

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

**Contributors**

Ilford (London, England). Urban District Council.

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ILFORD 1911

# ILFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MAP SHOWING INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1911.

ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

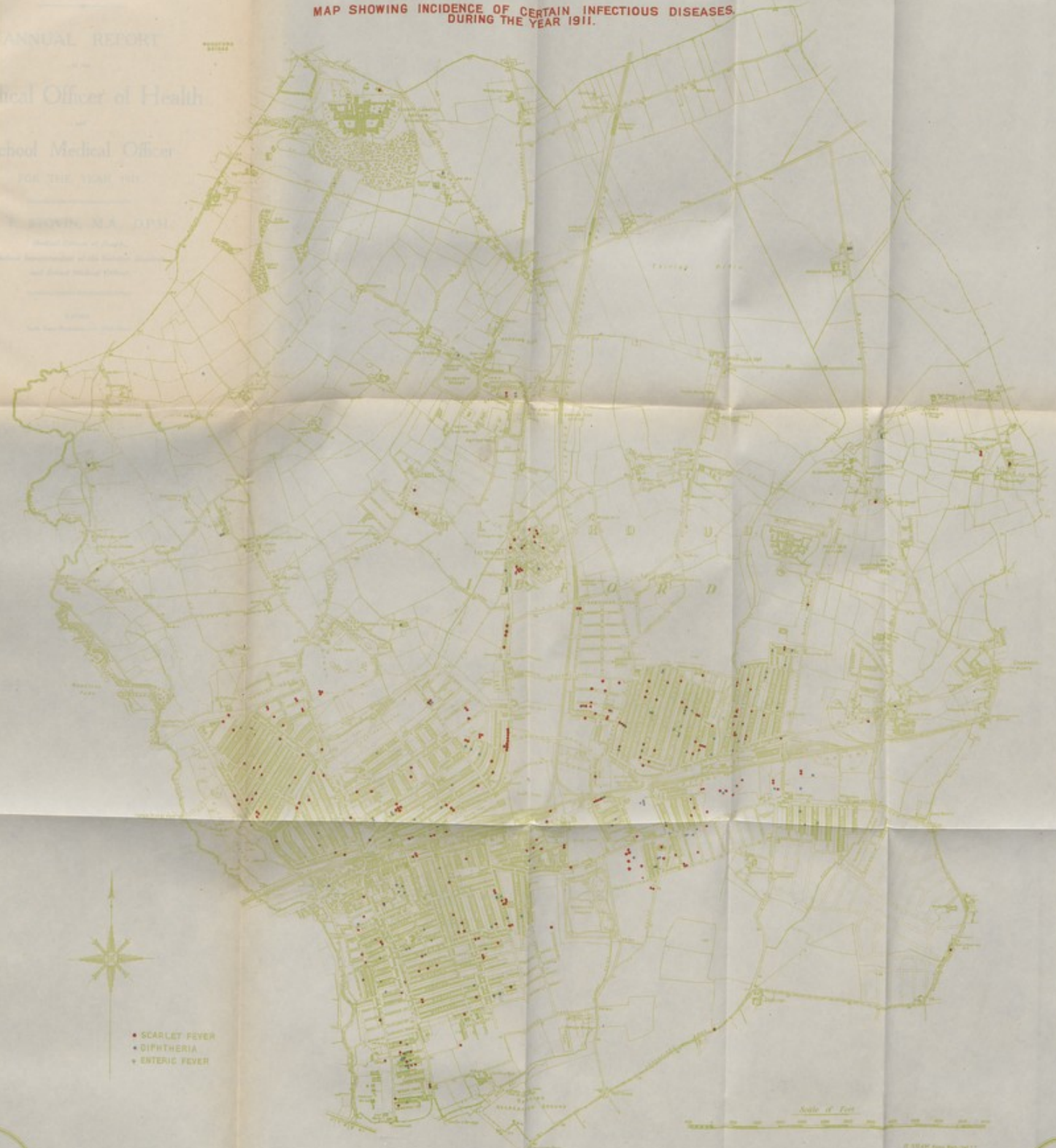
School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1911

W. BROWN, M.A., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health,  
Urban Sanitary Authority of the Urban District Council,  
and School Medical Officer.

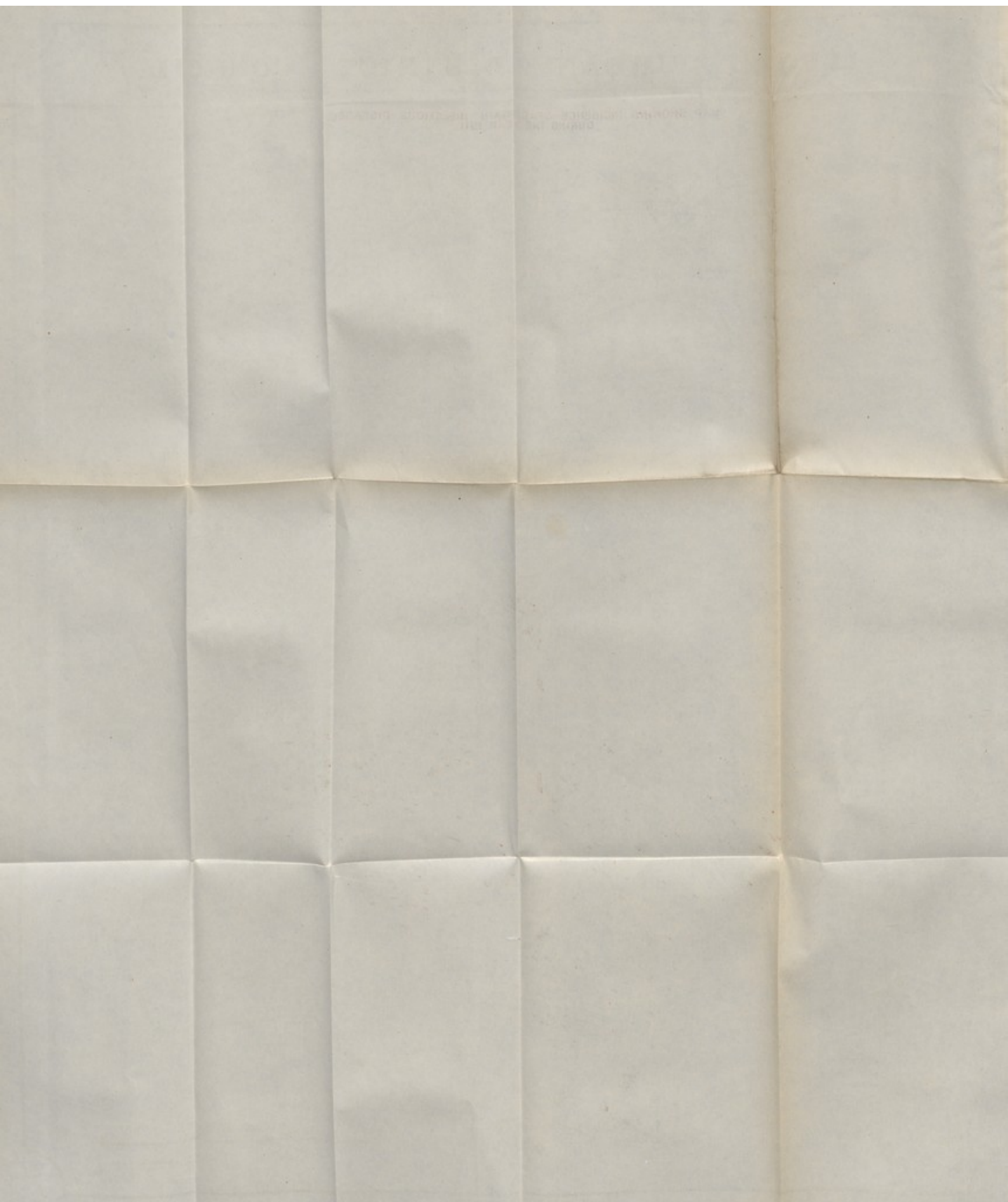
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- SCARLET FEVER
- DIPHTHERIA
- ENTERIC FEVER

Scale of Feet

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# ILFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

.. of the ..

# Medical Officer of Health

.. and ..

## School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

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C. F. STOVIN, M.A., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health,*

*Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital,*

*and School Medical Officer.*

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ILFORD

South Essex Recorders, Ltd., High Road.





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*School Medical Officer :*

C. F. STOVIN, M.A., D.P.H.

*School Nurse :*

Miss L. RADFORD.



# PREFACE.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

ILFORD,

3rd April, 1912.

*To the Chairman and Members of the*

ILFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the regulations of the Local Government Board and the Board of Education, I herewith present my Annual Report for the year 1911. This makes the eleventh I have had the honour to place before you on the health of this district, and the fourth under the (Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907.

From the Census returns taken in April the total population is given as 78,205, and as my estimate was 80,522 it seems to me there is every reason for congratulation that the difference was so small. An intercensal period of ten years is a long time, allowing numerous possibilities of error to creep in. As the reliability of most of the various rates depends on the accuracy of this estimate of the population, it will readily be seen how important it is for this estimate to be approximately correct. The death-rate for 1911 was 9.4, as compared with 7.9 in 1910. One potent factor in increasing the number of deaths was the hot, dry summer, which caused 64 deaths from Diarrhœa. The infantile mortality figure for the year was 83, and if that portion of the Report is examined it will be seen how favourably Ilford compares in this respect with other towns. The Notification of Births Act, and the consequent measures under that Act, appear to me undoubtedly to have very materially assisted in achieving this result, so that the Council can congratulate itself on its wisdom in adopting and carrying out this Act.

During the year a temporary Assistant Medical Officer was appointed, to meet the requirements of the Board of Education with regard to the medical inspection of school children, and this temporary appointment was succeeded by the permanent appointment of Dr. Oates as Assistant Medical Officer, so that it will now be possible to place the medical inspection of school children on a more organised and satisfactory footing.

The question of infectious disease occurring amongst school children requires increased attention, as the direct and indirect financial loss to the Council, apart from other considerations, from this cause is very great, and I would direct their attention to the portion of the report in the School Section on Scarlet Fever.

The question of laundry accommodation at the Hospital has received attention during the past year, and investigations have been made as to the best form of drying accommodation. I trust this matter will be decided and dealt with during the ensuing year, as the present accommodation is quite inadequate.

The question of dealing with Consumption will assume increased importance shortly, when the Insurance Act comes into operation, and I have outlined a scheme under that heading in the section on infectious disease as to the best and most economical way of dealing with that question in this district. It is a matter that requires careful consideration and adjustment if the most effectual result is to be achieved from any grant made, while the needs and means of every district vary so much that there is real danger if rural and urban districts are all to be dealt with on similar lines. With a rapidly growing district such as this is, also with the increased attention paid to public health matters, with the consequent increase of work due to various new Acts and Regulations, the organisation of the Department has received



attention, and the Staff Administration Committee made certain recommendations which were approved by the Council during the year.

This work consists of a large amount of detail, which has been efficiently carried out by the officers concerned, and to all I am personally indebted for their co-operation in discharging our mutual duties to the Council.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. F. STOVIN.







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## PHYSICAL, GEOLOGICAL, AND OTHER FEATURES.

The surface generally is gently undulating, flatter in the southern and more thickly inhabited portions, but rising to a higher elevation in the more northern parts. Ilford is situated on the London clay, but this only comes to the surface as a narrow strip running almost due East and West through the middle of the district. In addition, there is a large patch to the North-West, as exemplified in the names of Clayhall and Claybury.

There is a large square area of brick-earth lying roughly in the angle between the junction of the Romford Road with the Ilford Lane, extending down the Romford Road nearly as far as St. Mary's Church, and down Ilford Lane nearly to Uphall Farm.

The rest of the subsoil is gravel.

Ilford is one of the largest Urban Districts in the County of Essex, and, as will be seen from the map, the population is largely concentrated in the South-Western portion of the district. So that, this South-Western portion is Urban in character while the remaining larger portion is still Rural. Being within seven miles of London, a large proportion of the inhabitants earn their living in the City, going there in the morning and returning at night. The population mainly belong to the lower middle class, occupying houses of from £20 to £40 a year, with a proportion of other classes.





## Vital Statistics.



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Enumerated Population at Census, 1911 ... ..	78,205
Estimated       ,,       ,, the middle of 1911 ...	79,129
Area of District in Statute Acres—Land... ..	8,470
,,       ,,       ,,       Inland Water...	26
,,       ,,       ,,       Tidal Water ...	7
Density of Population, <i>i.e.</i> , No. of Persons per acre	9.3
Total number of births registered for 1911 ... ..	1,589
Representing a birth-rate of 21.4 per 1,000	
Total number of births registered for 1910 ... ..	1,679
Representing a birth-rate of 22.2 per 1,000	
Total number of deaths registered for 1911 ... ..	695
Representing a death-rate of 9.4 per 1,000	
Total number of deaths registered for 1910 ... ..	601
Representing a death-rate of 7.9 per 1,000	
Total number of deaths from the seven principal	
Zymotic diseases in 1911 ... ..	103
Representing a Zymotic death-rate of 1.3 per 1,000	
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Representing a Zymotic death-rate of .4 per 1,000	
Total number of deaths under one year of age ...	133
Giving an Infantile Mortality rate to every	
1,000 births registered of 83	
Rateable Value—Houses ... ..	£412,775 0 0
,,       ,,       Land ... ..	7,275 10 0
	<hr/>
	£420,050 10 0
	<hr/>
Education Rate—	
Elementary ... ..	1s. 8½d.
Higher ... ..	1d.
Education Estimated Expenditure, 1911-12, £58,295 8s. 3d.	



## POPULATION.

The total population at the Census taken in April, 1911 was 78,205, which includes

Village Homes	...	...	...	...	1,407
West-Ham Asylum	...	...	...	...	977
Claybury Asylum	...	...	...	...	2,699
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	5,083
					—

Deducting this total from 78,205 leaves 73,122 as the nett population at the Census period.

The Registrar-General's estimate for the total population in June, 1911, is 79,129, and deducting the populations of the institutions in the district as above, leaves a nett population of 74,046, which is taken for the purpose of estimating the various rates during the year.

My previous estimate of the total population was 80,522, so that there was an error in excess of 2,317. When one considers the numerous possibilities of error, and that these possibilities are spread over an inter-censal period of ten years, there is every reason for congratulation that the mistake was so small. The Registrar-General's estimate for the same period was 70,028, so that his calculation was 8,177 below the correct figure, as compared with my 2,317 above.

In view of the above facts, although I have taken the Registrar-General's figure for the year 1911, I propose to still adhere to the method of calculating the population from the number of inhabited houses, and using the Census figure of the number of persons per house.

In a rapidly developing neighbourhood such as this, where the rate of building varies from year to year, the method of calculating from the number of inhabited houses appears to give the best and most accurate results.

By the kindness of Mr. Farrow, I have been supplied with the following information from the Census returns. I understand they are not absolutely accurate, but are sufficiently so for practical purposes.

One important fact appears out of these returns, and that is the number of persons per house has fallen from 4.9 in 1901 to 4.3 in 1911. It is one which I did not expect, but is a fact of some interest, and a subject for congratulation.

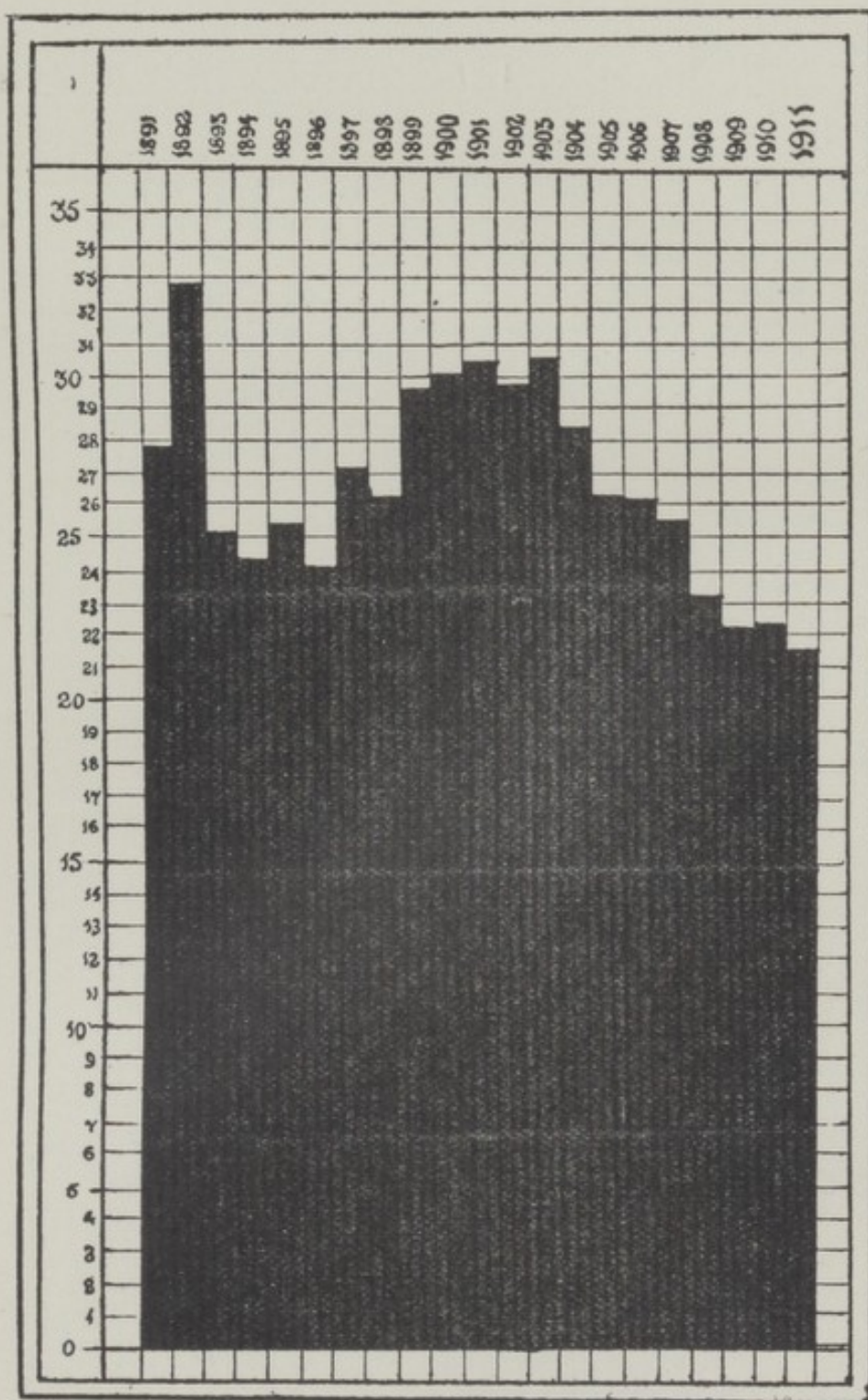
CENSUS—1911.

	Numbers of Enum- eration Districts.	Dwellings or Tenements.			Buildings not used as dwellings.	Population.		
		Inhabited.	Un- inhabited.	Building.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Ilford Urban District Civil Parish ...	1-63	16,856	903	129	382	35,637	42,568	78,205
Clementswood Ward ...	23-35	3,964	203	13	66	7,812	8,806	16,618
Cranbrook Ward ...	1-8	2,287	114	10	34	4,245	5,761	9,961
Hainault Ward—North ...	9-13	813	33	1	31	1,954	1,916	3,870
Claybury ...	61	1	—	—	—	1,083	1,616	2,699
Dr. Barnado's ...	63	1	—	—	—	10	1,397	1,407
Hainault Ward—North ...	—	815	33	1	31	3,047	4,929	7,976
Hainault—South ...	52-60	2,264	107	57	58	4,470	5,227	9,697
West Ham Asylum ...	62	1	—	—	—	456	521	977
Hainault Ward—South ...	—	2,265	107	57	58	4,926	5,748	10,674
Loxford ...	43-51	2,809	140	1	73	5,980	6,348	12,328
Seven Kings ...	36-42	2,040	171	15	42	4,165	4,657	8,822
Park ...	14-22	2,676	135	32	78	5,462	6,364	11,826
Sub-District Total ...	—	16,856	903	129	382	35,637	42,568	78,205





DIAGRAM SHOWING BIRTH-RATES FOR THE LAST 21 YEARS.





From the 1st April to the 30th June, certificates for occupation of new houses have been granted in 81 instances, thus making 16,934 inhabited houses.

### BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered during the year was 1,589 (784 males and 805 females), giving a birth-rate of 21.4, or a corrected birth-rate of 19.6 per thousand of the population.

Of the above, 14 males and 14 females were illegitimate.

On examination of the diagram on the opposite page it will be seen that this is the lowest birth-rate yet recorded.

The highest total number of births was registered in 1907, viz., 1,711. Since that year there has been a decline in the total number registered, in spite of the increase of population. During 1910 there were 1,679 births registered, so it will be seen that at present there is a decreasing total number of births, while the population is steadily increasing in numbers, but the serious thing is that this population consists mainly of people at the child-bearing period, but there are evidently factors at work which are affecting the normal rate of increase. From a national point of view this is of the utmost importance. The interesting feature about it, however, is that it is not confined to England, but is common to all European countries, showing that an advancing civilisation and a high birth-rate do not go together. It is one of those matters that will have to be faced and altered, or a time will come when the European nations will go down before a more virile people. Also, unfortunately, the deficiency in quantity is not made up in quality, as the degenerate and lower strata of society is increasing at a very much greater ratio than the more educated portions of the community, who should be producing a higher type of child; at any rate the prenatal influence of poverty, and its atten-



dant tax on the mother, are absent, while the early years of the child should be, and usually are, passed in surroundings more conducive to healthy growth and life.

The Notification of Births Act was adopted by this Council on May 25th, 1909, and has done a great deal to assist the survival of those children born; Miss Radford has been indefatigable in carrying out this work, as will be seen later on in this report.

### DEATHS.

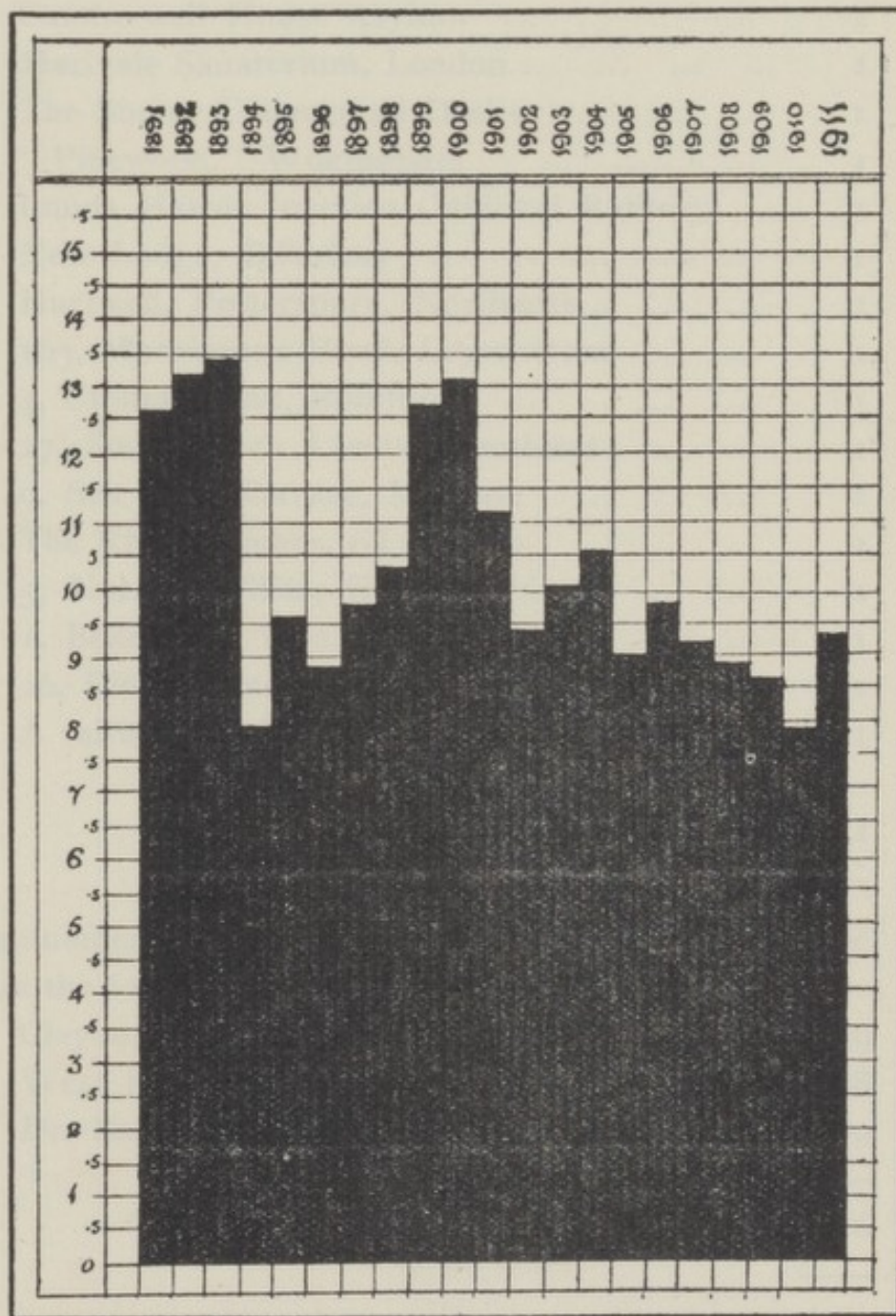
The total number of deaths registered during 1911 was 1,011.

The total number of deaths registered for the district, apart from institutions, was 695.

These include deaths in:—

Romford Infirmary ... ..	45
The London Hospital ... ..	41
Essex County Asylum ... ..	12
St. Bartholomew's Hospital ... ..	5
Guy's Hospital ... ..	2
The Middlesex Hospital ... ..	2
The Cancer Hospital ..... ..	2
Queen's Hospital, Bethnal Green ... ..	2
West Ham Hospital... ..	2
University College Hospital ... ..	1
St. Mary's Hospital... ..	1
The Evelena Hospital ... ..	1
The Eastern Hospital ... ..	1
The Italian Hospital ... ..	1
The Fridenheim Hospital ... ..	1
The Children's Hospital, Great Ormond St.	1
St. Joseph's Hospital, Hackney ... ..	1
King's College Hospital ... ..	1
The Royal Hants County Hospital, Winchester ... ..	1

DIAGRAM SHOWING DEATH-RATES FOR THE LAST 21 YEARS.







