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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,

FOR THE YEAR 1923.

ILFORD :

South Essex Recorders, Ltd., High Road.

Ilford Urban District Council.

1923-1924.

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†Ex-officio Members.

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OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.
MARCH, 1924.

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

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Oculist (part time):

Dentist:

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(Eng.).

Matron of Isolation Hospital:

Matron of Maternity Home:

MISS I. MILLAR.

MISS M. E. ROBERTS.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

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

Sanitary Inspectors:

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

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

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MRS. H. MORRIS.

MISS M. E. CARTWRIGHT.

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MISS K. B. MATHIESON.

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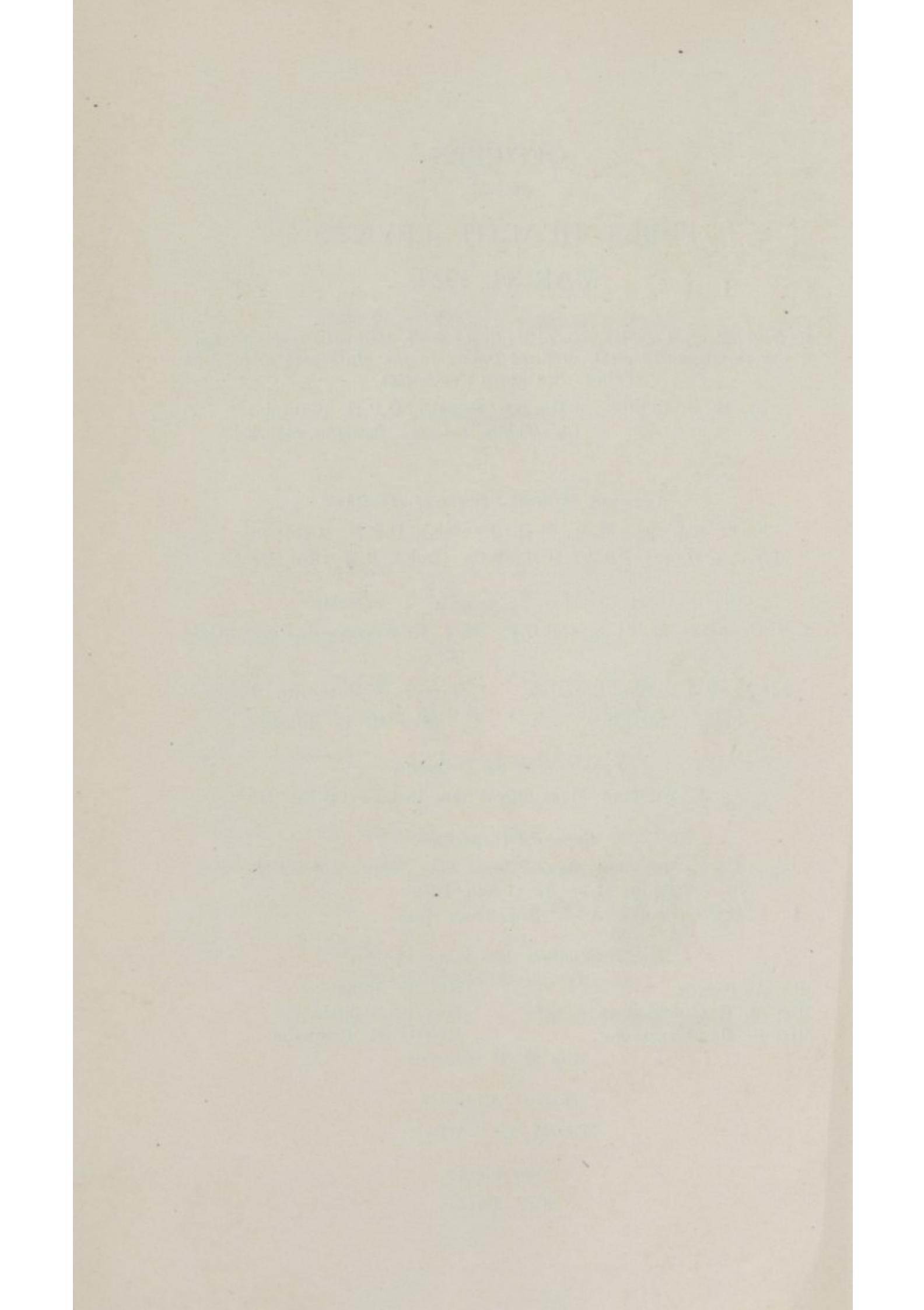
MISS M. D. SEAGER.

District Midwife:

MISS M. F. BUTCHER.

Chief Clerk:

F. J. BULL.



PREFACE.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

ILFORD.

MARCH, 1924.

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Ilford Urban District Council.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present herewith the Annual Report required by the Ministry of Health and Board of Education.

It shows two satisfactory features as regards the health of the town :—

(1) The infant mortality rate of 41 is the lowest yet recorded.

In 1904 with a population half that of last year and a much wider rural area, 198 babies died in the first year of life. The Medical Officer of Health in his report for 1904 said, "It will be seen from the above, too, that the waste of infant life is far greater in Urban communities than in Rural—a fact which must be borne in mind with regard to rapidly increasing Ilford as becoming more and more truly Urban in character."

However, with a far larger urbanisation of the district in 1924, and double the population of 1904, only 66 babies died in the first year of life.

Not all of this improvement can be held to be due to Infant Welfare work, for there are other factors besides (*e.g.*, the declining birth-rate), and the infant mortality showed a distinct reduction before such work was undertaken, but there are certain significant figures which show the importance of the work. Of the 66 babies who died last year in the first year of life, only 5 had ever attended an Infant Welfare Centre. Admitting that of the 66, 34 died in the first month and were too young to be brought to a Centre, we are left with the figures that five times as many deaths occurred in infants during the first year of life who had never attended such a Centre as in those who had.

One of the best compliments paid to the Infant Welfare Centre work in Ilford, is the conversation of an undertaker who, on calling to arrange for the funeral of a young baby, asked the mother if she had taken her baby to an Infant Welfare Centre; she admitted she had not. "Ah!" the undertaker replied, "that is where you should have gone—we have had no trade in babies since they started those Centres."

The figures at the Maternity Home are more remarkable still, for here the infant mortality rate was less than half that in the district generally. The majority of infant deaths occur in the first month of life, and it is to adequate ante-natal supervision

and Maternity Home facilities that we must look to further reduction in our infant mortality.

Serious midwifery operations are undertaken in private houses often under such adverse conditions that no doctor would dream of performing other surgical operations of less severity. Apart from the chance of loss of life, and still greater chance of loss of health to the woman, the result is too frequently the birth of a dead or weakly infant. With the growth of Maternity Hospital accommodation, it is to be hoped that in the near future women will have the right to have such operations performed in as ideal conditions as would any other surgical operation be carried out, and with the growth of antenatal work these operations will be reduced to a minimum.

The Maternity Home at Ilford has proved its usefulness, although its work has been carried out under conditions prejudicial to the aims of such an institution. It is, therefore, a considerable satisfaction to know that the provision of a modern Maternity Home will be accomplished within the course of a few months.

A District Midwife has been appointed, and in Miss Butcher the Council have found a lady who has earned the praises of all who have engaged her services. The correlation of her work with that of the Maternity Home is likely to prove of great benefit to the district.

(2) The Zymotic diseases death-rate (or death-rate of the chief infectious diseases), is the lowest ever recorded for the district. The death-rate is .26 compared with 2.2 in 1904. Unfortunately, the control of infectious diseases is still an unsatisfactory problem. Isolation Hospitals cannot much limit their spread, for we are still ignorant of the bacteria causing such diseases as Scarlet Fever, while as regards the "carrier" problem, which must be dealt with before we can eliminate diphtheria, we are still very much in the dark.

It was once thought that the "Milne" treatment practised at the Barnardo's Homes by the late Dr. Milne would render Isolation Hospitals unnecessary. A detailed investigation of the results by Dr. Gushue-Taylor has proved that the method is an unsound one. His conclusions are that the treatment "(a) does not prevent the occurrence of return cases, (b) does not prevent the infection spreading to susceptible patients and attendants during the course of treatment, (c) does not prevent secondary complications."

Such conclusions, which were published in the "Lancet," and are based on statistics extending over 18 years, will not inspire Local Authorities to adopt the methods mentioned.

If, however, Isolation Hospitals cannot claim to have greatly limited the spread of Infectious Disease there is no doubt as to

the reduction in the mortality of the diseases they treat. Severe diphtheria is still a very fatal disease in a child untreated by antitoxin. Even a moderately severe case of diphtheria requires the constant attendance of a nurse trained in infectious diseases if the patient is to have the best chance of recovery.

It is, therefore, most satisfactory to note the large percentage of cases of diphtheria occurring in the district which are treated in the Ilford Isolation Hospital, and the low mortality last year.

Scarlet Fever is a less fatal disease than it was years ago. It should be obvious, however, that a child stands a better chance of treatment in a modern Isolation Hospital than in a small crowded house. The complications of Scarlet Fever when they occur are severe and may handicap a child through life.

The work at the Isolation Hospital in Ilford has been so carried out that the Hospital is more popular than ever before, and a higher percentage of notified cases of infectious disease admitted than has ever previously been recorded.

With reference to other Public Health work, I would point out that the new Milk Orders have not met with any marked success. Only one milk vendor with premises in Ilford has been licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk. The same vendor has also been licensed to sell Grade "A" and Certified Milk—other vendors have licences to sell Certified Milk.

The present price of Certified Milk places it beyond the reach of most consumers, while Grade "A" and Pasteurised Milk can be obtained at 1d. a quart over the market price of ordinary milk.

It does not appear that there will be much improvement in the bacterial cleanliness of milk generally until a standard is fixed below which no milk must be retailed at all. At the same time legislation is necessary to ensure that if milk is pasteurised it must be sold as such, and the pasteurisation must be carried out by an approved process. Much milk sold at the present time is pasteurised, more or less efficiently, with the simple commercial object of making it keep a few hours longer.

The newspaper scare as to the retail of tinned meats from army dumps has been gone into with some thoroughness in Ilford. As will be seen from the report, 80 visits were paid, and the various grocers' stocks inspected. There was no basis as far as Ilford was concerned for any such scare. The visits of inspection have, however, served a desirable purpose in impressing on the retailers the necessity of not dealing in any stock of doubtful quality. One prosecution was instituted, and the defendant fined £5 and £5.5s. costs.

The administration of the Housing and Town Planning Acts cannot be said to be satisfactory. With the present dearth of houses it is impossible to proceed to the extreme measure of closure which would be adopted in ordinary times.

The Sanitary Inspectors have carried out their duties under difficult conditions as far as these Acts are concerned. This side of the department, as I have pointed out previously, is understaffed, and in the event of an outbreak of an epidemic no adequate control of contacts would be possible with the present staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

The School Medical Service has again been carried out with efficiency. The fact that 93 per cent. of the defects of vision detected were remedied testifies to the efficiency of the work carried out by Mr. Charsley, and the appreciation of it by Ilford parents. The Council is fortunate in having such a skilled Ophthalmic Surgeon on its staff.

The work of the Dental Department in Mr. Soutter's skilled hands has increased considerably, although the premises in which the School Clinic work is carried out are far from ideal.

During the year he has treated 2,775 children, in addition to 194 expectant and nursing mothers, and 108 tuberculous patients.

The provision of an open-air school is now before the Education Committee, and will ere long, I hope, become an accomplished fact. This is a true Public Health measure, it is a poor policy to provide sanatoria for the adult if no attempt is made to increase the resistance of the susceptible child. There is still no adequate provision for mentally defective children in Ilford. The attendance of these children at ordinary schools neither benefits their teachers or the normal children in the school, while the mental defectives themselves suffer from the lack of the special training they require. It is hoped that the scheme which was postponed by the Board of Education will shortly be proceeded with.

The Census figures which are given in the Report are instructive. They show that at the time of the Census there were 508 families of 882 persons living in one room, while there were 1,257 families of 3,045 persons occupying two rooms.

These conditions, while not as bad as in other districts, do not favour the health of a district.

The Census figures also show that 21,749 persons living in Ilford find their daily employment outside the district, while 6,901 persons not resident in the district yet are employed within it.

It is surprising with such a population daily coming in and out of Ilford that we are not more attacked by epidemic disease.

I think the body of the Report, which is mainly statistical, will show that the health services of the town are being as efficiently carried out as is possible under present conditions.

I have again to thank the members of the staff for the way in which they have assisted me, and the members of the Council, and the co-opted members of the responsible committees for the support I have received.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. G. BURTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

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ISOLATION HOSPITAL

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

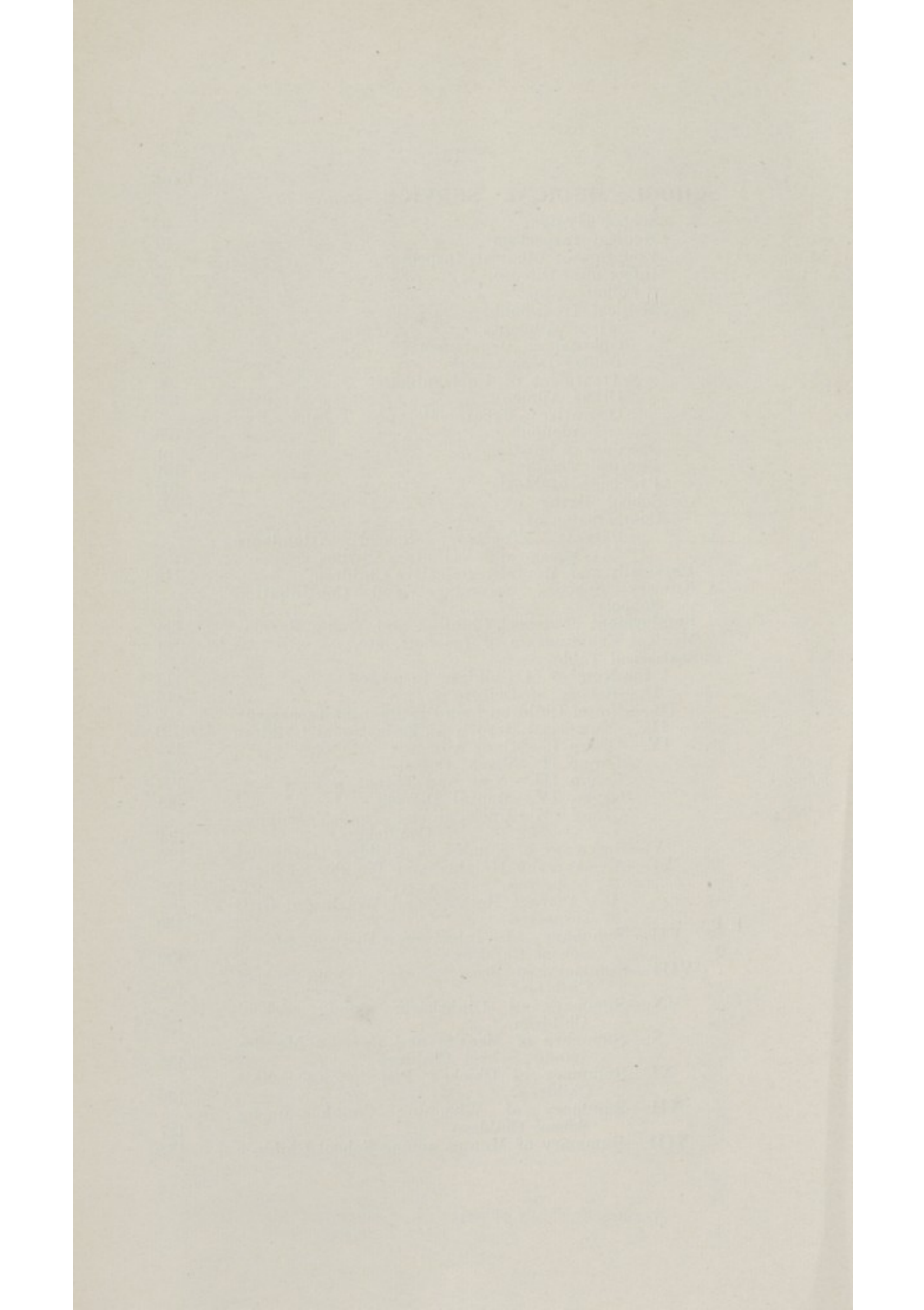
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GENERAL.

GEORGE

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Enumerated Population at Census, 1911	78,188	
" " " 1921	85,194	
Registrar-General's Estimate of the Population at the middle of 1923	89,020	
Area of District in Statute Acres—Land... ..	8,470	
" " " Inland Water	26	
" " " Tidal Water	7	
Density of Population, i.e., Number of persons per acre (including public institutions and calculated on the Registrar-General's estimate of the population)	10·5	
	1922.	1923.
Total number of Births registered	1,475	1,606
<i>Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population</i>	17·8	18·8
Total number of Deaths registered	795	808
<i>Death-rate per 1,000 of the population</i>	9·5	9·5
Total number of Deaths from the seven prin- cipal Zymotic Diseases	27	22
<i>Zymotic death-rate per 1,000 of the population</i>	·32	·26
Total number of Deaths under one year of age <i>Infant Mortality per 1,000 births registered</i>	80 54·2	66 41·1
	1922-23.	1923-24.
Rateable Value—Houses	£481,711 10 0	£505,083 0 0
" Land	6,364 0 0	6,292 0 0
	<hr/> £488,075 10 0	<hr/> £511,375 0 0
Education Rate—		
Elementary	2s. 6¾d. in the £.	2s. 2¼d. in the £.
Higher	4¼d. in the £.	3¾d. in the £.
Assessable Value	£476,339 17 6	£499,676 0 0
General District Rate	7s. 1d. in the £.	6s. 6d. in the £.
Poor Rate	9s. 6d. in the £.	7s. 10d. in the £.

SECTION I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—*Vide* Annual Report, 1920.

1A. RAINFALL.—The total rainfall registered in the district during the year was 23·35 inches.

The greatest fall in 24 hours was registered on the 9th July, being 1·32 inches.

The number of days on which rain fell was 155.

2. POOR RELIEF.—The total amount expended in Ilford during the year was : Ordinary, £9,683 10s. 10½d. ; Unemployment, £7,744 0s. 0d. The average weekly number of persons in receipt of relief was :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Persons.
Ordinary	90	251	281	622
Unemployment	147	124	276	547

The number of admissions to the Guardians' Institutions from Ilford during the year was 362, made up as follows :—

Men	108
Women	164
Children	90

3. HOSPITAL PROVISION.—There is an Emergency Hospital in the district maintained by voluntary subscriptions, the number of beds being 42.

During the year 1923, 663 in-patients were admitted, 478 operations performed, 639 casualties were attended to, and 343 X-ray examinations were made.

The average cost per patient per week was £3 13s. 9¼.

There are two large Mental Hospitals in the district, the West Ham Mental Hospital with 923 patients, and Claybury Mental Hospital with 2,452 patients in residence on 30th June, 1923.

