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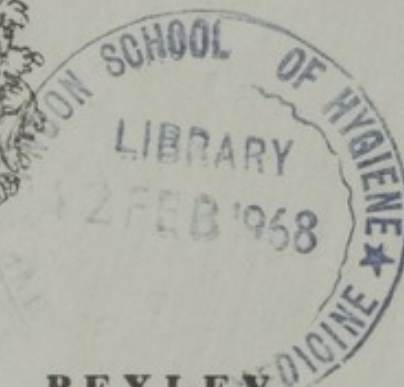


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BOROUGH OF BEXLEY

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Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

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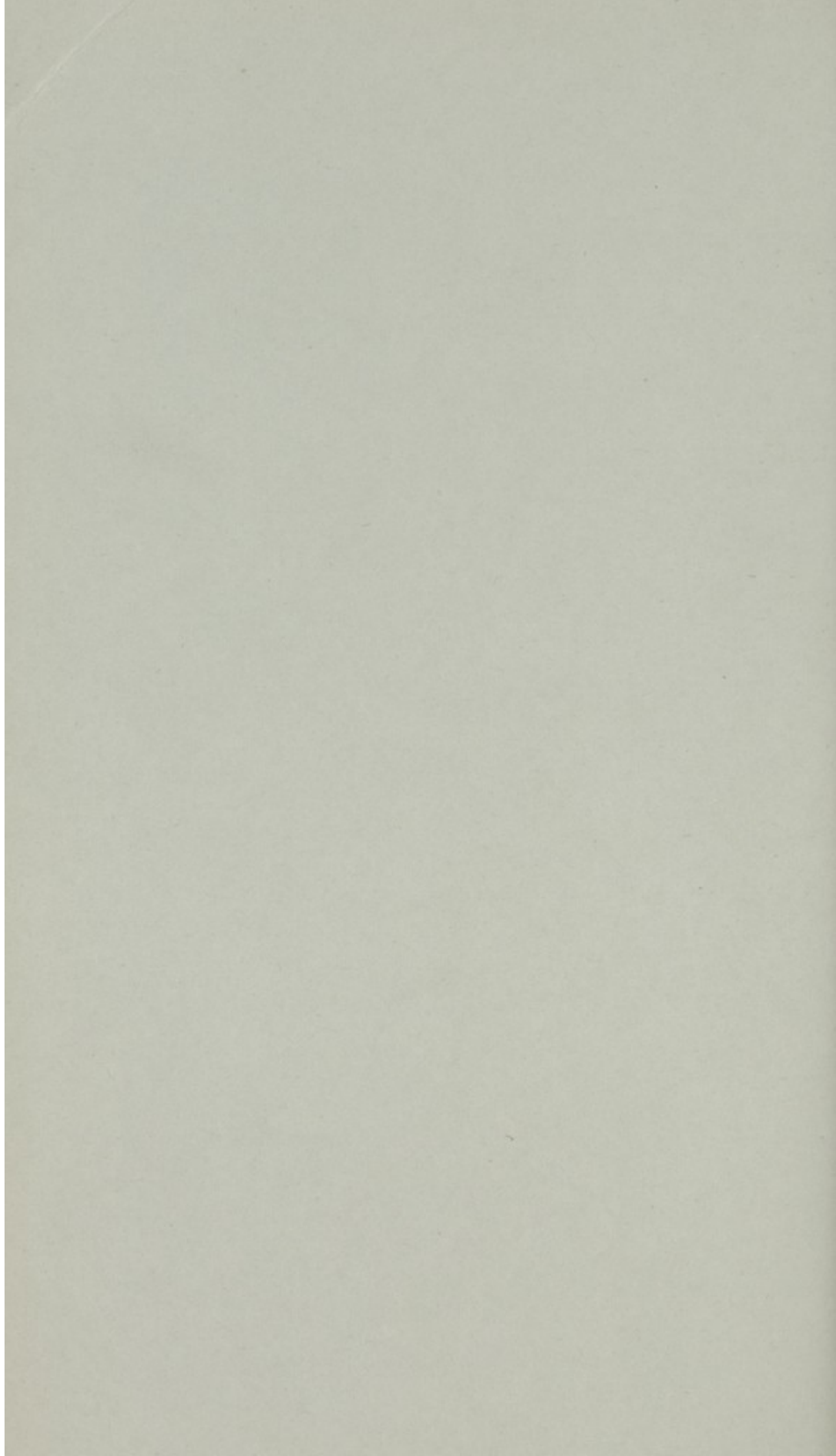
**Report on the
School Health Service**

For the Year 1962

JOHN LANDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health







BOROUGH OF BEXLEY

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1962

JOHN LANDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

Borough of Bexley.

Mayor: Alderman E. S. Newton, J.P.

Deputy Mayor: Councillor J. C. Canton.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. H. F. Piggott.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor S. H. Philpot.

Alderman M. J. Corr.

Councillor Mrs. M. P. Monk.

Alderman Mrs. E. M. Sheppard.

Councillor M. F. Townsend.

Councillor Mrs. J. T. Barker.

Councillor W. P. Webster.

Councillor F. G. Donovan.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1962

Medical Officer of Health ... John Landon, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(Joint appointment with Borough of Erith and
U.D. Crayford).

Chief Public Health Inspector, *† G. Hind, M.A.P.H.I.
Public Cleansing Officer and
Shops Acts Inspector.

Deputy Chief Public Health *† J. T. Boocock.
Inspector.

District Public Health Inspectors *† W. E. Moses.

*† D. T. Rees.

*† K. E. Doubleday.

Administrative Assistant ... G. A. Pearson.

Senior Clerk ... E. M. Pearmine (Miss).

Clerks ... A. Frostick (Miss)

E. F. Terry (Miss) (Shorthand
Typist).

Public Analyst ... H. E. Monk, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Refuse Foreman ... G. E. Packman.

Public Health General Assistants A. C. Ward.
W. Early.

* Certificate for Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

† Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors
Joint Board.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Bexley.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1962 which has been prepared on the lines set out in Circular 1/62 of the Ministry of Health.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population is 89,910 (89,670 in 1961).

The vital statistics supplied annually by the General Register Office indicate that the general trend of the health of the Borough remained satisfactory. The standardised death rate, which allows of comparisons with other areas, was 11.6 per 1,000 of the home population (11.7 in 1961) compared with 11.9 for England and Wales. The standardised birth rate was 15.4 per 1,000 home population (15.1 in 1961) compared with a rate of 18.0 for the country as a whole. The number of infants who died during the first year of life was 20 (18 in 1961) giving an infant mortality rate of 14.8 per 1,000 live births (13.7 in 1961) compared with 21.6 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

For the sixth successive year there was no maternal death associated with childbirth. Considering that during the past six years there were 7,847 births in the Borough it may be said that the antenatal and obstetric services in the area have worked to a high standard of efficiency. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births rose, however, to 20.4 (compared to 14.9, 14.9, 15.2 and 19.9 in the previous four years).

The number of illegitimate births rose again to 51 compared with 45, 34, 37, 23, 33, 34, 30, 35 and 34 in the previous nine years.

Deaths from cancer of the lung numbered 53 (46 in 1961).

For the thirteenth year in succession there was no case of diphtheria in the Borough and no case of poliomyelitis in the year under review.

The years 1961 and 1962 will be remembered for the fact that on five separate occasions during this period smallpox was brought into this country by air travellers from Karachi resulting in 62 cases in England and Wales of which 24 proved fatal. Although there was no real threat to the Borough an indirect effect of these cases was an overwhelming public demand for vaccination. The occurrence of a single case of smallpox in Woolwich in January 1962 caused a local agitation for vaccination clinics to be opened in Bexley but this was successfully resisted. Nevertheless many hundreds of people in the Borough received vaccination through their family doctors and many cases of vaccinia occurred some of which simulated smallpox and raised difficult problems of diagnosis. I should like to place on record the help which we received in this connection from Dr. J. V. Armstrong of the Brook Hospital one of our local smallpox consultants.

It is a matter of continual surprise that public anxiety on such occasions can be so great but that, during quiescent periods, there should be so much neglect of routine vaccination. There are good reasons why parents should ensure the primary vaccination of their children in infancy, not the least being the risk of severe reactions and the possibility, however small, of post-vaccinal encephalitis when primary vaccination against smallpox is carried out in adolescence or in later life.

In March, 1962 the report of the Royal College of Physicians on Smoking and Health was published and confirmed very convincingly the association that exists between heavy cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung. Its initial impact on the public was considerable but there is now a real danger that the report, with all its implications, will be forgotten unless vigorous action is taken by the Government, local authorities and other responsible bodies to keep the issue alive as one of the outstanding public health problems of the day. At the time of writing a five-day visit to the area of a mobile unit of the Central Council for Health Education is being planned to act as a spearhead in a week's campaign concerned, mainly, with the problem of smoking by schoolchildren.

We are approaching the end of an era in local government in the Greater London Area. With the London Government Act, 1963 on the Statute Book one is becoming increasingly pre-occupied with the future of the Health and Welfare Services in the proposed London Borough 18.

The orderly take-over of these services will need careful thought and preparation, particularly in regard to the basic administrative structure to be adopted. This should be such as to allow for the organic growth of these services in the years to come.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement, and the Chief Public Health Inspector, Administrative Assistant, and all members of the Health Department for the good work which has been done during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANDON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

Area.

4,869 acres.

Population.

Registrar General's
Estimate mid-
year, 89,910

New Dwellings Erected.
Houses 173

Relative figures for previous years.

Population—Mid-Year.

New Houses Erected.

1952	...	...	88,160	1952	...	355
1953	...	...	87,990	1953	...	265
1954	...	...	88,180	1954	...	503
1955	...	...	88,780	1955	...	529
1956	...	...	89,300	1956	...	423
1957	...	...	90,020	1957	...	384
1958	...	...	90,330	1958	...	313
1959	...	...	90,500	1959	...	287
1960	...	...	91,000	1960	...	367
1961 (Census)	...	...	89,670	1961	...	246

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1962
(according to Rate Books) approximately 29,076

Rateable Value £1,365,590

Sum represented by a penny rate £5,550

Unemployment.

