

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

Contributors

Ilford (London, England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

[1920]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ayyr9mn6>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Urban District of Ilford.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

School Medical Officer,

Medical Officer to the Maternity and
Child Welfare Statutory Committee,

AND

Medical Superintendent of the Isolation
Hospital,

Including the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

FOR THE YEAR 1919.

A. H. G. BURTON,

M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Cantab.),

Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

ILFORD:

South Essex Recorders, Ltd., High Road.

London District of Illinois

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Board of Directors

of the

London District of Illinois

for the year ending

December 31, 1900

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK

NEW YORK

Ilford Urban District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1919-1920.

Councillor G. CHURCH, *Chairman.*

Councillor E. G. CULPIN, *Vice-Chairman.*

Councillor H. L. CROFTS.

Councillor J. LOWE.

Councillor G. CUSHING.

Councillor H. G. ODELL.

Councillor G. R. DAVEY, J.P.

Councillor F. D. SMITH, C.C.

Councillor A. KAPADIA.

Councillor W. H. STEVENS.

Councillor O. WATERS, O.B.E., C.C.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

1919-1920.

Councillor W. H. STEVENS, *Chairman.*

*Mrs. E. M. WISE, *Vice-Chairman.*

Councillor G. CHURCH.

Councillor H. G. ODELL.

Councillor E. G. CULPIN.

*Dr. O. E. POWELL.

†Councillor G. R. DAVEY, J.P.

Councillor F. D. SMITH, C.C.

*Mrs. GILLARD.

*Mrs. STEWART.

†Councillor A. KAPADIA.

Councillor O. WATERS, O.B.E., C.C.

*Co-opted Members.

†Ex-officio Members.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

1919-1920.

Councillor W. H. STEVENS, *Chairman.*

Councillor GEO. GUNARY, *Vice-Chairman.*

*Mr. J. R. BALDWIN.

*Mr. S. P. LONERGAN.

Councillor G. CHURCH.

Councillor J. LOWE.

Councillor H. L. CROFTS.

*Mr. J. MEIN.

Councillor E. G. CULPIN.

Councillor H. G. ODELL.

†Councillor G. R. DAVEY, J.P.

Councillor B. S. J. PITT.

Councillor Sir PETER GRIGGS, M.P.*Mrs. S. E. SANDERS.
J.P., C.A.

*Mr. D. HUNTER, O.B.E.

Councillor W.J. O. SHEAT, O.B.E.,
J.P.

†Councillor A. KAPADIA.

Councillor F. D. SMITH.

*Miss J. B. LARKIN.

*Mr. H. J. WESTON.

Councillor G. LEE.

*Co-opted Members.

†Ex-officio Members.

Secretary to the Committee:
W. S. TORBITT, M.A., L.L.M.

OFFICERS
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.
MAY, 1920.

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

A. H. G. BURTON, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Cantab.).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

N. GEBBIE, M.B., Ch.B., (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Manch.)

ALICE RATTRAY, M.B., Ch.B. (St. Andrews).

School Oculist (part time):

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

School Dentist (part time):

C. F. ROSE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Matron of Isolation Hospital:

MISS I. MILLAR.

Matron of Maternity Home:

MISS E. WARING, C.M.B.

Inspector of Nuisances:

F. W. KING, Mem. Royal San. Inst., F.I.S.E.

Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances:

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

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

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

Health Visitors:

MISS M. E. CARTWRIGHT, C.M.B. Mrs. H. MORRIS, C.M.B.
(School Nurse).

Mrs. A. DUKES, C.M.B.

MISS M. D. SEAGER, C.M.B.

Clerk:

F. J. BULL.

Assistant Clerks:

G. A. ALDOUS. J. L. TAYLOR.

OFFICERS

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

MAY, 1920

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, Director, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

PREFACE.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ILFORD.

May 17th, 1920.

To the Chairman and Members of the

ILFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education, I herewith submit my Annual Report for the year 1919.

Dr. Oates relinquished his duties as Medical Officer of Health on the 13th September, 1919, since which date I have carried out the duties of the office, having been duly appointed by you to the vacancy on the 27th October, 1919.

The work of the department is steadily increasing in all directions. You will be considering in the near future the questions of increasing the accommodation at the Isolation Hospital, of providing improved premises for the School Clinic, and of the establishment of a new Maternity Home.

The Maternity and Child Welfare work has grown to considerable proportions, and on the 27th October, 1919, Dr. Alice Rattray was appointed to act as Assistant Medical Officer particularly for this work.

On the 24th February, 1920, Dr. N. Gebbie was appointed as Assistant Medical Officer to fill the vacancy caused by my appointment as Medical Officer of Health.

The appointment of a whole-time Dentist will permit the dental work to be carried on as before the war.

The low death-rate and zymotic death-rate show that the health of this district is good, while the low infantile mortality is an indication of an increased diffusion of knowledge of the care of infants.

Unfortunately, owing to war conditions, the statistics of the department during the past few years have not been compiled as formerly; the present report has only been prepared by the laborious effort of the clerical staff, to whom I must express my indebtedness.

The staff in all branches of the service have worked loyally and well, and I am convinced that you are being rendered efficient service.

May I also express my appreciation of the consideration which I have received at the hands of the responsible Committees and of the interest they have shown in the varied activities of the department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. G. BURTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
General.	
Physical and Geological Features	13
Statistical Summary	14
Poor Relief	15
Population	15
Vital Statistics—Table I.	16–17
Births	18
Table III.	20–21
Zymotic Diseases	22
Notifiable Diseases	23–27
Tuberculosis	28
Bacteriological Laboratory	29
Supervision of Food Supply	30–31
Housing & Town Planning Acts	31
Inspection of District and Abatement of Nuisances ...	32–33
Removal of House Refuse	33
Sewerage	33
Factories and Workshops	33–39
Isolation Hospital	43–46
Maternity and Child Welfare.	
Notification of Births Acts	49
Infant Mortality	49–51
Work of Health Visitors	52
Infant Welfare Centres	53–56
Dental Treatment	56
Supply of Free Milk	56
Ante-Natal Clinics	57
Maternity Home	57–60
Children's Hospital	60–61

School Medical Service.

PAGES.

School Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	65
General Statement of Extent and Scope of Medical Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	66
Board of Education Grant	...	...	...	...	...	67
Employment of Children Act	...	...	...	...	...	67
School Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	68-69
Ophthalmic Work	...	...	...	...	...	70-71
School Dentist and Table D	...	...	...	...	...	72-73
Further Development of School Medical Service	...	...	...	...	...	74-76
Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906-1914	...	...	...	...	...	76
Mentally Defective Children	...	...	...	...	...	77
Infectious Diseases amongst School Children	...	...	...	...	...	78-79
Appendices :—						
Board of Education Tables Nos. I., II., III., IV., V.	...	...	...	...	...	80-84
Height and Weight Tables	...	...	...	...	...	85
Table of Cases of Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	88
" " Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	89
" " Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	90
" " Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	91
" " Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	92

GENERAL.

PHYSICAL, GEOLOGICAL, AND OTHER FEATURES.

The surface generally is gently undulating, flatter in the southern 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 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, the population being concentrated in the South-Western portion of the district, while the remaining larger portion is still rural. A large proportion of the inhabitants earn their living in London, which is only seven miles distant. The population mainly belong to the lower middle class, with a proportion of other classes. There are a few industries:—(1) Photographic works, (2) paper mills, (3) manufacturing chemists, (4) electric battery makers, (5) nautical instrument makers, (6) aeroplane works. The latter three are modern developments.

Water Supply.—The district is divided by the Cranbrook Road into two areas. The portion North and West of this road is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, the remaining portion by the South Essex Waterworks Company.

There are now no public wells in existence. There are still a few private wells in the rural area.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Enumerated Population at Census, 1911	78,188
Registrar-General's Estimate of the Civil Population at the middle of 1919.	For birth rate 82,840 For death rate 79,524
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 (in- cluding public institutions)	10.3
Total number of births registered for 1919	1,167
*Representing a birth-rate of 14.1 per 1,000.	
Total number of births registered for 1918	1,053
*Representing a birth-rate of 12.9 per 1,000.	
Total number of deaths registered for 1919	789
*Representing a death-rate of 9.9 per 1,000.	
Total number of deaths registered for 1918	947
*Representing a death-rate of 13.0 per 1,000.	
Total number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases in 1919	24
*Representing a Zymotic death-rate of .31 per 1,000.	
Total number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases in 1918	31
*Representing a Zymotic death-rate of .42 per 1,000.	
Total number of deaths under one year of age	71
Giving an Infantile Mortality rate to every 1,000 births registered of 61.	
Rateable Value—Houses	£449,305 10 0
" " Land	7,203 10 0
	<hr/>
	£456,509 0 0
	<hr/>

Education Rate :—

Elementary	... ..	1s. 10½d.
Higher	... ..	1d.
Assessable Value	... ..	£439,780 18 6
General District Rate	... ..	5s. 6d. in the £
Poor Rate	... ..	5s. 9d. „

* Calculated on the Registrar-General's estimate for this purpose.

POOR RELIEF.

Total amount expended in Ilford during the year...	£3,620 10 0
Number of persons in receipt of out-relief during the year (approximate)	540
Admissions to Workhouse and Infirmary (approximate)	318
made up as follows :—	

Men	... ..	95
Women	... ..	152
Children	... ..	71

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of Ilford is :—

For the purpose of the Birth-rate	... ..	82,840
For the purpose of the Death-rate	... ..	79,524

To obtain the estimated gross population must be added the number of inmates and resident staff at the following Public Institutions :—

Claybury Mental Hospital	... ..	3,640
West Ham Mental Hospital	... ..	1,052
		4,692

making a total gross population for the purposes of the

Birth-rate of	... ..	87,532
Death-rate of	... ..	84,216

The total estimated number of dwelling-houses in the district at the middle of the year, 18,426.

Assuming there were no empty dwelling-houses, there was an average population of 4.49 persons per inhabited building.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1919 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Gross Population estimated to middle of each year.	Nett Population estimated to middle of each year (a).	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
			Uncorrected Number.	Nett (b).		Number.	Rate (d).	of Non-Residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.	
				Number.	Rate (c).					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate (e).
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1914	85,932	82,098	1,490	1,505	18.3	926	10.8	352	147	93	62	721	8.8
1915	84,581	80,350	1,511	1,538	19.1	1,091	12.9	410	165	122	79	846	10.5
1916	†83,897	{ *79,744 †86,796 }	—	1,490	17.2	—	—	—	—	89	60	711	8.9
1917	†79,194	{ *75,130 †83,749 }	—	1,176	14.4	—	—	—	—	82	70	791	10.5
1918	†76,602	{ *72,825 †81,598 }	—	1,053	12.9	—	—	—	—	73	69	947	13.0
1919	†84,216	{ *79,524 †82,840 }	—	1,167	14.1	1,029	12.2	416	176	71	61	789	9.9

* The Registrar-General's estimate for the purpose of the Death Rate.

† The Registrar-General's estimate for the purpose of the Birth Rate.

‡ The Registrar-General's estimate for the purpose of the Death Rate, including the populations of Claybury and West Ham Mental Hospitals.

NOTE ON TABLE I.

In column 6 there is entered the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred in the district. In column 12 there is entered the number in column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in column 8 and the addition of the number in column 9. Deaths in column 10 are similarly corrected by the subtraction of the deaths under 1, and included in the number given in column 8, and the addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in column 9.