In addition there is the Girls' Village Homes, one of the late Dr. Barnardo's Institutions, which had 1,330 children and 164 staff in residence on the 30th June, 1923.

There are also the Ilford Isolation Hospital (accommodation 85 beds) and the Maternity Home (accommodation 11 beds), which are maintained by the Ilford Council.

4. POPULATION.—

Census, 1911	...	...	78,188	
Census, 1921	...	...	85,194	(including institutions)
Registrar-General's Estimate on 30th June, 1923	...	...	89,020	do.

To obtain the net population must be deducted the number of patients and resident staff on the 30th June at the following public institutions :—

Claybury Mental Hospital	...	...	2,711
West Ham Mental Hospital	...	...	1,058

This makes a net population of 85,251.

In calculating the various rates per 1,000 of the inhabitants I have again used the Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the area, so as to be on a comparable basis with other districts, although, owing to the large increase in the number of houses built by the Corporation of the City of London, the London County Council, the Ilford Urban District Council and private enterprise since the census was taken in 1921, I consider the estimate of the population of Ilford is considerably below the actual figure.

Since issuing my Annual Report for the year 1922, the completed census figures for the County of Essex have been published, and the following statistics with regard to the population on the night of the 19th-20th June, 1921, are of interest :—

ACCOMMODATION AND HOUSING.

	Ilford.	East Ham.	West Ham.	Barking.	Walthamstow.	Leyton.	Essex.	London.
Percentage of Structurally Separate Dwellings returned as:—								
Private Houses	96	88	88	91	89	81	91	68
Maisonettes, Flats, Tenements, &c. ...	—	5	4	2	5	13	3	21
Attached to Shops, Offices, Warehouses, &c.	4	7	8	7	6	6	6	11
Number of Rooms per dwelling	5·75	5·21	5·27	4·72	5·22	5·52	5·41	5·85
Number of Families per dwelling	1·13	1·26	1·43	1·12	1·20	1·26	1·19	1·60
Number of Persons per family	3·98	4·17	4·33	4·64	4·36	4·02	4·39	3·79
Number of Rooms per person—all private families ...	1·28	0·99	0·85	0·90	1·00	1·08	1·09	0·96
Increase in dwellings, 1911-21	1,953 or 12·3%	2,338 or 9·5%	1,859 or 4%	1,048 or 18·2%	1,745 or 7·6%	1,078 or 4·6%	24,983 or 9·5%	27,738 or 4·1%
Increase in private families, 1911-21	3,256 or 19·4%	4,764 or 16·3%	6,903 or 11·2%	1,339 or 21·4%	3,138 or 11·9%	3,656 or 13·4%	43,955 or 14·9%	96,946 or 9·5%
Population living more than two persons to a room or	2,489	10,983	48,792	4,052	9,606	8,841	113,775	683,498
Percentage of total private family population living more than two persons to a room... ..	3·1	7·8	16·4	11·5	7·5	7·1	8·1	16·1

The following are particulars of Private Families, classified by size of family, rooms occupied, and density of occupation :—

	Ilford.	Essex.	London.
Number of families occupying 1 room	508	12,107	147,797
Population of families occupying 1 room	882	23,760	262,363
Rooms occupied	508	12,100	—
Number of families occupying 2 rooms	1,257	27,295	236,856
Population of families occupying 2 rooms	3,045	75,349	742,485
Rooms occupied	2,509	54,524	—
Number of families occupying 3 rooms	1,748	58,514	262,785
Population of families occupying 3 rooms	5,629	224,769	1,009,708
Rooms occupied	5,235	175,474	—
Number of families occupying 4 rooms	2,077	77,728	201,958
Population of families occupying 4 rooms	8,412	327,879	899,301
Rooms occupied	8,295	310,867	—
Number of families occupying 5 rooms	6,875	75,153	101,213
Population of families occupying 5 rooms	29,630	349,091	487,052
Rooms occupied	34,374	375,751	—
Number of families occupying 6-7 rooms	6,874	70,595	104,923
Population of families occupying 6-7 rooms	28,700	321,869	502,362
Rooms occupied	44,507	443,899	—
Number of families occupying 8-9 rooms	543	11,743	36,835
Population of families occupying 8-9 rooms	2,551	56,329	175,056
Rooms occupied	4,562	97,773	—
Number of families occupying 10 rooms and over... ..	177	5,694	28,530
Population of families occupying 10 rooms and over	967	31,336	165,511
Rooms occupied	1,850	67,903	—

Compared with other surrounding districts the populations of the families occupying one and two rooms are :—

	One Room.	Two Rooms.
East Ham	3,286	8,466
West Ham	9,496	27,180
Walthamstow	1,640	5,225
Southend	2,017	5,365
ILFORD	882	3,045

The following table gives a comparative view of the differences in sex, age, marital condition for the Administrative County of Essex (with associated County Boroughs) and Urban Areas with more than 50,000 population :—

Area.	Average Age.		Age distribution per 1,000 of each sex (Ages last birthday)								Marital condition distribution per 1,000 of each sex.								Number of Married Women aged less than 45 per 1,000 females of all ages.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males.
			Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.					
	Males.	Females.	0-4	5-19	20-39	40-	0-4	5-19	19-39	40-	Single.	Married.	Widowed and Divorced.	Single.	Married.	Widowed and Divorced.				
Essex Admin. County (with Associated County Boroughs)	29.7	30.9	93	305	288	314	83	280	314	323	551	417	32	531	391	78	234	1091		
East Ham C.B. ...	28.7	29.7	94	312	300	294	83	293	324	300	549	423	28	524	403	73	249	1066		
Southend-on-Sea C.B.	30.8	33.0	88	284	289	339	65	242	336	357	501	471	28	516	390	94	235	1319		
West Ham C.B. ...	27.5	28.1	110	332	286	272	102	312	314	272	580	388	32	548	377	75	242	1058		
Leyton U.D.	29.8	31.2	91	299	296	314	78	271	328	323	534	429	37	524	391	85	241	1114		
Walthamstow U.D.	28.4	29.3	91	331	288	290	82	305	321	292	556	416	28	543	387	70	238	1093		
Ilford U.D. ...	31.4	32.4	75	275	293	357	60	263	319	358	514	458	28	527	395	78	223	1205		

This table shows that 45·8 per cent. of the male population in Ilford are married and 51·4 per cent. are single, and that 39·5 per cent. of female population are married and 52·7 per cent. single.

In actual numbers, however, there were only 17,711 married men present as compared with 18,378 married women. The total numbers returned as divorced were 16 males and 24 females. The proportion of married men is higher in Ilford than in the county as a whole, and also exceeds the averages for East Ham, West Ham, Leyton and Walthamstow. The proportion of married women shows a much smaller excess over the county average but is higher than those for all the four above-mentioned towns, except East Ham.

The appended list shows the occupations followed by the largest number of persons living in Ilford:—

	Males.	Females.
Clerks	4,904	3,351
Domestic servants (indoor)	51	2,036
Salesmen and shop assistants	1,113	949
Proprietors and managers of whole-sale and retail business	1,197	178
Civil Service officials and clerks	895	256
Teachers	392	696
Commercial travellers	825	12
General labourers	748	9
Local Authorities' Officials and Clerks	450	49
Postmen and sorters	423	7
Carpenters	388	—
Mental attendants	122	255
Warehousemen	365	9
Messengers	322	46
Dressmakers	5	360
Mechanical engineers	321	1
Motor drivers	317	3

No other single occupation accounted for more than 300 persons, but it may be noted that 634 persons were occupied in the group of occupations connected with railway transport, and 647 in agricultural occupations. There are also included in the returns 3,275 persons classified as "retired," but it is necessary to point out that this is due in great measure to the inclusion of a considerable proportion of the inmates of the two mental hospitals situated within the district.

The following statistics as to places of occupation of residents of Ilford are interesting :—

	Males.	Females.
Occupied persons over 12 years of age (and students over 18 enumerated in the area)	25,641	11,327
With workplace in the area	7,335	5,164
With no fixed workplace	1,852	302
Workplace not stated	270	296
With workplace outside area	16,184	5,565

The workplaces outside the area being as follows :—

Essex	3,816
Hertfordshire	19
Kent	43
London, City of	9,607
London, Metropolitan Boroughs	7,738
Middlesex	164
Surrey	57
Other parts of England and Wales	244
Outside England and Wales	61

Judged by occupation Southend-on-Sea and Ilford are very similar, the middle class element being at its maximum in these towns as compared with other areas in the County of Essex.

5. BIRTHS.—The number of births registered during the year was 1,606.

Legitimate	Males 796	Females 769
Illegitimate	Males 26	Females 15
i.e., 2·5 per cent. of the births registered were illegitimate.		

The percentage of illegitimate births registered in previous years was :—2·5 in 1922 ; 2·5 in 1921 ; 3·1 in 1920 ; 5·8 in 1919 ; 4·2 in 1918 ; 4·5 in 1917 ; 2·8 in 1916 ; 1·9 in 1915 ; 1·8 in 1914 ; 2·1 in 1913 ; 2·2 in 1912 ; and 1·7 in 1911.

The *birth-rate*, calculated on the net estimate of the population of 85,251 is 18·8 per 1,000, as compared with 17·8 in 1922 ; 18·3 in 1921 ; 20·1 in 1920 ; 14·1 in 1919 ; 12·9 in 1918 ; 14·4 in 1917 ; 17·2 in 1916 ; 19·1 in 1915 ; 18·3 in 1914 ; 19·15 in 1913 ; 19·4 in 1912 ; 21·4 in 1911.

6. DEATHS.—

The total number of deaths of Ilford residents is 808.

The total number of deaths registered in the district during the year was 816

Number of deaths of non-residents registered in the district (principally in large institutions) 222

These deaths occurred as follows :—

In Claybury (L.C.C.) Mental Hospital	145
In West Ham Borough Mental Hospital... ..	61
In Ilford Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium	5
In Ilford Emergency Hospital	6
Other non-residents	5
	<hr/>
	222
	<hr/>

Included in the deaths of residents belonging to the district are 10 which occurred in Dr. Barnardo's Village Homes.

To be added to the total are 214 deaths of Ilford residents registered as having died in other districts. This figure includes deaths at the following institutions :—

The Infirmary, Romford	93
Essex County Mental Hospital	15
The London Hospital	20
Queen Mary's Hospital, West Ham	8
Hospital for Sick Children, Gt. Ormond Street ...	4
The Middlesex Hospital	2
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	2
In other Hospitals, Institutions and residences outside the Ilford District	70
	<hr/>
Total	214
	<hr/>

The total number of deaths of Ilford residents is therefore 808.

The *death rate*, calculated on the net estimate of the population of 85,251, is 9·5 per 1,000, as compared with 9·5 in 1922; 9·2 in 1921; 9·0 in 1920; 9·9 in 1919; 13·0 in 1918; 10·5 in 1917; 8·5 in 1916; 10·5 in 1915; 8·8 in 1914; 9·45 in 1913; 8·3 in 1912; 9·4 in 1911.

It will be seen from Table III. that cancer is the cause of about one-seventh of the deaths occurring. If the age periods 45 upwards be taken it causes over one-fifth, or of the period 45—65 years, one-quarter.

Inquests.—During the year 34 inquests were held in the district. 27 on Ilford residents, and 7 on non-residents.

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

Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 yrs. & upwards.
2	2	2	1	4	2	13	8

Causes of death under 1 year:—Asphyxia by bed clothes, 1; pneumonia, 1.

Causes of death over 1 year:—

Syncope	...	...	...	5	Found drowned	...	...	1
Accidents	...	...	...	11	Acute Pneumonia	...	...	1
Suicides	...	...	...	4	Abscess of Liver and Peri-	...	...	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1	tonitis	...	...	1
Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	4	Septicæmia following	...	...	1
Streptococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	1	Abrasion	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	2				

7. MARRIAGES.—628 marriages of Ilford residents have been recorded at the Registrar's Offices at Romford and Ilford during 1923.

8. TABLES OF VITAL STATISTICS.—Table I. gives a comparative statement of the population, birth-rate and death-rate, for the past 6 years.

Table III. gives a classified statement of the causes of death in 1923, arranged according to the age groups at which deaths occurred.

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

TABLE I
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1923 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Gross Population estimated to middle of each year.	Net Population estimated to middle of each year (a).	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
			Uncorrected Number.	Net (b).		Number.	Rate (d).	of Non-Residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.	
				Number.	Rate (c).					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate (e).
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1917	†79,194 {	*75,130 {	—	1,176	14·4	—	—	—	—	82	70	791	10·5
1918	†76,602 {	*72,825 {	—	1,053	12·9	—	—	—	—	73	69	947	13·0
1919	†84,216 {	*79,524 {	1,151	1,167	14·1	1,029	12·2	416	176	71	61	789	9·9
		†82,840 }											
1920	86,598	§82,693	1,666	1,666	20·1	894	10·3	306	160	90	54	748	9·0
1921	85,500	§81,567	1,475	1,492	18·3	821	9·6	252	181	76	50·9	750	9·2
1922	86,370	§82,624	1,475	1,475	17·8	914	10·5	314	195	80	54·2	795	9·5
1923	89,020	§85,251	1,570	1,606	18·8	816	9·2	222	214	66	41·1	808	9·5

* 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.

§ The estimated net population, inclusive of the Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside.

TABLE 1A.

Table showing comparison between the Birth-rate, Death-rate, &c. of Ilford, other Towns,
and of England and Wales for the Year 1923.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales, and Ilford, have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1923, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1922. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth-rate per Per 1,000 Population.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.									Rate per 1,000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales... ..	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	69	92.0	6.9	1.1
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	72	92.2	7.2	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ...	19.8	10.6	0.01	—	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	69	92.6	6.1	1.3
London	20.2	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	90.8	9.1	0.1
ILFORD (Estimated Net Population, 85,251)	18.8	9.5	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.14	0.29	5.6	41	95.8	4.2	—

TABLE III.

[illegible]

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 net estimated population is found by deducting the population of Claybury and West Ham Asylums from the gross estimated population.

The population of Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Village Homes is included in the net estimated population of the district.

- (b) The net number of births is obtained by taking the uncorrected number of births supplied by the local Registrar and adding to or subtracting from it such a number as is supplied for this purpose by the Registrar-General.
- (c) The birth-rate is calculated on the estimated net population for birth-rate.
- (d) Calculated on the estimated total population for death-rate.
- (e) Calculated on the estimated net 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 net 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 not 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.

SECTION II.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

1. WATER SUPPLY.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.*
2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.*
3. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.*

The new effluent pipe to the River Thames is now nearing completion. A new 15 in. Relief Sewer to relieve flooding in the Uphall Road district is to be laid. The work has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health and will be commenced as soon as possible.

Two new Contact Beds at the Outfall Works have been completed and are now in use.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—In addition to the water carriage system of sewage, there are in the rural area 56 cesspools, 35 privies and 62 pail closets. The clearing of cesspools, privies and pail closets is carried out by the Council by means of a vacuum emptier. All pail closets are emptied twice weekly.

One railway station premises in the outlying part of the district has been connected to the sewer during the year.

5. SCAVENGING, COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.*

At the end of the year six electric vans and a 1-ton Ford van and four horse-drawn vehicles were in use. The system of collection has been carefully gone into and revised during the year.

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

The following figures give information as to the collection of house refuse during 1923 :—

Number of days on which collection was made	...	569
(Horse 262, electric 307.)		
Number of vehicles employed	... ..	3,374
(Horse 1,093, electric 2,281.)		

Average number of vehicles employed per day ...	11.47
(Horse 4.07, electric 7.4.)	
Total number of loads collected ...	8,658
(Horse 2,587, electric 6,071.)	
Average number of loads collected per day ...	29.1
(Horse 9.4, electric 19.7.)	
Average per horse per day ...	2.3
Average per electric per day ...	2.7
Average per both per day ...	2.5
Total weight of refuse collected 16,193 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs.	
(Horse 3,397 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs.)	
(Electric 12,796 tons 8 cwt. 0 qrs.)	

Average weight per load:—

Horse-drawn vehicles ...	1 ton 6 cwt. 0.2 qrs.
Electric vehicles ...	2 tons 2 cwt. 1.4 qrs.
Average of both ...	1 ton 14 cwt. 0.8 qrs.

Average cost of collection per ton:—

	£	s.	d.
Horse ...	0	9	0.3
Electric ...	0	13	5.9
Both ...	0	11	3.1

6. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.—The following is a summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year:—

Houses and premises inspected ...	4,136
Houses and premises re-inspected (works in progress) ...	4,042
Visits during disinfection ...	989
Houses in which nuisances were detected ...	465
Houses in which nuisances were abated ...	456
Notices served ...	839
Notices complied with ...	837
Premises disinfected ...	463
Articles disinfected ...	5,154

NOTICES SERVED.

	Served	Complied with.
Statutory ...	12	15
Pave Yard (Ilford Improvement Act) ...	2	4
Informal ...	382	384
Provide Dustbin (Ilford Improvement Act) ...	318	323
Cleanse Water Storage Cistern (Bye-laws)...	58	56
Cover ditto ...	6	6
Provide Water to Dwelling House ...	11	11
Cleanse Dwelling House (Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890) ...	31	32
Housing Acts, 1890-1919 ...	19	6
Totals ...	839	837

Complaints.—During the year 351 complaints of nuisances have been received and investigated:—

The following is a summary :—

Accumulation of manure and refuse	...	...	...	17
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	10
Bad smells	...	...	...	23
Dampness of premises	...	...	...	8
Defective drains, w.c.'s and fittings	...	...	...	103
Defective or no provision of dustbin	...	...	...	10
Defective roofs, gutters, downpipes, etc.	...	...	...	28
Defective water fittings	...	...	...	21
Dirty and verminous houses	...	...	...	17
Dirty condition of rearway	...	...	...	4
Flooding of premises	...	...	...	5
Overcrowding	...	...	...	9
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	80
Total	...	...	...	351

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.—The Senior Sanitary Inspector was authorised by the Council in December, 1919, to make visits and certify under the provisions of the Acts.

The number of applications received under Section 2 (4) of the Act was 76, and the number of certificates issued was 42.

The landlords, upon receiving a copy of the certificate issued, have carried out the work necessary to place the premises in a reasonable state of repair, and in a few cases only was it necessary for the tenants to apply to the County Court for assistance.

7. BYELAWS AND LOCAL ACTS.

Byelaws exist for—

- (1) Prevention of Nuisances.
- (2) Cleansing of footways and pavements, and cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools.
- (3) Dealing with common lodging houses and houses let in lodgings.
- (4) Slaughter-houses.
- (5) Offensive trades :—
 - (a) Bone boilers.
 - (b) Fellmongers.
 - (c) Leather dressers.
 - (d) Soap boilers.
 - (e) Tanners.
 - (f) Tallow melters.
 - (g) Fat melters or fat extractors.
 - (h) Glue makers.
 - (i) Tripe boilers.
 - (j) Size makers.
 - (k) Gut scrapers.

- (6) For securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns, and other receptacles used for storing water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man.
- (7) Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matter.
- (8) Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops, and regulations for prescribing precautions by purveyors of milk and persons selling milk.