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
December 31st, 1961	161	60	5	14	240
December 31st, 1962	228	49	27	7	311

Social Conditions and Amenities.

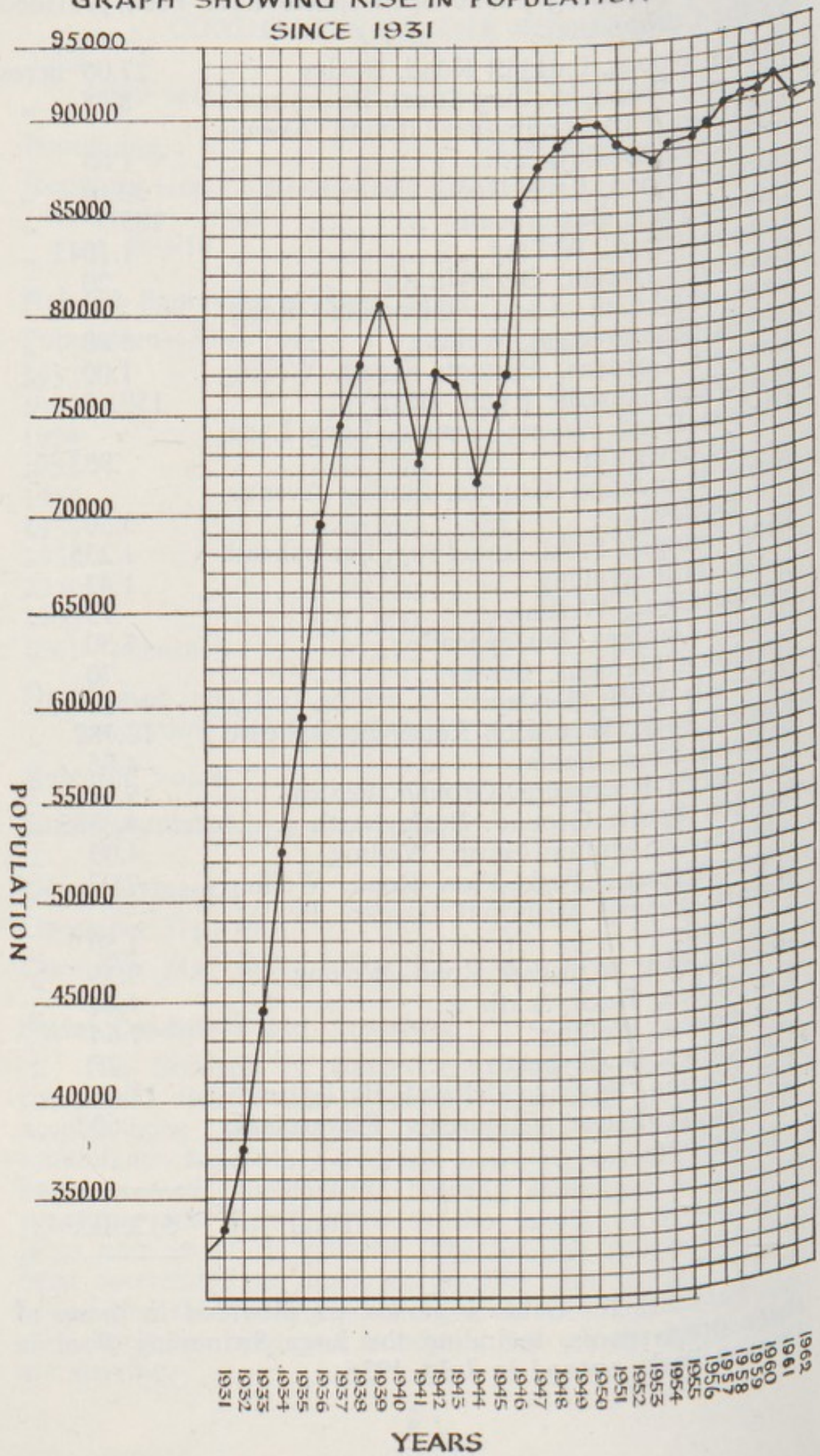
The Borough of Bexley continues to be a healthy residential district and is specially favoured in that it has ample open spaces and recreational facilities for its inhabitants. Like other districts, however, whose population has increased considerably, housing shortages, at present, constitute the main barrier to the health of a relatively large number of its citizens. The housing programme has been accelerated as much as possible and it can only be hoped that the housing position of the Borough will gradually reach the optimum standards for which the Council are striving.

The following public open spaces have been provided by the Corporation:—

Bexley Woods, Parkhill Road, Bexley ...	27.00	acres
Bigs Hill Wood, Watling Street, Bexleyheath	8.68	„
Brampton Park Recreation Ground, Avenue Road, Bexleyheath	1.66	„
Bursted Wood, Erith Road, Bexleyheath ...	30.10	„
Danson Park, Bexleyheath	185.9	„
Danson Mead, Welling	1.1042	„
Derwent Crescent, Bexleyheath ... ..	.20	„
East Wickham Land, Glenmore Road/Wickham Street, Welling	6.80	„
Eastcote Gardens, Eastcote Road, Welling	1.00	„
Hall Place, Bourne Road, Bexley	159.67	„
Hudson Road Playing Ground, Long Lane, Bexleyheath ... ..	.953	„
Hurst Recreation Ground, Shirley Avenue, Bexley	3.50	„
King George's Field, Broadway, Bexleyheath	1.235	„
Lodge Hill, Welling	1.43	„
Oxleas Close, Welling ... ..	.13	„
Palmar Gardens, Bexleyheath	1.30	„
Parkhurst Gardens, Bexley ... ..	.70	„
Riverside Walk, Bexley	10.50	„
Russell Park, Woolwich Road, Bexleyheath	12.787	„
Rutland Shaw, Bexley	4.85	„
St. Mary's Recreation Ground, Bexley ...	9.925	„
Sheldon Sports Ground, Bexleyheath ...	4.3883	„
Shoulder of Mutton Green, Welling ...	4.00	„
Sports Ground, Park View Road, Welling	7.03	„
Steeple Avenue Memorial Garden, Bexleyheath	1.50	„
Stevens Park, Wrotham Road, Welling ...	9.36	„
The Green, Bexleyheath	1.44	„
The Green, Welling	1.64	„
The Grove, Bexleyheath ... ..	.25	„
The Warren, Broomfield Road, Bexleyheath	12.47	„
Westwood Estate Children's Playground, Welling ... ..	.60	„
Total ...		512.1025 „

Facilities for outdoor games are provided in many of these open spaces, including the large Swimming Pool in Danson Park, opened in July, 1936.

GRAPH SHOWING RISE IN POPULATION SINCE 1931



SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

						England and Wales.	Borough of Bexley.
						Rates per 1,000 Home Population.	
Births—							
Live	...	...	...	...	...	18.0	14.97
Still	...	...	...	...	...	{ 0.33	0.31
						{ 18.1(a)	20.4(a)
Deaths—							
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	11.9	9.5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	0.09
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	0.03
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis)	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.68	0.63
Notifications (corrected)							
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.03
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0.33	0.26
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	0.18	0.01
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.08
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	3.96	1.10
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.27	0.11
Acute Poliomyelitis (Including Polioencephalitis)	...	...	...	...	...
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.02
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	8.33(a)	8.01(a)
						Rates per 1,000 Live Births.	
Deaths							
All causes under one year of age	...	...	...	...	...	21.6	14.86
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	—

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

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

Maternal Mortality

	England and Wales	Borough of Bexley
	Rates per 1,000 total live and still births	
Maternal causes, excluding abortion	0.28	Nil
Due to abortion	0.07	Nil
Total maternal mortality ...	0.35	Nil

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE Year 1962

The Registrar General's Estimate of home population for the mid-year is 89,910 and this figure is assigned for the purpose of calculation of all rates.

Births.	Males	Females	Total
Live Births—Total	685	661	1,346
Legitimate	658	637	1,295
Illegitimate	27	24	51

Birth Rate.

Rate per 1,000 estimated home population 14.97

The following relates to the Birth Rate during the past ten years:—

1952 Birth Rate	12.00	per thousand
1953 " "	12.70	" "
1954 " "	11.80	" "
1955 " "	12.60	" "
1956 " "	13.2	" "
1957 " "	13.6	" "
1958 " "	13.6	" "
1959 " "	14.4	" "
1960 " "	14.5	" "
1961 " "	14.7	" "

Rate per 1,000 for England and Wales 18.0

The Registrar-General has supplied a comparability factor for 1962. The standardised birth rate which allows for comparison with other parts of the country is 15.4.

51 illegitimate live births were registered against 45 in 1961 giving a percentage of 3.8 of total live births.

Stillbirths.	Males	Females	Total
Total	19	9	28
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			20.4

28 Stillbirths were registered during the year. This represents a rate of 0.31 per 1,000 population against 0.2 per 1,000 population in 1961.

The following relates to the Stillbirth Rate during the past ten years:—

Year	Rate per Thousand	
	Total Live and Still Births	Population
1952	12.18	0.18
1953	12.94	0.28
1954	13.26	0.16
1955	16.7	0.21
1956	20.8	0.28
1957	19.2	0.37
1958	19.9	0.28
1959	15.2	0.22
1960	14.9	0.22
1961	14.9	0.2

Rate per 1,000 for England and Wales 1962 ... 0.33

There were two Stillbirths registered as illegitimate.

	Males	Females	Total
Total Live and Stillbirths ...	704	670	1,374

Infant Deaths.				Males	Females	Total
Deaths of Infants under one year						
of age	...	...	...	11	9	20
Legitimate	...	...	...	11	9	20
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
Death rate of Infants under one year of age:						
Total per 1,000 live births	...					14.86
Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...			15.4
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...			—
Neo-natal Deaths per 1,000 live births	...	...	...			9.66
Early Neo-natal Deaths	...	...				8.92
Perinatal Deaths	...	...				29.11

The following relates to the Infant Mortality Rate during the past ten years:—

1952	...	...	11.34	per 1,000 live births.			
1953	...	...	14.36	..	..	..	..
1954	...	...	22.1	..	..	..	..
1955	...	...	17.0	..	..	..	..
1956	...	...	24.6	..	..	..	..
1957	...	...	22.9	..	..	..	..
1958	...	...	13.0	..	..	..	..
1959	...	...	13.1	..	..	..	..
1960	...	...	12.9	..	..	..	..
1961	...	...	13.7	..	..	..	..

