

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

Contributors

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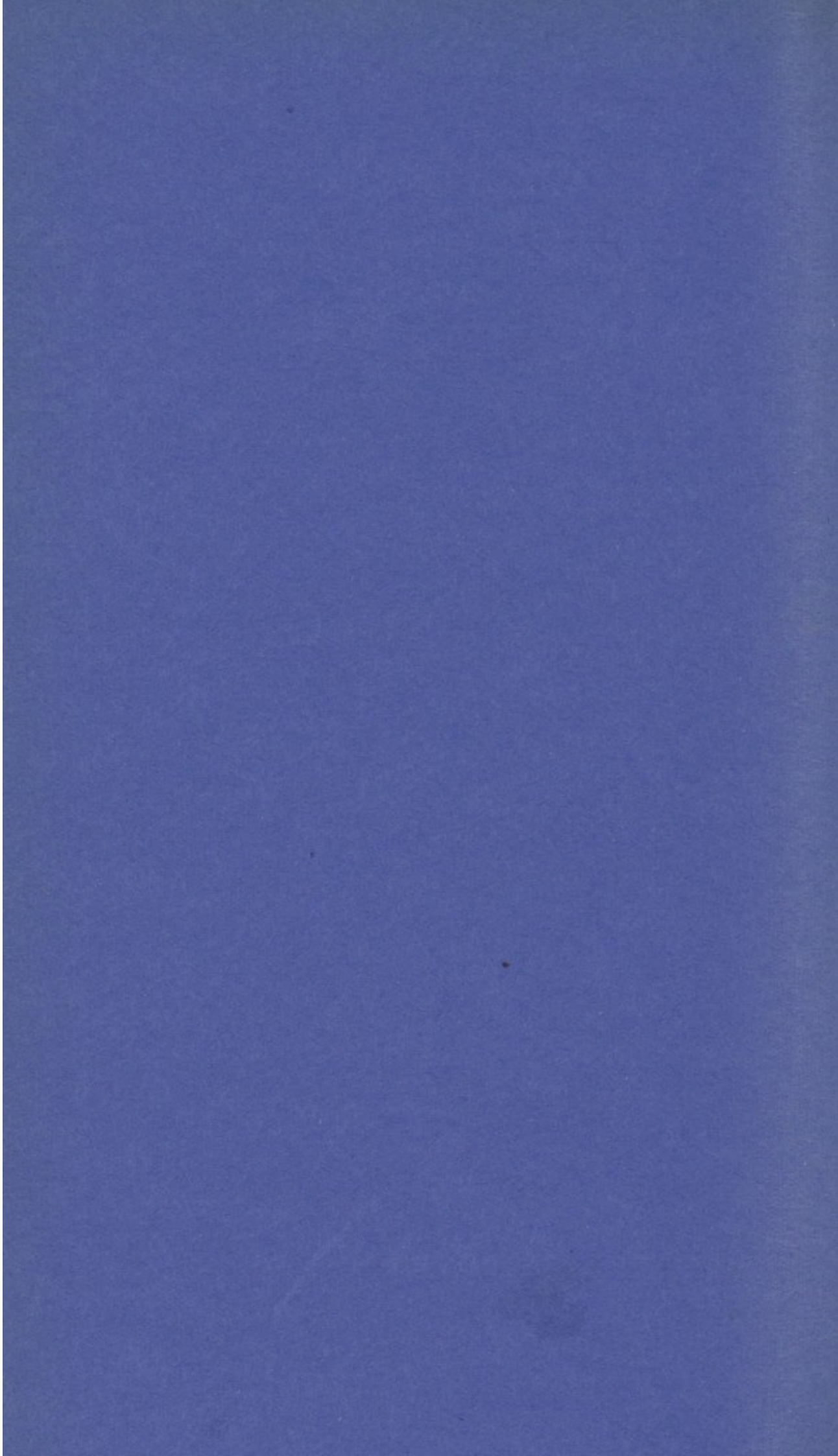
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BOROUGH OF DAGENHAM