- (a) The nett estimated population is found by deducting the population of Claybury and West Ham Asylums from the gross estimated population.
- (b) The nett number of births is obtained by taking the uncorrected number of births supplied by the local Registrar and adding to or subtracting from it such a number as is supplied for this purpose by the Registrar-General.
- (c) The birth-rate is calculated on the estimated nett population for birth-rate.
- (d) Calculated on the estimated nett population for death-rate.
- (e) Calculated on the estimated nett population.

"Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, are not included in columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (*b*) below. There is stated in column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which have not been deducted, and there is in column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which have been added in calculating the nett death-rate of the district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses), must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such Institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from violence are to be referred (*a*) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (*b*) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (*c*) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (*d*) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

BIRTHS.

Number of births registered during the year ... 1,167

Legitimate Males 584, Females 519

Illegitimate Males 35, Females 29

The birth-rate, calculated on the Registrar-General's estimate of the population of 82,840 for this purpose is 14.1 per 1,000.

As compared with 12.9 in 1918
 14.4 in 1917
 17.2 in 1916
 19.1 in 1915
 18.3 in 1914

DEATHS.

Total number of deaths registered in district during
 the year was 1,029

Number of deaths of non-residents registered in the
 district (principally in the large institutions) ... 416

These deaths occurred as follows :—

In Claybury (L.C.C.) Mental Hospital	296
In West Ham Borough Mental Hospital	105
In Ilford Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium	3
In Emergency Hospital	4
Other non-residents	8
Total	416

To be added to the total are 176 deaths of Ilford residents registered as having died in other districts.

The latter figure includes deaths at the following institutions :—

The Infirmary, Romford	...	...	...	...	74
The Essex County Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	24
The London Hospital	...	...	...	...	19
The East London Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
The Royal Free Hospital, London	...	...	...	...	5
Guy's Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Queen Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Royal Eastern Counties Hospital, Colchester	...	...	...	...	2
Severall's Asylum, Colchester	...	...	...	...	2
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colchester	...	...	...	...	1
In other Hospitals, Institutions and residences beyond the Ilford district	...	...	...	...	43
Total	...	...	...	...	176

The total deaths accountable to Ilford is therefore 789

Calculated on the Registrar-General's estimate of the population for this purpose the death-rate is 9.9, compared with 13.00 per 1,000 during 1918, and with 10.5 in 1917.

8.5 in 1916.

10.5 in 1915.

8.8 in 1914.

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which should be consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in Columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.
- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The deaths registered were as follows:—

Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	9
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	6
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	...	...	24

This gives a Zymotic death-rate for 1919 of .31 per 1,000 of the population. This appears to be the lowest Zymotic death-rate so far recorded for this district.

The Zymotic death-rate for the previous five years was as under:—

1914	...	...	...	...	.35 per 1,000
1915	...	...	...	...	.82 do.
1916	...	...	...	...	.45 do.
1917	...	...	...	...	.93 do.
1918	...	...	...	...	.42 do.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

During 1919, 1,770 cases were notified, as compared with 900 in 1918.

Table II. shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1919, arranged according to age and distributed in Wards. Of these the following occurred in institutions:—

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN INSTITUTIONS
IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR, 1919.

CLAYBURY MENTAL HOSPITAL—

Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	6 cases.
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	6 „
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	6 „
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	22 „

WEST HAM MENTAL HOSPITAL—

Diphtheria	... ..	1 cases.
Enteric Fever	... ..	1 „
Erysipelas	... ..	1 „
Pneumonia	... ..	3 „

BARNARDO'S VILLAGE HOMES—

Scarlet Fever	... ..	10 cases.
Diphtheria	... ..	101 „
Erysipelas	... ..	4 „
Pneumonia	... ..	3 „

Of the cases notified, exclusive of those from Public Institutions, the following table shows the per cent. removed to the Isolation Hospitals :—

Small-pox	... ..	100.0
Diphtheria	... ..	88.6
Scarlet Fever	... ..	82.8
Enteric Fever	... ..	57.1
Erysipelas	... ..	15.1
Puerperal Fever	... ..	66.6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	... ..	66.6
Influenzal Pneumonia	... ..	44.1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	... ..	100.0
Encephalitis Lethargica	... ..	100.0

The total number of deaths from infectious disease in the district is shown in the following table :—

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE DISTRICT DURING
1919.

Scarlet Fever	... ..	1
Diphtheria and Croup	... ..	6
Enteric Fever	... ..	2
Erysipelas	... ..	2
Influenza	... ..	64
Pneumonia (all forms)	... ..	34

Puerperal Fever	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1
Measles	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	57
Tuberculous Meningitis	11
Other Tuberculous Diseases	16

The following additional diseases were made notifiable by order of the Local Government Board in January, 1919 :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Dysentery | (5) Acute Primary |
| (2) Encephalitis Lethargica | Pneumonia |
| (3) Malaria | (6) Relapsing Fever |
| (4) Acute Influenzal Pneumonia | (7) Trench Fever |

28 cases of MALARIA occurred in demobilised or discharged soldiers who contracted the disease while on active service.

22 cases of DYSENTERY occurred in Claybury Mental Hospital. It is a common ailment in Institutions of this character.

One case of ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA was removed to the Isolation Hospital.

MEASLES and GERMAN MEASLES accounted for 930 notifications, as against 276 in 1918. These diseases cease to be notifiable on and after January 1st, 1920.

SMALL-POX.

One case was notified on March 24th and was removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospital at Dartford. Vaccination of contacts and disinfection of premises were carried out. No further cases arose. The origin of the case was obscure. The man was a worker in a factory at Purfleet.

A number of cases of contacts of Small-pox have been referred to this department either from the Army or Navy or from incoming ships; all such contacts have been kept under careful observation.

The Relieving Officer informs me that during the year 611 primary vaccinations have been performed. The number of births registered was 1,167, showing the proportion of infants vaccinated to be 523 per 1,000. This is an undesirable state of affairs, and it is only by extreme vigilance on the part of the Public Health Department that spread of the disease does not occur

SCARLET FEVER.

231 cases of this disease were notified during the year in comparison with 167 in 1918. In common with other London districts there was a marked rise in the number of cases in the autumn and winter of 1919. As is well known scarlet fever shows a periodic rise in incidence every fifth to sixth year. The disease was fortunately of a mild type and only one death of an Ilford resident occurred, and this in a hospital outside Ilford.

DIPHTHERIA.

260 cases were notified during 1919 as compared with 216 in 1918. The increase, however, is not a real one, as 101 of the cases occurred in Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Village Homes, and most of these were not true clinical cases but children suffering from discharging ears, the diphtheria bacillus having been detected bacteriologically in the discharge.

It is necessary to notify these cases as they may, under certain unknown conditions, act as "carriers" of the disease to healthy children. The problem of dealing with them is a very difficult one, and is much exercising the minds of the authorities of the Home. In my opinion surgical treatment of the ears affected is the only method likely to be successful.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Fourteen cases only were notified during 1919, and of these six occurred in Claybury Mental Hospital and one in West Ham Mental Hospital.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

One case was notified and removed to the Isolation Hospital. It was sporadic. The origin was obscure, and no further cases arose. In spite of active serum-treatment, unfortunately, a fatal issue ensued.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Nine cases were notified during the year compared with eight in 1918. The corresponding figures for England and Wales were 6,532 in 1918, and 8,548 in 1919. It must be remembered that the birth-rate for England and Wales in 1918 was 17.7, and in 1919, 18.5.

It is now well known that ophthalmia of the newly born is caused by venereal disease (gonorrhœa) in the mother, and the above figures are a fairly satisfactory indication that venereal disease is not yet rampant in Ilford.

Of the nine cases, six were admitted to the Isolation Hospital; of the others, one was treated at the London Hospital and recovered, one died of tetanus at the West Ham Hospital, and one left the district and its after-history is unknown.

ACUTE INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA AND ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.

It will be seen from Table II. that 46 cases of pneumonia were notified during the year.

The number of deaths from Influenza and Pneumonia amongst Ilford residents during 1919 as compared with 1918 may be seen from the following:—

			1919.	1918.
Influenza	...	...	64	249
Pneumonia	...	...	34	55

The services of temporary nurses have been engaged from time to time to assist in making enquiries as to any possible sources of infection, and to provide help in nursing patients stricken with these complaints.

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1919.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages	Number of Cases Notified. At Ages—years.						Total Cases Notified in each Ward.						Total Cases Removed to Hospital.			
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Cranbrook	Park	Seven Kings	North Hainault	Loxford		Clementswood	South Hainault	
Small Pox	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	231	—	34	173	19	5	—	19	31	28	21	37	64	31	—	—	183
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	260	2	32	152	53	19	2	14	32	33	107	14	26	34	—	—	142
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Para Typhoid)	14	—	—	4	4	4	—	1	2	—	8	1	1	1	—	—	4
Pneumonia	46	—	2	5	5	16	15	3	—	2	5	10	5	12	11	—	15
Puerperal Fever	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dysentery	24	—	—	—	1	10	9	4	—	—	23	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	42	—	3	1	5	15	14	4	2	1	7	11	8	10	3	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	6
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	138	—	1	12	34	62	28	1	8	24	19	23	17	30	17	—	—
Other Forms	42	1	7	23	5	1	4	1	2	5	3	2	15	11	4	—	—
Malaria—Stated to be imported to this country	28	—	—	—	12	15	1	—	4	3	8	—	2	9	2	—	—
Measles	881	15	183	672	8	3	—	115	182	98	21	168	206	91	—	—	11
German Measles	49	1	9	29	7	3	—	4	4	8	2	11	11	9	—	—	—
Total	1770	28	271	1071	155	157	75	171	290	210	230	283	383	203	—	—	371

The number of cases of infectious disease notified having been carefully revised will account for any discrepancy that may occur in comparison with the weekly return sent to the Local Government Board and the Essex County Council.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 1919 there were 138 fresh notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 41 of other forms of tuberculosis.

The following particulars as to the sex and age of notified cases of Tuberculosis are of interest:—

Diseases.	Sex.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 55 years.	55 to 65 years.	Over 65 years.	Totals.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M.	—	—	7	19	17	16	13	10	—	82
	F.	—	1	5	15	16	13	2	3	1	56
Tuberculosis (all other forms) ...	M.	1	4	12	2	—	1	1	—	1	22
	F.	—	3	11	3	—	—	2	1	—	20
Totals ...		1	8	35	39	33	30	18	14	2	180

Cases notified from Institutions in the District:—

Claybury Mental Hospital.—Pulmonary Tuberculosis... 13

Dr. Barnardo's Village Homes.—Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... 3

Tuberculosis (all other forms) ... 1

During 1919 there were 57 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 27 from other forms of tuberculosis.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from Tuberculosis of Ilford residents, together with the death rate for that disease per 1,000 living persons, during the last eight years.

	1912		1913		1914		1915	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	43	·55	51	·6	55	·90	74	·92
Tubercular Meningitis Tuberculosis	12	·15	15	·18	6	·07	15	·18
Tuberculosis (all other forms)	13	·16	7	·08	8	·09	12	·14
	1916		1917		1918		1919	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	64	·80	79	1·05	82	1·12	57	·71
Tubercular Meningitis Tuberculosis	9	·10	7	·09	7	·09	11	·13
Tuberculosis (all other forms)	10	·12	12	·15	10	·10	16	·20

It will be seen that there was a decline in the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1919 from the very heavy death rates of 1917 and 1918. There is no doubt the heavy rate in 1918 was influenced by the epidemic of Influenza.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The following is a table of the Bacteriological Examinations carried out during 1919, the Bacteriological Laboratory having been re-opened in April, 1919.