INFANT MORTALITY, 1962

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

These relate to deaths occurring in 1962 but not necessarily registered in that year.

CAUSES OF DEATH AS CERTIFIED.	DAYS												MONTHS											
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	14-	21-	28-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-	11-	12-		
Congenital Heart Disease												2			1									
Prematurity	2	1	1						1			1												
Atelectasis	2	2																						
Pneumonia				1									1	1										
Acute Capillary Bronchitis												1												
Hyaline Pulmonary Hembra				1																				
Hæmolytic Disease of New Born	1		1																					
Totals	5	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

The number of infants under one year of age who died during the year 1962 as shown by the table is 20. 13 of these deaths, that is 65 per cent, occurred in the neonatal period (within one month of birth). In 1961 the corresponding figure was 65 per cent.

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :

From Abortive	Puerperal Sepsis	and ...	Post ...	Nil.
---------------	------------------	---------	----------	------

From other	Puerperal	causes	Nil.
------------	-----------	--------	------

Death rate per 1,000 and still) births	total (live ...	Nil.
--	-----------------	------

Rates over previous years have been:—

1952	...	...	0.93	per 1,000 live and stillbirths
1953	...	...	2.63	„ „ „ „ „
1954	...	...	Nil	„ „ „ „ „
1955	...	...	0.88	„ „ „ „ „
1956	...	...	Nil	„ „ „ „ „
1957	...	...	Nil	„ „ „ „ „
1958	...	...	Nil	„ „ „ „ „
1959	...	...	Nil	„ „ „ „ „
1960	...	...	Nil	„ „ „ „ „
1961	...	...	Nil	„ „ „ „ „

Deaths All Causes.

	Males	Females	Total
All causes	468	383	851
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated home population			9.5
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	—	—	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age ...	—	—	—
„ „ Cancer (all ages) ...	105	83	188
Death rate per 1,000 for England and Wales, 1962			11.9

Death Rate of Area during last ten years:—

1952	...	...	9.14	per thousand
1953	...	...	8.8	„ „
1954	...	...	8.1	„ „
1955	...	...	9.1	„ „
1956	...	...	9.4	„ „
1957	...	...	9.2	„ „
1958	...	...	9.48	„ „
1959	...	...	8.76	„ „
1960	...	...	8.7	„ „
1961	...	...	9.6	„ „

The rate for Bexley compares favourably with that for England and Wales. The Registrar-General has supplied a comparability factor for 1962. The standardised death rate which allows for comparison with other parts of the country is 11.6.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1962

Causes of Death.	M.	F.	Total
All Causes	468	383	851
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	2	7
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
3 Syphilitic disease	2	—	2
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	1	—	1
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8 Measles	—	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	20	9	29
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	47	6	53
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	16	17
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	11	11
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	37	41	78
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
16 Diabetes	2	1	3
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	36	51	87
18 Coronary disease, angina	137	68	205
19 Hypertension with heart disease	7	16	23
20 Other heart disease	27	33	60
21 Other circulatory disease	19	14	33
22 Influenza	2	1	3
23 Pneumonia	26	31	57
24 Bronchitis	31	14	45
25 Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	1	4
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	2	10
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	—	4
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	2	4	6
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	3	3	6
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	32	30	62
33 Motor vehicle accidents	6	2	8
34 All other accidents	5	13	18
35 Suicide	2	1	3
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—

DEATHS REGISTERED (IN AGE GROUPS) IN 1962

	Under 1 year		1-4 years		5-14 years		15-24 years		25-44 years		45-64 years		65-74 years		75 years and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	5	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	...	1
3. Syphilitic disease	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
4. Diphtheria
5. Whooping Cough
6. Meningococcal infections	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7. Acute poliomyelitis
8. Measles
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	2	4	4	4	3	20	9	...
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	...	23	6	21	...	2	...	47	6	...
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	...	10	...	1	1	4	1	16	...
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	2	1	...	2	7	11	9	6	10	16	13	37	41	...
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...
16. Diabetes	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	12	11	15	34	36	51	...
18. Coronary disease, angina	4	...	58	8	47	25	28	35	137	68	...
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	2	7	3	7	...	7	16	...
20. Other heart disease	1	...	...	1	5	7	8	9	13	26	27	43	...
21. Other circulatory disease	2	...	3	1	4	3	10	10	19	14	...
22. Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
23. Pneumonia	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	4	15	22	26	31	...
24. Bronchitis	10	1	11	4	10	9	31	14	...
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	...
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	...	3	1	3	...	1	1	8	2	...
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	4	...
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital malformations	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
32. Other defined and ill defined diseases	...	9	3	2	...	...	1	...	2	9	6	6	5	8	11	32	30	...
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	6	2	...
34. All other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	9	5	13	...
35. Suicide	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...
36. Homicide and operations of war
Total	11	9	3	2	3	3	5	3	16	19	159	70	141	85	130	192	468	383

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

Patients suffering from infectious disease are admitted to hospitals controlled by the Woolwich and Dartford Hospital Management Committees (S.E. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board).

General Hospitals.

Provision made by S.E. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The provision of these facilities now rests with the Kent County Council as Local Health Authority.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Action taken under Section 47.

During the year a number of cases of elderly persons not receiving proper care and attention (reported to the department) were visited. In one case it was necessary for action to be taken under the Act for removal of an elderly person to hospital.

Action taken under Section 50.

It was not necessary to arrange for any burial under this Section during the year.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

In 1951 the public mortuary was enlarged and equipped with refrigeration for six bodies. The total work was completed in February, 1952. The mortuary is also used by Erith and Crayford Authorities by arrangement with the Bexley Borough Council.

During the year 208 bodies were admitted and 208 post-mortem examinations were made; 14 inquests were held.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION SERVICE

The joint scheme with the Erith and Crayford Councils for the disinfection of bedding following cases of Infectious Diseases, T.B. and Cancer, and for the disinfestation of bedding of verminous persons was discontinued during 1961 on account of the need to replace the vertical boiler at Bexley, and the fact that the Bexley Council had plans for the demolition of the Cleansing Station.

The joint application by Bexley, Erith and Crayford Councils was successfully made to the Woolwich Borough Council for the use of their facilities and these arrangements have continued.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Pathological and bacteriological specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Maidstone. This service ceased to be the responsibility of the County Council as from the 1st October, 1955, when it was taken over by the Public Health Laboratory Service, directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health.

NURSING HOMES

Registration of Nursing Homes, Public Health Act, 1936.
(Authority of Registration transferred from Kent County Council to the Bexley Borough Council—17.4.39).

No. of Homes on the Register at beginning of year	2
---	---

No. of patients provided for:—	
--------------------------------	--

Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

Total	...	28
-------	-----	----

No. of Homes first registered during year	...	1
---	-----	---

No. of patients provided for:—	
--------------------------------	--

Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

Total	...	22
-------	-----	----

No. of Homes on the Register at end of year	...	2
---	-----	---

No. of patients provided for:—	
--------------------------------	--

Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	36

Total	...	36
-------	-----	----

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

List of Adoptive Acts, etc., in force.

Acts.	Date Adopted
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890	
Parts 1, 2, 3 and 5	Apr. 1891
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ...	Apr. 1891
Public Libraries Act, 1892-1919	Oct. 1896
Private Street Works Act, 1892	Jan. 1899
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907,	
Parts 8 and 9	Apr. 1909
Part 2—the whole	} May 1909
„ 6—the whole	
Public Health Act, 1925, Part 2	Jan. 1926
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	Jan. 1934
Byelaws.	
Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, etc. ...	Mar. 1939
Baths, Wash-houses, Swimming Baths and	
Bathing Places	Aug. 1938
Parks and Pleasure Grounds	May 1939
	and 1959
Defacing of Pavements	Nov. 1939
Deposit of Litter to the Detriment of Public	
amenities	„
Deposit of Dangerous Substances	„
Organs	„
Loitering at Church Doors	„
Indecent Language, etc	„
Noisy Hawking	„
Touting	„
Noisy Animals	„
Nursing Homes	June 1940
Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines ...	Dec. 1949
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and	
Sale of Food in the Open Air	May 1950
Improper Behaviour on School Premises ...	May 1951
The Flying of Model Aircraft	Nov. 1951
Public Libraries	Jan. 1953
Building	Apr. 1954
	and 1961
Parking Places for Vehicles	May 1960
Fouling by Dogs of Footways	Oct. 1960
Unruly Behaviour in Places of Entertainment	July 1961

1. (i) **Water Supply.**

The water to the district is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board and is derived from several sources namely Bexley, Crayford, Darenth and Wilmington wells together with River Thames derived filtered water.

The water supply to this area has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity during the year.

There have been no specific cases of contamination and the waters are not liable to have a plumbo-solvent action.

No new source of public water supply was instituted in the Borough of Bexley during 1961. There were no important extensions of trunk mains but new service mains were laid to the extent of 492 yards.

During the year 9 samples of water from piped supplies were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

(ii) **Drainage and Sewerage.**

No new drainage and sewerage works were carried out during the year.

Number of cesspools emptied, 10.

The total number of emptyings, 29.

Number of cesspools abolished, 1.

2. **Rivers and Streams.**

No serious pollution was found in rivers or streams during the year.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Health Department,
8, Brampton Road,
Bexleyheath.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough
of Bexley.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report as
Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer
to your Council for the year 1962.

The report consists mainly of a tabulated record of
work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

TABLE No. 1.
Details of Inspection Work Carried Out.