Woolwich Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bethnal House Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Camberwell House Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marivale Sanatorium, London	...	...	...	...	...	1
The Surrey Commercial Docks	...	...	...	...	...	1
"Pinewood," Wokingham	...	.....	...	...	...	1
Lunds Hawes Junction (Midland Railway)	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Lodge, Billericay	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hurtwell, Potterspury, Northants	...	...	...	...	...	1
163, Mornington Road, Leytonstone	...	...	...	...	...	1
4, Cromer Road, Romford	...	...	...	...	...	1
27, Southchurch Avenue, Southend	...	...	...	...	...	1
9, Sea View Terrace, Margate	...	...	...	...	...	1
The River Thames, off Pimlico	...	...	...	...	...	1
5, Norman Villas, Garlinge	...	...	...	...	...	1
1, Belle View Villas, Southchurch	...	...	...	...	...	1
26, Ridley Road, West Ham	...	...	...	...	...	1
A railway carriage, Stratford Station	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						141

The number of non-resident dying in the district may be seen from the following :—

Claybury Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	219
West Ham Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	88
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total						316

For the district proper, apart from institutions in the district receiving non-residents, the death-rate for the past year was 9.4, or corrected for sex and age the rate is 10.1 per thousand of the population.

As will be seen from the diagram on the opposite page, this rate is higher than for 1910. The number of deaths

from Infantile Diarrhœa is largely responsible for this rise. During 1911 there were 64 deaths from this disease, as compared with 7 in 1910. The hot, dry summer was in a great degree responsible for this marked increase, and but for the Notification of Births Act, and the measures taken under that Act, I have no doubt the total number of deaths under this head would have been larger still. (As will be seen from the table of causes of death at the end of this section, the next disease responsible for the largest total number of deaths is Heart Disease. The total number registered for the year from this cause was 68, and this fact opens up the question as to whether the conditions of modern life, by increasing heart strain, are responsible for this large number, or whether the greater accuracy of diagnosis and consequent registration have something to do with it. Cancer is also responsible for a large number of deaths, the total number registered for the year from this disease being 58.)

There is one other class of disease I should like to call attention to, and that is the Tubercle class. Here 70 deaths were registered from various forms of Tubercle, and this is essentially a preventible disease.

#### ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

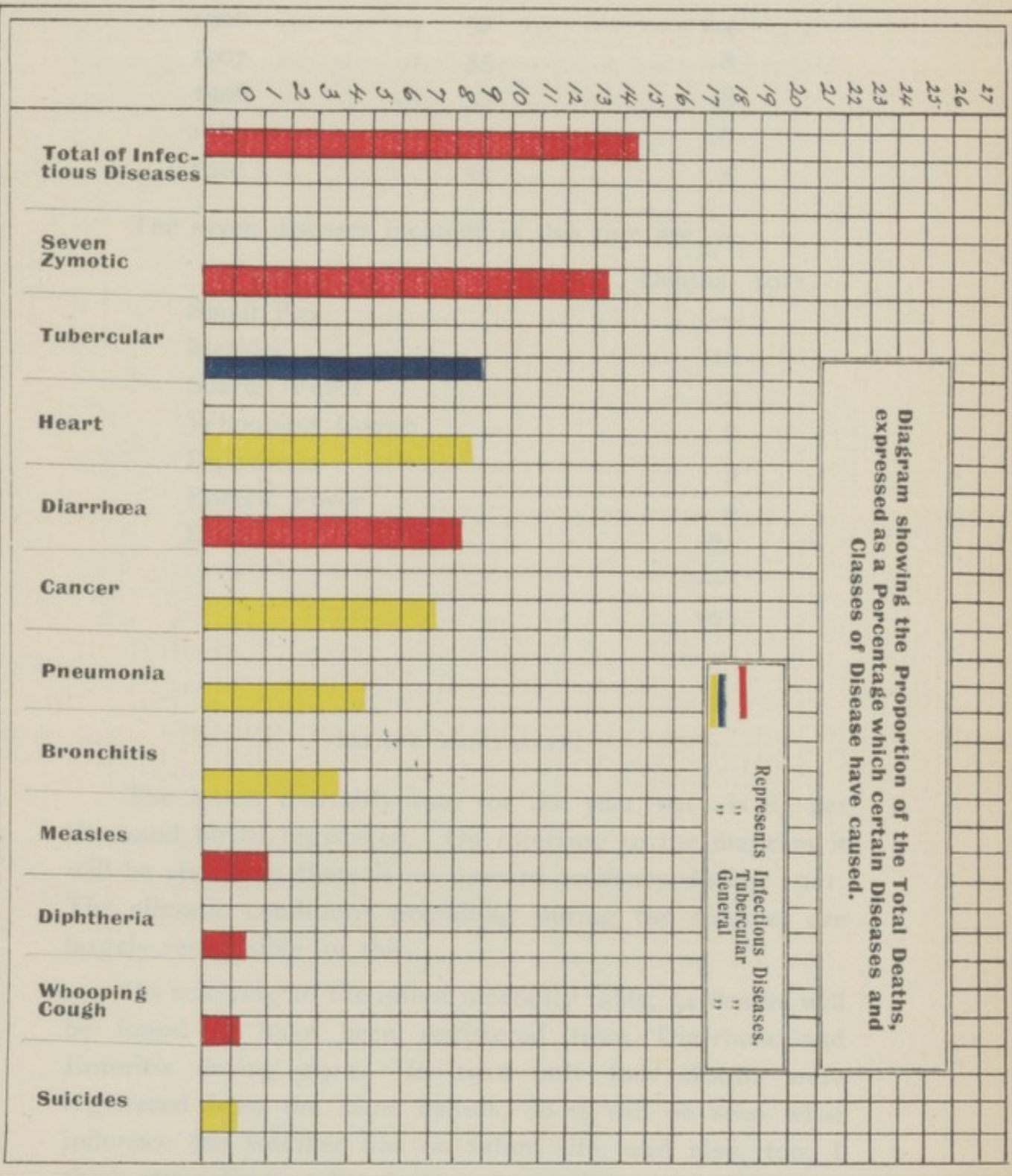
The number of deaths registered from the seven principal zymotic diseases for the year 1911 was 103, giving a zymotic death-rate of 1.3 per thousand. A reference to the detailed list below will show where and how this increase has occurred.

In previous years it has been as follows :—

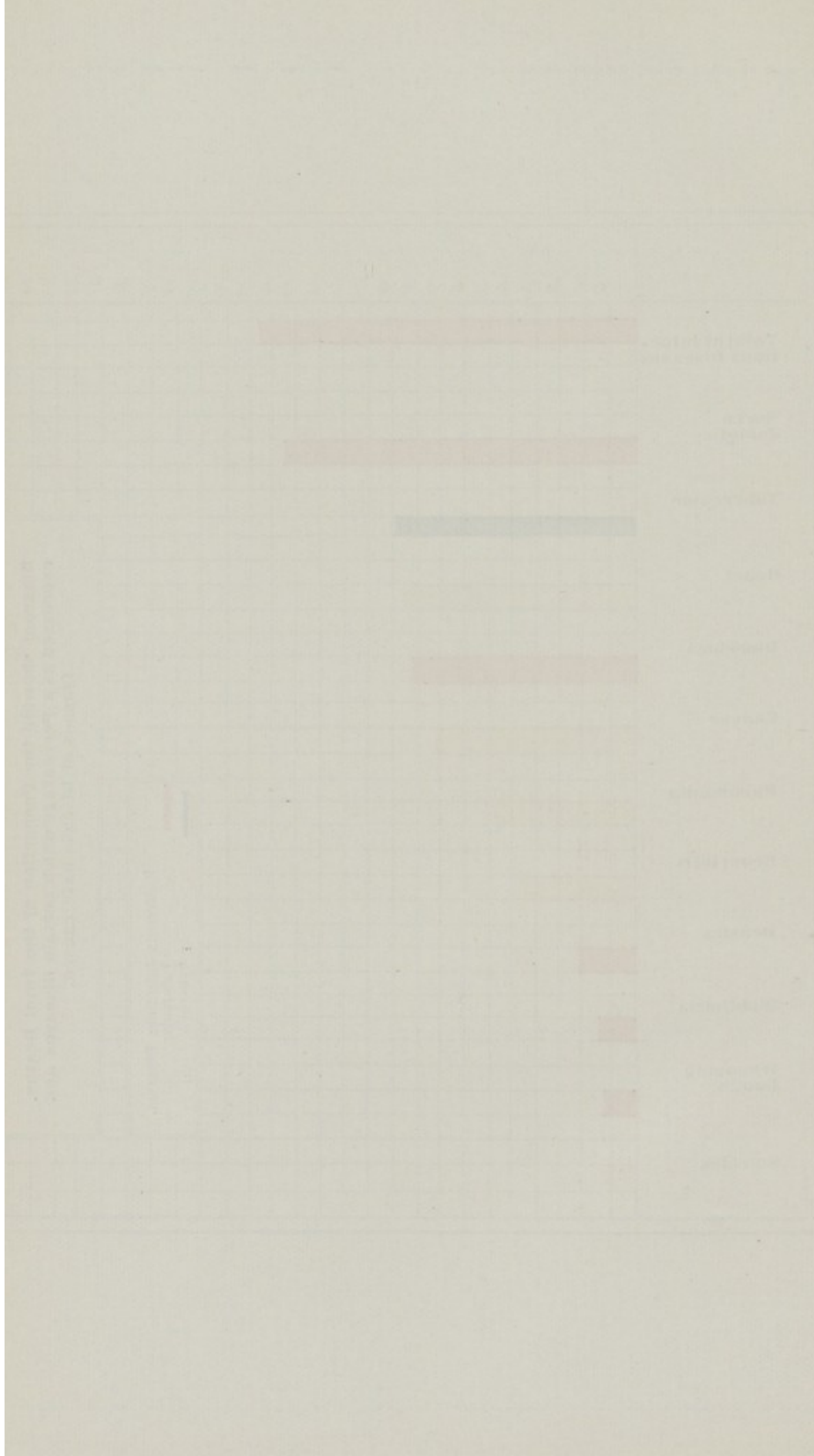
	No.				Rate.			
1900	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	1.8
1901	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	2.6
1902	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	1.0
1903	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	1.3
1904	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	2.2



Diagram showing the Proportion of the Total Deaths, expressed as a Percentage which certain Diseases and Classes of Disease have caused.







1905	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	1.0
1906	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	1.4
1907	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	.8
1908	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	.8
1909	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	.6
1910	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	.4

The seven diseases included in this rate are :—

Diseases.	Deaths, 1911.
Small Pox	—
Measles	16
Scarlet Fever	3
Whooping Cough	7
Diphtheria	9
Enteric Fever	4
Diarrhœa	64
<hr/>	
Total	103
<hr/>	

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate for the year 1911 is 83 per thousand births registered. On referring to the diagram it will be seen that there is an upward tendency during 1911. The climatic conditions prevailing during the summer are largely responsible for this.

On referring to the infant mortality table, 54 deaths will be found to have been registered from Diarrhœa and Enteritis during 1911. In 1910 only four deaths were registered from the same causes, so it will be seen what influence the weather has on infant life, and also, too, I think the following list for previous years will show what can be done to limit this evil by judicious exertions.

In previous years the total numbers of deaths and the rates have been as follows :—

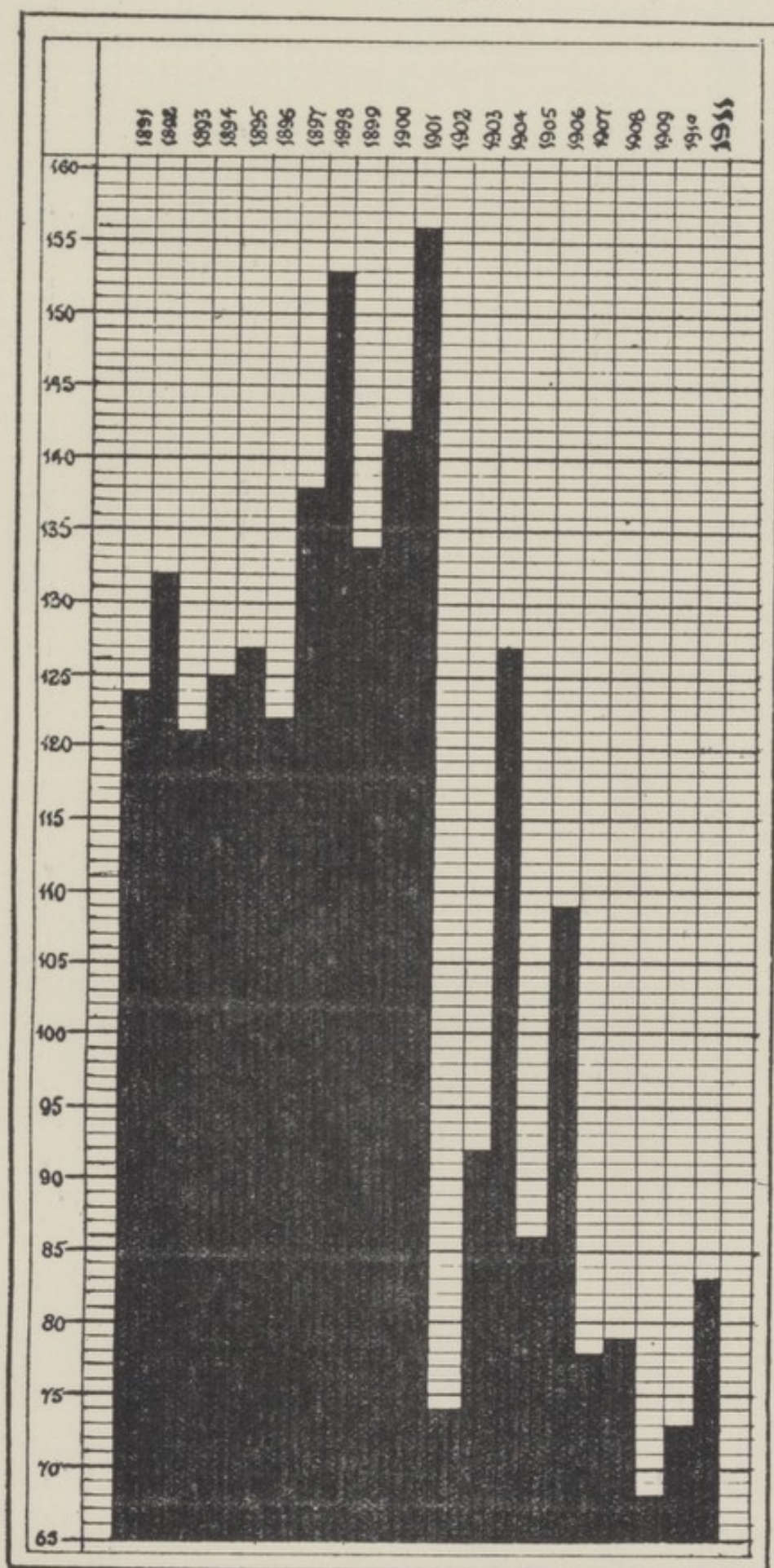
Year.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.				Rate per 1,000 Births registered.			
1891	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	124
1892	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	132
1893	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	121
1894	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	125
1895	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	127
1896	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	122
1897	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	138
1898	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	153
1899	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	134
1900	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	141
1901	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	156
1902	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	74
1903	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	92
1904	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	127
1905	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	86
1906	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	109
1907	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	78
1908	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	79
1909	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	68
1910	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	73
1911	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	83

The classification adopted in the diagram in the opposite page is largely provisional, as there is no finality in preventive medicine, and one would hope that deaths under the heading of Premature Birth and Congenital Malformations, 19 in all, may become more preventible as ante-natal influences are better known and understood.

There were four deaths under one year of age from Measles, and this should be, at any rate, to a large extent preventible.



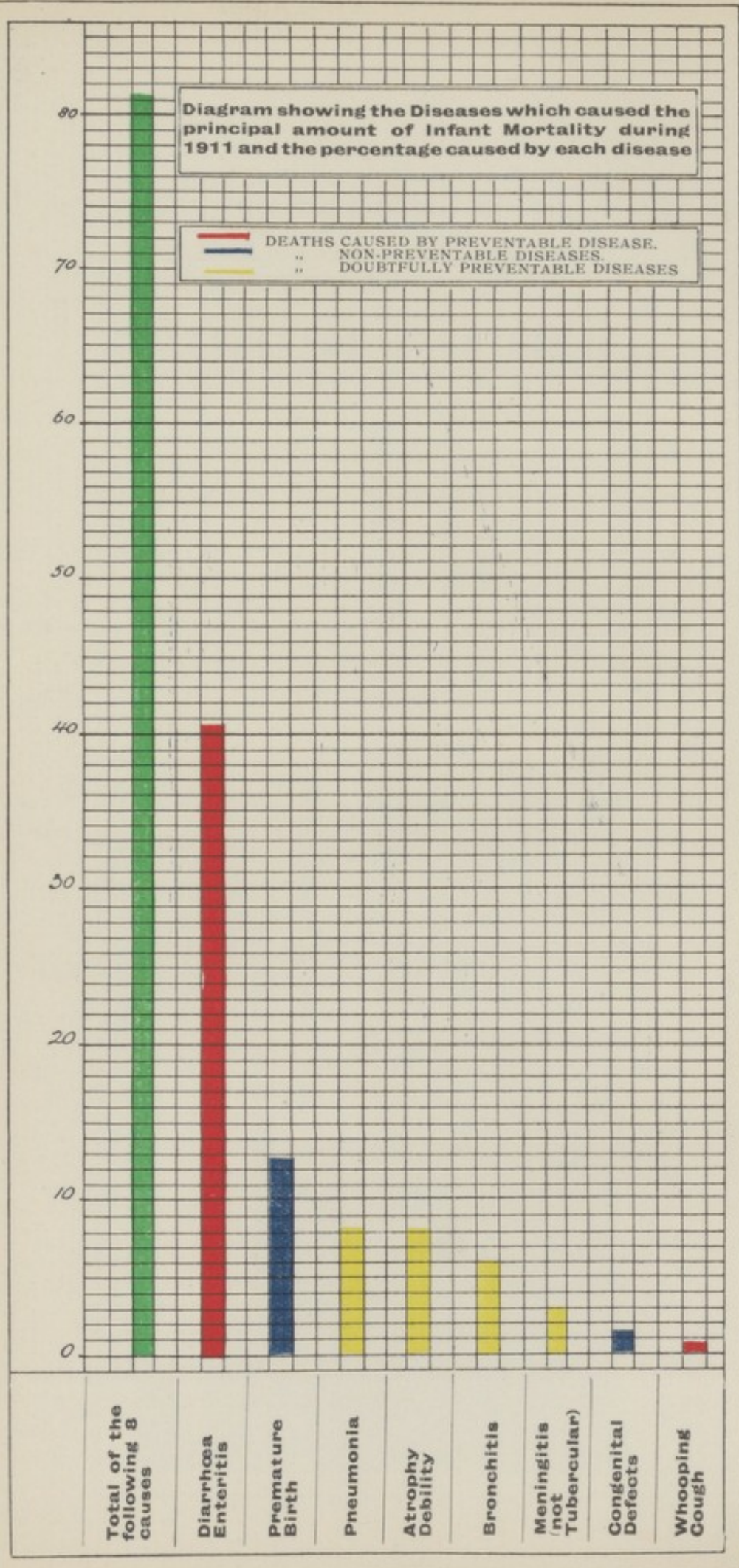
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR THE  
LAST 21 YEARS.











As mentioned above, the exceptional nature of the summer weather necessitated special measures being taken to prevent, as far as possible, its effect on infant life.

Accordingly, in July, the following hints on a card were drawn up and posted to the parent of every child under one year of age in the district :—

#### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SUMMER DIARRHŒA IN INFANTS.

1. Hot weather is very likely to cause fatal Diarrhœa in infants.
2. Flies are apt to carry the infection of Diarrhœa.
3. All windows should be kept open day and night, so as to obtain as much fresh air as possible.
4. Infants fed by hand are more likely to suffer from Diarrhœa than infants fed on the breast.
5. All milk should be boiled before use.
6. All vessels used for storing milk must be kept scrupulously clean, and covered with a clean cloth to keep out the flies and dust.
7. Feeding bottles and teats must be kept in clean cold water.
8. When asleep, a muslin curtain should be spread over the baby, to prevent the flies settling on the child's mouth.
9. If the baby shows any signs of Indigestion or Diarrhœa, no milk should be given for 24 hours, but a little plain barley or rice water instead; if the Diarrhœa then continues, medical advice should at once be obtained.

In addition, Miss Radford, the Health Visitor, devoted special attention and care to those children requiring it. Judging by the results, and comparing them with other dis-



tracts as below, it will be seen how indebted the Council is to her energy, tact and ability for such a satisfactory result in spite of the most adverse conditions. Personally, I should like to here express my indebtedness to her loyal co-operation, and I have always found no demand on her time or strength was too much for me to ask, or for her to meet.

The following is a comparison of Ilford's rate for 1911 with other districts :—

Town.			Population.			Rate per 1,000 births registered.	
Ilford	...	...	74,046	...	...	83	
Ealing	...	...	61,940	...	...	121	
Wood Green	...	...	49,750	...	...	123	
Edmonton	...	...	65,268	...	...	144	
Enfield	...	...	56,684	...	...	133	
Southend - on - Sea	...	...	63,570	...	...	121	
Barking	...	...	31,546	...	...	155	
East Ham	...	...	134,441	...	...	118	



TABLE IV.  
INFANTILE MORTALITY.

1911. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diarrhoea ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	14	6	38
Enteritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	1	4	16
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth ... ..	13	1	1	—	15	1	—	1	—	17
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	—	3	3	2	8	1	2	—	—	11
Atelectasis ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
Convulsions ... ..	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	5
Gastritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	8
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	4	4	11
Suffocation, overlying ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ... ..	—	1	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	6
TOTAL ... ..	19	7	5	3	34	22	30	23	24	133

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate, 1,589 ; Illegitimate, 28.

## NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

This Act was adopted in this district on May 25th, 1909. As will be seen from the particulars, it has worked well, and has been of great benefit to the community. The results have been obtained without friction, and it should be noticed that 97 per cent. of the births were notified under this Act, and only 3 per cent. occurred of missed births, due to accidents such as ignorance of the Act by *locum tenens* in the absence of the ordinary medical attendant, medical men living elsewhere and attending cases in the district, an occasional misunderstanding between the persons responsible, etc.

The method of procedure adopted has been for the Health Visitor to pay a visit to the home three weeks after the birth of the child if a doctor is in attendance, and ten to fourteen days after if a non-medical person is in attendance. At the visit particulars are obtained, printed matter containing the usual information is left, and more or less personal advice, according to the circumstances of the case. Further visits are paid if deemed desirable from the information obtained.

During the past year a great number of babies have been fed on dried milk. This has either been supplied at cost price, or has been supplied free from a voluntary fund. The particular brand used has been "Glaxo," and it has answered its purpose extremely well. It seems to be well assimilated, the babies thrive on it, and it is not so liable to contamination as some of the condensed milks. Under suitable conditions, it forms one way out of the difficulty of infant feeding.



The total number of births notified under the Act was 1,528, separated into wards as under :—

Cranbrook Ward	...	...	...	...	137
Park Ward	...	...	...	...	221
Seven Kings Ward	...	...	...	...	190
North Hainault Ward	...	.....	...	...	94
Loxford Ward	...	...	...	...	301
Clementswood Ward	...	...	...	...	379
South Hainault Ward	...	...	...	...	206
<hr/>					
Total	...	...	.....	...	1,528
<hr/>					

The following gives a percentage of the notifications by the various responsible persons :—

By Medical Men	...	...	...	...	50.2
By Midwives	...	...	...	...	16.1
By Parents and others	...	...	...	...	30.3
By Parents, on Registrar's suggestion					3.4

47 births were registered during the year which were not notified under the Act, as compared with 121 for 1910. This fact speaks well for the working of the Act in this district, and the thanks of the Council are due to the medical men and others for their co-operation in carrying out the provisions of the Act.

#### SUMMARY OF VISITS PAID, AND PARTICULARS OBTAINED UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, BY THE HEALTH VISITOR.

Visits paid :—

First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,407
Continuing Visits	...	...	...	...	...	3,755
Cases with Medical Practitioner in attendance at birth						1,090
„ „ Midwife	„	„	„	„		292
„ „ Other person	„	„	„	„		5



Methods of feeding the babies at time of the Health Visitor's first visit :—

Naturally	...	...	...	...	...	1,155
Artificially	...	...	...	...	...	165
Mixed feeding (natural and artificial)						24
Premature Births	...	...	...	...	...	68
Stillborn	„	...	...	...	...	27
Illegitimate	„	...	...	...	...	14
Deaths shortly after birth (up to 2 weeks)						17
„ from 2 weeks to 12 months...						82
Children suffering from eye affections...						21
„ „ „ Cleft Palate						2

Condition of homes :—

Good	...	...	...	...	...	510
Fair	...	...	...	...	...	636
Poor	...	...	...	...	...	230

Mothers who go out to work	...	...	...	...	28
„ „ take work in	...	...	...	...	5

The above figures are not altogether complete, as information on various points was not obtainable, hence the apparent discrepancy.

These visits include births taken from the Registrar's Return, but which were not notified.

MORTALITY IN AGE GROUPS.

Under 1 year	25-45	45-65	Over 65.
133	80	169	184

I have split up the over 65 group, which I think will give interesting particulars :—

65-75	75-85	85-95	Over 95.
89	75	18	2

## INQUESTS.

33 inquests have been held during the year, 29 on residents in the district and 4 on residents in institutions in the district.

## WEEKLY RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Week ended	Rainfall in inches.	Week ended	Rainfall in inches.
Jan. 7th ... ..	.44	July 1st ... ..	.42
" 14th ... ..	.53	" 8th ... ..	.08
" 21st ... ..	Nil	" 15th ... ..	Nil
" 28th ... ..	.04	" 22nd ... ..	Nil
Feb. 4th ... ..	.01	" 29th ... ..	.35
" 11th ... ..	.14	Aug. 5th ... ..	.03
" 18th ... ..	.23	" 12th ... ..	Nil
" 25th ... ..	.29	" 19th ... ..	.10
Mar. 4th ... ..	.43	" 26th ... ..	.59
" 11th ... ..	.37	Sept. 2nd ... ..	.08
" 18th ... ..	.74	" 9th ... ..	Nil
" 25th ... ..	.37	" 16th ... ..	.48
Apr. 1st ... ..	.60	" 23rd ... ..	.47
" 8th ... ..	.2	" 30th ... ..	.37
" 15th ... ..	.01	Oct. 7th ... ..	.40
" 22nd ... ..	Nil	" 14th ... ..	.34
" 29th ... ..	.42	" 21st ... ..	.44
May 6th ... ..	.27	" 28th ... ..	1.49
" 13th ... ..	.19	Nov. 4th ... ..	.61
" 20th ... ..	.26	" 11th ... ..	1.16
" 27th ... ..	Nil	" 18th ... ..	1.16
June 3rd ... ..	.03	" 25th ... ..	.22
" 10th ... ..	Nil	Dec. 2nd ... ..	.23
" 17th ... ..	.67	" 9th ... ..	.81
" 24th ... ..	1.39	" 16th ... ..	.63
		" 23rd ... ..	1.07
		" 30th ... ..	.49

Total rainfall for the year, 19.65 inches.

