

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

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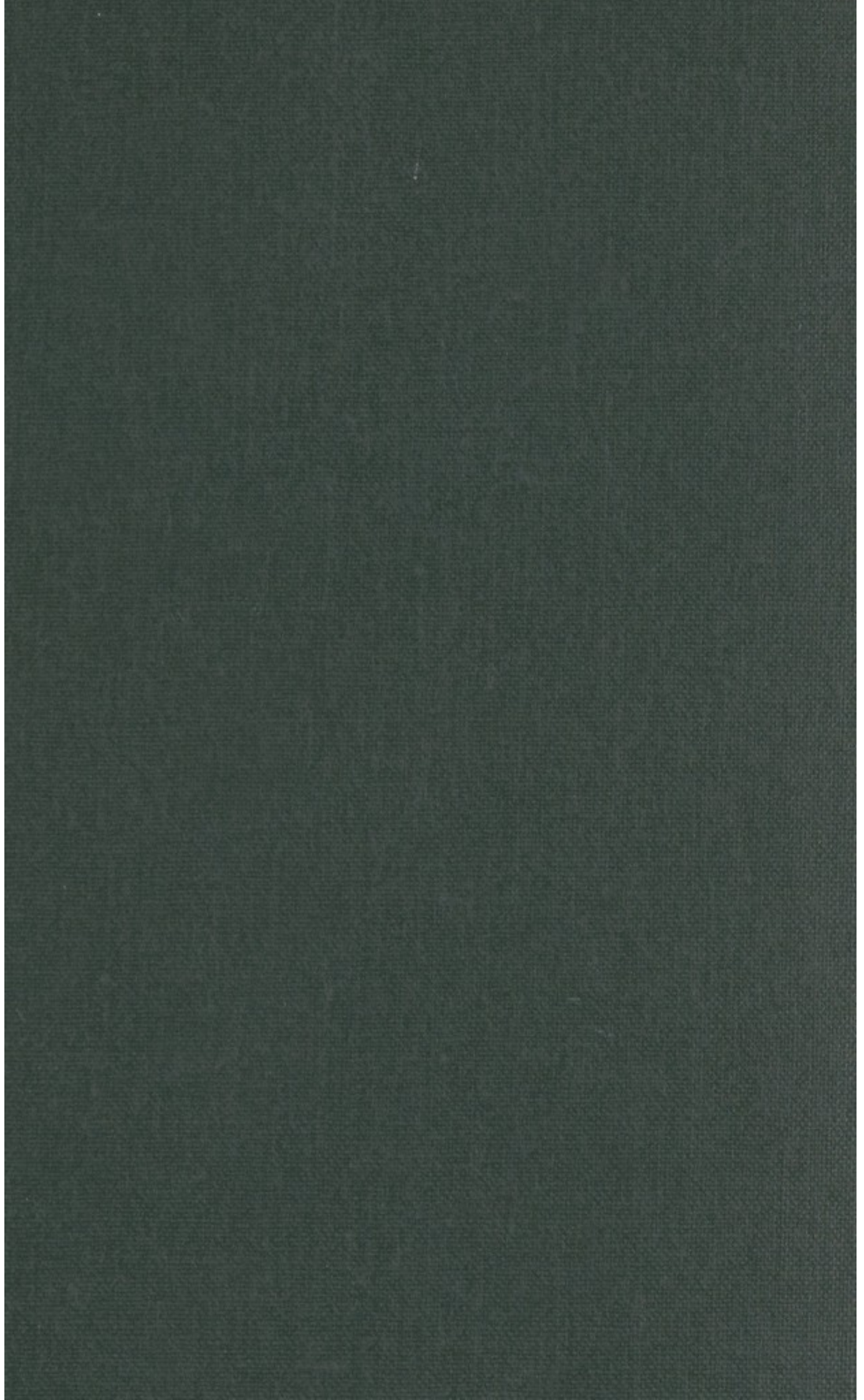
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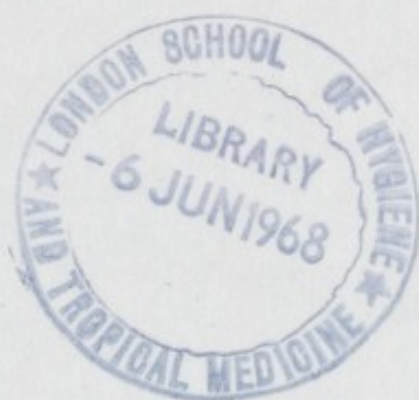
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Borough of Ilford



HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

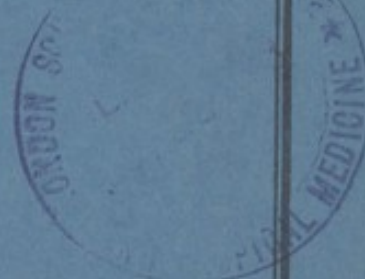
1959



I. GORDON

M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health, etc.



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,
Valentines Mansion,
Emerson Road,
ILFORD, Essex.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
AREA MEDICAL OFFICER and
DIVISIONAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

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ILFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL

Municipal Year 1959 - 60

COUNCILLOR H.G. ROOT, M.S.M. J.P., *Mayor*.COUNCILLOR F.R. MASTERS, *Deputy Mayor*.*Aldermen:*

BARKER, JOHN, J.P.	GOOCH, LIONEL ARCHER SCOTT.
BENNETT, MRS. FLORENCE EDITH.	HEADLEY, CECIL AUBREY, J.P.
COLVIN, GILBERT, C.B.E., F.C.I.S.	PEARSON, FREDERICK THOMAS.
COWAN, HAROLD DOUGLAS, F.A.C.C.A., F.C.C.S.	TERRY, MISS ANNE SYLVIA, J.P.
FALLAIZE, MRS. LILIAN, J.P. (E.C.C.)	WOODS, SIDNEY CHARLES VICTOR.
GIBSON, CYRIL IRVING.	YOUNG, MAJOR ALEXANDER M, O.B.E., T.D., J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.)

Councillors:

ALY, HARRY REGINALD BERTRAM.	LOVELESS, CHARLES EDGAR, F.A.I.A.
BANTHORPE, MRS. RUBY FLORENCE, J.P.	LOVELESS, SYDNEY FRANK.
BYSOUTH, HENRY ALBERT, F.I.A.C.	MARTIN, ROBERT.
CHAMBERLIN, MRS. GRACE MARY (E.C.C.)	MASTERS, FRANK ROBERT, (<i>Deputy Mayor</i>).
CLACK, ARTHUR HENRY.	MURPHY, JOHN LOUGHLIN, J.P., A.I.N.A., A.I.Mar.E.
COPSEY, HUGH EDMUND (from 10.9.59)	NATZLER, ISAAC BERNARD.
DAVIES, DAVID SAMUEL.	NORWOOD, JOHN HENRY.
DAVIES, GEORGE EVELEIGH, J.P., B.Sc.	OSBORNE, ALAN FRANK.
DREW, LESLIE VICTOR.	PARFITT, JOHN HOWARD, B.Sc. (Econ.) (to 29.7.59).
EAREY, ERIC RAYMOND, J.P. F.N.A.A., F.V.I.	ROLFE, CYRIL GEORGE, A.I.S.T.
GLEED, SYDNEY GEORGE.	ROOT, HAROLD GOLDSTONE, M.S.M. J.P., (<i>Mayor</i>)
GREEN, CECIL FREDERICK HERBERT, F.A.I.B., (E.C.C.)	RYDER, JOHN LOUIS.
GROSE, JOHN STANLEY.	SEAMAN, ERIC WILLIAM, A.A.C.C.A.
HARRIS, EDGAR FRANK.	SHAW, ARNOLD JOHN, B.A.
HERRIDGE, WILLIAM HENRY, J.P., (E.C.C.)	SHERRELL, ALBERT REGINALD PRENTICE, (E.C.C.)
HITCHCOCK, LEONARD, A.I.B.	WATERS, OWEN FRANCIS, J.P.
JAMES, FRANCIS HERBERT.	WATSON, GEORGE HENRY.
LITTLEJOHN, MRS. RUTH CONSTANCE, M.A.	WOODS, DOUGLAS EDWARD.
LIVERMORE, JOHN.	