	Inspections	Re-inspections
Houses inspected (all particulars recorded)...	18	239
Houses inspected (defects only recorded) ...	90	618
Houses inspected (certificates of disrepair) ...	20	64
Houses inspected (improvement grants) ...	49	2
Houses inspected (Housing Act, 1936, Over-crowding)	10	18
Houses inspected <i>re</i> Infectious Disease (including scabies)	78	49
Factories with mechanical power	172	22
Factories without mechanical power	26	5
Outworkers' premises	54	9
Other premises under the Act	5	4
Bakehouses	53	23
Water Samples	21	—
Food and Drugs Act Samples	254	21
Dairies and distributors	19	10
Ice Cream premises	221	99
Restaurants, etc.	219	102
Fish premises	139	56
Meat Shops	297	72
Public Houses	32	28
Shops <i>re</i> unsound food	333	73
Other premises where food is prepared ...	1,201	119
Offensive accumulations	100	114
Stables	7	7
Keeping of Animals	24	4
Rats	274	169
Drains inspected	724	483
Drains tested (water, smoke or colour) ...	100	2
Dustbins	5	3
Verminous premises	27	58
Smoke observations	72	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds	7	10
Refuse Tips	153	2
Refuse Removal and Salvage	547	15
Conveniences	239	8
Pet Animals Act, 1951	32	15
Council House applicants	145	62
Shops Act, 1950	1,042	18
National Assistance Act, 1948—Sec. 47 ...	13	21
Miscellaneous inspections	679	163
Clean Air Act, 1956	120	53

TABLE No. 2.

Improvements effected and defective sanitary conditions remedied.		No.
Houses—		13
Provided with sufficient w.c. accommodation		
Provided with sufficient ashplace accom-		2
modation	... ..	7
Provided with sufficient water supply	...	
Houses Improved Internally—		119
Walls and ceilings repaired	... ..	49
Dampness in rooms remedied	... ..	13
Defective floors repaired	... ..	34
Ventilation of Rooms improved	... ..	44
Windows repaired	... ..	7
Stoves, fireplaces, etc. provided or repaired		
Houses Improved Externally—		23
Roofs repaired	... ..
Eaves gutters and down spouts fixed or		42
repaired	... ..	2
Yards paved or repaired	... ..	9
Chimney stacks repaired	... ..	17
Walls repointed or repaired	... ..	29
Miscellaneous repairs	... ..
Drainage—		789
Drains cleansed or repaired	... ..	—
New drains constructed	... ..	1
New gullies provided	... ..	3
Ventilation of drainage system improved	... ..	11
Inspection chambers built or repaired	... ..	7
Waste pipes provided or repaired	... ..	1
New sinks provided	... ..	9
Offensive accumulations removed	... ..	2
Nuisances from animals abated	... ..	10
Other nuisances abated	... ..

TABLE No. 3.

Infectious Diseases.		15
Cases removed to Isolation Hospitals	... ..	127
Houses visited including revisits	... ..	—
Rooms disinfected	... ..	29
Notices delivered to Education Authorities, etc.		

TABLE No. 4.

Food Inspection.

The following is a summary of unsound food surrendered and destroyed :

Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	lbs.	557 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Ham	...	...	...	...	"	296
Cooked Ham	...	...	...	...	"	191 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beef	...	...	...	...	"	703
Pork	...	...	...	...	"	224
Lamb	...	...	...	...	"	50
Poultry	...	...	...	...	"	386 $\frac{1}{2}$
Veal	...	...	...	...	"	25
Offal	...	...	...	...	"	783 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon	...	...	...	...	"	35
Rabbit	...	...	...	...	"	216 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish	...	...	...	...	"	70
Tea	...	...	...	...	"	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Flour	...	...	...	...	"	360
Fruit and Fruit Juices	...	...	...	...	tins	1,904
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	"	1,675
Meat	...	...	...	...	"	537
Fish	...	...	...	...	"	453
Milk	...	...	...	...	"	553
Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	...	23
Preserves	...	...	...	...	tins or jars	31
Pastes	...	...	...	...	" "	66
Cream	...	...	...	...	" "	107
Beef Puree	...	...	...	...	tins	4,938
Frozen Foods	...	...	...	...	pkts.	1,781
Miscellaneous items	...	...	...	...	...	146

TABLE No. 5.

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.
Including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises. 1	Number of :		
	Inspec- tions. 2	Written Notices. 3	Prose- cutions 4
Factories without mechanical power	94	—	—
Factories with mechanical power	270	1	—
*Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering con- struction but not including outworkers' premises)	9	5	—
*Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			
Total	373	6	—

2. Defects Found.

Particulars. 1	Number of Defects.			Number of Prose- cutions. 5
	Found. 2	Reme- died. 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector. 4	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	6	6	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	4	4	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Total	12	12	—	—

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Health Committee is responsible for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, the collection and sale of salvageable materials and the cleansing and maintenance of public conveniences.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The collection and disposal of house refuse is carried out by direct labour, and a weekly collection is made. Trade refuse is cleared from shops and factories by arrangement with the occupiers. A charge is made for this service, based on the average quantity to be removed each week.

During the year a weekly collection was well maintained, and the bonus scheme continued to give good results in ensuring a regular service.

The labour position was at times not altogether satisfactory, particularly during the summer months when the regular men were taking their annual leave, and it was difficult to obtain suitable casual labour.

The Council operate a Salvage Scheme, and waste paper, textiles, scrap metals, etc., are collected by means of trailers attached to the refuse vehicles.

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at Stone, involving an average haul of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the disposal point.

Salvage.

Details of salvage sales for the financial year ended 31st March, 1963 are set out below.

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	346	3	3	2,619	2	3
Textiles	8	15	1	83	7	5
Ferrous Metals	1	18	1	11	11	7
Non-Ferrous Metals		1	2	4	0	8
Miscellaneous		9	0	6	10	9
	357	7	3	2,724	12	8

Kitchen Waste.

There are some 250 waste food bins in various roads in the Borough for the reception of kitchen waste, and these are cleared 2-3 times weekly by a contractor. A number of bins were either withdrawn or resited during the year as a result of complaints.

Public Conveniences.

Public Conveniences for men and women are situated at the following sites:—

Market Place, Bexleyheath.

Townley Road, Bexleyheath.

Brampton Road, Bexleyheath.

Danson Park, Welling. (4 men's, 4 women's).

Library Building, Bellegrave Road, Welling.

High Street, Bexley.

St. Mary's Recreation Ground, Bexley.

Hall Place, Bourne Road, Bexley.

Riverside Walk, Bexley

Russell Park, Bexleyheath.

Avenue Road, Bexleyheath.

Wrotham Road, Welling.

Falconwood Parade, The Green, Welling.

Westwood Lane, Blackfen. (Maintained jointly by the Chislehurst and Sidcup Urban District Council and Bexley Corporation).

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Council is represented on the Thameside Advisory Committee for the Abatement of Atmospheric Pollution. By arrangement with this Committee a deposit gauge is installed on the roof of the Education Office in Brampton Road, Bexleyheath, and the following table gives the results obtained during 1962.

MONTH	TONS PER SQUARE MILE.									
	Rainfall inches	Total water insoluble matter	Soluble in C.S.2.	Ash	Other combustible matter	Total water soluble matter	Calcium	Chlorine	Sulphates	Total solids
January	2.94	6.39	0.14	4.68	1.57	8.86	0.67	2.24	2.38	15.25
February	0.41	3.07	0.12	2.08	0.87	3.10	0.54	0.84	1.27	6.17
March	1.61	9.80	0.09	7.39	2.32	10.87	2.11	1.07	3.75	20.67
April	1.73	6.85	0.10	4.85	1.90	6.78	1.29	0.91	2.86	13.63
May	1.77	5.52	0.11	4.58	0.83	4.50	0.64	0.67	2.02	10.02
June	0.33	4.61	0.06	3.37	1.19	4.80	1.05	0.34	1.41	9.41
July	2.19	6.97	0.09	4.96	1.92	7.01	1.25	0.81	2.54	13.98
August	1.36	4.05	0.08	3.01	0.96	4.16	0.78	0.54	2.31	8.21
September	2.38	6.40	0.06	5.00	1.34	5.30	0.77	0.74	1.84	11.70
October	1.11	8.53	0.07	6.31	2.16	17.05	4.24	0.84	7.77	25.58
November	1.28	4.65	0.07	3.37	1.21	6.58	0.75	1.07	2.21	11.23
December	1.76	11.99	0.33	8.07	3.59	9.36	1.19	1.68	3.71	21.35

A Lead Peroxide instrument for estimating atmospheric sulphur-dioxide is situate near the deposit gauge and the results for the year are set out below.—

MONTH	Area Exposed	Weight of Ba SO ₄			Wt. of SO ₂ Collected	Mg. of SO ₂ /day Collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A Pb O ₂ (Louvered Cover)
		In Sample	In Control	Due to Exposure		
	Sq. Cm.	Mg.	Mg.	Mg.	Mg./100 sq. Cm./day	
January	100	172.4	2.8	169.6	1.62	1.46
February	95	142.8	1.7	141.1	1.82	1.64
March	90	226.2	2.5	223.7	2.66	2.39
April	100	131.4	1.2	130.2	1.54	1.39
May	100	112.6	0.9	111.7	1.24	1.12
June	95	81.2	1.0	80.2	0.93	0.84
July	100	91.6	1.2	90.4	1.03	0.93
August	90	50.4	1.0	49.4	0.57	0.51
September	100	80.6	1.2	79.4	0.97	0.87
October	95	205.8	1.3	204.5	2.38	2.14
November	100	220.8	1.8	219.0	2.35	2.12
December	95	258.8	3.8	255.0	3.17	2.85

A volumetric apparatus for the measurement of sulphur dioxide and smoke is installed at the Health Department, Brampton Road, and a summary of the results obtained is set out below.

Concentration of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide.

	Smoke Conc. mg/100 m ³			Sulphur Dioxide Conc. p.p. 100m.		
	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	129	600	31	150	911	18
February	100	293	33	130	378	25
March	111	259	39	174	392	32
April	62	136	21	95	337	13
May	60	92	4	71	197	65
June	15	47	2	70	159	18
July	18	61	4	68	185	19
August	13	53	2	41	127	13
September	31	100	Nil	52	123	13
October	90	308	4	147	292	26
November	160	490	19	179	615	27
December	131	673	24	232	1,262	70

Clean Air Act, 1956—Smoke Control Areas.