TABLE I.  
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1911 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Total Population estimated to middle of each year.	Nett Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
			Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-Residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.	
				Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1906	69,745	65,165	1,701	?	26.1	920	13.1	375	100	187	109.9	645	9.8
1907	71,278	66,698	1,711	?	25.4	839	11.6	324	104	134	78.3	619	9.2
1908	76,295	71,221	1,653	?	23.2	836	10.9	299	95	132	79.8	632	8.9
1909	79,392	74,364	1,647	?	22.1	886	11.1	334	105	112	68.0	657	8.8
1910	85,522	75,327	1,679	?	22.2	772	9.6	273	102	124	73.8	601	7.9
1911	79,122	74,046	1,589	1,589	21.4	<del>870</del> 870	12.7	316	141	133	83	695	9.4



TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
1	2 All ages.	3 Under 1 year.	4 1 and under 2 years.	5 2 and under 5 years.	6 5 and under 15 years.	7 15 and under 25 years.	8 25 and under 45 years.	9 45 and under 65 years.	10 65 and upwards.	11
Enteric Fever ...	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	2
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	16	4	5	5	2	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough...	7	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	9	—	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	7
Influenza ...	6	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	—
Erysipelas ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotheln ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	49	2	—	—	1	8	28	10	—	36
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	8	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	13	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	5
Rheumatic Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	58	—	—	—	—	1	7	30	20	12
Bronchitis ...	34	7	2	1	1	—	—	10	13	5
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	10	5	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	14
Pneumonia (all other forms)	30	7	5	2	—	—	2	8	6	44
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ...	8	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	2	5
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	64	54	6	—	—	—	1	—	3	4
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Alcoholism...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	24	—	—	—	1	—	4	11	8	8
Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other accidents and dis- eases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	32	28	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	14	1	—	—	4	3	1	3	2	3
Suicides ...	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—
Organic Heart Diseases ...	68	—	—	1	5	3	9	21	29	11
Other Defined Diseases ...	122	10	3	2	9	4	16	43	35	74
Diseases ill-defined or un- known ...	94	8	2	2	3	—	2	15	62	90
	695	133	36	21	42	27	81	170	185	328



## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1911 notifications were received of 578 cases.

1910	"	"	"	585	"
1909	"	"	"	523	"
1908	"	"	"	679	"
1907	"	"	"	621	"
1906	"	"	"	548	"
1905	"	"	"	446	"
1904	"	"	"	505	"
1903	"	"	"	564	"
1902	"	"	"	718	"

From institutions in the district the following cases have been notified—

L.C.C. Asylum, Chiswick, Middlesex, Barking, Essex, &c.

## SECTION II.

# Infectious Disease.

In 1911, 83 cases of infectious disease were notified, 82 were due to Pharyngitis, of which 10 were duplicate notifications. This disease has only been included for 1909 and 1910.

During 1911, the following specimens were sent to the County Laboratory for bacteriological and other examination, with the results shown—

Disease.	No. sent.	Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	28	11	17
Enteric Fever	4	1	3
Tubercle	59	17	42
Elephantiasis	179	115	64

Now that the Assistant Medical Officer of Health has been appointed, it will be possible to do the bulk of this work within the district, and a small laboratory has been fitted up at the office with that object in view.





## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1911 notifications were received of 578 cases.

„	1910	„	„	„	365	„
„	1909	„	„	„	525	„
„	1908	„	„	„	679	„
„	1907	„	„	„	651	„
„	1906	„	„	„	548	„
„	1905	„	„	„	446	„
„	1904	„	„	„	508	„
„	1903	„	„	„	364	„
„	1902	„	„	„	738	„

From institutions in the district the following cases have been notified :—

L.C.C. Asylum, Claybury.				Village Homes, Barkingside.			
Erysipelas	...	...	2	Diphtheria	...	...	2
Enteric Fever	...	...	1	Erysipelas	...	...	7
				Scarlet Fever	...	...	5

Of the total 578 cases of infectious disease notified, 88 were due to Phthisis, of which 10 were duplicate notifications. This disease has only been included for 1909 and 1910.

During 1911, the following specimens were sent to the County Laboratories for bacteriological and other examination, with the results shown :—

Disease.	No. sent.	Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria ... ..	389	112	277
Enteric Fever ... ..	4	1	3
Tubercle ... ..	59	17	42
Ringworm ... ..	569	325	244

Now that the Assistant Medical Officer of Health has been appointed, it will be possible to do the bulk of this work within the district, and a small laboratory has been fitted up at the offices with that object in view.

There will be certain cases still, however, where it will be desirable to have an outside and independent opinion, and specimens from these cases will still be sent to the County Laboratory, as heretofore. It will be seen that the work is practically confined to the three diseases, Diphtheria, Tubercle, and Ringworm. The Tubercle examinations are likely to increase with the increased attention paid to this disease, but one would hope that the Ringworm examinations should decrease with the efforts made to control the spread of this disease.

On receipt of a notification of infectious disease a visit is paid to the house by a Sanitary Inspector, and information obtained as to its possible cause, milk and water supply, if of school age, school attended, occupation of self or parent, or any other relative particulars. The sanitary conditions of the premises are gone into and, if necessary, notices are served to remedy any defect found. On receipt of this information further enquiries are made at school or elsewhere, as deemed desirable. This is found to be of practical importance with regard to Scarlet Fever, as it appears to be the "missed" cases which give rise to so much trouble, and it is only by following up possible clues that the district can be safeguarded. This method is attended with a certain amount of success, but intercommunication and possible sources of contact are so numerous that it is impossible to trace the origin of the majority of the cases.

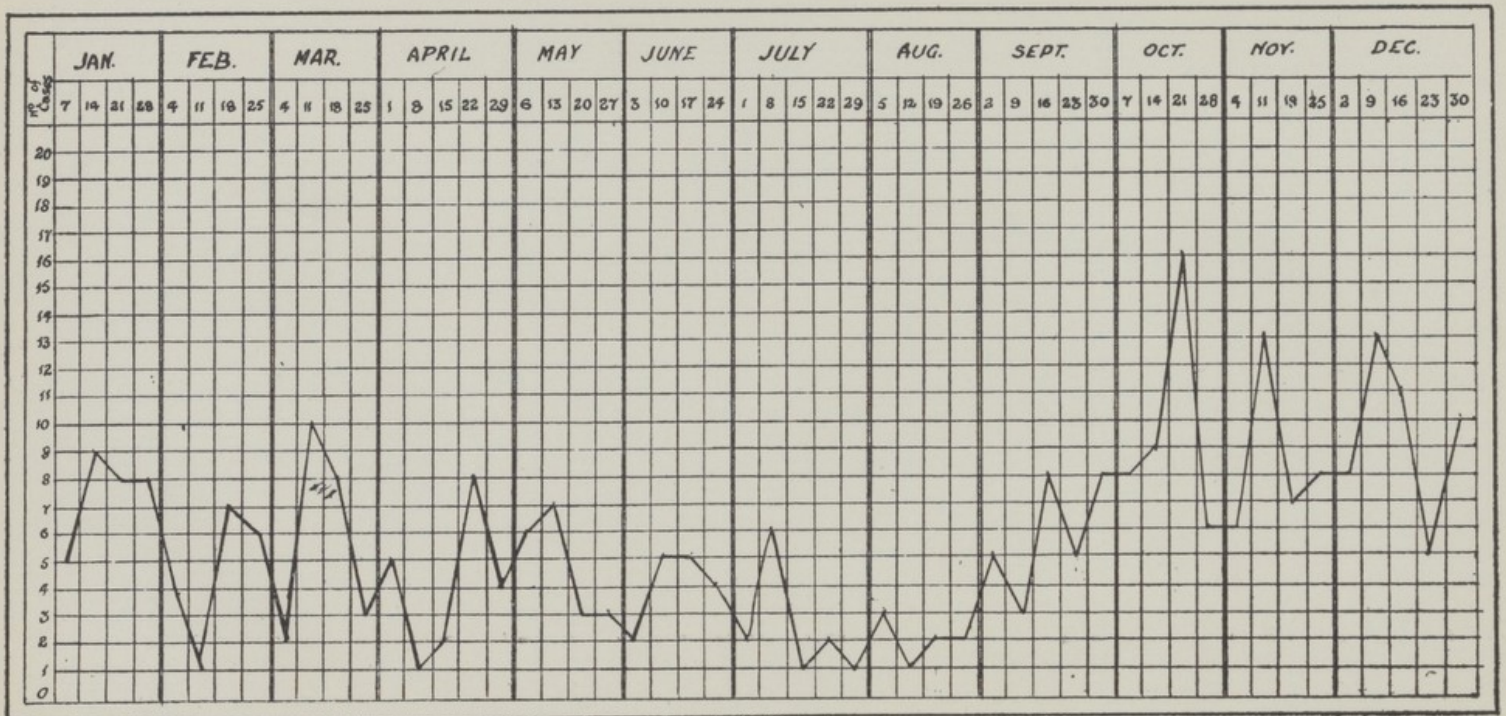
### SMALL POX.

In the beginning of March a man, aged 26 years, was notified as suffering from Small Pox. He was employed at the Albert Docks. After the notification I was asked to see him. There was a distinct history of backache, also headache. The rash was profuse, but the distribution was more characteristic of Chicken Pox than Small Pox. The constitutional symptoms were not in proportion to the amount





# SCARLET FEVER.



of rash. The man had been vaccinated about two years previously, which vaccination had been successful. As the case had been notified, I arranged for his removal to Hospital. On arrival at the Hospital he was examined and sent back as, presumably, not suffering from Small Pox. In view of all the circumstances, however, arrangements were made for his isolation at home. All the others in the house had been vaccinated at once on the occurrence of the rash. All contacts were dealt with, and every precaution taken as though there was no doubt about the accuracy of the diagnosis. It was the only safe and wise course to pursue in the circumstances, and no further trouble arose. The man made a good recovery, and in due course returned to work, after thorough disinfection had taken place.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Per cent. of Cases Notified.
1911 ... ..	295	3	.04	1.01
1910 ... ..	198	5	.06	2.52
1909 ... ..	267	Nil	Nil	Nil
1908 ... ..	446	3	.04	.67
1907 ... ..	470	5	.07	1.06
1906 ... ..	326	3	.04	.92
1905 ... ..	288	4	.06	1.38
1904 ... ..	224	5	.09	2.23
1903 ... ..	181	2	.04	1.10
1902 ... ..	264	2	.04	.75

This disease has been more prevalent again during 1911. From the chart it will be seen it has been fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, at its minimum during the holidays, and at its maximum towards the end of the year, as one would expect. Of the 295 cases, 205 occurred in patients between the ages of 5 and 15, so it will be seen that this is essentially a disease of school life, and will be dealt with more fully in the School section. With the in-



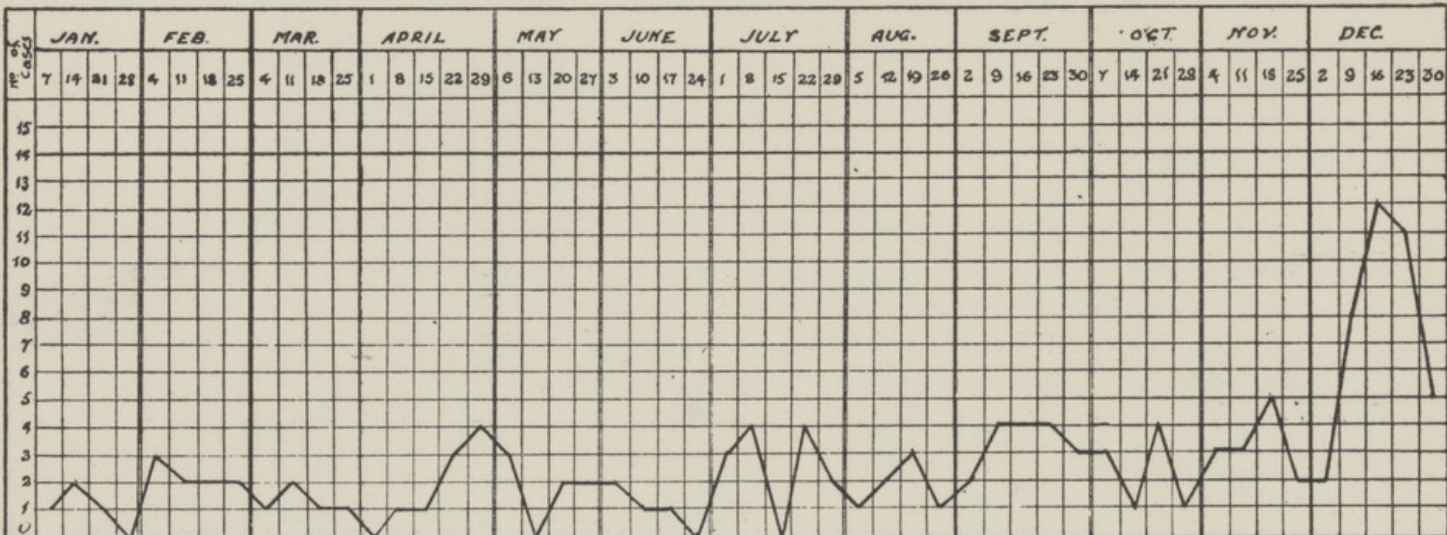
creased number of cases there has been no corresponding increase in the number of deaths. During 1911 there were 3 deaths registered from this cause, while in the previous year, 1910, there were 5 deaths. As Scarlet Fever is a disease that tends to recur in cycles, I am rather afraid we are on a rising wave, and that 1912 will show a further increase, unless successful means can be adopted to limit the spread. The disease as a whole has been of a mild type. In a modern town like Ilford the associated sanitary conditions are not bad, and therefore do nothing to produce that more severe type of disease which is met with when sanitary surroundings are primitive and bad.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Per cent. of Cases Notified.
1911 ... ..	135	9	.12	6.66
1910 ... ..	68	3	.03	4.4
1909 ... ..	132	11	.14	8.3
1908 ... ..	161	7	.09	4.3
1907 ... ..	108	7	.10	6.5
1906 ... ..	132	11	.16	8.3
1905 ... ..	85	4	.06	4.7
1904 ... ..	181	10	.18	5.5
1903 ... ..	95	14	.28	14.7
1902 ... ..	86	8	.17	9.3

As will be seen from the chart, Diphtheria was fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, but with an increasing incidence in the autumn, as might be expected. Of the 135 cases notified, 90 were between the ages of 5 and 15, and as this corresponds with the school age, and, as a matter of fact, involved the schools, more detailed report on this disease will be made in the School section. Unfortunately there were 9 deaths registered from this disease. For some years now, Anti-toxin has been supplied free to any medical practitioner who cares to apply

## DIPHTHERIA.

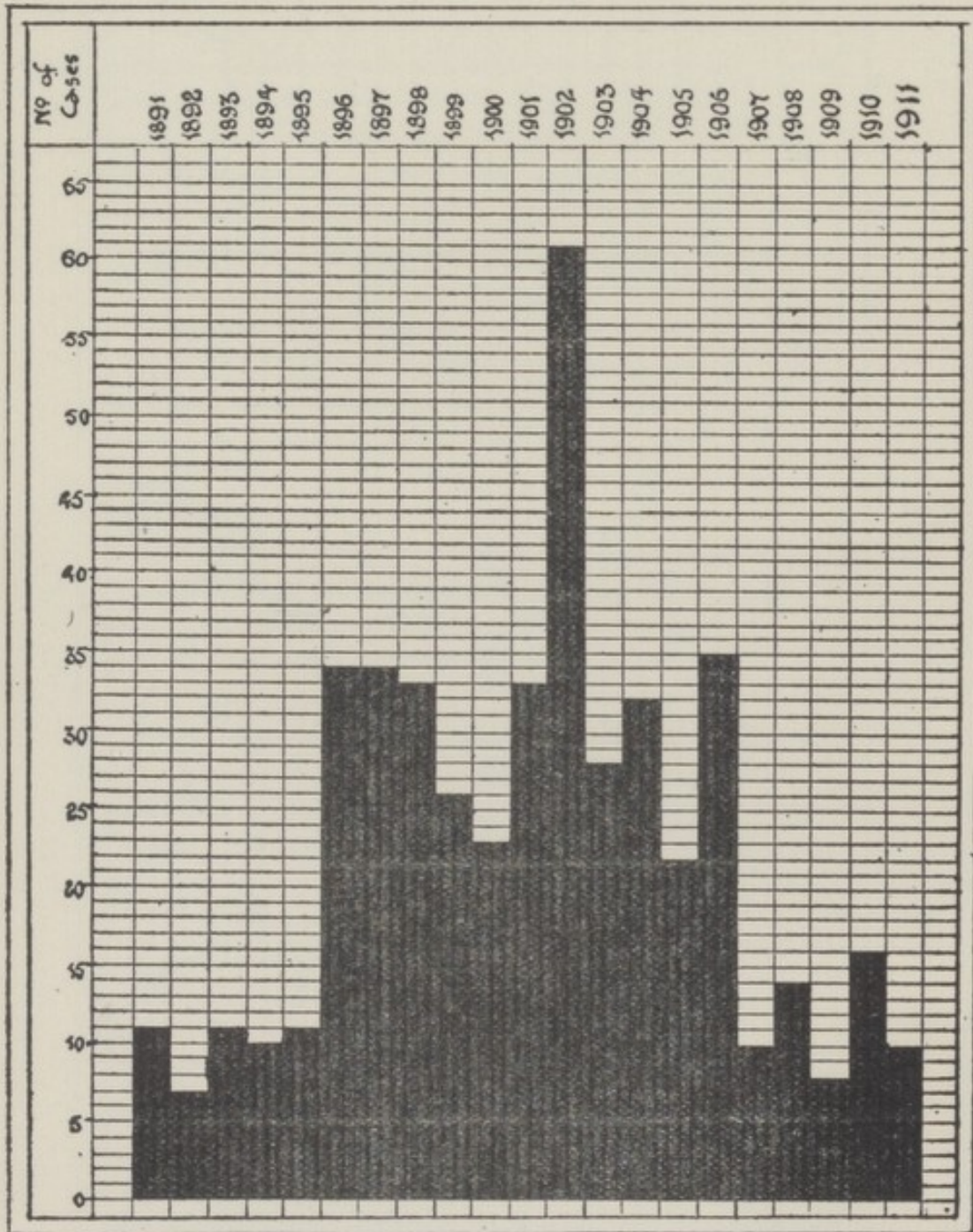








# ENTERIC FEVER.



for it, and also means of free bacteriological diagnosis are supplied by the Council. With regard to the taking of swabs for purposes of diagnosis, there is one point that should be borne in mind, and that is the delay necessarily involved in hearing the result. Thus valuable time may be wasted before Anti-toxin is injected, and the patient's life imperilled. It is generally recognised now, I think, that it is undesirable to inject Anti-toxin unnecessarily, but the risk is as nothing compared with allowing a patient to absorb for some time the Diphtheria Toxins, without counteracting their action by the injection of Anti-toxin. In other words, the risk of Anaphylaxis is small compared with the risk of the results of untreated Diphtheria.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Per cent. of Cases Notified.
1911 ... ..	10	4	.05	40
1910 ... ..	16	1	.01	6.28
1909 ... ..	7	1	.01	14.28
1908 ... ..	12	Nil	Nil	Nil
1907 ... ..	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
1906 ... ..	35	1	.01	2.85
1905 ... ..	22	4	.06	18.18
1904 ... ..	32	4	.07	12.5
1903 ... ..	28	2	.04	7.14
1902 ... ..	61	7	.15	11.47

From the diagram on the opposite page it will be seen how low the incidence of this disease is keeping, and if it were possible to secure still more accuracy in diagnosis I have no doubt the number of cases would be still further diminished. Five of the cases, that is, one-half, occurred in the month of September, after holidays had been taken in various parts of the country. Of course it is extremely difficult to trace the origin of an isolated attack after



an incubation period of a fortnight. One case was fairly definite as to the infection being probably derived from a village water supply. Another was almost certainly infected from polluted ice cream, as there had been other cases in the district visited derived from this source. A third had partaken freely of shellfish whilst on a visit, and this may or may not have been polluted. The other cases seemed to arise without any possibility of tracing the source of infection. In one house, two other inmates were infected before the original case was clearly diagnosed. The symptoms in this original case were so slight and indefinite that there seemed no sufficient ground for diagnosing it as Enteric Fever until the other two cases occurred.

### ERYSIPELAS.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Per cent. of Cases Notified.
1911	45	1	.01	2.22
1910	42	2	.02	4.76
1909	62	2	.02	3.23
1908	56	3	.04	5.35
1907	60	2	.02	3.33
1906	52	1	.01	1.92
1905	48	3	.04	6.25
1904	56	1	.01	1.78
1903	49	Nil	Nil	Nil
1902	67	4	.08	5.97

It is an interesting point as to how much the reduction of bacterial diseases is due to administrative action and how much to climatic conditions.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

The following record speaks for itself :—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Per cent. of Cases Notified.
1911	4	1	.01	25.0
1910	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
1909	2	2	.02	100.0
1908	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
1907	2	1	.01	50.0
1906	3	2	.03	66.66
1905	3	3	.04	100.0
1904	4	4	.07	100.0
1903	2	1	.02	50.0
1902	3	2	.04	66.66

## PHTHISIS.

The compulsory notification of Phthisis, which came into force on the 1st January, 1912, will alter the whole administrative methods of dealing with this disease. It is to be hoped, too, that local authorities will be able to get financial assistance under the Insurance Act in course of time, and then some real advance will be able to be made. Heretofore the method of dealing with this disease, *qua* disease, has been practically nil, and until the disease can be looked at as a whole it will be impossible to deal with it effectively.

There are three classes of the disease which have to be coped with: the advanced, the medium, and the slight classes. In addition to the disease itself there is also the financial problem to be faced, as the disease is essentially one of adult life, and therefore more complicated than other infectious diseases which occur chiefly in childhood. At present the advanced cases are largely connected with the Poor Law. As a result they are pressed to go to the Infirmary at Romford. Perhaps they go, stay for a week or longer, and then are home again. These cases are probably a very



serious source of infection, and as their home conditions are nearly always unsuitable, undoubtedly the Infirmary, or some similar institution, is the best place for them. The difficulty is to get them to stay there for any length of time. The whole subject is coming before the Public Health Committee at no distant date, and it is hoped that some comprehensive scheme may be evolved capable of dealing with the problem. Then, if other local authorities will do the same, I have no doubt a very marked reduction in the incidence of Phthisis will be the result.

With regard to the best means of dealing with Phthisis in this district, I am convinced that some such scheme as the following would give the best results, both from a financial point of view and also as a means of dealing with the disease in detail. The County should provide a central Sanatorium for the treatment of curable cases, and to this Sanatorium should be attached a sufficient number of experts to provide skilled advice to local authorities. The problem of Consumption is so large, and the type of case so various, that the majority of cases could be dealt with locally. But the early cases and the ones suitable for admission to the central Sanatorium should be selected by an expert attached to the Sanatorium. I should suggest that the local Medical Officer of Health should communicate with the County Medical Officer of Health, or direct with the Sanatorium, that he has so many cases more or less suitable for admission. By arrangement the expert then sees and examines these cases at the local centre and decides accordingly.

The Poor Law will still take a certain number of the more advanced cases as heretofore. In this district, at the Isolation Hospital, which stands in a favourable position and where extra accommodation could easily be provided, as there are some six or seven acres of land still not utilised, provision should be made for dealing with more advanced cases, and these as a rule do not like to go far from home.



Some who would be temporarily aided by residence at such an institution, some who would be better removed from existing surroundings and would be so likely to diminish the risk of infecting others, some who would be helped by the education so provided that on returning to their homes and work they would be a much less source of danger to their associates, and some for other reasons.

Then, in addition, there must be some central meeting-place in the district for patient and medical adviser. At the office at present there is accommodation in the form of waiting and consulting rooms. These could be set aside one or two afternoons a week, or as often as necessary, for the dealing with Phthisis. Under due supervision this could be done without danger. Here the cases could be seen by the expert from the Sanatorium, cases requiring it could be treated and examined, sputum could be examined on the premises or other laboratory methods carried out, and here would be all the notifications with information collected arising from them. From here, too, would proceed the visits for examining the home conditions, for examination of contacts, dealing with children attending school, and so on. To carry this out would require an addition to the staff of a medical resident at the Isolation Hospital. This assistant could also attend at the offices at the appointed times for examining or treating the Phthisis cases, and would also visit the homes to examine contacts or for other reasons.

Another Health Visitor would be necessary, and if, as would be, her time was not fully occupied in this work, part of it could be allocated to assist in the medical inspection of school children, where more of such help is badly wanted.

Then there would be the expense of the provision of accommodation at the Isolation Hospital, which need not be costly, and the administrative portion is, of course, already there.

If, under the Insurance Act, a grant could be made by the County to this authority out of the "Sanatorium benefit," the cost to the Ilford Council would not be great, and the control of Tubercle would be much more efficient than by any other scheme I can conceive of for this district. A local authority, if it will, is able to deal with its own local problems far more efficiently and economically than by any means devised by a central body.

At present the procedure on receipt of notification is for the Chief Inspector to visit, give what help is possible, and after death, offer and carry out disinfection where possible.

The particulars are as follow :—

Year.	Deaths.				Death-rate Per 1,000 Persons.			
1911	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	.6
1910	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	.6
1909	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	.5
1908	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	.5
1907	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	.7
1906	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	.5
1905	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	.6
1904	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	.6
1903	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	.7
1902	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	.7

### VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Twenty-two cases of Phthisis were voluntarily notified; of these, 4 were also notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, and 4 under the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911.

### PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1908.

Twenty-three cases of Phthisis were notified under these regulations, of which 4 were voluntarily notified and 2 were also notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911.



## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITALS) REGULATIONS, 1911.

Forty-three cases of Phthisis were notified under these regulations; 4 were also notified under the Voluntary Notifications, and 2 under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

After deducting the above duplicate notifications, a *nett total of 78 cases of Phthisis* was notified during the year. Of these, 8 were inmates of Claybury Asylum, and therefore should not be included as belonging to Ilford, which leaves a further reduced figure of *70 cases belonging to the Ilford district.*

As far as I can ascertain, 11 of the cases of Phthisis notified during the year have proved fatal.

Six of the cases notified during 1909 and 1910 have died during 1911.

