 ...	48	25·9	1911 ...	34	21·4
1932 ...	41	20·6	1910 ...	54	32·2
1931 ...	64	32·3	1909 ...	56	34·0
1930 ...	31	16·8	1908 ...	55	33·2
1929 ...	48	27·4	1907 ...	54	31·5
1928 ...	41	23·6	1906 ...	57	33·5
1927 ...	32	19·3	1905 ...	56	35·6

The following table gives the deaths of infants under one year of age, classified according to age:—

INFANT DEATHS—1948.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total
Acute Capillary Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Suppurative Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Anencephalic—Premature 30 weeks gestation ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Atelectasis ...	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Cerebral Thrombosis, congenital heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cleft Palate—congenital heart disease ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Empyema—pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erythroblastosis foetalis—icterus gravis Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Heart failure ...	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	—	7
Immaturity—premature birth ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Internal Hydrocephalus—post Meningococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Intraventricular haemorrhage of brain following fall from Mother's lap ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Microcephaly ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, all forms ...	—	2	—	—	2	1	2	2	1	8
Prematurity ...	12	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Septic Broncho-Pneumonia—lung abscess ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Toxaemia, associated with Stomatitis and Oesophagitis following upon Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Toxaemia-Jaundice — Obstruction of bile duct ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	33	3	1	—	37	9	6	6	4	62

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

Year	No. of Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Registered Live Births
1948 ...	62	21·7
1947 ...	82	24·3
1946 ...	102	29·6
1945 ...	81	32·7
1944 ...	102	36·8
1943 ...	92	35·1
1942 ...	74	30·6
1941 ...	67	40·9
1940 ...	63	32·8
1939 ...	75	33·9

The mean average Infant Mortality rate for the past 10 years is therefore 31·8 per 1,000 live births.

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

Year.	Ilford	England and Wales.	London	Towns with population over 50,000
1948 ...	21·7	34	39	32
1947 ...	24·3	41	47	36
1946 ...	29·6	43	41	46
1945 ...	32·7	46	53	54
1944 ...	36·8	46	61	52
1943 ...	35·1	49	58	58
1942 ...	30·6	49	60	59
1941 ...	40·9	59	68	71
1940 ...	32·8	55	50	61
1939 ...	33·9	50	48	53

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—91 of the live births registered (43 males and 48 females) were illegitimate, that is 3·2 per cent. of the births registered.

Four illegitimate children died under one year of age from the following causes:—

Anencephalic, Prematurity (30 weeks gestation), aged 10 minutes.

Broncho-Pneumonia, Prematurity, aged 2 weeks.

Prematurity (26 weeks gestation), aged 8 hours.

Prematurity, aged 1 week.

The infant mortality rate of illegitimate children was 43·9 per 1,000, compared with the infant mortality rate of 21 for legitimate children.

The following table shows the birth and death rates of legitimate and illegitimate infants for the past ten years:—

Year.	Legitimate Infants				Illegitimate Infants			
	Live Births	Percentage of Registered Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	Live Births	Percentage of Registered Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births
1948 ...	2,757	96·8	58	21·0	91	3·2	4	43·9
1947 ...	3,258	96·7	78	23·9	110	3·3	4	36·4
1946 ...	3,336	96·9	97	29·1	107	3·1	5	46·7
1945 ...	2,343	94·5	73	31·2	136	5·5	8	58·8
1944 ...	2,655	95·8	95	35·7	116	4·2	7	60·3
1943 ...	2,532	96·6	89	35·2	89	3·4	3	33·7
1942 ...	2,330	96·5	71	30·4	85	3·5	3	35·3
1941 ...	1,756	96·7	61	34·7	60	3·3	6	100·0
1940 ...	1,974	97·5	60	30·4	50	2·5	3	60·0
1939 ...	2,255	97·8	72	31·9	52	2·2	3	57·7

The Council has not appointed a Social Worker for the purposes of Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health with regard to the care of illegitimate children.

There is, however, co-operation with a Voluntary Moral Welfare Worker in the district and all cases are followed up by the Health Visitors.

If necessary, arrangements are made for the admission of girls with their babies to the Essex County Council, Ardmore Hostel, Buckhurst Hill.

A number of unmarried mothers from Ilford are also accepted at the Romford, Hornchurch and Upminster Moral Welfare Committee's Hostel at 51, Junction Road, Romford, and at 71, Caernarvon Road, Stratford.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948.—Under the provisions of the Children Act, 1948, the Children's Officer of the Essex County Council assumed responsibility for child life protection from the 5th July, 1948.

On the 4th July, 1948, the records showed:—

(a) *Foster-children.*

Number of foster-children on register on 1st January, 1948 ...	27
Number of foster-children who were notified up to 4th July, 1948 ...	5
Number of foster-children returned to their mothers up to 4th July, 1948 ...	2
Number of foster-children taken off register for various other reasons ...	9
Number of foster-children on the register on 4th July, 1948 ...	21

(b) *Foster-mothers.*

Number of foster-mothers with children on the register on the 1st January, 1948 ...	23
Number of persons who became foster-mothers up to 4th July, 1948 ...	3
Number of foster-mothers whose names were taken off the register up to 4th July, 1948 ...	7
Number of foster-mothers with children on the register on the 4th July, 1948 ...	19
Number of houses visited by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of the Act up to 4th July, 1948 ...	6
Number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of the Act up to 4th July, 1948 ...	7
Number of visits made by Child Life Protection Visitors ...	156

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.—This Act came into operation on the 1st June, 1943. Section 7 of the Act in which Welfare Authorities are concerned, provides *inter alia*:—

(a) That any person (other than a registered adoption society or a local authority, and not being the parent or guardian or a near relative of the child or the person in whose care or possession he is to be placed), who participates in making arrangements for the adoption of a child under the age of nine years, must give notice, in writing, of the arrangements to the Welfare Authority for the area in which the adopter resides, not less than seven days before possession is taken of the child by the adopter. This does not apply when an adoption order is made.

The provisions of this Act, also, became the responsibility of the Children's Officer of the Essex County Council from the 5th July, 1948, under the Children Act.

Up to 4th July, 1948, notices were received from 4 persons in respect of 7 children. Adoption Orders were made by the Courts in respect of 3 of these children during this period; the other children are still under supervision.

(b) That an adopter must notify a Welfare Authority if he changes his address or if the child dies. In the latter event he must also notify a coroner.

No notices were received up to 4th July, 1948.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.—The establishment of 18 in addition to the Superintendent Health Visitor was agreed by the Ilford Council on the recommendation of the Ministry of Health.

Unfortunately, owing to the extreme difficulty in obtaining staff, it has been quite impossible even to approach this number in spite of repeated advertisements and applications to various organisations.

The Ministry, however, stated that they would raise no objection to employment of assistants to relieve the Health Visitors by undertaking certain duties at the Infant Welfare Centres, Immunisation Clinics and in connection with school inspection work which does not require the special qualifications of certificated Health Visitors. It was suggested that these nurses be known as Clinic Nurses.

The Ministry of Health have since decided that there would be no objection to Clinic Nurses visiting the homes of children under 5 years of age to see how they are progressing, to invite attendance at the Infant Welfare Centres for advice from the Health Visitor or Doctor, but not in any way to give advice.

At the end of the year there were only 7 qualified Health Visitors and School Nurses in addition to the Superintendent Health Visitor, and 5 Clinic Nurses.

The following is a summary of the home visits made by the Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses during 1948 as far as the Maternity and Child Welfare work is concerned.

First visits to newly-born infants	...	...	...	...	3,148
Subsequent visits to children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	2,969
Subsequent visits to children over 1 year of age and under 5	...	...	...	...	7,595
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	272
Home visits for other reasons	...	...	...	...	1,765
Total visits paid	...	...	...	...	15,749

DAY NURSERIES.

(a) *Becontree Avenue Day Nursery.*—It was not possible during the year to proceed with the erection of the new Nursery in Stevens Road and the Nursery, therefore, continued to occupy the premises in Becontree Avenue, at the corner of Winding Way, with the reduced accommodation for 40 children. The Ministry of Health approved the acceptance of a tender of £6,443 for the erection of the new nursery, with an additional expenditure of £750, the cost of standard hutment components supplied direct by the Ministry of Works. Work commenced on the erection of the new Nursery in April, 1949.

(b) *Green Lane Day Nursery.*—A tender of £5,980 was accepted in May, 1949, for the erection of the new Nursery on the site in Goodmayes Lane.

(c) The charge of 1s. per day for the care of children in the Nurseries was continued during the year.

(d) The training of Students at the Nurseries for the certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board continued. Seven Students (three from the Becontree Avenue Nursery, three from the Ley Street Nursery and one from the Green Lane Day Nursery) entered for the examination during the year, six of whom obtained the certificate.

In addition, one Nursery Assistant from the Sunshine House Day Nursery entered for this examination and gained the certificate.

(c) The following is a table showing the attendances, etc., at the four Day Nurseries during 1948:—

Situation	Date of Opening	Accommodation (Children)	Average Daily Attendance during 1948		No. of Days in Quarantine	Reasons for Quarantine	No. on Waiting List at 31st. Dec., 1948
			Including Saturday	Excluding Saturday			
Sunshine House, Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside ...	17.8.42	45	27	31	176	18 Cases of W. Cough 18 " " Mumps 3 " " Measles	112
359-381, Green Lane, Seven Kings ...	5.5.43	50	31	35	128	14 Cases of W. Cough 4 " " Mumps 8 " " Measles 5 " " S. Fever	84
226-236, Ley Street, Ilford ...	16.8.43	50	30	35	107	5 Cases of W. Cough 5 " " Mumps 2 " " Measles 2 " " S. Fever	144
Becontree Avenue, corner Winding Way, Dagenham ...	17.1.44	40	21	24	105	16 Cases of W. Cough 19 " " Measles 1 " " C. Pox	24

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.—This Act which came into operation in August, 1948, requires, *inter alia*, that every local health authority shall keep registers—

- (a) of premises in their area, other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof or for any longer period not exceeding six days;
- (b) of persons in their area who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as aforesaid.

No premises or persons were registered during the year, but at the 31st December three applications from persons coming within the purview of paragraph (b) were under consideration, the appropriate certificates of registration being issued in 1949.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—94 voluntary lady helpers were engaged in the work at the Infant Welfare Centres at the end of December, 1948.

During the year the following attendances were recorded:—

Total number of attendances of infants	...	...	...	49,444
First attendances	...	...	...	2,641
Total number of children on roll, December 31st, after omission of all those who had not attended for six months				3,712

14,613 attendances of children from 1 to 5 years were made at the Infant Welfare Centres during the year.

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

	Total No. of attendances of Infants	First attendances	Total No. of children on roll on 31st December
1948	49,444	2,641	3,712
1947	49,690	3,133	4,146
1946	46,620	2,886	4,049
1945	37,710	2,362	3,246
1944	35,700	2,048	2,970

The attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres decreased during 1948 by 0.5 per cent. compared with the attendances for 1947.

672 sessions were held during the year; the average attendance at each session being 73 mothers with their infants.

The following are the figures for each Centre:—

	Sessions	Average Attendance
Chadwell	48	87
Barkingside	48	83
Downshall	48	85
Becontree	48	53
Woodford Avenue	48	95
Seven Kings	48	72
Cecil Hall (Wednesday)	48	68
Cecil Hall (Thursday)	48	61
Newbury Hall	48	51
Grosvenor Road	48	81
Goodmayes	48	78
Ilford Lane	48	93
Valentines	48	64
Fairlop	48	54

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.—Dr. Anderson, to 4th June, 1948, and Dr. Warren, from 16th June, 1948, the Consultant Paediatrician, continued to attend the Clinic at Valentines Mansion each fortnight during the year. 24 sessions were held and 87 new cases were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres and Maternity Hospital for the following reasons; a total of 204 attendances were made.