Fish frying and dealing in rags and bones were scheduled during the year as offensive trades. The order was confirmed by the Minister of Health and came into operation on 17th September.

Byelaws under this order are being submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval.

Fish Curing.—Application was also made to the Ministry of Health that curing should be registered as an offensive trade.

This is already registered as an offensive trade in Walthamstow and is dealt with in the London County Council area by regulations made under section 9 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908.

After prolonged correspondence, however, the Ministry of Health declined to permit this trade to be so scheduled. This is an unsatisfactory position, as fish curing, which is carried out in many cases under unsatisfactory conditions, cannot be dealt with until the conditions become so offensive as to constitute a nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health Acts.

There are two local Acts in operation—(1) The Ilford Improvement Act, 1898, which has important sanitary provisions, and (2) Ilford Urban District Council Act, 1904, the section of which (dealing with the control of Tuberculosis) is now over-ruled by the Milk and Dairies Act, while the section dealing with infectious disease has enactments similar to the Public Health Acts of 1907. Sections 62 and 63 only of Part IV. of the Public Health Act, 1907, have been adopted.

SECTION III.—SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY.

1. MILK SUPPLY.—There are 44 dairies and milkshops and 7 cowsheds on the register. 288 inspections of dairies, milkshops and cowsheds were carried out during the year.

Of the 44 premises from which milk is retailed in Ilford, 8 are branches of one firm, 4 another, 2 another, and 2 another. Of the remainder, three are retailers in a large way. 7 retail from dairy shops or stores, 5 from general grocery shops, and 2 from restaurants. 11 are retailers in a small way with rounds and also provision for storage of milk.

In three of the premises pasteurising plant has been installed for the treatment of milk to comply with the requirements of the Milk and Diaries (Amendment) Act, 1922. Only one of these has, however, been licensed under the Order.

There are eight wholesale dealers in milk. Of these, two are also retailers. Two of the eight have no cows on the premises; the remaining six have cowsheds.

Licenses were granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922, during 1923, for the sale of:—

" Certified " milk	...	...	...	...	7
" Grade A " milk	...	...	...	...	6
" Grade A (tuberculin tested)" milk	...	...	...	...	1
" Pasteurised " milk	...	...	...	...	5
(four of these licenses are held by the same dairyman.)					

The above include supplementary licenses which were issued for " Certified " milk 4, " Grade A " milk 5, and " Pasteurised " milk 1. These are licenses granted to firms who already have a license from another Authority, the milk being bottled outside the town but sold in Ilford.

By the Milk (Special Designations) Order, dated 25th May, 1923, an amendment was made to the Order of 9th December, 1922, as regards the treatment of " Pasteurised " milk.

The Order of 9th December, 1922, required that " Pasteurised " milk should not, after treatment, contain more than 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre nor any bacillus coli in one-tenth of a cubic centimetre, while the latter Order requires that any sample taken between 1st July and 31st December, 1923, should not con-

tain more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, and as from 1st January, 1924, not more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre. The test for bacillus coli has also been removed.

2. MEAT.

(a) *Slaughterhouses*.—There is now only one licensed slaughterhouse in the district. 46 inspections were carried out during the year.

The following table gives particulars of the slaughterhouses in the Ilford district :—

			In 1914.	In January, 1923.	In December, 1923.
Registered	...	...	—	—	—
Licensed	...	...	3	2	1
Totals ...			3	2	1

(b) *Articles of Food Surrendered and Seized*.—During the year the following articles of food were surrendered or seized and condemned as being unfit for the food of man :—

Surrendered :—

43 tins condensed milk.	3 boxes kippers.
4 tins salmon.	1 tin apricots.
27 tins pilchards.	1 forequarter beef (22 stone).
5½ stone skate.	10 calves' plucks.
5½ stone plaice.	1 ox tongue (salt).
1 box skate.	1 piece loin of pork (salt).
1 box fresh haddocks.	20 lbs. leg of pork (salt).
1 case whiting.	

Seized :—

- (a) 2 6¼ lb. tins. apricot pulp.
- 7 tins sardine sandwich.
- 2 tins potted sardines.
- 2 tins sardines with tomatoes.
- 2 tins sardines
- 1 2 lb. tin jam.
- 1 tin fresh herrings.
- (b) 7 tins sardines.
- (c) 1 leg mutton.
- ½ leg mutton.
- 1 forequarter lamb.
- 1 piece breast mutton.
- 2 shoulders mutton.
- 1 neck mutton.
- 2 pieces mutton
- 8 pieces beef.
- 4 pieces pork.
- Trimmings.
- Total weight 5 stone 12 lbs.

The following action was taken in connection with these cases :—

- (a) Legal proceedings were instituted and defendants were each fined £5 and £5 5s. costs.
- (b) Letter of warning sent by Clerk to the Council.
- (c) Legal proceedings were pending but the defendant died before the case could be brought into Court.

Tinned Foods.—At the latter end of 1922 and early in 1923 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to grocers and other tradesmen dealing in these articles. In all 80 visits were made. In two cases only was it found necessary to seize unsound articles, and the result of the action taken is referred to above.

3. OTHER FOODS.

Bakehouses.—There are 27 bakehouses in the district, including 15 factory bakehouses. There is one underground bakehouse. 66 inspections of bakehouses were carried out during the year.

4. SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—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 ...	...	...	75
Samples of butter taken	...	...	59
Other articles ...	...	...	29
Total ...			<hr/> 163 <hr/>

Samples of cream were procured for the purpose of the enforcement of the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

A number of reports were dealt with and proceedings were taken against one vendor in respect of butter, and resulted in a fine of £5 being imposed. There was also a fine of £2 and 5s. costs in respect of adulterated milk, and a fine of £2 in respect of the sale of sponge cake found to contain boric preservative.

The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1923, and the enforcement of the provisions contained therein necessitated the inspection of the stocks in the various vendors' premises in addition to the taking of samples.

SECTION IV.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASE GENERALLY.—During 1923, 499 cases were notified, as compared with 713 in 1922.

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

Small-pox.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
Cholera.	Plague.
Diphtheria.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Membranous Croup.	Tuberculosis.
Erysipelas.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.
{ Scarletina or	Acute Primary Pneumonia.
{ Scarlet Fever.	Dysentery (including amœbic
Typhus Fever.	and bacillary dysentery).
{ Typhoid Fever.	Malaria.
{ Enteric Fever.	Trench Fever.
Relapsing Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Continued Fever.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.
Puerperal Fever.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Anthrax.	

Table II. shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1923, arranged according to age and distributed in wards. Of these 67 occurred in institutions as follows :

Claybury Mental Hospital:—

Pneumonia	...	...	...	6 cases.
Dysentery	...	...	...	28 cases.
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1 case.
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	7 cases.
„ Other forms	...	...	...	1 case.
				—
				43 cases.
				—

Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Village Homes:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	7 cases.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	7 „
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2 „
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	5 „
„ Other forms	...	...	...	1 case.
				—
				22 cases.
				—

Ilford Emergency Hospital:—

Puerperal Fever	2 cases.
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	----------

Of the cases notified (exclusive of those from Public Institutions) the following table shows the percentage isolated in hospitals:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	93.5
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup...				92.7
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	60.0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	71.4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	44.4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	50.0
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	100.0
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	50.0
Anthrax	...	...	...	100.0

The total number of deaths of Ilford residents from the chief infectious diseases during 1923 is 147, classified as follows :—

Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	4
Influenza	...	...	...	11
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	55
Other forms	...	...	...	12
Pneumonia	...	...	...	42
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	...	...	9
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	3
				<hr/> 147 <hr/>

The following table shows a comparison of the incidence of the chief infectious diseases in 1923 with that of 1922 and 1921 :—

		No. of Cases.		
		1923.	1922.	1921.
Scarlet Fever	...	131	252	467
Diphtheria	...	131	182	187
Enteric Fever	...	5	5	15
Pneumonia	...	29	70	49

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1923.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	131	1	23	90	15	2	—	—	12	10	19	10	14	21	45	116
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	131	—	26	74	16	14	1	—	7	12	9	11	16	9	67	115
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Para Typhoid)	5	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Pneumonia	29	1	—	5	6	10	5	2	2	—	3	11	1	2	10	—
Puerperal Fever	7	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	29	1	—	—	1	10	13	4	—	1	—	28	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	2	3
Erysipelas	21	1	—	2	1	6	8	3	—	1	7	1	3	5	4	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	106	—	—	10	21	48	23	4	12	10	5	23	12	21	23	—
Other Forms	25	—	5	9	4	7	—	—	2	2	5	3	3	5	5	—
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malaria—Believed to be contracted in this country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Believed to be contracted abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	499	13	56	192	68	105	52	13	37	39	50	91	53	68	161	246

The attack-rates of certain infectious diseases per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1922 and 1921 is seen from the undermentioned figures :—

Year	Population		Small Pox		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria	
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
1923	89,020	83,757	—	—	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5
1922	86,370	81,240	—	—	2·9	2·4	2·1	1·9
1921	85,500	80,116	—	—	5·4	3·8	2·2	1·8

Year	Population		Enteric Fever		Puerperal Fever		Erysipelas	
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
1923	89,020	83,757	0·05	0·06	0·07	0·08	0·23	0·23
1922	86,370	81,240	0·05	0·04	0·1	0·11	0·3	0·3
1921	85,500	80,116	0·2	0·06	0·09	0·09	0·3	0·2

(*a*) Including all Institutions. (*b*) Excluding all Institutions.

(*a*) *Small-pox*.—No case of Small-pox occurred in 1923. Notifications of 8 persons who had been in contact with cases of Small-pox were received.

The following gives particulars as to vaccinations during 1923 :—

Certificates of Successful Vaccinations	...	...	1290
Postponed ...	...	...	134
Conscientious Objections	...	...	526
Unsuccessful Vaccinations	...	...	8
Left the District ...	...	...	134

Small-pox Hospital Accommodation.—*Vide* Annual Report, 1922.

(*b*) *Scarlet Fever*.—131 cases were notified in 1923, as compared with 252 in 1922, and 461 in 1921. Of the 131, 7 cases occurred in the Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside, with no deaths. One death only occurred from scarlet fever in the Isolation Hospital.

(c) *Diphtheria*.—131 cases of Diphtheria occurred in 1923, as compared with 182 in 1922, and 187 in 1921. Of the 131 cases, 7 occurred in the Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside, with no deaths. 5 deaths occurred in the Isolation Hospital.

(d) *Enteric Fever*.—5 cases occurred in 1923, as compared with 5 in 1922, and 15 in 1921. No cases occurred in institutions in the district during 1923. One of the 5 cases notified died.

Of the five cases one proved to be a case of Pneumonia, a second was doubtful Enteric not confirmed by blood examination, two others were a mother and her child who apparently contracted the disease in a seaside resort, the last was a case of Paratyphoid B. in a child who also contracted the disease in a seaside resort.

(e) *Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis*.—2 cases of this disease were notified, only one of these was confirmed by bacteriological examination. Both cases died, one at home, the other at the Middlesex Hospital.

(f) *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*.—9 cases were notified during 1923, as compared with 9 in 1922, and 7 in 1921. Seven of the cases recovered without any permanent injury to the vision. In the remaining 2 cases 1 was left with impairment of vision in both eyes, and 1 died in hospital.

I have referred to the new arrangement made for the hospital treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum on page 81.

(g) *Acute Influenzal and Acute Pulmonary Pneumonia*.—29 cases of Pneumonia were notified, of which 8 were in institutions, compared with 70 in 1922, and 49 in 1921.

(h) *Anthrax*.—One case of Anthrax was notified during the year. The patient was a youth engaged as a "learner to Horse Hair Dressing." He was admitted to the London Hospital for treatment, and recovered from the disease.

(i) *Plague*.—2 persons were reported to have been in contact with cases of Plague on board ship. These contacts were visited and kept under observation for the usual period.

(j) *Puerperal Fever*.—There were 7 cases of Puerperal Fever notified during the year; of these two died in the Emergency Hospital and one in the London Hospital. The remaining four cases recovered. Two were treated at the Isolation Hospital, one in the London Hospital and one at home.

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

Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	5
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	9

This gives a Zymotic death-rate for 1923 of '26 per 1,000 of the net population.

The Zymotic death-rate for the previous five years was '32 in 1922; '37 in 1921; '53 in 1920; '31 in 1919; and '42 in 1918.

(3) TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year 1923 there were 106 new notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 25 of other forms of Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the cases notified, classified according to age and sex :—

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.	—	—	5	12	21	14	7	2	2	63
	F.	—	—	5	9	7	6	9	5	2	43
Tuberculosis (all other forms)	M.	—	3	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	13
	F.	—	2	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	12
Totals	...	—	5	19	25	34	21	16	7	4	131

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

Claybury Mental Hospital—Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	7
Tuberculosis (all other forms)	1
The Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside—Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5
Tuberculosis (all other forms)	1

During the year 1923 the following deaths occurred from Tuberculosis :—

<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</i> for the district proper (including 2 in the Girls' Village Homes, 2 in Claybury Mental Hospital and 1 in the Ilford Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium)	55
Claybury Mental Hospital (excluding the 2 mentioned above)	14
West Ham Mental Hospital	6
Ilford Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium (not Ilford residents)	4
<i>Tuberculosis (all other forms)</i> for the district proper (including 3 in the Ilford Emergency Hospital and 1 in the Ilford Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium)... ..	12
Claybury Mental Hospital	3
West Ham Mental Hospital	2
Ilford Emergency Hospital (not included above) ...	1
Ilford Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium (not included above)	1

Of the 67 deaths which occurred of Ilford residents, notification had previously been received of 53 of the cases, and 7 were notified at or immediately after death. Of the 7 remaining, 1 died at one of Dr. Barnardo's Convalescent Homes and was probably notified elsewhere; 2 at Claybury Mental Hospital, the usual place of residence being unknown; while 4 were not notified by medical practitioners for various reasons.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Tuberculosis of Ilford residents, together with the death-rate for that disease per 1,000 persons living, during the last ten years :—

	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	55	·90	74	·92	64	·80	79	1·05	82	1·12
Tubercular Meningitis	6	·07	15	·18	9	·10	7	·09	7	·09
Tuberculosis (all other forms)	8	·09	12	·14	10	·12	12	·15	10	·10

	1919		1920		1921		1922		1923	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	57	·71	42	·50	53	·64	46	·55	55	·64
Tubercular Meningitis	11	·13	5	·06	2	·02	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (all other forms)	16	·20	11	·13	9	·11	10	·12*	12	·14

**Including Tubercular Meningitis for the year 1922.*

On the 1st January, 1923, there were 570 cases on the register of the department.

On the 31st December, 1923, with 117 new cases notified (Institution cases omitted), and allowing for deaths and removals from the district, there were 593 cases on the register.

The new cases of Tuberculosis are visited by the Tuberculosis Nurse of the Essex County Council. 461 of the cases of longer standing were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, and the following reports were obtained:—

	Pulmonary Cases.	Other Cases.
Stated to be cured, recovered or better ...	138	133
Improved or fairly well ...	54	22
Poorly, unwell, or under treatment ...	65	19
In Sanatorium ...	9	4
No information as to present condition ...	12	5
Totals ...	278	183

The treatment of Tuberculosis is under the control of the Essex County Council. There is a Tuberculosis Dispensary in Ilford, which is attended on two afternoons a week by the Tuber-

culosis Officer. On the 31st December, 1923, there were 296 patients on the register of the Dispensary.

The arrangements made with the Essex County Council for the dental treatment of tuberculous patients from Ilford, Romford, Leyton, Walthamstow, and Harold Court Sanatorium, were continued. Two afternoon sessions per month were set aside for the treatment of these cases. 108 patients were treated, 3 being supplied with dentures.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.—This Committee has continued to do good work during the year. 55 cases have been assisted with extra nourishment, clothing, and in other ways.

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

	Ages	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 up	Non-Residents in Institutions.	Totals
Syphilis	*1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Locomotor Ataxy		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
General Paralysis of Insane	—	—	—	§1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	57	63
Aortic Aneurysm		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2

*Occurred in the Girls' Village Homes.

§Transferred in from the Essex County Mental Hospital.

The deaths of non-residents in Institutions occurred chiefly at Claybury Mental Hospital and West Ham Mental Hospital, 28 per cent. of the registered causes of death in these Institutions fell under the above headings.

Many other patients, of course, died from incidental causes, the reason, however, for their admission to the Mental Hospital was some venereal infection.

As regards Gonorrhœa, the prevalence of Ophthalmia Neonatorum shows no increase in Ilford. The following figures show the number of cases notified since notification of this disease was first enforced in 1914 :—1914, 8 cases; 1915, 6 cases; 1916, 6 cases; 1917, 5 cases; 1918, 9 cases; 1919, 9 cases; 1920, 10 cases; 1921, 7 cases; 1922, 9 cases; 1923, 9 cases.

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

The Local Propaganda Committee continued to carry on its work during the year in the following manner :—

On the 4th March a meeting for men was held at St. Thomas' Church, Becontree, when an address was given by the Medical Officer of Health, the subject being "The Hidden Plague."

On the afternoon of 13th March the film "Social Hygiene for Women," was exhibited to women only at Cranbrook Hall, Cranbrook Road. An address was given by Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser. In the evening of the same day the film, "Damaged Goods," was exhibited to a mixed audience, and an address was given by Dr. A. J. Cokkinis.

The Ilford V.D. Propaganda Committee and the Ilford Branch of the Alliance of Honour co-operated and arranged a meeting for women only at the Town Hall, Ilford, on 15th October, when the film, "The Shadow," was exhibited, and an address given by Dr. Winifred Cullis.

A meeting for men only was also held at the Town Hall on the 17th October, when the film, "Whatsoever a man Soweth," was exhibited, an address being given by Dr. A. J. Cokkinis.

SECTION V.—OTHER SERVICES.

1. BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—The Essex County Council provides free bacteriological examinations for most specimens at their laboratory in London. Examinations of such urgent specimens as diphtheria swabs are examined in the laboratory at the Public Health Offices. The accompanying table shows how much these facilities are appreciated, 1,451 specimens having been examined during the past year.

Specimens for diagnosis of Venereal Disease are examined at the London Hospital; for Tuberculosis at the Essex County Laboratory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, 1923.

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.
Swabs—Throat	Diphtheria	68	381	—	25	8	68	89	273	165	747
„ —Nose	„	1	14	2	4	10	17	14	40	27	75
Hairs	Ringworm	2	1	—	1	71	72	—	—	73	74
Sputum... ..	Tuberculosis	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	5
Urine	Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
Urine	Other abnormalities	—	—	—	9	7	69	6	—	13	78
Smears—Vaginal	Gonorrhœa	—	1	1	23	—	—	—	—	1	24
„ —Conjunctival	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	7
Contact Swabs—Nose	Diphtheria	1	1	2	8	2	7	—	—	5	16
„ „ —Throat	Diphtheria	1	65	5	37	3	23	—	—	9	125
Smear	Anthrax	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals										298	1153
Grand Total... ..										1,451.	