Nature of Specimen.	Disease Suspected.	Sent by Local Medical Practitioners.		Sent by Medical Officer of Health.		Sent by School Medical Officer.		Sent from Isolation Hospital.		Totals.	
		Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
Throat Swabs...	Diphtheria	148	332	3	33	—	12	34	232	185	609
Nose Swabs	Diphtheria	5	31	—	—	—	—	6	6	11	37
Ear Swabs	Diphtheria	83	98	—	—	—	—	4	2	87	100
Hairs	Ringworm	1	—	—	—	18	5	—	—	19	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid...	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Blood	Malaria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sputum	Tuberculosis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vaginal Discharge	Gonorrhœa	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fœces	Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals		237	468	3	33	18	17	44	241	302	759

Total 1,061.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY.

(1) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

These Acts are administered by the Essex County Council. Mr. H. C. Card, the Chief Inspector, has kindly given me certain particulars, which I append :—

Samples of milk taken	...	...	...	135
Samples of butter taken	...	...	...	18
Other samples	...	...	...	47
Total	...	...	...	<u>200</u>

Proceedings were taken in six cases, fines being inflicted in four cases as follows :—

Milk	...	...	...	10s. fine and 5s. costs.
Milk	...	...	...	£1 1s. costs.
Milk	...	...	...	£1 fine and £1 12s. costs.
Milk	...	...	...	£20 fine and 4s. costs.

In the remaining two cases, milk vendors pleaded, and substantiated, warranties.

(2) MILK SUPPLY.

There were in the Ilford district at the end of the year 46 dairies and milkshops and 10 cowsheds on the register. 149 inspections of dairies, milkshops, and cowsheds were carried out during the year.

(3) BAKEHOUSES.

There are 25 bakehouses in the district, including 7 factory bakehouses. There is 1 underground bakehouse. 68 inspections of bakehouses were carried out during the year.

(4) SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the district. 72 inspections of slaughterhouses were carried out during 1919.

(5) ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED AND SEIZED.

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

- 1 bullock's head without tongue.
- 1 bullock's tongue.

2 bullock's lungs.
 1 bullock's liver.
 1 bullock's paunch.
 1 gut fat spleen and udders.
 1 forequarter of mutton.
 Quantity of skate (2 lots).
 3 boxes of kippers.
 122½ boxes of dates.
 1 beef liver.
 1 buttock of beef.
 1 box bloaters and quantity of herrings.
 5 ducks.
 13 chickens.
 1 case of rabbits.
 1 box of mackerel.
 1 box of fresh herrings.
 1 barrel of fresh herrings.
 1 barrel of crabs.
 1 box of cat-fish.
 2 boxes of whiting.
 1 carcase of beef with all organs.
 1 forequarter and loin.
 1 buttock and thick flank.

The following articles of food were seized and condemned :—

- (a) 12 chickens.
- (b) 19 geese and 40 chickens.
- (c) 1 lb. 10 ozs. bacon.

On legal proceedings being instituted, the following were the results of the prosecutions :—

- (a) The defendant was convicted and fined £5.
- (b) The defendant was convicted and fined £20 and £3 3s. costs.
- (c) The defendants were convicted and fined £5 and 40s. costs respectively.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Following are particulars as to work under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909 :—

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	353
Number represented to the Local Authority as being unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	1
Number of closing orders made by the Local Authority	...	...	...	1
Number of closing orders determined	...	...	...	—
Number of houses voluntarily demolished after closing order	...	...	...	—
Number of houses in which defects were remedied without closing orders	...	...	...	19
Orders to execute work under Section 15	...	...	...	252

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT AND THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Summary of visits as recorded during the year 1919 :—

Houses and premises inspected	3055
Houses and premises re-inspected (works in progress)	3081
Visits during disinfection	531
Houses in which nuisances were detected	631
Do. do. abated	505
Notices served	986
Do. complied with	516

The following is a list of notices served and complied with :—

NOTICES SERVED, &C.

1919.

Notices.	Served 1919.	Complied with, 1919.
Statutory	63	13
Pave Yard (Ilford Improvement Act)	11	—
Informal	370	289
Provide Dustbin (Ilford Improvement Act)	104	40
Cleanse Water Storage Cistern (Bye-laws)	127	105
Cover ditto	8	—
Provide Water to Dwelling House	21	20
Cleanse Dwelling House (Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890)	30	30
Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909	252	19
Totals	986	516

COMPLAINTS.

During the year 285 complaints have been received and investigated.

The following is a summary :—

Accumulation of manure and refuse	6
Animals improperly kept	9
Bad smells from drains	19
Bad smells in houses	4
Blocked drains and w.c.'s	23
Cesspools full and overflowing	2
Defective drains and w.c.'s	6
Defective dustbins	27
Dirty and verminous houses	25
Dirty condition of rearway	2
Defective roofs, gutters and downpipes	25
Defective water fittings	28
Defective w.c. fittings	42

Dampness of premises	...	...	...	12
Flooding of premises	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	5
Sanitary defects	...	...	...	6
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	4
Water in basements	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	32
Total	...	...	...	<u>285</u>

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. F. W. King, was responsible for this work until the end of October, and I am obliged to him for the following particulars:—

During the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1919, the number of horses and vans engaged in the collection and the number of loads of house refuse removed were as follows:—

Horses and vans, 5,776. Loads, 10,154.
 Collection took place on 303 days.
 Average number of horses and vans per day, 19.06.
 Average number of loads per horse per day, 1.77.

The refuse was disposed of as follows:—

Deposited at Destructor Works ... 10,024 loads.
 Deposited elsewhere 130 „

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The methods whereby the sewage of the district is disposed of have been detailed in previous reports.

There are in the district in addition:—

83 Cesspools and privies.
 56 Pail closets.

FACTORIES.

There are 68 factories on the register, made up as follows:—

Alloy Moulder	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	7
Boot Making and Repairing	...	...	...	...	3
Brick Maker	...	...	...	...	1
Brush Back Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	1
Builders Joinery and Carpentry Works	...	...	...	...	6
Cardboard Box Maker...	...	...	...	...	1

Carriage Works	...	...	...	...	1
Chaff Cutting and Corn-Blowing	...	...	...	...	1
Chemical Works	...	...	...	...	1
Chocolate Works	...	...	...	...	1
Collar Works	...	...	...	...	2
Cutlery Grinding	...	...	...	...	2
Electric Motor Works	...	...	...	...	1
Electric Wire and Battery Works	...	...	...	...	3
Engineers	...	...	...	...	4
Fancy Bag Maker	...	...	...	...	1
Iron Cutting Works	...	...	...	...	1
Ironing Shield Maker	...	...	...	...	1
Laundries	...	...	...	...	4
Meat Cutting	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Engineering	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Gear Engineer	...	...	...	...	1
Paper Mill	...	...	...	...	1
Photographic Works	...	...	...	...	1
Printing Works	...	...	...	...	5
Saw Mills and Joinery Works	...	...	...	...	3
Seed Sorting	...	...	...	...	1
Sweet Makers	...	...	...	...	1
Toy Maker	...	...	...	...	1
Wearing Apparel Makers	...	...	...	...	3
Wood Cutting	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	68

WORKSHOPS.

There are 377 workshops on the register, made up as follows :—

Artificial Flowers	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	18
Blacksmith	...	...	...	...	5
Book-binder	...	...	...	...	2
Boot Repairing	...	...	...	...	40
Braid Work	...	...	...	...	1
Brush Worker	...	...	...	...	5
Carpenter	...	...	...	...	11
Carpet Planning	...	...	...	...	1
Clergy Robes	...	...	...	...	1
Coach Building	...	...	...	...	2

Corset Maker	3
Cycle Repair	14
Dairy Utensil Maker	1
Dressmaking	57
Electrical Accessories	1
Embroidery	3
Fancy Collars	2
Feather Cleaning	3
Florists	2
Flower Mounting	1
French Polisher	2
Furrier	1
Glass Cutter	1
Hand Laundry	7
Harness Maker	2
Lace Worker	2
Ladies' Belt Maker	4
Leather Worker	3
Mechanical Dentist	4
Millinery	27
Motor Engineering	2
Optician	1
Picture Framing	4
Paint Mixing	2
Plumber	6
Poultry Appliance Maker	1
Printer	3
Rag and Bone Merchant	2
Scale Maker	1
Sheet Metal Worker	1
Shirt Making	2
Shoe Bows	1
Tailors	37
Tie Makers	5
Toy Making	1
Umbrella Repairing	3
Undertaker	2
Upholstering	5
Watch Repairs	15
Wearing Apparel and Underclothing	48
Wheelwright and Farrier	4
Wood Carver and Gilder	1
Wood Cutting	3
<hr/>	
Total	377
<hr/>	

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)	29	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	47	4	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report)	—	—	—
Total ...	76	4	—

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	2	2			
Want of ventilation	1	1			
Overcrowding	1	1			
Want of drainage of floors					
Other nuisances	1	1			
Sanitary accom- modation	{	insufficient	—	—	
		unsuitable or defec- tive	—	—	
		not separate for sexes	1	1	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Acts:—</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—			
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Part 3 of this report.)	—	—			
Total	6	6	—	—	

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

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK. (1)	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.					
	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.		
	Lists. (2)	Outworkers.		Lists. (5)	Outworkers.	
		Con- tractors. (3)	Work- men. (4)		Con- tractors. (6)	Work- men. (7)
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, &c.	9	10	12	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	1	—	3	—	—	—
 Total	 10	 10	 15	 —	 —	 —

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

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the Year. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses (excluding 7 Factory Bakehouses)	18
Boot Repairs	40
Carpentering	11
Dressmakers	57
Laundries	7
Milliners	27
Tailoring	37
Wearing Apparel and Underclothing	48
Miscellaneous Workshops	132
Total number of Workshops on Register	377

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, 1901)	4
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, 1901) (Notified by H.M. Inspector)	7
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	7
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the year	1

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The work of the Hospital has been carried on in a most satisfactory manner during the year. During the autumn and winter months the capacity has been strained to the utmost, and the question of enlargement is one which is now under consideration; also that of providing a motor-ambulance and disinfecting-van service.

I am satisfied that the nursing staff is at the present time carrying on its duties most efficiently. The usual course of lectures was given, and two probationer nurses passed the examination of the Fever Nurses' Association during the year.

The following tables show the variety of diseases which were under treatment during the course of the year:—

Number of patients in Hospital at beginning of year:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	14
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	9
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	14
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1
Under observation	...	...	...	...	2

Number of patients admitted during the year:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	183
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	142
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	15
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Abscess of the Breasts	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum:—					
Infants	...	...	...	...	6
Mothers	...	...	...	...	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	92
Measles	...	...	...	...	11
Mumps	...	...	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	...	...	4
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	1
Under Observation	...	...	...	...	8

Number of deaths in Isolation Hospital :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	5
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	10
Abscess of the Breasts	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	3
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	1
Marasmus (Ophthalmia Neonatorum Patient)	...	...	...	...	1

Number of patients remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1920 :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	54
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	15
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	7

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

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	45.3 days.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	30.2 "
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	67.0 "
Average stay in Hospital of all cases	...	...	...	40.2 "

The above averages are based on cases that completed their stay in Hospital during the year 1919.