The Borough of Bexley (No. 1) Smoke Control Order, 1962 was made by the Council on the 6th November, 1962 and confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 11th February, 1963. This area comprises 1,382 dwelling houses, shops, etc., and the Order comes into operation on the 1st October, 1963.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

One full time Rodent Operative is employed by the Department for the treatment of surface infestations, and the test baiting and maintenance treatment of sewers is carried out by the sewer men under the supervision of the Department.

No charge is made for treatment carried out at private dwelling houses, but the occupiers of business premises are charged for disinfestation work.

Details of surface infestations dealt with during the year are set out below.

Number of Properties Inspected	...	...	701
Number of Inspections	...	...	2,228
Number of Infestations found:	Rats—Major		Nil
	Minor		233
	Mice	...	45
Number of Properties Treated		Rats	Mice
Local Authority's premises	...	2	2
Dwelling Houses	...	205	29
Business Premises	...	26	14

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Licences to keep pet shops were issued to 9 persons under the Act. No contraventions were observed during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The following Closing Orders are in operation in the area:—

Bexley Urban District (Butchers) No. 6 Order, 1920.

Bexley Urban District (Grocers and Provisions Merchants) No. 7 Order, 1923.

Bexley Urban District (Miscellaneous Trades) No. 8 Order, 1923.

The Bexley Hairdressers and Barbers Shops Closing Order, 1946.

There were approximately 800 shops on the Council's Register at the end of the year.

During the year, 1,060 inspections were made under the Shops Act, 1950, and no legal proceedings were instituted.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. HIND,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Swimming Pool.

The only swimming pool in the Borough open to the Public is in Danson Park and is owned by the Council. The layout includes three open-air pools, one large for adults and two small pools for children. Showers and foot baths are provided for the pre-cleansing of bathers. The water is kept pure by continuous filtration and sterilisation by means of the latest method of break-point chlorination.

There are, in addition, two small swimming pools at two schools in the Borough. The purity of the water was well maintained during the year.

Samples of water are taken by this department monthly during the time the pools are open and the results of bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory on all occasions.

Verminous Premises.

During the year 7 premises were found to be infested with bed bugs and these were treated with satisfactory results.

Infestations at other premises were dealt with as follows:—

Mite 1, Flies 1, Ants 10, Fleas 3, Moths 2, Cochroaches 1, Furniture Beeles 1.

Wasps.

The destruction of wasps nests is undertaken by the Department and during the year 20 nests were destroyed. A charge of 7s. 6d. was made for this service.

Schools.

There are 32 County Secondary and County Primary Schools, 2 Day Technical Schools and a Grammar School in the Borough.

SECTION D—HOUSING

The following particulars relate to the houses owned by the Council on the various Estates at 1st April, 1963:—

			Houses	Flats
Welling—				
Welling Estate	...	...	424	
Westwood Lane Estate	...	...	126	
Carlton Road	...	...	16	
Dovedale Close	...	...	11	
John Newton Court	...	...	—	132
Marwood Estate	...	...	—	22
Lodge Hill	...	...	353	
Wickham Street	...	...	74	
East Wickham—				
Re-development	...	...	380	
Glenmore Road No. 1	...	...	115	
Glenmore Road No. 2	...	...	84	
Bexleyheath—				
Highland Road Estate and Pickford Road Estate	...	...	303	
Cannon Road	...	...	—	28
Alers Road	...	...	84	
Halcot Estate No. 1	...	...	200	
Halcot Estate No. 2 (including Bungalows)	...	...	126	
Halcot Estate No. 3	...	...	84	
Faygate Estate	...	...	52	
Bristow Road	...	...	—	60
Upton Close	...	...	13	
Fairfield Road	...	...	—	28
Tower Road	...	...	—	48
Bexley—				
Hartford Road Estate and Albert Road Estate	...	...	53	
Royal Park Estate	...	...	114	
Midhurst Hill	...	...	16	
Newick Close	...	...	10	
Henfield Close	...	...	7	
Rye Close Extension	...	...	35	
Glenhurst Avenue	...	...	27	
Hurst Place Estate	...	...	234	
S.D.A. Houses	...	...	7	
Houses Purchased	...	...	7	
			2,955	318

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	108
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose (including re-inspection)	965
(2) Number of dwelling houses to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	18
(3) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	90
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	93
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
A. Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957	
Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	5
(a) By owners	
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	2
(a) By owners	
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of Housing Act, 1957—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	14
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	17
(3) Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957—	
parts of buildings closed	2

Improvement Grants.

	Discretionary			Standard		
Number of applications for improvement grants ...		20		40		
Total amount of grants made	£3,152	7	1	£1,031	12	10 ¹

Rent Act, 1957.

Number of applications for certificates of disrepair						3
Number of decisions not to issue certificates ...						1
Number of decisions to issue certificates ...						2
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ...						2
(b) in respect of all defects ...						—
Number of undertakings given by landlords ...						2
Number of undertakings refused by the Local Authority ...						—
Number of Certificates issued ...						1
Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates ...						—
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates						—
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection ...						—
Certificates cancelled ...						—

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) **Milk Supply.**

The milk retailed for consumption in the area is all pasteurised and bottled.

No. of Distributors with Dairy Premises	...	4
No. of Distributors with Shop Premises	...	27
No. of Distributors from outside area	...	7

Licences granted by the Council under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 :—

Dealers' Licences:—

Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	30
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	34
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	37

24 samples of milk were forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory for the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests, of which 8 failed. The milk was taken from milk-vending machines which have since been discontinued.

(b) **Slaughterhouses.**

There are no slaughterhouses in the area, and the majority of the butchers obtain their supplies through Smithfield Market.

(c) **Adulteration of Food. Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**

The following table summarises the 207 samples taken during the year.

Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meat Pies and Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Patent Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Condiments, Sauces, Pickles, Spices, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Butter and Fats, Cooking Oil, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Soups	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Minerals and Cordials, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bread, Flour, Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Glacé Cherries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweets and Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pure Coffee, Coffee Extracts, Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pastes, Spreads, Potted Meat and Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Flavouring and Essences	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fruit, Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Condensed and Evaporated Milks	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Desiccated Coconut	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Jellies, Custard Powders, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rennet	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rice Puddings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Legal Proceedings.

Foreign matter in marmalade—Fined £20 plus £4 4s. 0d. costs.

Mouldy Vanilla Slice—Fined £15 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.

Dirty Milk Bottle—Company discharged subject to payment of £10 10s. 0d. to Council.

Mouldy Bread—Fined £30 plus £4 4s. 0d. costs.

Mouldy Apple Pie—Fined £30 plus £4 4s. 0d. costs.

(d) Food Shops and Food Manufacturing Premises.

The classification of the various food shops and food manufacturing premises in the Borough is as follows:—

Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Sweet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
General Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Wet and Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
							<hr/>
							352
							<hr/>

The following table is a summary of the improvements carried out as a result of action by the Department, under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

Hot water supply provided or improved	...	...	6
Floors, walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	...	...	27
Infestations dealt with	...	...	2
Rooms cleansed	...	...	31
Water Closet accommodation improved	...	...	5
Accumulation of refuse removed	...	...	3
Accommodation for storage of refuse improved	...	...	3
Washing accommodation improved	...	...	2
Drainage repaired or improved	...	...	2
Food storage accommodation improved	...	...	10
Yard cleansed or repaired	...	...	2
Sinks renewed	...	...	10
Other contraventions	...	...	6
Unsatisfactory equipment cleansed or renewed	...	...	1

Registration of Premises under Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

No. of premises registered for:—

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	2
Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	164
Preparation of Sausages, etc.	...	...	50

23 samples of Ice Cream were submitted for examination under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947. All were satisfactory.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 23 cases were notified as compared with 37 the previous year. No cases were treated in hospital

No. of deaths	Nil
----------------------	-----

Return cases from Hospital cases	Nil
---	-----

Return cases from home nursed cases	Nil
--	-----

During the past 15 years the character of this disease has changed from one of considerable severity to one of extreme mildness. The acute stage is, nowadays, in most cases, short and unaccompanied by high pyrexia and complications are in most cases mild or completely absent. Scarlet fever can now be disregarded as an important cause of acute endocarditis and acute nephritis which, in the past, were frequently encountered.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified during the year.

The following figures on Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation and Smallpox and Poliomyelitis Vaccination have been supplied by the County Medical Officer:—

IMMUNISATION

The following table shows the diphtheria immunisation and whooping cough immunisation figures for 1962 based on the returns submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Year of Birth	Diphtheria Immunisation (Singly or in combination)		Whooping Cough Immunisation (Singly or in combination)
	Primary	Reinforcing	Primary
1962	604	Nil	602
1961	641	19	638
1960	19	455	16
1959	9	149	8
1958	5	70	2
1953-1957	23	634	10
1948-1952	3	12	Nil
Total	1,304	1,339	1,276

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The following table shows the number of injections given in the various groups during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

Year of Birth	2nd Injections (Salk)	3rd Dose (Salk and Oral)	4th Dose (Salk and Oral)	3 Orals (Complete Course)
1962	1	1	—	158
1961	41	313	—	691
1957-1960	151	634	—	93
1943-1956	46	367	1,028	67
1933-1942	62	317	—	99
Others	147	1,259	—	276
Total	448	2,891	1,028	1,384

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The following table shows the smallpox vaccination figures for 1962 based on the return submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
Under 1	1,106	
1	146	13
2 to 4	373	259
5 to 14	1,492	1,905
15 or over	2,647	5,617
Total	5,764	7,794

Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever.

There were no cases notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

11 cases were notified during the year, 10 of which were from Bexleyheath Maternity Hospital, where they were isolated and treated. One case was treated at home.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles.

99 cases were notified during the year. No cases were treated in hospital.

Whooping Cough.

1 case was notified during the year. It was not treated in hospital.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified during the year.

Scabies.

No cases were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning.

2 cases were notified during the year. No cases were treated in hospital.

Malaria.

No cases were notified during the year.

Dysentery.

No cases were notified during the year.

The following table gives the particulars concerning the cases of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified in the area during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1962.