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Municipal Year 1959/60

ALDERMAN MISS A.S. TERRY, J.P., CHAIRMAN.
COUNCILLOR A.R.P. SHERRELL (E.C.C.), *Vice-Chairman*.

ALDERMAN J. BARKER, J.P.	COUNCILLOR A.F. OSBORNE.
ALDERMAN G. COLVIN, C.B.E., F.C.I.S.	COUNCILLOR C.G. ROLFE, A.I.S.T.
COUNCILLOR MRS. G.M. CHAMBERLIN (E.C.C.).	COUNCILLOR H.G. ROOT, M.S.M., J.P., (<i>Mayor</i>).
COUNCILLOR S.G. GLEED.	COUNCILLOR J.L. RYDER.
COUNCILLOR L. HITCHCOCK, A.I.B.	COUNCILLOR E.W. SEAMAN, A.A.C.C.A.
COUNCILLOR F.R. MASTERS, (<i>Deputy Mayor</i>).	COUNCILLOR G.H. WATSON.
COUNCILLOR J.H. NORWOOD.	COUNCILLOR D.E. WOODS.

ILFORD HEALTH AREA SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

Municipal Year 1959/60

Ilford Borough Council Representatives: ALDERMEN BARKER, COLVIN, MISS TERRY (*Chairman*); COUNCILLORS MRS. CHAMBERLIN (*Vice-Chairman*), CLACK, HARRIS, HITCHCOCK, MRS. LITTLEJOHN, C.E. LOVELESS, MASTERS (*Deputy Mayor*), MURPHY, OSBORNE, ROLFE, ROOT (*Mayor*), SHERRELL.

Essex County Council Representatives: ALDERMEN MRS. BALL, YOUNG, COUNCILLORS BERRY, MRS. FALLAIZE, MRS. GODFREY, MRS. WELSH, WORTLEY.

The Executive Council for Essex Representative: MR. W.G. CATCHPOLE.

Local Medical Committee Representative: Dr. S.M. PRUSS.

Hospital Management Committee Representative: MR. W.A. PARISH.

Voluntary Organisations' Representatives: MRS. G.M. BUTLER, MRS. D.M. HOLLOWAY, MISS N.L. ODELL, MR. C.L. TUTT.

ILFORD COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

Municipal Year 1959/60

ALDERMAN C.I. GIBSON, *Chairman.*

ALDERMAN G. COLVIN, C.B.E., F.C.I.S., *Vice-Chairman.*

ALDERMAN, J. BARKER, J.P.
ALDERMAN MRS. F.E. BENNETT.
ALDERMAN MRS. L. FALLAIZE, J.P.
(E.C.C.).

ALDERMAN F.T. PEARSON
ALDERMAN MISS A.S. TERRY, J.P.
ALDERMAN MAJOR A.M. YOUNG,
O.B.E., T.D., J.P., C.A. (E.C.C.).

COUNCILLOR H.R.B. ALY.
COUNCILLOR MRS. G.M.
CHAMBERLIN (E.C.C.).
COUNCILLOR H.E. COPSEY
(from 22.9.59).
COUNCILLOR G.E. DAVIES.

COUNCILLOR MRS. R.C.
LITTLEJOHN, M.A.

COUNCILLOR J. LIVERMORE.
COUNCILLOR S.F. LOVELESS.
COUNCILLOR F.R. MASTERS.
(Deputy Mayor).