2. DISTRICT NURSING.—In my last annual report I stated that the provision of district nurses for home nursing was commenced in October, 1921. The demand for these nurses was maintained during the year 1923, and has fully justified the formulation of a scheme for this beneficent service by the Medical Officer of Health, which was subsequently accepted by the Governors of the Ilford Emergency Hospital, and carried out by the District Nursing Committee.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1923:—

<i>1st Visits.</i>			<i>Subsequent Visits.</i>		
<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>	<i>Midwifery.</i>	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>	<i>Midwifery.</i>
195	19	—	4,520	19	—
Number of applications made for Nurses' services ...			214		
Number of patients under the charge of a doctor ...			213		
Number of patients not under the charge of a doctor ...			1		
Number of necessitous cases referred to Committee ...			34		
Number of cases on the books at the end of the year ...			20		

The cases were distributed in wards as under:—

Cranbrook	41
Park	24
Seven Kings	44
North Hainault	11
Loxford	15
Clementswood	49
South Hainault	30

SECTION VI.—HOUSING.

There is still a great shortage of houses in the Ilford district. The housing schemes which have been carried out in the district have provided 2,161 houses, 356 being erected by the Ilford Council, 220 by the City of London Corporation, and 1,585 by the London County Council; this last scheme being completed in the early part of the year. The three schemes were originally intended to supply 5,304 houses, viz., 504 by the Ilford Council, 2,000 by the City of London Corporation, and 2,800 by the London County Council. It will be seen that the total number of houses erected is well under half the original proposal. An additional 7 houses, comprising 14 flats, have been erected by the Ilford Council at the rear of the Fire Station, Ley Street, for Council employees.

Private enterprise does not appear to be sufficient to meet existing requirements. 250 houses were completed by this means during 1923, a further 242 houses being in course of erection on the 31st December.

From the census figures on page 21 it will be seen that there were 1,257 families, consisting of 3,045 persons, living in two rooms.

The following is the table required by the Ministry of Health as to the houses dealt with during 1923 under the Public Health Acts :—

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses :—	
(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	76
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ...	10
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	42
2. Remedy of defects without service of formal Notices :—	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers... ..	65
3. Action under Statutory Powers :—	
(A) Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	19
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) By owners	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	—
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	465

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied:—		
(a) By owners	...	456
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Acts, 1909:—		
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	—
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	—

SECTION VII.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

FACTORIES.

There are 134 factories on the register, made up as follows:—

Alloy Moulder	...	1	Meat Cutting	...	6
Bakehouses	...	15	Mechanical Dentist	...	1
Boot Making and Repairing	...	18	Motor Engineering	...	10
Builders, Joinery and Carpentry Works	...	5	Nautical Instrument Makers	...	1
Cardboard Box Maker	...	1	Optician	...	1
Carriage Works	...	2	Paper Mills	...	2
Chemical Works	...	1	Photographic Works	...	1
Collar Works	...	2	Picture Moulding	...	1
Confectionery Makers	...	1	Plating and Enamelling...	...	1
Corset Makers	...	1	Printing Works	...	8
Cutlery Grinding	...	1	Rag and General Merchant	...	1
Cycle Repairing	...	1	Saw Mills	...	2
Electric Wire and Battery Works	...	3	Seed Sorting	...	1
Engineers	...	12	Tool Engineers	...	2
Fancy Bag Makers	...	2	Toy Makers	...	2
Gear Cutting	...	1	Umbrella Repairing	...	2
Hardware Manufacturers	...	1	Vulcanising Works	...	1
Iron Cutting Works	...	1	Watchmaker and Repairer	...	1
Ironing Shield Maker	...	1	Wearing Apparel Makers	...	7
Laundries	...	5	Wireless Apparatus	...	2
Leather Belting	...	1	Wood Cutting	...	5
				Total	134

WORKSHOPS.

There are 432 workshops on the register, made up as follows :—

Art Pottery Worker ...	1	Motor Cab Proprietor ...	1
Artificial Flowers ...	2	Motor and Cycle Engineer- ing and Repairing ...	29
Bakehouses ...	12	Optician ...	2
Blacksmiths ...	3	Picture Framing ...	6
Bookbinder ...	2	Photographers ...	1
Boot Repairing ...	39	Plumbers ...	10
Boot and Shoe Sewing ...	3	Poultry Appliance Maker	1
Brush Worker ...	6	Printers ...	5
Builders ...	17	Rag and Bone Merchant ...	3
Cake Maker ...	1	Scale Maker ...	1
Carpenters ...	16	Sheet Metal Worker ...	2
Carpet Planning ...	1	Shirt Making ...	3
Cleaning and Pressing Clothes ...	1	Shoe Bows ...	1
Clergy Robes ...	1	Side Car Screens ...	1
Coach Builders ...	1	Smith's Shop ...	2
Confectionery ...	2	Sports Outfit Repairs ...	2
Dairy Utensil Maker ...	1	Surgical Belt Maker ...	1
Dressmakers ...	37	Tailors ...	40
Drug Packing, etc. ...	1	Tie Makers ...	5
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers ...	5	Timber Merchant ...	1
Embroidery ...	4	Tinsmith ...	1
Feather Cleaning ...	1	Tool Grinding ...	1
Florists ...	2	Toy Making and Repairing	3
French Polisher ...	4	Umbrella Repairing ...	3
Galvanised Iron Works ...	1	Undertakers ...	4
Glass Cutters and Glaziers	2	Upholstering ...	7
Hand Laundry ...	1	Watch and Jewellery Re- pairs ...	15
Harness Maker ...	1	Wearing Apparel and Underclothing ...	57
Hairdressing ...	2	Wheelwright and Farrier	8
Ladies' Belt Maker ...	1	Wire Worker ...	1
Leather Worker ...	3	Wireless Apparatus ...	1
Mechanical Dentist ...	2	Wood Cutting ...	4
Millinery ...	30		
Metal Moulders ...	4	Total ...	432

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES,
AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	214	4	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	482	5	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report)	—	—	—
Total ...	696	9	—

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	3	3	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	3	3	—	—
Sanitary accom- modation {	insufficient	1	1	—
	unsuitable or defec- tive	5	5	—
	not separate for sexes	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Work- shops 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	15	15	—	—

* 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.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con- tractors.	Work- men.		Con- tractors.	Work- men.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, &c. ...	20	28	31	1	—	1
Cleaning and Washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen ...	2	—	4	—	—	—
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total ...	22	28	35	2	—	2

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

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the Year. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses (excluding 15 Factory Bakehouses) ...	12
Boot Repairs ...	39
Carpentering ...	16
Dressmakers ...	37
Laundries ...	1
Milliners ...	30
Tailoring ...	40
Wearing Apparel and Underclothing ...	57
Miscellaneous Workshops ...	200
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	432

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) ...	8
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 ...	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	1
Other ...	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the year ...	1

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THE HISTORY OF THE

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

There has been less pressure on the Isolation Hospital in 1923 than for some years previously.

314 patients were admitted in 1923 as compared with 411 in 1922, 493 in 1921 and 506 in 1920.

By far the great majority of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria occurring in the district are nursed in the Hospital. In 1923, 93.5 per cent. of the cases of scarlet fever and 92.7 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria were admitted to the Hospital.

The usual courses of lectures were given to the probationer nurses and six were successful in obtaining the certificate of the Fever Nurses' Association.

The number of patients in Hospital on 1st January, 1923, was 55 :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	18
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	18
Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	16
Under Observation	...	...	...	...	3

Total number of patients admitted during the year, 314 :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	115
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	113
Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	61
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	3
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Infantile Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	4
Under Observation	...	...	...	...	13

Number of deaths in Hospital, 11 :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	4
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1

Number of patients remaining in hospital on 1st January 1924, 44 :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	16
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	9
Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	15
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Under Observation	...	...	...	...	3

The average length of stay in hospital was for :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	50.8 days.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	36.7 „
Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	90.4 „
Average stay in Hospital of all cases	...	...	...	50.5 „

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

Average number of patients in Hospital per day, 49.0.

Scarlet Fever.—The 115 cases admitted to Hospital were distributed among the following age groups :—

Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	Over 45
—	21	80	13	1	—	—

One death occurred from scarlet fever during the year. The disease was complicated by purpura and occurred in a child of 3½ years.

The following table shows the percentage death-rate of cases of scarlet fever admitted to the Ilford Isolation Hospital during the past five years :—

1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
—	.4	—	—	.8

The following complications occurred in the patients admitted :—

Rheumatism	...	...	6.0 per cent.
Albuminuria	...	...	8.6 „
Adenitis	...	...	21.7 „
Otitis	...	...	4.3 „
Purpura	...	...	.8 „

One child was operated on for adenoids to clear up a chronic nasal discharge.

Diphtheria.—The 113 cases admitted to Hospital were distributed among the following age groups :—

Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	Over 45
—	23	61	15	7	6	1

Five deaths from diphtheria occurred during the year. All of these died from severe toxic diphtheria with cardiac failure. Three died within twenty-four hours of admission, the disease being too advanced to re-act to treatment. Apart from the cases

of cardiac failure only two patients showed signs of diphtheritic paralysis. Both were paralysis of the soft palate which rapidly cleared up. One child developed otorrhœa.

The following table shows the percentage death-rate of cases of diphtheria admitted to the Ilford Isolation Hospital during the past five years :—

1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
3.5	5.4	8.2	6.1	4.4

Three children who were " carriers " of the diphtheria bacillus were operated on for enlarged tonsils and adenoids and were discharged free from infection.

Tuberculosis.—Of the 61 cases admitted during the year 16 were surgical cases. Most of these benefited considerably by treatment. Sir Henry Gauvain visited the Sanatorium at intervals and advised as to any special treatment required for the surgical cases. Most of these had been transferred from hospitals after operative treatment.

Four deaths occurred, one within six weeks of transfer, from tuberculosis of the spine and psoas abscess, and a second suffering from multiple tuberculous abscesses died from generalised tuberculosis. The other two deaths were from pulmonary tuberculosis. One died from advanced chronic phthisis within three weeks of admission, the second from chronic phthisis with frequent attacks of hæmoptysis. The pulmonary cases have been treated lately with the new Dreyer's vaccine, but it is too early to express an opinion on this method.

Pneumothorax treatment was tried with one patient, a temporary improvement resulted.

Enteric Fever.—Three cases were admitted as enteric fever. One proved to be a case of pneumonia which made a good recovery. The two others were a mother and child. The child had a severe attack but ultimately recovered after a relapse. The mother was admitted towards the end of the attack, and being

advanced in pregnancy had her baby while in the Isolation Hospital. Both mother and baby did well. It is interesting to note that the Widal re-action of the baby's blood was negative.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—One severe case, with sight impaired on admission, was admitted, being sent each day to the ophthalmic department of the London Hospital for special treatment, and was discharged as soon as the mother was able to take the child there herself. The child recovered but with impaired vision in both eyes.

Puerperal Fever.—One case proved to be puerperal mania and was removed to Romford Infirmary. The two other cases made a good recovery with serum treatment.

Meningitis.—One case was admitted and died within 48 hours of admission. An inquest was held, and a post-mortem and bacteriological examination showed that the cause of death was a streptococcal infection.

Infantile Diarrhœa.—Three babies were admitted during the summer. All improved under treatment.

Observation Cases.—Thirteen cases were admitted harbouring the diphtheria bacillus in nose and throat, being "contacts" of other cases.

Eleven of these proved to be temporary carriers, the condition more or less rapidly clearing up. In the two other cases the organisms were proved on examination to be avirulent, and the patients were therefore discharged.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL EXTENSIONS.—On the 29th January, 1923, Lieut-Col. E. Wilkinson, Inspector of the Ministry of Health, held an enquiry at the Town Hall, Ilford, as to the necessity of extending the accommodation at the Isolation Hospital (*vide* pages 58 to 61 of my annual report for the year 1920).

As a result of the enquiry sanction has been granted for the scheme to be carried out. These extensions and alterations have

been contracted for at the sum of £21,733, and it is hoped that the new buildings will be ready for use towards the latter end of 1924.

It will be remembered that the original suggestion to the Ministry of Health was that an additional ward of 27 beds should be built over Block I. After inspection of the hospital by an architect and a medical officer to the Ministry, the Ministry of Health finally recommended that the present nurses' home over Block V should be converted into a ward of the above capacity, and that the convalescent home, which for some years has been used as sleeping accommodation for the night nurses, should be altered and form part of a new nurses' home.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

By the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, all live births and stillbirths of seven months and over must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours.

The number of births notified under the above Acts during 1923 was 1,541 (800 males and 741 females).

In addition, 36 stillbirths (25 males and 11 females) were notified.

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

By Medical Practitioners	...	...	19.72
„ Certified Midwives	...	...	44.71
„ Parents and others	...	...	35.57

REGISTRATION ACT, 1836.

By the Registration Act, 1836, all live births are registered with the Registrar of Births within six weeks.

The birth-rate is calculated on births registered, and during the last year 1,606 (822 males and 784 females) were registered giving a birth-rate of 18.8 per 1,000 persons calculated on the net population; as compared with 1,475 births with a birth-rate of 17.8 per 1,000 persons in 1922.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of infants dying within the first year of life was 66, the total number born being 1,606. The infant mortality or rate of death per 1,000 births was therefore 41.1.

The infant mortality rate for the district is, strictly speaking, higher than it should be, from the fact that the deaths of babies in the Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside, are included, although the children concerned were not born in Ilford.

If the deaths of babies in the Girls' Village Homes are excluded there remains an infant mortality rate for the district of only 37.4 per 1,000 births.

The comparative figures for previous years were as follows :

Year.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Registered Births.
1914	93	62
1915	122	79
1916	89	60
1917	82	70
1918	73	69
1919	71	61
1920	90	54
1921	76	50.9
1922	80	54.2
1923	66	41.1

The infant mortality rate for 1923 for Ilford compares favourably with that of 69 for England and Wales, 60 for London, and 72 for the 105 towns having a population exceeding 50,000.

The following table compares the Infant Mortality in Ilford with that in other extra London areas :—

Croydon	...	...	52	West Ham	...	...	58
Willesden	...	...	54	East Ham	...	...	54
Tottenham	...	...	67	Wimbledon	...	...	44
Enfield	...	...	62	Walthamstow	...	...	50
Leyton	...	...	50	Ealing	...	...	50
Acton	...	...	71	Hornsey	...	...	58
Ilford	...	...	41				

The following Table shows the Infant Mortality in each Ward of the district :—

Ward.	Sex.	Number of Births.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Mor- tality per 1,000 Births.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births both sex together.		
					1923.	1922.	1921.
Cranbrook	M.	60	2	33.3	39.3	69.7	15.1
	F.	67	3	44.7			
Park	M.	85	5	58.8	55.9	23.1	57.2
	F.	76	4	52.6			
Seven Kings	M.	99	3	30.3	29.3	31.6	65.4
	F.	68	2	29.4			
North Hainault	M.	78	1	12.8	24.1	80.6	24.5
	F.	88	3	34.1			
Loxford	M.	118	5	42.4	33.1	45.8	73.5
	F.	123	3	24.4			
Clementswood	M.	126	5	39.6	45.4	61.3	46.3
	F.	138	7	50.7			
South Hainault	M.	211	11	52.1	42.6	55.7	42.3
	F.	188	6	31.9			

If the deaths of infants occurring in the Village Homes, Barkingside (3 males and 3 females) are added to infant deaths occurring in the North Hainault Ward, there is an infant mortality rate of 60.3 (51.3 M. and 68.1 F.) per 1,000 births for that ward.

The above table only accounts for 1,525 of the 1,606 total births registered and belonging to the district. The remaining 81 are included by the Registrar-General as belonging to Ilford, but I am unable to allocate them to the various wards.

45 births were registered in this district belonging to other areas, and 4 births were re-registered—these have not been included in the foregoing figures.

It will be seen on comparing the infant mortality with last year, that there have been 14 less deaths of babies in Ilford and 88 more births; in consequence there has been a considerable drop in the infant mortality.

An analysis of the figures in the foregoing table will show that the infant mortality has only risen in the Park Ward. A statement as to the ages at, and causes of, infant deaths in the various wards is given below.

In the Cranbrook Ward there were 5 infant deaths.

4 were under one week old.

1 died at 3 months from congenital heart disease.

None of these children attended an infant welfare centre.

In the Park Ward there were 9 infant deaths.

6 were under one week old.

1 died at 1 month from acute infection of the tongue.

1 died at 3 months from marasmus.

1 died at 5 months from diarrhoea.

None of these children had attended an infant welfare centre.

In the Seven Kings Ward there were 5 infant deaths.

1 died shortly after birth.

1 died at 14 days from marasmus.

1 died at 1 month from appendicitis.

1 died at 5 months from broncho-pneumonia.

1 died at 10 months from broncho-pneumonia.

None of these children had attended an infant welfare centre.

In the North Hainault Ward there were 4 infant deaths, exclusive of those dying at the Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside.

2 died shortly after birth.

1 died after 4 months (a twin) from prematurity.

1 died after 6 months asphyxiated by bed clothes.

None of these children attended an infant welfare centre.

In the Loxford Ward there were 8 infant deaths.

5 died under 1 week.

1 died at 10 days from prematurity.

1 died at 2 months from gastro-enteritis.

1 died at 9 months, an idiot child subject to bronchitis.

The two latter children had both attended infant welfare centres.

In the Clementswood Ward there were 12 infant deaths.

5 died under 1 week.

1 died at 3 weeks from erysipelas.

1 died at 1 month from septicæmia.

1 died at 3 months from gastro-enteritis.

2 died at 3 months from marasmus.

1 died at 9 months from congenital deformity.

1 died at 3 months from gastro-enteritis.

The latter child had attended an infant welfare centre.

In the South Hainault Ward there were 17 infant deaths.

7 died under 1 week.

1 died at 18 days from broncho-pneumonia.

1 died at 1 month from prematurity.

1 died at 2 months from broncho-pneumonia.

1 died at 2 months from gastro-enteritis.

1 died at 4 months from pneumonia (a nurse child, having only been one day in the district).

1 died at 9 months from broncho-pneumonia.

2 died at 10 months (twins) from broncho-pneumonia and whooping cough.

1 died at 5 months from gastro-enteritis.

1 died at 9 months from intussusception.

The latter two children had attended infant welfare centres, one, however, in another district.

It will be seen that of the 66 infants who died under 1 year of age, only 5 had attended infant welfare centres. 34, however, of the deaths occurred in infants in the first month of life, and these infants would naturally not have been brought to a centre.

Table IV. gives the causes of death of infants under one year of age, classified according to age. It will be noticed that prematurity and debility still cause the greatest number of deaths.

The mortality of infants under one year attending Ilford infant welfare centres was 11·3 per 1,000, as compared with 46·3 per 1,000 in those not attending a welfare centre (excluding the deaths of those children dying in the Girls' Village Homes, also the child in the South Hainault Ward who had attended a centre outside Ilford).

It must be remembered in considering these figures that rarely is a baby brought to a welfare centre under 1 month of age, whereas the majority of deaths occur in this period.

TABLE IV.—INFANT MORTALITY.