DISEASE.	Total cases notified	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 & over	Age unknown	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	23	—	2	1	2	5	9	3	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	11	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	1	1
Erysipelas	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—
Measles	99	—	6	8	7	14	61	2	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	156	—	8	9	10	19	73	5	6	26	—	15	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 29 new cases were notified.

Particulars relating to the same, and also to the deaths which occurred during 1962 are contained in the following table:—

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—44 ...	6	2	1	4	—	1	—	—
45—64 ...	4	2	1	1	3	1	—	—
65 and over ...	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Totals ...	15	5	2	7	5	2	—	1

There were no deaths from un-notified cases.



BOROUGH OF BEXLEY

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

Annual Report

on the

School Health Service

For the Year 1962

JOHN LANDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

EXCEPTED DISTRICT OF BEXLEY

WELFARE AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. M. P. Monk.

Vice-Chairman: Miss M. Woodward, L.L.A., L.G.S.M.(Eloc.)

Alderman Mrs. E. M. Sheppard.	Councillor S. H. Philpot.
Councillor J. C. Canton.	Councillor M. F. Townsend.
Councillor B. Francis.	Councillor W. P. Webster.
Councillor C. Jamieson Harvey, M.B.E., J.P.	

Co-opted Members:

Revd. E. Maynard Wilson.	Canon C. E. Youngman, M.A.
Borough Education Officer ...	W. E. D. Stephens, M.A., Ph.D.
Deputy Borough Education Officer	R. R. Sutton.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Officer of Health ...	John Landon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers ...	Nora Walter, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H. (Part-time).
	Stella M. Ring, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H. (Resigned 30.3.62).
	Sybil R. Yeates, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Dorothy F. Bate, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.(obs.) R.C.O.G. (Appointed 1.6.62).
	May B. Edge, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.3.62).
Ophthalmic Surgeon	Roland M. Chambers, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S.
Dental Officers	Mrs. A. B. Perkins, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.).
	Mrs. E. A. Williams, B.D.S., L.D.S. (Four sessions weekly).

Dental Officers (continued):

Dr. W. G. S. Neely, L.D.S.
(Appointed 5.3.62). (Five sessions weekly).

Mr. E. Seal, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.
(Appointed 13.3.62). (Four sessions weekly).

Miss C. Croome, Dental Ancillary.
(Appointed 20.9.62).

Health Visitors ... Miss B. Hart, S.R.N., S.C.M., and
Health Visitor's Certificate (Part-time).

Mrs. A. E. Matthews, S.R.N.,
S.C.M., S.R.F.N.

Miss W. M. Humphries, S.R.N.,
S.C.M., S.R.F.N.

Miss L. G. Exley, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
and Health Visitor's Certificate
(Part-time).

Mrs. G. M. Blackmore, S.R.N.,
S.C.M., and Health Visitor's
Certificate (Part-time).

Mrs. Wright, S.R.N., S.C.M., and
Health Visitor's Certificate.
(Part-time)

Miss E. C. Richardson, S.R.N.,
S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.
(Part-time).

Physiotherapists ... Miss R. Cheeseman, M.C.S.P.

Mrs. I. O. M. Poynder, C.S.P.

Speech Therapists ... Mrs. E. Rollo, L.C.S.T.

Mrs. R. Goodwins, L.C.S.T.

Dental Attendants ... Miss K. Dunkley.

Mrs. V. Sproul.

Miss J. A. Smith — Hygienist.

School Health Service Clerk ... Miss O. G. Turnbull.

General Clerks ... Miss E. Turner.

Mrs. D. Starling

Miss P. M. Phillips.
(Appointed 1.1.62).

REPORT ON THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE DURING THE YEAR 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the Welfare and School Attendance Sub-Committee.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1962.

During the year the School Health Service continued to provide a full range of services, details of which are set out in the body of the report. It has often been stressed that the School Health Service is, essentially, a preventive service and this is why, after so many years, we continue to give regular medical examinations to our schoolchildren, in most cases four times in the course of their school lives. We do our utmost to ensure that these examinations do not become too "routine" and the co-operation of parents and teaching staffs at these examinations does much to ensure that the most is made of this opportunity to assess the health status of the child as an individual both in his home and in his school environment. We have so far, refrained from advocating the more selective methods of medical inspection now being pursued experimentally in a number of districts with varying degrees of success.

The preventive nature of the service is shown also in the work which is done in maintaining the immunity of the schoolchild by vaccination and immunisation against diphtheria, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases all of which have been pleasingly conspicuous by their absence or low incidence during the year.

I have commented, freely, in past years on local and national trends affecting the School Health Service and many of these have now become an accepted part of the Borough service. As examples of this may be quoted routine pure-tone audiometry for all children at the age of seven years, B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis, the early ascertainment of physical and mental handicap (often at the age of about two years) the supplementation of the School Dental Service by

dental auxiliaries and the introduction of the new type of air rotor high speed drill which increases the comfort of dental treatment and makes the best use of our dental surgeons and ancillary workers.

The School Health Service has, further, played its full part in the supervision and assessment of educationally subnormal and maladjusted children and has worked in close conjunction with the Child Guidance Clinic and the School Psychological Service, and, through the Borough Education Officer, with the special, nursery and tutorial classes in ordinary schools. These wise provisions have given to the care of children suffering from educational and emotional problems a flexibility which is extremely valuable.

We still do not do enough in the field of formal Health Education among schoolchildren and the need for this is becoming more apparent each year. The earlier maturation of children and the greater social freedom which they nowadays enjoy has brought to the fore once again the need for sex education—a thorny problem indeed. We are still concerned with the smoking habits of schoolchildren and the need to persevere with health education in this difficult and, on the whole, neglected field. At the time of writing a Mobile Unit of the Central Council for Health Education is operating in the Borough and bringing to the notice of the secondary schoolchildren (and it is hoped of many adults as well) the general undesirability and the long-term hazards of cigarette smoking. A letter has been sent to the parents of all such children asking them not to smoke when with their children or, even better, to give up the habit altogether. Above all, they are being exhorted not to do anything to encourage their children to smoke or to make it easy for them to obtain supplies of cigarettes.

The report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education for the years 1960 and 1961 quotes an extreme example from the annual report of a principal school medical officer of a southern county in which a boy of 14½ years is reported as having said, "My mum gives me a packet of ten every morning when I catch the school bus". From the same source come two further examples. Another boy of 14½ years, after bringing tea into the staff room thick with tobacco smoke, is reported to have said to the Headmaster, "Sir, are you going to give them (the staff) a talk like you

did to us? They sure need it ". And, lastly, a third example from a girl aged 15 years, " There can't be much harm in it for our doctor is always smoking cigarettes ".

These examples illustrate the responsibilities of adult society in this matter and the extent of this important problem which must, somehow, be kept alive by periodical campaigns as well as by the daily example of those responsible for the healthy upbringing of the younger generation.

I wish to record the excellent team work of all members of the staff on which the success of the School Health Service so largely depends and, also, to express my appreciation of the help which I have received during the year from the Chairman and Members of the Committee, from Miss Turnbull, the Senior Clerk, from the County Medical Officer and his staff and from the Borough Education Officer and his Department.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANDON,

Medical Officer of Health.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

EXCEPTED DISTRICT OF BEXLEY

Schools.

(Average number on Roll at 31st December, 1962)

Bexley Grammar School	...	...	...	...	643
Bexley County Technical School for Girls	...	...	...	...	688
Bexley & Erith Technical School for Boys	...	...	...	...	557
Eight County Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	3,570
Twenty-four County Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	6,831

Clinics.

Minor Ailments.

Welling—Little Danson, Dansington Road.
 Tuesday and Wednesday, 1.30-3.30 p.m.
 Doctor in attendance—Wednesday.

Welling—Wrotham Road.
 Tuesday, 9.30-11 a.m.
 Thursday, 1.30-3.30 p.m.
 Doctor in attendance—Thursday.

Bexleyheath—315, Broadway.
 Tuesday, 1.30-3.30 p.m.
 Monday and Friday 9-10 a.m.
 Wednesday, 9-11 a.m.
 Doctor in attendance—Tuesday.

Bexley—Murchison Avenue.
 Tuesday, 9.30-11 a.m. Friday, 1.30-3.30 p.m.
 Doctor in attendance—Friday.

Dental.

Welling—Little Danson, Dansington Road.
Daily—9.30-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m.

Bexleyheath—315, Broadway.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
9.30-11 a.m. Daily—2-4 p.m.

Bexley—Murchison Avenue.
Monday and Tuesday, 9.30-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m.

Specialist's Clinics.

Ophthalmic.

Welling—Little Danson, Dansington Road.
Monday and Friday, 9.30-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m.
Thursday, 2-4 p.m.

Orthopædic.

Welling—Station Approach.
Tuesday and Thursday morning 9.30-11 a.m.
Specialist in attendance 1st and 3rd Wednesday
in month at 10 a.m.

Bexley—Murchison Avenue.
Monday, 2-4 p.m. Thursday 9.30-11 a.m.
Specialist in attendance once per month by special
arrangement.

Speech.

Woodside Road, Crayford.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.
Murchison Avenue, Bexley.
Friday, 9.30-11.30 a.m., 2-4 p.m.

Child Guidance.

18, Crook Log, Bexleyheath.
Clinics held daily.
Appointments made through County Medical Officer
by the Borough Medical Officer of Health.

CO-ORDINATION.

In spite of the transfer of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services from the local Council to the Kent County Council, a satisfactory degree of co-ordination of effort between the School Health Service and the Infant Welfare Services has been maintained as a result of the co-operative attitude of all members of the Staff concerned.

Periodic Medical Inspections. See Table A.

The successful carrying out of routine medical inspections was made possible by the excellent co-operation of Head Teachers and their staffs and it is true to say that this is now regarded as an integral part of the school curriculum. It is at these inspections that the greatest number of defects is discovered and where a great deal of information is obtained in regard to the school children by discussions with the parents.

Generally speaking, it was found that entrants, 8-year-olds and 11-year-olds showed a uniformly high standard of personal hygiene. Clothing was good and clean and the incidence of skin diseases very low.