Diagnosis.	Discharged, Improving.	Discharged, Other reasons.	Discharged, no treatment.	Discharged cured.	Referred to Dr. Hospital or clinic.	Still attending.	Total.
Aerophagy	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Behaviour problem	—	2	3	—	—	3	8
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Buccal Cyst	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital atresia of urinary meatus... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital deformity of chest	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital heart disease	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital hydrocele	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital spastic diplegia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Constipation	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Cretinism	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Debility	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Delayed development	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Diarrhoea associated with throat infection	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Eczema	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
Enuresis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Faecal incontinence	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Feeding problem	1	2	1	1	1	—	6
Fibroid tumour of scalp	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Haematuria	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hypersensitivity to Schick test	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hypospadias	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ichthyosis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Infected tonsils	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Jaundice	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Lordosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lymphadenopathy	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Masturbation	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Mentally retarded	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Miscellaneous	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Mongol	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Naevus of scalp	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Normal child—nil ab- normal discovered	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Obesity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Papilloma	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Paronychia	1	1	—	2	1	—	5
Petit Mal	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Post Pyloric Stenosis	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
Post-virus Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Right Inguinal Hernia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rumination	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sternomastoid tumour	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Teething	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Tongue-tie... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Toxicollis	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Umbilical granuloma	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Upper respiratory infection	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Vulvites	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Vulvo vaginitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Total	12	17	13	7	19	19	8

DENTAL CLINICS.—253 half-days were taken up for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age during 1948: 152 at Valentines Clinic and 101 at Mayesbrook Clinic.

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

(a) <i>Treatment of Mothers:</i>	Valentines Clinic.	Mayesbrook Clinic.
No. of patients treated during 1948 ...	672	245
No. of attendances of patients ...	1,185	432
No. of administrations of "general" anaesthetics ...	165	153
No. of administrations of "local" anaesthetics ...	92	101
No. of fillings and other operations ...	2,146	1,026
No. of mothers having dentures supplied	60	97
(b) <i>Treatment of Children under 5 years of age:</i>		
No. of patients treated ...	217	80
No. of attendances of patients ...	229	84
No. of administrations of "general" anaesthetics ...	112	60
No. of fillings and other operations ...	413	79

The following are the figures for the past 5 years:—

No. of Mothers treated:	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(i) Valentines Clinic ...	481	398	378	333	672
(ii) Mayesbrook Clinic —	—	68	179	239	245
No. of Children treated:					
(i) Valentines Clinic	143	130	130	153	217
(ii) Mayesbrook Clinic —	—	46	88	83	80

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.—9 expectant and nursing mothers and 110 children under 5 years of age were treated by the Council Oculist during 1948: 51 pairs of spectacles were supplied, 6 to mothers and 45 to children. Since 5th July, 1948 expectant and nursing mothers were referred for treatment under National Health Service Act and discontinued treatment at the Ophthalmic Clinic.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

(i) *Newbury Hall Clinic.*—48 sessions were held during 1948, 318 children under 5 years of age being examined, making 828 attendances.

(ii) *Mayesbrook Clinic.*—27 sessions were held during 1948, 168 children under 5 years of age being examined, making 442 attendances.

The 486 children were found to be suffering from the following defects:—

Diagnosis	New Cases		Old Cases	
	A	B	A	B
Paralysis :—				
A.P.M.	2	1	2	1
Hemiplegia	—	—	—	—
Foot drop... ..	—	—	—	—
Scoliosis	1	—	—	—
Kyphosis	—	—	1	—
Slack posture	—	—	1	—
Deformity of hips	1	1	1	—
Genu valgum	50	40	60	35
O.C.T.	25	10	31	26
Genu varum	6	3	5	3
Pes valgo planus	31	8	20	10
Valgus ankles	20	12	10	5
Talipes calc. valgus	1	3	2	2
Cong. talipes E.V.	1	—	1	—
Pes calc. valgus	—	—	1	—
Intoeing	—	—	3	1
Deformity of toes	12	1	7	3
Torticollis	5	1	—	—
N.A.D.	4	1	4	—
Spastic Diplegia	1	—	—	—
Pes Cavus	—	—	1	—
Orthopaedic defect connected with birth injury...	—	—	3	—
Traumatic condition	1	—	—	—
Hallux Valgus	1	1	—	—
Other conditions	3	—	—	—
Totals	165	82	153	86

A—Newbury Hall.

B—Mayesbrook.

68 pair of Valgus Insoles and 38 G.V. night splints were supplied during 1948.

One child was admitted to the Country Branch of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital at Stanmore, and three other children were admitted to other hospitals, 1 to King George Hospital and 2 to Harold Wood Hospital.

At the Newbury Hall Clinic, 39 children under five years of age were treated by the Masseuse during the year, and 425 attendances were made by these children.

Treatment was also given to 15 children who made 191 attendances at the Mayesbrook Clinic.

AURAL CLINIC.—The Aural Surgeon attended at 91 sessions during 1948 and 186 attendances were made by 1 nursing mother, 2 expectant mothers and 103 children of pre-school age. 27 children were operated upon for removal of tonsils and adenoids. 21 at Queen Mary's Hospital and 6 at King George Hospital.

RHEUMATISM CLINIC.—29 sessions were held during the year at Newbury Hall, at which 14 children under 5 years of age, 4 being new cases, made 19 attendances. The following is a summary of the cases treated:—

Condition	New	Old.	Total
Congenital Heart Disease	—	3	3
No active Rheumatic disease	1	1	2
Functional heart murmur	2	4	6
Pains due to Orthopaedic conditions ...	1	2	3
Totals	4	10	14

Number of cases referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon ...	1
” ” ” ” ” General Hospital	2
” ” ” ” ” for X-ray and Electrocardiograph ...	6

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.—41 sessions were held at the Newbury Hall Clinic and 43 at Mayesbrook Clinic, 74 children in all were treated, making 1,285 attendances.

The conditions treated were as follows:—

Conditions	Cases	
	A	B
Anaemia, Debility and Malnutrition	13	10
Bronchitis	7	1
Genu valgum	3	2
Pigeon Chest	—	1
Old Rickets	10	1
Genu varum	1	5
Other conditions	6	14
Totals	40	34

A—Newbury Hall. B—Mayesbrook.

53 cases were still attending at the end of the year; of the remainder 1 had removed from the district, 2 were discharged, having shown improvement, 9 were discharged having made a satisfactory recovery, 5 were discharged due to absence and 4 were discharged having made no progress.

SPEECH CLINIC.—10 children of pre-school age attended, making 114 attendances. The following is a summary of the cases:—

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS:

Stammering 5 Dyslalia 3 Dysphasia 2

6 children discharged: 5 speech normal and 1 treatment deferred for 1 year.

DIPHtheria IMMUNISATION.—
TABULAR STATEMENT AS TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN SCHICK TESTED AND IMMUNISED AT
THE DIPHtheria CLINICS FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1948, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

	Valentines 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	15	—	15	14	—	14	29
Negative	38	—	38	20	—	20	58
Numbers inoculated (full course)	92*	1,430	1,522	58*	737	795	2,317
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated	—	5	5	—	—	—	5
Negative after full course of inoculations	79	1,355	1,434	51	702	753	2,187
Re-inoculations (one only)	1,009	35	1,044	506	50	556	1,600
Awaiting re-test	16	276	292	8	136	144	436
Not re-tested after inoculation (on account of leaving District, etc.)	—	7	7	2	4	6	13
Positive after re-test, but not inoculated for same reason	3	—	3	5	2	7	10
Final Schick Test in 1948 (1947 Cases) :—							
Positive after full course of inoculations, and re-inoculated	—	1	1	4	—	4	5
Negative	4	375	379	5	227	232	611
* Schick + 1948 = 35 ; Not Tested = 41.				* Schick + 1948 = 14 ; Not Tested = 22.			

During 1948, a total number of 3,915 children attended at the Diphtheria Prevention Clinics (2,572 at Valentines Clinic and 1,343 at Mayesbrook), making a total number of attendances of 15,689 (10,290 and 5,399) with an average per session of 100 and 103 respectively.

During 1948 45 private doctors were supplied with prophylactic for the immunisation of 432 children (325 under 5 years and 107 over 5 years of age). The following is a brief summary:—

1947 CASES:

Final Schick Test in 1948:—

Negative	...	...	...	...	...	37
Positive and re-inoculated	...	...	...	...	...	1
No final Schick Test, left district, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	33

1948 CASES:

Numbers inoculated (full course) by medical practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	439
Final Schick Test—Negative	...	...	...	...	...	102
Positive and re-inoculated	...	...	...	...	...	3
No final Schick Test, left district, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	62
To be Schick Tested in 1949	...	...	...	...	...	74

VACCINATION.—This service became the responsibility of the Essex County Council (the Local Health Authority) as from 5th July, 1948, by Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. From that date to the end of 1948 record cards were received from general practitioners as follows:—

Ages 1 to 14—

No. of children primarily vaccinated	...	...	...	...	385
No. of children revaccinated	...	...	...	...	16

Ages 15 and over—

No. of adults primarily vaccinated	...	...	...	...	30
No. of adults revaccinated	...	...	...	...	91

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.—By arrangement with the Invalid Children's Aid Association eight children were admitted to Convalescent Homes up to the 4th July, the Ilford Council contributing towards the cost of maintenance.

The Ilford Council also made a grant of £25 to the funds of the Association.

As from the 5th July, convalescence in the case of children under the age of five years became the responsibility of the Essex County Council under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, but the Invalid Children's Aid Association continued to assist in the arrangements. Convalescent facilities at the Essex Convalescent Home, Clacton-on-Sea, were also made available by the County Council under Section 28 of the Act to other persons requiring a change of "air and surroundings to aid recovery and rehabilitation." From that date until the end of the year one child was sent away under Section 22 and 6 adults under Section 28.

TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.—Children suffering from simple dietetic ailments are treated at the Infant Welfare Centres. 19 belts were supplied to infants suffering from hernia during 1948. A certain number of infants were brought to the Clinics at Newbury Hall and Mayesbrook Clinic to receive treatment for minor ailments.

CARDIAC CLINIC.—During 1948 eleven sessions were held. 42 expectant and nursing mothers were referred from either the ante-natal or post-natal clinics, who made a total of 73 attendances.

The following is a summary of the cases examined by Dr. K. Playfair:—

Condition.	Post-Natal.	Ante-Natal.
Chronic Nephritis	1	—
Congenital Cardiac lesion	1	—
Extrasystoles	—	1
Functional Cardiac Disorders	2	11
Heart block and Cardiac failure	—	1
History of Rheumatic Fever	—	1
Idiopathic Oedema	1	1
Valvular Disease of the Heart	3	19
Total	8	34

23 of these patients were, however, referred to Queen Mary's Hospital for X-Ray and electrocardiograph. The Ilford Council continued to pay a charge of £1 1s. per film for X-Ray examination, with 10s. 6d. for each subsequent film if required and 10s. 6d. for each electrocardiograph, up to 4th July, 1948.

MIDWIVES.—There were 21 State certified midwives (including the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and 10 domiciliary midwives and 2 part-time midwives), resident and practising in the district. In addition there were at the end of the year 14 State certified midwives at the Ilford Maternity Hospital, 2 at Wilnett Lodge post-natal home and 3 at private nursing homes in Ilford.

Their supervision has been carried out as in previous years.

Suspension from Practice.—No midwives were suspended from practice during the year.

Medical aid was sought in 11 instances where the infant was found to have inflamed or discharging eyes. In all cases the condition of the eyes cleared satisfactorily.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Minister of Health the power of recovery of the fee of the Medical Practitioner under Section 14 (4) of the Midwives Act, 1918, in this class of case was not exercised.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.—During the year 744 cases were attended. In 544 cases the midwives were engaged to attend as midwives and in 200 as maternity nurses. The patients resided in the following wards:—

Barkingside 57; North Hainault 59; Cranbrook 43; Park 58; Seven Kings 96; South Hainault 82; Loxford 81; Clementswood 68; Goodmayes 19; Fairlop 71; Clayhall 47; Mayfield 63.

4,406 ante-natal visits were made during the year.

At the end of the year there were 10 Domiciliary Midwives employed wholtime and 2 part-time midwives, in addition to the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent.

54 medical practitioners participated up to 4th July in the Council's scheme for the ante-natal examination of patients who had engaged a Council midwife to attend them.