1923. Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	2	7
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	7
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (overlying) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	5
Premature birth	16	1	1	...	18	1	2	...	...	21
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	1	7
Other Causes... ..	5	1	...	...	6	3	...	1	1	11
Totals	26	3	4	1	34	8	15	2	7	66

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—41 of the births registered (26 males and 15 females) were illegitimate, that is 2·5 per cent. of the births registered. Seven illegitimate children died under one year of age. Three of these children, however, were in the Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside, and should, strictly speaking, not be included in the death-rate of Ilford infants, although they are so included by the Registrar-General.

Two died within 36 hours of birth.

None of the four other deaths of illegitimate children occurred in foster children.

The infant mortality of illegitimate children, excluding those who died in the Girls' Village Homes, was therefore 97·5 per 1,000, compared with the infant mortality rate (exclusive of those children dying in the Girls' Village Homes) of 35·7 for legitimate children. If the deaths of infants in the Girls' Village Homes are included there is an illegitimate infant mortality rate of 171 per 1,000, and 38 per 1,000 for legitimate children. The following table shows the death-rate of illegitimate and legitimate infants for the past five years :—

Year.	Illegitimate Infants.			Legitimate Infants.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births.	Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Births.
1923	41	7	171	1,565	59	38
1922	37	5	135	1,438	75	52
1921	38	10	263	1,454	66	45
1920	52	12	230	1,614	78	48
1919	64	10	156	1,103	61	55

FOSTER-CHILDREN.

The arrangement come to with the Romford Board of Guardians in accordance with the recommendations made by the Ministry of Health in a circular dated September 30th, 1919, by which the work of the Infant Life Protection Visitor employed

by the Board of Guardians is linked up with the work of the Public Health Department, has continued to work in a satisfactory manner.

Death of Nurse-child.—One death occurred of a nurse-child in the Ilford district during the year.

The child, a female, aged 4 months, was brought by its mother from Yorkshire to Chadwell Heath, on the 8th June, apparently in good health, became unwell soon after arrival but was not seen by a doctor until after its death on the 10th June. An inquest was held and a certificate of death was given for “ pneumonia accelerated by a long train journey taken two days before death.”

The foster-mother stated that she received no money for the child; it was not therefore a “ foster-child ” within the meaning of the Act.

Having been informed by the Infant Life Protection Visitor of the death, the Medical Officer of Health attended the inquest and was allowed by the Coroner to put questions to the foster-mother which brought out the facts that she had received the sum of £130 for the reception of another foster-child which she had not notified to the Infant Life Protection Visitor, and also that the mother of the dead child had taken another foster-child from Ilford to another person in Pontypool. The Coroner in giving his verdict stated :—

“ I think it is undesirable that little children should be planted about the country in this way, coming down from Yorkshire to Essex, and remaining a few days, a week, or a couple of weeks, and then being sent to Pontypool. It cannot be good for their health and it is not good for those persons appointed by the Government to look after the welfare of children.”

The Sanitary Inspectors have visited all the houses which have been reported during the year as accommodating foster-children.

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

FOSTER-CHILDREN.

Number of foster-children on books on 1st January, 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of foster-children who were notified to me during 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number of foster-children returned to their mothers during 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of foster-children taken off records for various reasons during 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Number of foster-children on records on 31st December, 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36

FOSTER-MOTHERS.

Number of foster-mothers on records on 1st January, 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Number of persons who became foster-mothers during 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of persons whose names were taken off records during 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Number of foster-mothers on records on the 31st December, 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

HOUSES VISITED BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Number of houses visited by Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of the Act during the year 1923	22
Number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of the Act during the year 1923	32
Number of notices served by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of the Act during the year 1923	6

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.—In October 1923 an additional Health Visitor was appointed by the Council, and commenced her duties on the 1st November, 1923. This appointment was necessitated owing to the large increase in the population of the district caused by the development of the new L.C.C. Estate at Becontree, requiring a new elementary school and infant welfare centre. The Ilford area has now, therefore, been divided into seven districts (instead of six), one nurse carrying out all the home visits both for Maternity and Child Welfare work, and School Medical Service in each district.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1923 :—

First visits to newly-born infants	...	...	...	1,727
Subsequent visits to children under 1 year of age	...			4,115
Subsequent visits to children over one year of age and under five	...	...	...	9,898
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	14
Home visits for other reasons	...	...	...	920
Total visits paid				16,674

Owing to the serious illness of two of the Health Visitors, the number of visits made is somewhat lower than the total paid during 1922.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.—There are 10 certified midwives resident and practising in the district (apart from those at the Maternity Home).

Unfortunately under the Midwives Act, 1918, Section 12, permission is withheld for delegation to a District Council of the powers of the County Council as supervising Authority. There is no doubt that such work can be carried out as efficiently and economically by the local Public Health Department, and it is difficult to understand the reason for this section of the Act.

During 1923 it was not found necessary to report any local midwives to the County Medical Officer of Health for infringement of the regulations of the Central Midwives Board.

One unqualified woman was reported to the County Medical Officer of Health for attending a confinement contrary to the regulations of the Midwives' Acts.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND FOR INFANTS.—Under the Regulations of the Ministry of Health, during 1923 176 mothers and infants were supplied with cow's milk free, 40 with dried milk, and 15 with condensed milk.

A total of 8,784½ quarts of cows' milk, 905 lbs. of dried milk, and 355 tins of condensed milk were given free under the above Regulations.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—The Seven Kings Welfare Centre was transferred from the Seven Kings Library Hall to more commodious premises in the School Room of the United Methodist Church, Seven Kings Road, Seven Kings, on July 23rd.

The Becontree Centre was transferred from St. Thomas' Church to the Church Institute on September 29th.

The Infant Welfare Centres have, as in previous years, been carried on very economically owing to the ready assistance which ladies in the town have voluntarily given. At the Ilford Lane Centre one of the ladies has carried on a Clothing Club since 1921, to which mothers can contribute small sums weekly and withdraw the whole or part of their contributions as necessity arises. At the end of 1923 £73 10.s 10d. had been saved by 75 mothers.

There are now seven Infant Welfare Centres, which are held as follows :—

Seven Kings (United Methodist Church), Monday afternoon.
 Goodmayes (All Saints' Church Hall), Tuesday morning.
 Newbury Park (Birkbeck Road Congregational Church),
 Tuesday afternoon.
 Albert Road (Presbyterian Church Hall), Wednesday after-
 noon.
 Ilford Lane (Emmanuel Church), Wednesday afternoon.
 Park and Cranbrook (Cecil Hall), Thursday afternoon.
 Becontree (St. Thomas' Church Institute), Saturday morning.

During the year the following attendances were recorded :—

									Figures for		
									1922.	1923.	
Total number of attendances of infants									15,529	18,600	
First attendances									1,126	1,284	
Total number of children on roll December 31st, 1923, after omission of all those who had not attended for six months									1,137	1,371	
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
First Attendances—											
154	95	76	93	126	118	106	111	108	155	90	52
Subsequent Attendances—											
1861	1381	1349	1132	1418	1374	1353	1399	1555	1880	1540	1074

334 sessions were held during the year, and the average attendance at each session was 55.69 mothers with their infants.

The following are the figures for each Centre :—

	Sessions.	Average Attendance.
Seven Kings	48	55.31
Goodmayes	48	34.14
Newbury Park	47	38.08
Albert Road	48	75.48
Ilford Lane	48	67.70
Park and Cranbrook	47	70.98
Becontree	48	48.08

The supply of foods at the Centres has been continued as in previous years.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.—The Ante-Natal Clinic was continued at the Public Health Offices during the year, and the following attendances have been recorded as compared with those registered during 1922 :—

	First Attendances.	Subsequent Attendances.	Number of expectant mother on the rolls 31st December.
1923	207	495	38
1922	165	402	36

All patients entering the Maternity Home, who are to be attended by a midwife, are medically examined at the Ante-Natal Clinic.

DENTAL CLINIC.—Mr. M. J. K. Soutter, the Council Dentist, has continued the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers, and of children under five years of age during 1923.

The following is a summary of the work carried out for the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during the year :—

(a) Treatment of Mothers.

Number of mothers treated during 1923	194
Number of attendances of mothers... ..	408
Number of mothers, having teeth extracted, to whom " general " anæsthetics were given	86

Number of mothers, having teeth extracted, to whom " local " anæsthetics were given	15
Number of mothers having teeth filled or otherwise treated	144
Number of mothers having dentures supplied	20
Number of mothers having dentures repaired	5

(b) Treatment of Children under 5 years of age.

Number of children treated	34
Number of attendances of children	37
Number of children, having teeth extracted, to whom " general " anæsthetics were given	30
Number of children having teeth filled or otherwise treated	4

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

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Number of mothers treated...	116	33	211	167	194
Number of children treated	10	5	25	26	34

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.—Children under five years of age who are found to be suffering from squint have been referred to the Council Oculist for treatment either from the Infant Welfare Centres or by the Health Visitors from their home visits. If a squint is corrected by suitable glasses at an early age it is possible to cure the squint and also to preserve the sight of the affected eye. It is therefore of considerable importance that children suffering from these defects should be treated before they reach school age. It is difficult to make parents understand the importance of this work, and only a few accept the treatment offered them. The following are the figures for 1923 :—

(a) Number of children for whom spectacles were pre- scribed and provided	14
(b) Number of children examined by Oculist for whom spectacles were not prescribed	9

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—During the year arrangements have been made with the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the reception at their St. Margaret's Hospital of cases of Ophthalmia

Neonatorum from the Ilford district, the rate agreed upon for the maintenance and treatment of these cases being 10s. per day. A maintenance and treatment of these cases being 10s. per day. An additional daily charge of 10s. is also payable in respect of a mother where she is admitted with her child. Patients from Ilford will only be admitted on the application of the Medical Officer of Health for the district.

TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.—Children suffering from simple dietetic ailments are treated at the Infant Welfare Centres. Belts have been supplied to infants suffering from hernia, and during the year 1923 140 belts were obtained for this purpose. A certain number of infants were brought to the Public Health Offices to receive treatment for minor ailments.

An agreement has now been completed whereby Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, has undertaken from the 1st January, 1921, to carry out operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids at an inclusive charge for each Ilford child under 5 years of age recommended for such treatment by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the past year 15 children have been treated under the basis of the agreement. The parent receives a form from the Medical Officer of Health, which is presented to the nose, throat and ear surgeon at the hospital, and arrangements are then made for the treatment.

The child is again examined by the Medical Officer of Health at the Public Health Offices a fortnight or so after the operation has been performed to ensure that no further treatment is required, and written instructions as to breathing exercises are given.

When possible the parents pay the necessary fee at the Public Health Offices, but if the parents' income is below the scale approved by the Ministry of Health, arrangements are made for treatment free or at a reduced charge.

1 child was treated free during the past year.

A letter dated the 1st December, 1921, was received from the Ministry of Health, sanctioning an annual expenditure of £30 for children under the age of 5 years recommended by the Medical Officer of Health for operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and for whom free treatment, or treatment at a reduced charge, is granted.

MATERNITY HOME.

The demand on the accommodation at the Maternity Home has not diminished during the year.

During 1923, 205 women were admitted into the Home as compared with 204 in 1922, 198 in 1921, 169 in 1920, and 139 in 1919.

In February the Committee decided in future to strictly limit the number of bookings to 18 in any one month, owing to the congested state in which the Home was frequently placed.

At the end of the year 40 cases were booked for future admission to the Home.

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

Cranbrook	...	...	...	...	21
Park	...	...	...	...	38
Seven Kings	...	...	...	...	33
North Hainault	...	...	...	...	18
Loxford	...	...	...	...	32
Clementswood	...	...	...	...	36
South Hainault	...	...	...	...	27

One woman died in the Home. She was an emergency case admitted at the request of one of the local doctors, and was suffering from advanced kidney disease which resulted in a fatal issue 22 hours after admission.

The average number of patients in the Home per day during 1923 was 7.97, and the average length of stay of patients 14.37 days.

Of the 205 cases admitted during 1923, 202 were confined in the Home, 3 were admitted as cases of inevitable abortion.

Of the 202 confinements, 71 women had engaged their own doctor, and 131 were attended by one of the midwives at the Home.

It was necessary to call in a doctor in 47 of the latter cases, owing to the following complications:—

(a) Ante-natal	...	9	{	History of premature labour	1
				History of abdominal operation (uterine) ...	2
				Marked anæmia ...	1
				History of difficult labours	3
				History of puerperal mania	1
				History of inflammation of veins ...	1
(b) During labour		18	{	Prolonged labour ...	8
				Multiple growth on labia ...	1
				Ruptured perineum before delivery ...	1
				Fœtal distress ...	1
				Rupture of membranes 10 days before delivery ...	1
				Vaginal discharge ...	3
				High temperature on admission ...	2
				Foot presentation ...	1
(c) After labour	...	17	{	Retained chorion ...	2
				Persistent red lochia ...	2
				Adherent placenta ...	4
				Ruptured perineum ...	9
(d) For infant	...	3	{	Stillbirth ...	1
				Debility ...	2

21 children were circumcised in the Home.

In 2 cases twilight sleep was administered.

There were 3 deaths of infants in the Home:—

One died owing to white asphyxia, artificial respiration having been tried for 2 hours 20 minutes, and the breathing partially established. The child lived for 16 hours.

One prematurely born child died owing to cyanosed extremities and general œdema. Lived 13 hours.

One prematurely born child died from convulsions.

Six children were stillborn. The causes of stillbirth were as follows :—

3 macerated fœtus.

1 owing to membranes being ruptured 10 days before delivery.

2 causes unknown.

The infant mortality rate of children born in the Maternity Home during the year was 15·3 per 1,000 births as compared with 40·4 for those born in their own homes. This is an accurate statement. The figure of 40·4 having been arrived at after deduction of all births and infant deaths in the Maternity Home, and of all infant deaths in the Village Homes, Barkingside.

It would therefore appear to be fair to say that if every mother in Ilford could have her baby born in a Maternity Home the death-rate of babies in Ilford could be reduced by more than one-half.

At the present time the circumstances of those unable to pay a fee of two guineas per week are enquired into by the Health Visitors, and a fee is decided on by the Medical Officer of Health, subject to confirmation by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

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

8 mothers were admitted free of charge.				
3 mothers were admitted at a fee of 15s. per week.				
21	"	"	"	20s. "
5	"	"	"	25s. "
20	"	"	"	30s. "
1	"	"	"	31s. 6d. "
5	"	"	"	35s. "

5 mothers were admitted at a fee of 40s. per week.				
67	"	"	"	42s. "
3	"	"	"	45s. "
8	"	"	"	50s. "
3	"	"	"	52s. 6d. "
1	"	"	"	55s. "
24	"	"	"	63s. "
2	"	"	"	70s. "
1	"	"	"	73s. 6d. "
1	"	"	"	80s. "
13	"	"	"	84s. "
3	"	"	"	90s. "
11	"	"	"	100s. "

109 of the above patients agreed to pay an additional fee of 15s. to the Council for the services of one of the midwives of the Home.

The work of training pupil midwives has continued in a satisfactory manner; three who were engaged during the year were successful in passing the examination of the Central Midwives' Board.

New Maternity Home.—On March 19th, 1923, Dr. Janet Campbell and B. T. Kitchen, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., of the Ministry of Health, held a public enquiry at the Town Hall, Ilford, with reference to the Council's application for sanction to a loan for the purposes of erection of the new Maternity Home.

Sanction has now been given to proceed with the scheme (with the deletion of the doctor's residence). At the time of writing a contract has been entered into for the sum of £25,050, and the work has been commenced.

District Midwife.—As a result of representations made by the District Nursing Committee a district midwife was appointed

in April, 1923. In the outskirts of the district it has been impossible to obtain a midwife, the private midwives having declined to attend such cases, which have fallen into the hands of untrained women, with a doctor called in at the last moment.

There are also cases of women who are unable, for family reasons, to enter the Maternity Home, and are unable to pay doctors' or midwives' fees. It is desirable that the midwife attending such cases should be under the control of the Local Authority.

Further, the pupil midwives at the Maternity Home require, by the regulations of the C.M.B., training in district midwifery. This is now possible with the appointment which has been made.

During 1923 the District Midwife, Miss Butcher, has attended 31 cases. Of these 22 were delivered by herself, seven by doctors, and two were cases of inevitable abortion.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. STAFF.—During the year Dr. Burton continued as School Medical Officer and Dr. V. F. Soothill as Assistant Medical Officer. Dr. M. A. Hadden took up her duties as Lady Assistant Medical Officer on the 12th February, 1923, succeeding Dr. J. A. Maclaren.

Mr. M. J. K. Soutter, L.D.S., continued his duties as Council Dentist.

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

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

3. SCHOOL HYGIENE.—The majority of the schools are of a modern type and are in good sanitary condition. There are 15 schools, with 33 departments. One of these is a temporary school at Becontree, which since May 14th has been accommodated in the St. Thomas' Church Institute pending the erection of a permanent building. The schools have accommodation for 13,525 scholars, and 10,914 were actually on the rolls on December 31st, 1923.

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION.—This has been carried out in accordance with Article 58 (b) of the Code of Regulations, viz. :--

- (1) Of all children newly admitted to school.
- (2) Of all children between the ages of 8 and 9 years.
- (3) Of all children between the ages of 12 and 13 years, together with all children over 13 years not previously inspected.

Details of the system adopted are given in the Annual Report for 1920.

During 1923 the number of visits made by the Medical Officers to 33 different departments of 15 schools for the purposes of routine medical inspection was 251. The number of children examined during the year, falling within the above age groups, totalled 4,104 (2,126 boys and 1,978 girls). In addition, a number of children of varying ages were presented by the Head Teachers for special medical examination, being thought by the

teachers to be suffering from some ailment. During 1923, 157 such children (74 boys and 83 girls) were examined. 1,708 re-examinations (871 boys and 837 girls) were made at school by the doctors, to ascertain the result of treatment of defects found in the course of medical inspection.

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

(a) *Uncleanliness*.—At routine medical inspection 306 children out of a total of 4,261 (or 7.1 per cent.) were found to have nits or vermin in their hair, while only 15 (or .3 per cent.) were found to be infected with body vermin. It must be remembered in considering these figures, that a special effort is generally made by the parents that the children, when presented for examination by the doctor, should be in a clean condition, and a comparison should be made with the surveys of cleanliness made by the School Nurses, and reported on page 100.

(b) *Tonsils and Adenoids*.—339 children (or 7.9 per cent. of those examined) were found to be suffering either from adenoids or from tonsils so enlarged, or with such symptoms, that it was considered necessary to advise the parents to obtain medical advice.

(c) *Tuberculosis*.—2 cases of definite tuberculosis of the lungs were detected at medical inspection. 17 suspected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were detected, and these were referred to their own medical attendant or to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for observation purposes. In addition, at the end of 1923, 96 children attending school were found to be pre-tubercular.

(d) *Skin Disease*.—7 cases of Scabies (Itch), 25 of Impetigo, and 27 cases of other diseases of the skin were discovered at routine medical inspection.