The attendance of parents at routine medical inspection was good, being practically 100 per cent. in the case of entrants, but as might be expected there was a falling off in the case of senior children.

Reference to the Statistical Table on Page 67 emphasizes the number of defects discovered. Bearing in mind that these defects are nearly always diagnosed in the early stages and observation or treatment instituted at once, periodic inspections will be seen to represent the truly preventive aspect of School Health Work.

School Meals Service

Meals are now served in all Primary and Secondary Schools in the Borough. A scullery was opened at Bridgen C. of E. School last Summer and a new scullery brought into use at St. Stephen's last September.

A choice of meals is offered at two Technical High Schools and three County Secondary Schools.

Milk and Meals Return for 1962

Average number of pupils taking meals daily:—

	<i>Primary Schools</i>	<i>Secondary Schools</i>
Payment	2,858	3,630
Free	40	62
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,898	3,692
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Average number of pupils taking milk daily:—

<i>Primary Schools</i>	<i>Secondary Schools</i>
5,989	3,475

School Dental Service.

The following reports have been received from the School Dental Surgeons:—

Mrs. A. Perkins, L.D.S., Danson Clinic, Welling.

In 1962, 4,623 children were inspected at school and of these 71% required treatment. A further 188 attended the clinic as "specials".

In the latter part of the year a Dental Auxiliary was appointed at the clinic for two days per week. Miss Croome's standard of work is very high and she also did very useful work in the field of dental health education in the form of talks and the showing of films and slides in several schools.

An orthodontic specialist now attends the clinic once a month.

Mrs. Williams, B.D.S., L.D.S., Murchison Avenue Clinic, Bexley.

I have very much enjoyed working here and find the clinic most pleasant and well equipped. Practically all the children who commence treatment follow it through to completion, and most attend at regular intervals for check-ups.

There is one great disadvantage in that several of our schools (e.g., Days Lane and Blackfen) are at such a distance from the clinic that we get very few acceptances because of the inconvenience of travelling. We also get very few Orthodontic cases due, no doubt, to the fact that the bulk of our attenders are too young.

Dr. G. Neely, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., 315 Broadway Clinic, Bexleyheath.

The clinic runs smoothly and my Nurse is excellent.

The new high speed motor drill saves much time and effort and I could deal with, say, fifteen appointments per session.

Orthopaedic Clinics.

I am indebted to Mr. B. Lawson, F.R.C.S., for the following report:—

The attendances at the clinic have maintained a steady pattern except for the addition of scattered anomalies of bone growth. The number of patients attending during the year was 119. Of these, 3 were placed on the waiting list for operation.

Ophthalmic Clinic

I am indebted to Mr. R. M. Chambers, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S., for the following report:—

The attendance figures have been satisfactory and do not differ significantly from those of previous years.

My suggestion made in an earlier report that a small map of the locality be included when new patients are asked to attend, is again repeated. This would surely be useful for those attending the other clinics also.

It would be an advantage if some form of sound-proofing could be given to the door leading to the waiting room. When full of ophthalmic and dental patients the noise can be most disconcerting and adds to the difficulty of communicating with an anxious, whispering child.

Is highly polished linoleum the best surface for the floor of the waiting room? The not infrequent sound of falling bodies, especially if snow is on the ground, suggest the need of a non-slip surface.

Analysis of cases other than refractive errors:—

CONGENITAL.

Ptosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nystagmus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lens opacities	...	...	...	...	...	2
Epicanthus	...	...	...	...	...	15
Retinal Folds	...	...	...	...	...	1

ACQUIRED.

<i>Constitutional</i>						13
Migraine	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retinitis Pigmentosa	...	...	...	...	...	1
Myopic Degeneration	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Infective</i>						5
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stye	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anterior Choroiditis	...	...	...	...	...

OTHERS.

Optic Atrophy	...	...	...	...	...	2
Melanosis Conjunctivae	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maculopathy	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sinusitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Allergy to spectacle frames	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foreign bodies	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cases referred to hospital	...	...	...	...	...	19
Cases other than refractive errors	...	...	...	...	...	125

Child Guidance Clinic.

Number of children referred during 1962.

	1961			1962		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 5	2	—	2	—	1	1
5—7	9	4	13	7	3	10
8—10	11	—	11	7	4	11
11 and over	3	5	8	4	11	15
	25	9	34	18	19	37

Sweep Frequency Pure Tone Audiometry.

During 1962, 783 children were tested during their last year in the Infants' School, i.e., during their seventh year. Of this number 688 passed and 95 failed. The latter children were referred to the School Medical Officers for investigation and any minor conditions causing temporary deafness were treated.

In addition 136 children of all age groups were tested as special cases referred from various sources including teachers, and of this number 62 passed and 74 failed. The 136 children mentioned above included those children in the main survey who had been examined by the School Medical Officers and found to require a re-test following treatment or otherwise.

The 169 failed children were referred back to the School Medical Officers for further examination and treatment.

Lastly, 145 children attended for a final audiometric test and this number included children seen in 1961 who had been referred by the School Medical Officers for a final test in 6 to 12 months time. Of these 145 children, 64 passed and 81 failed. Further treatment was instituted for the latter children either at the School Clinics or at the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the West Hill Hospital, Dartford, or other Hospitals in the metropolis.

Speech Therapy.

I am indebted to Miss Joan Pollitt, Senior Speech Therapist to the Kent Education Committee for the following report:

Seventy-nine children attending Bexley schools have been dealt with within the County Speech Therapy Services during the year.

The cases of thirty-eight of these children have been closed during the year and forty-one will attend into 1963.

Of the thirty-eight closed cases, twenty-four have been dealt with in the Murchison Avenue Clinic, eleven at the Woodside Road Clinic and three at the Sidcup Clinic.

Satisfactory progress	20
Treatment incomplete—parents unco-operative and attendance lapsed, or left school and could not continue to attend	4
Transferred to Child Guidance Clinic	5
Found improved when first seen	5
Report improved prior to appointments being offered	1
Left district prior to investigation being com- pleted	1
Appointments offered but never kept	1
Treatment arranged elsewhere prior to appoint- ments being offered	1
	38

Twenty-three of the forty-one children attending Bexley schools who will continue to attend into 1963 are being seen at the Murchison Avenue Clinic, sixteen are being seen at the Woodside Road Clinic and two are being seen at Sidcup.

Fifty-eight children attending Bexley schools were on the waiting lists at the end of 1962; forty-two await appointments at the Woodside Road Clinic, eleven at the Murchison Avenue Clinic and five at the Sidcup Clinic.

Mrs. Rollo has continued to work at the Murchison Avenue and Woodside Road Clinics; Miss Formby sees children at the Woodside Road Clinic and Mrs. Goodwins at Murchison Avenue and Sidcup Clinics.

Cleanliness Inspections.

(See Table D).

A feature of the health of schoolchildren in the Borough for many years has been the exceptionally low rate of infestation of schoolchildren with vermin. This is now being recognised by a substantial reduction in the number of school inspections by Health Visitors for this purpose. Cleanliness inspections are now carried out in secondary schools only when they are requested by head teachers. In primary schools regular cleanliness inspections have been discontinued where, at three consecutive inspections, no cases of uncleanness have been found but further inspections are made if requested by the head teacher or it appears that special circumstances warrant an intensification of this work.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

I am indebted to the Physical Education Advisers, Mr. J. Hopkins and Miss E. A. Osgathorp for the following report:—

Children are bigger, stronger and healthier than ever. This gift of positive health possessed by our young is seen locally as an abundance of vitality and a surplus of energy which presents a challenge and a problem to the Physical Education Teachers in the Borough's Schools. Every year these dedicated people include something new, something exciting in the already large and complex subject called Physical Education, so that an overall view would show that boys and girls in the area enjoy a selection from a list which includes Association Football, Hockey, Rugby, Netball, Cricket, Badminton, Swimming, Life Saving, Basket Ball, Dancing, Boxing, Tennis, Table Tennis, Gymnastics, Rounders, Canoeing, Camping, Rock Climbing, Orienting, Lacrosse, Fencing and Skiing. The complexity of the task facing the teachers is evident when it is remembered that some schools cover fifteen of these activities during the school year.

Although the syllabus has widened out of all recognition when compared with pre-war days, the length of time available remains roughly the same and very rarely exceeds three periods weekly for each class. It is a strange reward for growing up in a school that as the children's physical powers develop, so that they are capable of defeating not only their own contemporaries but even the World's best, less time is found within the school timetable for their physical development. The better their intellectual attainment the more the time available is encroached upon because of academic needs and pressure. Yet in this mentally sick age nothing is more important than a healthy shrine to encompass the mind and soul of the growing child, and the mind is often better treated by the therapy of play than by the pill. Even before the war, thirty-four years ago, four periods plus an additional period for swimming was recommended, but schools somehow have never found it possible to achieve this. There is no subject on the curriculum that can cater better for the child's natural birthright to have fun during the process of growing up than physical education, and there are no facilities provided by the school that get fuller use or produce better results for the money spent.

It is a good sign to see schools not only developing star teams, but also making it possible for the ordinary boy or girl to play a properly organised game after school in the school colours. Thus third, fourth and fifth string teams are turned out so that no longer is it true to say that only the gifted boy or girl gets recognition. This added enthusiasm brings added wear to the schools' playing fields, and ground staffs are to be complimented on the way they make it possible for play to continue almost unceasingly throughout the academic year.

The Borough still lacks a heated swimming indoor bath which would enable swimming to continue all the year round. If the evidence of the two Junior Schools that have installed their own teaching pools is considered, there will be a great pressure for swimming facilities, which should be rewarded.

Last year East Wickham only 3 of the 80 leavers at 11 plus could not swim and at Fosters, where a pool functioned for the first time some 85% of the top class learned to swim. It is interesting to compare this with the national average of a once a week, ten week course in swimming which results in 30% learning to swim. Learner pools are undoubtedly the answer to the problem of making every child a swimmer. Swimming is important to the blind and the spastic, and is perhaps the best 'family' sport of them all. Time and money spent on its furtherance is worth while and the two schools concerned with implementing their swimming programme are to be congratulated on their results.