70 patients were referred by private doctors to the Consultant Obstetrician at the Ante-Natal Clinic for a further opinion. 16 of these women and 50 other patients who had engaged a domiciliary midwife (42 as a midwife and 8 as a maternity nurse) were for various reasons admitted to the Ilford Maternity Hospital or other Institutions for confinement. 39 were admitted to the Maternity Hospital, 3 to the Wanstead Hospital,

4 to the Ilford Isolation Hospital, 2 to Oldchurch Hospital, Romford, 1 to East End Maternity Home, E.1, and 1 to North Herts. and South Beds. Maternity Unit, Hitchin.

In addition, 4 patients were admitted to the Maternity Hospital for ante-natal treatment and subsequently confined at home.

A Doctor was called in to 195 of the 544 cases in which a midwife had been engaged.

Two patients were notified as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia, both being removed to the Ilford Isolation Hospital.

One baby was notified as suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The condition of the eyes cleared satisfactorily.

Of the infants born there were 15 stillbirths ascribed to the following causes:—

Abnormality of umbilical cord	...	...	...	...	1
Breech presentation (3 weeks premature)	...	...	...	...	1
Dystocia—disproportion	...	...	...	...	1
Dystocia—shoulder impaction	...	...	...	...	1
Intrauterine death	...	...	...	...	1
Obstetric shock	...	...	...	...	1
Placental maldevelopment	...	...	...	...	1
Probably maternal overstrain: domestic causes	...	...	...	...	2
Unknown	...	...	...	...	6

In 3 of the cases the midwife was engaged as a maternity nurse only.

There were 16 deaths of infants during the first year of life from the following causes:—

- Atelectasis, aged 30 minutes.
- Atelectasis, associated with supra renal haemorrhage, aged 1 hour.
- Broncho-pneumonia, following upon atelectasis, aged 1 week.
- Cardiac failure; Broncho-pneumonia; Gastro enteritis, aged 6 months.
- Cardiac failure; Immaturity (weight 4 lbs.) (Mother suffering with Pulmonary tuberculosis), aged 6 hours.
- Cardiac failure; Pneumonia, aged 5 months.
- Cardiac failure; Prematurity, aged 1 day.
- Cerebral haemorrhage following prolonged delivery, aged 5 weeks.
- Congenital heart disease (wide patency of auricular septal defect and ductus arteriosus), aged 2 days.
- Immaturity; Premature birth, aged 1 hour.
- Lobar pneumonia, aged 9 months.
- Marasmus, aged 2 months.
- Premature birth (26 weeks pregnancy), aged 6 hours.
- Premature birth (26 weeks pregnancy), aged 8 hours.
- Prematurity, aged 1 day.
- Prematurity; Atelectasis of the lungs, aged 1 hour.

In 5 of these cases the midwife was engaged as a maternity nurse only.

Notices were received from the Domiciliary Midwives stating that artificial feeding had been substituted in respect of 22 infants attended by them during 1948.

Salvation Army Midwifery Service.—126 cases were attended by the Salvation Army Midwives during the year, 109 as a midwife and 17 as a maternity nurse.

A Doctor was called in to 48 of the 109 cases in which a midwife had been engaged.

There were two deaths of infants during the first year of life from the following causes:—

Broncho-pneumonia, Prematurity, aged 2 weeks.

Cardiac failure, Broncho-pneumonia, aged 7 months.

Notifications were received that it was proposed to substitute artificial feeding in respect of three infants.

Gas and Air Analgesia.—In September, 1948, arrangements were made for the administration of gas and air analgesia by domiciliary midwives. From that time to the end of the year analgesia was administered in 69 cases, of which 37 were attended by the Domiciliary Midwives (36 when acting as midwives and 1 when acting as maternity nurse) and 32 were attended by the Salvation Army midwives (30 when acting as midwives and 2 when acting as maternity nurses).

All the domiciliary midwives employed at the end of the year were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia and the two Salvation Army midwives were also so qualified. In addition, two of the private midwives practising in the area were qualified in this respect.

Four sets of apparatus for the purpose of the administration of gas and air analgesia are stored at the Ambulance Depot and the apparatus is transported to the house of the patient on the request of the midwife. The Salvation Army midwives also have one machine, which is kept at their Branch Home and taken or sent to the home of the patient when required.

The service is freely available to all having home confinements, provided there are no medical contra-indications, and each expectant mother on booking the midwife is supplied with a leaflet explaining the nature and the availability of the service.

Domestic Helps.—By Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Domestic Help Service became the responsibility of the Local Health Authority (Essex County Council) from 5th July, 1948, who delegated the functions in Ilford to the Health Area Sub-Committee.

At 31st December, 108 part-time Domestic Helps were on the register. A full-time Organiser controls the service under the general direction of the Area Medical Officer.

The following is a summary of the cases dealt with in 1948:—

- (a) Number of applications received for assistance ... 890
- (b) Number for whom Home or Domestic Helps were provided (including 39 who were having the service at the commencement of the year) ... 651
- (c) Number of cases which on investigation were either not eligible for assistance or did not require the service ... 126
- (d) Number of cases where Domestic Help is required in future months ... 69
- (e) Enquiries incomplete ... Nil.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—The following is a summary of the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics during the year:—

				Maternity Hospital	Mayesbrook Clinic
First attendances	...	...	...	1,157	297
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	9,701	2,304
Total	...	...	...	10,858	2,601
Number of sessions	...	...	...	413	104
Average attendance at each session	...	...	...	26	25

All patients booked for admission to the Maternity Hospital are medically examined at the Ante-Natal Clinics, the first appointment normally being made at the 16th week of pregnancy.

During the year 447 cases other than those booked for admission to the Maternity Hospital were examined at the Clinics. There were 1,700 attendances by such cases.

The Consulting Obstetrician or his Deputy visited the Ante-Natal Clinic each week during 1948. During the year 52 visits were made, 372 patients referred from the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics, and 114 patients referred by private doctors were examined. A total of 952 examinations were made.

X-Ray Examination of Ante-Natal Patients.—122 patients were referred from the Ante-Natal Clinic to King George Hospital for X-Ray examination during the year.

Post-Natal Clinics.—All patients confined in the Ilford Maternity Hospital, and other patients on request are invited to attend the Post-Natal Clinics for the first time approximately six weeks after confinement.

Two Clinics are held, one at the Maternity Hospital each week and the other at Mayesbrook Clinic once monthly. The following attendances were recorded:—

				Maternity Hospital	Mayesbrook Clinic
First attendances	...	...	...	818	164
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	251	43
			Total	1,069	207
Number of sessions	...	...	...	52	12
Average attendances	each session	...	...	20	17

Supply of Sheets for Expectant Mothers.—In accordance with circular 154/44 of the Ministry of Health of the 3rd November, 1944, amended by circular 25/1947 of February, 1947, women holding R.B.2 expectant mother's ration books were eligible to purchase sheets on coupon equivalent certificates if the midwife or maternity nurse booked for the case certified that her patient was genuinely in need of additional sheets at the time of the confinement.

During 1948 1,881 certificates were issued to 640 expectant mothers.

Maternal Mortality.—During 1948 no deaths of Ilford mothers were recorded by the Registrar-General as due to or in consequence of childbirth.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL

From the 5th July, 1948, the Hospital was included in Group 12 (Ilford and Barking Hospital Management Committee), North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

During 1948, 1,144 patients were admitted into the Hospital, compared with 1,056 in 1947, 1,020 in 1946, 824 in 1945, 784 in 1944, 601 in 1943, 396 in 1942 and 369 in 1941.

Of the 1,144 patients admitted during 1948, 110 were admitted direct to the Emergency Block and 1,034 to the Ward Blocks.

296 cases could not be admitted during the year and other arrangements were made for their confinement.

At the end of the year 578 cases had booked for future admission to the Hospital.

The average number of mothers in the Maternity Hospital per day during 1948 was 34.93.

Wilnett Lodge Post-Natal Home received 320 patients from the Maternity Hospital during 1948. The Home, opened on 22nd September, 1947, has accommodation for 9 mothers and babies.

The average length of stay of mothers in the Maternity Hospital was 12.96 days, which included an average stay of 6.44 days in respect of those patients transferred to Wilnett Lodge.

The policy of discharging patients, where possible, before the 14th day of the puerperium was continued during the year, thus enabling more cases to be admitted. 926 of the 1,144 patients admitted were discharged from either the Maternity Hospital or Wilnett Lodge before the 14th day.

It is interesting to note that during the year 48 of the patients admitted (or 4.2 per cent.) were primiparas aged 35 years or over, compared with only 16 (or 2.5 per cent.) in 1938 the last complete year prior to the war.

EMERGENCY BLOCK.

127 cases were treated, 110 being admitted direct to this Block and 17 being transferred from the Ward Blocks.

64 of these 110 cases had not been booked for admission to the Maternity Hospital.

10 of the 110 patients were admitted direct to the Emergency Block for ante-natal treatment and were subsequently transferred to or re-admitted to the Ward Blocks for confinement.

The average number of mothers in the Emergency Block per day during 1948 was 4.47 (including cases transferred from the Ward Blocks) and the average length of stay of patients admitted direct to this Block was 12.7 days.

69 patients were confined in the Emergency Block (64 admitted direct to this Block and 5 transferred from the Ward Blocks). The 10 cases mentioned above have been included in the figures for those confined in the Ward Blocks. 35 of the 69 cases were first confinements and 34 were second or subsequent confinements.

17 cases (or 24.6 per cent.) were delivered by means of forceps, 6 following surgical induction. In addition labour was surgically induced in 11 cases.

24 of the 61 live infants born in this Block were weaned prior to their discharge from the Hospital.

13 infants born to patients in the Emergency Block were retained in the Hospital for varying periods, an average of 21.6 days each, following discharge of their mothers, either due to prematurity or feeding difficulties. 7 of these infants weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth.

There were 4 deaths of infants born in the Emergency Block.

None of the mothers of these infants had been booked for admission to the Hospital, but they were all admitted as emergency cases for various reasons.

The mothers of 5 of the 8 stillborn infants were admitted as emergency cases.

8 cases, 2 of whom were confined prior to admission to the Hospital, were notified as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia. 3 of these patients were removed to the Ilford Isolation Hospital.

In addition, 7 other patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital for various reasons.

The Consulting Obstetrician, his Deputy, or other Consultants, were called in to 21 cases as follows:—

To perform Caesarean Section operations ...	...	...	4
To perform other operations ...	...	...	7
For consultation ...	...	...	10

The other 26 cases admitted direct to this Block were not confined therein for the following reasons:—

Abortion or miscarriage (including 3 sets of twins) ...	6
Admitted for ante-natal treatment and subsequently evacuated for confinement or confined at own home ...	5
Born before arrival at Hospital ...	15

Ward Blocks.—1,034 patients were admitted to the Ward Blocks. In addition, 10 patients admitted to the Emergency Block for ante-natal treatment were subsequently transferred to or re-admitted to the Ward Blocks for confinement. 5 patients admitted to the Ward Blocks were transferred to the Emergency Block for confinement.

958 of the 1,034 patients had been booked for admission to the Hospital. Of the other 76 cases 14 were admitted as emergency cases at the request of the private medical practitioner owing to medical or obstetric reasons and it was found possible to admit 62 patients for whom provisional arrangements had been made for admission to the Emergency Maternity Homes.

19 patients were not confined in the Hospital for the following reasons:—

Abortion or miscarriage ...	7
Admitted for ante-natal treatment and subsequently evacuated, confined at own home or transferred to Ilford Isolation Hospital for confinement ...	9
Born before arrival at Hospital ...	3

The average number of mothers in the Ward Blocks per day during 1948 was 34.93, and the average length of stay of mothers was 14.35 days including an average stay of 6.44 days in respect of 320 patients transferred to Wilnett Lodge Post-Natal Home.

In 29 of the 1,030 confinements the patient had been previously admitted for varying periods of observation, being subsequently re-admitted for the confinement.

Of the 1,030 confinements there were:—

(a) 481 cases of first confinement.

(b) 649 cases having their second or subsequent confinement.

89 cases (or 8·6 per cent.) were delivered by means of forceps, 32 following surgical induction; 6 of the infants were stillborn and 2 infants died aged 5 minutes and 12 hours.

In addition, labour was surgically induced in 122 other cases; 5 of the infants were stillborn and 2 died aged 5 minutes and 15 hours.