(e) *External Eye Disease*.—20 cases of Blepharitis, *i.e.*, inflamed eyelids, and 2 cases of Conjunctivitis were discovered.

Blepharitis may be simply an infective condition of the lids, or may be due to defect of vision, and is rapidly cured when this is corrected.

(f) *Vision*.—396 children (or 9·2 per cent. of those examined) were found to be suffering from vision so defective as to require treatment. Further particulars of these cases will be found on page 122.

(g) *Ear Disease and Hearing*.—16 children (or ·4 per cent. of those examined) were found to be suffering from defective hearing. The cause in most of these cases was wax in the ear. 11 children were found suffering from a discharge from the ear, due to an old otitis media.

(h) *Dental Defects*.—334 (or 7·8 per cent. of those examined) were found to be suffering from teeth so defective as to impair health. These cases were referred to the School Dentist for treatment. A more complete inspection of the teeth of the children is carried out by the Dentist, a summary of the results of which appears on page 123, Table IV. (Group IV.).

(i) *Deformities*.—71 children were found to be suffering from slight spinal curvature, and 88 from other minor deformities (such as round shoulders) which could be corrected by special physical exercises. The whole of these cases were dealt with by the Supervising Instructor of Physical Training.

6. **INFECTIOUS DISEASE**.—The following table shows the incidence of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Measles, including German Measles, in the Ilford schools since 1916 :—

			Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles.
1916	...	...	83	82	1821
1917	...	...	57	104	1115
1918	...	...	49	115	151
1919	...	...	165	78	645
1920	...	...	154	130	790
1921	...	...	202	105	108
1922	...	...	116	82	893
1923	...	...	79	61	174

The following gives particulars of the disinfection of the schools during 1923 :—

DATE.	SCHOOL.	PART DISINFECTED.
3/1/23	Goodmayes ...	All Depts. :—Lobbies
3/1/23	South Park ...	All Depts. :—Lobbies
3/1/23	Uphall ...	All Depts. :—Lobbies
3/1/23	Loxford ...	Junior Mixed Dept :—Lobbies
3/1/23	Chadwell ...	Lobbies
3/1/23	Little Heath	Lobbies
4/1/23	Loxford ...	Boys' and Girls' Depts. :—Lobbies
4/1/23	Highlands ...	All Depts. :—Lobbies
5/1/23	Downshall ...	All Depts. :—Lobbies
5/1/23	Newbury Park	All Depts. :—Lobbies
8/1/23	Valentines ...	Lobbies
8/1/23	Cleveland ...	All Depts. :—Lobbies
29/3/23	Goodmayes ...	Boys' Dept. :—Class-rooms Nos. 2, 5 and 7 and lobbies
29/3/23	Cleveland ...	All Depts. :—Lobbies
3/4/23	Chadwell ...	Lobbies
3/4/23	Christchurch	All Depts. :—Lobbies
3/4/23	R. Catholic ...	Lobbies
4/4/23	Little Heath	Lobbies
4/4/23	Valentines ...	Lobbies
12/4/23	Christchurch	Junior Mixed Dept. :—Class-rooms 1 and 5, and lobbies
14/4/23	Downshall ...	Junior Mixed Dept. :—All class-rooms and lobbies
9/6/23	Loxford ...	Junior Mixed Dept. :—Class-rooms 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and lobbies
6/7/23	Loxford ...	Boys' Dept. :—Class-room 4 and lobby
Summer Vacation	All Schools ...	All Depts. :—Lobbies
27/7/23	Highlands ...	Junior Mixed Dept. :—All class-rooms
22/10/23	Uphall ...	Junior Mixed Dept :—Class-rooms Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7 and 9, and lobbies
31/12/23	Goodmayes ...	All Depts. :—Lobbies

Tables VII to XIII show the incidence of each infectious disease in the Ilford schools during 1923.

(a) *Scarlet Fever*.—79 cases were reported in 1923, compared with 116 in 1922.

(b) *Diphtheria*.—61 cases were reported in 1923, as compared with 82 in 1922.

(c) *Measles and German Measles*.—174 cases were notified from the schools in 1923, compared with 893 during 1922.

(d) *Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough*.—402 cases of Chicken Pox occurred in 1923, as compared with 182 in 1922; and 159 cases of Whooping Cough in 1923, as compared with 311 cases in 1922.

972 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors in connection with minor infectious disease cases.

(e) *Ringworm*.—

	No. of Cases at beginning of 1923	No. of cases reported during 1923.	Total.	Remedied during 1923.	No. of cases under observation at end of 1923.
Ringworm :—					
Scalp	6	21	27	18	9
Body	1	8	9	7	2
	7	29	36	25	11

The X-ray treatment, as carried out by the Operator employed by the Education Committee continues to be most satisfactory.

18 school children were X-rayed at the Clinic during the year.

7. *FOLLOWING UP*.—This has continued to be efficiently carried out during the past year. The parent of every child who, when inspected at school was found to be suffering from a physical defect, received a printed notice from this department. The parent is visited within six months by a school nurse in order to see if the treatment recommended has been carried out, and the child is re-examined at school or at the clinic by a doctor to ascertain if such treatment has been performed in a satisfactory manner.

During 1923, 2,644 home visits by the Nurses were paid for this purpose, and 1,708 children were re-examined by the doctors at school.

8. *MEDICAL TREATMENT*.—

(a) *Treatment of Minor Ailments*.—The clinic has been held at the Public Health Offices each morning at nine o'clock. A large number of minor ailments, especially skin diseases, received treatment. Records have been kept, and certificates of exclusion

from school or fitness to attend school have been given. The children attending the school clinic came from the following sources :—

- (1) Referred by the Teachers.
- (2) Brought by their parents.
- (3) Referred from medical inspection at school.
- (4) Referred by the school nurses as a result of "following up."

The attendances at the Clinic during 1923 were as follows :—

Number of individual children seen at the Clinic ...	1,829
Number of attendances of children ...	6,582
Number of exclusion certificates granted ...	4,685
Number of certificates of fitness to attend school granted ...	1,670

The following table shows the variety of conditions dealt with at the School Clinic during the year :—

Malnutrition ...	3
Defective Footgear ...	7
Uncleanliness :—	
Head ...	105
Body ...	4
Skin :—	
Ringworm :—	
Head ...	21
Body ...	8
Scabies ...	36
Impetigo ...	344
Other diseases ...	237
Eye :—	
Blepharitis ...	57
Conjunctivitis ...	79
Keratitis ...	2
Corneal Ulcer ...	9
Corneal Opacities ...	3
Defective Vision and Squint ...	159
Other conditions ...	50
Ear :—	
Defective hearing ...	19
Otitis Media ...	9
Other Ear Diseases ...	93
Nose and Throat :—	
Enlarged Tonsils ...	73
Adenoids ...	58
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	39
Other conditions ...	229
Mouth Breathing ...	107
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	81
Teeth—Dental Diseases ...	82

Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Heart and Circulation:—							
Organic	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Functional	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infectious Diseases:—							
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Colds	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lungs:—							
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Tuberculosis:—							
Pulmonary:—							
Definite	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Suspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Non-Pulmonary:—							
Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nervous System:—							
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Minor Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	317
Total number of Ailments							3,165

The following table shows the number of children dealt with at the School Clinic during the past five years:—

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Number of individual Children seen	962	1,763	2,009	1,730	1,829

(b) *Ophthalmic Department*.—During the year 1923 the School Oculist held 59 sessions for the refraction of children suffering from defective vision. Full details of the work are given in Table IV., Group II., on page 122.

585 school children were examined, 69 of these being cases from 1922.

The increasing amount of work done in this department is seen from the following table :—

Total number of individual children examined by the School Oculist :—

1916	...	...	...	...	...	60
1917	...	...	...	...	...	276
1918	...	...	...	...	...	189
1919	...	...	...	...	...	368
1920	...	...	...	...	...	484
1921	...	...	...	...	...	490
1922	...	...	...	...	...	458
1923	...	...	...	...	...	585

Of the 585 cases, 451 were referred as a result of medical inspection, and 134 from the School Clinic.

Of the 585 children examined, 499 were found to require spectacles by reason of the following defects :—

Myopia	...	...	...	...	49
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	40
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	136
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	149
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	50
Anisometropia	...	...	...	...	26
Myopia with Squint	...	...	...	...	11
Squint only	...	...	...	...	12
Hypermetropia with Squint	...	...	...	...	26
Total ...					499

Of the remaining 86 children, 14 were suffering from the following other diseases :—

Corneal Ulcers, Nebulæ, etc.	...	...	...	4
Retinal Diseases	...	...	...	3
Persistent Pupillary Membrane	...	...	...	1
Nystagmus	...	...	...	2
Congenital Capsular Opacities	...	...	...	1
Other diseases	...	...	...	3
Total ...				14

66 children were found not to require spectacles, and 6 required operative treatment and were recommended to a hospital.

A number of children (29) were kept under observation and were re-examined during the year, the spectacles being changed in 16 instances.

Under the Education Committee's scheme 499 pairs of spectacles were provided. Of this number, 22 pairs of spectacles were provided free and 4 pairs at a reduced charge, on necessitous grounds. In addition, spectacles were renewed or repaired in 115 cases.

All spectacles are now provided by the Education Committee, the cost being recovered from the parents whenever possible. The Council's opticians continue to supply spectacles at as moderate a charge as possible.

The appreciation of the work of the Oculist by the parents is shown by the fact that 93 per cent. of the defects of vision detected in 1923 were remedied by the Council Oculist.

(c) *Dental Department.*—The Dentist has given the whole of his time to School Medical work, with the exception of one morning weekly to Maternity and Child Welfare work, and one afternoon every alternate week to the treatment of Tuberculosis cases.

During the year the Dentist paid 77 visits to the schools for the purpose of inspecting the teeth of children.

All children between the ages of 5 and 14 years have been examined at the schools by the School Dentist. Notice is sent to the parents when their children are found to require treatment.

The extent to which dental disease is prevalent among school children is shown by the fact that of 6,241 children inspected by the Dentist, 4,013, or 64 per cent., were found to require treatment.

Only 53.3 per cent. of these actually accepted treatment. If all the cases accepted treatment it would be impossible for one dentist to carry out the work.

Full details of the dental work can be seen in Table IV., Group IV., on page 123.

(d) *Treatment of Uncleanliness.*—It was found necessary to deal with 29 children under the Education Act, 1921, Section 87, statutory notices being served on the parents. In 27 instances the statutory notices not being complied with, the children were brought to the School Clinic by the Nurse and cleansed.

The School Nurses paid 116 visits to the schools, for the purpose of inspecting the heads and clothing of the children, with the following result :—

<i>Number of Children Inspected.</i>	<i>Number Infected.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
32,204.	1,667.	5.

The previous percentages of children infected were 10 in 1920, 6 in 1921, and 5 in 1922.

In cases where vermin or nits are found, notice is sent to the parents, and where vermin are found, the child is excluded from school until it has been cleansed. In a number of cases the parents have voluntarily consented to the cleansing of the children by the Nurse at the Clinic, thus obviating the necessity of legal proceedings or service of statutory notice under the Act.

It was found necessary during the year to summon the parents of five children, under Section 87 of the Education Act, 1921.

In each case fines were imposed.

(e) *Treatment of other Ailments.*—An agreement was completed on February 12th, 1922, whereby the Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, undertakes to carry out operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids at an inclusive charge for each Ilford school child recommended for such treatment by the School Medical Officer.

During the past year 171 children have been treated under the basis of the agreement. The parent receives a form from the School Medical Officer which is presented to the nose, throat and ear surgeon at the hospital and arrangements are then made for the treatment.

The child is again examined by the School Medical Officer at the School Clinic a fortnight or so after the operation has been performed to ensure that no further treatment is required, and is given written instructions as to breathing exercises.

By this means a very complete control of the scheme is maintained, which has not been previously possible.

The parents pay a fee for the treatment at the School Clinic, but if the parents' income is below the scale approved by the Board of Education, the School Medical Officer arranges for treatment free or at a reduced charge.

47 children were treated free during the past year.

In addition to the treatment of tonsils and adenoids 53 letters for other ailments were given to Ilford school children to attend at the Queen Mary's Hospital when hospital treatment was required.

9. OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.—There is no open-air school in Ilford. I have pointed out in my last four reports the need for such a school in this district. At the end of the year 1923, 96 children were pre-tubercular, 53 of whom were attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

10. PHYSICAL TRAINING.—The following is the report of the Supervising Instructor in Physical Training :—

I. STAFF.

During the year no increase in the staff has been found necessary.

II. DUTIES AND ORGANISATION.

My duties as Supervising Instructor in Physical Training remain as previously, namely, of an advisory, instructional, and supervisory character as regards the physical training (inclusive of swimming instruction and organised games) throughout all the schools under the jurisdiction of the Authority. Such duties include staff conferences and practical demonstrations, and are governed, as is also the instruction given, by the Board of Education's Syllabus of Physical Training for Schools, 1919. Departmental visits have been made regularly and systematically, each Department having been visited at least six times during the year.

III. SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) During the year, two additional playing fields have been allotted in the public parks, and the necessary apparatus provided; in

addition, playground facilities have been increased for the purpose of conducting organised games and general activity exercises as set out in Chapter IV of the Board of Education's Syllabus.

(b) On 14th and 15th June an official visit of inspection to the district was made by Miss E. R. Clarke, one of the Board of Education's Inspectresses of Physical Training. Miss Clarke visited the local Swimming Baths to view the swimming instruction of both boys and girls, and expressed, on the termination of the visit, her appreciation of the very satisfactory results being achieved.

Miss Clarke also visited the Cricklefields playing fields, inspected the dressing accommodation provided for the scholars, and again expressed approval of the provision made.

(c) On 20th September the whole of the Authority's schools were closed to enable the children to compete in the School Sports organised for that day. This was the first Sports meeting held since the War, and the revival of this branch of the work was received with considerable enthusiasm, keen inter-school rivalry was displayed, and over 3,200 entries (a record number) were received.

(d) Throughout the year special home exercises were, on the recommendation of, and in consultation with, the School Medical Officer, advised in a number of cases of minor physical defect.

(e) The whole of the school playgrounds have again been painted for the purpose of conducting organised games. Where necessary, new apparatus has been provided.

(f) Considerable assistance has again been rendered by the Handicraft Centre in the construction of apparatus for use in connection with both field and playground games.

IV. REVIEW OF GENERAL POSITION.

In conclusion it gives me much pleasure to state that the general position continues to be one of steady development and progress.

F. J. ROBERTS,

Supervising Instructor in Physical Training.

1st January, 1924.

11. PROVISION OF MEALS.—There did not arise during the year any necessity to put into force the provisions of the Education (Provision of Meals) Acts, 1906-1914. When necessary, meals are supplied from voluntary sources, and during the year I understand no such meals were supplied.

12. SCHOOL BATHS.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.*

13. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.* During 1923, 2,905 parents, or 68 per cent., attended the medical inspections.

14 and 15. CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS AND ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.*

16. CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.—In January, 1920, I was permitted to take the office of Hon. District Correspondent for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Inspector Martin has again rendered very valuable services in this district with excellent results.

The following is a brief resumé of the work done by the Society in Ilford during the past year :—

Total number of cases investigated, 95, made up as follows :—

(1) Of neglect	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
(65 reported from the Public Health Department, for neglecting medical advice, and 16 reported from other sources for general neglect.)							
(2) Ill-treatment cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
(3) Other wrongs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(4) Advice sought	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
One case of general neglect was prosecuted.							

There was a marked improvement in the cases visited. Those that had neglected medical advice either attended the Public Health Offices for treatment or for hospital letters, or received private medical advice.

151 children (67 boys and 84 girls) were involved, 126 being of school age. In addition to this work, 257 supervision visits were paid to different cases, some of which were made to cases reported during the previous year.

17. PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.—A return of all children falling within this category is included in Table III., information having been obtained from the records in this department and from a circular addressed to all the Head Teachers of the various departments of the public elementary schools.

During 1923 ten cases were referred for medical examination and report by the School Medical Officer, and the following is a detailed summary of the children dealt with under this heading :—

Tubercular hips	2
Recommended for admission to a special school for crippled children	1
Unfit to attend school	1
Tubercular knee—Fit to attend school, but excused physical drill	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Recommended for admission to a special school	1
Osteomalacia—Recommended for admission to a special school for crippled children	1
Spastic Diplegia—Recommended for admission to a special school for crippled children	1
Old Infantile Paralysis—Fit to attend school subject to the provision of a surgical boot	1
Epilepsy	2
Fit to attend school	1
Recommended for admission to a residential special school for epileptic children	1
Fragilitas Ossium—Recommended for admission to a special school for crippled children	1

(a) *Physically Defective Children.*—

1st. *Blind Children.*—There are five children who are so blind as to be unable to profit by education in an ordinary school. Four of these are attending certified schools for the blind. One case is awaiting admission to such a school.

2nd. *Deaf and Dumb Children.*—There are nine children falling within this category. Of these one is deaf and dumb and eight are deaf only. Five cases are in attendance at certified schools for the deaf, two are in attendance at public elementary schools (the parents of one of the children having declined special school treatment); and two, not attending any school, are awaiting admission to a special school.

3rd. *Epileptic Children.*—There are eighteen children known to the department. One of these children is in a certified school for epileptics, and two are awaiting admission to such an institution. Of the remaining fifteen, fourteen are attending public elementary schools in the district, and one is not attending school.

4th. *Tuberculous Children.*—There are thirty-two children suffering, or who have suffered, from Pulmonary Tuberculosis,

twenty-six of whom are attending public elementary schools in the district; one is in a sanatorium, and five are physically unfit to attend school.

In addition, at the end of 1923, ninety-six children who were pre-tubercular were attending public elementary schools in the district.

5th. Crippled Children.—It will be seen on reference to Table III. that there are a considerable number of children crippled, due to various causes, who are attending school. Crippling varies from a slight degree of lameness, to cases in which special chairs have had to be arranged in the class-rooms to accommodate the children concerned.

6th. Heart Disease.—There are fifty-one children attending school who are suffering from such a degree of cardiac disease that it has been necessary to notify the Head Teacher that special care should be given to such children, and in many cases that they should be excluded from physical drill; three cases are physically unfit to attend school.

The following is, as far as possible, a complete record of the physically defective children (207) in the district known to the department on the 31st December, 1923.

The children may be divided into four classes as under :—

I. THOSE NOT ATTENDING ANY SCHOOL.—30 children fell within this category. They were suffering from the following ailments :—

(a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*—5 cases.

These were all children either under hospital or other medical form of treatment and unfit to attend any kind of school.

(b) *Crippling due to Tuberculosis*—3 cases.

(1) *Tuberculosis of the Joints*—3 cases.

3 children suffering from tubercular hips are undergoing hospital treatment.

(c) *Crippling due to other causes*—12 cases.

(1) *Various forms of Paralysis*—12 cases.