### DISINFECTION OF HOUSES AFTER PHTHISIS.

Thirty-two houses altogether were disinfected after Phthisis.

Disinfection was offered in 37 instances but only accepted in 23.

Upon request from the occupiers, 9 houses were disinfected thus making the total of 32 mentioned above.

### RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN PHTHISIS.

						Per 1,000
In 1911 there were 81 deaths, giving a death-rate of 1.1						
„ 1910	„	88	„	„	„	1.1
„ 1909	„	107	„	„	„	1.4
„ 1908	„	93	„	„	„	1.3
„ 1907	„	105	„	„	„	1.5
„ 1906	„	88	„	„	„	1.3
„ 1905	„	88	„	„	„	1.4



## CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Per 1,000

In 1911	there were	58	deaths,	giving	a death-rate of	.7
„ 1910	„	62	„	„	„	.8
„ 1909	„	57	„	„	„	.7
„ 1908	„	55	„	„	„	.7
„ 1907	„	42	„	„	„	.6
„ 1906	„	54	„	„	„	.8
„ 1905	„	33	„	„	„	.5

TABLE II.  
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Cranbrook Ward.	Park Ward.	Seven Kings Ward.	North Hainault Ward.	Loxford Ward.	Clementswood Ward.	South Hainault Ward.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Small-pox ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ... ..	135	...	24	90	10	10	1	...	8	16	20	17	23	27	24	93
Erysipelas ... ..	45	2	1	7	5	16	10	4	5	6	4	11	8	7	4	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	295	1	64	205	13	11	1	...	39	50	50	28	33	47	48	219
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	10	...	...	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	4
Relapsing Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever... ..	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis {	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908...	23	...	...	4	15	3	1	...	3	1	8	2	7	2	...
	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911...	43	...	1	4	9	23	6	7	2	6	...	11	13	4	...
	Others ... ..	22	...	...	...	2	16	4	1	3	3	...	1	8	6	...
Totals... ..	578	3	90	310	45	99	26	5	60	80	86	66	82	114	90	318

TABLE GIVING DEATH RATE FROM VARIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE PAST 15 YEARS.

Years.	Small Pox.			Erysipelas.			Diphtheria & Membranous Croup.			Scarlet Fever.			Enteric and Continued Fever.			Puerperal Fever.			Measles.			Estimated Population.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	
1897	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	32	1	·04	132	.....	.....	34	6	·25	2	2	·08	325	3	·12	23,319
1898	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	66	2	·07	74	.....	.....	33	3	·11	.....	.....	.....	425	5	·18	26,468
1899	.....	.....	.....	60	3	·09	74	11	·36	128	1	·03	26	6	·19	1	.....	.....	467	12	·39	30,154
1900	12	.....	.....	59	1	·02	71	4	·11	190	.....	.....	23	4	·11	1	1	·02	326	2	·05	34,394
1901	6	.....	.....	37	1	·02	76	6	·15	285	.....	.....	33	4	·10	.....	.....	.....	805	5	·12	39,022
1902	44	8	·17	67	4	·08	86	8	·17	264	2	·04	61	7	·15	3	2	·04	564	3	·06	44,530
1903	9	1	·02	49	.....	.....	95	14	·28	181	2	·04	28	2	·04	2	1	·02	684	10	·20	49,646
1904	11	.....	.....	56	1	·01	181	10	·18	224	5	·09	32	4	·07	4	4	·07	1138	17	·30	54,120
1905	.....	.....	.....	48	3	·04	85	4	·06	288	4	·06	22	4	·06	3	3	·04	.....	3	·04	60,441
1906	.....	.....	.....	52	1	·01	132	11	·16	326	3	·04	35	1	·01	3	2	·03	.....	5	·07	65,165
1907	.....	.....	.....	60	2	·02	108	7	·10	470	5	·07	10	.....	.....	2	1	·01	.....	4	·05	66,698
1908	.....	.....	.....	56	3	·04	161	7	·09	446	3	·04	14	1	·01	2	.....	.....	.....	6	·08	71,221
1909	.....	.....	.....	62	2	·02	132	11	·14	267	.....	.....	8	1	·01	2	2	·02	.....	15	·20	74,362
1910	.....	.....	.....	42	2	·02	68	3	·03	198	5	·06	16	1	·01	1	.....	.....	.....	2	·02	75,327
1911	1	.....	.....	45	1	·01	135	9	·12	295	3	·04	10	4	·05	4	1	·01	.....	16	·21	74,046



## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Number of patients in Hospital at beginning of year :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	37
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	13
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	3

Number of patients admitted during the year :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	220
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	93
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1

Number of patients remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1912 :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	63
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	23

Number of deaths, and death rates per cent. of cases admitted to the Hospital during the year, showing comparison with 1910 :—

	Number of Deaths.		Death-rate per cent.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910
Scarlet Fever ... ..	3	5	1.2	2.61
Diphtheria ... ..	7	3	7.5	4.16
Enteric Fever ... ..	2	3	50	27.27

The following shows the average length of stay of patients in the Hospital :—

	Days.	Average days in Hospital
SCARLET FEVER.		
35 cases of Scarlet Fever in Hospital on 1st January, 1911 ... ..	1,718	49.08
2 cases of Scarlet Fever in Hospital on 1st January, 1911, but which died during 1911 ... ..	50	25

155 recovered cases of Scarlet Fever...	9,165	...	59.12
1 fatal case of Scarlet Fever ... ..	122	...	122
63 cases of Scarlet Fever in Hospital on 1st January, 1912 ... ..	2,146	...	34.06
Average stay in Hospital of Scarlet Fever patients ... ..			51.56

## DIPHTHERIA.

13 cases of Diphtheria in Hospital on 1st January, 1911 ... ..	650	...	50
63 recovered cases of Diphtheria... ..	2,724	...	43.23
7 fatal cases of Diphtheria ... ..	34	...	4.85
23 cases of Diphtheria in Hospital on 1st January, 1912 ... ..	338	...	14.68
Average stay in Hospital of Diph- theria patients ... ..			35.33

## ENTERIC FEVER.

3 cases of Enteric Fever in Hospital on 1st January, 1911 ... ..	170	...	56.66
2 recovered cases of Enteric Fever ... ..	82	...	41.00
2 fatal cases of Enteric Fever ... ..	11	...	5.5
Average stay in Hospital of Enteric Fever patients ... ..			37.57

## ERYSIPELAS.

1 recovered case of Erysipelas ... ..	17	...	
Average stay in Hospital of all patients ... ..			46.55
Average number of patients in Hospital per day			47.19

Percentage of cases notified removed to the Isolation  
Hospital :—

Scarlet Fever ... ..	73.89
Diphtheria ... ..	66.66
Enteric Fever ... ..	40
Erysipelas ... ..	2.22

No cases were admitted from outside the district.



TABLE OF ADMISSIONS  
IN THE RESPECTIVE MONTHS DURING THE LAST NINE YEARS.

MONTHS.	SCARLET FEVER.										DIPHTHERIA.										ENTERIC AND CONTINUED FEVERS.										ERYSIPELAS.										PUERPERAL FEVER.	MEASLES.
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1903	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1905	1906					
January	16	17	10	21	40	29	31	14	24	7	3	5	2	3	10	10	11	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
February	11	17	18	11	31	26	13	14	15	5	10	8	5	8	1	12	5	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
March ...	3	13	15	17	26	26	22	15	17	4	3	3	13	8	5	7	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
April ...	11	12	9	17	33	23	3	11	8	2	4	10	3	9	5	8	2	5	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
May ...	9	8	10	20	31	20	11	11	16	4	4	3	12	4	5	4	8	4	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
June ...	7	4	16	14	18	27	16	5	10	1	15	1	9	6	5	8	2	3	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
July ...	6	12	5	25	28	36	10	14	6	1	5	2	6	4	10	1	4	7	—	—	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
August ...	8	10	10	18	27	17	9	8	7	3	3	8	4	5	8	3	—	5	2	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Sept. ...	5	4	9	21	28	30	17	16	23	3	7	4	9	6	9	4	1	14	4	2	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
October...	11	10	23	40	35	20	18	10	30	2	9	3	12	11	6	14	7	6	2	—	1	9	2	3	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
November	11	7	15	33	34	16	8	17	32	2	12	4	7	3	9	6	4	9	2	1	1	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
December	17	26	16	31	38	31	28	20	31	3	5	4	6	3	6	11	8	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
TOTALS...	115	140	156	268	369	301	186	155	219	37	80	55	88	70	79	88	55	93	11	9	13	19	8	12	3	10	4	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1				





## HOSPITAL.

The present Isolation Hospital was built in 1898, and added to in 1902. The original Hospital consisted of three blocks, containing respectively 10, 4, and 6 beds; together with an administrative block, laundry, ambulance shed, stable and coach-house, and a small mortuary.

In 1902 another block of 26 beds was added, the administrative block enlarged, another mortuary provided, and a discharge block built.

In 1905 a house was built just outside the Hospital, which provides accommodation for 8 convalescent Scarlet Fever patients. That is, the patients, or the number of them that we can accommodate, are disinfected through the discharge block, have fresh disinfected clothes provided, and then they are transferred to this house for a fortnight or so before going home. It thus makes a "half-way house" between the Hospital and the home. The hope was to limit the number of return cases, as several patients caught cold on leaving the discharge block straight for home, developed a discharge from nose or ears, and so infected other children.

In June, 1908, the new extension to the Hospital was opened. This gives additional accommodation for 26 patients, as the new block consists of two main wards of 12 beds each, with two side wards for one patient each. On the upper floor are 12 bedrooms for the nursing staff, with separate sitting-room accommodation for Sisters and Nurses. There is also a kitchen, living room, and the usual offices, with accommodation also for a resident medical officer. This upper floor is reached by an outside staircase at each end, so that there is no direct communication between the wards and the staff quarters.

The laundry accommodation was not increased on the extension of the Hospital, with the result that the present accommodation is quite inadequate for the present needs of



the Hospital. The matter has been before the Public Health Committee, plans for increased accommodation have been prepared, and a Sub-Committee has been formed to formulate the requirements, so that it is hoped that the extension will take place during the present year.

### NURSING.

The regular staff of the Hospital consists of 1 Matron, 1 Assistant Matron, 3 Sisters, 4 Staff Nurses, and 10 Probationers. The nursing requirements of an Isolation Hospital are, however, necessarily of a very fluctuating character, and it is an extremely difficult matter to adjust the staff to the number of patients. Without any warning, a sudden increased demand may be made on the nursing staff, and has to be met in various ways, such as obtaining temporary help. This is, of course, expensive, and is not desirable in more ways than one if it can be avoided. The Assistant Matron resigned during the year, and the post was filled by the appointment of Sister Stevens. The scale of salaries was revised during the year, and now stands as follows :—

	Commence	By Annual Increments of			To
Sisters ... ..	£38	...	£2	...	£44
Staff Nurses ... ..	£26	...	£2	...	£30
Probationers, £18 for the first year; £20 for the second year; and if they stay the third year, to receive £22 per annum.					

This is a higher scale than has been in force, and it is hoped that the increase will secure a good type of nurse, for, of course, the success of the institution largely depends on its nursing. This work is carried on away from the public eyes, and I am sure the Council appreciate the good and effective work put in by the nursing staff, from the Matron downwards. The responsibility is never-ceasing, continuous, day and night, from week to week, so that the more honour



# COST.

## STATEMENT AS TO COST OF FOOD AT THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11
Number of Staff ... ..	9	12	15	17	18	24	27	26	26	31	28.7
" Patients ... ..	189	175	214	220	267	275	464	478	430	294	263
Average length of stay of Scarlet Fever Patients (days)	51	49.4	56.9	47	49.1	46.4	40.5	37.6	45.5	48.1	54.1
" " " Diphtheria " "	21.3	31.8	30.5	25.3	29.1	24.4	22.2	24.9	30.5	38.6	46.7
" " " Enteric Fever " "	30.5	37	37.9	41	42.3	31.5	39.8	25.1	34.9	34.0	45.6
" " " Puerperal Fever " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Erysipelas " "	...	...	...	29	...	2	16.5	7.5	...	12.3	20
" " " Measles " "	...	...	...	...	25	...	10	...	...	...	...
" " " All " "	43.5	45.2	49.2	40.9	42.7	40.6	36.2	35.3	41.8	44.8	52.1
" " number of patients in hospital per day	22.5	21.7	28.8	24.5	31.2	30.8	46.1	46.7	49.3	36.1	37.5
Total number of days for Staff ... ..	3,285	4,380	5,475	6,222	6,570	8,760	9,855	9,516	9,490	11,315	10,501
" " Patients ... ..	8,233	7,925	10,533	8,996	11,412	11,167	16,837	16,903	18,016	13,188	13,705
" " weeks for Staff and Patients combined	1,645.4	1,757.8	2,286.8	2,174	2,568.8	2,846.7	3,813	3,774.1	3,929.4	3,500.4	3,458
Cost of Meat ... ..	£199 19 6	£186 19 7	£186 19 7	£198 8 1	£257 11 4	£375 6 9	£377 19 7	£391 2 6	£345 13 11	£333 11 11	£333 11 11
" Groceries ... ..	184 6 7	200 17 5	208 12 3	260 3 4	316 15 7	289 12 6	296 4 1	330 6 8	322 12 6	322 12 6	322 12 6
" Vegetables ... ..	23 8 4	33 8 9	25 2 1	40 1 11	56 12 3	69 5 4	71 14 10	63 7 6	69 8 9	69 8 9	69 8 9
" Bread and Flour ... ..	41 6 0	44 2 4	51 3 8	61 4 5	76 17 9	79 0 10	77 7 11	71 0 11	74 14 10	74 14 10	74 14 10
" Milk and Eggs ... ..	150 17 10	153 12 0	182 18 6	143 17 10	254 13 10	192 3 3	182 6 6	175 8 2	208 10 4	208 10 4	208 10 4
" Fish and Poultry ... ..	31 4 4½	31 13 0	48 17 5½	29 3 11	38 8 1	41 13 7	45 15 6	38 17 4	32 12 7	32 12 7	32 12 7
Total cost of all food ... ..	£631 2 7½	£650 13 1	£695 2 0½	£792 2 9	£1,118 14 3	£1,049 15 1	£1,064 11 4	£1,024 14 6	1,041 10 11	1,041 10 11	1,041 10 11
Cost of food per head per week for Staff and Patients combined ... ..	...	...	5 6	5 11	5 4	5 6	5 10	5 6	5 5	5 10	6 0



is due to those who freely give their services, and carry out their work as it is carried out at the Hospital. The post of Matron to a Hospital where there is no resident Medical Officer is a very trying one, and makes many and various demands on the capacity of anyone occupying such a position, much more so, probably, than is generally recognised.

### SCARLET FEVER.

The following is the average stay in days of patients admitted to the Hospital suffering from this disease, for the last few years :—

1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
58	54	48	42	36	42	44	52	51

It will be seen from this that the average stay during 1911 was slightly less than the previous year.

The percentage of Scarlet Fever cases admitted was 73.8 for 1911, compared with 75.2 in 1910 and 69.7 in 1909.

There were three deaths in Hospital from this disease. Two were from Endocarditis, supervening on the primary attacks, and the other was a young baby whose powers of resistance were defective. There were two instances where another case was notified within three weeks of the first case returning home from the Hospital. One was discharged on the 31st March, 1911, and a second case was notified on the 5th April, 1911. The other returned home on the 11th September, 1911, and two others were notified from the same house on the 25th September. Even supposing these were undoubted "return" cases, due to infection from the discharged patient, the percentage is a very small one. But it must not be forgotten that, where there are numerous other possibilities of infection, one must not be too prone to jump at erroneous conclusions.



During the year an open verandah has been built facing south at one end of the last new Scarlet Fever Block. This will give an accommodation for about six patients, and will prove extremely useful in the management of some types of Scarlet Fever.

### DIPHTHERIA.

The average stay in hospital for these cases for the last few years has been :—

1908	1909	1910	1911
27.1	33.8	35.5	35.3 days

so it will be seen that the average stay in Hospital has been practically the same during the last two years.

There were seven deaths in Hospital from this disease.

In four cases tracheotomy was performed, and of this four, three recovered. The diagnosis is, as a rule, checked by bacteriological methods, and cases are not sent home until a negative result is obtained from this same means. The essential factors in the successful progress of patients suffering from this disease are the early recognition, and suitable treatment with Anti-toxin. Every hour's delay in neutralising the Toxins formed by the unchecked advance of the disease increases the ultimate risk to the patient's life. As a rule these two factors are borne in mind, with satisfactory results in this district, but there are still instances which make it desirable to labour these points, so as to get still more satisfactory results. There have been no return cases from this disease. In two instances where this disease was nursed at home there was an extension of infection to other members of the same family.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

Four cases of Enteric Fever were admitted to the Hospital during 1911, and of these, two died.

### ERYSIPELAS.

One case of this disease was admitted during the year. It occurred in a woman of advanced age who had no accommodation in her lodging for suitable attention, and accordingly her removal was necessitated. She made a good recovery.

### PHTHISIS.

Although the Council agreed to take in these cases under suitable conditions for six months as an experiment, it was not possible to carry it out on the lines suggested, as the demands for the accommodation of the other diseases left no sufficient available space. One man, however, was so treated. He was an employee of the Council, was persistently losing flesh, had a continuous temperature above normal, but gave no physical signs. As he was getting progressively worse, I decided to take him in. He was kept in bed in the open air whenever the weather conditions did not absolutely compel his being under cover, and in about a fortnight his temperature became normal, and in about seven weeks he returned to work, and has remained well since. As the Hospital site covers about eleven acres of ground, and only about four to five are in use at the present time, it will be desirable for the Council to take the whole question into consideration, especially in view of the Insurance Act.

### DISINFECTION.

After a case of infectious disease has terminated, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who is responsible for this work, visits the house, sprays out the infected room or rooms with a Cyllin solution, and removes the infected bedding and other articles to the Hospital in one of the vans provided. At the Hospital there is a disinfector of the Washington Lyon improved type, and the removed articles are then put through the disinfector. The leather tabs on the bedding are ruined, being hardened by the steam, so



these are all renewed, and the bedding, with the other articles, is then returned home in another van which has not been infected. A list of the articles removed is entered in a book, checked by the householder, and signed for on recovery. Occasional complaints are received on account of the discolouration that inevitably takes place on subjecting old bedding to the high temperature. Blankets, with linen, are usually put in soak by the Inspector, and the householder is responsible for their proper washing. It seems impossible to subject blankets to the action of the disinfection without spoiling them, and therefore, unless there are special circumstances necessitating this procedure, they are not removed. The Inspector carries out this work well, efficiently, and with discretion.



# TABLE OF HOUSES AND ARTICLES DISINFECTED

IN RESPECTIVE MONTHS DURING THE LAST NINE YEARS.

MONTH.	HOUSES.										ARTICLES.								
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	
January	29	36	71	26	52	56	63	48	40	602	397	783	321	509	533	633	406	270	
February	26	35	48	31	51	38	47	27	35	307	544	727	436	612	432	347	163	333	
March ...	18	30	40	40	45	42	66	29	34	270	487	707	604	512	455	305	369	336	
April ...	15	21	40	32	53	53	29	19	27	239	209	579	555	648	584	166	305	181	
May ...	22	22	31	39	39	34	24	33	38	273	479	757	597	595	368	309	253	409	
June ...	14	55	16	35	26	44	34	14	27	147	447	196	446	312	299	256	120	205	
July ...	9	24	13	39	43	55	23	14	23	144	96	187	566	484	439	147	110	163	
August ...	21	28	20	33	43	52	40	20	25	234	301	220	412	345	342	162	137	185	
Sept. ...	20	28	16	30	43	62	23	21	41	250	260	205	666	339	532	129	149	285	
October	18	35	34	63	65	44	44	23	57	141	338	397	677	565	334	291	248	360	
Nov. ...	29	28	33	66	51	48	28	32	46	280	241	478	751	421	505	270	186	482	
Dec. ...	31	30	20	42	61	68	48	33	63	363	458	179	570	507	544	306	291	844	
TOTALS ...	252	372	382	476	572	596	469	313	456	3250	4257	5415	6601	5849	5365	3321	2737	4053	

TABLE SHOWING AGES AND SEX OF PATIENTS ADMITTED SUFFERING FROM SCARLET FEVER.

MONTH.	Under 5 years		5 to 10 years		10 to 15 years		15 to 25 years		Over 25 years		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January ...	2	1	6	9	2	3	1	—	—	—	11	13
February ...	1	2	6	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	8	7
March ...	1	1	6	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	9
April ...	2	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	2
May ...	2	2	5	1	3	1	—	1	—	1	10	6
June ...	—	—	5	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	6	4
July ...	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4
August ..	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	5
September..	5	1	6	4	3	2	—	1	—	1	14	9
October ...	2	3	7	8	1	1	—	3	3	2	13	17
November ..	10	4	6	8	—	2	—	1	—	1	16	16
December ..	3	5	6	9	4	2	—	—	1	1	14	17
TOTALS ...	28	22	60	55	15	19	1	7	6	6	110	109

TABLE SHOWING AGES AND SEX OF PATIENTS ADMITTED SUFFERING FROM DIPHTHERIA.

MONTH.	Under 5 years		5 to 10 years		10 to 15 years		15 to 25 years		Over 25 years		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January ...	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	4
February ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	3	3
March ...	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
April ...	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
May ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	1
June ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
July ...	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
August ..	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	4
September..	—	—	7	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	8	6
October ...	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4
November ..	1	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	4
December ...	1	4	5	5	5	3	—	1	1	—	12	13
TOTALS ...	8	10	22	21	11	12	1	7	1	—	43	50

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The Food Acts are administered by the County, and Mr. E. H. Rogers, the CACI Inspector, has kindly given me a copy of the number of samples taken with the results, which I herewith append:—

The total number of samples taken in 1914 was 144—  
 100 of milk, 40 of butter, and 4 of other articles.

Of these 100 of butter and 4 of other articles are not subject to the Food Acts. The remainder, which are 44 samples of milk, are subject to the Food Acts.

In the latter case analyses were made, and it was found that 100% of the milk was of good quality. The results of the analyses were as follows:—

### SECTION III.

## Sanitary

## Administration.

The Council of Sanitary Authorities, which was set up in 1914, has been working hard to improve the sanitary conditions of the County, and the Council has been successful in many of its efforts.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The district is broadly divided by the Cranbrook Road into two areas of water supply. The portion to the West and North of that road is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and the remaining portion by the South Essex Waterworks Company. Some of the outlying portions are supplied by shallow wells, and these keep diminishing in number as the mains of the Water Companies are extended. In this way numerous shallow wells have been closed during the course of the last few years, though only one has been closed since the year that has just passed.





## FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The above Acts are administered by the County, and Mr. C. H. Baxfield, the Chief Inspector, has kindly given me a return of the number of samples taken, with the results, which I herewith append :—

The total number of samples taken in Ilford was 144—77 of butter, 66 of milk, and 1 of oil of nutmeg.

Of these, 3 of butter and 4 of milk were found to be adulterated. The sample taken as “oil of nutmeg” proved to be “oil of mirbane.”

In the latter case enquiries were made, and it was found that a mistake had been made by the wholesale firm. Proceedings were instituted, but subsequently withdrawn.

For selling margarine as butter, prosecutions were instituted, and resulted as follows :—

2 dealers were fined £2 and costs, 9/-.

1 dealer was „ £1 „ „ 9/-.

The amount of adulteration of the 4 samples of milk was not sufficient to warrant further proceedings, and the dealers were cautioned.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The district is broadly divided by the Cranbrook Road into two areas of water supply. The portion to the West and North of that road is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and the remaining portion by the South Essex Waterworks Company. Some of the outlying portions are supplied by shallow wells, and these keep diminishing in number as the mains of the Water Companies are extended. In this way numerous shallow wells have been closed during the course of the last few years, though only one has been so dealt with during the year that has just passed.

At one of the farmhouses in the district, as there had been cases of infectious disease occurring over an extended period, and no sufficient explanation was obtainable, a sample of the water from a shallow well supplying the house was submitted to Dr. Thresh for analysis, who stated "that this water is of a very curious character, is good bacteriologically but bad chemically. At present the water must be regarded with suspicion."

As there was another shallow well less than 100 yards away, an analysis of this was also made, as possibly providing an alternative better supply. The result of this was that he said, "This water is loaded with saline matter, is excessively hard, contains an excess of organic matter, and the bacteriological examination shows that this is from a dangerous source."

Accordingly the first well was opened out, cleaned, tree roots, etc., removed, with satisfactory results.

In May a sample of the South Essex water was submitted for analysis, with the result that the report stated: "This was a water of the highest degree of organic purity, and bacteriologically it is above suspicion. The hardness is only 7 degrees. A purer and better water for the purposes of a public supply it would be impossible to obtain."



On December 15th a sample was taken from the water supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and Dr. Thresh's chemical analysis is hereto appended :—

*Chemical Examination.*

DETERMINATION.	RESULTS IN	
	GRAINS PER GALLON.	PARTS PER 100,000.
Total Solid Matter dried at 180 deg. C. ... ..	29.4	42.0
Chlorine ... ..	2.1	3.0
Equivalent to Chlorides (60% Cl.) ... ..	3.5	5.0
Nitric Nitrogen ... ..	0.04	0.06
Equivalent to Nitrates (17% N.) ... ..	0.23	0.33
Nitrites ... ..	0.00	0.00
Hardness : Permanent 5° ; Temporary 12° ; Total ...	17°	24°
Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron ...	0.0	0.0
Free Ammonia ... ..	0.000	0.000
Organic Ammonia ... ..	0.0021	0.003
Oxygen absorbed at 36.6 deg. C. in 3 hours ... ..	0.0203	0.029

During 1911 there were two houses where notices were received of the water being cut off by the Metropolitan Water Board. Nine written notices were also received from the South Essex Waterworks Company, as well as other verbal notices received by telephone from this Company.

Practically all these cessations of supply were due to the fact that the tenant had failed to pay the water rate. Action by way of notice from the Council is taken under Section 54 of the Ilford Improvement Act, 1898, which states :—"The owner of any dwelling house which is not provided with a proper and sufficient water supply, who shall occupy, or

allow to be occupied, such dwelling house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings, unless he can prove that he was unable to obtain such supply."

### MILK SUPPLY.

At the present time there are 58 dairies and milkshops on the register, with 14 cowsheds.

One new cowshed has been built during the year.

These premises are all regularly inspected so as to maintain them in as good a condition as possible. Three have been closed or their use discontinued, and 9 new ones opened.

Before any new dairy is opened the Council require the provision of a sufficient dairy for the keeping of milk and also for washing up the utensils. A suitable supply of hot and cold water must also be provided, the dairy must admit of free ventilation, the floor must be made of suitable impervious material draining to a gully outside the buildings, and the walls inside must be rendered in cement to a convenient height.