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year
1952

CECIL HERINGTON, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

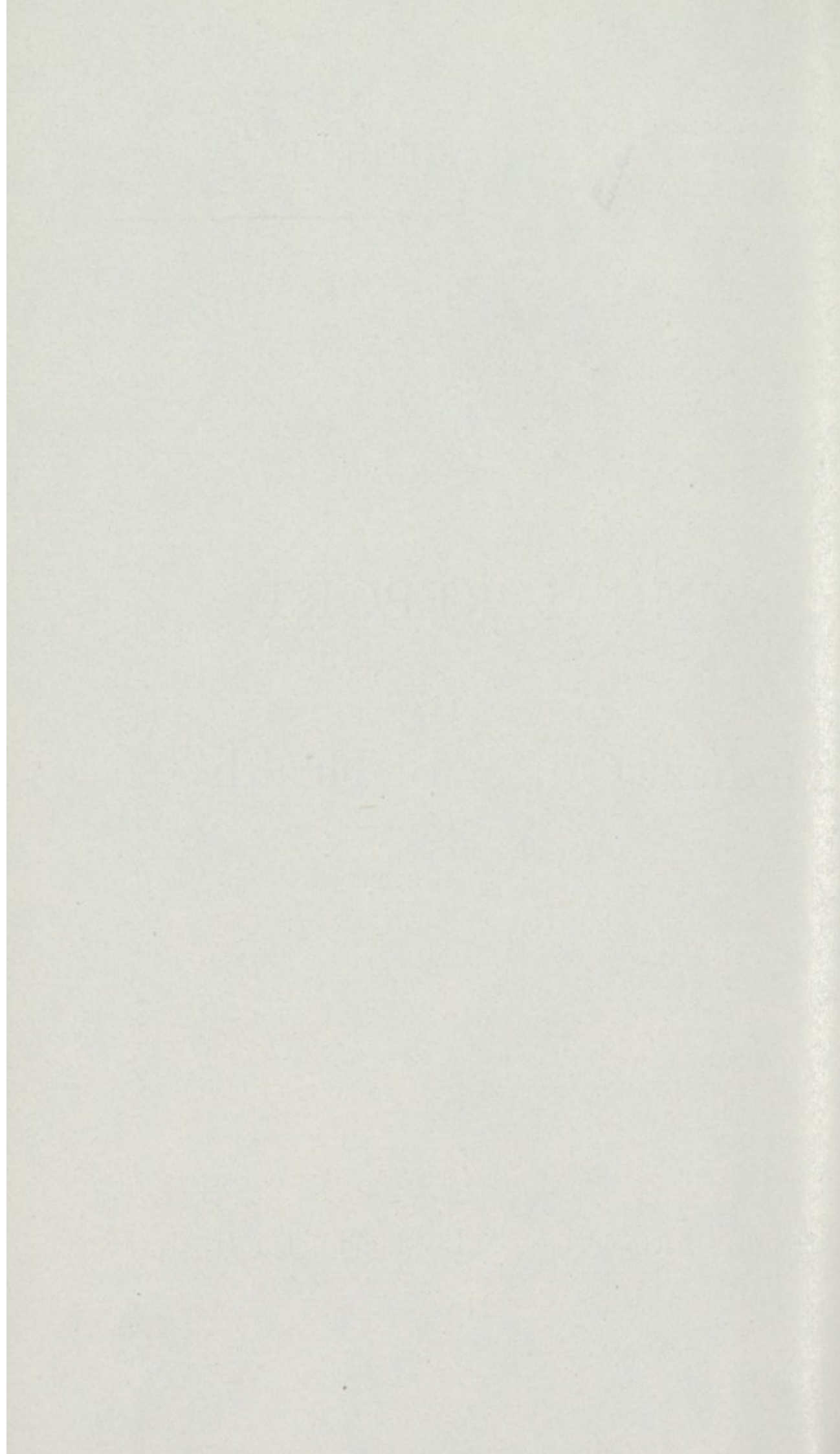


BOROUGH OF DAGENHAM



ANNUAL REPORT
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CECIL HERINGTON, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.



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

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My report on the health of Dagenham for the year 1952 is on similar lines to that for 1951 inasmuch as there is no line of demarcation drawn between the services administered through the local sanitary and local health authorities.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of births—1,708 compared with 1,729. The crude birth rate of 15.09 when corrected becomes 14.33, that for England and Wales for the same period is 15.3. The infant mortality rate, that is the number of infants who died before attaining the age of one year per 1,000 live births was 26.35, comparing favourably with the national figure which was 27.6.

Deaths of residents amounted to 826, giving a crude death rate of 7.3, which being corrected by the application of the comparability factor becomes 11.97, the rate for England and Wales being 11.3, that for the 160 Great Towns with which are included Dagenham 12.1, and London 12.6.

I am pleased to record that there were no maternal deaths, and none occurred attributable to Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria. It is also gratifying to note that there has been a slight decline in deaths from Cancer, 168 against 175.

ANTE-NATAL RELAXATION CLASSES.

The value of systematized relaxation in preparation for labour has been clearly demonstrated recently, and with a view to making these benefits available to expectant mothers in this district, four of our Health Visitors attended a special course of instruction. Classes have been set up in four of the ante-natal clinics, each one being conducted by a specially trained Health Visitor. They are held weekly and are so arranged that each course of instruction consists of 10 to 12 sessions of approximately two hours duration. The first half hour or so is devoted to a lecture, this is followed by exercises of the abdominal, respiratory and pelvic muscles which also last for about half an hour, then relaxation for a further hour takes place.

Although only commenced quite recently, these classes have become very popular and are well attended. We are frequently told by expectant mothers who are attending these courses how the terrors of child birth have been removed. If they succeed only in dispelling some of the old wives' tales and superstitions which have been current from time immemorial, their inauguration will be fully justified.

IMMUNISATION. The number of children protected against Diphtheria has again shown an increase, but there is a slight falling-off in those who have been submitted to re-inforcing doses. Although we are now happily almost free from this dangerous disease it is safe to prophesy that a relaxation in our efforts would almost certainly result in its reappearance as a public health hazard.

Whooping Cough immunization was made available to Dagenham children in 1946, and to those of the County as a whole in April, 1953. There is still much room for improvement in the efficacy of the vaccines at present at our disposal, but there is evidence that both the severity and duration of the illness are lessened. The incidence however appears to be little affected. Our experience in 1953 adds weight to this argument although the numbers treated up to date are too small to prove this thesis.

TUBERCULOSIS. The Chest Clinic at King George Hospital Out-Patient Department, Five Elms, is now well established and fully equipped. It serves a very useful purpose and is easily accessible from most parts of the Borough. The treatment of tuberculosis is a function of the Regional Hospital Board but the prevention remains with the Local Health and Local Sanitary Authorities. This splitting of responsibility may appear to be somewhat untidy administration and doubtless in some areas it has led to confusion and misdirection of effort. We are fortunate here, however, in having good liaison and cordial relationship between the members of the respective authorities and the officers concerned. As an illustration it may be mentioned that the Chairman of the Health Area Sub-Committee and of the Public Health Committee is also a member of the Hospital Management Committee and is Chairman of the Tuberculosis Care Association.

A register of all contacts of tuberculosis is kept in the Health Area Office and these persons are urged at appropriate intervals to present themselves to the Chest Physician for examination. Great advances have been made in diagnostic and treatment methods of recent years. Looking back I find that for the years 1939 to 1945 there was an average of 59 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis per annum, the average from 1946 to 1950 was 46, in 1951 there were 24 and 26 in the year under review.

The work of the domiciliary occupational therapist is most valuable and much appreciated. This lady devotes three days a week to Dagenham and two to Barking. Apart from relieving or dispelling the inevitable boredom of being housebound or bedridden, most of the patients readily acquire under tuition a high degree of skill in the handicraft which they pursue. At the time of writing there are approximately 25 Dagenham patients on the live register of the occupational therapist.

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit is due to visit Dagenham in the autumn of 1953. It is earnestly hoped that full advantage will be taken of the opportunity for a check up.

FOOD POISONING. What appeared to be an outbreak of food poisoning occurred amongst guests at a wedding reception.

Out of a total of approximately 70 persons partaking of the food I was informed that at least 34 were affected. The symptoms were abdominal pains, diarrhoea and vomiting. The reception commenced at 2.30 p.m. and the first guest to be unwell had abdominal pains at about 6.30 the same evening; others commenced during the night, some on the following day and night, and several 48 hours after the reception.

Apparently no one was sufficiently ill to call in their doctor; not a single notification was received.