1 child is mentally defective and paralysed; 3 children with paralysis of both legs could attend a school for

physically defective children; 1 child with spastic diplegia could attend a school for physically defective children (the parents in this case, however, have refused a residential special school); 2 children were undergoing treatment and were unfit to attend school; 2 children suffering from muscular dystrophy were unfit to attend school; 3 children were so paralysed as to be unfit for any form of instruction.

(d) *Epilepsy*—3 cases.

1 child was suffering from attacks of epilepsy so frequent as to prevent its benefiting from any form of instruction; 2 children have been recommended for admission to a residential special school for epileptic children.

(e) *Heart Disease*—3 cases.

2 children were so affected as to be unable to attend any school; 1 child could attend a school for physically defective children.

(f) *Other conditions*—4 cases.

1 child was receiving hospital treatment for a nervous complaint; 1 child was suffering from achondroplasia and is at present unfit to attend school; 1 child, whose left leg was amputated at the knee joint, and has also a right club foot, is at present unable to attend school; 1 child, said to have diabetes, is at present unable to attend school.

II. THOSE ATTENDING A PRIVATE SCHOOL.—Eight children fell within this category.

5 children suffered from infantile paralysis, which had so far improved that they were able to attend school—some having a special boot or other form of appliance; 2 children had suffered from tuberculosis of the spine, which had been cured, but had resulted in one case in a deformity, for which a special splint was worn; 1 child, suffering from a tubercular hip should be at a physically defective school.

III. THOSE IN INSTITUTIONS.—Seven children fell within this category. They were suffering from the following ailments:—

(a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*—1 case.

1 child is in a sanatorium undergoing treatment.

(b) *Crippling due to Tuberculosis*—2 cases.

2 children, suffering from tubercular hips, are resident in institutions for physically defective children.

(c) *Crippling due to other causes*—2 cases

(1) *Various forms of Paralysis*—2 cases.

1 child, suffering from paralysis, is in a residential institution; 1 child (also mentally defective), suffering from paralysis, is in a residential institution.

(d) *Epilepsy*—2 cases.

1 child (also mentally defective) is in a residential institution; 1 child is resident in a special school for epileptic children.

IV. THOSE ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—162 children fell within this category. They were suffering from the following ailments :—

(a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*—26 cases.

26 children, in whom the disease is not infectious, are attending school.

(b) *Crippling due to Tuberculosis*—13 cases.

(1) *Tuberculosis of the Joints*—11 cases.

4 children, who have suffered from tubercular hips, in whom the disease is now cured, can only walk with crutches, and should be in attendance at a school for physically defective children.

1 child, who has suffered from a tubercular knee and is lame, is able to attend school.

2 children, who have suffered from tubercular hips, wear a high boot, and are able to attend school.

4 children, who have suffered from tubercular hips, walk with a limp, but are able to attend school.

(2) *Tuberculosis of the Bone*—2 cases.

1 child, who has suffered from a tubercular spine, is able to attend school; a special desk and table has been provided, but this child should be in attendance at a school for physically defective children.

1 child, who has suffered from tuberculosis of the bone of the arm, which is now in a splint, is able to attend school.

(c) *Crippling due to other causes*—50 cases.

(1) *Various forms of Paralysis*—30 cases.

4 children, who are partially paralysed in both legs, should be in attendance at a school for physically defective children.

2 children with paralysis of the arm are able to attend school.

2 children, who are partially paralysed in the right side, are able to attend school; 1 of these cases is also feeble-minded and has been recommended for admission to a special school.

7 children, with partial paralysis of the legs, are wearing surgical boots, but are able to attend school.

15 children, who are slightly lame owing to old infantile paralysis, are able to attend school.

(2) *Other Crippling Defects*—20 cases.

4 children, with congenital dislocation of the hip.

1 child, right hand absent from birth.

1 child, left forearm absent from birth.

2 children with spinal curvature.

5 children, suffering from club-feet, and receiving hospital treatment.

1 child, suffering from flat-feet, is lame and wearing instruments.

1 child, old fracture of the elbow joint.

3 children with deformed hands.
 1 child who has fracture of the spine.
 1 child, suffering from the effects of inflammation of the bone of the leg.
 All these 20 children are able to attend school.

(d) *Epilepsy*—14 cases.

14 children, subject to occasional fits at somewhat rare intervals, are able to attend school; 1 of these cases is also feeble-minded and has been recommended for admission to a special school.

(e) *Heart Disease*—51 cases.

1 child, suffering from heart disease, should be in attendance at a school for physically defective children.

50 children, suffering from varying degrees of heart disease, are being kept under observation.

(f) *Other Conditions*—8 cases.

(1) *Tuberculosis of the Glands*—4 cases.

4 children, suffering from tubercular glands, are able to attend school.

(2) *Miscellaneous*—4 cases.

1 child is receiving treatment for pituitary disturbance.

2 children, suffering from asthma, are able to attend school.

1 child is being kept under observation for abdominal tuberculosis.

There were at the end of the year, nineteen physically defective children suitable for admission to a cripple school; six of these cases were not attending school, and thirteen were attending public elementary schools in the district. Of the nineteen children mentioned, nine are twelve years of age or over.

(b) *Mentally Defective Children*.—

(a) *Dull or Backward Children*.—There are 131 children who are retarded two years in their education at school, and 38 who are retarded three years. These figures have been obtained from the Head Teachers of the various schools, and the children have not been specifically examined by me as to their mental condition.

Their backwardness may be due to many causes, such as loss of education through commencing school late, absence owing to ill-health, and frequent changes of school. It must not, therefore, be presumed that all these children are to be considered abnormal.

(b) *Idiots*.—Idiots are, within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, *persons so defective in mind from an early age, as to be unable to guard themselves against common physical dangers*. The Authority for dealing with such children is the Essex County Council. There are 16 cases under the age of 16 years known to the department, 2 being notified during the present year. 3 are in a residential institution, and 13 are at home.

(c) *Imbeciles*.—Imbeciles are *persons whose mental defectiveness does not amount to idiocy, yet is so pronounced that they are incapable of managing themselves or their affairs; or in the case of children, of being taught to do so*. The Authority responsible for dealing with these children is also the Essex County Council. There are 6 cases under the age of 16 years known to the department. 2 are in a residential institution and 4 are at home.

(d) *Feeble-minded Children*.—Feeble-minded children are *those whose mental defectiveness does not amount to imbecility, yet is so pronounced that they are incapable of receiving proper benefit from instruction in an ordinary school*. The Authority responsible for the proper instruction of these children is the Local Education Authority. There are (at the end of 1923) 33 such cases under the age of 16 years known to me, of whom 17 are attending public elementary schools in the district, 1 is attending a private school, 9 are in a residential school, and 6 are not at school.

The Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, by which the School Medical Officer is the Certifying Officer, came into force on the 1st April, 1914. A census was made of the school children by the Attendance Officers in October, 1914, and again in 1921, and all children suspected of being mentally defective were examined by the School Medical Officer. Since these dates children suspected of being mentally defective are referred to the School Medical Officer, either by the Teachers, the School Attendance Officers, or, occasionally, by the parents.

During 1923 I medically examined and reported upon 31 children under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1914, classified as follows :—

* <i>Dull and Backward Children</i> .—Total number certified ...	18
Recommended for Special Class for dull and backward children	14
Recommended for continuance of attendance at an ordinary elementary school	4
<i>Feeble-minded Children</i> .—Total number certified ...	11
Recommended for admission to a Residential Special School	5
Recommended for admission to a Special School (Day or Residential)	6
<i>Idiot Children</i> .—Total number certified	2
Recommended for admission to a Residential Institution	2

A complete list follows of those children who have been found to be either—

- (a) Mentally defective, but educable.
- (b) Idiots or imbeciles.

together with information as to the present position of the children concerned.

I. FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS.

A.—Total No. of Feeble-Minded Cases under the age of 16 years—33.

Case No.	Age Years.	Sex.	Certified.	Present occupation.
22	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	F.	1915	In Institution*
23	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	M.	1916	Working for plumber
26	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1917	In Institution*
28	12	M.	1917	At private school
29	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1919	In Institution*
30	13	M.	1919	At elementary school
32	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	F.	1919	At elementary school
33	10	M.	1920	In Institution*
35	13	M.	1920	At elementary school
36	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1921	At elementary school
37	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	F.	1921	In Institution*
38	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	F.	1921	In Institution*
39	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.	1921	At elementary school
41	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	F.	1921	At home
42	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1922	At home
43	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	F.	1922	In Institution at Halstead
44	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	F.	1922	At elementary school
45	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	F.	1922	At home
46	10	M.	1922	At home
47	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	F.	1922	At elementary school
48	8	F.	1922	At elementary school
49	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	F.	1922	In Institution at Halstead
50	12	M.	1922	At home.
52	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	M.	1923	In Institution*
53	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.	1923	At elementary school
55	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	F.	1923	At elementary school
56	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1923	At elementary school
57	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	F.	1923	At elementary school
58	9	M.	1923	At elementary school
59	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.	1923	At elementary school
60	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1923	At elementary school
61	11	M.	1923	At elementary school
62	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	F.	1923	At elementary school

I. FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS—*continued*.

B.—Total No. of Feeble-Minded Cases over 16 years—31.

Case No.	Age Years.	Sex.	Certified.	Present occupation.
1	17½	F.	1915	At home. No occupation
3	19½	M.	1915	Working as a Carpenter
4	18½	M.	1915	Working at engineering works
5	20½	F.	1915	In Institution*
7	19½	M.	1915	In Institution*
8	19¾	M.	1915	Sailor
9	20½	F.	1915	At home. No occupation
11	18¼	F.	1915	At home. No occupation
13	19¼	F.	1915	Working for farmer
14	20	F.	1915	At home. No occupation
15	18½	F.	1915	At home. No occupation
16	18¾	M.	1915	At home. No occupation
17	20½	M.	1915	Working as a Stable-boy
18	19¾	M.	1915	Working at a leather works
19	19¼	F.	1915	Domestic service
24	17½	F.	1917	At home. No occupation
27	18¼	M.	1917	In Institution*
31	16½	F.	1919	In Institution*
34	18¼	F.	1920	In Institution*
(b)	21½	F.	—	At home. No occupation
(c)	23	F.	—	At home. No occupation
(d)	23½	F.	—	At home. No occupation. Has three illegitimate children
(e)	21	M.	—	In Army—R.G.A.
(f)	23	F.	—	At home. No occupation
(g)	18	F.	—	Daily help
(h)	18½	M.	—	Works handcart with hardware goods
(i)	22	F.	—	Working for farmer
(j)	20	F.	—	Daily help
(k)	24	M.	—	Working for farmer
(l)	24	M.	—	Working for farmer
(m)	37	F.	—	In Romford Infirmary

Cases Nos. 2, 6, 10, 12, 20, 21, 25, 40, 51 and 54 and (a), are either deceased or have left the district.

* Royal Eastern Counties Institution for Feeble-minded, Colchester.

II. IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

Total No. of Cases—47.

Case No.	Age Years	Sex	Certified	Present occupation
1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	F.	1915	At home
3	15	M.	1915	In Romford Infirmary
4	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1915	At home
5	23	M.	1915	In Institution*
7	19	F.	1915	At home
9	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1915	At home
10	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	M.	1915	At home
11	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	F.	1915	In Institution*
16	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	F.	1915	At home
17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1915	Works for farmer
20	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	F.	1916	At home
25	12	M.	1918	In Earlswood Institution
26	11	F.	1920	In Institution
27	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1921	In Institution
28	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	F.	1921	At home
29	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.	1921	In Institution*
30	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	F.	1921	At home
33	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	F.	1922	At home
34	11	F.	1922	At home
35	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1922	At home
36	11	F.	1922	At home
37	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.	1922	At home
38	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1922	At home
39	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1922	At home
40	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	F.	1922	At home
41	14	F.	1922	At home
42	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	F.	1922	At home
43	7	F.	1922	At home
44	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	1922	At home
45	13	M.	1922	At home
46	6	F.	1923	At home
47	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	F.	1923	At home

* Royal Eastern Counties Institution for Feeble-minded, Colchester.

Cases Nos. 2, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 31 and 32 are either deceased or left the district.

18, 19, 20. NURSERY SCHOOLS, SECONDARY AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.—*Vide Annual Report, 1920.*

21. EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.—From special enquiries made at the various schools during the latter end of 1923, it was found that 135 children were employed out of school hours. No children were submitted to me for medical examination under Section III, para. 4, of the Byelaws under the Provisions of Employment of Children Act, 1903.

During 1923 no children were examined under Section 13 of the Education Act, 1918 (Employment of Children in Entertainments).

The Juvenile Employment Committee has during the past year found occupation for 714 children, as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Placed locally	327	259
In London	57	71
Totals ...	384	330

The numbers registered for employment were:—

	Boys.	Girls.
New Cases	580	599
Re-registrations	252	232
Totals ...	832	831

22. MISCELLANEOUS.—In accordance with the Education Committee's Regulations, the undermentioned bursars, student-teachers and teachers were medically examined and reported upon during the year by the School Medical Officer:—

Bursars	10
Student-teachers	13
Newly-appointed teachers	16
Teachers absent through illness	7
Total ...	46

Re-examinations:—

Bursars	1
Student-teachers	4
Newly-appointed teachers	1
Total ...	6

TABLE I.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—						
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	1433
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	1473
Leavers...	...	...	...	...	...	1198
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>4104</u>
Number of other Routine Inspections ...						Nil.

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections—						
Medical Inspection at School	...	...	...	...	...	157
At School Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	1829
Number of Re-inspections—						
Medical Inspection at School	...	...	...	...	...	1708
At School Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	6582
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>10276</u>

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1923.

Defect or Disease					Routine Inspections		Specials	
					Number of Defects		Number of Defects	
					Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				
	Malnutrition	1	—	3	—			
	Uncleanliness—							
	Head	306	—	105	—			
	Body	15	—	4	—			
Skin	Ringworm—							
	Scalp	—	—	21	—			
	Body	—	—	8	—			
	Scabies	7	—	36	—			
	Impetigo	25	—	344	—			
	Other Diseases (non-Tuberculous)	27	—	237	—			
Eye	Blepharitis	20	—	57	—			
	Conjunctivitis	2	—	79	—			
	Keratitis	—	—	2	—			
	Corneal Ulcer	—	—	9	—			
	Corneal Opacities	—	—	3	—			
	Defective Vision	396	—	155	—			
	Squint	10	—	4	—			
	Other Conditions	9	—	50	—			
Ear	Defective Hearing	16	—	19	—			
	Otitis Media	11	2	9	—			
	Other Ear Diseases	38	—	93	—			
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only	144	14	73	—			
	Adenoids only	65	2	58	—			
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	130	4	39	—			
	Other Conditions	24	—	229	—			
	Enlarged Cervical Glands	11	—	81	—			
	(Non-Tuberculous)							
	Defective Speech	3	—	2	—			
Teeth	Dental Diseases	334	—	82	—			
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—							
	Organic	29	4	5	—			
	Functional	8	2	7	—			
	Anæmia	37	—	26	—			
Lungs	Bronchitis	38	—	95	—			
	Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	31	9	72	—			
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary—							
	Definite	2	—	—	—			
	Suspected	17	6	10	4			
	Non-Pulmonary—							
	Glands	1	—	2	—			
	Spine	—	—	1	—			
	Hip	—	—	1	—			
	Other Bones and Joints	—	—	1	—			
Nervous System	Skin	—	—	—	—			
	Other Forms	—	—	—	—			
	Epilepsy	9	—	3	—			
	Chorea	5	—	12	—			
Deformities	Other conditions	5	—	8	—			
	Rickets	1	—	4	—			
	Spinal Curvature	71	—	3	—			
	Other Forms	8	—	5	—			
	Other Defects and Diseases	99	—	988	—			

TABLE II.

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
CODE GROUPS:—			
Entrants	1433	423	29·5
Intermediates	1473	572	38·8
Leavers	1198	356	29·7
TOTAL (code groups) ..	4104	1351	32·9
Other routine inspections ..	—	—	—

TABLE III.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
IN THE AREA IN 1923.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including partially blind)	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ...	1	—	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partial- ly blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ...	1	2	3
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions (private school) ...	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Deaf (in- cluding Deaf and Dumb and partially Deaf)	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ...	4	1	5
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	2	2
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partial- ly deaf	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ...	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	1	1	2
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Mentally Defective	Feeble Minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children...	4	5	9
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	11	7	18
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	4	2	6
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year	Feeble Minded ...	—	—	—
		Imbeciles ...	—	—	—
		Idiots ...	1	1	2

TABLE III—*continued.*

			Boys	Girls.	Total.
Epileptics	Suffering from severe epilepsy	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ...	1	—	1
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools ...	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	2	2
	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	8	6	14
		At no School or Institution ...	—	1	1
Physically Defective	Infectious Pulmonary and glandular Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	1	—	1
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	15	11	26
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	2	3	5
	Delicate children (<i>e.g.</i> , pre-or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	43	53	96
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—

TABLE III.—*continued.*

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Physically Defective.— <i>cont.</i>	Active non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	2	2
		At Public Elementary Schools	1	1	2
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	2	1	3
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease) <i>e.g.</i> , children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease	At Certified Hospital Schools...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	56	58	114*
		At other Institutions	—	1	1
		At no School or Institution ...	13	5	18

* 19 of these are defective within the meaning of the Education Act, 1921 (and for whom special school accommodation is required).

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm (Scalp) ...	18	3	21
Ringworm (Body) ...	8	—	8
Scabies	43	—	43
Impetigo	344	—	344
Other skin disease ...	240	24	264
<i>Minor Eye Defects</i> ...	202	29	231
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II).			
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i> ...	112	35	147
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	478	57	1075
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chil-blains, etc.)			
Totals ...	1445	688	2133

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

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by Private Practitioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report).	585	14	10	609
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I).	—	—	—	—
Total... ..	585	14	10	609

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	499
(b) Otherwise...	...	...	24

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	499
(b) Otherwise...	...	...	24

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

Number of Defects.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
171	81	252	43	295

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.
1. Number of Children Dealt With.

	Routine Age Groups.									Specials.	Total.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14		
(a) Inspected by Dentist	3,011						2,965			265	6,241
(b) Found to require Treatment	3,748									265	4,013
(c) Actually Treated	1,876									265	2,141
(d) Re-treated (result of periodical examinations)	634									—	634

2. Particulars of Time Given and Operations Undertaken.

Number of half days devoted to Inspection.	Number of half days devoted to Treatment.	Total number of attendances made by Children for Treatment.	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
77	351	3,475	288	1,257	2,895	1,760	3,017	1,235 Locals 97.	300	91

GROUP V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	8
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	32204
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean	1667
(iv) Number of children cleansed under the arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	27
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	5
(b) Under the School Attendance Byelaws	Nil.