COUNCILLOR J.L. MURPHY, J.P.
A.I.N.A., A.I.Mar.E
COUNCILLOR J.H. PARFITT, B.Sc.
(Econ.). (to 29.7.59).
COUNCILLOR C.G. ROLFE, A.I.S.T.
COUNCILLOR E.W. SEAMAN,
A.A.C.C.A.
COUNCILLOR A.J. SHAW, B.A.
COUNCILLOR O.F. WATERS, J.P.

Co-opted Members: MR. S.R. BAKER.

MRS. D.E. CARTER.

THE VERY REV. CANON M. HANCOCK, B.A.

MR. H.S. KENWARD, M.A.

MR. E.R. LOWER, B.A.

THE REV. H.R. NEALE.

MISS F. STEVENS.

County Nominated Members:

COUNTY COUNCILLOR A.F.J. CHORLEY, M.B.E.

COUNTY COUNCILLOR A.R.P. SHERRELL.

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Ilford Borough Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Divisional School Medical Officer, Area Medical Officer, Ilford Health Area Sub-Committee:

I. GORDON, M.D. Ch.B., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Edin.).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health : (Part Time)

D.M.B. GROSS, M.D., Ch.B., (Leeds), M.M.S.A., D.P.H. (Lond.).

Chief Public Health Inspector :

S.R. DALY, LL.M., B.Sc., D.P.A. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

P.W. ENGLISH.

Public Health Inspectors :

G.W. NEWMAN. J. COOK.

R.E. SMALLEY. F. NAU.

A.C.R. NEALE. D.F. SCOTT.

T.F. JOHNSON. J.A. HARRIS

C. BROOMFIELD.

Chief Administrative Assistant (I.B.C. and E.C.C.):

F.J. HOCKING.

Administrative Assistant

A.E. TOURLE.

Welfare Officer for Old Folk :

MISS M.J. COPPING, Dip. Social Sc. (Lond.).

Essex County Council.

Assistant County Medical Officers :

D.M.B. GROSS, M.D., Ch.B. (Leeds), M.M.S.A., D.P.H. (Lond.)

(Part Time).

F.E. O'CONNOR WILSON, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (T.C. Dub.).

L.M. (Rot.).

A. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Cork).

H.B. GRANGE, M.B., B.S. (Lond.) (Part Time).

J.M. POOLEY, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.C.H. (Part Time).

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

G.B. TAYLOR, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.C.H., D. Obst. R.C.O.G.

Senior Dental Officer:

E.V. HAIGH, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Educational Psychologists :

MISS B.S. GASCOYNE, B.A. (Hons. Psych.).

MISS C.H.F. WATT, B.A. (Hon) (from 1.9.59.).

Psychiatric Social Workers :

MISS P. RADFORD.

MISS J.M. BARTON.

Speech Therapists :

MRS. M. WALKER, L.C.S.T.

MRS. P.A. PRETIOUS, L.C.S.T.

Cerebral Palsy Unit:

Physiotherapists :

MRS. B. LENNOX, M.C.S.P. (to 4.7.59.)

MRS. F.G. COCKER, M.C.S.P. (to 31.8.59.)

MISS G.L. BOWERS, M.C.S.P. (from 9.5.60.)

MISS G. LE SAGE (from 16.5.60.)

Occupational Therapist :

MRS. M.I. RAVEN.

Officers of the Public Health Services—continued.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives :

MISS R.K. JESSON.