The selling of milk in small general shops is discouraged, and in only 5 instances is this done in this district.

The dry summer with consequent dearth of food for the cows affected the quantity and quality of milk supplied to the district. Of course it was possible to supply this lack of natural food by suitable other forms, but as all this meant increase of cost to the farmer with no increase in price of milk, it was not to be wondered at, perhaps, that this was not always carried out.

In September the following analysis of a milk then taken explains what took place:—



“ Sample of milk from Ilford :—

The milk had commenced to turn acid. It contained :—

Fat	...	...	...	...	...	2.83 per cent.
Solids not fat	...	...	...	...	...	8.01 per cent.
						—
						10.84
						—

Ash, .705 per cent.

The specific gravity was 1,029.0.

No preservatives could be detected.

This is a milk of very poor quality indeed. It corresponds to milk of the lowest standard accepted as genuine with about 6 per cent. of added water.”

In December another sample was submitted to Dr. Thresh for analysis, which gave the following result :—

“ Report on a sample of milk submitted by the Ilford Urban District Council. Received December 1st, 1911 :—

The specific gravity was 1,032.

Each 100 parts contained :—

Fat	...	...	...	...	...	3.3
Solids not fat	...	...	...	...	...	8.8
						—
Total solids	...	...	...	...	...	12.1
						—
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	0.71
						—

Preservatives : none detected.

This has all the characteristics of a genuine milk of not over good quality.”

What are known as the Manchester clauses were incorporated in the 1904 Ilford Improvement Act, but in a



district of this description it is exceedingly difficult to carry them out satisfactorily. With increased attention likely now to be given to Consumption it will be increasingly important to guard the pollution of the milk supply from tubercle. Everything points to the importance of milk in the causation of various forms of tubercle, especially in early life, and if the problem of tuberculosis is to be attacked as a whole, this portion of the problem, with its possibilities, must not be lost sight of.

Possibly before another year has passed the Milk Bill prepared by the President of the Local Government Board may be brought in and passed. If so a considerable help forward to the movement for a proper milk supply will take place, as it will tend to eliminate the undesirable milk producers and sellers while not interfering with the more enlightened members of the trade.

### BAKEHOUSES.

There are 33 bakehouses altogether in the district. Of these 4 are factory bakehouses. One is an underground bakehouse of fair construction, though the ventilation is not too good.

The question of ventilation of bakehouses is a very vexed one, as most bakers insist on having the temperature of the bakehouse as high as possible during the process. This of course means that all access of fresh air is prevented, and the atmosphere becomes very close and heavy.

### MEAT SUPPLY.

There are three slaughterhouses in the district, one at Barkingside, in the more outlying portion of the district; the other two are situated in the town itself.

During the year the following articles were condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

1 ox pluck and liver.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. brawn.

The slaughterhouses have been kept under careful supervision during the year, and two of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors are specially qualified as meat inspectors.

### FISH SHOPS.

During the past year these have been constantly inspected, and the following fish were condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

3st. 5lbs. of plaice.

1 barrel of herrings.

2 boxes of haddocks.

1 box of mixed fish.

A certain quantity of the above was brought to the office by the retailer, so as to obtain a certificate for the refunding of the purchase-money from the wholesale salesman. Every care is exercised as to obtaining the particulars and the name of the salesman, in order to prevent any abuse in this connection either with the salesman or with the consumer.

### FACTORIES.

The duties of Sanitary Authorities with regard to factories are not extensive, and are practically limited to supervision with regard to provision of means of escape in case of fire, and also of sufficient sanitary convenience.

### WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, each Local Authority is obliged to keep a register of Workshops and Workplaces, and to forward to other Authorities the addresses of outworkers employed by masters in their district, but who reside in other districts.



The Medical Officer of Health is required to report to the Home Office and the Local Government Board on the administration of the Act in their district during the preceding year, with regard to :—

- (a) Cleanliness.
- (b) Air space.
- (c) Ventilation.
- (d) Drainage of floors on which wet processes are carried on.
- (e) Provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences.

### WORKSHOPS.

There are 451 workshops on the register, made up as follows :—

Artificial Flower Makers ... ..	5
Bead Worker ... ..	1
Belt (Fancy) ... ..	2
Blind and Cover Makers ... ..	3
Box Maker ... ..	1
Brush Maker ... ..	1
Boot Makers and Repairers ... ..	58
Carpet Planning and Upholstery ...	6
Corset Makers ... ..	3
Cycle and Motor Making and Repairing ... ..	12
Dentists ... ..	2
Dressmakers ... ..	93
Book Binder ... ..	1
Embroiderers and Lace Workers ...	3
Engineer's Workshop ... ..	1
Feather Cleaning and Dressing ...	2
Firewood Cutting ... ..	1
French Polishers ... ..	3
Gas Fittings, &c. ... ..	1



Grindery Works ... ..	1
Glass Cutting ... ..	1
Jewellery and Watch Repairing ...	13
Joinery Workers ... ..	9
Laundries (Hand) ... ..	31
Machine Repairs ... ..	1
Masons ... ..	4
Meat Cutting and Small Goods ...	2
Milliners ... ..	30
Lace Workers ... ..	3
Indiarubber and Surgical Instrument Maker ... ..	1
Optician ... ..	1
Picture Framers, etc....	4
Printers ... ..	6
Plumbers, &c. ... ..	8
Purse Maker and Mattress Tuft Maker	1
Rag Sorting and Storing ... ..	3
Saddlers and Harness Makers...	3
Scale Maker ... ..	1
Smiths ... ..	9
Tin Plate Workers ... ..	2
Umbrella Makers and Repairers ...	4
Wearing Apparel (including Tailors)	104
Wheelwrights and Carriage Builders	5
Undertakers ... ..	4
Soda and Mineral Water Manufac- turer ... ..	1
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	451
<hr/>	

# FACTORIES.

There are 52 factories on the register, made up as follows :—

Boot Making and Repairing ... ..	7
Building, etc. ... ..	4
Electrical Works (Motor) ... ..	5
Paper Making ... ..	1
Printers ... ..	4
Plate Powder Manufacturer ... ..	1
Motor and Cycle Making ... ..	2
Saw Mills ... ..	9
Seed Sorting, etc. ... ..	1
Smithy, etc. ... ..	1
Meat Cutting, etc. ... ..	3
Chemical Factory ... ..	1
Carriage Works, etc. ... ..	2
Corset Making ... ..	1
Grindery Works ... ..	1
Iron Covers, etc. ... ..	1
Laundries ... ..	5
Photographic Works ... ..	1
Lithographic Works ... ..	1
Wearing Apparel ... ..	1
	—
Total ... ..	52
	—

# FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

## I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR  
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.  (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ... ..	15	...	...
Workshops (including Work- shop Laundries) ... ..	143	1	...
Workplaces (other than Out- workers' premises included in Part 3 of this report) ...	...	...	...
Total ...	158	1	...



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

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.  (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp'tor (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	4	4		
Want of ventilation ... ..	1	1		
Overcrowding ... ..				
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other nuisances... ..				
Sanitary accom- modation { insufficient ...	1	1		
unsuitable or				
defective ...				
not separate				
for sexes ...				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..				
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	18	18		
Other offences ... ..				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)				
Total ... ..	24	24		

## 3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, Section 107.		
	Lists received from Employers twice in the year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con-tractors	Work-men.
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ... ..	34	23	70
Total ... ..	34	23	70

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number (2)
Bakehouses (excluding 4 Factory Bakehouses) ...	29
Total number of workshops on Register ... ..	29

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

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



## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

During the year, under the Regulations issued by the Local Government Board under Section 17 of the above Act, Mr. King was designated the officer to make inspections in accordance with the Act, under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. A list of the houses in my opinion requiring inspection was submitted to, and approved by, the Public Health Committee.

The work done has been as follows :—

Number of houses inspected ... ..	90
No action required ... ..	15
Houses for which notices served under H. W. Cl. Act to place in habitable repair ... ..	30
Notices complied with ... ..	17
Notices outstanding ... ..	11
Houses closed voluntarily ... ..	2
Preliminary notices served, or letters ... ..	45
Preliminary notices complied with... ..	30
Preliminary notices outstanding ... ..	15

Notices under the Housing of the Working Classes Act were served where a general state of neglect required general renovations to place the houses in a state of habitable repair. The preliminary notices or letters were sent when some smaller or more limited defects required attention. A number referred to increased paving being required, defective gullies, or walls requiring partial pointing or repairing.

The result of the last Census declaring Ilford to have a population over 50,000 will bring a much larger proportion of houses under Section 15. When the Act was passed this section only applied to houses under £16 a year in this district, but now it will apply to all houses under £26 a year, so that for all these houses which have been let since the passing

of the Act there will be implied a condition that "the house is at the commencement of the holding in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation." Also under Section 15 the condition stated above shall "during the holding be kept by the landlord in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation," so that with every succeeding year it appears that this section will have an increasing effect, and require more attention.

This district is well supplied with houses of a certain type, but there are very few under 7s. 6d. a week with accommodation for one family. The result is that two or three families occupy a house that was built for one, and where the accommodation is unsuitable. The more the district grows, and the older smaller cottages are pulled down, the more this evil tends to grow. There is a very real need for cottages for men earning 30s. a week or under, at a rental they can afford to pay, say 5s. a week, or thereabouts.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

As the district grows and extensions of the sewers take place, more and more of the outlying cottages become connected to the sewers. A new sewer has been laid down Goodmayes Lane and along Longbridge Road during the year, which will enable a house to be connected to this sewer that has given rise to good deal of nuisance, owing to its not having sufficient ground to deal with its own waste, with a result that the neighbouring ditch becomes very foul. At the present time the district has an almost universal system of water carriage in use, but in the outlying portions of the area there are :—

Number of cesspools	...	...	...	...	55
„ „ privies	...	...	...	...	42
„ „ pail closets	...	...	...	...	64



These are emptied and dealt with by the owners and occupiers concerned, a cart being provided by the Council, which is kept at the Depot and is fetched by the owners as required. The efficiency of the cesspools varies very much, and it is practically impossible to have them emptied sufficiently frequently to prevent their being overfull, owing to the quantity of water that gains access to them, either directly or indirectly. They are frequently inspected, and receive as regular attention as possible, so as to minimise the evils they give rise to.

#### REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

This is carried out by the Council with their own horses and dust vans. Collection is made once a week throughout the district, and the refuse is taken to a tip in Aldborough Road. During the year the Council have been negotiating for a site for a dust destructor, and have agreed to purchase one, subject to the Local Government Board's approval. The present tip is being rapidly filled up, and there will be increasing difficulty in securing another within reasonable distance of the town. Obviously, the further away the greater the cost for carting, and the larger the capital outlay for vans, etc., to overcome the difficulties in connection with the lengthened journeys. The dustbins are nearly all portable ones, and care is taken that they are replaced when necessary.

16,883 tons of refuse were collected during the year 1911.

#### PUBLIC LATRINES.

During the previous year a new underground convenience was opened in Roden Street, which provides enlarged accommodation for men, and also accommodation for women. Before this there was no provision for the female portion of the population in the district. Upon this new latrine being



opened the smaller one in the Broadway was closed, as there was no necessity to have two open so near together.

The district is now provided with three latrines in all, the one mentioned above, another underground convenience at Seven Kings, and one above ground at Goodmayes.

### TOWN AMBULANCE.

The public ambulance kindly given to the town about 10 years ago by Mr. A. Cameron Corbett is still being extensively used. During the year it was used on 22 occasions for street accidents, and on 83 occasions to convey patients to and from the various hospitals at their own or friends' expense.

On the 28th September, 1909, the Council passed a resolution giving the Medical Officer power to grant free use of the ambulance to deserving cases for conveying patients to and from various hospitals. This concession has been taken advantage of on 8 occasions.

## INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

As Ilford is an Urban District the appointment of only one Inspector of Nuisances is legal. In addition there are three Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. Section 189 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which sanctions the appointment of Inspector of Nuisances in Urban Districts, mentions this appointment in the singular, while the following section, which applies to Rural Districts, mentions the plural number. It was an unfortunate drafting of the clause, as one Inspector for a large urban area is obviously insufficient, and any other officers appointed have no legal standing. Two of the Assistants hold extra certificates, but have no power to seize unsound food, a very serious disqualification in a large and growing area such as this. Moreover none of the salary of the Assistant Inspectors is recoverable from the County, this district thus only being assisted by the repayment of the half salary of the Inspector of Nuisances. If at any time the Council promote another Bill in Parliament, a clause permitting the appointment of more than one Inspector of Nuisances obviously requires insertion, as it would mean assistance from the County of about £300 a year, and more in the future as the staff increases.

At the present time two of the Assistant Inspectors have certain separate portions of the district assigned to them, and each deals chiefly with nuisances and enquiries as to infectious disease, etc., in his respective areas. The other Assistant Inspector is responsible for, and carries out the work of, disinfection over the whole area, and when not so engaged carries out the same duties as the other Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, but in a separate portion of the district. Below is given a statement, according to the last Local Government Regulations, of the detailed work carried out by these officers.



From that statement will be seen the varied and extensive nature of the duties performed. It has been done in an efficient manner, and I should like here to express my indebtedness to the various officers for their co-operation and assistance in this portion of the work of the Public Health Department.

### INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT AND THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Summary of visits as entered in the Journal during the year 1911 :—

Houses and premises inspected ... ..	2772
Do. do. visited during progress of work ... ..	7223
Nuisances detected ... ..	877
Do. abated ... ..	762
Do. unabated... ..	115
Complaints received ... ..	344
Visits <i>re</i> disinfecting of premises ... ..	892
Houses disinfected ... ..	456
Articles do.... ..	4053

### NUISANCES.

The details of the result of the inspection are as follow :

DRAINAGE.	TOTALS.
Cesspit provided ... ..	1
Cesspits and privies abolished ... ..	2
Do. do. emptied and cleansed ... ..	26
Privies provided... ..	1
Ditches cleansed ... ..	1
Drains cleansed ... ..	291
Do. disconnected from sewer ... ..	2
Do. disconnected from ditch ... ..	1
Do. intercepted do. ... ..	1
Do. repaired or relaid ... ..	123
Do. sealed ... ..	23
Do. connected to main sewer ... ..	2



	TOTALS.
Glazed stoneware sinks fitted ... ..	7
Flushing cisterns to W.C.'s repaired or provided ... ..	116
Inspection chambers provided ... ..	25
Do. do. covers fitted ... ..	49
Rain-water down pipes disconnected from drain ... ..	3
Sink waste pipes repaired or provided ... ..	29
Soil pipes renewed ... ..	22
Ventilating pipes do. ... ..	48
W.C. pans and traps fitted ... ..	108
W.C. fittings repaired ... ..	174
W.C. floors concreted ... ..	116
Yards drained ... ..	78
Do. cleansed ... ..	1

#### DEFECTS IN DWELLING HOUSES.

Houses concreted under floors ... ..	2
Do. ventilated do. ... ..	6
Floors repaired ... ..	21
Houses cleansed ... ..	83
Gutters and down pipes cleansed, repaired, or provided ... ..	36
Roofs repaired ... ..	23
Walls and ceilings repaired ... ..	38
Do. protected against dampness ... ..	4
Water fittings repaired ... ..	17
Windows and frames, doors and frames, repaired ... ..	10
Yards, paving repaired ... ..	127
Do. cleansed ... ..	10
W.C.'s demolished ... ..	5
Do. erected ... ..	24
Do. ventilated ... ..	24
Pig styes drained ... ..	3
Smoke loft abolished ... ..	1

ILFORD IMPROVEMENTS ACTS.	TOTALS.
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Galvanized iron dustbins provided ... ..	139
Lands fenced in... ..	2
Water laid on ... ..	15
Yards paved ... ..	43
Water supply improved ... ..	1

BYE-LAWS.	
-----------	--

Water storage cisterns cleansed ... ..	97
Do. do. covered ... ..	23

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PREVENTION) ACT.	
---------------------------------------	--

Articles removed for disinfection ... ..	4053
Houses disinfected ... ..	456
Rooms stripped and cleansed ... ..	111

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS REGULATIONS.	
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Animals groomed ... ..	19
Cowsheds cleansed ... ..	7
Dairy utensils cleansed ... ..	6
Do. sheds cleansed ... ..	20
Hot water supply provided ... ..	5

ACCUMULATION OF REFUSE, &C.	
-----------------------------	--

Dead animals removed ... ..	1
Manure and refuse removed ... ..	98
Stagnant water removed from basement ...	7
Manure receptacle provided ... ..	1

SLAUGHTER HOUSE—BYE-LAWS.	
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Slaughter houses cleansed ... ..	8
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FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.	
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Workshops cleansed and limewashed ... ..	4
Bakehouses cleansed ... ..	17
Do. sanitary defects remedied ... ..	1
Workshops ventilated ... ..	1
W.C. provided ... ..	1



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## TOTALS.

Roadways, rearways, and courts cleansed ...	9
Smoke nuisances abated... ..	1
Overcrowding in dwelling-houses abated ...	9
Animals (improperly kept) removed ... ..	143
Water courses cleansed ... ..	1
Wells closed (filled in) ... ..	1
Do. cleansed ... ..	1
Unauthorised sheds removed ... ..	2
Houses closed by arrangement ... ..	1

## COMPLAINTS.

Accumulations of manure, refuse, etc....	35
Animals improperly kept... ..	20
Alleged overcrowding ... ..	10
Choked drains ... ..	73
Decomposing body of animal... ..	1
Defective drains and sanitary arrangements	52
Do. roofs, gutters, &c. ... ..	2
Fouling of stream ... ..	4
Houses being damp ... ..	9
Insanitary condition of roadway, rearway, etc.	6
Do. do. premises ... ..	20
Milkseller not being registered ... ..	1
Smoke nuisance... ..	16
Smells pervading neighbourhood ... ..	45
Unsatisfactory water supply ... ..	5
Water in basement ... ..	16
Unwholesome food ... ..	1
Premises without water supply ... ..	11
Obstruction of light ... ..	2
Squatting of gipsies... ..	6
Unsatisfactory milk supply ... ..	2
Alleged fouling of lake ... ..	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	6
Total ... ..	<u>344</u>



The following is a list of notices served during the year :—

### NOTICES SERVED.

Notices.	Served 1911.	Complied with 1911.	Outstanding 1912.
Statutory ... ..	89	52	37
Preliminary ... ..	361	352	9
Do. (by letter)... ..	190	184	6
Pave Yard (Ilford Improvement Act)	25	21	4
Provide Dustbin (Ilford Improvement Act) ... ..	146	137	9
Cleanse Cistern (Bye-laws) ... ..	117	114	3
Cover Do. Do. ... ..	27	25	2
Provide Water to Dwelling-House ...	11	10	1
Cleanse Dwelling-House (Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890)	96	95	1
Cleanse Dwelling-House (Sec. 46 Public Health Act, 1875) ...	11	11	—
Factory and Workshop ... ..	1	1	—
Housing of the Working Classes Act	29	18	11
Totals ... ..	1103	1020	83

## SCHOOLS.

The schools providing accommodation for 11,231 children in this district, under the Education Authority, are the following :-

### Controlled.

Thames Valley	Uxbridge
Cleveland Road	Newbury Park
Chesham Road	Goodwin
Isleworth	Chesham
Hylands	Yiewsley
South Park	Little Heath

### Voluntary.

National, High Road, West C. of E.
Infants, High Road, West C. of E.
Roman Catholic, High Road, West C. of E.
Aldborough, High Road, West C. of E.
Barkingside, High Road, West C. of E.

## SECTION IV.

# Schools.

No extensive alterations or building new premises have been carried out during 1911. The plan for South Park School extension has advanced to a further stage. Repairs and repairs of minor defects have taken place as required. The National School has been the subject of a report by the Inspector, and the necessity of this school having been decided upon.

## CLEANLINESS AND DISINFECTATION OF SCHOOLS.

The school-room tables and other furniture in the various schools have been disinfected with a Chlorine solution at various times, as it was found to be necessary by the Hygiene Inspector, and the necessity of this work was decided upon.



SECTION IV.

Schools

## SCHOOLS.

The schools providing accommodation for 13,231 children in this district, under the Education Authority, are the following :—

## COUNCIL.

Downshall	Uphall
Cleveland Road	Newbury Park
Christchurch Road	Goodmayes
Loxford	Chadwell
Highlands	Valentines
South Park	Little Heath

## VOLUNTARY.

National, High Road, Ilford, C. of E.  
 Infants, High Road, Ilford, C. of E.  
 Roman Catholic, Ilford.  
 Aldborough Hatch.  
 Barkingside.

No extensive alterations or building new premises have been carried out during 1911. The plans for South Park School extension have advanced to a further stage. Renovations and repair of minor defects have taken place as necessity arose. The National School has been the subject of a report by the Inspector, and the ventilation of this school leaves much to be desired.

## CLEANLINESS AND DISINFECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The cloak-room lobbies and certain class-rooms in the various schools have been disinfected with a Cyllin solution at various times, as it was possible for this to be carried out by the Assistant Sanitary Inspector consistent with the other demands on his time.

The detailed list is as follows :—

DATE. 1911.	ROOM.	SCHOOL.	REMARKS.
26th Jan.	9 Girls	Downshall	Sprayed and Utensils destroyed
11th Feb.	5, 7 & 8 J. Mixed	South Park	Sprayed only
18th "	3 & 4 J. Mixed	South Park	Sprayed only
21st "	1 J. Mixed	Downshall	Sprayed and Utensils destroyed
13th Mar.	7 J. Mixed	Downshall	Sprayed and Utensils destroyed
18th "	9 Senior Girls	South Park Iron Building	Sprayed only
20th "	9 J. Mixed	Uphall	Sprayed and Utensils destroyed
31st "	2 & 3 J. Mixed	Goodmayes	Sprayed only
18th April	Lobbies only	Goodmayes	" "
18th "	" "	Chadwell	" "
19th "	" "	Loxford	" "
19th "	" "	Downshall	" "
20th "	" "	National High Road	" "
20th "	" "	Cleveland Road	" "
22nd "	" "	Christchurch Road	" "
27th July	" "	National High Road	" "
July and August Holidays	" "	Infants' High Road	" "
	" "	Catholic	" "
	" "	Chadwell	" "
	" "	Little Heath	" "
	" "	Uphall	" "
	" "	Loxford	" "
	" "	Cleveland	" "
	" "	Christchurch	" "
	" "	Highlands	" "
	" "	Goodmayes	" "
	" "	South Park	" "
	" "	Valentines	" "
	" "	Barkingside	" "
	" "	Aldboro' Hatch	" "
	" "	Newbury Park (2 Schools)	" "
20th Sept.	Boys' Class 6	Newbury Park	Sprayed Room, Disinfected part and destroyed Utensils
17th Oct.	J. Mixed, Room 2	Newbury Park	" "
13th Nov.	Room 1	Newbury Park, J. Mixed	" "
29th Dec.	Lobbies only	South Park	Sprayed "



## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

During the year the work of medical inspection has been considerably amplified by the appointment in April last of Dr. Armly Ashkeny, M.B., C.B., B.Sc. (Public Health), as temporary Assistant School Medical Officer. To him fell the duty of carrying out the bulk of this work at the schools, and, as this report shows, he has carried out the work in a very efficient manner.

There are 17 schools with 35 departments in the district. There are 11,733 children on the books of the elementary schools out of a nett population of 74,046, giving a percentage of 15.8 of the population.

## ORGANISATION AND METHOD OF INSPECTION AND CORRELATION WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The Board of Education's inspection card has been followed out. Some of the items, however, have been described in slightly greater detail. Thus, in heart and lung cases the degree of the defect is given for signs and symptoms respectively. The inspections were conducted by the Medical Officer, without the assistance of a nurse. A considerable amount of clerical work was performed by the teachers in sending notifications to parents and preparing cards for the inspections. In most cases they also willingly assisted during the inspection by preparing and dressing the children, etc.

The following notice was sent by teachers to parents, notifying the inspection, and inviting them to attend :—

“ Madam,—The Medical Officer will attend at this school to examine your child.....on .....at....., and the Committee request you to attend at that time, if convenient to yourself.—  
Yours faithfully, Head Teacher.”

At the usual introductory addresses given to parents assembled for the inspection, Dr. Ashkenny laid stress on the desirability and importance of parents being present to obtain the advice then given as to how to remedy the defects noted. No less than 65 per cent. of parents were present at these inspections. This must be regarded as most satisfactory, showing that parents highly appreciated the advice given at the inspection of their children. At some of the Junior Departments 100 per cent. of the parents were present.

The inspections were conducted in one of the class-rooms or in a teacher's room. In one case a corridor was used, and at Barkingside part of a class-room only was available, the class going on in the other part, which was, however, screened off.

Teachers were notified of the date of the doctor's visit some days beforehand, and arrangements were made, where possible, so that it did not come when the teachers were too busy with their other work. The inspections were generally conducted according to Section 58 (b) of the Board's code.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXTENT AND SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

268 visits were made to the 35 different departments in the 17 schools in the district. Three classes of children were examined—those recently admitted to the schools, those about to leave school, and special cases brought forward by the teachers.

The total number of children examined during the year was 3,813, 1,819 boys, 1,834 girls, and 160 cases presented for special examination. The total time occupied by these examinations was 542 hours and 41 minutes, or an average of 8.5 minutes per child.



The following table gives the age and sex distribution of those examined, excluding specials :—

		4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10
Boys	...	—	576	161	114	95	74
Girls	...	1	538	170	109	97	85
<hr/>							
Totals	...	1	1114	331	223	192	159
<hr/>							
		101-1	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Boys	...	62	71	56	503	98	9
Girls	...	109	61	62	506	88	8
<hr/>							
Totals	...	171	132	118	1009	186	17

The head teachers are requested to forward lists of those children admitted to their departments since the last inspection, and those who are about to leave school. Arrangements are then made for the doctor to visit the school at stated times. Parents present at the inspection of children found defective were carefully advised how to remedy these defects. This was particularly useful in prolonged debilitating conditions, and where, for some reason or other, the parent cannot obtain the advice of a local medical practitioner, and in those cases where the personal and domestic hygiene appears to be defective.

In some cases it was possible, at the request of parents, to have the defect demonstrated to them, such as wax in ears, enlarged tonsils, etc. This convinced the parents and made them more willing to have the defect attended to. The average time taken in the examinations per child was 8.5 minutes. This figure excludes the time wasted in getting the room, cards and children ready for inspection, but includes the time taken in testing vision, weighing and measuring, and advising and addressing parents.



## GENERAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.

**MALNUTRITION.**—This defect is admittedly one of the most difficult to estimate and classify, but is very important from the school point of view. So many features have to be considered together; thus, the relation of height and weight, firmness and muscularity, condition of the skin and mucous membranes. Inspectors therefore differ considerably, the figures given varying from about 30 to 3 per cent. for school children classed as sub-normal. In Ilford 12.29 per cent. of the 3,653 children examined were sub-normal, and 4.68 per cent. showed bad nutrition.