TABLE V.—Table showing number of Children

AGES—YEARS.	5—6		6—7		7—8		8—9	
SCHOOL S.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
ROUTINE.								
Becontree ...	76	73	63	53	18	15	14	20
Barkingside ...	11	13	—	—	—	—	26	19
Chadwell ...	4	4	1	—	1	—	26	13
Christchurch ...	39	38	21	7	6	2	102	101
Cleveland ...	43	55	11	18	6	—	68	68
Downshall ...	61	59	4	3	—	—	72	65
Goodmayes ...	66	68	58	35	11	4	102	104
Highlands ...	45	44	2	3	1	5	44	37
Little Heath ...	4	2	—	1	—	—	6	7
Loxford ...	44	50	2	1	—	2	49	45
Newbury Park ...	24	30	—	—	—	1	27	22
Roman Catholic ...	11	9	2	—	2	7	34	23
South Park ...	52	50	6	5	5	1	78	77
Uphall Road ...	33	20	—	1	1	1	45	49
Valentines ...	11	7	—	—	—	1	—	6
Total ...	524	522	170	127	51	39	693	656
SPECIALS.								
Becontree ...	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
Barkingside ...	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Chadwell ...	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Christchurch ...	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	3
Cleveland ...	1	3	1	2	1	2	—	1
Downshall ...	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
Goodmayes ...	4	3	4	6	3	2	2	—
Highlands ...	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1
Little Heath ...	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Loxford ...	1	2	1	5	—	1	—	1
Newbury Park ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
South Park ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Uphall Road ...	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—
Valentines ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	16	26	15	25	12	11	12	8

Total Number of Children Examined, 4261.

Medically Inspected at various Schools during 1923.

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
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	161
—	—	—	—	—	—	22	11	—	—	—	—	59	43
—	—	1	1	—	—	13	8	—	—	—	—	46	26
—	2	1	—	1	—	48	41	—	—	1	—	218	192
—	—	1	6	—	6	60	63	—	—	1	1	190	217
2	—	6	6	1	1	79	49	—	—	—	—	225	183
15	—	8	13	25	10	64	74	15	26	—	—	364	334
4	—	10	2	3	1	49	41	3	—	—	—	161	133
—	—	—	—	—	1	10	5	—	—	—	—	20	16
2	—	1	8	—	—	45	44	1	1	—	—	144	151
—	—	2	—	—	—	19	27	—	—	—	—	72	80
1	5	4	1	—	2	32	24	2	3	2	—	90	74
3	2	2	8	—	—	61	73	7	2	—	—	214	218
—	—	2	5	—	—	52	58	1	1	—	—	134	135
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	18	15
27	9	38	50	30	21	561	519	29	33	3	2	2126	1978
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8
1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
1	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	19	16
2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
8	4	4	5	5	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	74	83

Grand Total ... 2200 2061

TABLE VI. A.—Table Showing the Average

School.	Age Groups.											
	5-6 years.			6-7 years.			7-8 years.			8-9 years.		
	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).
Barkingside	11	40.21	37.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	48.22	51.17
Becontree	76	40.01	37.52	63	43.91	44.62	18	45.10	46.21	14	47.01	49.97
Chadwell	4	40.23	38.96	1	43.17	42.43	1	44.72	46.40	26	49.22	52.31
Christchurch Rd.	39	41.86	40.22	21	44.59	45.69	6	46.40	47.12	102	49.18	53.32
Cleveland Rd.	43	41.76	40.30	11	44.21	44.64	6	46.58	47.31	68	49.23	53.46
Downshall	61	42.01	40.17	4	45.10	45.10	—	—	—	72	48.86	54.81
Goodmayes	66	40.96	39.03	58	43.12	42.21	11	45.87	46.23	102	47.98	52.96
Highlands	45	43.22	43.24	2	46.14	45.26	1	47.42	51.31	44	51.91	55.26
Little Heath	4	40.22	37.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	47.72	52.28
Loxford	44	42.13	41.01	2	46.12	46.21	—	—	—	49	48.69	53.76
Newbury Park	24	40.96	38.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	47.97	52.77
Roman Catholic	11	41.12	38.11	2	42.98	43.17	2	46.23	46.96	34	48.69	52.26
South Park	52	42.64	42.72	6	44.70	45.96	5	47.17	48.26	78	49.13	53.76
Uphall Rd.	33	41.38	38.17	—	—	—	1	44.11	45.82	45	48.01	51.24
Valentines	11	40.73	38.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Heights and Weights of Ilford Children	524	41.98	39.02	170	43.97	43.87	51	46.83	47.99	693	48.68	53.77

Anthropometric
Standard
(Boys).

Ages.							
5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.	
Height (in inches).	Weight (in pounds).	Height (in inches).	Weight (in pounds).	Height (in inches).	Weight (in pounds).	Height (in inches).	Weight (in pounds).
40.68	38.68	42.83	42.24	45.04	46.40	47.39	52.00

Heights and Weights of the BOYS Examined.

Age Groups.														
9-10 years.			10-11 years.			11-12 years.			12-13 years.			13-14 years.		
No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).	No. of Children Examined.	Average Height (in inches).	Average Weight (in pounds).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	53.27	70.28	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	54.27	71.26	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	52.74	66.28	13	53.21	70.31	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	51.38	65.29	60	55.11	72.03	—	—	—
2	48.22	54.73	1	52.86	67.28	1	54.18	71.23	70	56.27	72.93	—	—	—
15	51.23	56.28	6	51.04	64.26	25	54.01	69.13	64	55.18	71.16	15	60.74	85.01
4	52.23	61.70	8	54.17	68.21	3	55.17	74.28	49	57.80	74.23	3	61.71	85.96
—	—	—	10	50.02	59.71	—	—	—	10	54.54	72.63	—	—	—
2	50.37	57.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	55.32	72.96	1	60.01	81.34
—	—	—	1	51.13	63.74	—	—	—	19	54.76	71.59	—	—	—
1	50.14	56.28	2	50.24	59.63	—	—	—	32	53.32	73.48	2	59.36	80.21
3	51.24	57.85	4	52.96	67.04	—	—	—	61	55.01	71.27	7	59.23	80.11
—	—	—	12	50.37	60.05	—	—	—	52	54.78	74.55	1	60.17	83.28
—	—	—	2	50.11	60.21	—	—	—	7	52.15	70.74	—	—	—
27	51.02	55.32	38	50.84	60.97	30	54.23	69.74	561	55.43	72.85	29	60.27	84.28

Ages.									
9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.	
Height (in inches).	Weight (in pounds).	Height (in inches).	Weight (in pounds).	Height (in inches).	Weight (in pounds).	Height (in inches).	Weight (in pounds).	Height (in inches).	Weight (in pounds).
49.18	55.90	50.84	60.35	52.98	66.41	54.88	72.66	56.07	77.40

TABLE VI. B.—Table showing the Average

School.	Age Groups.											
	5—6 Years.			6—7 Years.			7—8 Years.			8—9 Years.		
	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).
Barkingside ...	13	40.32	37.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	47.23	49.36
Becontree ...	73	40.26	35.52	53	40.97	39.12	15	41.70	43.22	20	46.14	49.71
Chadwell ...	4	40.48	39.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	48.12	50.62
Christchurch Rd. ...	38	41.02	38.18	7	42.78	41.24	2	44.22	44.63	101	48.23	50.64
Cleveland Rd. ...	55	41.76	39.79	18	42.16	40.41	—	—	—	68	47.96	49.63
Downshall ...	59	41.91	39.15	3	43.72	43.76	—	—	—	65	48.33	51.31
Goodmayes ...	68	40.28	35.32	35	42.23	41.82	4	43.86	43.76	104	47.26	50.28
Highlands ...	44	42.11	39.76	3	44.12	45.16	5	44.86	44.27	37	50.14	53.66
Little Heath ...	2	40.01	35.12	1	41.71	38.60	—	—	—	7	47.11	50.29
Loxford ...	50	40.98	39.70	1	42.25	41.51	2	43.71	43.62	45	48.28	51.32
Newbury Park ...	30	40.21	35.20	—	—	—	1	43.90	42.66	22	47.01	49.28
Roman Catholic ...	9	40.01	39.71	—	—	—	7	43.76	42.27	23	47.30	49.64
South Park ...	50	42.16	39.98	5	42.36	40.21	1	45.22	43.28	77	48.32	51.31
Uphall Rd. ...	20	41.11	37.17	1	42.13	38.86	1	44.98	44.63	49	47.91	49.38
Valentines ...	7	39.28	38.13	—	—	—	1	42.12	42.61	6	47.37	49.11
Average Heights and Weights of Ilford Children	522	41.99	39.04	127	42.54	42.07	39	44.71	44.24	656	47.86	50.26

Anthropometric
Standard
(Girls).

Ages.							
5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.	
Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)
40.44	37.74	42.53	41.24	44.76	44.93	46.94	49.55

Heights and Weights of GIRLS Examined.

	Age Groups.														
	9—10 Years.			10—11 Years.			11—12 Years.			12—13 Years.			13—14 Years.		
	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).	Number of Children Examined.	Average Height (In Inches).	Average Weight (In Pounds).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	54.21	73.27	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	54.47	73.15	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	56.82	74.36	—	—	—
2	49.27	55.71	—	1	52.22	58.31	—	—	—	63	55.26	72.16	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	6	51.76	55.27	6	53.26	68.44	49	54.98	72.14	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	6	50.23	59.01	1	53.13	65.28	74	55.12	74.23	26	60.24	82.53
—	—	—	—	13	52.28	61.26	10	54.17	66.27	41	56.99	76.67	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	51.64	59.32	1	54.21	66.35	5	52.24	70.01	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	53.26	64.19	44	55.17	72.24	1	61.02	82.67
—	—	—	—	8	52.20	60.26	—	—	—	27	55.12	74.16	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	54.85	76.25	3	60.01	80.43
5	48.20	50.43	—	1	51.96	59.27	2	53.19	67.14	73	56.13	76.70	12	61.21	82.66
2	49.11	54.32	—	8	50.01	58.96	—	—	—	58	55.71	74.23	1	60.72	80.49
—	—	—	—	5	50.32	58.21	—	—	—	1	54.21	74.13	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	49.06	53.98	—	50	51.93	59.32	21	53.74	66.41	519	55.73	74.71	33	60.87	82.10

Ages.									
9 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		12 Years.		13 Years.	
Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)	Height (In Inches)	Weight (In Pounds)
48.71	54.09	50.60	58.69	53.01	65.52	55.48	73.86	56.81	80.37

TABLE VII.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases among School-Children, and of Contacts of such Cases, excluded from School Attendance during the Year ended the 31st December, 1923.

SCHOOLS.		Number on Roll.	DISEASES AND CONTACTS																TOTALS. 1923.		TOTALS 1922.	
			Scarlet Fever.		Diph- theria.		Measles. and German Measles.		Chicken Pox.		Whoop- ing Cough.		Mumps.		Enteric		Ring- worm.					
			Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts	Cases	Contacts		
Barkingside	305	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	9	4	102	80		
Becontree	334	7	3	1	—	3	1	25	8	7	—	3	—	—	—	2	48	12	3	2		
Chadwell	241	—	—	—	4	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	8	117	37		
Christchurch	1113	4	3	1	6	1	—	56	46	32	15	87	8	—	—	2	183	78	147	64		
Cleveland Road	1200	8	12	5	3	2	—	17	13	10	7	38	2	—	—	—	80	37	218	112		
Downshall	1317	13	8	6	14	114	25	39	22	8	1	156	15	—	—	4	340	85	365	109		
Goodmayes	1418	18	29	22	32	36	12	6	8	17	7	22	—	—	—	1	122	88	131	60		
Highlands	871	9	7	2	1	4	1	102	51	3	—	15	—	1	—	—	136	60	147	38		
Little Heath	132	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	59	11	12	2	—	—	—	72	16	12	4		
Loxford	918	6	11	2	1	3	—	43	11	2	1	52	9	—	—	—	108	33	166	55		
Newbury Park	525	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	13	3	27	35		
Roman Catholic	420	2	1	1	1	1	—	6	3	9	7	11	—	—	—	3	33	12	44	20		
South Park	1174	5	6	6	11	7	3	26	19	3	2	44	5	—	—	4	95	46	126	46		
Uphall	827	3	4	9	9	2	—	73	49	—	—	33	1	—	—	5	125	63	89	47		
Valentines	119	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	3		
County High School	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	6		
Private Schools	—	4	7	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	26	25		
TOTALS	10914	79	95	61	91	174	46	402	235	159	54	479	42	1	—	21	1376	563	1738	743		

Encephalitis Lethargica—Cleveland Road School, 1 case. Erysipelas—Downshall School, 1 case; Uphall School, 1 case.

TABLE VIII.

SCARLET FEVER.

Summary of Cases of Scarlet Fever among School-Children, and of Contacts of such Cases, excluded from School Attendance during the Year ended the 31st December, 1923.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total 1923		Total 1922	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Co ts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Barkingside ...	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	
Becontree ...	334	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	3	—	—
Chadwell ...	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Christchurch ...	1113	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4	3	8	10	
Cleveland Road ...	1200	—	—	2	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	8	12	34	44	
Downshall ..	1317	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	8	7	15
Goodmayes ...	1418	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	1	4	4	6	6	2	5	1	2	2	2	—	4	1	2	—	18	29	11	11	
Highlands ...	871	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	9	7	7	8	
Little Heath ...	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Loxford ...	918	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	6	11	9	14	
Newbury Park ...	525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	
Roman Catholic ...	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	8	
South Park ...	1174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	—	5	6	10	13	
Uphall Road ...	827	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	5	
Valentines ...	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
County High ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	7	3	—
Private Schools ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4	4	7	4	11	—
Totals ...	10914	4	2	6	6	5	5	2	2	14	12	7	8	10	15	4	4	10	5	6	13	8	15	3	8	79	95	116	166

TABLE IX.

DIPHTHERIA.

Summary of Cases of Diphtheria among School-Children, and of Contacts of such Cases, excluded from School Attendance during the Year ended the 31st December, 1923.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total 1923.		Total 1922.	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Barkingside ...	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	7
Becontree ...	334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Chadwell ...	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	7
Christchurch Road	1113	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	4
Cleveland Road ...	1200	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	9	12
Downshall ...	1317	—	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	5	8	14	11	17
Goodmayes ...	1418	3	2	5	7	2	—	5	4	3	7	2	6	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	22	32	14	21
Highlands ...	871	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	6	—
Little Heath ...	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Loxford ...	918	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
Newbury Park ...	525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Roman Catholic ...	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
South Park ...	1174	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	4	1
Uphall ...	827	—	—	1	—	2	2	5	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	7	21
Valentines ...	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
County High ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	4	3
Private Schools ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	6	12
Totals ...	10914	6	7	12	11	5	4	13	15	4	10	5	14	1	3	1	2	3	7	5	8	1	3	5	7	61	91	82	118

TABLE X.

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

Summary of Cases of Measles (including German Measles) among School-Children, and of Contacts of such Cases, excluded from School Attendance during the Year ended 31st December, 1923.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total 1923		Total 1922	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Barkingside ...	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	37
Becontree ...	334	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	1
Chadwell ...	241	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	3	3
Christchurch Road ...	1113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	78	18
Cleveland Road ...	1200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	119	32
Downshall ...	1317	1	—	3	—	18	4	53	15	25	3	6	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	114	25	172	26
Goodmayes ...	1418	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	9	4	11	1	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	36	12	61	14
Highlands ...	871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	93	19
Little Heath ...	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxford ...	918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	134	29
Newbury Park ...	525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Roman Catholic ...	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	23	10
South Park ...	1174	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	81	19
Uphall ...	827	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	55	14
Valentines ...	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
County High ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Private Schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Totals ...	10914	3	5	4	1	18	4	63	18	40	10	22	4	11	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	3	—	174	46	893	224

TABLE XI.

CHICKEN POX.

Summary of Cases of Chicken Pox among School-Children, and of Contacts of such Cases, excluded from School Attendance during the Year ended the 31st December, 1923.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total, 1923.		Total, 1922.	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Barkingside	305	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	6	7
Becontree	334	—	—	6	—	7	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	25	8	—	—
Cnadwell	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Christchurch Road	1113	3	1	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	11	3	24	30	5	5	56	46	20	15
Cleveland Road	1200	7	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	13	18	12
Downshall	1317	12	9	5	5	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	2	10	3	39	22	71	29
Goodmayes	1418	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	8	7	6
Highlands	871	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	36	18	56	31	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	102	51	6	2	
Little Heath	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Loxford	918	2	1	3	2	12	4	10	1	6	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	43	11	13	10	
Newbury Park	525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1
Roman Catholic	420	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	6	3	3	1	
South Park	1174	8	7	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	9	4	26	19	22	13
Uphall	827	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	36	25	22	12	9	9	73	49	9	3
Valentines	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
County High	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Private Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Totals	10914	37	28	29	11	29	7	28	10	14	4	47	24	64	43	2	1	9	1	53	31	56	53	34	22	402	235	182	102

TABLE XII.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Summary of Cases of Whooping Cough among School-Children, and of Contacts of such Cases, excluded from School Attendance during the Year ended the 31st December, 1923.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total, 1923.		Total, 1922.	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Barkingside ...	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	34	20	—
Becontree ...	334	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	10	8	—
Chadwell ...	241	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	35	17	—
Christchurch Road ...	1113	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	24	14	1	—	—	—	—	32	15	34	12	—
Cleveland Road ...	1200	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	91	21	—
Downshall ...	1317	5	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	29	8	—
Goodmayes ...	1418	2	1	—	—	5	2	1	—	1	—	2	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	17	7	33	3	—
Highlands ...	871	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	4	—
Little Heath ...	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—
Loxford ...	918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	38	6	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	59	11	3	1	—
Newbury Park ...	525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	9	—
Roman Catholic ...	420	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	11	1	—
South Park ...	1174	3	2	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	3	—	—
Uphall ...	827	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	15	4	—
Valentines ...	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—
County High ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	10914	11	6	9	9	15	4	10	—	20	3	44	9	14	4	4	—	29	17	2	1	1	1	—	—	159	54	311	111

TABLE XIII.

MUMPS.

Summary of Cases of Mumps among School Children, and of Contacts of such Cases, excluded from School Attendance during the Year ended the 31st December, 1923.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total, 1923.		Total, 1922.	
		Cases.	Conts.	Cases	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.	Cases.	Conts.
Barkingside ...	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3
Becontree ...	334	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Chadwell ...	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	95	18
Christchurch Road	1113	—	—	2	1	25	1	12	4	8	1	16	1	22	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	87	8
Cleveland Road ...	1200	—	—	3	—	4	—	9	—	2	—	13	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	2	3	—
Downshall ...	1317	13	5	18	2	74	5	49	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	15	13	1
Goodmayes ...	1418	2	—	6	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	22	—	5	—
Highlands ...	871	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Little Heath ...	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	1	4	1	—	—	12	2	3	—
Loxford ...	918	1	1	1	—	1	1	5	—	4	1	7	1	10	—	—	—	3	1	5	—	7	4	8	—	52	9	3	—
Newbury Park ...	525	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Roman Catholic ...	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	2	—
South Park ...	1174	—	—	2	—	3	—	14	1	19	2	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	5	1	—
Uphall ...	827	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	15	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	33	1	1	—
Valentines ...	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
County High	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	10914	16	6	34	3	117	7	95	8	35	4	61	6	58	—	3	1	18	1	17	1	15	5	10	—	479	42	131	22