182 of the 1,016 live infants born in this Block were weaned prior to their discharge from the Hospital.

32 infants (including 1 set of twins) born to patients in the Ward Blocks were retained in the Hospital for varying periods, an average of 24·7 days each, following discharge of their mothers, either due to prematurity or feeding difficulties. 14 of these infants weighed 5½ lbs. or less at birth.

There were 14 deaths of infants under one year of age born in the Ward Blocks.

The mothers of five of these infants had not been booked for admission to the Hospital, but were admitted as emergency cases for various reasons.

The mothers of 5 of the 29 stillborn infants were admitted as emergency cases.

30 patients were notified as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia, 15 being removed to the Ilford Isolation Hospital.

In addition, 1 infant, who was removed to the Isolation Hospital, was notified as suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum, the condition of the eyes clearing satisfactorily, and 1 infant, who was also removed to the Isolation Hospital, was notified as suffering from Pemphigus Neonatorum.

59 other patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital for various reasons, including 8 patients from Wilnett Lodge.

Special visits were made by the Consulting Obstetrician, his Deputy, or other Consultants to 26 cases in the Ward Blocks as follows:—

To perform Caesarean Section operations ...	...	...	11
For consultations ...	...	...	15

There were no deaths of mothers admitted to the Ward Blocks.

Training of Pupil Midwives.—As mentioned in the Report for 1944, the Hospital is approved by the Central Midwives Board as a Part I Training School for not less than ten pupil midwives in training at one time.

37 pupil midwives commenced their training during 1948. 15 of these and 17 of the 41 who commenced in 1947 passed Part I examination in 1948.

Gas and Air Analgesia.—Analgesia was administered to 642 patients during the year.

Other Maternity Hospitals.—Arrangements were made for the admission of maternity cases to the following hospitals up to 4th July, 1948, for which the Council were responsible for the cost of maintenance:—

	No. of Cases.	Fees payable per day (till 4/7/48). s. d.
(a) Oldchurch Hospital, Romford Although the Essex County Council ceased to book any maternity cases from Ilford at the end of June, 1944, the cases mentioned were admitted there as an emergency measure.	3	26 8
(b) East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Road, E.1	62	16 0
(c) Essex County Hospital, Wanstead	24	30 0
(d) St. Margarets Hospital, Epping	1	11 8
(e) Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford	3	10 0

Emergency Maternity Hospitals.—The arrangements for the admission of patients to ante-natal hostels or billets and emergency maternity hospitals, as outlined in my Report for 1945 continued during the year. The Minister of Health, however, again raised the charge for maintenance from 15s. per day to 17s. per day for cases leaving London after 1st April, 1947.

810 patients provisionally registered for evacuation to these Hospitals for their confinement expected during the year, but only 87 went away. Of the other 723 patients, 37 subsequently engaged the Domiciliary Midwives for confinement at home, 26 had a miscarriage, 22 booked for admission to private Nursing Homes, 525 were admitted to other Homes or Hospitals and 113 cancelled the arrangements.

287 of these patients attended the Council's Ante-Natal Clinic making a total of 1,315 attendances during the year. These figures are included in the table of attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics.

The arrangement for the admission of patients to various London Hospitals through the Voluntary Hospital's Emergency Bed Service as mentioned in my Report for 1946 continued during the year.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

(a) Nutrition.

The summary of heights and weights over 15 years which is printed at the end of this Report in Table IX A. and B. shows an appreciable change.

(b) Incidence of Pediculosis and Scabies.

(i) Pediculosis.—This shows a slight increase on last year, 35 children being found to be infested with *head lice* as against 32 in 1947, 40 in 1948, 43 in 1949 and 36 in 1950.

(ii) Scabies.—This shows a decrease, 19 cases as compared with 43 in 1947, 36 in 1948, 104 in 1949, 128 in 1950.

School Pattern.—There are 32 schools with 61 departments, 20,267 children were actually on the rolls on 31st December, 1949, as compared with 19,042 in December 1947.

The figure 20,267 includes Barking Abbey (429) and Uxbridge County (200) rural pupils (1950).

The number of children in average attendance at school for the year ended 31st December 1949 = 17,485.

The Sanitary Inspector has paid the usual monthly visits to the elementary schools 12 to enquire as to the milk supplies, 21 to inspect the sanitary arrangements, 111 visits to the primary schools, 111 to the secondary schools.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

inspected during the last year of his attendance at such a school.

(c) Every pupil attending a maintained elementary school shall be inspected during the last year of his attendance at such a school.

During 1949, 4,194 parents, or 75 per cent., attended the last routine medical inspection.

Infectious Disease.—The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases in the Uxbridge schools since 1944.

	Diseases					
	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	and Gas- trous Membr.	Chicken Pox	Measles	Whooping Cough
1944	183	23	94	232	29	412
1945	133	30	1,070	123	33	321
1946	136	13	376	299	312	91
1947	250	7	1,036	140	27	332
1948	179	5	1,230	114	37	376

*Of this number 1,315 were notified as measles.

Disinfection of all the cloakroom at the maintained primary and secondary schools was carried out during the Summer and Winter vacations.

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

Table VIII shows the incidence of infectious disease in the Uxbridge schools during 1949.

16 home visits were paid by the School Nurse to cases of minor infectious disease. In addition the Sanitary Inspector paid 1,315 visits to measles cases, and 376 visits to whooping cough cases.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

(a) Nutrition.

The summary of heights and weights over 10 years which is printed at the end of this Report in Table IX A. and B. shows no appreciable change.

(b) Incidence of Pediculosis and Scabies.

(i) PEDICULOSIS.—*This shows a slight increase on last year, 56 children being found to be infected with living hair vermin as against 49 in 1947, 46 in 1946, 65 in 1945 and 36 in 1944.*

(ii) SCABIES.—*This shows a decrease, 19 cases as compared with 43 in 1947, 76 in 1946, 104 in 1945, 128 in 1944.*

SCHOOL PREMISES.—There are 32 schools, with 61 departments, 20,267 children were actually on the rolls on 21st December, 1948, as compared with 19,002 in December 1947.

The figure 20,267 includes Barking Abbey (429) and Ursuline County Placed pupils (198).

The number of children in average attendance at school for the year ended 21st December 1948 = 17,483.

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. 449 visits have been made during the year.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.—In accordance with the Handicapped Pupils and Medical Services Regulations, 1945 (para. 49), this is carried out as follows :—

(a) Every pupil who is admitted for the first time to a maintained school, shall be inspected as soon as possible after the date of his admission.

(b) Every pupil attending a maintained primary school shall be inspected during the last year of his attendance at such a school.

(c) Every pupil attending a maintained secondary school shall be inspected during the last year of his attendance at such a school.

During 1948, 4,194 parents, or 79 per cent., attended the full routine medical inspections.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases in the Ilford schools since 1944 :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles and Ger- man Measles	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Whooping Cough.
1944 ...	183	25	968	252	29	412
1945 ...	133	39	1,070	183	85	222
1946 ...	156	13	576	259	312	95
1947 ...	120	7	1,056	122	27	332
1948 ...	179	7	*1,330	116	87	376

*Of this number 1,315 were notified as measles.

Disinfection of all the cloakrooms at the maintained primary and secondary schools was carried out during the Summer and Winter vacations.

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

Table VIII shows the incidence of infectious disease in the Ilford schools during 1948.

218 home visits were paid by the School Nurses to cases of minor infectious disease. In addition the Sanitary Inspectors paid 1,315 visits to measles cases, and 376 visits to whooping cough cases.

Diphtheria Prevention Clinics.—The following shows the work carried out at Valentines Mansion (102 sessions) and Mayesbrook (52 sessions) Clinics for children of school age during 1948 :—

	Valentines	Mayesbrook
Primary Schick tested	53	34
Positive	15	14
Negative	38	20
Inoculated (full course)	92	58
Schick+1947	—	—
Schick+1948	35	14
Not tested	41	22
Negative after full course of inoculation ...	79	51
Positive after full course of inoculation and re-inoculated	—	—
Awaiting re-test	16	8
Not re-tested after inoculation on account of leaving district, etc. ...	—	2
Re-inoculations (one only)	1,009	506
Result of final Schick test in 1948 of cases inoculated in 1947.		
	Valentines	Mayesbrook
Positive and re-inoculated	—	4
Negative	4	5

1,752 individual children were treated (1,154 at Valentines Mansions and 598 at Mayesbrook) making 5,250 attendances (3,460 and 1,790 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, 14,633 children of school age, and 26,030 children under school age have been immunised.

During 1946 a scheme for systematic re-inoculation was introduced. By giving single doses of immunising material at the ages of approximately 5 and 10 years the immunity conferred by inoculation in infancy is perpetuated.

Ringworm :—

	No. of cases at beginning of 1948.	No. of cases reported during 1948.	Total.	Remedied during 1948.	No. of cases under observation at end of 1948.
Ringworm :—					
Scalp	—	1	1	1	—
Body	—	1	1	1	—
	—	2	2	2	—

The 1 case of ringworm of the scalp received X-Ray treatment at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children (Glamis Road Branch), London, E.1, under the existing arrangements.

FOLLOWING UP.—During 1948, 2,134 home visits by the School Nurses were paid for the purpose, and 3,270 re-examinations of children (some on several occasions) were carried out by the doctors at school; 61 visits to schools were made for this purpose alone, and other children were seen at the visits for routine medical inspection.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(a) *Minor Ailments Clinics.*—The attendances during 1948, were as follows :—

	Newbury Hall.	Mayesbrook.
Number of individual children seen ...	1,675	1,569
Number of attendances of children ...	3,095	3,187
Number of exclusion certificates granted	405	501
Number of certificates of fitness to attend school granted	408	497

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

Subnormal Nutrition	...	...	...	...	...	639
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	34
Uncleanliness :—						
Head	...	...	...	...	...	209
Body	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skin :—						
Ringworm :—						
Head	...	...	...	...	...	1
Body	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	19
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	73
Dermatitis	...	...	...	...	...	14
Urticaria	...	...	...	...	...	27
Furunculosis	...	...	...	...	...	54
Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	32
Other Skin Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	303
Eye :—						
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	42
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	40
Keratitis...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	...	...	...	...	...	213
Squint	...	...	...	...	...	27
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	63
Ear :—						
Defective Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	45
Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	29
Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	201
Nose and Throat :—						
Chronic Tonsillitis only	...	...	...	...	...	45
Adenoids only	...	...	...	...	...	15
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	87
Nasal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	73
Sore Throat	...	...	...	...	...	6
Nasal Obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	45
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	89
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	43
Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	...	21
Teeth—Dental Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	407
Heart and Circulation :—						
Functional	...	...	...	...	...	10
Organic	...	...	...	...	...	2
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	51
Infectious Diseases :—						
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	6
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	12
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	8
Colds and Coughs	...	...	...	...	...	210
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lungs :—						
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	34
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	72
Pulmonary Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	32
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tuberculosis :—						
Pulmonary—Definite	...	...	...	...	...	—
—Suspected (Referred to T.B. Officer)	...	...	...	...	...	21

Nervous System :—

Nervous Debility	...	...	...	...	...	59
Habit Spasm	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	4
Petit Mal	...	...	...	...	...	6
Enuresis	...	...	...	...	...	35
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	12

Deformities :—

Genu Valgum	...	...	...	...	...	9
Posture	...	...	...	...	...	26
Pigeon Chest	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flat Feet	...	...	...	...	...	56
Pes Valgus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intoeing	...	...	...	...	...	6
Valgus Ankles	...	...	...	...	...	46
Other forms	...	...	...	...	...	16

Minor Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	109
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	69
Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	201

Total number of ailments ... 4,046

SPECIAL CLINICS.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

During the year 1948, the School Oculist held 188 sessions for the refraction of children suffering from defective vision (100 at Valentines and 88 at Mayesbrook). Full details of the work are given in Table III, Group II, on page 90.

3,023 attendances (1,663 at Valentines Clinic, 1,360 at Mayesbrook Clinic) were made by 1,464 schoolchildren (811 at Valentines Clinic, 653 at Mayesbrook Clinic), as compared with 1,309 schoolchildren in 1947.