The matter was first reported to me by a large local catering organisation responsible for the reception, but owing to the inevitable delay, all food, with the exception of the wedding cake, had been consumed or otherwise disposed of.

A sample of the cake, which was made by a friend of the bridegroom, was sent for examination and the Pathologist reported as follows:—

Cake : Diphtheroids only grown.

Almond Icing : Non-haemolytic streptococci and *B. subtilis* grown.

White Icing : A heavy growth of yellow pigmented haemolytic staphylococci. The tube coagulase however proved negative. In the circumstances the staphylococci cannot be regarded with certainty as pathogenic. The very heavy contamination of the icing with this organism is noteworthy.

Although to the best of our knowledge this episode ended happily for all concerned, it is given some prominence because it so clearly demonstrates the potential danger in the neglect of hygienic technique when preparing food. If the contaminating organism had been of a more virulent type, which it may well have been, the result can be left to the imagination. It is fair to assume that the bridegroom's friend was the guilty party, unwittingly of course. This might have been an example of killing (or injuring) by kindness (with carelessness).

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

It will be remembered that dense fog enveloped the London area, including Dagenham, for the five days commencing December 5th. It is significant that during the week covering this period the number of deaths in this area from certain respiratory diseases increased four-fold. The contamination of the atmosphere was scientifically confirmed by observations made in the Borough in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Given similar meteorological conditions the disaster would no doubt recur; this emphasises the need for more active measures to be adopted with a view to reducing or, better still, eliminating the avoidable pollution of our skies.

I have pleasure once again in recording my appreciation of the excellent services of my colleagues with whom of course I include all members of the staff. Finally I tender my sincere thanks to the members of the Committees concerned, particularly to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of those with which the work of the Public Health of the district is most closely associated.

I am,

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CECIL HERINGTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Civic Centre,
Dagenham.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

(31st December, 1952)

Mayor :

Alderman (Mrs.) E. M. MILLARD, J.P.

Deputy Mayor :

Councillor J. P. HOLLIDGE, J.P., E.C.C.

Aldermen :

W. E. BELLAMY

F. BROWN

R. J. D. CLACK

L. F. EVANS (Mrs.) M.B.E.,
J.P., E.C.C.

F. GRINDROD, J.P.

A. E. PRENDERGAST (Mrs.)

C. PRENDERGAST

Councillors :

S. F. BANKS

R. BLACKBURN

J. BOWLES

I. M. BROCKELBANK (Mrs.)

G. A. BROOKER

E. A. BROWNE

R. F. BURSILL

F. COOMBS

G. H. A. CROUCH

E. W. DEEKS

M. EALES

A. S. HADDOCK

L. R. JONES, B.Sc.

A. KEMPSON

J. F. MOULTRIE, F.A.I.

D. O'DWYER

B. M. ROADKNIGHT (Mrs.)

J. SCOTT

L. S. SNELLING (Mrs.)

D. THOMAS

F. G. THOMAS

S. J. C. WARR

A. F. WARR (Mrs.)

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman (Mrs.) A. E. PRENDERGAST, *Chairman*

Councillor (Mrs.) B. M. ROADKNIGHT, *Vice-Chairman*

Her Worship the Mayor (Alderman
(Mrs.) E. M. MILLARD, J.P.)

The Deputy Mayor (Councillor J. P.
HOLLIDGE, J.P., E.C.C.)

Councillor R. BLACKBURN

Councillor G. A. BROOKER

Councillor D. O'DWYER

Councillor S. J. C. WARR

DAGENHAM HEALTH AREA SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman (Mrs.) A. E. PRENDERGAST, *Chairman*

Alderman (Mrs.) L. F. EVANS, M.B.E., J.P., E.C.C., *Vice-Chairman*

Members :—

Borough Council	.....	The Mayor : Alderman (Mrs.) E. M. MILLARD, J.P. Councillor R. BLACKBURN Councillor G. A. BROOKER Councillor R. F. BURSILL Councillor J. BOWLES Councillor (Mrs.) I. M. BROCKELBANK Councillor F. COOMBS Councillor E. W. DEEKS Councillor M. EALES Councillor J. P. HOLLIDGE, J.P. Councillor A. KEMPSON Councillor D. O'DWYER Councillor (Mrs.) B. M. ROADKNIGHT Councillor S. J. C. WARR
County Council	.....	Alderman (Mrs.) M. BALL Councillor (Mrs.) M. BREDO Councillor W. HERRIDGE Councillor E. R. D. De ROUGEMONT Councillor (Mrs.) E. SAYWOOD Councillor Dr. C. SKINNER Councillor (Mrs.) A. F. WARR
Hospital Management Committee		Alderman (Mrs.) L. F. EVANS, M.B.E., J.P., E.C.C.
Executive Council for Essex	.....	Mr. E. E. FARRANT
Local Medical Committee for Essex		Dr. P. GROARKE
Voluntary Organisations	.....	Mr. H. BAILEY, Miss J. M. LANE, Miss N. L. O'DELL and Miss I. WHEELER

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(at time of going to press)

Officers employed by the Essex County Council
are indicated thus "(C)"

Full-Time Staff :

Medical Officer of Health :

CECIL HERINGTON, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

H. D. H. ROBINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (C)

Assistant Medical Officers :

CATHERINE FITZPATRICK, M.B., B.Ch. (C)

FANNIE HIRST, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (C)

JEANNE LISTER, M.B., B.S.(Lond.) (C)

WILHELMINA C. MAGUIRE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I. (C)

MADELINE WEIZMANN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (C)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

L. E. PRIOR (1, 2)

Sanitary Inspectors :

J. W. ALLAM (1, 2)

A. HUTCHINGS (1, 2)

F. W. S. FOX (1, 2, 3, 4)

A. J. JAMES (1)

Superintendent Health Visitor : (C)

V. A. EVERITT (5, 6, 7)

Health Visitors : (C)

M. E. ALLAM (5, 7)

M. T. ROCHE (5, 7)

I. A. BARROW (5, 6, 13)

L. SALTER (5, 6, 7)

A. K. GIBSON (5, 6, 7)

D. B. STEWART (5, 6, 7)

D. GORDON (5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14)

J. E. THOMAS (5, 6, 7, 10, 14)

D. HICKEY (5, 6, 7)

R. E. WALKER (5, 6, 7, 12, 13)

J. M. J. MORGAN (5, 7)

L. WARR (5, 13)

E. RICHARDS (5, 6, 7)

(One vacancy)