**UNCLEANLINESS.** — (1) *Verminous Conditions found on Inspection.*—Two classes of children come under this category. The first being those whose unsatisfactory home or personal condition tends to keep up and breed uncleanness. The second class are those unfortunate children who, whether in or out of school, come into too close relation with those of class one, and thus get infected. 35.82 per cent., or one out of every three girls, and 14.14 per cent. of the boys had recently had live vermin in their heads, as shown by their still possessing numerous nits, while 4.14 per cent. of the girls and 2.42 per cent. of the boys showed live vermin at the time of inspection. A great and serious responsibility thus rests with those who are responsible for the education of the children, not only in protecting class two above referred to, but to encourage and teach personal and general hygiene in the schools.

(2) *Baths for School Children.*—In many of the larger modern schools a room is provided with cubical arrangements for shower baths. This provision of shower baths with hot and cold water for school children is a great incentive for personal cleanliness, and should not be lost sight of when the Ilford Council decides to provide public baths for the district. Proper use of baths would also improve other

filth conditions found on the bodies and clothing of children examined. Thus 3.57 per cent. of the bodies of boys and 4.96 of the girls had been recently attacked by vermin, as shown by the fleabitten condition of their bodies. About 5 per cent. showed a somewhat dirty or dirty condition of their bodies, indicating that no body bath had been used for several weeks or, maybe, months.

**CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.**—Parents usually dress and prepare their children more carefully than usual for the day of the inspection. The figures therefore given in the table for defective clothing, footgear, and verminous conditions are considerably under-estimated.

**VISION.**—Of the 3,653 children examined, 239 boys and 211 girls were found to have a more or less serious state of defective eyesight. This gives a percentage of 12.05 for boys and 12.81 for girls. All these required careful attention from one specially experienced in eye examinations. But this parents often cannot obtain, owing to the expense or the difficulty in finding time to seek advice from a special hospital outside the district. Through the eyes, most of the education of the children is effected, and it is most important that when defective they should not be strained, and thus become liable to progressive deterioration. It is therefore the duty of the education authorities to prevent this harm being done to the children by providing means for treating those suffering from defective vision. The Council have already submitted a scheme to the Board for providing treatment of these defects. If adopted, the Medical Officer will supply prescriptions and enable parents to obtain the necessary glasses at cost price.

**HEARING.**—Hearing was tested with the "forced whisper" test. Considerably below 1 per cent. of the children showed this defect. Most of these cases were associated with discharge or abscess of the middle ear, which subject is dealt with in the section of Ear Diseases.



ADENOIDS.—Severe nasal obstruction due to adenoids, and urgently requiring removal, was found in 1.7 per cent. of the boys and 1.4 of the girls. Adenoids can rarely, if ever, be directly observed during the ordinary routine inspection. One therefore has to be guided to a diagnosis by indirect evidence. In a few cases where the parent was anxious for a definite diagnosis, the finger was used to estimate the amount of the obstruction of the naso-pharynx by adenoid overgrowth. In slight cases one often has to be guided to a diagnosis by finding that persistent mouth breathing, unassociated with nasal obstruction, is associated with a fulness of the buccal pharynx, and some chronic pharyngitis. In this way about 20 per cent. were classed as having slight adenoid enlargement. No doubt by far the larger number of these children grow out of this condition, but not without leaving more or less permanent damage to the body or mind. It must be remembered that adenoids, while they last, starve the lungs of their natural respiratory food. In considering the cause and prevention of adenoid enlargement, it should be remembered that a large proportion of infants at one time or another suffer from nasopharyngeal or bronchial catarrh in a more or less sub-acute or chronic stage. This tends to cause frequent nasal obstruction. Some 5 per cent. of the children were, at the time of inspection, suffering from nasal obstruction due to *coryza*, and some 4.5 per cent. showed other nasal or throat defect. The less patent the nasal passages are from non-use of the handkerchief, the more liable they are to adenoid enlargement.

TONSILS.—Tonsil enlargement is closely associated with, and in fact partly caused, in the one case, by adenoid enlargement, where the child is forced to breathe through the mouth, and, on the other hand, by the constant passage over them of purulent and other septic matter from decayed teeth. 7.26 per cent. of boys and 8.5 of girls have tonsils sufficiently



enlarged as to urgently require removal by operation. Over 16.5 per cent. had considerably enlarged tonsils, while another 30 per cent. very slightly enlarged tonsils. Many of the children have already undergone one operation, and others who have had two or even three operations for the same condition, but so long as the original cause is not attended to, so long will frequent operations be required to remedy the neglect.

GLANDS.—The glandular condition of the neck was investigated with some care, for even the slightest enlargement. Sub-maxillary, cervical and sub-clavicular glands were respectively noted. 60 per cent. showed very slight or moderate enlargement, 4 per cent. showed considerable enlargement, and some 0.2 per cent. showed great enlargement. The age distribution and the relation with other conditions, such as teeth, nose and throat defects, of this 60 per cent. will be gone into elsewhere.

MENTAL CONDITION.—147 children examined were found to be unusually backward, or mentally dull for their age. This gives a percentage of 3.85 for boys and 4.19 for girls. These children are a great drawback to the class they attend, and often the despair of an anxious teacher. In most cases, no doubt, this defect is the result of past neglect of some physical bodily defect, such as adenoids, or of unsatisfactory home conditions, such as uncleanness, inanition, etc. But a few other cases were found to be mentally defective in a greater or less degree. There are, I am aware, a fair number of cases who, though not hopeless from an educational point of view, stay permanently away from school. This suggests that altogether there may be found a sufficient number of children who would gain great benefit by attending a special class or school for such defect.

SPEECH.—96 children, or 2.62 per cent., were found to have a greater or less defect in their speech, but as most of



these cases were in infants, no doubt they will improve as their education progresses. A few were associated with mental defect, and others seem to have acquired the habit of stammering from playmates or relations.

**DENTAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN.**—Of the 3,653 children examined during the year, 2,098 (57.46 per cent.) showed from one to six decayed teeth, 506 children (13.85 per cent.) had more than six decayed teeth, being a total of 2,604 children, or 71.32 per cent., having decayed teeth, and only 28.67 per cent. of the children had no decayed teeth. 172 children (4.71 per cent.) were found to have dental abscesses, discharging foul matter into the mouth and its being swallowed. 1,731 children (47.41 per cent.) showed "uncleanliness" of the teeth, apart from actual decay. By uncleanliness is meant that condition when creamy or yellowish matter is adherent to the surface of the teeth, or in the crevices between the teeth and the gums, and which can be rubbed off with a brush or spatula. 196 children, some 5 per cent., showed notable irregularity of the teeth in the gums.

The above facts and figures speak for themselves, and prove what an enormous amount of real suffering and preventible defect is allowed to exist among school children, to undermine their constitution and lessen their wage-earning capacity. Thousands of young men are rejected every year by the recruiting officers for the Army and Navy on account of defective teeth.

**CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF TOOTH DECAY.**—Acid fomentation of food particles left between the teeth and gums is a primary cause of tooth decay, which begins in the infant stage and progressively increases as the child gets older. This suggests that "tooth brushing" drill among infant departments would materially lessen this evil. But prevention should always be associated with actual curing of the defects already existing. Thus a very great benefit has

already resulted in many districts in England and Wales where "dental clinics" have been established. No special accommodation is required, and the cost of dental equipment, that is, dental chair, fittings, and instruments, need only come to about £30. In the majority of clinics a part-time dentist is appointed for so many half days per week, or is paid per case.

EXTERNAL EYE DEFECTS.—276 children showed external eye defects, such as conjunctivitis and chronic blepharitis, the latter mostly the result of neglected eye complications with measles. Notices were sent in 22 instances, advising the parents to seek further treatment, and in the majority of instances this was done.

EARS.—470 children, 13 per cent. of those examined, were found on inspection to be suffering, or to have recently suffered, from Middle Ear Disease, and to have the external auditory meatus closed by a waxy secretion. In 102 cases where the ear discharge was profuse or offensive, or where both ears were closed by wax, notices were sent to the parents advising them to seek further advice and treatment.

HEART AND ANÆMIA.—Out of the 3,653 children examined, 572, or 15.66 per cent., showed some abnormality of the heart or circulation. About half of this number were cases of anæmia. In many cases, no doubt, the heart defect is compensated, and no symptoms are therefore complained of by the child. In others, however, the disease is such as to cause more or less serious symptoms. In 40 of the most serious cases notices were sent to parents to seek further advice, and in the majority of cases this was done. In many cases parents were not aware of the existence of any heart defect, for the symptoms, even when complained of by the child, are often ascribed to other causes, such as debility, anæmia, gastritis, etc., which, indeed, are frequently produced by the heart disease itself.



LUNGS AND TUBERCULOSIS.—437 of the children examined, 11.96 per cent., showed more or less sub-acute or chronic congestion of the bronchioles of the lungs. In many cases it was associated with a temporary catarrhal condition of the respiratory passages, *i.e.*, nose and throat. In some cases it was more chronic, the signs being more localised and associated with wasting, glandular enlargement, anæmia, or other conditions which are usually associated with tuberculosis. About 1 per cent. of these cases were strongly suspicious of Phthisis, but none could be proved to be so bacteriologically. Most of the cases suspected of Phthisis were re-examined two or three months subsequent to the first inspection. Many of these had obtained advice and treatment, and were found to be very much improved. Altogether 52 notices were sent to parents advising them to seek further advice and treatment. In addition to the foregoing, there were a number of children who were found to be suffering from other tubercular conditions, such as tubercular glands or abscesses.

DEFORMITY AND RICKETS.—Of the 174 cases of deformity found on inspection, the majority were cases of more or less marked spinal curvature, chest deformities, shortening or malformation of limbs due to infantile paralysis, or tuberculosis were also included. Eleven parents were notified as to the existence of a deformity, and the necessity to obtain further advice and treatment.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—199 defects were referred to this system, under which were included epileptic fits and hysterical conditions, restlessness of body, but more than half of this number were cases of headache, most of which, no doubt, belong to other systems, but could not be properly classified at the time of inspection.

OTHER CONDITIONS.—40 children were found to be suffering from various skin affections. 14 parents were notified, and most of them had the defects remedied. 41

children were definitely found upon inspection to be suffering from *worms*. No doubt many others were suffering from this condition, but had been overlooked by the parents.

### MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

During the inspection of school children 26 scholars were discovered who were sufficiently mentally defective as to make it desirable that they should be treated in special schools. This number of course does not represent the total, although probably there are not many more in the schools in this district. The number, however, is sufficiently large as to require the attention of the Council, and now that the medical inspection has been placed on a more permanent basis I hope to present a report to the Committee on this matter, as the bulk of these children are merely marking time and are a serious embarrassment in the ordinary elementary school, while the outlook for their ultimately being of use to the community is by no means hopeful.

### DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.

Three deaf and dumb children were examined during the year, and certified for the Deaf and Dumb School at Margate.

### BLIND CHILDREN.

One blind boy was sent to the East London School for the Blind during the year.

### FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

This matter has again been under the consideration of the Care Committee. The Secretary wrote to all the head teachers in the district and obtained from them the names and addresses of those children they considered were



underfed or where the feeding was not suitable for the child's physical needs. These returns contained 167 names. This list was then given to the Health Visitor, who visited the homes and obtained particulars as to home conditions. As a result of her enquiries it was found that 25 either had no father or that he was unable to earn anything owing to serious organic defects. In the largest proportion of the other cases the father was constantly out of work for various reasons. Afterwards all the children were then examined at the schools by either Dr. Ashkenny or myself, and of the 167, 107 were in such a condition as to require better nourishment than they were receiving and were incapable of making the best opportunity of their educational facilities. Of the others, 9 had left Ilford, 10 were doubtful cases, and 41 were considered in such a condition as not to require assistance.

Doubtless there are other children in the schools who on further examination require more or better food than they are receiving, so that in this district as a whole I consider there are about 150 children who may be considered underfed. Of course the individual children are constantly varying, as a child may be in a very debilitated condition at the present time owing to the parent being out of work, and in a month's time on the parent again earning full money the altered condition is reflected in the child.

At the end of the year this matter was receiving the attention of the Care Committee.

The following cases give an idea as to the conditions found by the Health Visitor :—

L.A.—Father dead; mother a housekeeper, and this child lives with her aunt; aunt appears to do her best for the child, but she has several children of her own and her husband is out of work.

- A.D.—Respectable people ; father out of work 9 months , healthy now, told that he was too old.
- W.J.—Poor neglected children ; father deaf and dumb ; mother neglects family ; father frequently ill and in the infirmary.
- J.M.—Father a fish hawker, been very poor lately ; large family, none old enough to go to work.
- W.O.—Poor home ; father and mother living apart ; mother hard-working and does her best for the children, but has a struggle to get food at times.
- A.W.—Father consumptive and unable to work ; large family.
- A.H.—Father out of work and only done odd days for past 2 years ; mother weakly, but at times does a day's cleaning ; very poor indeed.
- A.P.—Very poor and weakly family ; father dead—consumption ; two brothers also consumptive.
- I.M.—Father a fish hawker, been very poor lately ; large family, none large enough to go to work.
- A. & E.M.—Father out of work ; mother goes washing and cleaning ; 2 rooms, very poor home.
- A.H.—Father dead ; mother clean and hard-working, but has lost several of her regular places through the family moving to Ilford.
- A. & L.Y.—Father in regular work, also one son ; mother has a private laundry ; plenty of food.
- A. & L.W.—Poor deserving family ; father often out of work ; large family of weakly children ; mother very hard-working.
- A.P.—Father through accident about 18 months ago injured his head and is unfit for work, 16s. weekly compensation ; 5 children, all weakly.



E.S.—No parents, lives with her grandparents; very uncared-for.

W.D. & E.F.—Father consumptive, unable to leave his bed; respectable people; mother very hard-working, but has a very hard struggle to provide for the children, and at times food is very scarce.

V.G.—This child was at one time very dirty and neglected, but is improving; the father is in work, but the mother does not keep the home well; at the time of visit it was dirty and untidy.

G.B.—Large family; father dead; parish allows a little; mother a clean hard-working woman and does her best for the children.

A.B.—Father a cripple, unable to work; mother a hard-working and respectable woman who does her best for the children.

### HEALTH VISITOR.

During the year Miss Radford has continued her valuable work as Health Visitor. Her salary is contributed to by the Education Committee and the Public Health Committee. Two-thirds are allocated for education purposes and one-third for the Notification of Births Act work. The education work has consisted in visiting the schools periodically, following up the cases thus found, and also those that have been notified as requiring treatment on the routine medical inspection work or other examination, discovering whether any treatment has been carried out, and, if not, endeavouring to get the parents to have the defects remedied. I give a summary of the results of the two great classes of defects found, one, those inspected by the Health Visitor herself and presented by the teachers on visiting the

STANLEY ON WIRE TONG AND CANNI FOLLOWED UP BY THE HEALTH VISITOR DURING 1991.  
Explanation:—A, case recorded and treated; B, case ended (different date); C, case under observation 14 January, 1991.











schools or by letter, the other as a result of the medical inspection.

In addition, Miss Radford has visited the schools every three months and examined the heads of all the children. By this means a steady improvement has been effected, and from the fact that the heads are subject to a periodical inspection a great deal has been effected in keeping parents alive to the importance of attending to this condition. It entails, of course, an enormous amount of work, but the result justifies the effort. I give a summary of the work done under the two headings :—



The following table shows the average heights and weights of the Boys examined during 1911,  
also comparison with the findings of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages of children—Years ... ..			4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Total number of children examined			...	576	161	114	95	74	62	71	56	503	98	9
ALL SCHOOLS—	Heights	Cms.	...	105.48	111.45	125.12	121.42	126.27	130.59	135.76	139.89	147.46	150.90	165.11
		Ins.	...	41.52	43.87	49.25	47.80	49.71	51.41	53.44	55.07	58.05	59.09	64.90
		Ins.	...	+ 49	-.13	+ 3.28	+ .75	+ .01	-.43	-.06	+ .08	+ 1.14	-.24	+ 2.66
		Kilos.	...	17.63	19.04	21.35	23.01	24.85	27.85	32.05	33.17	36.27	40.95	41.4
	Weights	Lbs.	...	38.86	41.96	47.06	50.72	54.78	61.39	70.65	73.12	79.87	90.27	91.27
		Lbs.	...	- 1.04	- 2.44	- 2.64	- 4.18	- 5.62	- 6.11	- 1.35	- 3.58	- 2.73	- 1.73	- 11.43
	Number of children...		...	42	10	13	6	1	1	1	2	95	18	1
	Heights	Cms.	...	106.8	110.8	116	122.6	127	143	146	141.5	153.3	154	148
		Ins.	...	42.04	43.62	45.66	48.26	49.99	56.29	57.48	55.70	60.35	60.62	58.26
		Ins.	...	+ 1.01	-.38	-.31	+ 1.21	+ .29	+ 4.45	+ 3.98	+ .71	+ 3.44	+ 1.29	- 3.98
DOWNSHALL—	Heights	Cms.	...	104.5	108.72	113.3	122.3	127.7	129.5	137	143.2	145.73	149.2	156
		Ins.	...	41.14	42.80	44.60	48.14	50.27	50.98	53.93	56.37	57.37	58.74	61.41
		Ins.	...	+ .11	- 1.2	- 1.37	+ 1.09	+ .57	-.86	+ .43	+ 1.38	+ .46	-.59	-.83
		Kilos.	...	17.33	18.2	22.2	23.15	26.7	27.34	31.9	34.64	36.89	39.95	40.2
	Weights	Lbs.	...	38.20	40.12	48.94	51.03	58.86	60.27	70.32	76.36	81.32	88.07	88.62
		Lbs.	...	- 1.70	- 4.28	-.76	- 3.87	- 1.54	- 7.23	- 1.68	-.34	- 1.28	- 3.93	- 14.08
	Number of children...		...	75	8	9	9	8	10	11	7	74	16	1
	Heights	Cms.	...	104.5	108.72	113.3	122.3	127.7	129.5	137	143.2	145.73	149.2	156
		Ins.	...	41.14	42.80	44.60	48.14	50.27	50.98	53.93	56.37	57.37	58.74	61.41
		Ins.	...	+ .11	- 1.2	- 1.37	+ 1.09	+ .57	-.86	+ .43	+ 1.38	+ .46	-.59	-.83
CLEVELAND ROAD—	Heights	Cms.	...	104.5	108.72	113.3	122.3	127.7	129.5	137	143.2	145.73	149.2	156
		Ins.	...	41.14	42.80	44.60	48.14	50.27	50.98	53.93	56.37	57.37	58.74	61.41
		Ins.	...	+ .11	- 1.2	- 1.37	+ 1.09	+ .57	-.86	+ .43	+ 1.38	+ .46	-.59	-.83
		Kilos.	...	17.33	18.2	22.2	23.15	26.7	27.34	31.9	34.64	36.89	39.95	40.2
	Weights	Lbs.	...	38.20	40.12	48.94	51.03	58.86	60.27	70.32	76.36	81.32	88.07	88.62
		Lbs.	...	- 1.70	- 4.28	-.76	- 3.87	- 1.54	- 7.23	- 1.68	-.34	- 1.28	- 3.93	- 14.08
	Number of children...		...	75	8	9	9	8	10	11	7	74	16	1
	Heights	Cms.	...	104.5	108.72	113.3	122.3	127.7	129.5	137	143.2	145.73	149.2	156
		Ins.	...	41.14	42.80	44.60	48.14	50.27	50.98	53.93	56.37	57.37	58.74	61.41
		Ins.	...	+ .11	- 1.2	- 1.37	+ 1.09	+ .57	-.86	+ .43	+ 1.38	+ .46	-.59	-.83
		Kilos.	...	17.33	18.2	22.2	23.15	26.7	27.34	31.9	34.64	36.89	39.95	40.2
	Weights	Lbs.	...	38.20	40.12	48.94	51.03	58.86	60.27	70.32	76.36	81.32	88.07	88.62
		Lbs.	...	- 1.70	- 4.28	-.76	- 3.87	- 1.54	- 7.23	- 1.68	-.34	- 1.28	- 3.93	- 14.08

## Boys—continued.

Ages of children—Years			4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Number of children...			...	71	24	5	3	2	3	...	4	34	6	...
Heights	Cms.	...	...	105.4	112.5	112.8	121.3	132	129	...	148.5	150	157.75	...
	Ins.	...	...	41.49	44.28	44.39	47.75	51.96	50.78	...	58.46	59.05	62.10	...
	Ins.	...	...	+ .46	+ .28	- 1.58	+ .70	+ 2.26	- 1.06	...	+ 3.47	+ 2.13	+ 2.77	...
CHRISTCHURCH ROAD—			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weights	Kilos.	...	...	17.83	19.53	20.48	22.1	27.2	26.66	...	41.1	36.1	42.5	...
	Lbs.	...	...	39.30	43.05	45.15	48.72	59.96	58.77	...	90.60	79.58	96.69	...
	Lbs.	...	...	- .60	- 1.35	- 4.55	- 6.18	- .44	- 8.73	...	+ 13.9	- 3.02	+ 4.69	...
Number of children...			...	73	19	15	14	12	9	11	10	48	13	...
Heights	Cms.	...	...	106.16	113.3	116.06	118.4	123	130.5	130.9	135.05	142.4	145.2	...
	Ins.	...	...	41.79	44.60	45.69	46.61	48.42	51.37	51.53	53.16	56.06	57.15	...
	Ins.	...	...	+ .76	+ .60	- .28	- .44	- 1.28	- .47	- 1.97	- 1.83	- .85	- 2.18	...
LOXFORD—			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weights	Kilos.	...	...	17.92	19.89	20.4	21.7	24.6	27.37	29.5	32.91	32.5	41.15	...
	Lbs.	...	...	39.50	43.84	44.97	47.83	54.23	60.33	65.03	72.55	71.64	90.72	...
	Lbs.	...	...	- .40	- .56	- 4.73	- 7.07	- 6.17	- 7.17	- 6.97	- 4.15	- 10.96	- 1.28	...
Number of children...			...	29	16	10	7	11	7	7	8	33	16	6
Heights	Cms.	...	...	108.6	113.2	121.8	125.8	130.13	134.57	142.28	145	150.90	151.5	170.8
	Ins.	...	...	42.77	44.56	47.95	49.52	51.23	52.97	56.01	57.08	59.40	59.64	67.24
	Ins.	...	...	+ 1.74	+ .56	+ 1.98	+ 2.47	+ 1.53	+ 1.13	+ 2.51	+ 2.09	+ 2.49	+ .31	+ 5.00
HIGHLANDS—			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weights	Kilos.	...	...	18.28	19.35	21.92	23.48	26.61	31.7	29.7	35.47	39.12	41.9	42.66
	Lbs.	...	...	40.30	42.65	48.32	51.76	58.66	69.88	65.47	78.19	86.24	92.37	94.04
	Lbs.	...	...	+ .40	- 1.75	- 1.38	- 3.14	- 1.74	+ 2.38	- 6.53	+ 2.51	+ 3.56	+ .37	- 8.66



## Boys—continued.

Ages of children—Years				4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	
Number of children...				...	71	26	6	7	1	1	2	...	31	5	...	
SOUTH PARK—	Heights	Cms.	...	107	111.5	115.16	120	112	129	140.5	...	145.74	150.4	...		
		Ins.	...	42.12	43.89	45.33	47.24	44.09	50.78	55.31	...	57.37	59.21	...		
		Ins.	...	+1.09	-.11	-.66	+1.19	-5.61	-1.6	+1.81	...	+4.46	-.12	...		
	Weights	Kilos.	...	18.03	19.03	19.83	22.37	20	26	30.7	...	36.80	37.68	...		
		Lbs.	...	39.74	41.95	43.71	49.31	44.09	57.31	67.68	...	81.12	83.06	...		
				Lbs.	...	-.16	-2.45	-4.99	-5.59	-16.31	-10.17	-4.32	...	-1.48	-8.94	...
Number of children...				...	63	25	25	18	16	16	16	16	26	1	...	
UPHALL—	Heights	Cms.	...	103.78	108.48	115.5	119.83	121.25	132.25	134.90	136.75	141.57	146	...		
		Ins.	...	40.85	42.70	45.47	47.17	47.73	52.06	53.11	53.83	55.73	57.48	...		
		Ins.	...	-.18	-1.3	-.5	+1.12	-1.97	+1.22	-.39	-1.16	-1.18	-1.85	...		
	Weights	Kilos.	...	17.4	18.98	21.68	24.01	23.72	27.73	30.13	29.53	34.27	35.04	...		
		Lbs.	...	38.36	41.84	47.79	52.93	52.29	62.13	66.42	65.10	75.55	78.04	...		
				Lbs.	...	-1.56	-2.56	-1.91	-1.97	-8.11	-5.37	-5.58	-11.6	-7.05	-13.96	...
Number of children...				...	22	10	10	5	6	6	10	5	29	2	...	
NATIONAL AND CHURCH INFANTS—	Heights	Cms.	...	106.77	111.75	115	124	140.83	128.5	135.1	142.4	139.06	148	...		
		Ins.	...	42.03	43.99	45.27	48.81	55.44	50.59	53.18	56.06	54.74	58.26	...		
		Ins.	...	+1.00	-.01	-.70	+3.76	+5.74	-1.25	-.32	+1.07	-2.17	-1.05	...		
	Weights	Kilos.	...	17.38	17.86	21.08	24.44	24.9	27.33	31.32	35.84	33.37	36	...		
		Lbs.	...	38.31	39.37	46.47	53.88	54.89	60.25	69.04	79.01	73.56	79.36	...		
				Lbs.	...	-1.59	-5.03	-3.23	-1.02	-5.51	-7.25	-2.96	+2.31	-9.04	-12.64	...