The 1,464 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 :—

$\frac{6}{362}$	$\frac{6}{267}$	$\frac{6}{221}$	$\frac{6}{208}$	$\frac{6}{137}$	$\frac{6}{169}$	$\frac{6}{87}$	less than $\frac{6}{80}$
							13

The children who saw $\frac{6}{80}$ (practically normal vision) were suffering from symptoms such as headaches, inflamed eyelids, etc., which rendered further examination necessary.

The 1,464 children were found to be suffering from the following defects :—

Diagnosis.	New Cases.		Old Cases.	
	A	B	A	B
Myopia	73	50	120	93
Myopic Astigmatism	4	6	35	15
Hypermetropia	70	27	145	105
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	17	28	65	36
Anisometropia	10	5	3	8
Hypermetropia with Squint	—	—	20	4
Squint	46	42	113	140
Blepharitis	7	4	6	4
Chalazion	2	1	—	—
Congenital Cataract	—	—	—	2
Congenital Coloboma	1	—	1	2
Corneal nebulae	—	1	—	2
Conjunctivitis	—	2	1	2
Nystagmus	2	1	4	3
Other conditions	2	5	1	9
N.A.D.	23	20	40	36
Totals	257	192	554	461

A—Valentines.

B—Mayesbrook.

Under the Education Committee's scheme 922 complete pairs of spectacles were provided, some of these being renewals after breakages. In addition, in 241 cases the lenses of spectacles were replaced or repairs of frames were carried out.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC.—Arrangements with the Walthamstow Education Committee for Ilford children to be seen by the Orthoptist at the Walthamstow Clinic have now ceased.

Dr. Powell, the School Medical Officer, Walthamstow, reported that he was unable to accept any new cases after 12th October, but that the treatment of children already referred would continue. Particulars of children seen during the year are as follows:—

Number of cases investigated	...	...	...	137
„ „ treated	...	...	...	98
of this number—				

33 were discharged cured.

10 are still under treatment.

23 are being kept under observation.

8 awaiting operation.

15 failed to attend.

9 transferred to other Clinics.

Number of cases of Amblyopia included in the above total cured = 31

Total number of attendances for the year = 416.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

(i) *Newbury Hall Clinic*.—48 sessions were held during 1948, 210 children of school age were examined for the first time during the year and 374 children were seen, who had previously attended the clinic. These 584 children made 1,318 attendances.

(ii) *Mayesbrook Clinic*.—27 sessions were held during 1948, 109 children of school age were examined for the first time during the year and 180 children were seen, who had previously attended the clinic. These 289 children made 696 attendances.

The 1,083 children were found to be suffering from the following defects:—

Diagnosis.	New Cases.		Old Cases.	
	A	B	A	B
Paralyses:—				
A.P.M. ...	—	1	11	5
Hemiplegia ...	—	1	6	1
Paraplegia ...	—	—	1	—
Monoplegia ...	—	—	1	—
Spastic deplegia ...	—	—	1	—
Scoliosis ...	2	1	9	1
Kyphosis ...	—	—	3	1
Slack posture ...	22	7	20	2
Deformity of hips ...	1	—	2	—
Depressed sternum ...	1	—	—	1
Deformity of chest ...	1	—	2	—
Genu valgum ...	59	30	100	65

Diagnosis.	New Cases.		Old Cases.	
	A	B	A	B
O.C.T.	6	—	25	15
Genu varum	4	7	—	6
Pes valgo, planus	42	30	65	30
Valgus ankles	46	20	76	30
Talipes calcaneo valgus	—	2	4	2
Congenital talipes E.V.	2	—	2	2
Congenital defect	—	1	8	3
Intoeing	—	—	4	1
Pas cavus	2	1	2	2
Hallux valgus	3	1	10	4
Deformity of toes	10	1	9	3
Traumatic condition	3	1	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	1
Torticollis	2	1	2	—
N.A.D.	3	3	—	—
Other conditions	1	1	8	4
Ortho : defect connected birth injury	—	—	3	1
Totals	210	109	374	180

A—Newbury Hall.

B—Mayesbrook.

8 children of school age were admitted to Hospitals. Particulars as follows :—

No. of Cases.	Hospital.	Defect.
1	Royal National Orthopaedic Country Branch, Stanmore.	Genu Valgum.
4	Harold Wood	Tight Tendo achilles. Exostosis—Rt. femur. Torticollis = 2 cases.
3	Black Notley	Talipes Cavo varus. Arthritis. Old Erbo palsy.

During the year 124 pairs of valgus insoles, 14 pairs of surgical boots or shoes, 9 pairs Genu Valgum splints, 1 spinal jacket, 1 toe spring for drop foot, 4 metatarsal bars and 5 repairs to artificial limbs, were supplied to school children.

286 cases were discharged from the Orthopaedic Clinic, 5 as cured, 120 discontinued attendance and were kept under observation at school, 137 were showing improvement and were kept under observation at school, and 24 cases left school or left the district.

A Masseuse attends the Newbury Hall Clinic for orthopaedic treatment on Thursday morning and Friday afternoon, and the Mayesbrook Clinic on Monday and Thursday afternoons. A total number of 174 sessions were held by the Masseuse for treatment during 1948 (88 at Newbury Hall Clinic and 86 at Mayesbrook Clinic).

At Newbury Hall Clinic 117 individual children of school age were treated by the Masseuse during the year and 1,586 attendances were made by these children.

Treatment was also given to 64 children, who made 1,074 attendances at the Mayesbrook Clinic.

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.—A Masseuse attends the Newbury Hall Clinic on Monday morning and the Mayesbrook Clinic on Tuesday morning for artificial sunlight treatment, 41 sessions were held at Newbury Hall Clinic and 43 at Mayesbrook Clinic.

At the Newbury Hall Clinic 53 children of school age were treated, making 845 attendances for treatment.

At the Mayesbrook Clinic 43 children of school age were treated, making, 801 attendances for treatment.

The lamp used at each Clinic is a Centrosol Unit. The conditions treated were as follows :—

Defects Treated.	Cases.	
	A	B
Anaemia, Debility and Malnutrition	15	13
Pulmonary Fibrosis	2	—
Bronchitis	10	8
Bowlegs	1	2
Alopecia	2	—
Adenitis	2	1
Asthma	1	2
Knock Knees	1	—
Old Rickets	4	1
Chilblains	3	—
Flat feet	1	1
Psoriasis	2	—
Posture	1	2
Other Conditions	8	13
	53	43

A—Newbury Hall Clinic.

B—Maybrook Clinic.

Of the 43 cases treated at the Mayesbrook Clinic, 4 were Open Air school children.

At Newbury Hall Clinic, 16 children of school age were discharged from the Artificial Sunlight Clinic, 7 were cured, 3 were showing considerable improvement, and 6 were discharged due to absence.

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

At Mayesbrook Clinic, 20 children of school age were discharged from the Artificial Sunlight Clinic, 7 were showing considerable improvement, 11 were cured, and 2 were discharged due to absence.

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

AURAL CLINIC.

The Aural Clinic is held at Valentines Mansion, the Surgeon attending two sessions weekly.

91 sessions were held during 1948 and 1,436 attendances were made by 776 children of school age, of whom 530 were new cases.

The following table shows the work of the Clinic :—

AURAL CLINIC

Nature of Disease.		Still under treatment.		Recommended Hospital treatment.		Discharged as cured.		Discharged as improved.		Discharged as no treatment required.		Discharged as left district.		Discharged as left school.		Discharged. Children whose parents refused to continue attendance or treated elsewhere.		Totals.	
		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	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
(ii)	Acute Catarrhal Otitis Media ...	3	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3
(iii)	Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media due to :—																		
	1. Tympanic Sepsis ...	—	10	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	14	
	2. „ and Granulations ...	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
	3. Other Causes ...	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	
(iv)	Mastoid Disease (previous operation) ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	
(v)	Partial Deafness due to :—																		
	1. Nerve Deafness ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	2. Tonsils and Adenoids ...	4	3	17	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	6
	3. Retraction of Membrana Tympani...	4	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	11	6		
	4. Scarring of Membrana Tympani...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—		
	5. Other causes ...	2	4	13	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	19	11	
(vi)	Opinion on Tonsils ...	4	6	318	35	10	16	—	—	6	1	2	3	1	—	14	12	355	73
(vii)	Rhinitis ...	—	6	3	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	16	
(viii)	Other diseases or defects...	18	33	54	12	5	42	—	—	2	—	3	4	—	2	12	14	94	107
Totals ...		39	70	421	49	17	76	2	1	10	2	5	9	1	2	34	37	530	246

RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

The Physician attended 29 morning sessions during the year, and 223 children (73 of these being new cases) made 441 attendances. The 223 children were found to be suffering from the following conditions :—

Defects Found.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Totals.
History of Rheumatism (observation)	11	15	26
" Chorea	1	1	2
Rheumatic Carditis	—	8	8
Other forms of Carditis	—	2	2
Tachycardia of Nervous origin	1	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease	4	40	44
Rheumatism	1	2	3
Chorea	1	2	3
Habit Spasm	—	2	2
Anaemia, Subnormal-nutrition and Debility ...	1	3	4
No active Rheumatic disease	5	7	12
Heart Murmur functional	13	25	38
Acidosis, metabolic disturbance of Alimentary origin	1	10	11
Pains due to Orthopaedic condition	15	15	30
Allergic Type	1	2	3
Arrhythmia	2	1	3
Other Conditions	16	15	31
Totals	73	150	223

Number of cases referred to Convalescent Home	3
" " " General Hospital (In-patients)	2
" " " Isolation Hospital	1
" " " Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	19
" " " Orthopaedic Surgeon	23
" " " for X-ray and Electro-Cardiogram	83
" " " Blood Sedimentation Rate	20

The possibility of making arrangements for the operative treatment of selected cases of heart disease has been discussed with the physician in charge of the Clinic. Representations in this regard have been made to the County School Medical Officer.

SPEECH CLINIC.—Miss P. Lough, the Speech Therapist attended the Clinic at the Valentines School daily.

By the end of the year, 111 individual children of school age had received speech therapy at this Clinic, making a total of 1,452 attendances. The defects treated were as follows :—

Dysphonia	1
Stammering	35
Dyslalia	41
Cleft Palate	3
Post Operative (Tonsillectomy)	28
Neurological	2
Lip Reading	1

69 children of school age were discharged from the Clinic during the year. In 56 cases the speech was normal. Of the remaining 13 cases, 6 ceased to attend for treatment, 6 left school or left the district and in 1 case the treatment proved ineffective.

Continuity of after treatment is secured with the co-operation of teachers who have been supplied with an explanatory memorandum on the subject prepared by the Speech Therapist.

Miss Lough resigned her full-time appointment as Speech Therapist with effect from 31st December, 1948, but has continued to be engaged on a part-time sessional basis for 5 half-days weekly.

SCHOOL DENTISTS.—Of 11,467 inspections by the Dentists (including special cases) 7,887 (or 68·7 per cent.) were found to require treatment, compared with 7,440 (or 64 per cent.) in 1947, 5,079 (or 69 per cent.) in 1946, 5,159 (or 64 per cent.) in 1945, 5,914 (or 53 per cent.) in 1944, 7,763 (or 61 per cent.) in 1943.

In addition to the ordinary dental work of fillings and extractions, 240 regulation plates, 10 crowns, and 7 dentures were supplied. 3,038 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	1,486	1,036	69
6	1,461	1,056	72
7	1,173	891	76
8	1,109	775	70
9	1,146	819	71
10	1,073	746	69
11	918	601	65
12	884	568	64
13	903	562	62
14	918	588	64
15	350	227	64
16	33	12	36
17	11	4	36
18	2	2	100
Total	11,467	7,887	68

Full details of the dental work are shown in Table IV.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.—During 1948 41 children were admitted, 41 ceased attendance, and on the 31st December, 1948, 83 children were on the school roll, 2 vacancies remaining unfilled.