Senior Midwife : (C)

E. M. BEDFORD (5, 6)

Midwives : (C)

M. GOODBUN (5, 6)

M. M. ROBSON (6, 10)

M. HALL (6)

M. ROCK (6)

H. MITSON (5, 6)

M. J. STOREY (6)

M. M. RICHARDS (6)

M. TEATHER (5, 6)

Clerical Staff :*Chief Clerk : (C)*

F. W. KNIGHT (1, 2)

Clerk to Sanitary Inspectors :

G. DOVEY

Clerks :

E. ADAMS (C)

G. K. HARRIS

I. M. BISHOP (C)

S. B. LEADER (C)

N. BRIAND (C)

F. H. MARTIN (C) (16)

M. A. BRIDSON (C)

L. A. MOORE (C)

N. E. CLOKE (C)

E. NEALE (C)

S. DOWDING (C)

J. POWELL

L. M. FREESTONE (C)

D. TYLER (C)

M. GOODCHILD (C)

M. A. WATTS (C)

H. GOODCHILD (C)

*Day Nurseries : (C)*Goresbrook Nursery,
Dagenham Avenue,
Dagenham.

MATRON : E. MADDISON (12)

DEPUTY : K. GRAHAM (8)

Chadwell Heath Nursery,
Ashton Gardens,
Chadwell Heath.

MATRON : I. MUSGRAVE (8)

DEPUTY : P. HEINSON (15)

Kingsley Hall Nursery,
Parsloes Avenue,
Dagenham.

WARDEN : D. HOWES

Domestic Help Organiser : (C)

G. HICKINBOTHAM

Chiropodists : (C)

N. FREEMAN

M. KELLY (11)

Foot Clinic Receptionist : (C)

K. RICHARDS

Dental Attendant : (C)

M. E. SEALEY

Part-Time Staff

Dentist :

A. S. ROBERTS, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)

Public Analyst :

J. HUBERT HAMENCE, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Occupational Therapist :

ZELDA E. MERCER

(New Zealand Diploma of Occupational Therapy)

Chiropodist :

C. K. BOWER (11)

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute	1
Meat Inspector's Certificate	2
Sanitary Science as applied to Building and Public Works Certificate	3
Smoke Inspector's Certificate	4
General Trained Nurse	5
State Certified Midwife	6
New Health Visitor's Certificate	7
State Enrolled Assistant Nurse	8
State Certified Mental Certificate	9
Registered Mental Nurse	10
Member of Society of Chiropodists	11
State Registered Fever Nurse	12
Tuberculosis Certificate	13
Certificate of Royal Medico-Psychological Association	14
Certificate of National Nursery Examination Board	15
Diploma in Public Administration	16

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	6,556
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1952	113,200
Population Census, 1951	114,588
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1952) according to Rate Books	29,169
Rateable value (December 31st, 1952)	£680,946
Sum represented by a penny rate (approximate 1952-53)	£2,763

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

Live Births :—

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	1,668	845	823	{ Crude birth rate per 1,000 of the esti- mated resident popu- lation, 15.09.
Illegitimate	40	17	23	
Stillbirths :—				
Legitimate	42	22	20	{ Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 25.67.
Illegitimate	3	1	2	
Deaths	826	475	351	{ Crude death rate per 1,000 of the esti- mated resident popu- lation, 7.30.

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
	Nil	Nil

Death rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	26.35
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	25.78
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	50.00
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	168
„ „ Measles (all ages)	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
„ „ Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages)	7

Births.

1,708 live births were registered during the year, there being 862 males and 846 females. There is a decrease of total births from 1,729 in 1951 to 1,708. The birth rate per thousand population was 15.09 compared with 15.3 for England and Wales and 16.9 for the 160 large towns, including London. The rate compares with that of 24.2, 26.5, 30.6, 23.8, 23.6, 20.4, 18.6, 19.6, 18.59, 18.47, 18.7, 18.06, 17.61, 18.77, 19.08, 20.37, 19.83, 22.26, 19.54, 22.34, 23.71, 19.15, 17.14, 15.36 and 15.25 for the years 1927 to 1951 inclusive.

The illegitimate birth rate continues to be very low, being only 2.34 per cent. of total births. The rate of illegitimate stillbirths is 6.67 per cent. of total stillbirths.

Death Rate.

Total deaths in district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	588
Outward transfers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
Inward transfers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385
Deaths of residents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	826

Of the 147 deaths of non-residents occurring in the district, 10 took place at the Dagenham Hospital, 123 at Rush Green Hospital and eight at Hainault Lodge.

Of the 385 deaths of local residents taking place outside this area, most occurred in institutions. Of these 199 occurred at Oldchurch Hospital; 35 at 117, Suttons Lane, Hornchurch; 15 at King George Hospital; 11 at St. Joseph's Hospice; 10 at the London Hospital; nine at Severalls Hospital; nine at Harold Wood Hospital; six at Ilford Isolation Hospital; five at St. Andrew's Hospital, Billericay; and four at Barking Hospital.

The death rate of 7.30 compares with 11.3 for England and Wales. For the years from 1927 to 1951 inclusive, the local rates were 7.0, 7.3, 8.3, 6.6, 7.2, 6.5, 6.5, 6.6, 5.63, 6.43, 6.24, 6.19, 5.96, 8.90, 8.51, 6.85, 7.98, 7.81, 6.97, 6.63, 6.63, 6.15, 6.64, 6.92 and 7.42.

A table giving the causes of death, and the age periods at which they occurred, is given at the end of the report.

Table showing Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1952.

Provisional Figures.—The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population, but for London and the towns to civilians only.