Boys—*continued.*

Ages of children—Years			...	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	
Total number of children examined			...	...	28	2	4	6	6	6	8	2	45	5	...	
NEWBURY PARK—	Heights	Cms.	...	104	113.5	116.25	122.3	123.25	125.6	139.75	129.25	147.64	151.9	...		
		Ins.	...	40.94	44.68	45.76	48.14	48.52	49.44	55.01	50.88	58.12	59.80	...		
		Ins.	...	-.09	+.68	-.21	+1.09	-1.18	-2.40	+1.51	-4.11	+1.21	+.47	...		
	Weights	Kilos.	...	17.18	21.2	22.85	23.73	23.46	26.7	32.35	27.4	37.27	39.72	...		
		Lbs.	...	37.87	46.73	50.37	52.31	51.71	58.86	71.31	60.40	82.16	87.56	...		
		Lbs.	...	-2.03	+2.33	+.67	-2.59	-8.69	-8.64	-.69	-16.30	-.44	-4.44	...		
	Number of children...			...	...	22	9	9	9	2	...	2	...	45	11	...
	Heights	Cms.	...	108.31	114.88	119.55	124.22	130	...	137	...	...	151.81	154.54	...	
		Ins.	...	42.64	45.22	47.06	48.90	51.18	...	53.93	...	...	59.76	60.84	...	
		Ins.	...	+1.61	+1.22	+1.09	+1.85	+1.48	...	+.43	...	...	+2.85	+1.51	...	
GOODMAYES—	Weights	Kilos.	...	20.00	19.04	22.04	24.57	24	...	35.5	...	37.70	42.72	...		
		Lbs.	...	44.09	41.97	48.58	54.16	52.91	...	78.26	...	83.11	94.18	...		
		Lbs.	...	+5.81	-2.43	-1.12	-.64	-7.49	...	+6.26	...	...	+.51	+2.18	...	
Number of children...			...	...	17	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	10	...	1	
CHADWELL—	Heights	Cms.	...	103.70	100.83	118.83	125	123	125	127	144.5	143.3	...	153		
		Ins.	...	40.82	39.69	46.78	49.21	48.42	49.21	49.99	56.88	56.41	...	60.23		
		Ins.	...	-.21	-4.31	+.81	+2.16	-1.28	-2.63	-3.51	-1.98	-.5	...	-2.01		
	Weights	Kilos.	...	16.4	15.4	20.93	24.1	23.6	25.3	27	32.8	34.32	...	41.2		
		Lbs.	...	36.15	33.95	46.15	53.13	52.02	55.77	59.52	72.31	75.66	...	90.83		
		Lbs.	...	-3.75	-10.45	-3.55	-1.77	-8.38	-11.73	-12.48	-4.39	-6.94	...	-11.87		



## Boys—continued.

Ages of children—Years			4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Number of children...			...	25	3	1	3	2	...	1	...	12	1	...
Heights	Cms.	...	...	103.92	113	109	115	124.5	...	132	...	144.58	157	...
	Ins.	...	...	40.91	44.48	42.91	45.27	49.01	...	51.96	...	56.92	61.81	...
	Ins.	...	...	-.12	+.48	-3.06	-1.78	-.69	...	-1.54	...	+.01	+2.48	...
BARKINGSIDE—														
Weights	Kilos.	...	...	17.64	20.93	20	21.06	26	...	28	...	38.61	46.6	...
	Lbs.	...	...	38.88	45.34	44.09	46.42	57.31	...	61.72	...	85.11	102.75	...
	Lbs.	...	...	-1.02	+.90	-5.61	-8.48	-3.09	...	-10.28	...	+2.51	+10.75	...
Number of children...			...	20	6	2	3	3	1	...	...	11	4	...
Heights	Cms.	...	...	106.45	111.5	123	120	130	135	...	...	149.18	151	...
	Ins.	...	...	41.90	43.89	48.42	47.24	51.18	53.14	...	...	58.73	59.44	...
	Ins.	...	...	+.87	-.11	+6.45	+.19	+1.48	+1.30	...	...	+1.82	+.11	...
ROMAN CATHOLIC—														
Weights	Kilos.	...	...	17.65	19.5	23	23.2	26	30.6	...	...	37.09	36.5	...
	Lbs.	...	...	38.91	42.98	50.70	51.14	57.31	67.56	...	...	81.75	81.46	...
	Lbs.	...	...	-.99	-1.42	+1.0	-3.76	-3.09	+.06	...	...	-.85	-10.54	...
Number of children...			...	9	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heights	Cms.	...	...	109	...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ins.	...	...	42.91	...	48.81	48.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ins.	...	...	+1.88	...	+2.84	+1.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THE VALENTINES—														
Weights	Kilos.	...	...	18.11	...	25.4	23.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lbs.	...	...	39.92	...	55.99	52.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lbs.	...	...	+.02	...	+6.29	-2.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Boys—*continued.*

Ages of children—Years		...	...	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Number of children...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Heights	Cms.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...
	Ins.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.6	...	...
	Ins.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-.31	...	...
ALDBOROUGH HATCH—															
Weights	Kilos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.23	...	...
	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.46	...	...
	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-7.14	...	...
Number of children...		...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	7	...	...
Heights	Cms.	...	...	105.22	...	...	109	...	119	...	109	141	138.78	...	...
	Ins.	...	...	41.42	...	...	42.91	...	46.85	...	42.91	55.51	54.63	...	...
	Ins.	...	...	+.38	...	...	-3.06	...	-2.85	...	-10.59	+.52	-2.28	...	...
LITTLE HEATH—															
Weights	Kilos.	...	...	17.2	...	...	16	...	22	...	16	32.4	32.45	...	...
	Lbs.	...	...	37.91	...	...	35.27	...	48.5	...	35.27	71.42	71.53	...	...
	Lbs.	...	...	-1.99	...	...	-14.43	...	-11.9	...	-36.73	-5.28	-11.07	...	...



The following table shows the average heights and weights of the Girls examined during 1911.  
also comparison with the findings of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages of children—Years ... ..			4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Total number of children examined			1	538	170	109	97	85	109	61	62	506	88	8
ALL SCHOOLS—	Heights ...	Cms.	105	105.50	111.71	116.17	121.72	127.14	130.48	135.40	142.8	148.2	150.38	155
		Ins.	41.33	41.53	43.98	45.73	47.92	50.05	51.36	53.30	56.22	58.34	59.20	61.02
		Ins.	+3.05	+.98	+1.10	+1.28	+1.32	+1.32	+1.32	+1.32	+1.32	+1.32	+1.32	+1.32
ALL SCHOOLS—	Weights ...	Kilos.	19.6	18.28	18.86	21.1	23.16	25.42	26.18	29	33.54	35.31	40	40.50
		Lbs.	43.21	40.30	41.57	46.51	51.05	56.04	57.61	63.93	73.95	77.84	88.14	89.28
		Lbs.	+7.11	+1.10	-.13	-.99	-1.05	+.54	-4.39	-4.17	-2.45	-9.36	-8.56	-17.02
Number of children...			...	40	11	10	12	2	4	1	2	68	13	1
DOWNSHALL—	Heights ...	Cms.	...	104.74	110.16	115.7	122.91	126	131.62	136	142.5	148.61	153.61	157
		Ins.	...	41.16	43.36	45.55	48.38	49.60	51.71	53.54	56.1	58.50	60.47	61.81
		Ins.	...	+.61	+.48	+1.10	+1.78	+.87	+.66	+.44	+.44	+.73	+.67	+.88
DOWNSHALL—	Weights ...	Kilos.	...	17.37	19.24	21.34	24.16	24.1	27.65	29	31.8	38.90	42.86	44.2
		Lbs.	...	39.29	42.41	47.04	53.26	53.13	61.62	63.93	70.1	85.75	94.48	97.44
		Lbs.	...	+.09	+.71	-.46	+1.16	-2.37	-.38	-4.17	-6.3	-1.45	-2.22	-8.86
Number of children...			...	53	9	6	8	9	19	6	11	69	13	2
CLEVELAND ROAD—	Heights ...	Cms.	...	106.63	108.06	115.66	127.43	127.72	131.57	139.91	144.5	152.53	151.10	157.75
		Ins.	...	41.98	42.54	45.53	50.16	50.28	51.79	55.08	56.88	60.05	59.48	62.10
		Ins.	...	+1.43	-.34	+1.08	+3.56	+1.55	+.74	+1.98	+1.22	+2.28	-.32	+1.17
CLEVELAND ROAD—	Weights ...	Kilos.	...	17.34	17.86	20.36	25.05	26.13	27.28	33.63	34.27	36.51	38.66	46.1
		Lbs.	...	38.22	39.36	44.88	55.22	57.60	60.14	74.14	75.55	80.48	85.22	101.63
		Lbs.	...	-.98	-2.34	-2.62	+3.12	+2.10	-1.86	+6.04	-.85	-6.72	-11.48	-4.67

## Girls—continued.

Ages of children—Years			4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Number of children...			...	68	29	16	9	6	6	5	2	40	1	...
Heights	Cms.	...	...	105.08	111.56	118.93	121.55	124	136.16	135	144	146.5	149	...
	Ins.	...	...	41.36	43.92	46.82	47.85	48.81	53.60	53.14	56.69	57.67	58.66	...
	Ins.	...	...	+ .81	+ 1.04	+ 2.37	+ 1.25	+ .08	+ 2.55	+ .04	+ 1.03	— .10	— 1.14	...
CHRISTCHURCH ROAD—														
Weights	Kilos.	...	...	17.65	19.15	22.20	22.17	23.6	30.03	29.16	34.4	37.63	46.2	...
	Lbs.	...	...	38.91	42.21	48.94	48.72	52.02	66.20	64.27	75.83	82.95	101.85	...
	Lbs.	...	...	— .29	+ .49	+ 1.44	— 3.38	— 3.48	+ 4.20	— 3.83	— .57	— 4.25	+ 5.15	...
Number of children...			...	59	20	12	6	20	19	9	6	42	10	...
Heights	Cms.	...	...	106.30	111.29	117.28	121.33	129.97	128.52	134	138.66	143.33	141.7	...
	Ins.	...	...	41.85	43.81	46.17	45.83	51.16	50.59	52.75	54.59	56.42	55.78	...
	Ins.	...	...	+ 1.30	— .64	— .43	— 2.90	+ .11	— 2.51	— 2.89	— 3.18	— 3.38	— 5.15	...
LOXFORD—														
Weights	Kilos.	...	...	17.08	18.28	21.51	23	26.46	27.26	29.81	33.43	37.77	37.48	...
	Lbs.	...	...	37.65	40.30	47.42	50.70	58.33	60.09	65.71	73.69	83.26	82.62	...
	Lbs.	...	...	— 1.55	— 1.4	— .08	— 1.4	+ 2.83	— 1.91	— 2.39	— 2.71	— 3.94	— 14.08	...
Number of children...			...	26	15	9	11	8	7	8	7	40	13	1
Heights	Cms.	...	...	107.03	113.33	116.33	122.27	131.37	146	133.62	142.92	150.73	155.14	151
	Ins.	...	...	42.13	44.81	45.79	48.13	51.72	57.48	53.60	52.26	59.34	61.57	59.44
	Ins.	...	...	+ 1.58	+ 1.93	+ 1.24	+ 1.53	+ 2.99	+ 6.43	+ .5	— 3.40	+ 1.57	+ 1.77	— 1.49
HIGHLANDS—														
Weights	Kilos.	...	...	17.19	17.79	20.73	22.18	25.89	30.5	28.33	35.22	38.98	42.41	39
	Lbs.	...	...	37.89	39.21	45.70	48.89	57.07	67.24	62.45	77.64	85.93	93.49	85.97
	Lbs.	...	...	— 1.31	— 2.49	— 1.8	— 3.21	+ 1.43	+ 5.24	— 5.65	+ 1.24	— 1.27	— 3.21	— 10.33



## Girls—continued.

Ages of children—Years ... ..			4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Number of children...			...	91	17	5	7	1	2	...	1	42	12	1
SOUTH PARK—	Heights	Cms.	...	106.64	117.46	116.4	120.28	126	133.5	...	153	150.02	150	148
		Ins.	...	41.98	46.23	45.82	47.35	49.60	52.45	...	60.23	59.06	59.05	58.26
		Ins.	...	+57	+3.35	+1.37	+75	+87	+1.40	...	+4.57	+1.29	-.75	-2.67
	Weights	Kilos.	...	17.40	19.65	21.96	21.68	25.2	26.4	...	36.4	38.15	37.8	32
UPHALL—	Heights	Lbs.	...	38.36	43.32	48.31	47.79	55.56	58.20	...	80.24	84.10	83.33	70.54
		Lbs.	...	-.84	+1.62	+81	-4.31	+06	-3.80	...	+3.84	-3.10	-13.37	-35.76
		Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Number of children...	...	...	1	76	25	20	7	19	22	12	13	46	3
NATIONAL AND CHURCH INFANTS—	Heights	Cms.	...	105	103.91	104.63	113.04	123.68	124.83	128.09	132.5	141.33	145	133.33
		Ins.	...	41.33	40.90	41.91	44.50	48.69	49.14	50.42	52.16	55.64	57.08	52.49
		Ins.	...	+3.05	+35	-.97	+05	+2.09	+41	-.53	-.94	-.02	-.69	-7.31
	Weights	Kilos.	...	19.6	17.05	18.43	19.72	24	24.28	26.07	27.46	32.50	36.27	33.06
NATIONAL AND CHURCH INFANTS—	Heights	Lbs.	...	43.21	37.58	40.63	43.42	52.91	53.52	57.47	60.53	71.64	79.96	72.88
		Lbs.	...	+7.11	-1.62	-1.07	-4.08	+81	-1.98	-4.53	-7.57	-4.76	-7.24	-23.82
		Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Number of children...	...	...	...	22	7	10	18	9	10	7	6	22	1
NATIONAL AND CHURCH INFANTS—	Heights	Cms.	...	...	102.61	112.8	114.9	119.72	124.1	127.05	130	148.5	148.49	151
		Ins.	...	...	40.39	44.40	45.23	47.13	48.85	50.01	51.18	58.46	58.46	59.44
		Ins.	...	...	-.16	+1.52	+78	+53	+12	-1.04	-1.92	+2.80	+69	-.36
	Weights	Kilos.	...	...	17	19.9	21.59	23.04	24.17	25.94	27.2	32.53	32.45	41.4
NATIONAL AND CHURCH INFANTS—	Heights	Lbs.	...	...	37.47	43.87	47.59	50.79	53.28	57.18	59.96	71.71	71.63	91.27
		Lbs.	...	...	-1.73	+2.17	+09	-1.31	-2.22	-4.82	-8.14	-4.69	-15.57	-5.43
		Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Number of children...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## Girls—continued.

Ages of children—Years ... ..			4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Total number of children examined			...	29	6	3	1	2	3	3	5	34	2	...
NEWBURY PARK—	Heights	Cms.	...	104.48	110.66	121	114	124	129.16	133	142.8	149.07	153.5	...
		Ins.	...	41.13	43.56	47.63	44.88	48.81	50.84	52.36	56.22	58.68	59.83	...
		Ins.	...	+58	+1.32	+3.18	+1.72	+08	-.21	-.74	+56	+91	+03	...
	Weights	Kilos.	...	17.19	19.33	22.46	19	25	26	28.86	35.16	38.7	44.9	...
		Lbs.	...	37.89	42.61	49.51	41.88	55.11	57.31	63.62	77.51	85.31	98.98	...
		Lbs.	...	-1.31	-.91	+2.01	-10.22	-.39	-4.69	-4.48	+1.11	-1.89	+2.28	...
	Number of children...		...	24	17	8	6	4	4	3	2	49	11	1
	Heights	Cms.	...	107.50	114	117	123	130.25	137	133.66	144	147	153	153
		Ins.	...	42.32	44.88	46.06	48.42	51.27	53.13	52.62	56.69	57.87	60.23	60.23
		Ins.	...	+1.77	+2.00	+1.61	+1.82	+2.54	+2.8	-.48	+1.03	+1.10	+43	-.70
GOODMAYES—														
Weights	Kilos.	...	18.42	20.28	21.42	24.43	27.6	28.63	28.53	35.9	37.02	41.72	37	
	Lbs.	...	40.61	44.70	47.22	53.85	60.84	63.11	62.89	79.14	81.91	91.97	81.57	
	Lbs.	...	+1.41	+3.00	-.28	+1.75	+5.34	+1.11	-5.21	+2.74	-5.29	-4.73	-24.73	
Number of children...			...	10	4	5	6	2	9	5	2	14	7	...
CHADWELL—	Heights	Cms.	...	104	111.5	114.9	116.91	116.25	130.22	134	132.25	148.32	147.8	...
		Ins.	...	40.94	43.89	45.23	46.02	45.76	51.26	52.75	52.06	58.39	58.18	...
		Ins.	...	+39	+1.01	+78	-.58	-2.97	+21	-.35	-3.60	+62	-1.62	...
	Weights	Kilos.	...	16.77	18.6	19.12	20.33	26.6	26	30	26.4	36.83	34.5	...
Lbs.		...	36.97	41.0	42.15	44.82	58.64	57.31	66.13	58.2	81.19	76.8	...	
Lbs.		...	-2.23	-.70	-5.35	-7.28	-3.14	-4.69	-1.97	-18.2	-6.01	-19.90	...	



Girls—continued.

Ages of children—Years			...	...	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Number of children...			...	...	...	15	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	16	...	...
BARKINGSIDE—	Heights	Cms.	...	...	102	110	113	...	...	...	136	132	151	146.37	...	...
		Ins.	...	...	40.15	43.30	44.48	...	...	...	53.54	51.96	59.44	57.62	...	...
		Ins.	...	...	-.4	+42	+03	...	...	...	+2.49	-1.14	+3.78	-.15	...	...
	Weights	Kilos.	...	...	16.86	19.1	17.8	...	...	...	27.2	26.8	35.2	36.5	...	...
		Lbs.	...	...	37.16	42.10	39.24	...	...	...	59.97	59.08	77.6	80.46	...	...
Number of children...			...	...	...	11	4	4	4	3	...	...	2	15	2	2
ROMAN CATHOLIC—	Heights	Cms.	...	...	106.45	113.25	118.5	121.3	128.33	...	...	...	148	147.6	157.5	157.5
		Ins.	...	...	41.91	44.58	46.65	47.76	50.52	...	...	...	58.26	58.11	62.00	62.00
		Ins.	...	...	+1.36	+1.70	+2.20	+1.16	+1.79	...	...	...	+1.60	+1.34	+2.20	+1.07
	Weights	Kilos.	...	...	17.4	19.95	22.9	24.8	24.2	...	...	...	34.9	36.94	48.6	40.1
		Lbs.	...	...	38.36	43.98	50.48	54.67	53.55	...	...	...	76.94	77.02	107.14	88.4
Number of children...			...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
THE VALENTINES—	Heights	Cms.	...	...	106.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...
		Ins.	...	...	41.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.96	...	...	...	...
		Ins.	...	...	+1.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	-3.70	...	...	...	...
	Weights	Kilos.	...	...	17.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.8	...	...	...	...
		Lbs.	...	...	38.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.08	...	...	...	...
Number of children...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.02	...	...	...	...

Girls—*continued.*

Ages of children—Years ... ..			4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Number of children... ..			...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
ALDBOROUGH HATCH—	Heights	Cms.	...	109	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	155	...	...
		Ins.	...	42.91	...	...	...	...	53.54	...	...	61.02	...	...
		Ins.	...	+2.36	...	...	...	...	+2.49	...	...	+3.25	...	...
	Weights	Kilos.	...	18.8	...	...	...	...	30.6	...	...	41.4	...	...
		Lbs.	...	41.44	...	...	...	...	79.36	...	...	91.27	...	...
		Lbs.	...	+2.24	...	...	...	...	+17.36	...	...	+4.07	...	...
Number of children... ..			...	8	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	8	...	...
	Heights	Cms.	...	108.37	101	...	132.5	...	129.5	...	138.5	143.25	...	...
		Ins.	...	42.66	39.76	...	52.16	...	50.98	...	54.52	56.12	...	...
		Ins.	...	+2.11	−3.12	...	+5.56	...	−.07	...	−1.14	−1.65	...	...
LITTLE HEATH—														
	Weights	Kilos.	...	18.4	14.7	...	27.8	...	26.8	...	31.7	33.67	...	...
		Lbs.	...	39.76	32.4	...	61.28	...	59.08	...	69.8	74.22	...	...
		Lbs.	...	+5.6	−9.3	...	+9.18	...	−2.92	...	−6.6	−12.98	...	...



## CHILDREN EXAMINED AT THE OFFICE.

In addition to the Inspection at the schools, any parent, teacher, or Attendance Officer can send a child to my office any morning between 9 and 10 o'clock. The child is then seen and a certificate given as to the length of time of exclusion from school, or returning, as the case may be.

During 1911, 4,520 certificates were issued, and the causes of exclusion may be roughly classified as under :—

Diseases of Ear	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ Eye	...	...	...	...	...	102
„ „ Nose	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ „ Skin	...	...	...	...	...	308
Dirty Heads	...	...	...	...	...	1,048
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	30
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	14
Swollen Glands	...	...	...	...	...	112
Sore Throats	...	...	...	...	...	362
Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1
All other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	410
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,411
						—

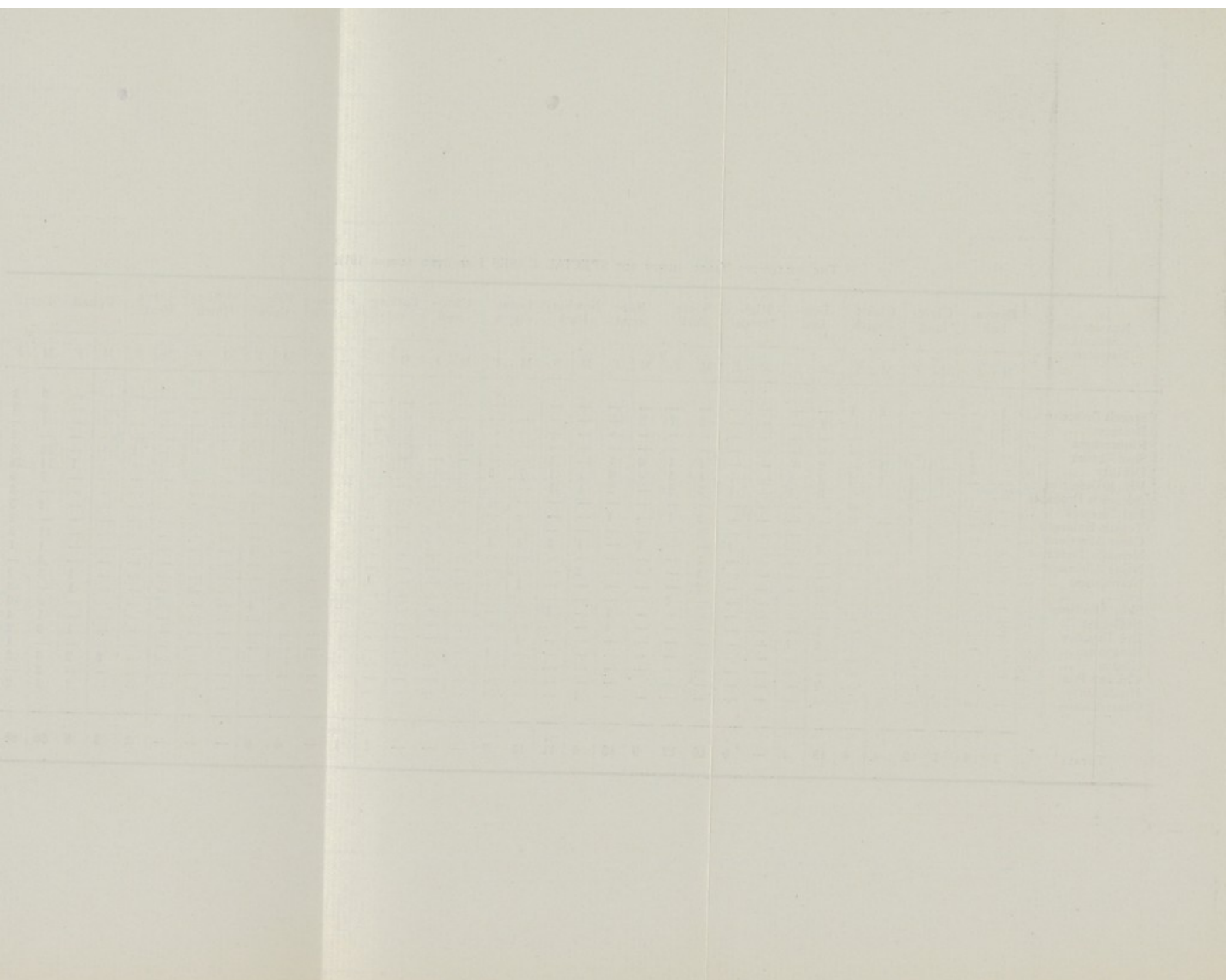
Certificates of fitness to attend school were given in 2,109 instances.

The number of certificates granted in previous years have been as follows :—

In 1910	...	...	...	...	...	2,876
In 1909	...	...	...	...	...	1,813
In 1908	...	...	...	...	...	1,882
In 1907	...	...	...	...	...	2,070
In 1906	...	...	...	...	...	1,665
In 1905	...	...	...	...	...	1,493
In 1904	...	...	...	...	...	1,518

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE SPECIAL CASES INSPECTED DURING 1911.

REASON FOR SPECIAL INSPECTION.	Downs- hall		Cleve- land		Christ- church		Lox- ford		High- lands		South Park		Nati- onal		Newbury Park		Good- mayes		Chad- well		Barking- side		Roman Catholic		Valen- tines		Aldboro' Hatch		Little Heath		Uphall		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Speech De'ective ...	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Deafness ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Rhinorrhœa ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sore Throat ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Debility ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6
Vision Defective ...	—	—	1	2	1	2	3	1	—	7	1	5	—	4	1	1	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	28
Adenoids Probable ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	1	3	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9
Ear Diseases ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Tonsils Enlarged ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Chest Affections ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mentally Defective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5
Nasal Affections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nervousness ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Fits ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2
Skin Affections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Neglected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	10
Eye Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Ringworm ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	2
Heads Dirty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTALS ...	3	4	1	9	4	4	18	3	—	9	16	12	9	13	6	11	13	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	6	—	—	—	1	3	8	80	88







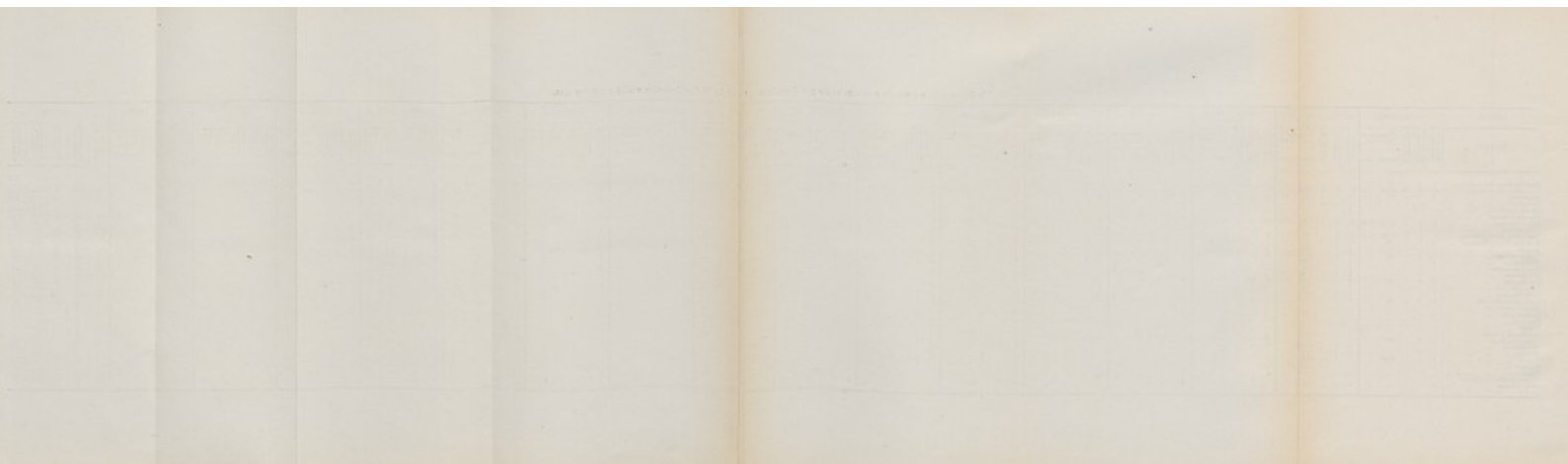


TABLE SHOWING THE DEFECTS DETECTED UPON MEDICAL INSPECTION BEFORE, BUT WHICH HAVE BEEN REMEDIED AND TREATED OR WHERE THE CHILDREN HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL OR DISTRICT DURING 1911.