Superintendent Health Visitor :

MISS J.M. OLIVER.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

MISS E.M.P. COLLINS	MISS A.E. RIDPATH
MISS A.N. BOWMER	MRS. R.M.E. NELSON (to 29.2.60.)
MISS M.G. DUGUID	MRS. L.M. ELDRIDGE
MISS H. ARNOLD	MRS. C.D. CONSTABLE
MISS C. OLDHAM	MISS M.M. STOWER
MISS P.M. LEAVETT	MISS L.A. MARTIN (to 21.10.59.)
MRS. J.M. WESTON	MISS R.A. BARTON
MRS. J.H. GADD (from 22.6.59.)	MRS. M.R. VAN ALTAAN
MRS. L.K. LAWRENCE (part-time)	MRS. G. ODLING
MISS I. HARRIS (part-time) (from 19.10.59)	MRS. M.K. PRESSEY
MISS I.L. MOBBS	MRS. M. WELLER (part-time) (from 7.12.59.)

Tuberculosis Visitors :

MISS M. FORDE (to 1.10.59.)	MRS. K.M. PARKES.
MRS. B.P. MAKEPEACE (to 7.5.60.)	MRS. M.J. MOORE (from 13.6.60.)
MRS. C. EARWAKER (from 11.7.60.)	

Occupational Therapist (T.B. Cases) :

MISS Z.E. MERCER.

Matrons of Day Nurseries :

Goodmayes Lane	Mrs. E. DROWER.
Ley Street	Miss G.M. GROSS

Administrative Assistants :

MISS H. NUNN (Part III Services).
E.S. JENKINS (School Health Services).

Domestic Help Organisers :

MRS. L.G. LAWRENCE.
MRS. K.M. BEDWELL.

Chiropodists :

MR. F.W. GIBSON (from 28.3.60.)
MISS M.I. MERCER (from 20.4.60.)

PART TIME:—

Regional Hospital Board.

Surgeon in charge of Orthopaedic Clinic :

H.G. KORVIN, D.M., F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmologists :

H.J.R. THORNE, M.B., B.S., D.O., D.O.M.S.
C.W. BROWN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to 31.1.60.)
P. LANCER, M.B., B.S. (from 2.2.60.)

Officers of the Public Health Services—continued.

Surgeon in charge of Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic :

MARGARET M. MASON, M.A., F.R.C.S.

Physician in charge of Paediatric Clinic :

A. RUSSELL, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Child Guidance Clinic :

Consultant Psychiatrist :

W.P. GURASSA, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Psychiatrist :

H.J. ALTSCHULOVA, M.D.

Cerebral Palsy Unit :

Consultant :

D.L. WOOLF, D.Phys.Med., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to 30.6.60.)

H.B. LEE, F.R.C.S. (from 1.7.60.)

Orthoptist :

MISS C. HAZEL, D.B.O.

Pysiotherapist :

A. BRAND, M.C.S.P.

Essex County Council.

Assistant Dental Officers (Part-time) :

E.M. SYCAMORE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.). (to 26.9.59.).

R.J. NEWMAN, M.B.E., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), J.P.

J.T. HUTCHINS.

R.A. SOAR, B.D.S.

R.C. BIGMORE.

Y.G. TOOLSY, B.D.S.

B. ABRAHAMS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.). (from 16.3.59.)

W.V. VICTORS, L.D.S., B.D.S. (from 12.10.59.)

Child Psycho-Therapists (Non Medical) :

MISS P. OPPENHEIMER, B.A.

MISS L. FOLKART, B.A.

Speech Therapist (Part-time) :

MRS. B.J. TINGEY, L.C.S.T. (from 19.4.60.)

MRS. E.A. MCGILL, L.C.S.T. (to 11.2.60.)

Ilford Borough Council.

Public Analyst :

J. HUBERT HAMENCE, M.Sc., Ph.D.

P r e f a c e

Phone :-

VALENTINE 3401

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,
ILFORD.

July, 1960.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Health Services for the year 1959.

In this report I intend to make my preface brief, dealing mainly with the difficulties of the water supply in the eastern part of the borough. A feature that has led to this brevity is my policy of trying to make individual officers express their own opinions as to various developments. The Chief Public Health Inspector has some interesting ideas on the relationship of the Public Health Inspectorate to the Police; Miss Copping, Welfare Worker for the Aged, has as usual some most decided and personal views. A newcomer is Dr. Taylor, Assistant County Medical Officer, appointed to devote an appreciable portion of his time to health education. His views on the success and failure of different forms of such education are interesting and provocative.