Average number of patients in Hospital per day ... 49.9

INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

Of 15 cases admitted during the year no less than 10 died. Whilst the chief cause of this high mortality is the very fatal character of the disease, I think the removal of such cases to Hospital is also a factor, and in my opinion no case should be removed unless the home conditions make it absolutely imperative.

SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA

The results in these diseases were satisfactory. No death from Scarlet Fever occurred, while from Diphtheria five deaths only occurred. These were cases coming late under treatment. Any delay in the injection of serum in a case of diphtheria detracts from the chance of recovery and may make a fatal result inevitable.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Six cases were admitted; one died from marasmus, the other five made a complete recovery with no loss of vision in either eye. The disease can only be cured by constant unremitting attention on the part of the nursing staff, and the results achieved are a credit to the Institution. The cost of 5 blind children to the State would be not inconsiderable and this lowest motive makes the treatment of these cases an important section of preventive medicine.

In four of the cases the infants were accompanied by their mothers in order that breast feeding might be continued. Fifty per cent. of the cost of maintenance will be refunded under the Maternity and Child Welfare Grant.

SCABIES.

Four children were admitted with this complaint, having been treated for considerable periods at the School Clinic without success. They quickly yielded to a few days' efficient treatment in Hospital.

CASES UNDER OBSERVATION.

Eight were admitted. These were doubtful cases of infectious disease. Six were discharged, not having shown any definite sign of the disease. One, admitted as doubtful enteric fever, proved to be appendicitis, and was removed to the Emergency Hospital. One, admitted as doubtful meningitis, was found to be suffering from cerebral tumour and was transferred to the London Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The treatment of tuberculosis patients proceeded on the usual lines. Unfortunately but few of the cases are in such an early stage that any possibility of cure can be hoped for, although most show improvement by their stay in the Sanatorium. Three were in such an advanced condition that death ensued. The prospect of tuberculosis patients who spend their lives in or out of a Sanatorium until death overtakes them is a sad one. Very little

hope of dealing with the problem exists unless a determined attempt is made (1) to segregate all advanced cases in residential institutions. (2) To adequately assist the patient's dependents financially, so that he can accept Sanatorium treatment at the earliest stage and remain in the Institution until arrest of the disease occurs. (3) To commence with the treatment of the pre-tuberculous child in open-air schools, etc., and so prevent the onset of the disease.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, 1919-1920.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Medical Officer, Matron, Nursing and Domestic Staff	1,468	17	6
Wages of Engineer, Porters	1,250	6	5
Provisions	4,047	8	3
Heating, Lighting and Water	2,184	11	7
Drugs, Medicines and Appliances	388	11	5
Rates, Taxes and Insurances	107	11	7
Repairs to Buildings, Decorations, Renovations, etc. ...	1,621	10	3
Replacements and Renewal of Furniture, Linen and Bedding	930	19	4
Crockery, Chandlery and Ironmongery	367	8	7
Repairs to Machinery	76	19	11
Clothing and Uniform	99	17	10
Telephone, Books, Printing and Travelling Expenses ...	147	15	1
Contributions <i>re</i> Small Pox Hospital	58	2	6
Motor Chassis (3) and cost to date of Bodies	1,301	3	6
Sundries	109	15	1
Gross Expenditure	14,160	19	4
<i>Less</i> Repairs	1,621	10	3
<i>Bedding</i>	930	19	4
<i>Crockery</i>	367	8	7
	2,919	18	2
Add 1/5th of above for one year's charges	11,825	0	10
	583	19	8
	11,241	1	2
<i>Less</i> Motors	1,301	3	6
<i>Small Pox</i>	58	2	6
	1,359	6	0
	£10,465	14	10

Total number of day-patients for the year, 21,119 (calculated from 521 patients spending 21,119 days in Hospital) cost per day per patient, 9s. 10.9d., as compared with 6s. 1.3d. per day for the year ended 31st March, 1913.

MATERNITY & CHILD
WELFARE.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

The number of births notified under the above Acts during 1919 was 1,233.

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

By Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	29
„ Certified Midwives	...	...	...	36
„ Parents and others	...	...	...	33

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of infants dying within the first year of life was 71, the total number born being 1,167. The infant mortality or rate of death per 1,000 births was therefore 61.

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

Year.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Registered Births.
1913	102	68
1914	93	62
1915	122	79
1916	89	60
1917	82	70
1918	73	69
1919	71	61

The figure for 1919 is therefore a satisfactory one and compares favourably with that of 89 for England and Wales and 85 for London.

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

Ward.	Number of Births.	No. of Infant Deaths	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
Cranbrook	118	5	42
Park	178	13	78
Seven Kings	159	9	56
North Hainault	75	8	106*
South Hainault	150	13	86
Clementswood	252	12	47
Loxford	235	11	46
Ilford	1,167	71	61

* Deducting from the North Hainault Ward the deaths of Infants occurring in the Village Homes, Barkingside, there is left an Infantile Mortality rate of 13 per 1,000 births for that ward.

The extreme handicap which a child suffers as to its chance of life by being born out of wedlock is shown by separating the illegitimate children from the total infant deaths.

Of 64 illegitimate children born, 10 died, giving an infantile mortality rate of 156, while of 1,103 legitimate children born 61 died, giving an infantile mortality rate of 55.

On the following page is seen an analysis of the causes of death in infants during the first year of life.

It will be seen that the chief causes are atrophy, debility and marasmus, 16 deaths; premature birth, 14 deaths.

It is difficult to say how far these two causes can be minimised. They are chiefly due to maternal ill-health or disease. Syphilis is a factor in some cases of premature birth, but there are other causes for the determination of which further medical research is necessary.

It is hoped that the system of Ante-Natal Clinics when established, by their effect on the health of the mother during pregnancy, will reduce the number of deaths from these causes. It is satisfactory to note that diarrhoea and enteritis only caused five deaths of infants under 1 year.

Three infants were suffocated by overlying, a preventable cause of death which should not occur at all in a district like Ilford.

TABLE IV.—INFANT MORTALITY.

1919. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	5
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	8
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Injury at birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	3	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	6
Premature birth	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	8	...	1	3	12	2	...	...	2	16
Other Causes... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Unknown	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	29	1	2	4	36	11	14	3	7	71

Nett Births in the year—

Legitimate 1103

Illegitimate 64

Nett Deaths in the year—

Legitimate infants 61

Illegitimate infants 10

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

The first Health Visitor was appointed in Ilford in June, 1909. This lady was responsible for the whole district, and naturally the work she was able to do was of a very limited scope. In 1916 two nurses were appointed as Health Visitors and School Nurses. In 1917 these were increased to three. In 1919 the number was still further increased to four, one of whom is, however, almost entirely occupied with School Medical work.

The work of the Infant Welfare Centres is increasing to such an extent that when the Ante-Natal Clinics are in working order it is doubtful if the present staff will be able to cope with the work.

The area is divided into three districts, for each of which one Health Visitor is responsible. She visits the home three weeks after the birth of a child where a doctor is in attendance, or 10 to 14 days if a midwife has attended the confinement.

Subsequent visits are paid according to the condition of the child and the circumstances of the parents.

The most satisfactory plan is to visit infants—

- Under 1 year, once a month.
- Under 2 years, once a quarter.
- Under 5 years, once in 6 months.

but with the present staff it has not been possible to carry this out completely.

In 1919 the following visits were paid :—

First Visits	...	...	...	...	1,195
Subsequent (to children under 1 year of age)	...	...	...	...	2,861
Subsequent (to children over 1 year age)	...	...	...	...	4,133

An important work which I hope the Health Visitors will be able to extend still further is that of visits of advice to expectant mothers. This will be correlated with that of the Ante-Natal Clinics.

47 visits have been paid to expectant mothers during the year.

Cases of still-birth, cases of premature births, and of deaths, of young infants are enquired into by the Health Visitors.

The work of the Health Visitors has been still further increased by the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918, and the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, December 22nd, 1919.

The enquiries into the circumstances of expectant and nursing mothers who are so necessitous as to require milk at a reduced rate, or free, have in all cases been carried out by the Health Visitors. The present high price of milk has brought many applicants, and a large number of visits of enquiry have been made, as I shall show in my next Annual Report.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

This work in Ilford dates from April 2nd, 1914, when a small Voluntary Committee of interested ladies commenced a School for Mothers at the Friends' Meeting House, Albert Road. In April, 1916, a second centre was opened by the same committee at Barkingside. On April 16th, 1917, another Voluntary Committee opened a centre at Seven Kings; while on September 4th, 1917, a fourth centre was opened at Newbury Park.

The above Centres were taken over by the Council in April, 1917, a Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee having been appointed in February, 1917.

In September, 1918, a Statutory Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, consisting of eight Councillors and four co-opted members, was appointed by the Council.

During the past year a new Centre was opened in June at the Cecil Hall, and the attendances show that it is much appreciated by the mothers of the district.

In view of the number of mothers and children attending the Centre at the Friends' Meeting House it was decided to divide this Centre and additional premises were found at Emmanuel Church, Ilford Lane, and a very satisfactory Centre is now flourishing there.

The Barkingside Centre had never shown the success common to the others, and in December it was decided to amalgamate it with that at Newbury Park. This has been done with improved results.

More satisfactory premises are being obtained for the Newbury Park and Albert Road Centres, which will enable the work to be carried on under better conditions.

The amount of work and the appreciation which has attended the extension of the Welfare Centres is shown by the following figures for the past year:—

Total number of attendances of Infants	...	5,643
First attendances	... ..	629

The monthly figures being as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
First attendances...	53	23	48	44	66	53	61	51	60	66	64	40		
Subsequent	323	294	316	368	454	439	502	415	554	728	661	589

Total number of children on rolls December 31st, 1919, after omission of all those who had not made an attendance for six months, 652.

The main function of the Infant Welfare Centre is advisory, and treatment should be limited to that required for digestive and similar disturbances.

Very many of the minor ailments of infants are due to errors of feeding and a doctor's advice can prevent more serious illnesses resulting. The purpose of a Centre is therefore preventive rather than curative. The scope of the work of a Centre is laid down by the Ministry of Health as follows:—

- (1) CONSULTATIONS BY A DOCTOR.—This is carried out in Ilford in a satisfactory manner, all the infants attending

the Centre being seen at regular intervals by a Doctor, and the mother given advice.

- (2) HOME VISITING.—I have already referred to the work of the Health Visitors.
- (3) COLLECTIVE TEACHING.—Health talks are given by a doctor from time to time.

Mothers are advised as to the clothing of their infants. Mannikins and model sets of garments have been provided at each of the Centres.

- (4) SALE OF CLOTHING.—Wool and suitable materials for infants' clothing have been sold at cost price. I am arranging also for cut-out garments to be provided. This work is of importance, as emphasizing the quality of material which is suitable to be used and is of advantage, especially in the poorer districts where mothers are unable to cope with the present prices of good garments.
- (5) SALE OF FOOD AND MILK.—This has been carried on in increasing degree during the past year. No mother is allowed to obtain dried milk or other food except on a certificate from the Medical Officer. It is not the purpose of a Welfare Centre to become merely a distributing agent for dried milk, but with the present high cost of milk the advantage of obtaining such milk from a Welfare Centre is very much accentuated. Our experience with dried milk has proved that it is a satisfactory substitute for fresh cow's milk, while it has the advantage of being freer from contamination.