	Rate per 1,000 total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population						Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Smallpox	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths (under one year)
England and Wales	15.3	0.35	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.1	27.6
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	16.9	0.43	12.1	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.3	31.2
160 smaller towns (1951 Census) resident population 25,000-50,000	15.5	0.36	11.2	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.5	25.8
London	17.6	0.34	12.6	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.7	23.8
Dagenham (Corrected)	14.33	0.40	11.97	—	—	—	—	0.01	2.3	26.35

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Infant Welfare Centres

CENTRE	Sessions Held	Times Sessions Held	Average Attendances	Average New Cases
The Clinic, Ashton Gardens, Chadwell Heath.	Weekly	Thursday, a.m.	38	1
	Weekly	Thursday, p.m.	46	2
Becontree Clinic, Becontree Avenue, Dagenham.	Weekly	Monday, p.m.	45	2
	Weekly	Tuesday, a.m.	27	1
	Weekly	Tuesday, p.m.	48	2
The Leys Clinic, Ballards Road, Dagenham.	Weekly	Thursday, a.m.	32	1
	Weekly	Thursday, p.m.	33	2
Out-Patient Department, King George Hospital, Five Elms, Dagenham.	Weekly (Discontd. 10.9.52)	Wednesday, a.m.	37	2
	Weekly	*Wednesday, p.m.	45	3
	Weekly (Discontd. 5.9.52)	Friday, a.m.	26	1
Rush Green Clinic, 179, Dagenham Road, Rush Green.	(2nd, 4th & 5th in month)	Friday, a.m.	12	1
	Weekly	Friday, p.m.	25	1
The Clinic, Ford Road, Dagenham.	Weekly	Tuesday, a.m.	63	3
	Weekly	Tuesday, p.m.	59	3
	Weekly (Commenced 4.7.52)	Friday, a.m.	23	1
The Clinic, Manford Way, Hainault.	Weekly	Monday, p.m.	30	2
London City Mission Hall, Dagenham Road, Dagenham.	Weekly (commenced 15.5.52)	Thursday, a.m.	31	1
	Weekly	Thursday, p.m.	55	3

* Transferred to The Clinic, Becontree Avenue.

Ante-Natal Clinics

CENTRE	Sessions Held	Times Sessions Held	Average Attendances	Average New Cases
The Clinic, Ashton Gardens, Chadwell Heath.	Weekly	Wednesday, p.m.	13	2
The Clinic, Becontree Avenue, Dagenham.	Weekly	Tuesday, p.m.	14	2
	Weekly	Wednesday, a.m.	12	2
	Weekly (discontd. 27.6.52)	Friday, a.m.	12	2
	Weekly	Friday, p.m.	10	1
The Leys Clinic, Ballards Road, Dagenham.	Weekly	Tuesday, a.m.	12	1
	Weekly	Wednesday, a.m.	11	1
Rush Green Clinic, 179, Dagenham Road, Rush Green.	(1st & 3rd in month)	Friday, a.m.	9	1
York House, Frizlands Lane, Dagenham.	Weekly	Tuesday, a.m.	24	3
	Weekly	Wednesday, p.m.	24	3
	Weekly	Thursday, a.m.	17	2
	Weekly	Thursday, p.m.	18	3
The Clinic, Ford Road, Dagenham.	Weekly	Monday, a.m.	20	3
	Weekly	Monday, p.m.	27	3
The Clinic, Manford Way, Hainault.	Weekly	Monday, a.m.	6	1

Sanitary Inspection of the District

Report of the Sanitary Inspectors.

(a) Nature and number of visits :—

Overcrowding and Housing Conditions	.....	.....	1,041
Nuisances under Public Health Acts—			
Dwelling-houses	.....	.....	4,567
Other Premises	.....	.....	636
Bakehouses	.....	.....	82
Milkshops and dairies	.....	.....	100
Foodshops, stalls and itinerant vendors	.....	.....	2,720
Cafes and canteens	.....	.....	777
Infectious disease enquiries	.....	.....	1,042
Visits to foster-mothers' premises	.....	.....	156
Number of complaints investigated	.....	.....	942
Outworkers' premises	.....	.....	88
Workplaces and offices	.....	.....	38
Rag Flock, etc.	.....	.....	52
Tents, vans and sheds	.....	.....	585
Stables	.....	.....	12
Pet shops	.....	.....	45
Hairdressers' and barbers' premises	.....	.....	101
Shops Act	.....	.....	189
Ice Cream premises and vehicles	.....	.....	422
Houses disinfested	.....	.....	34
Other Visits	.....	.....	41

(b) Notices served :—

Complied with :—

Statutory	.....	146	.....	127
Informal	.....	528	.....	488

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of three properties to enforce compliance with statutory notices.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri-cultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
Total number of properties	24	29,169	7	1,423	30,623
*Number of properties inspected as a result (a) of notification, or	(a) 5	143	—	66	214
(b) otherwise	(b) 14	289	5	76	384
Number of properties found to be infested by rats	Maj. —	—	—	—	—
	Min. 4	114	—	30	148
Number of properties found to be seriously infested by mice	4	74	—	57	135
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	8	188	—	87	283
Number of notices served under Section 4 :—					
(1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—

Number of "Block control" schemes carried out 24.

* These figures do not include the regular routine inspection of food premises, factories, etc., by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Water

The water supply is satisfactory in quality and quantity. Since November, 1938, eight local authorities in the South Essex Waterworks Company's area of supply have carried out a co-ordinated system of sampling. During the year two chemical and two bacteriological samples were taken from the Company's mains in this Borough and all were satisfactory.

The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent properties, and no action was called for in respect of any form of contamination. Approximately .058 per cent. of the inhabited houses and .032 per cent. of the population of the Borough take their water from standpipes.

During the year the mains laid in the Borough were as follows :—

Location	Diameter	Length
Whalebone Lane North.....	4"	179 yards
Marston Close	3"	53 „
		—
	Total	232 „
		—

524 supplies were afforded to houses during the year.

The Chief Engineer of the South Essex Waterworks Company has furnished me with the following report :—

“ Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made of the raw river water, of the water in its various stages of treatment and of the water going into supply and of both raw and chlorinated water from the Company's wells.

“ Analyses are also made of samples obtained from consumers' taps in the various parts of the Company's district and all proved to be satisfactory.

“ Over 3,500 chemical, bacteriological and biological examinations have been made during the year.

“ All water going into supply was wholesome.”

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	22	37	1	—
Factories with mechanical power	135	222	5	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	20	31	2	—
TOTAL	177	290	8	—

Defects Found.

	No. of defects				No. of prosecutions instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	1	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:—					
Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	1	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	1	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	9	8	1	3	—

Outwork

No. of out-workers in August list 35
 Nature of work..... Making, etc., wearing apparel.