Officers are appointed to do their jobs properly, not to write entertainingly about them, so it cannot be expected that all have equal facility with the pen, therefore I hope that it will not be taken as a slur that I do not mention each one individually. In particular one group have not been asked to write at all, the administrative staff. This is because although the maintenance of the public health depends to an enormous extent on their efficiency the general public cannot be said to be much interested in the internal workings of the department.

A FEW STATISTICS

In 1958 the infant mortality rate of 16.6 deaths per 1,000 births caused me to comment that it would be diffi-

cult to conceive that that extraordinarily low rate could be reduced much further. Well, it has been, to a new record of 14.9. Thirty three infants under one year of age died in 1959, 27 of them in the first month, leaving six deaths only that could not be described as neo-natal. Only ten years ago in 1949 for example, of the 53 infant deaths 33 were in the first month and 20 later. This comparison of 6 with 20 shows the success we are having in preventing and curing infectious disease, and the comparison of 27 and 33 neo-natal deaths the relative lack of success in dealing with that group where congenital defects and prematurity are so prominent a feature.

Otherwise there is not much change in the statistics from the previous year. This unexciting statement conceals the fact that no mother died in childbirth, and there were no deaths from diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infection, scarlet fever, enteric, infantile diarrhoea and measles. There was however, one death from poliomyelitis. However, problems of our modern times that are not so easily controlled are shown by 104 deaths from lung cancer (1958 - 88), coronary disease 326 (1958 - 310), suicide 28 (1958 - 20). These three groups of figures show the direction in which the future activities of the Medical Officer of Health must lie and that there is still much for him to do.

MATTERS OF INTEREST

I will briefly indicate here a few new features of the past year. A chiropody service has been introduced, B.C.G. vaccination (for tuberculosis) and poliomyelitis vaccination extended. Demand for day nursery accommodation is increasing and so is the domestic help service, which in addition has taken over the invalid night attendance service from the Ilford Social Service Association. One new clinic (Kenwood Gardens) has been opened and another (Heathcote) will probably be functioning by the time this report is read. Our midwives are now assisting in the training of pupils. Health education is being actively pursued with the appointment of an Assistant County Medical Officer who spends an appreciable portion of his time in such activities. Further details on all these matters will be found in the body of the report.

Early in the year when the clinics in Valentines Mansion moved to Kenwood Gardens the opportunity was

taken to expand the accommodation available to the overcrowded health office staff. Some adaptations were also carried out and working conditions have greatly improved.

WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE -

But not a drop from your garden hose until 1965 at the earliest, if you live in that part of Ilford served by the South Essex Waterworks Company. (S.E.W.C.)

It is difficult to believe in this very wet first half of July 1960 that last summer was phenomenally dry. School kitchens on occasions were without adequate supplies for the provision of meals, toilets in schools and a cinema were without flushing facilities and the local hospital found itself in great difficulties. The S.E.W.C. attributed much of the trouble to excessive use of hosepipes for watering private gardens and on the 8th July "temporarily" prohibited their use.

The western part of the borough is served by the Metropolitan Water Board (M.W.B.) who can supply all the water required in their section, although even the Board noted a drop in water pressure in the evenings in the Clayhall area during that period due to abnormal garden watering. They anticipate no future difficulties. The future outlook in the S.E.W.C. section is however very different. Although the Hanningfield Reservoir has been recently completed, a new boosting station about to come into operation and a new main to be constructed from the Heaton Grange Reservoir (Romford) commencing this November, in order to meet the demand for domestic and industrial purposes up to 1965 garden watering must be suspended.