The following are the quantities of food dealt with during 1919 :—

	<i>Sold.</i>	<i>Free.</i>
Dried milk	12,331 lbs.	1,043 lbs.
Fat emulsion	1,128 lbs.	3 lbs.
Condensed milk	210 tins.	88 tins.
Lactagol	90 packets.	

- (6) TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.—These have been treated to some extent at the Public Health Offices in connection with the School Clinic. This is a work which should show considerable development in the future.
- (7) RECORDS.—A case-sheet is kept for each child attending the Centre and a weight card supplied to each mother. I hope to be able to give some of the information to be derived from these records in a future Report.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Mr. Rose, the part-time Council Dentist, has continued the work of treating expectant and nursing mothers, and children under five. The arrangement has been to give one session to this work as required.

During 1919, 116 mothers and 10 children under five have been treated.

No arrangements having been come to for the provision of dentures for mothers, it has not been so easy to get patients to attend the Dental Clinic, especially where a number of extractions have been required.

The decision of the Council to appoint a whole-time Dentist who will do the work of the Maternity as well as the Education Committee, will enable me to arrange for dentures to be provided at a minimum charge, or if necessary free to necessitous cases. I therefore anticipate a very large increase in this work when it is placed on a satisfactory basis.

SUPPLY OF FREE MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.

In 1919, 1,043 lbs. of dried milk were supplied free to necessitous nursing and expectant mothers.

In view of the high price of cow's milk and pursuant to the wishes of the Ministry of Health, a very considerable increase in this department of the work will be necessary next year.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

In November, 1919, the Ministry of Health sanctioned the use of certain rooms in the Maternity Home for the purpose of an Ante-Natal Clinic. Owing to shortage of medical staff it was not found possible to commence this scheme, but the appointment by the Council in November, 1919, of a Lady Assistant Medical Officer of Health will enable this most important work to be proceeded with. Its purpose is :—

- (1) To discover those conditions which make a confinement difficult or dangerous to the mother so that as far as possible they can be dealt with beforehand.
- (2) To discover any conditions which would prejudice the birth of a living healthy child and as far as possible to rectify them.

A scheme of this character in such a district as Ilford is not easy to carry on to large proportions, but I feel convinced that if the susceptibilities of the mothers are considered it will be soon found to exercise a most useful function and will reduce Infantile Mortality below the present rate.

MATERNITY HOME.

This was opened at 130-2, Cranbrook Road, Ilford, on July 20th, 1918, the two houses concerned having been thoroughly re-decorated and adapted as far as possible for the purpose. The Home can accommodate nine mothers with their babies. The staff at first consisted of a Matron and two Staff Nurses. Later a Pupil midwife was appointed, and in the latter part of 1919 a second trained nurse was accepted as Pupil Midwife for training. The former lady obtained her C.M.B. certificate during the year. The staff is now adequate for ordinary events, but when there is a patient seriously ill, requiring undivided attention, it has been necessary to employ the services of a temporary nurse, as also at the times of the annual vacations of the nursing staff.

The Home speedily became popular and its value recognised in the district, and it therefore became necessary to refuse cases from adjacent districts. On December 31st, 1919, 53 cases had been booked for future admission into the Home.

From the date of opening until December 31st, 1919—

161 women were admitted into the Home; of these
 151 were confined in the Home,
 of the remaining ten
 5 were admitted immediately after confinement,
 1 was admitted after an incomplete abortion,
 1 after a threatened abortion,
 3 for examination as to some puerperal condition; of these,
 1 was transferred to the Emergency Hospital for an
 abdominal operation, and
 1 to the Isolation Hospital suffering from mastitis.
 1 had a slight operation (curettage) in the Home and was
 discharged, being cured.

Of the 151 confinements 82 had engaged their own doctor, and 69 were attended by one or other of the Midwives of the Home; owing to various complications it was necessary to call in a doctor in 28 of the latter cases.

Eight deaths occurred in the Home—5 women and 3 babies—3 of the women died from influenzal pneumonia during the epidemic of the winter of 1918 and spring of 1919, having been admitted owing to home exigencies while suffering from this very fatal ailment. One woman died from nephritis and severe post-partum hæmorrhage, and one from severe ante-partum and post-partum hæmorrhage.

The three babies died from congenital debility, one lived only 8 hours, another 26 hours, and the third 16 days.

Four children were still-born.

1 owing to eclampsia in the mother.
 1 craniotomy—difficult labour.
 2 macerated fœtus.

In November, 1919, a woman was admitted while incubating scarlet fever, and developed the rash shortly after admission. She was removed to the Isolation Hospital, the Home placed in quarantine and thoroughly disinfected, and no further cases occurred.

In April, 1919, a case of puerperal fever was notified from the Home. The patient went home and is still suffering from attacks of pyrexia, which are now considered by her doctor to be due to a septic condition of the gums. I do not think that the case was associated with any septic infection during the confinement.

It is interesting to note that "twilight sleep" was administered in three cases, and that twins were born on only one occasion, but that 10 children were born prematurely, necessitating the use of the incubator.

29 babies have been circumcised at the Home.

No case suitable of admission to the Home has been refused. Seven unmarried mothers were admitted. Two necessitous cases were admitted free, and three others were admitted at nominal fees.

At the present time the circumstances of all those unable to pay an adequate fee are enquired into by the Health Visitors and reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who, in conjunction with the Statutory Committee, decides as to what reduction shall be made.

Of the 161 cases above referred to, the average stay in the Home was 16 days.

The premises at present used for the Maternity Home are not altogether adapted for institutional work and entail a good deal of unnecessary labour. The popularity of the Home, together with this fact, led the Statutory Committee to negotiate, with the sanction of the Ministry of Health, for the purchase of a site in Hatch Lane for the erection of a fully equipped Home of 20 beds. Draft plans of the new Home are under consideration at present, and I hope by the issue of my next report to be able to state that this project is on its way to completion.

The following is a summary of the expenditure incurred in connection with the Maternity Home to the 31st March, 1919:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Staff	204	13	10
Uniform Allowances of Staff	12	7	5
Travelling Expenses	12	8	2½
Furniture	437	10	9
Crockery and Chandlery	14	18	11½
Provisions, etc.	245	11	9½
Stationery	21	13	3
Instruments and Medical Requisites	98	18	4
Repairs and Alterations	172	0	9
Laundry	29	4	11
Advertisements	16	0	2
Heating and Lighting	113	12	1
Rent, Rates and Taxes	98	0	6
Linen	162	7	1
Telephone	14	10	3
Ironmongery	55	5	10
Sundries	14	1	7
	<hr/>		
	1,723	5	8½
Revenue	222	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,501	3	8½
	<hr/>		

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

This most necessary adjunct to Child Welfare work is proposed to be built by the Ilford War Memorial Committee, with the assistance of the Ministry of Health, on a site adjacent to the proposed Maternity Home. At the present time the facilities for treatment of child-ailments in Ilford are very meagre, and mothers are obliged to take their sick children to hospitals in London to get the necessary attention. Furthermore, there is no provision in Ilford for ailing babies who require the skilled nursing which an institution alone can provide. The Statutory Committee considered, therefore, the possibility of using Valentines Mansion as a Children's Hospital until such time as the War Memorial Hospital could be erected. After a careful examination of the suitability of the building, the cost of adaptation, and the number of patients that could be treated, it was

decided not to proceed further with the scheme, but to concentrate on the provision of a modern children's hospital which could be worked in conjunction with the new Maternity Home from a common administrative block. This will be both an economic and a practical method of dealing with the subject.

The Children's Hospital will serve the School Medical Service to a greater extent than that of Infant Welfare, though it will provide for infant ailments requiring hospital treatment. I hope, however, that the time will come in Ilford when there will be one Committee responsible for all matters affecting the health of the child, both before and during school age. Such an arrangement would tend both to efficiency and to economy of labour.

The following is a summary of the expenditure incurred in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare to 31st March, 1919 :—

	£	s.	d.
<i>Health Visitors—</i>			
Salaries—Nurses Steward and East	190	0	2
Uniform Allowances	16	3	6
Travelling Expenses	10	2	0
<i>Welfare Centres—</i>			
Heating, Lighting and Cleaning	41	8	0
Drugs, etc.	36	7	0
Dried Milks, etc.	41	3	3
Provision of Midwife to necessitous case	0	15	6
Hospital Provision—Three cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and one case of Acute Poliomyelitis	34	17	6
Printing, Stationery and Postage, etc.	38	4	1
<i>Other items of expenditure :—</i>			
X-ray Treatment, Advertisements, etc.	33	0	3
Dental Treatment—Mr. Rose's Fees	20	17	4
Cow's Milk provided to Necessitous Cases	21	9	6
Clerical Assistance	35	0	0
Payment to Registrar in respect of Unnotified Births	0	15	0
	530	1	
Amount received for sale of Dried Milk	£31	9	5
Amount recovered for X-ray Treatment	0	17	6
	32	6	11
	£487	16	2

For the purpose of carrying on the Maternity and Child Welfare work during the year 1920 and 1921 the Ministry of Health have made a grant of £1,403 2s. 7d.

The grant is made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
50 per cent. of the net eligible expenditure during the financial year 1918-1919	994	9	11
<i>Less</i> Amount paid in the financial year 1918-1919 ...	193	7	4
	<hr/>		
	801	2	7
40 per cent. of the estimated expenditure during the current financial year, say	602	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,403	2	7
	<hr/>		

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.—There were at the end of the year 16 public elementary schools in the district, with 35 departments, and accommodation for 13,486 children, the Boys' Department of Church of England School (National) being closed in December.

The total number of children on the school rolls was 10,781.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.—Most of the schools are of a modern type and in good sanitary condition.

DISINFECTION OF SCHOOLS.—During the mid-summer holidays the cloak-rooms and lobbies in the various schools have been disinfected by spraying. After several cases of infectious disease in a school it has been the practice to disinfect the class-rooms and any articles likely to carry infection. The following gives the complete schedule of work carried out:—

DATE.	SCHOOL.	PART DISINFECTED.
2/1/19	Loxford ...	All lobbies
2/1/19	Barkingside ...	All lobbies
3/1/19	Chadwell ...	All lobbies
3/1/19	Cleveland ...	All lobbies
23/4/19	Uphall ...	No. 7 Room Junior Mixed and all lobbies
24/4/19	Goodmayes ...	All lobbies
25/4/19	Christchurch	All lobbies
Midsummer Holidays	All Schools ...	All lobbies
4/10/19	Loxford ...	Class 6, Room 6; Class 7, Room 8 and lobby
11/10/19	Cleveland ...	Class 8, Room 1 and lobby
21/11/19	Highlands ...	Room 1 and lobby—Junior Mixed
22/12/19	Loxford ...	Junior Mixed—all class rooms (8) and lobbies
23/12/19	Highlands ...	Junior Mixed—8 class rooms and lobbies

SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF.—There were a good many changes during the past year.

Dr. Oates resumed his duties as School Medical Officer on demobilisation in December, 1918. He left in September, 1919.

Dr. Dundas, temporary School Medical Officer left on March 31st, 1919.