Bacteriological Sampling of Milk

During the year 86 samples of milk were submitted for examination and three were found to be unsatisfactory. Particulars of these three are as follows :—

One sample of pasteurised milk failed to pass the phosphatase test and was, in fact, raw milk. This small retailer's milk, already pasteurised, is delivered (premises situate in an adjoining district) in churns by a wholesale firm. The time of delivery is early morning and there appears to be little doubt that in the darkness of a January morning a churn of raw milk was inadvertently unloaded by the driver and included with the other churns of pasteurised milk. The matter was referred to the local authority concerned and the wholesaler; subsequent samples taken from this retailer have been satisfactory.

Two samples of pasteurised milk failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

Ice Cream

Bacteriological Sampling. During the year 54 samples of ice cream were submitted for examination. They were graded as follows :—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
36	15	3	—	54

With regard to ice lollies 19 samples were submitted for examination; one was unsatisfactory. The manufacturer of the unsatisfactory sample later closed down his premises in this Borough.

During the year nine applications for the storage and sale of ice cream were granted. In all cases the provision on the premises of running hot water is required.

The majority of itinerant vendors of ice cream (mostly operating box tricycles) are selling only wrapped products. The few selling loose cream are required to have enclosed vehicles and carry suitable washing facilities.

The Council protested to the Ministry of Food at the lowering of the standard for ice cream in respect of fat and non-fat milk solids, although it was realised that to maintain the standards existing at the time would be to reduce supplies. It is satisfactory to note that the alteration was only for a limited period.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Analyses

Article	Number Examined		Number Adulterated, etc.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Almonds, Ground	1	—	—	—
Arrowroot	—	1	—	—
Banana Curd	—	1	—	—
Bread	—	4	—	4
Bread, Sliced	—	1	—	1
Cake, Flour	1	—	—	—
Cake, Mixtures	2	6	—	—
Cheese Spread	—	1	—	—
Cinnamon	1	—	—	—
Coconut	—	2	—	—
Coffee	—	4	—	—
Confectionery	1	7	—	2
Cordial, Tonic	—	1	—	—
Crab, Dressed	—	1	—	—
Cream, Synthetic	—	2	—	—
Curry Powder	—	2	—	—
Dessert Powder	1	—	—	—
Egg Vermicelli	—	1	—	—
Farinoca	—	1	—	—
Fish Cake	1	—	—	—
Flavour, Raspberry	1	—	—	—
Gelatine	1	—	—	—
Ginger, Ground	1	1	—	—
Herbs	1	3	—	—
Horseradish Cream	—	1	—	—
Ice Cream	—	21	—	2
Jam	—	1	—	—
Jellies	1	8	—	2
Lemon Juice	—	1	—	—
Lemonade Powder	—	1	—	—
Lobster	—	1	—	—
Meat Extract	—	1	—	—
Medicinal Samples	7	18	2	—
Milk	39	1	—	1
Mint in Vinegar	—	1	—	—
Paste	—	2	—	—
Olive Oil	1	2	—	—
Peanut Butter	—	1	—	—
Pepper	2	5	—	—
Pepper, Flavoured Compound	—	3	—	—
Rice, Ground	—	1	—	—
Roll, Portion of	—	1	—	1
Sausages	49	1	1	—
Sild in Edible Oil	—	1	—	—
Soft Drink Powder	—	1	—	—
Soup	1	—	—	—
Spice	—	4	—	—
Suet, Shredded	1	—	—	—
Tea	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	1	—	—

Adulterated Samples, etc.

Serial No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
1082A	Bread	Informal	Showed patches of a yellowish brown discolouration.	Vendor warned.
1083A	Date Slice	Informal	Contained a piece of metal sheet which had been cooked in the dough.	Vendor warned.
1084A	Bread	Informal	Consisted masses of dirty dough containing traces of quartz sand and coal dust.	Vendor warned.
1085A	Bread	Informal	Contained a fragment of partly discoloured dough.	Vendor warned.
1086A	Milk	Informal	A partly filled bottle of milk was found to contain empty insect larvae cases.	Vendor warned.
1109A	Bread	Informal	Contained portions of discoloured dough.	Vendor warned.
1092A	Lollie Creme	Informal	Contained only 1% of fat, an insufficient amount to justify the description 'creme'.	} Production discontinued.
1108A	Lollie Creme	Informal	Contained only 1.8% of fat, an insufficient amount to justify the description 'creme'.	
1110A	Portion of Roll	Informal	Contained a foreign body consisting of discoloured dough containing a quarter of its weight of fat.	Vendor warned.
1111A	Sliced Bread	Informal	Contained a mass of cotton fibres embedded in discoloured dough.	Vendor warned. •
1153A	Table Jelly	Informal	Out of condition. Heavy surface incrustation of sugar.	} Vendors warned. Withdrawn from sale.
1154A	Table Jelly	Informal	Out of condition. Slight surface incrustation of sugar.	

Adulterated Samples, etc.—continued.

Serial No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
1162A	Toffee	Informal	Contained fragments of a plastic foreign material.	Manufacturers warned.
1963	Camphorated Chalk	Formal	96% deficient in camphor.	Vendor warned.
1967	Beef Sausages	Formal	Consisted of preserved sausages containing 220 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.	Vendor warned.
2015	Fever Mixture	Formal	Contained 43% more nitric acid than the quantity stated on the label.	Referred to Manufacturers.

Section 13 and Byelaws under Section 15

In addition to numerous verbal requests and suggestions during the routine visits of the inspectors, 28 informal notices were served upon owners and occupiers.

The Council authorised the institution of legal proceedings against a firm of local bakers because of general dirty conditions. The firm had previously been convicted for similar conditions and fined £5. Before proceedings could be commenced, the control of the business had been put in the hands of a Receiver, because of financial difficulties, and later closed down.

Unsound Food

Complaints continue to be received in respect of articles of food containing a variety of foreign substances.

Legal proceedings were instituted in the three following cases:—

- (i) Mouldy veal and ham pie; defendants found guilty but given an absolute discharge on payment of £3 3s. 0d. costs.
- (ii) Mouldy sausage rolls; defendants found guilty and fined £5 with £3 3s. 0d. costs.
- (iii) Glass in bottle of milk; case dismissed.

Clean Food Campaign

During the year lectures have been given to members of several local women's organisations.

The sanitary inspectors in their regular visits to all food premises in the Borough use every opportunity of stressing the need for the maintenance of a good standard of cleanliness in respect of personal habits, equipment and premises.