SCHOOL	All Schools		Downs-hall		Cleveland		Christ-church		Lox-ford		High-lands		South Park		Uphall		Nat. & Ch. Inf'ts		Newbury Park		Good-mayes		Chad-well		Barking-side		Roman Catholic		Valen-tines		Aldboro' Hatch		Little Heath	
DEFECTS	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left	Remedied & Treated	Left		
Clothing Dirty ... ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Head Dirty and Verminous	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	
Ringworm ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Body Dirty ... ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vision Defective ... ..	10	3	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Teeth Dirty, Foul or Carious	24	22	6	8	1	1	11	10	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Tonsils Enlarged ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Adenoids ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ear Affections ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Other Affections and Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS ... ..	52	33	8	8	1	2	16	11	—	1	8	1	1	—	5	5	—	1	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	—	—	—





I have also examined 55 teachers for the Education Committee during the year.

In addition, 10 children have been examined by me as to their fitness to attend special schools, and, as will be seen in another portion of this report, 3 have been sent to the Deaf and Dumb School at Margate and 1 to the East London Blind School.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

On examining the table on the opposite page, it will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the total amount of infectious disease as compared with the previous year, the greatest increase being with regard to Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Diphtheria. As I am of the same opinion as last year, I cannot do better than reproduce what I stated then, as it still holds good. "A great deal depends on the head teacher with regard to limiting the spread of any outbreak that may occur, but intercommunication, both within and without the school, is so free that it is beyond the care of any teacher to prevent the introduction of infective material into the school. When that occurs one of the most important factors is the amount of inflammable material in that school. For instance, if the infection of Measles is imported into a school where the bulk of the children have not had Measles before, there will probably be a rapid extension of the disease. Whereas, if it is introduced into a school where the bulk of the children have previously suffered, little or no result will probably follow. All these factors have to be taken into account in considering the question. At the same time the more effective supervision that can be exercised, the less extension of disease will there be, which means a diminished death rate and an improved attendance rate. As an investment, I believe it would pay the Education Authority to employ a Health Visitor to do nothing but follow up cases of infectious or suspected infectious disease and to give advice to the parents as to isolation, etc. Take the case of measles and whooping cough last year, which were responsible for 23 deaths. Probably half those were due to the fact of insufficient care being taken with the first infective case as regards isolation and intercourse with the younger members of the family. Scarlet Fever again is more prevalent than it should be. Every case should be followed up at school and all possible contacts examined. Under present circumstances this is impossible, but I hope more may be done in the future with more skilled assistance."



Summary of Infectious Diseases and Children who have been excluded owing to Contact with Patients in connection with the Schools during the year ended the 31st December, 1911.

SCHOOLS.	Average Attendance.	DISEASES AND CONTACTS.																				
		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		German Measles.		Chicken Pox.		Mumps.		Whooping Cough.		Ringworm.	TOTALS. 1911.		TOTALS. 1910.	
		Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	
Downshall ... ..	1318	44	49	19	24	—	—	199	39	15	3	5	2	33	1	4	—	12	331	118	161	30
Cleveland Road ... ..	1324	22	19	10	15	1	—	104	39	20	9	15	9	5	—	30	4	20	227	95	98	25
Christchurch Road ... ..	1150	13	21	4	6	—	—	124	48	2	4	21	12	1	—	13	4	15	193	95	241	62
Loxford ... ..	1125	5	7	2	8	—	—	110	29	23	6	17	9	3	—	10	1	35	205	60	247	51
Highlands ... ..	877	17	18	—	5	—	—	131	29	33	12	19	1	8	2	32	1	3	243	68	109	32
South Park ... ..	781	18	19	12	9	—	—	185	56	13	7	5	3	1	—	16	2	15	265	96	58	11
Uphall ... ..	923	15	23	7	12	1	—	90	36	4	8	80	56	16	—	28	10	14	255	145	178	74
National and Church Infants	424	4	5	1	7	—	—	32	55	5	9	5	15	—	—	2	3	15	64	94	42	14
Newbury Park ... ..	487	24	34	4	19	—	—	39	23	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	77	76	46	25
Goodmayes ... ..	634	13	8	5	6	1	—	154	32	17	5	48	17	5	—	—	1	10	253	69	105	16
Chadwell ... ..	297	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	5	3	47	11
Barkingside ... ..	248	—	—	2	3	1	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	4	10	1	
Roman Catholic ... ..	276	2	3	2	3	—	—	5	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	16	8	34	20
Valentines ... ..	93	—	—	3	7	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	18	4
Aldborough Hatch ... ..	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	2
Little Heath ... ..	115	4	6	2	6	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	18	17	1
County High School ... ..	?	—	8	1	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	19	1	4
Private Schools ... ..	?	10	12	8	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	16	22	22
TOTALS ... ..	?	191	232	82	144	4	—	1188	398	138	64	221	130	80	4	137	26	150	2191	998	1439	405

## SCARLET FEVER.

In the schools during 1911 there were 191 cases of this disease, as compared with 109 in 1910. Now that more medical assistance has been provided it will be possible to take further precautions for the prevention of the spread of this disease. During the year, at the end, there was a small outbreak at one of the schools. As it seemed impossible to locate it to a class-room, every child in the school was examined for the presence of any sign or symptom of an unrecognised attack of Scarlet Fever. As a result, about 20 children were excluded from attendance for a week. They were again seen at the end of a week, when two-thirds of them were allowed to attend. The other third were excluded for another week, and so on until they all appeared to be safe to return. By this means the whole outbreak came to an end, and the school was cleared. By following up all notified cases to the school and examining contacts I am of opinion a great deal of good can be done. The difficulty is, of course, the time required to carry it out systematically.

Every effort is made to trace the origin of each case, but in the majority of instances this is a very difficult matter. The communication with other districts is so free that there is always the possibility of infection through an unrecognised slight case moving about. The far greater number of patients are of school age, and, seeing how persistent the disease has been, it seems to me worth while for the Council to consider—as an experiment in the first instance, I should suggest—as to whether it would not pay them, from a public health and also from an education attendance point of view, to appoint a health visitor to follow up all cases of suspicious illness which might be notified to me from the schools. This would cost them less than £100 a year, and if any material reduction could be made in the incidence of Scarlet Fever of course it would be money well spent. Quite recently an addition was made to the accommodation at the Isolation



# SCARLET FEVER.

Table showing the Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever and the Contacts Involved in connection with the Schools,  
also Total Comparisons with 1910.

SCHOOLS.	Average attendance.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals 1911.		Totals 1910.		
		Cas a.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cas a.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cas a.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cas a.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cas a.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	
Downshall ... ..	1318	8	9	4	3	6	7	2	5	1	—	6	13	2	—	—	—	2	—	5	5	6	2	2	5	44	49	11	6	
Cleveland Road ... ..	1324	3	3	1	—	1	2	1	—	5	5	4	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	3	—	22	19	10	10	
Christchurch Road ... ..	1150	2	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	3	—	—	2	4	3	4	—	—	2	13	21	12	16	
Loxford ... ..	1125	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	2	2		
Highlands ... ..	877	1	2	1	1	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	7	3	3	17	18	8	15	
South Park ... ..	781	3	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	1	6	13	18	19	5	7	
Uphall ... ..	923	—	—	1	1	4	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	5	1	—	—	5	2	6	15	23	17	38
National and Church Infants ... ..	424	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	4	5	4	8	
Newbury Park ... ..	487	1	6	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	9	8	4	1	4	7	2	6	24	34	5	9
Goodmayes ... ..	634	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	5	2	2	2	13	8	11	10
Chadwell ... ..	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	
Barkingside ... ..	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic ... ..	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	6	
The Valentines ... ..	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aldborough Hatch ... ..	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Heath ... ..	115	2	2	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	2	1	—	—
County High School ... ..	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	1	4	—
Private Schools ... ..	?	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	4	5	10	12	13	14	—
TOTALS ... ..	?	22	28	12	15	19	19	9	7	14	18	14	23	8	6	7	6	17	20	23	21	21	27	25	42	191	232	109	155	—



Hospital, but that is now barely adequate to meet the demands made, and the annual cost to the Council of that addition, for repayment of loan only, is over £400 per annum. So that, from a purely financial standpoint, the matter is worth the attention of the Council; in addition to that there is the loss of education grant from direct non-attendance of patients and contacts, and, what is far greater, the absence of other children through anxiety of parents to avoid any risk of infection. Most important of all, however, is the prevention of disease and the consequent misery and possible risk to life.

Always, in an outbreak of Scarlet Fever, there are so many grades of the disease that it is quite easy for an attack to be passed over as merely a sore throat, allowed to return to school and then infect others. In several instances classrooms were disinfected by a thorough spraying with Cyllin solution, and the books, pencils, etc., destroyed where such a proceeding was indicated. Of course, in many instances there was a clear history of the disease being contracted from an outside source and not from attendance at school. The parent as a rule, naturally perhaps, concludes because a child catches Scarlet Fever and is attending school that therefore the school is the cause of all the trouble.

## DIPHTHERIA

For 1911 there was a very marked increase in the prevalence of this disease. As cases occurred in children attending school, as compared with 1910, the examining table on the opposite page it will be seen that the cases have been fairly evenly distributed. In September there was an outbreak of 12 cases in connection with Class 1 and 2nd Street School, most of them from one class. The type of disease was severe. There were about 100 children in this class, so a rough was taken of every child, and gave a positive result. There was no apparent connection with any of them, and no discharge of any sort. There were excluded from school and a negative result was obtained. There were no further cases in that class. At the end of the year in a private school there was a small outbreak. Some 10 children were in attendance in this school. All were examined.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES—continued.

There were three positive results, and the children were excluded. The outbreak occurred at the school.

There is a tendency for diphtheria and scarlet fever to break out concurrently. In December, it will be seen that there was a case of diphtheria at South Street School, and also a case of scarlet fever. Both diseases, too, affected Thornhill more than any other school during 1911. In several instances where children presented suspicious-looking throats on their examination in the office in the morning, swabs were taken with positive results. One case resulted in finding two other children at home with bad throats, who also gave positive results. The whole three were removed to the

Isolation Hospital.



## DIPHThERIA.

For 1911 there was a very marked increase in the prevalence of this disease. 82 cases occurred in children attending school, as compared with 30 in 1910. On examining the table on the opposite page it will be seen that the cases have been fairly evenly distributed. In September there was an outbreak of 6 cases in connection with Cleveland Road School, most of them from one class. The type of disease was severe. There were about 60 children in this class, so a swab was taken of every child, and 3 gave a positive result. There was no apparent symptom with any of them, and no discharge of any sort. These were excluded from school until a negative swabbing was obtained. There were no further cases in that class. At the end of the year, in a private school, there was also a small outbreak. Some 70 children were in attendance at this school. All were examined individually and swabs taken of 4 presenting suspicious symptoms. Three of these gave positive results, and the children were excluded. No other case occurred at that school.

There is a tendency for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever to break out concurrently. In December, it will be seen, there were 9 cases of Diphtheria at South Park School and also 6 of Scarlet Fever. Both diseases, too, affected Downshall more than any other school during 1911. In several instances where children presented suspicious-looking throats on their examination at the office in the morning, swabs were taken with positive results. One case resulted in finding two other children at home with bad throats, who also gave positive results. The whole three were removed to the Isolation Hospital.



# DIPHTHERIA.

Table showing the Number of Cases of Diphtheria and the Contacts Involved in connection with the Schools,  
also Total Comparison with 1910.

SCHOOLS.	Average Attendance.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals 1911.		Totals 1910.		
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	
Downshall ...	1318	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	3	5	3	8	2	1	7	9	19	24	1	3
Cleveland Road ...	1324	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	3	10	15	5	6	
Christchurch Road ...	1150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	4	6	4	5
Loxford ...	1125	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	2	4
Highlands ...	877	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4
South Park ...	781	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	5	12	9	3	1
Uphall ...	923	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	7	12	3	6	
National and Church Infants ...	424	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	1	3
Newbury Park ...	487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	1	2	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	2	3
Goodmayes ...	634	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	6	—	1	—
Chadwell ...	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2
Barkingside ...	248	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—
Roman Catholic ...	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	1
The Valentines...	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	3	7	—	—
Aldborough Hatch ...	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Heath ...	115	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	2	6	—	—
County High School ...	?	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	9	—	—	—
Private Schools...	?	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	6	1	8	3	5	8	—
TOTALS ...	?	3	4	2	4	4	9	5	4	5	11	1	2	7	8	4	14	12	22	6	22	8	15	25	29	82	144	30	47	—

## MEASLES.

As will be seen from the table on the opposite page, Measles was very prevalent during the first six months of the year. It began in Downshall and Christchurch Road, and then passed on to South Park and Goodmayes at one end of the district, and Highlands and the National at the other, later involving Loxford and Uphall. Frequent visits were made to the schools, consultations held with the teachers, and children examined and excluded. None of the schools were closed, as it has been found from experience how useless that procedure is. The routine followed was to exclude the patient and any other contact in the same house who had not had Measles, allowing the children in the upper schools who had already had Measles to attend school as usual. Nearly all the cases were in the Junior Mixed or Infants' Departments. The information supplied by the teachers and Attendance Officers concerning these minor infectious diseases is extremely valuable, but it would be of greater use still if it could be obtained more promptly. This is very difficult to manage, as there is nearly always delay before the school authorities obtain the information themselves. The Chief Attendance Officer visits the Public Health Office every morning, so as to cause as little delay as possible in the exchange of information. Of the 1,188 cases occurring among school children, 2 terminated fatally. But there were 14 deaths among children under 5, the infection having been brought into the house by older children.



# MEASLES.

Table showing the Number of Cases of Measles and the Contacts Involved in connection with the Schools,  
also Total Comparison with 1910.

SCHOOLS.	Average attendance.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals 1911.		Totals 1910.	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Downshall ...	1318	29	7	36	6	74	12	7	1	32	6	16	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	39	5	1
Cleveland Road ...	1324	2	—	8	8	49	18	18	2	17	3	5	1	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	39	20	3
Christchurch Road ...	1150	35	7	62	24	20	12	3	—	1	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	48	13	11
Loxford ...	1125	1	—	3	1	19	6	54	8	30	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	110	29	71	10
Highlands ...	877	4	—	75	11	19	10	19	6	12	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	29	3	1
South Park ...	781	13	1	118	29	27	9	6	6	15	5	4	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	56	2	1
Uphall ...	923	1	—	3	1	30	10	36	12	18	9	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	90	36	55	14
National and Church Infants ...	424	1	—	11	20	8	7	4	3	3	15	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	55	2	2
Newbury Park ...	487	—	—	2	3	13	14	20	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	23	1	—
Goodmayes ...	634	1	—	90	22	17	4	16	3	23	3	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	154	32	2	—
Chadwell ...	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Barkingside ...	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Roman Catholic ...	276	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	4	3
The Valentines ...	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Aldborough Hatch ...	24	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
Little Heath ...	115	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
County High School ...	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Private Schools ...	?	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	?	89	18	411	127	281	105	187	50	160	58	39	29	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1188	398	181	47



### GERMAN MEASLES.

As will be seen from the table, 138 cases of German Measles have been reported from the schools during 1911, compared with 5 in 1910. In the ordinary way this disease is not of much importance, as anything but a favourable termination is practically unknown. Usually there is no difficulty connected with the diagnosis, at other times it becomes a very nice question as to whether a particular case is one of German Measles or Scarlet Fever. It is essentially a disease of school life, and is more prevalent in the spring and early summer than any other part of the year.

# GERMAN MEASLES.

Table showing the Number of Cases of German Measles and the Contacts Involved in connection with the Schools,  
also Total Comparison with 1910.

SCHOOLS.	Average Attendance.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals 1911.		Totals 1910.	
		Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.
Downshall ...	1318	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	
Cleveland Road ...	1324	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	9	2	...	
Christchurch Road ...	1150	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	
Loxford ...	1125	...	...	...	1	...	10	4	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	6	...	...	
Highlands ...	877	...	...	1	...	4	3	5	3	9	2	6	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	12	1	...	
South Park ...	781	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	7	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	
Uphall ...	923	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	1	...	
National and Church Infants...	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	...	
Newbury Park ...	487	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Goodmayes ...	634	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	...	...	
Chadwell ...	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barkingside ...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
Roman Catholic ...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Valentines ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aldboro' Hatch...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Little Heath ...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
County High School	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Private Schools...	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	?	1	...	3	...	7	7	22	7	60	24	27	21	17	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	138	64	5	...	

## CHICKEN POX.

The number of cases of this disease reported from the schools varies little from year to year, 221 for 1911, 297 for 1910, and 202 for 1909. At the end of 1910 there was an undue prevalence in Christchurch Road. Then it broke out in Goodmayes, which was rather extraordinary, considering it is the other end of the district and there could be found no connection between the two. Later on in the year there was a rather heavy incidence in Uphall. From an attendance point of view this disease is of great importance, as it is very infectious and readily spreads from child to child. The only other practical importance is the resemblance of this disease to Small Pox, and the possibility of a confusion in diagnosis.



# CHICKEN POX.

Table showing the Number of Cases of Chicken Pox and the Contacts Involved in connection with the Schools,  
also Total Comparison with 1910.

SCHOOLS.	Average attendance.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals 1911.		Totals 1910.	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Downshall ...	1318	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	36	15	
Cleveland Road ...	1324	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	4	3	15	9	8	2
Christchurch Road ...	1150	14	6	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	12	85	17	
Loxford ...	1125	3	...	2	...	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	17	9	114	31
Highlands ...	877	2	...	8	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	19	1	9	4	
South Park ...	781	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	5	3	3	1
Uphall ...	923	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	28	13	42	26	3	4	80	56	8	...
National and Church Infants ...	424	1	...	2	2	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	5	15	2	...
Newbury Park ...	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8
Goodmayes ...	634	...	...	20	4	14	8	2	1	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	48	17	6	1
Chadwell ...	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barkingside ...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Roman Catholic ...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2
The Valentines ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aldborough Hatch ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Little Heath ...	115	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...
County High School ...	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Private Schools...	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	?	21	6	38	7	26	24	11	4	14	8	5	4	4	5	1	4	1	3	32	17	52	37	16	11	221	130	297	84

# MUMPS.

During 1911 only 80 cases of this disease were reported from the schools, as compared with 407 in 1910. Downshall district was most affected, but there it was distributed over several months, and some of the cases were really glandular enlargements rather than true mumps. There was a curious sudden outcrop of 11 cases at Uphall in October, but beyond that there has been nothing worthy of notice during the year. The cases were all mild, and no serious complications arose.

# MUMPS.

Table showing the Number of Cases of Mumps and Contacts Involved in Connection with the Schools,  
also Total Comparison with 1910.

SCHOOLS.	Average attendance.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals 1911.		Totals 1910.	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Downshall ...	1318	4	...	7	1	13	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	33	1	60	3
Cleveland Road ...	1324	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	27	1
Christchurch Road ...	1150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	43	3
Loxford ...	1125	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	31	3
Highlands ...	877	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	59	7
South Park ...	781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Uphall ...	923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	16	...	44	5
National and Church Infants ...	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Newbury Park ...	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Goodmayes ...	634	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	61	...
Chadwell ...	297	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	39	...
Barkingside ...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...
Roman Catholic Valentines ...	276	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	2
Aldborough Hatch ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Little Heath ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
County High School ...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Private Schools ...	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Schools ...	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	?	6	...	12	3	20	...	3	1	9	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	11	...	3	...	80	4	407	25



## WHOOPING COUGH.

As a rule, when an epidemic of Measles occurs in a district, it is followed or accompanied by one of Whooping Cough. For 1911, however, there were only 137 cases of this disease reported, compared with 273 in 1910. What cases there were chiefly affected the schools which were infected with Measles. At Goodmayes, however, there were 154 cases of Measles, but not a single case of Whooping Cough reported. There were 7 deaths, but they were all in children under 5 years. Here too, however, the infection may be brought home by an older child with a fatal result for the younger. The dependence of the general health and death-rate of the district on the combined work of the Council as education and health authority is well exemplified in these diseases. Thus the wisdom of the central authority in advocating the union of the public health and education medical work in one department can be easily justified by considering the waste of time and opportunity when the machinery is duplicated, to take only this class of disease. Any step taken with regard to a school child cannot stay there if the case is infectious and there are other children in the same house.

# WHOOPING COUGH.

Table showing the Number of Cases of Whooping Cough and Contacts Involved in Connection with the Schools,  
also Total Comparison with 1910.

SCHOOLS.	Average attendance.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals 1911.		Totals 1910.		
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	
Downshall ...	1318	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	13	2		
Cleveland Road ...	1324	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	14	1	7	2	30	4	19	3	
Christchurch Road ...	1150	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	4	64	10		
Loxford ...	1125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	1	12	1		
Highlands ...	877	1	...	10	...	9	...	1	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	22	1		
South Park ...	781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	6	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	28	1		
Uphall ...	923	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	11	4	4	1	4	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	2	1	28	10	37	10	
National and Church Infants ...	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	22	1		
Newbury Park ...	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	...	...	
Goodmayes ...	634	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	4	...	
Chadwell ...	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barkingside ...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roman Catholic ...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	6	
Valentines ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	...	...
Aldborough Hatch ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Heath ...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
County High School ...	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Schools ...	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
TOTALS	?	1	...	13	1	12	2	3	1	18	5	9	1	17	3	6	2	21	4	4	...	18	1	15	6	137	26	273	47	



## RINGWORM.

For 1911 the total number of cases reported was 150, while in 1910 the number was 128, and in 1909 it was 114. There has never been such careful supervision and examination of the heads of school children as during the past year, therefore the increase in the total is probably due to that cause. There have been the children examined at the ordinary medical inspection, and then, in addition to that, the Health Visitor has inspected the heads of all the children in the schools every three months, so that it is not easy for any suspicious case to escape notice. Also, too, these measures encourage the teachers to take more notice of any unusual condition. The diagnosis is always confirmed by microscopical examination, and no child is allowed to return to school until this examination shows the absence of Ringworm fungus. This increased attention and stricter supervision of these cases should produce some effect another year in diminishing the total number of cases.

## TREATMENT.

The treatment of Ringworm by the X-ray method, as explained in last year's report, has been continued on the same lines, and the following gives the results for the year 1911. There have been no mishaps or drawbacks to the application.



# RINGWORM.

Table showing the number of Cases of Ringworm in connection with the Schools,  
also Total Comparison with 1910.

Schools.	Average Attendance.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals, 1911.	Totals, 1910.
Downshall...	1,318	1	4	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	12	34
Cleveland Road ...	1,324	2	2	2	3	4	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	20	7
Christchurch Road ...	1,150	—	4	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	15	18
Loxford ...	1,125	5	13	1	2	3	—	—	1	2	4	4	—	35	15
Highlands ...	877	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	6
South Park ...	781	1	3	1	—	3	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	15	10
Uphall ...	923	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	2	1	14	11
National and Church Infants ...	424	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	15	5
Newbury Park ...	487	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	6	4
Goodmayes ...	634	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	1	10	11
Chadwell ...	297	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Barkingside ...	248	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	2
Roman Catholic ...	276	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
The Valentines ...	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aldborough Hatch ...	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Little Heath ...	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	10,096	12	32	12	8	18	4	4	5	13	17	19	6	150	128

28 children have been submitted to the X-ray treatment during 1911 :—

H. B.	suffered from Ringworm	2 years,	cured	6 weeks	after X-Rays.
M. W.	"	15 months,	"	10 weeks	" "
D. L.	"	10 months,	"	5½ weeks	" "
L. P.	"	6 weeks,	"	5 months	" "
E. C.	"	4 months,	"	3½ months	" "
N. C.	"	5 months,	"	4½ months	" "
D. P.	"	5 weeks,	"	7 weeks	" "
M. M. L.	"	2 weeks,	"	3 weeks	" "
E. C.	"	2 weeks,	"	7 weeks	" "
G. P.	"	4 months,	"	1 month	" "
M. P.	"	3½ months,	"	1 month	" "
G. M.	"	12 months,	"	5 months	" "
J. D.	"	12 months,	"	1 month	" "
D. L.	"	6 months,	"	5 weeks	" "
R. H.	"	9 months,	"	1 month	" "
L. S.	"	14 months,	"	6 weeks	" "
W. C.	"	9 months,	"	5 weeks	" "
L. C.	"	9 months,	"	5 weeks	" "
I. I.	"	6 weeks,	"	3½ months	" "
L. P.	"	6 weeks,	"	3½ months	" "
S. S.	"	8 months,	"	6 weeks	" "
E. E.	"	12 months,	"	8 weeks	" "
R. E.	"	9 months,	"	5 weeks	" "
H. W.	"	7 months,	"	2 months	" "
N. M.	"	3 months,	"	8 weeks	" "
L. S.	"	2½ months,	"	8 weeks	" "
B. S.	"	12 months,	"	4 weeks	" "
R. S.	"	7 months,	"	4 weeks	" "

#### DEATHS AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN.

42 deaths have occurred amongst children of school age.

2	from Measles.
2	" Scarlet Fever.
6	" Diphtheria and Croup.
1	" Influenza.
1	" Phthisis.
2	" Tuberculous Meningitis.
4	" Other Tuberculous Diseases.
1	" Bronchitis.
1	" Appendicitis and Typhilitis.
1	" Nephritis and Bright's Disease.
4	" Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide.
5	" Organic Heart Diseases.
9	" Other defined Diseases.
3	" Diseases ill-defined or unknown.