Dr. Burton, Assistant Medical Officer, resumed his duties on demobilisation on March 17th, 1919, was appointed Acting School Medical Officer on Dr. Oates leaving the district, and School Medical Officer on October 27th.

Dr. Rattray appointed as Lady Assistant Medical Officer, took up her duties on November 24th.

Drs. Coleman and Whiting (local medical practitioners) assisted with medical inspection towards the end of the year.

Another Assistant Medical Officer is to be appointed by the Council.

Nurse Sandle acted as School Nurse during the whole of 1919.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXTENT AND SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Number of visits paid to 25 different departments of 10 schools in the district, 128.

Number of children examined during the year, 2,512 (1,194 boys and 1,318 girls).

Number of children presented for special examination, in addition to the above, 47 (25 boys and 22 girls).

From March, 1919, the Medical Inspection has been carried out in accordance with Article 58 (b) of the Code of Regulations: (1) of all children freshly admitted to school, (2) all children between 8 and 9 years of age, (3) all children between 12 and 13 years of age, together with children over 13 years of age who have not been examined on reaching the age of 12.

The practice which became necessary during the war, of only examining children who were supposed to be ailing, resulted in numbers of children suffering from remediable defects being overlooked.

The resumption of Medical Inspection on the old basis obviates this, and is much more satisfactory.

BOARD OF EDUCATION GRANT FOR THE YEAR 1918-1919.

A total grant of £490 18s. 11d. was made. This figure practically amounts to half the actual cost of the school medical service for the year ending 31st March, 1919.

The following shows the particulars of expenditure:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Medical Officers	100	0	0
Salaries of Assistant Officers	28	16	0
Salaries of Specialist Officers	117	5	0
Salary of School Nurse	110	18	0
Clerical Assistance	243	0	9
Travelling Expenses	7	4	6
Printing, Stationery, Postages, etc.	68	16	10
Drugs, Materials, etc.	30	18	5
Apparatus	4	2	6
Provision of Spectacles	60	6	11
Provision of Premises, including Repayment in respect of Loans	46	1	1
Maintenance of Premises (Rates, Gas, Heating, Lighting, Cleaning and Upkeep of Furniture)	134	16	7
Bacteriological Examinations	17	17	6
Miscellaneous	80	1	8
	<hr/>	1,050	5 9
Less—Dental Receipts	£16	9	0
X-Ray Receipts	2	0	0
Spectacle Receipts	49	18	11
	<hr/>	68	7 11
	<hr/>	£981	17 10

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT (BYE-LAWS).

This matter is under the control of the Clerk-Solicitor to the Council. The necessary supervision is carried out by a Shops Act Inspector. I am informed that no prosecutions were taken during the year 1919.

A Report was presented by the School Medical Officer in February, 1919, on the question of relaxing the provisions of Section 13 (1) (i) of the Education Act, 1918. The subject is still under consideration.

Eye:—					
Defective Vision and Squint	...	...	...	...	18
External Eye Disease	...	...	...	...	30
Ear:—					
Defective Hearing	...	...	...	...	7
Ear Disease	...	...	...	...	28
Nose and Throat:—					
Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	...	4
Adenoids	...	...	...	...	10
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	9
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	125
Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	4
Heart and Circulation:—					
Heart Disease—Organic	...	...	...	...	3
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	50
Lungs:—					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis:—					
Definite	...	...	...	...	3
Suspected	...	...	...	...	2
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	5
Nervous System:—					
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	3
Chorea	...	...	...	...	6
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	4
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:—					
Glands	...	...	...	...	4
Bones	...	...	...	...	2
Other Forms	...	...	...	...	5
Deformities	...	...	...	...	6
Other Defects or Diseases	...	...	...	...	109
Total	...	...	...	...	962

CLEANSING OF CHILDREN, &c.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908, SECTION 122.

It was found necessary during the year to deal with 3 cases under the above Act. Statutory notice was served in each case on the parents or guardians of the child, to remedy a "verminous or foul or filthy condition" within 24 hours. In one of the three cases the child was brought to the Clinic and thoroughly cleansed.

The School Nurse paid 35 visits to the schools, for the purpose of inspecting the heads and clothing of the children, for any verminous condition, with the following result :—

No. of Children Inspected.	No. Infected.	Per Cent.
9,083	972	10.7

OPHTHALMIC WORK.

Dr. Charsley, the School Oculist, continued to attend when necessary during the year, and held 32 sessions.

A total of 368 children were examined, and of these 118 were re-examined. 345 were found to have a defect of vision.

Here again a great increase in the work is to be observed.

In 1918 274 children were examined by the Oculist.

In 1919 368 children were examined by the Oculist.

297 pairs of spectacles were provided; of this number, 30 pairs of spectacles were provided free, and 16 pairs partly free of charge—on necessitous grounds.

All spectacles are now provided by the Education Committee, the cost being recovered from the parents whenever possible. In a few cases the parents preferred to take the prescription and obtain the spectacles other than from the Council's Opticians, who continue to supply spectacles at as moderate a charge as possible.

The appreciation of this work by the parents of the school children is shown by the fact that 88 per cent. of the defects of vision found during 1919 were remedied.

The following table shows the defects detected, arranged according to age and sex:—

1. CASES WITH DEFECTS DISCOVERED IN 1919 AND TREATED IN 1919.

	BOYS.			GIRLS.		
	Under 8	8-12	12-14	Under 8	8-12	12-14
1 Hypermetropia	9	7	7	13	13	7
2 Hypermetropic Astigmatism	6	17	25	11	33	11
3 Myopia	1	3	7	2	4	6
4 Myopic Astigmatism	1	8	10	4	10	3
5 Mixed Astigmatism	2	1	5	2	7	7
6 Anisometropia	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total ...	19	37	54	32	68	34

2. CASES DISCOVERED IN 1918 AND TREATED IN 1919.

	BOYS.			GIRLS.		
	Under 8	8-12	12-14	Under 8	8-12	12-14
1 Hypermetropia	—	—	1	—	2	2
2 Hypermetropic Astigmatism	—	4	3	2	8	2
3 Myopia	—	—	1	—	—	3
4 Myopic Astigmatism	—	2	4	—	3	2
5 Mixed Astigmatism	1	—	1	—	1	1
6 Anisometropia	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	7	10	2	14	10

3. CASES OF DEFECT DISCOVERED AT OTHER TIMES AND TREATED IN 1919.

	BOYS.			GIRLS.		
	Under 8	8-12	12-14	Under 8	8-12	12-14
1 Hypermetropia	—	3	2	3	3	—
2 Hypermetropic Astigmatism	1	5	4	—	9	7
3 Myopia	—	—	—	—	—	1
4 Myopic Astigmatism	—	3	3	—	3	1
5 Mixed Astigmatism	—	1	2	—	3	3
6 Anisometropia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	12	11	3	18	12

Total 345

SCHOOL DENTIST.

Mr. C. F. Rose, L.D.S., continued his work as temporary School Dentist, giving two half-days a week during the school terms.

From Table D below it will be seen that 2,095 children were inspected by the Dentist, and of these no less than 1,413 were found to require treatment; but that only 577 accepted the treatment offered them.

The work in this department has increased very considerably during the past year.

The figures do not, of course, compare with those of the work carried out by a whole-time Dentist in 1915, and two half-days a week are quite inadequate for dental treatment of the school children of a district of this size.

The question of the appointment of a whole-time Dentist is now under consideration.

TABLE D.—TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.
1. Number of Children Dealt With.

	Age Groups.										Specials seen by the School Medical Officer.	Total.	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
(a) Inspected by Dentist	—	1,935				—	—	—	—	160	—	188	2,283
(b) Referred for Treatment	—	1,302				—	—	—	—	111	—	188	1,601
(c) Actually Treated	—	550				—	—	—	—	27	—	188	765
(d) *Re-treated (result of periodical examination)	—	69				—	—	—	—	1	—	—	70

*It is understood that cases under this head are included under (c) above.

2. Particulars of Times Given and Operations Undertaken.

Number of half days devoted to Inspection.	Number of half days devoted to Treatment.	Total number of attendances made by the Children at the Clinic.	Number of Permanent Teeth.		Number of Temporary Teeth.		Total number of Fillings.	Number of administrations of general Anæsthetics included in Nos. 4 and 6.	Number of other Operations.	
			Extracted.	Filled.	Extracted.	Filled.			Permanent Teeth.	Temporary Teeth.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22	58	997	198	242	1,678	—	242	696	2	46

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

In March, 1919, a Report was presented by the School Medical Officer on the Education Act, 1918, so far as it affects the School Medical Service.

The main points represented as requiring attention were:—

- (1) THE EMPLOYMENT OF A WHOLE-TIME DENTIST.—This matter is at the present time under consideration.
- (2) THE EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHOOL CLINIC PREMISES.—I regard this matter of the greatest importance. The present premises served the purpose when Medical Inspection was in its infancy, but are no longer large enough or suitable.
- (3) THE APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL SCHOOL NURSES.—There is only one nurse allocated to School Medical work. The duties of the nurse are now so extensive, including (1) attendance at the School Clinic, (2) attendance with the School Dentist when anæsthetics are given, (3) "following up" defects, (4) inspections as to cleanliness, (5) visits with reference to cases of infectious disease; that it is not possible for one nurse to carry out the work efficiently in such a wide district as Ilford.
- (4) THE TREATMENT OF NOSE, THROAT AND EAR DISEASES.—No means exist at present in Ilford by which children suffering from such ailments can receive treatment by a Specialist. Parents are forced to take their children long distances and wait for long periods before the necessary attention can be given. Some Local Authorities have appointed a nose, throat and ear surgeon to attend to the school children in their district, and such an arrangement is urgently required in Ilford. It would be necessary to have beds for cases requiring operative treatment.

- (5) **THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NURSERY SCHOOLS.**—In my opinion these should be established in close connection with the already existing Infant Welfare Centres, from which suitable children could be drafted. The possibilities of infection in schools for children of 2 to 5 years of age are considerable, and it will be necessary to have them very completely under the supervision and control of the School Medical Staff, if the spread of infection is to be limited. The main condition which should be observed in the creation of a Nursery School are :—(i.) It must be easy for access from the children's homes. (ii.) It must be an open-air school with ample garden space. (iii.) Provision must be made for meals and for rooms for rest and sleep. All children admitted will be required to be fed at the School. (v.) Admission should be limited, at least at the commencement, to those children who are in unsatisfactory home conditions. (v.) Infection should be avoided by daily inspection by a nurse of every child entering the School. (vi.) Medical inspection and treatment of all children admitted should be enforced and in this way physical defects cured at their earliest stage. It will be seen that Nursery Schools will be expensive to maintain, and in the first place will be of an experimental character. There is no doubt that there are districts in Ilford where such schools would serve a most useful purpose.
- (6) **THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN WHO CAN BE EDUCATED.**—This matter is now under consideration. It will be seen from Table II. that there are 21 who have been certified as mentally deficient but educable. A number of children come under the notice of the School Medical Officer who are not mentally deficient but backward, and require more attention than is possible in a class of normal children. Some provision should be made for such children.

(7) ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.—(a) From Table III. it will be seen that at the present time there are 15 children who are so physically defective as to be unable to attend a public elementary school. It may be possible for the Committee to make some arrangements for teaching cripple children and others who require to be taken to school in vehicles, and who further require special accommodation at school, in connection with the school for mentally defective children. (b) There are a number of children also who are suffering from slight physical deformities, *e.g.*, lateral curvature, defective chest development, etc., who require remedial physical exercises, massage, etc., which should be given by a skilled instructor, under the direction of the School Medical Officer, at a Special Clinic.