Those admitted were recommended for examination from the following sources :—

School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	31
Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	...	4
Head Teachers	...	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	...	4

The above 41 children were admitted for the following reasons :—

School Medical Officer :—

Anaemia and dyspepsia	...	...	...	...	1
Asthma	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchial Asthma	...	...	...	...	7
Bronchitis and Anaemia	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis and Pulmonary Catarrh	...	...	...	...	1
Debility and Asthma	...	...	...	...	3
Recurrent pneumonia and Asthma	...	...	...	...	1
Debility and Sub-normal nutrition	...	...	...	...	3
Debility and Catarrh	...	...	...	...	1
Debility and Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1
Malnutrition and Pulmonary Catarrh	...	...	...	...	1
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	3
Heart—mitral cystolic murmur	...	...	...	...	1
Recurrent rheumatic carditis	...	...	...	...	1
Partially sighted and hemiparesis	...	...	...	...	1
Spastic paraplegia	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic osteomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1

Tuberculosis Officer :—

Old T.B. lungs	...	...	...	...	1
T.B. Spine and ankle	...	...	...	...	1
T.B. left hip	...	...	...	...	1
Nerves	...	...	...	...	1

Head Teachers :—

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1
Debility	...	...	...	...	1

Others :—

Bronchitis, Asthma and Pulmonary Catarrh	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchicetasis	...	...	...	...	1
Perthes Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatic Carditis	...	...	...	...	1

The 41 children not now on the school roll ceased attendance for the following reasons :—

Transferred to Fyfield Open Air School	...	...	1
Resumed attendance at ordinary school	...	...	34
Left school—over age	...	...	1
Admission to convalescent home	...	...	2
Admission to Black Notley Sanatorium	...	...	3

The Dental Surgeon has carried out one complete inspection of the children's teeth at the Open Air School. The following table shows briefly the dental work carried out :—

Number of children examined by the School Dentist	...	61
Number of children referred for treatment	...	23
Number of children treated by Dental Surgeon	...	23

In addition, 39 children, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer at the Open Air School, received priority treatment at the Dental Clinic.

As a result of the Medical Officer's periodic examinations, a number of the children have been recommended certain treatment as follows :—

Administration of Milk in school	...	...	29
Administration of Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	...	...	29
Administration of Malt and Oil, Parrish's Food, etc.	...	...	11
Referred to Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	...	5
" Orthopaedic Surgeon <i>re</i> Remedial Exercises, etc.	...	...	3
" Dental Surgeon	...	...	4
" Aural Surgeon	...	...	4
" Rheumatism Clinic Specialist	...	...	1
" Artificial Sunlight Clinic	...	...	2
" T.B. Officer	...	...	6
Recommended Asthma exercises	...	...	12
Recommended Convalescent Home treatment	...	...	1

A course of Asthma Injections has been given to 32 children during the year.

Recommendations have also been made to the Head Teacher as to the amount of exercises individual children should undergo, and also as to the taking of shower baths and natural sunshine.

14 children received Artificial Sunlight treatment during the year.

Treatment for Uncleanliness.—The School Nurses paid 185 visits to the schools (an average of 6 visits to each school during the year), for the purpose of inspecting the heads and clothing of the children with the following results :—

Number of Examinations of Children.	Number Infected.	Per cent.
49,020	*670	1.3

*56 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 :—

1944	...	...	...	...	...	2.4
1945	...	...	...	...	...	3.3
1946	...	...	...	...	...	2.6
1947	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
1948	...	...	...	...	...	1.3

Other Ailments.—During 1948, 199 children were operated on for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, under the agreement with Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, as in-patients.

Under the agreement with the King George Hospital, 109 children were operated on at that Hospital, all as in-patients, for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

Provision of Meals and Milk for School Children.—The provision of meals in the schools commenced on 7th October, 1940. The total number of mid-day meals served during 1948 was 2,472,426 approximately.

There are 19 kitchens in the Borough, established at the following schools :—

Barking Abbey, Beal, Becontree, Benton, County High Boys, County High Girls, Dane, Fairlop, Gearies, Goodmayes, Gordon, Loxford, Mayfield, Newbury Park, Redbridge, South Park, The Glade, Uphall, and Wm. Torbitt.

As from 6th August, 1946, milk in school has been supplied free of charge in accordance with the Provision of Free Milk Regulations, 1946.

In October, 1948, 17,748 children were receiving milk in school.

Work done by the N.S.P.C.C.—The following 40 cases were investigated :—

(1) Neglect	...	...	...	...	28
(2) Ill-treatment cases	...	...	...	...	3
(3) Other cases	...	...	...	...	4

(1 case was reported from the Public Health Department for neglecting medical advice ; 27 were reported from other sources for general neglect).

93 children (46 boys and 47 girls) were involved, 58 being of school age. In addition to this work, 231 supervision visits were paid to different cases, some of which were made to those reported during the previous year.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association.—49 children were sent to residential schools and paid for by the Education Committee in 1948. In addition 55 children were sent to Convalescent Homes and in 1 case fees were paid for through voluntary funds.

HOSPITAL INVESTIGATION AND TREATMENT.—In connection with children referred to hospitals from the various clinics for specialist advice or treatment it is here appropriate to record sincere appreciation of the willing assistance and courteous co-operation of the medical and surgical staff concerned. Among others, grateful thanks are in particular expressed to the staffs of the King George Hospital, Ilford, and of Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford. Most valuable help in connection with the investigation of pulmonary ailments has been rendered by Dr. Currid of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

Section 33 of the Education Act, 1944, and the regulations made thereunder have placed on the Local Education Authorities new responsibilities for the provision of suitable education for children suffering from disability of mind or body.

A record of all such children is revised annually from returns submitted by all Head Teachers, and any new cases attending local maintained schools are reported to me with a view to medical examination and ascertainment of their suitability or otherwise of attendance at an ordinary school.

The several categories of pupils requiring special educational treatment are defined as follows :—

- (a) Blind Pupils, that is to say, pupils who have no sight or whose sight is or is likely to become so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight.
- (b) Partially Sighted Pupils, that is to say, pupils who by reason of defective vision cannot follow the ordinary curriculum without detriment to their sight or to their educational development, but can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight.
- (c) Deaf Pupils, that is to say, pupils who have no hearing or whose hearing is so defective that they require education by methods used for deaf pupils without naturally acquired speech or language.
- (d) Partially Deaf Pupils, that is to say, pupils whose hearing is so defective that they require for their education special arrangements or facilities but not all the educational methods used for deaf pupils.
- (e) Delicate Pupils, that is to say, pupils who by reason of impaired physical condition cannot, without risk to their health, be educated under the normal regime of an ordinary school.
- (f) Diabetic Pupils, that is to say, pupils suffering from diabetes, who cannot obtain the treatment they need while living at home and require residential care.
- (g) Educationally Sub-Normal Pupils, that is to say, pupils who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions resulting in educational retardation, require some specialised form of education wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools.

In connection with (g) 198 children were medically examined during 1948 and found to fall within this category, 5 children were found to have sufficiently improved to permit of their transfer from the special class at Newbury Park to ordinary schools. 31 were admitted and 138 were awaiting admission to the special class. At the end of the year 61 children were on the roll, an additional class having been formed on 1st March, 1948.

- (h) Epileptic Pupils, that is to say, pupils who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated in an ordinary school without detriment to the interests of themselves or other pupils and require education in a Special School.
- (i) Maladjusted Pupils, that is to say, pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance and require special educational treatment in order to effect their personal, social, or educational readjustment.
- (j) Physically Handicapped Pupils, that is to say, pupils, not being pupils suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing, who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot be satisfactorily educated in an ordinary school or cannot be educated in such a school without detriment to their health or educational development.
- (k) Pupils suffering from Speech Defect, that is to say, pupils who on account of stammering, aphasia, or defect of voice or articulation not due to deafness, require special educational treatment.

The number of children coming within these categories and their disposition as on the 31st December, 1948, are tabulated hereunder :—

RETURN OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS IN THE AREA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1948
(Aged 2-16 Years.)

	In Special Schools.		In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.		In Independent Schools.		Not at School.		Total.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A. Blind Pupils ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
B. Partially Blind Pupils	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
C. Deaf Pupils ...	6	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	7
D. Partially Deaf Pupils	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
E. Delicate Pupils ...	34	38	25	11	—	—	1	—	60	49
F. Diabetic Pupils ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G. Educationally Sub-normal Pupils ...	53	30	161	71	—	—	18	11	232	112
H. Epileptic Pupils ...	—	1	3	3	—	—	1	1	4	5
I. Maladjusted Pupils ...	8	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	17	11
J. Physically Handicapped Pupils ...	17	11	6	5	—	—	4	—	27	16
K. Pupils Suffering from Speech Defect ...	—	—	56	33	—	—	6	6	62	39
L. Pupils Suffering from Multiple Disabilities	5	6	4	4	—	—	3	4	12	14

Physically Handicapped Children.—During 1948, 67 new cases were recommended for special educational treatment. The following is a detailed summary of the children dealt with under this heading :—

Deaf Children.—Recommended special school for Totally

Deaf Children ... 1

Partially Sighted.—Special School for the Partially Sighted 2

Delicate or Physically Handicapped.

Open Air School ... 56

Residential Special School ... 8

67

CHILDREN EXAMINED FOR DISABILITY OF MIND.—During 1948 the following numbers of children were medically examined and reported upon under the Education Act, 1944 :—

	Initial Examination	Re-examination
(a) Maladjusted ...	25	1
(b) Educationally Subnormal ...	106	73
(c) Unfit for Education within the school system ...	5	3
Total number examined ...	<u>136</u>	<u>77</u>

Children coming within heading (b) are re-examined once a year and, where necessary, are visited at home by the School Nurses at least once a quarter.

Children coming within heading (c) are reported to the Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-28, in accordance with Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. No further examination is made by this Authority.

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN UNFIT FOR EDUCATION WITHIN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM AT THE END OF 1948 :—

At Residential Institution	8
At Special Day School	1(1)
At Occupation Centre	21(3)
At Ordinary School	1
At no School or Institution	21(1)
Total	<u>52(5)</u>

Figures in brackets indicate number over 15 years of age.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.—From special inquiries made at the various schools during 1948 it was found that 101 children were employed out of school hours. 16 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	16
----------------------	----

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN ENTERTAINMENTS PROVISIONAL AMENDING RULES, 1945.—6 Certificates were granted during the year.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS, ETC.—The undermentioned teachers and other officers were medically examined and reported upon during the year :—

Newly-appointed Teachers	2
Newly-appointed Staff	32
Staff Sickness Regulations	1
Total	<u>35</u>

CAMP SCHOOLS.

The Elmbridge Camp School at Cranleigh, Surrey, and Kennylands Camp School at Kidmore End, near Reading, were taken over entirely by the Essex Education Committee on the 1st April, 1948.

Admissions and re-admissions of Ilford School Children to these two Camp Schools and the Hydon Heath Camp, are medically examined by the Assistant Medical Officers prior to entry.

TABLE SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE (i.e. FROM 5—15 YEARS) IN ILFORD FOR 1946 AND 1947. THE TABLE ALSO GIVES A COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS REGISTERED AT ALL AGES, AND FROM 5—15 YEARS.

Disease.	Percentage of total deaths (all ages).		Percentage of total deaths at ages 5—15.	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
1. Measles	·06	—	10·0	—
2. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—
3. Whooping Cough	·12	0·1	—	—
4. Diphtheria	·06	0·1	10·0	—
5. Influenza	1·20	1·2	—	—
6. Tuberculosis	4·31	4·0	10·0	—
7. Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—
8. Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases	11·39	11·4	—	16·7
9. *Meningitis and Nervous system	12·19	15·0	—	16·7
10. Heart Diseases	30·88	24·2	—	—
11. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	2·93	2·1	—	—
12. Violence	4·19	3·4	40·0	8·3
13. Other causes	32·67	38·5	30·0	58·3
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

*Excludes Meningococcal infections.

DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Ilford.—The deaths of children of *School Age* during 1947 represent 0·6 per cent. of the *Total Deaths* registered (all ages), and during 1946 represent 0·7 per cent.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

TABLE I.

Medical Inspection of pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	2,015
Second Age Group	1,027
Third Age Group	2,250
Total	5,292

Number of other Periodic Inspections	—
Grand Total	5,292

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	3,770
Number of Re-inspections	7,423
Total	11,193

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin.)

(No individual pupil is recorded more than once in any column of this Table, and therefore the total on column (4) will not necessarily be the same as the sum of columns (2) and (3).)