This year opportunities have been provided for teachers to attend courses of instruction in Swimming, Life Saving, Dancing, Basketball, Rebound Tumbling, Canoeing and Olympic Gymnastics. These courses were well attended, and the teachers enthusiasms are reflected in an ever rising standard of performances in games and sports.

There is a growing interest in the Duke of Edinburgh Award scheme in several secondary schools.

This idea canalises the best desires of the young. They learn to face danger, endure some hardships, work at some skill until they are found worthy, and finally learn to serve their fellows in some capacity, so that they achieve strength and temper it with feelings of compassion. The guiding of the boys and girls through this rather complex series of skills,

training schemes and expeditions is not an easy task, and the schools making the attempt are to be congratulated for taking on such an onerous duty. In this field, the work of the Bexleyheath Boys' Brigade has been of outstanding merit and the Company is to be complimented on its share of Palace honours.

Canoeing and camping have progressed over the last year, and the K.E.C. Site at Foots Cray has been well used by Bexley Scouts and Boys' Brigade Companies. At this site there are opportunities for simple canoeing and climbing as well as the more traditional forms of outdoor life.

The new Bexley-Erith Technical School has become the venue for the Bexley Gymnastic Club. This club has expanded until it now has 150 boys and girls as well as a good number of adults and teachers practising Gymnastics every week. Two of its members, a boy and a girl, appropriately enough, are now Southern Area Gymnastic Champions. The club has definitely influenced the standard of gymnastics in the local schools, and stimulated intelligent competition, as well as providing a meeting place for teachers to study the more complex forms of apparatus work. This development has been of considerable importance, and the Headmaster is to be thanked for his knowledgeable understanding of the place of gymnastics in and out of school.

In the after school youth world there is a steady expansion of the programme to include the more unusual activities and some of the older historical skills are coming back, such as fencing and archery. Fencing in particular is a well coached and much practised local sport and the Schools and the Adult Centre produce some very fine fencers worthy of National recognition. Judo is another sport that attracts the school leaver but is handicapped for lack of instructors. It does seem that many of the clubs attempt to teach too many sports without adequate staff, causing first a decline in interest and later a wastage of equipment. It indicates that the formation of specialist clubs would give better service for less money than the general purpose organisation in the field of youth physical education.

The Advisers wish to thank the physical education personnel of all the schools, for their fine efforts in and out of school during the past year, and the Borough Education Officer and his staff for his friendly co-operation and ready help and loyal support at all times.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

Statistical Tables.

Part 1 — Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

Table A. Periodic Medical Inspections.

„ B. Pupils found to require treatment.

„ C. Other Inspections.

„ D. Infestation with Vermin.

Part II — Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Table A. Periodic Inspections.

„ B. Special Inspections.

Part III — Treatment Tables.

Table A. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

„ B. Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

„ C. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

„ D. Diseases of the Skin.

„ E. Other Treatment given.

Part IV — Dental Inspection and Treatment including Orthodontics.

Part V — Handicapped Children.

PART I.

Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools.

A.—Periodic Medical Inspections.

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. (2)	No.	% of Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958 & later	13	13	100	—	—
1957	459	459	100	—	—
1956	504	504	100	—	—
1955	241	241	100	—	—
1954	522	521	99.8	1	.2
1953	491	491	100	—	—
1952	192	192	100	—	—
1951	565	564	99.8	1	.2
1950	918	916	99.8	2	.2
1949	334	334	100	—	—
1948	144	144	100	—	—
1947 & earlier	1564	1563	99.94	1	.06
Total ...	5947	5942	99.945	5	.055

B.—Pupils Found to Require Treatment at Periodical Medical Inspections.

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1958 & later	—	1	1
1957	25	63	78
1956	48	71	94
1955	11	26	34
1954	59	68	110
1953	62	64	120
1952	20	29	46
1951	69	77	121
1950	159	149	255
1949	54	54	62
1948	42	47	73
1947 & earlier	279	235	443
Total	828	884	1437

C.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	1,676
Number of re-Inspections	...	...	1,847
Total	...	...	3,523

D.—Infestation with Vermin.

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	2,285
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	12
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	—
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	—

PART II.—Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection in the Year

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	A. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS								B. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		TOTAL		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation		
4.	Skin ...	21	40	101	89	109	130	231	259	45	7
5.	Eyes—										
	a. Vision ...	68	74	254	69	412	186	734	329	44	17
	b. Squint ...	16	11	8	10	44	39	68	60	2	—
	c. Other ...	5	7	25	30	64	48	94	85	4	13
6.	Ears—										
	a. Hearing ...	6	78	5	34	15	126	26	238	36	101
	b. Otitis media ...	5	23	2	20	4	46	11	89	3	7
	c. Other ...	11	18	17	9	67	41	95	68	4	1
7.	Nose and Throat	25	234	14	76	35	360	74	670	45	23
8.	Speech ...	8	38	1	16	9	63	18	117	13	11
9.	Lymphatic Glands	3	152	—	38	3	258	6	448	—	3
10.	Heart ...	2	12	1	25	3	59	6	96	6	26
11.	Lungs ...	6	63	10	68	14	150	30	281	11	44
12.	Developmental—										
	a. Hernia ...	1	8	—	4	3	15	4	27	6	1
	b. Other ...	1	40	3	15	12	95	16	150	4	25
13.	Orthopaedic—										
	a. Posture ...	2	17	15	51	50	134	67	202	—	4
	b. Feet ...	13	69	11	63	53	185	77	317	20	5
	c. Other ...	7	65	16	181	47	280	70	526	2	32
14.	Nervous System—										
	a. Epilepsy ...	—	5	2	4	4	7	6	16	—	4
	b. Other ...	—	7	4	10	1	13	5	30	3	5
15.	Psychological—										
	a. Develop- ment ...	—	16	—	15	—	69	—	100	34	73
	b. Stability ...	—	76	1	40	5	251	6	367	46	74
16.	Abdomen ...	3	18	1	17	3	79	7	114	7	16
17.	Other ...	5	34	23	100	33	178	61	312	70	78

PART III.

A.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

Number of cases known
to have been dealt with

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	94
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,650
Total	<hr/> 1,744 <hr/>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	718

B.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of cases known
to have been dealt with

Received operative treatment	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	105
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	10
Received other forms of treatment ...	158
Total	<hr/> 275 <hr/>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been pro- vided with hearing aids	
(a) in 1962	1
(b) in previous years	22

C—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

Number of cases known
to have been treated

(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments ...	229
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	<hr/> — <hr/>
Total	<hr/> 229 <hr/>

D.—Diseases of the Skin.

				Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—	Scalp	...	...	—
	Body	...	...	—
Scabies	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	1
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	58
Total				<hr/> 60 <hr/>

E.—Other Treatment Given.

				Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a)	Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	479
(b)	Pupils who received con- valescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...	...	—
(c)	Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	897
(d)	Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	...	...	—
Total (a)—(d)				<hr/> 1,376 <hr/>

PART IV—Dental Inspection and Treatment

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—				9,564
	(a) Periodic inspections	...	...		617
	(b) Specials	...	...
				Total (1)	10,181
(2)	Number found to require treatment	...	...		5,735
(3)	Number offered treatment	...	...		4,756
(4)	Number actually treated	...	...		1,565
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11(h) below	...	...		6,422
(6)	Half days devoted to:	Inspection	...		51
		Treatment	...		951
				Total (6)	1,002
(7)	Fillings:	Permanent Teeth	...		3,896
		Temporary Teeth	...		950
				Total (7)	4,846
(8)	Number of teeth filled:	Permanent Teeth	...		3,337
		Temporary Teeth	...		833
				Total (8)	4,170
(9)	Extractions:	Permanent Teeth	...		252
		Temporary Teeth	...		970
				Total (9)	1,122
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction	...	...		477
(11)	Orthodontics:				22
	(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...		86
	(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...		14
	(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...		20
	(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...		28
	(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...		31
	(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...		—
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...		392
	(h) Total attendances	...	...		8
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	...	...
(13)	Other operations:				2,070
	Permanent Teeth	...	...		1,234
	Temporary Teeth	...	...
				Total (13)	3,304

PART V

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at special Schools or boarding in Boarding Homes.

	(1) Blind	(2) Partially sighted	(3) Deaf	(4) Partially Deaf	(5) Physically Handicapped	(6) Delicate	(7) Mal-adjusted	(8) E.S.N.	(9) Epileptic	(10) Speech Defects	Total (1) to (10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. How many handicapped pupils were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes ...	—	—	1	—	—	16	9	8	—	—	34
B. (i) of the children included at A. how many were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes ...	—	—	1	—	—	10	5	7	—	—	23
(ii) of the children assessed prior to 1-1-1962, how many were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes ...	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	2	—	—	15
Total (B)	—	—	2	—	—	36	17	17	—	—	72
On or about 20-1-1963, how many handicapped pupils from Authority's area :											
C. (i) were requiring places in special schools:— TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
(a) day ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	8
(b) boarding...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) included at (i) had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) day places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) included at (i) who had reached the age of 5, but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school, were awaiting :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) day places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	(1) Blind	(2) Partially sighted	(3) Deaf	(4) Partially Deaf	(5) Physically Handicapped	(6) Delicate	(7) Mal-adjusted	(8) E.S.N.	(9) Epileptic	(10) Speech Defects	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
D. (i) were on the registers of:											
1. maintained special schools as:											
(a) day pupils ...	—	5	4	4	5	—	1	36	—	—	5
(b) boarding pupils...	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
2. non-maintained special schools as:											
(a) day pupils ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils ...	2	—	3	3	5	11	4	5	—	—	3
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority...	—	—	—	1	—	1	13	1	—	—	16
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) or (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (D)	2	5	8	8	11	13	19	43	—	—	109
E. On or about 20-1-1963, how many handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) were being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944:											
(i) In hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) In other groups (e.g. units for spastics, convalescent homes) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) At home	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—

During the calendar year ended 31-12-62:

- (i) how many children were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944
- (ii) how many decisions were cancelled under Section 57A (2) of the Education Act, 1944

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