(8) ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.—There is little doubt that such a school is required in Ilford. There are numbers of children examined by the School Doctors who are in a pre-tubercular condition, who would greatly benefit by a school of this character. There are at the present time 62 school children attending the Ilford Tuberculosis Dispensary who are pre-tubercular

EDUCATION (PROVISION OF MEALS) ACTS, 1906-1914.

There did not arise during the year any necessity to put into force the provisions of these Acts.

During 1919, three individual children (all of one family) were supplied with a total of 51 meals, funds being supplied from voluntary sources.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

The following table shows the number of children examined during 1919, and the result of the examination :—

Ages.	Boys.			GIRLS.			Total.
	Form "A"	Form "B"	Form "C"	Form "A"	Form "B"	Form "C"	
7 to 15 years ...	1	5	--	—	5	1	12

Under Form "A"—

The child is certified as "not incapable, by reason of mental defect, of receiving benefit from the instruction in an ordinary Public Elementary School."

Under Form "B"—

The child is certified as "not being merely dull or backward and not being an idiot, or imbecile, or a moral imbecile, is feeble-minded within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, but is not incapable by reason of mental defect of receiving benefit from instruction in a special school or class under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899."

Under Form "C"—

The child is certified as "incapable, by reason of mental defect, of receiving benefit from instruction in a special school or class under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899."

The children who are found to be imbeciles or idiots are notified to the Essex County Council, who are responsible for their control. From Table III. it will be seen that at the present time there are 21 mentally deficient children for whom the Ilford Education Committee is responsible; of these 6 are institutional cases, 15 are suitable for a day special school. The provision of such a school is now under contemplation.

RINGWORM.

	No. of Cases at begining of 1919	No. of cases reported during 1919.	Total.	Remedied during 1919.	No. of cases under observation at end of 1919.
Ringworm :—					
Scalp	13	36	49	34	15
Body	—	24	24	22	2
	13	60	73	56	17

The X-ray treatment by the operator employed by the Education Committee continues to be most satisfactory. No case of permanent loss of hair occurred, though dermatitis resulted in a few cases.

A total of 29 children were X-rayed during the year. It will be seen that the number of cases at the beginning and end of the year was practically the same.

When parents fully realise the very chronic character of ringworm of the scalp, unless treated by X-rays, the difficulty at present experienced in some cases of obtaining consent to its use will be overcome.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

SCARLET FEVER.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases reported from the schools during 1919. 165 notifications were received as against 49 in 1918. This is the highest number of cases of scarlet fever which has been notified since 1912, when 208 cases occurred in school children. All the schools were affected, but Loxford especially so. The disease was part of a general epidemic which attacked the London and extra London districts. Fortunately the type of scarlet fever was a mild one, but this also increased the chances of spread, several children being discovered attending school by the School Medical Officer in a peeling stage, having previously suffered from a slight sore throat, which had not directed attention to the real condition.

DIPHTHERIA.

The figures for 1919 are satisfactory; 78 cases were notified from the schools as compared with 115 in 1918. There was no special incidence in any one school.

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

There was a distinct rise in the number of cases in 1919, 645 cases being reported as compared with 151 in 1918.

The following table shows the incidence of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Measles (including German Measles) in the Ilford schools since 1915 :—

			Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles.
1915	...	...	136	66	851
1916	...	...	83	82	1821
1917	...	...	57	104	1115
1918	...	...	49	115	151
1919	...	...	165	78	645

CHICKEN-POX AND WHOOPING COUGH.

263 cases of Chicken Pox occurred, compared with 188 in 1918, while only 15 cases of Whooping Cough were reported, as compared with 471 in 1918.

On the whole it may be said that 1919 was an average year as regards the incidence of infectious disease in the schools, with the exception of Scarlet Fever, of which there was an unusually large number of cases.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED 1ST JANUARY, 1919,
TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

A "Code" Groups.

Age ...	Entrants.					Total.
	3.	4.	5.	6.	Other Ages.	
Boys...	197	100	70	367
Girls...	148	80	55	283
Totals	345	180	125	650

Age ...	Intermediate Group.	Leavers.					Grand Total.
		8.	12.	13.	14.	Other Ages.		Total.
Boys...	244	308	208	38	29	827	1194
Girls...	311	378	272	35	39	1035	1318
Totals ...	555	686	480	73	68	1862	2512

B Groups other than "Code." *

(1)	Intermediate Group (other than 8 years). (2)	Special Cases. † (3)		Re-Examinations (i.e., No. of Children Re-Examined). (4)
		M.I.	Clinic.	
Boys...	...	25	+ 509	...
Girls...	...	22	+ 451	...
Totals	47	+ 960	...

* In areas where routine inspections have been suspended and the "ailing children" basis adopted, the number of children inspected should be entered in column (3).

† Under this head should be included all special cases which were medically inspected during the year, whether the inspection took place in the schools or at the inspection clinic, and from whatever source the cases were derived,

TABLE II.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF
MEDICAL INSPECTION IN 1919.

Defect or Disease.					Code Groups.		Specials.	
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Malnutrition	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
	Uncleanliness—							
	Head	...	...	...	211	—	19	—
	Body	...	...	...	3	—	6	—
Skin	Ringworm—							
	Head	...	...	...	3	—	49	—
	Body	...	...	...	1	—	24	—
	Scabies	...	...	...	3	—	74	—
	Impetigo	...	...	...	10	—	248	—
	Other Disease	...	...	...	2	—	100	—
Eye	Defective Vision and Squint	...	...	...	229	—	18	—
	External Eye Disease	...	...	...	8	—	30	—
Ear	Defective Hearing	...	...	...	57	—	7	—
	Ear Disease	...	...	...	32	—	28	—
Teeth—	Dental Disease (see N.B. (2) below				<i>vide</i> Report on Work of School Dentist.			
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	57	—	4	—
	Adenoids	...	...	...	50	—	10	—
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	38	—	9	—
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	—	—	125	—
Heart and Circulation	Defective Speech	...	...	...	8	—	4	—
	Heart Disease—							
	Organic	...	...	...	8	1	3	—
	Functional	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Anæmia	...	...	...	10	—	50	—
Lungs	Pulmonary Tuberculosis—							
	Definite	...	...	...	2	—	3	—
	Suspected	...	...	...	2	—	2	—
	Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	6	—	5	—
	Other Disease	...	...	...	1	—	5	—
Nervous System	Epilepsy	...	...	...	3	—	3	—
	Chorea	...	...	...	—	—	6	—
	Other disease	...	...	...	—	—	4	—
	Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis—							
	Glands	...	...	...	2	—	4	—
	Bones	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
	Other Forms	...	...	...	—	—	5	—
	Rickets	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Deformities	...	...	...	5	—	6	—
	Other Defects or Diseases	...	...	...	41	1	109	1
	Totals	..			792	2	963	1

TABLE III.—NUMERICAL RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA IN 1919.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including partially blind)	Attending Public Elementary Schools		—	—	—
	Attending Certified Schools for the Blind		1	—	1
	Not at School		—	—	—
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf)	Attending Public Elementary Schools		—	—	—
	Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf		4	1	5
	Not at School		—	—	—
Mentally Deficient	Feeble Minded	Attending Public Elementary Schools	6	3	9
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	2	2	4 ^a
		Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the year ...	—	1	1
		Not at School	3	5	8
	Imbeciles	At School	—	—	—
Not at School		7	9	16 ^b	
Idiots	At School	—	—	—	
	Not at School	1	—	1	
Epileptics	Attending Public Elementary Schools		3	2	5 ^c
	Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics		—	—	—
	Not at School		—	1	1 ^c
Physically Defective	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	14	11	25
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
		Not at School	5	4	9
	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	11	13	24
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
		Not at School	3	6	9
Cripples other than Tubercular	Attending Public Elementary Schools	20	17	37	
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	1	1	
	Not at School	3	3	6	
*Dull or Backward	Retarded 2 years	133	78	211 ^c	
	Retarded 3 years... ..	39	26	65 ^c	

*Judging according to age and standard.

(a) All of these are in Residential Institutions. (b) of these three were also Physically Defective and three were Epileptic. (c) These figures are incomplete

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DURING 1919.

Condition.	Number of defects found for which Treatment was considered necessary.			Number of defects for which no report is available.	Number of defects treated.	Results of Treatment.			Number of defects not treated.	Percentage of defects treated.
	From previous year.	* New.	Total.			Remedied.	Improved.	Un-changed.		
Clothing	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	100
Footgear	—	12	12	—	12	11	1	—	—	100
(a) Cleanliness of Head	1	36	37	—	37	37	—	—	—	100
Cleanliness of Body	—	10	10	1	9	9	—	—	—	90
Nutrition	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	100
Nose and Throat	—	292	292	35	231	198	12	21	26	79
External Eye Disease	1	37	38	1	35	29	6	—	2	92
Ear Disease	—	60	60	1	43	38	3	2	16	71
(b) Teeth	—	1697	1697	—	765	765	—	—	932	45
Heart and Circulation	1	71	72	4	62	43	11	8	6	86
Lungs	—	26	26	5	19	15	4	—	2	78
Nervous System	1	15	16	4	12	8	3	1	—	75
Skin	17	498	515	16	407	407	—	—	92	79
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities	—	11	11	5	6	3	2	1	—	54
Tuberculosis—										
Non-Pulmonary	—	13	13	6	7	3	4	—	—	53
Speech	—	12	12	1	10	2	4	4	1	83
Mental Condition	—	13	13	—	7	—	—	—	6	53
Vision and Squint	162	247	368	1	366	366	—	—	42	88
Hearing	—	64	64	6	44	28	5	11	14	68
Miscellaneous	—	142	142	17	98	81	8	9	27	69
Totals ...	183	3,260	3,443	103	2,174	2,047	63	57	1,166	63

(a) Cleanliness of Head.—In addition to the above, see School Nurse's visits to schools, also Table II. The above figures are only of children found with living vermin.

re (b) Teeth—Of these 1,697 cases, 1,649 were the result of examination by the School Dentist; and 48 were found on *Medical Inspection* to require very urgent treatment.

* The return should show comprehensively all defects found during the year, from whatever source derived, which required treatment.

TABLE V.—INSPECTION, TREATMENT, &C., OF CHILDREN
DURING 1919.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected (whether Code Group, special or ailing child)	M.I. 2,559 Clinic 962 Dental 2,095 <hr/> Total 5,616
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	M.I. 3
(3) The number of children in (1) who were <i>referred</i> for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.)	3,381
(4) The number of children in (3) who <i>received</i> treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.) ...	2,113

NOTE:—In (1) above—2,095 children were inspected by the School Dentist.
In (3) above - Included in this total are 1,413 cases referred by the School Dentist.
In (4) above—Included in this total are 765 cases treated by the School Dentist.