Group. (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA. (3)	Total individual pupils. (4)
Entrants	57	499	618
Second Age Group	86	274	325
Third Age Group	220	587	734
Total (Prescribed Groups)	363	1,360	1,677
Other Periodic Inspections	—	—	—
Grand Total	363	1,360	1,677

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(All defects noted as requiring treatment are included in this return.)

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin ...	151	72	3	—
5	Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision ...	368	436	13	2
	<i>b.</i> Squint ...	44	14	—	—
	<i>c.</i> Other ...	25	33	1	1
6	Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing ...	80	52	2	1
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media ...	33	6	1	—
	<i>c.</i> Other ...	34	36	2	—
7	Nose or Throat ...	314	863	7	10
8	Speech ...	24	56	—	1
9	Cervical Glands ...	12	342	—	—
10	Heart and Circulation ...	37	175	3	2
11	Lungs ...	76	280	4	4
12	Developmental— <i>a.</i> Hernia ...	7	6	—	—
	<i>b.</i> Other ...	4	5	—	—
13	Orthopaedic— <i>a.</i> Posture ...	309	81	8	1
	<i>b.</i> Flat foot ...	269	51	9	—
	<i>c.</i> Other ...	441	217	10	—
14	Nervous System— <i>a.</i> Epilepsy ...	4	2	—	—
	<i>b.</i> Other ...	10	55	—	1
15	Psychological— <i>a.</i> Development ...	2	31	—	—
	<i>b.</i> Stability ...	12	153	2	—
16	Other ...	156	303	10	8

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED IN THE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	Number of Pupils Inspected.	A.—(Good).		B.—(Fair).		C.—(Poor).	
		No.	% of Col. 2.	No.	% of Col. 2.	No.	% of Col. 2.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants ...	2,015	584	28.98	1,363	67.64	68	3.38
Second Age Groups	1,027	264	25.7	705	68.65	58	5.65
Third Age Groups	2,250	858	38.13	1,315	58.45	77	3.42
Other Periodic Inspections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	5,292	1,706	32.24	3,383	63.93	203	3.83

TREATMENT TABLES.

TABLE III.

Notes.—These Tables deal with all defects treated, or under treatment, during the year, however they were brought to the Authority's notice, *i.e.* whether by periodic inspection, special inspection, or otherwise, during the year in question or previously.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE V).

					Number of defects treated, or under treatment during the year
(a) SKIN.					
Ringworm—Scalp :—					
(i) X-Ray treatment	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) Other treatment...	...	...	...	...	—
Ringworm—Body...	...	...	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	...	...	19
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	73
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	450
EYE DISEASE	...	...	...	...	151
(External and other, but excluding errors of refractions, squint and cases admitted to Hospital.)					
EAR DEFECTS	...	...	...	...	287
(Treatment for serious diseases of the ear, (<i>e.g.</i> operative treatment in Hospital) are not recorded here, but in the body of this Report.)					
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	527
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)					
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>1,509</u>
(b) Total number of attendances at the Authority's Minor Ailments Clinics	...	...	...	...	6,282

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

(Excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1.)

					Number of defects dealt with
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	...	...	...	...	1,391
Other defects or disease of the eyes	...	...	...	...	140
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>1,531</u>
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were :—					
(a) Prescribed	...	...	...	...	922
(b) Obtained	...	...	...	...	762

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Received Operative Treatment :—				Total number treated.
(a)	For Adenoids and Chronic Tonsillitis	...	...	446
(b)	For other nose and throat conditions	...	...	42
Received other forms of treatment				156
Total ...				<u>644</u>

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a)	Number treated as in-patients in Hospitals or Hospital Schools	...	...	8
(b)	Number treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> in Clinics or out-patients department	...	...	1,075

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of pupils treated :—

(a)	Under Child Guidance arrangements	...	23
(b)	Under Speech Therapy arrangement	...	111

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers :—

(a) Routine Age Groups :—

Age	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total.
Inspected at Schools	1,156	1,150	898	883	924	879	759	777	803	823	270	33	11	2	9,368
Specials ...	330	311	275	226	222	194	159	107	100	95	80	—	—	—	2,099

(b) Specials ... 2,099

(c) Total (Routine and Specials) ... 11,467

(2) Number found to require treatment ... 7,887

(3) Number actually treated ... 5,360

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ... 12,793

(5) Half-days devoted to { Inspection ... 71 } ... Total 1,186
{ Treatment ... 1,115 }(6) Fillings... { Permanent Teeth 4,755 } ... Total 7,372
{ Temporary Teeth 2,617 }(7) Extractions ... { Permanent Teeth 1,184 } ... Total 8,534
{ Temporary Teeth 7,350 }

(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions ... 2,915

(9) Other operations .. { Permanent Teeth 8,229 } ... Total 10,348
{ Temporary Teeth 2,119 }

TABLE V.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i) Total number of examinations in the Schools by the School Nurses ... 49,020

(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested... 670

(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ... —

(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of which cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ... —

These figures relate to individual pupils and not to instances of infestation.

TABLE VI.
SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF.

Names of Medical Officers.	Proportion of whole time (expressed as a percentage) devoted to—	
	School Health Service.	Public Health
S.M.O.— J. H. WEIR, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.	0.25	Varies according to demands of services.
A.S.M.Os.— I. GORDON, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Deputy, S.M.O.) ...	0.36	"
D. M. B. GROSS, M.D., Ch.B., M.M.S.A., D.P.H. ...	0.45	"
F. E. O'CONNOR, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M. ...	0.63	"
A. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. ...	0.45	"
L. RICH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (Resigned 31.7.48) ...	0.36	"
I. D. M. NELSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., C.P.H., D.P.H. (Com- menced 5.1.48) ...	0.45	"
F. L. GROARKE, M.B., B.Ch., C.P.H., D.C.H., D.P.H. (Com- menced 27.7.48) ...	0.36	"

NAMES OF DENTAL OFFICERS.

Senior Dental Officer— Mr. M. J. K. SOUTTER, L.D.S., R.C.S. ...	8/11	1/11 = T.B. 2/11 = M. & C.W.
Assistant Dental Officers— Mr. A. G. CLARK, L.D.S., R.C.S. ... Mr. E. V. HAIGH, L.D.S., R.C.S. ...	Whole 9/11	— 2/11 = M. & C.W.

Nurses.	Number of Officers.	Aggregate of time given to School Health Ser- vice work in terms of whole-time Officers.
School Nurses ...	13	one-half
District Nurses ...	—	—
Nursing Assistants ...	—	—
Dental Attendants ...	3	17/22nds

TABLE VIII.—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, 1948

SCHOOLS	No. on Roll	DISEASES AND CONTACTS														Totals.	
		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles and German Measles		Whooping Cough		Chicken-pox	Polio-myelitis		Mumps	Pneumonia	Rheumatism.		
		Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Cases	Contacts
Beal Modern ...	666	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Becontree ...	1,356	6	14	—	—	28	1	13	3	2	—	1	—	2	—	51	19
Benton (Open Air) ...	85	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	1
Chadwell ...	675	7	6	—	—	101	4	25	3	9	—	—	31	—	—	173	13
Christchurch ...	703	9	5	—	—	92	—	1	—	7	—	—	11	2	1	123	5
Cleveland ...	865	7	6	3	—	64	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	77	8
County High ...	1,256	2	6	—	1	5	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	10	11
Dane ...	699	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Downshall ...	1,217	20	12	2	—	111	5	28	1	7	—	—	4	—	2	174	18
Fairlop ...	1,608	14	15	—	—	61	5	17	1	3	—	—	2	2	—	99	21
Gearies ...	1,267	10	8	—	1	44	—	21	5	6	—	—	25	—	1	107	14
Goodmayes ...	599	10	4	—	—	63	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	80	5
Gordon ...	220	4	—	—	—	27	—	20	—	32	—	—	—	1	—	84	—
Highlands ...	700	—	5	—	2	40	—	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	57	7
Loxford ...	335	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Mayfield ...	871	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5
Mossford (Fairlop) ...	298	3	—	1	—	15	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—
Mossford (G.V.H.) ...	84	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Newbury Park ...	248	1	2	—	—	22	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	26	8
Parkhill ...	717	9	6	—	—	72	1	38	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	124	7
St. Augustine's ...	220	2	1	—	—	30	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	36	2
SS. Peter and Paul's ...	637	6	7	—	—	34	1	12	—	15	—	—	—	1	—	68	8
St. Vincent's ...	343	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
South Park ...	1,001	15	5	—	1	110	3	31	5	1	—	1	—	3	—	160	15
The Glade ...	392	8	—	—	—	69	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	86	—
The John Bramston ...	332	3	2	—	—	114	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	4
The Mount ...	317	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	6	2
The Redbridge ...	493	13	5	—	—	7	1	18	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	42	7
The William Torbitt ...	786	10	4	—	—	89	3	49	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	151	7
Uphall ...	367	5	4	—	—	22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	4
Ursuline ...	198	3	1	—	—	19	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	27	3
Woodlands ...	283	1	3	1	—	11	2	23	1	19	—	—	4	1	—	60	6
Private ...	—	3	5	—	—	57	—	19	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	81	7
Totals ...	19,838	179	134	7	7	1,330	36	376	31	116	1	2	87	20	13	2,129	210

Paratyphoid fever: one case at Downshall.