In conformity with the recommendations of the Ministry of Food (Circular MF 20/51) in respect of Dogs in Food shops, Restaurants, etc., notices were distributed to all food premises requesting customers not to bring dogs inside. The notice consisted of a small paint transfer to be fixed to the shop window. There was a very good response from the traders and the notices were invariably sited in a good position at the entrance to the premises. This type of notice was chosen because it was considered to be durable and it is pleasing to observe that the majority, after over one year's display, still have a clean and tidy appearance.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

During the year 25 cases of food poisoning were notified; in only six single cases were the causative organisms identified.

Housing

After the Housing and Town Planning Committee had agreed to rehouse the tenants the necessary statutory procedure was commenced with a view to the demolition of a very old house in Chadwell Heath.

In view of the long waiting list for housing accommodation, it has been the policy of the department to keep up the old property in the Borough so long as it provides reasonable shelter. This is the first house to be dealt with by this Authority under the provisions of the Housing Acts since 1939, but with the increasing dilapidation of many of the very old premises it is inevitable that similar action in other cases will become necessary.

Overcrowding. A licence was issued under Section 61 of the Housing Act 1936 allowing two persons more than the "permitted number" of three to live at the house. The landlord had served a notice to quit on the tenants on the grounds of overcrowding. Later the tenants found other accommodation and the licence was revoked.

Tents, Vans and Sheds. Two further applications for land in the Northern part of the Borough to be used as sites for caravans were refused.

Proceedings were instituted in one case where the owner continued to use the site after his appeal against the Council's refusal to grant a licence was dismissed. He was fined £2 and ordered to clear the site.

Legal proceedings were instituted in two cases where two garden sheds were occupied each by a family with three young children. The sheds were grossly overcrowded and altogether unsatisfactory. Action was taken under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 268, and Court orders were obtained requiring the occupants to vacate the huts within 28 days. The orders were complied with.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47

From time to time information is received of persons, invariably aged men and women, who are unable to look after themselves and are without proper care and attention. In four cases (one male and three females) there was for some time persistent personal objection to removal to an institution. In each case, however, the voluntary agreement of the person was eventually obtained and removal arranged through the County Welfare Department.

Although these cases required many visits and much patience and tact, the effort is considered well worthwhile inasmuch as it was unnecessary to use the statutory power for compulsory removal.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Two premises have been registered under Section 2 of the Act.

Two licences for the manufacture and one licence for the storage of rag flock have been issued.

One manufacturer has ceased the production of rag flock owing to persistent failure to comply with the test in respect of Chlorine content. It is anticipated that when facilities are available on the premises for the washing of the raw material (in the past washing was carried out at laundries : only new material being used) production will be resumed.

The other manufacturer of rag flock occupying new premises and using modern equipment has experienced some difficulty in complying with the soluble impurities test (permitted maximum 1.8%). The whole system of processing is being investigated with a view to finding a solution to the problem.

Samples taken during the year were as follows :—

<i>Material</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Not Satisfactory</i>
Rag Flock	3	4
Cotton Felt	2	—
Coire Fibre	1	—
Kapok	2	—
Sisal	1	—
Woollen Felt	1	—

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Five licences authorising the keeping of pet shops have been issued.

The conditions attached to the licences are those approved by the Association of Municipal Corporations. Premises are regularly inspected and no serious breach of the conditions has arisen.

Slaughterhouse

An application for a licence in respect of a slaughterhouse which has not been used since 1939 but which has been licenced annually during the intervening years, was not granted because of recent alterations which rendered the premises unsuitable for use as a slaughterhouse. The necessary notice was served upon the occupier but was not complied with and the licence lapsed.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis)**

	Under 1 year	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever	1	19	58	179	27	5	1	290
Whooping Cough	38	75	73	109	5	—	2	302
Acute Poliomyelitis :—								
Paralytic	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	6
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Measles	59	348	508	911	14	5	2	1,847
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Under 5 years	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Pneumonia :—						
Acute Primary	3	8	5	16	3	35
Acute Influenzal	1	—	1	1	1	4
Dysentery	3	—	—	—	—	3
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis, Acute :—						
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	4	13	1	19
Meningococcal Infection	3	—	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	5	4	15	1	—	25
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	18	—	—	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	—	—	—	—	9
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria (Foreign Origin)	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Notified	Admitted to Isolation Hospital, Rush Green	Admitted to other Isolation Hospitals	Admitted to other Hospitals	Deaths Registered
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	19	5	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	25	1	3	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1,847	25	3	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	3	3	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	1	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	3	—	7	—
Pneumonia :—					
Acute Influenzal	4	1	—	—	32
Acute Primary	35	3	2	2	
Poliomyelitis, Acute :—					
Paralytic	6	3	3	—	1
Non-paralytic	3	3	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	290	13	14	1	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	302	2	6	—	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

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

Number of SCHOOL children immunised without preliminary testing	102
Number of PRE-SCHOOL children immunised without preliminary testing	1,000
Number of SCHOOL children who received a boosting dose	610

Immunisation by General Practitioners.

Number of SCHOOL children immunised without preliminary testing	27
Number of PRE-SCHOOL children immunised without preliminary testing	247
Number of SCHOOL children who received a boosting dose	132

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The number of children who received protective doses against Whooping Cough was 115, the majority of these being between the ages of one and four years.

VACCINATION CARRIED OUT BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Vaccinated.

1952 (Under 1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243
1948-51 (1—4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
1938-47 (5—14)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Before 1938 (15 or over)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Total						420

Re-Vaccinated.

1952 (Under 1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
1948-51 (1—4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1938-47 (5—14)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Before 1938 (15 or over)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
Total						119

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases								Deaths			
	Primary Notifications				Brought to notice other than by Form A							
	Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary		Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary		Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	3	8	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—	2	3	1	4	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—
10—	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15—	5	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
20—	14	14	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
25—	23	24	1	3	9	7	—	—	3	1	—	—
35—	6	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	4	—	—
45—	7	4	—	—	3	—	1	1	5	1	1	1
55—	5	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	—
65—and upwards	5	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	5	1	—	—
	74	78	7	10	19	14	1	4	19	10	2	2

Register.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. on register 1st January, 1952	524	417	75	77
During the year :—				
New notifications	74	78	7	10
New cases brought to notice by Registrars' Deaths Returns	6	2	1	1
Deaths	19	10	2	2
Transfers into area	13	12	—	3
Transfers out of area	21	26	2	4
Removed from register as "Recovered"	56	29	8	9
No. on register 31st December, 1952	521	444	71	76

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE**Notification of Births**

1,885 notifications of live births were received during the year. This number includes 156 children who were born in Rush Green Hospital but whose normal residence is not within the Borough.