The following Table shews the average Heights and Weights of the Boys examined :—

Ages of Children—Years.	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	12-13	13-14	14-15
Number of Children Examined ...	197	100	70	244	303	208	38
Heights Centimetres	104·40	112·85	121·78	124·37	140·70	145·38	149·67
... .. Inches	41·10	44·42	47·94	48·96	55·39	57·23	58·92
Weights Kilograms	17·88	19·58	22·17	24·08	32·94	36·38	38·40
... .. Pounds	39·40	43·15	48·82	53·07	72·59	80·18	84·63
<i>Anthropometric Standard.</i>							
Height Centimetres	103·3	109·2	120·3	124·7	139·7	142·2	147·8
... .. Inches	40·66	42·99	47·36	49·09	54·99	55·98	58·18
Weight... .. Kilograms	17·4	19·1	23·5	25·3	33·1	35·0	38·2
... .. Pounds	38·34	42·09	51·79	55·76	72·95	77·14	84·19

The following Table shews the average Heights and Weights of the GIRLS examined :—

Ages of Children—Years	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	12-13	13-14	14-15
Number of Children Examined ...	148	80	55	311	360	272	35
Heights Centimetres	105·15	111·90	122·54	124·72	140·96	147·01	153·75
... .. Inches	41·39	44·05	48·24	49·10	55·49	57·87	60·53
Weights Kilograms	17·56	19·33	22·09	23·19	34·29	38·09	42·86
... .. Pounds	38·70	42·60	48·68	51·16	75·57	83·95	94·46
<i>Anthropometric Standard.</i>							
Height Centimetres	102·6	108·2	119·3	123·6	141·2	144·7	149·3
... .. Inches	40·39	42·59	46·96	48·66	55·59	56·96	58·77
Weight Kilograms	17·0	18·5	22·5	24·4	33·5	36·4	40·3
... .. Pounds	37·46	40·77	49·59	53·77	73·83	80·22	88·82

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL INSPECTION, YEAR 1919.

AGES—YEARS.	5—6		6—7		7—8		8—9		9—10		10—11		11—12		12—13		13—14		14—15		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
SCHOOLS.																						
Goodmayes ...	24	30	17	8	8	7	46	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	25	24	20	9	5	157	127
Newbury Park ...	7	10	2	2	—	1	20	28	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	24	31	25	5	1	88	92
South Park ...	41	42	10	6	2	1	72	70	—	—	—	—	—	2	53	80	46	62	6	7	230	270
Uphall Road ...	13	9	5	4	4	2	22	75	—	12	—	—	—	—	57	63	40	46	6	9	147	220
Cleveland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	1	1	1	1	34	53	25	36	5	8	68	105
Barkingside ...	6	2	3	1	—	—	11	11	3	2	2	—	—	—	14	17	15	10	1	1	55	44
Little Heath ...	4	1	1	—	1	1	8	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	4	5	6	1	—	29	22
Valentines ...	7	3	2	1	2	5	—	2	3	1	3	—	—	2	6	3	2	9	—	—	25	26
Downshall ...	64	39	22	33	14	10	19	54	4	2	1	6	3	6	61	58	10	30	2	4	200	242
Highlands ...	31	12	38	25	39	28	44	28	7	7	5	4	—	5	18	33	10	28	3	—	195	170
Total ...	197	148	100	80	70	55	244	311	17	28	12	11	5	18	303	360	208	272	38	35	1194	1318
SPECIALS.																						
Goodmayes ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	1
Newbury Park ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
South Park ...	—	—	3	3	3	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
Uphall Road ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Cleveland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Barkingside ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Heath ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Valentines ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Downshall ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
Highlands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	5	1	6	4	3	2	5	3	3	4	—	3	2	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	25	22

Total Number Children Examined 2559.

Grand Total ... 1219 1340

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, 1919.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	DISEASES AND CONTACTS.																			
		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Measles and German Measles.		Chicken Pox.		Mumps.		Whooping Cough.		Ring-worm.		TOTALS. 1919.		TOTALS. 1918.	
		Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts
Downshall	1302	18	21	13	30	—	—	46	24	59	23	75	5	3	—	2	11	225	105	134	178
Cleveland Road	1312	5	19	6	10	—	—	86	98	8	6	31	3	—	—	2	138	136	100	151	
Christchurch	1245	15	15	10	22	1	—	80	82	5	3	83	15	—	—	6	196	137	127	153	
Loxford	1071	37	42	3	4	1	—	93	46	76	29	12	—	2	—	4	228	121	98	98	
Highlands	827	14	12	7	6	—	—	20	10	4	3	39	16	6	2	—	90	49	98	73	
South Park	1280	16	13	2	3	—	—	53	32	11	2	66	5	4	—	4	156	55	130	136	
Uphall	1047	10	12	2	9	—	—	21	30	17	6	20	5	—	—	3	73	62	63	109	
National and Church Infants	265	1	2	1	6	—	—	7	20	2	2	8	7	—	—	2	21	37	47	69	
Newbury Park	476	3	6	3	7	—	—	2	9	32	25	7	4	—	—	—	47	51	42	86	
Goodmayes	828	15	14	9	8	—	—	66	19	38	14	50	1	—	—	4	182	56	81	95	
Chadwell	253	—	—	—	1	—	—	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	32	24	36	
Barkingside	265	2	4	1	2	—	—	8	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	2	10	
Roman Catholic	367	4	6	3	10	—	—	22	14	5	4	2	1	—	—	—	36	35	8	26	
Valentines	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	—	—	—	6	4	—	3	
Little Heath	147	1	3	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	13	42	55	
County High School	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	8	5	6	11	
Private Schools	—	22	17	14	17	—	—	107	30	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	145	64	33	29	
TOTALS	10781	165	187	78	146	2	—	645	450	263	120	402	67	15	4	36	1602	974	1035	1318	

SCARLET FEVER.

Table showing the Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever and the Contacts involved excluded in connection with the Schools, also Total Comparisons with 1918.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March & April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total 1919		Total 1918	
		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 ...	1302	1	1	—	2	2	7	1	1	2	2	7	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	18	21	3	7
Cleveland Road ...	1312	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	1	7	5	19	7	8
Christchurch ...	1245	1	1	1	—	2	6	3	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	15	15	10	14
Loxford ...	1071	6	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	8	11	11	15	7	9	37	42	4	5
Highlands ...	827	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7	8	14	12	2	5
South Park ...	1280	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	7	2	2	16	13	3	6
Uphall Road ...	1047	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	10	12	5	10
Nat. & Church Infants...	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4
Newbury Park ...	476	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	6	—	—
Goodmayes ...	828	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	2	—	4	2	2	1	1	6	15	14	2	1
Chadwell ...	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barkingside ...	265	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
Roman Catholic ...	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	3
Valentines ...	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Heath ...	147	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—
County High ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	3	1
Private Schools ...	—	1	3	1	—	2	1	3	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	2	7	4	22	17	7	5
Totals ...	10781	11	17	4	3	17	20	11	16	3	5	25	24	—	—	12	11	17	18	31	31	34	42	165	187	49	69

DIPHTHERIA.

Table showing the Number of Cases of Diphtheria and the contacts involved excluded in connection with the Schools, also Total Comparisons with 1918.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March & April.		May.		June.		July & August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total 1919.		Total 1918.		
		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 ...	1302	1	—	2	7	2	14	4	2	—	1	2	3	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	13	30	7	6	
Cleveland Road ...	1312	1	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	16	46		
Christchurch Road ...	1245	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	5	1	4	2	3	10	22	17	31	
Loxford ...	1071	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	13	20		
Highlands ...	827	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	6	3	6		
South Park ...	1280	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	15		
Uphall ...	1047	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	11	20		
Nat. & Church Infants	265	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	5	7	
Newbury Park ...	476	—	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	15	38		
Goodmayes ...	828	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	2	9	8	4	6
Chadwell ...	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Barkingside ...	265	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	
Roman Catholic	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	—	6	3	10	1	6	
Valentines ...	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Little Heath ...	147	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	10	3	6
County High ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	6
Private Schools	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	5	5	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	6	14	17	14	14	
Totals	10781	14	30	5	11	6	27	8	9	8	2	9	12	8	7	9	17	3	8	8	23	78	146	115	230	

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

Table showing the Number of Cases of Measles and German Measles and the Contacts involved excluded in connection with the Schools, also Total Comparisons with 1918.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March & April.		May.		June.		July & August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total 1919		Total 1918		
		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 ...	1302	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	11	12	—	—	—	—	1	4	32	7	46	24	21	49
Cleveland Road ...	1312	1	1	7	13	47	50	10	25	9	4	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	98	8	38	
Christchurch Road ...	1245	1	1	2	2	31	36	24	26	21	11	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	80	82	7	17	
Loxford ...	1071	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	55	19	36	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	93	46	11	14	
Highlands ...	827	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	19	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	1	1	
South Park ...	1280	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	2	3	—	41	27	3	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	53	32	46	65	
Uphall ...	1047	—	—	2	1	5	13	1	7	2	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	21	30	7	28	
Nat. & Church Infants...	265	—	2	—	—	7	15	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	20	12	19	
Newbury Park ...	476	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	3	8	
Goodmayes ...	828	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	61	13	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	66	19	8	17	
Chadwell ...	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	8	—	—	1	4	6	18	20	—	31	31	3	6	
Barkingside ...	265	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	3	
Roman Catholic ...	367	—	—	—	—	3	8	1	1	17	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	14	2	10	
Valentines ...	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Little Heath ...	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	22	
County High School ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	
Private Schools ...	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	13	3	33	7	30	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	4	107	30	11	5
Totals ...	10781	2	4	12	18	108	143	62	76	201	58	150	101	5	2	5	9	8	25	91	15	645	450	151	304	

CHICKEN POX.

Table showing the Number of Cases of Chicken Pox and the Contacts involved excluded in connection with the Schools, also Total Comparisons with 1918.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March & April.		May.		June.		July & August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total, 1919.		Total, 1918.	
		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 ...	1302	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	6	3	3	4	15	6	20	7	9	3	59	23	14	17
Cleveland Road ...	1312	—	—	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	15	4
Christchurch Road ...	1245	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	3	32	25
Loxford ...	1071	—	—	1	2	46	13	25	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	76	29	24	17
Highlands ...	827	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	21	21
South Park ...	1280	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	11	8
Uphall ...	1047	3	3	1	—	3	1	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	6	19	14
Nat. & Church Infants ...	265	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	8	7
Newbury Park ...	476	—	—	2	1	19	20	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	32	25	9	10
Goodmayes ...	828	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chadwell ...	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	14
Barkingside ...	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	3
Roman Catholic ...	367	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	5	4	—	—
Valentines ...	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Little Heath ...	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
County High ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1
Private Schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Totals ...	10781	4	7	9	7	90	38	48	19	10	3	6	5	7	7	15	6	31	11	43	17	263	120	188	177

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Table showing the Number of Cases of Whooping Cough and the Contacts involved excluded in connection with the Schools, also Total Comparisons with 1918.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March & April.		May.		June.		July & August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total, 1919.		Total, 1918.				
		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	1302	1	2																				3	2	81	86		
Cleveland Road	1312																								44	37		
Christchurch Road	1245																								53	56		
Loxford	1071																								41	27		
Highlands	827	1	2	2		3																		6	2	60	30	
South Park	1280																								4	4	60	30
Uphall	1047																								14	10		
Nat. & Church Infants	265																								13	28		
Newbury Park	476																								15	30		
Goodmayes	828																								50	49		
Chadwell	253																								8	16		
Barkingside	265																								—	4		
Roman Catholic	367																								4	7		
Valentines	96																								—	—		
Little Heath	147																								28	27		
County High																									—	1		
Private Schools																									—	1		
Total ...	10781	2	4	2		4																		15	4	471	457	