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

School	Age Groups.												Age Groups.																					
	5—6 Years			6—7 Years			7—8 Years			8—9 Years			9—10 Years			10—11 Years			11—12 Years			12—13 Years			13—14 Years			14—15 Years			15—16 Years			
	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)				
Beal Modern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Becontree	20	112	20.1	15	115	21.4	7	118	23.6	2	124	27.7	2	131	31.3	31	137	32.6	45	141	34.0	2	142	36.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Benton (Open Air)	5	106	19.0	14	115	21.0	13	118	21.9	15	123	24.2	7	128	25.3	10	134	28.2	16	138	30.2	8	137	30.9	6	149	41.1	34	154	44.5	—			
Chadwell	69	112	20.3	5	117	23.0	1	125	25.0	1	132	28.0	1	136	30.4	17	142	35.2	38	141	33.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Christchurch	27	114	21.4	8	114	21.9	3	128	25.7	2	139	32.4	1	136	29.1	21	140	32.3	23	144	35.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cleveland	32	111	19.9	5	113	18.9	2	125	24.5	1	131	27.0	—	—	—	69	139	31.0	47	141	33.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Dane Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	146	33.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Downshall	31	114	21.0	16	117	22.3	4	122	23.2	2	125	24.2	2	131	26.6	30	140	33.8	33	142	34.4	4	150	40.7	1	174	58.2	3	154	45.7	—			
Fairlop	37	114	20.6	8	118	21.3	—	119	23.3	2	130	27.6	1	137	29.8	40	139	35.5	35	142	35.1	10	143	36.4	5	151	42.4	11	162	50.0	1			
Gearies	33	112	20.6	10	113	18.6	5	125	24.7	—	—	—	2	131	28.3	23	142	35.1	36	143	34.8	1	142	31.5	2	154	42.9	37	163	52.1	1			
Goodmayes	70	112	21.3	8	116	26.4	4	123	22.9	4	129	28.4	—	—	—	23	137	31.0	28	142	33.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gordon	39	112	20.5	5	113	21.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Highlands	26	113	19.2	8	117	20.4	1	120	20.3	4	133	27.3	6	134	29.9	32	143	34.5	19	141	34.0	2	145	40.5	2	156	43.2	86	159	48.5	3			
Loxford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	136	29.0	2	145	40.5	17	153	46.4	75	159	48.8	2			
Mayfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mossford	24	112	19.6	8	116	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	130	27.6	10	140	34.0	13	143	36.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mossford G.V.H.	2	114	20.9	4	112	21.8	—	—	—	2	119	22.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Newbury Park	15	111	20.9	18	116	21.3	2	123	24.4	—	—	—	1	138	30.1	8	140	32.6	15	141	34.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parkhill	64	111	19.0	6	116	20.4	8	126	23.1	1	134	30.0	8	134	27.8	16	137	30.3	55	142	33.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Augustine's	13	113	20.7	9	115	20.9	2	131	27.0	4	125	23.2	1	134	27.2	12	137	32.1	12	141	33.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SS. Peter & Paul	32	113	20.4	9	118	23.2	1	121	20.4	—	—	—	1	127	28.7	15	139	32.5	13	140	30.9	5	146	40.8	2	148	37.8	6	162	49.1	1			
South Park	38	113	19.8	8	116	20.7	—	—	—	1	136	29.8	4	135	30.8	16	140	32.9	94	143	34.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Vincent's	11	111	20.8	3	117	22.4	1	122	24.6	1	129	27.7	—	—	—	11	135	31.8	3	138	34.5	1	146	39.9	—	—	—	3	152	50.3	—	—		
The Glade	16	116	22.1	7	118	19.9	2	119	22.7	2	133	30.7	1	150	34.8	2	133	26.8	2	133	30.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
The John Bramston	24	113	19.2	18	117	21.2	2	123	26.0	1	129	25.2	—	—	—	4	136	30.2	15	141	33.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
The Redbridge	40	112	19.4	4	117	21.6	3	122	22.4	3	129	33.1	1	140	36.0	13	142	37.1	21	143	34.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
The Wm. Torbitt	39	112	19.7	5	119	22.6	3	124	25.8	4	129	26.9	3	131	28.9	18	140	33.3	22	144	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uphall	31	111	20.3	11	116	23.0	2	128	22.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	137	32.0	14	141	34.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Woodlands	26	111	19.3	2	114	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ilford Boys—Averages for 10 years :—																																		
1948	764	112	20.2	214	116	21.5	68	122	23.5	52	127	26.6	45	133	28.7	430	137	32.4	602	142	34.2	39	144	37.0	40	153	43.6	298	159	48.6	48	168	55.3	
1947	871	110	19.6	209	115	21.3	91	121	23.4	62	127	26.5	64	131	28.4	369	139	33.1	381	141	33.8	43	145	35.7	139	156	44.7	98	157	46	2	157	56.6	
1946	771	112	20.2	387	117	21.9	170	124	24.5	101	128	26.0	94	132	28.6	487	139	31.9	468	142	36.1	140	146	37.2	241	155	41.9	146	158	46.9	40	166	54.0	
1945	542	112	20.2	238	117	21.7	92	122	24.0	58	127	26.5	31	131	28.5	74	138	31.8	122	143	35.5	410	146	37.2	41	148	39.3	6	155	42.5	—	—	—	
1944	783	112	19.9	168	116	21.7	83	122	22.4	76	127	26.3	61	132	29.5	59	139	32.6	128	141	34.4	548	146	37.3	73	150	41.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1943	723	111	19.6	348	116	22.1	192	121	23.6	184	126	26.6	130	132	28.1	125	137	32.0	152	143	34.8	546	145	36.4	171	151	42.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1942	735	111	19.8	420	115	20.9	259	121	23.7	600	127	26.4	220	131	29.2	217	137	32.0	214	142	34.6	513	146	37.8	162	151	41.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1941	377	111	19.6	257	116	21.2	158	122	23.5	519	127	25.9	265	128	28.7	227	137	31.7	201	143	35.9	427	145	37.2	119	151	41.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1940	626	111	19.5	296	119	21.6	210	122	23.5	632	127	26.1	239	132	28.7	208	136	31.2	296	142	35.1	601	146	37.7	215	151	42.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1939	634	110	19.4	128	116	21.4	87	120	23.3	739	127	26.3	80	131	28.2	80	134	30.2	72	141	35.0	520	145	37.8	69	151	41.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE IX B.—Table Showing the Average Heights and Weights of the GIRLS Examined.

School	Age Groups												Age Groups																							
	5—6 Years			6—7 Years			7—8 Years			8—9 Years			9—10 Years			10—11 Years			11—12 Years			12—13 Years			13—14 Years			14—15 Years			15—16 Years			16—17 Years		
	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilograms)			
Beal Modern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Becontree	25	111	19.6	7	113	20.8	8	117	21.5	5	124	23.8	9	130	29.3	43	137	33.0	47	139	33.4	3	140	37.1	2	151	48.1	46	157	47.8	—	—	—			
Benton (Open Air)	3	110	12.5	8	115	18.8	10	117	21.4	7	123	23.1	10	126	23.6	9	130	27.3	8	138	28.6	8	144	34.7	4	155	42.7	7	155	42.1	—	—	—			
Chadwell	42	113	19.6	3	118	23.0	1	117	20.2	5	132	27.8	2	129	24.9	13	140	30.4	33	144	36.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Christchurch	21	113	19.7	11	116	21.3	1	127	25.2	3	125	25.8	2	128	28.3	21	138	32.3	36	145	36.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cleveland	20	110	18.9	2	106	16.3	—	—	—	2	129	25.9	2	132	26.8	29	138	31.6	41	142	36.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dane Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Downshall	28	106	19.3	14	116	20.7	6	126	25.2	2	120	26.0	1	136	30.0	37	139	33.3	42	144	35.5	2	170	33.0	1	159	36.5	1	160	49.4	—	—	—			
Fairlop	37	113	19.1	7	118	21.3	4	121	27.1	1	131	27.5	2	129	25.1	39	136	29.2	30	141	32.4	5	151	44.0	8	157	51.8	6	158	48.7	—	—	—			
Gearies	37	112	19.7	17	114	20.6	4	121	23.4	3	125	26.1	3	135	30.1	18	143	33.7	34	143	34.6	2	153	44.2	4	156	46.4	43	157	48.0	3	154	53.7	—		
Goodmayes	49	109	19.1	13	115	20.4	3	127	25.5	1	129	28.2	2	129	27.9	15	140	34.4	24	142	36.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gordon	30	110	18.8	6	113	20.4	3	120	22.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Highlands	35	114	19.5	6	117	21.5	6	120	23.4	2	123	22.4	—	—	—	24	140	33.7	17	141	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mayfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mossford	17	111	19.4	2	110	19.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	140	35.0	7	144	37.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mossford G.V.H.	4	111	19.8	2	108	19.7	3	115	22.8	5	126	28.6	3	135	31.3	4	123	32.6	1	140	41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Newbury Park	16	112	19.6	10	117	21.3	1	124	23.7	2	125	26.3	—	—	—	10	141	33.1	22	141	32.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parkhill	74	111	19.4	9	116	22.3	4	120	22.3	2	131	30.2	4	133	30.1	20	140	31.3	60	144	36.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Augustine's	11	117	19.9	8	115	20.2	4	120	22.2	2	123	27.1	1	139	27.6	4	136	29.4	9	144	34.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
S.S. Peter & Paul	29	110	19.9	8	115	20.5	2	124	23.7	—	—	—	1	127	27.5	19	137	31.2	14	138	32.5	1	158	31.3	2	152	40.3	3	156	53.2	—	—	—	—	—	
South Park	65	113	19.6	4	117	20.0	5	124	25.0	3	129	25.2	5	131	29.3	18	143	34.1	70	144	35.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Vincent's	7	108	18.5	7	113	19.9	—	—	—	1	125	24.5	—	—	—	9	142	33.9	5	141	34.2	1	147	36.6	—	—	—	3	159	46.7	—	—	—	—	—	
The Glade	17	113	18.3	13	116	19.0	5	120	21.8	1	131	23.1	2	134	32.4	2	131	28.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
The John Bramston	23	108	18.0	11	114	20.0	6	120	24.5	2	122	23.3	1	126	23.4	9	142	33.2	14	143	36.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
The Mount	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
The Redbridge	32	111	19.5	6	116	20.2	—	—	—	2	131	28.4	1	120	35.2	15	141	34.5	23	144	36.1	2	149	44.0	3	155	46.7	67	158	49.5	—	—	—	—	—	
The William Torbitt	23	111	19.6	1	110	18.9	2	131	24.0	3	128	25.7	—	—	—	13	139	32.9	16	141	34.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uphall	30	109	19.0	6	113	20.0	2	120	23.1	1	125	25.5	2	129	26.0	10	136	33.4	12	140	31.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Woodlands	24	113	19.4	7	115	20.7	2	122	21.3	1	164	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ilford Girls—Averages for 10 years :—																																				
1948	699	111	19.4	188	115	20.5	82	120	23.1	56	127	25.8	53	130	27.8	391	138	32.4	569	142	35.0	38	149	39.9	35	154	45.9	303	157	49.1	27	160	51.3	2	160	60.4
1947	777	111	19.0	224	115	20.7	84	119	23.2	80	126	25.9	65	129	27.4	384	138	32.2	516	141	34.1	29	145	35.9	116	155	45.6	92	157	47.4	1	154	38.7	—	—	
1946	708	111	19.3	396	116	21.2	167	121	23.2	116	127	25.2	71	132	28.6	445	138	31.5	445	142	34.4	76	148	39.8	265	156	45.8	121	157	48.5	25	162	56.1	18	160	56.9
1945	488	110	19.6	249	116	21.2	77	121	23.3	47	127	26.8	28	130	28.1	35	137	30.7	87	143	34.9	499	149	39.4	66	153	44.3	10	160	53.3	—	—	—	—	—	
1944	710	110	19.7	167	116	21.3	55	122	23.7	45	127	26.1	51	133	29.2	49	138	31.4	69	143	35.8	492	149	39.2	99	153	42.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1943	636	110	19.2	375	115	20.8	175	120	22.5	172	125	25.5	125	130	27.6	111	136	30.8	107	143	34.7	597	148	38.4	143	153	42.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1942	617	110	19.1	448	115	20.7	240	122	23.2	588	126	24.4	228	131	27.9	213	136	30.8	150	143	34.5	451	148	38.5	171	154	43.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1941	330	110	19.2	268	115	20.6	161	121	23.0	523	127	26.0	255	132	28.1	208	137	31.5	139	142	33.9	423	148	38.5	163	153	43.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1940	548	110	18.9	286	116	20.7	185	121	23.5	579	127	26.6	216	133	28.3	192	137	30.9	232	143	35.6	540	148	39.8	172	153	44.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1939	588	110	18.7	121	114	20.7	100	120	23.2	634	126	25.1	87	131	28.3	67	134	30.1	85	142	34.8	567	147	37.7	106	151	42.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE IX C.

Table showing the Average Heights and Weights of Grammar School BOYS.

Age Groups										Age Groups											
School	11—12 Years			12—13 Years			13—14 Years			14—15 Years			15—16 Years			16—17 Years			17—18 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)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)
County High School for Boys	12	145	35.5	4	154	41.3	1	166	55.9	11	167	58.0	103	169	58.2	7	170	62.2	3	170	67.8

TABLE IX D.

Table showing the Average Heights and Weights of Grammar School GIRLS.

Age Groups										Age Groups											
School	11—12 Years			12—13 Years			13—14 Years			14—15 Years			15—16 Years			16—17 Years			17—18 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)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)
County High School for Girls	15	150	41.3	12	147	42.2	4	166	56.2	6	161	51.6	53	160	55.5	12	161	55.5	4	165	54.2

TABLE

Summary of the results of the experiments

Experiment 1				Experiment 2			
Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (atm)	Yield (%)	Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (atm)	Yield (%)
10	100	1.0	85	10	100	1.0	85
20	100	1.0	85	20	100	1.0	85
30	100	1.0	85	30	100	1.0	85
40	100	1.0	85	40	100	1.0	85
50	100	1.0	85	50	100	1.0	85
60	100	1.0	85	60	100	1.0	85
70	100	1.0	85	70	100	1.0	85
80	100	1.0	85	80	100	1.0	85
90	100	1.0	85	90	100	1.0	85
100	100	1.0	85	100	100	1.0	85

Experiment 3				Experiment 4			
Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (atm)	Yield (%)	Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (atm)	Yield (%)
10	100	1.0	85	10	100	1.0	85
20	100	1.0	85	20	100	1.0	85
30	100	1.0	85	30	100	1.0	85
40	100	1.0	85	40	100	1.0	85
50	100	1.0	85	50	100	1.0	85
60	100	1.0	85	60	100	1.0	85
70	100	1.0	85	70	100	1.0	85
80	100	1.0	85	80	100	1.0	85
90	100	1.0	85	90	100	1.0	85
100	100	1.0	85	100	100	1.0	85