Stillbirths

23 male and 20 female stillbirths were notified, the corresponding figures for registration being 23 and 22. The rate per 1,000 of total population registered was 0.40, the rate for England and Wales being 0.35.

Infant Mortality

45 infants under one year of age died during the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 26.35 per 1,000 live births compared with that of 27.6 for England and Wales and 23.8 for London. The rate amongst legitimate children was 25.78 while for illegitimate children it was 50.0.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Nine cases of this disease were notified: all made complete recoveries.

There were 60 cases in which a medical aid notice was sent by a midwife to a medical practitioner on account of some eye condition occurring in a newly-born infant. All these cases were investigated by the Medical Officer of Health and all were visited by a Health Visitor.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths assigned to this district during the year under review.

Work of Health Visitors

The following table shows the number of visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year :—

(a) To expectant mothers	First visits	330
	Total visits	557
(b) To children under 1 year of age	First visits	1,960
	Total visits	4,606
(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	Total visits	12,609
(d) Ineffective visits	Total visits	4,019
(e) Other visits	Total visits	5,229
Grand Total		27,020

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

The following is a summary of the reasons for sending for medical aid by midwives :—

Perineal Tear	98
Discharging Eyes	60
Prolonged Labour	23
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	21
Miscarriage	20
Rise of Temperature	19
Malpresentation	14
Post-Partum Haemorrhage	11
Threatened Miscarriage	9
Unsatisfactory Condition of Infant	7
Albuminuria	7
Abortion	6
Rash on Baby	5
Premature Baby	5
Cyanosed Infant	4
Toxaemia	4
Difficult 2nd Stage	4
Adherent Placenta	4
Premature Labour	4
Bleeding per Vagina	4
Inflammation over Veins in Leg	4
Early Rupture of Membranes	4
Jaundice	4
Persistent Vomiting	3
Spina Bifida	3
Phlebitis	3
Other Causes	54
	404

Notices summoning medical aid	404
For (a) Mothers	307
For (b) Infants	97

Notifications that they had been associated with the under-mentioned conditions were received from domiciliary midwives:—

Substitution of artificial feeding	28
Liable to be sources of infection	7
Stillbirths	3
Deaths of Mother or Child	3
Laying out dead bodies	4

Below is a table setting forth in statistical form the work of the County Midwives, Midwives residing at York House Training Home and Salvation Army Midwives for the year 1952:—

	County Midwives	Midwives Residing at York House Training Home	Salvation Army Midwives
Births Attended :			
As Midwife	347	269	58
As Maternity Nurse	57	14	3
Miscarriages Attended (included in above)	7	31	5
Visits Paid :			
As Midwife	7,332	7,230	1,277
As Maternity Nurse	852	284	533
Ante-Natal	3,365	3,256	323
Ante-Natal Clinics Attended	750	311	78
Gas and Air Administered :			
As Midwife	175	211	49
As Maternity Nurse	31	10	2

Dental Treatment

The following particulars relate to dental treatment provided for mothers and young children :—

	Expectant or Nursing Mothers	Children Under Five Years of Age
Number of patients examined	126	177
Number of patients needing treatment	123	174
Attendances for treatment	203	292
Number of patients who have completed treatment	114	162
Number of Extractions	1,020	485
Number of Fillings	60	15
Number of Anaesthetics administered :		
(a) local	2	—
(b) general	204	297
Number of Scalings or scaling and gum treatment	38	—
Number of Silver Nitrate treatment	1	15
Number of Dressings	5	—
Number of X-ray examinations	3	2
Number of Dentures provided :		
(a) full	48	—
(b) partial	19	—

Day Nurseries

There are three Nurseries in the Borough, accommodating 164 children in all.

Staff: Matrons	2
Deputy Matrons	2
Wardens	3
Nursery Trained Nurses	7
Nursery Assistants	12
Nursery Assistant (Part-Time)	1
Nursery Students	16
Total	43

Total Attendances at Nurseries for 1952 :—

Goresbrook Nursery	Under 2 years of age	3,410
	Over 2 " " "	9,335
Chadwell Heath Nursery	Under 2 " " "	2,196
	Over 2 " " "	8,186
Kingsley Hall Nursery	Over 2 " " "	8,205
Total		31,332

Premature Infants

Live premature births occurring in the Area :—

	2lbs. 3ozs. or less	2lbs. 4ozs.— 3lbs. 4ozs.	3lbs. 5ozs.— 4lbs. 6ozs.	4lbs. 7ozs.— 4lbs. 15ozs.	5lbs.— 5lbs. 8ozs.
Born alive at home and nursed entirely at home	—	—	2	6	29
Born alive at home and transferred to hospital	2	2	2	1	3
Born alive in a private nursing home and nursed entirely there	—	—	—	—	—
Born alive in a private nursing home and transferred to hos- pital	—	—	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH (As classified in Public Health Dept.)	Under 1 year		1 and under 2 years		2 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 35 years		35 and under 45 years		45 and under 55 years		55 and under 65 years		65 and under 75 years		75 and over		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	3	5	1	4	1	3	1	1	—	19	7
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	2	5	1	3	1	—	1	16	8
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	11	—	5	—	1	1	26	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	19
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	3	5	4	14	13	17	11	9	5	47	39	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
16. Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	7	17	8	14	9	16	22	48	48	
18. Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	1	15	2	17	6	4	3	46	12
19. Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	3	6	8	5	13	15
20. Other heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	1	3	3	8	7	15	4	13	21	45	36
21. Other circulatory disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	8	3	3	5	12	12	27	22
22. Influenza	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
23. Pneumonia	—	4	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	3	1	3	4	19	11
24. Bronchitis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	13	5	22	6	11	13	52	24
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	7	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	8	10
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	5	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	7
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	—	11	8	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	4	10	6	5	4	8	15	45	48
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2
34. All other accidents	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	5	8	8
35. Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	28	17	2	2	4	1	5	5	5	6	18	6	12	22	56	42	123	63	125	68	89	114	467	346

This total is 13 less than the figure returned by the Registrar General due to the loss in transit of a number of Inward Transfers.