To meet the demand in 1965 the S.E.W.C. are negotiating for a supply from the only river now available to them in the County (the name of the river is not disclosed to me). If, however, the Order from the Ministry for the abstraction of this water is not granted the situation will become serious until 1968, involving the strictest economy in the use of water for domestic and trade purposes.

Why 1968? The M.W.B. now endeavour but cannot guarantee to let the S.E.W.C. have $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons daily from their Lee Bridge Works and some deep wells. There is no hope of improvement from this source for the River

Lee is used to capacity. It is one of the miracles of modern water engineering that the M.W.B. water from the River Lee is pure and wholesome, although a quarter of its daily flow is treated sewage and industrial effluent from places like Luton, Harpenden, Wheathampstead, Hatfield and others. The real change will come when the M.W.B. can make Thames water available when present works are completed. A main of 102" diameter in a tunnel will lead ample supplies of this water from Hampton to Walthamstow. This work should soon be completed but enormous engineering development will still be required to ensure this water is adequately stored, filtered, sterilized and delivered. When this is completed in 1968 at the earliest, and if satisfactory arrangements are made between the M.W.B. and S.E.W.C. (no doubt the Ministry will ensure they will be made) our troubles will be over.

At least, say the S.E.W.C. , until 1981.

Who is to blame for all this? Obviously we cannot blame the S.E.W.C. for the shortage of water sources in Essex, but could they have foreseen this shortage and persuaded the M.W.B. to provide adequate quantities of Thames water years earlier. The S.E.W.C. seem very satisfied that 25 gallons of water per head per day is provided, locally for domestic purposes. This amount has been satisfactory in the past for the average Englishman* but in the sixties when we have never before had it so good with better houses and more baths, and vastly increased numbers of motor cars that have to be washed, and industry expanding, could it not have been foreseen that the individual demand would rocket towards quantities that may seem excessive to the S.E.W.C. but not to American water engineers? The present negotiations of the S.E.W.C. and M.W.B. began in 1956, should they not have started in 1950? Perhaps also the S.E.W.C. feel that they were not sufficiently consulted about the export of population from London to Essex, if so, did they make their difficulties sufficiently well known?

We can hardly blame the M.W.B. for not planning sufficiently well ahead for other supplying authorities. They obviously manage their own area of supply efficiently.

Can we blame the local authorities? They are represented on the M.W.B. with which organisation we have no quarrel. The S.E.W.C. is a statutory water company and thus has no local authority representation on its board, it

provides us with no annual report and there is no method of liaison except by correspondence in times of trouble. Surely public relations, actively pursued, should be even more a policy of a water company than it is of some of our leading industrial concerns, who have made of public relations a foremost feature (even though such a company tries to increase the demand for its product, whereas the S.E.W.C. would only be too happy if the demand were less.)

Is there not food for thought in the fact that at the end of this decade the west portion of the town will be supplied by M.W.B. water directly and the east portion by M.W.B. water that has been sold to the S.E.W.C. ?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In conclusion I must again thank the staff in the Public Health Department, both borough and county, for their unstinted co-operation. The voluntary societies who help us in our daily tasks and blaze the trail with new ventures that statutory bodies cannot at first undertake, but are apt to take over when they prove successful; once more I thank them. I would also like to record my appreciation of the friendly assistance of fellow Chief Officers.

I would like to express my thanks to the members of the Council, especially to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Committees of the Ilford Borough Council and Essex County Council with whom I work.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

I. GORDON,

Medical Officer of Health.

*The Chief Public Health Inspector draws my attention to the second report of J.Simon, M.D., M.O.H., City of London, 1850, wherein he states that the Water Companies claimed then that they were supplying 21 gallons per head per day for domestic use. In addition Roman citizens were receiving 300 gallons per head per day in the fourth century A.D.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in Acres)	(Land and Inland) { Water ... 8,404 } { Tidal Water ... 7 }	8,411
Population (Census 1921)		85,194
" (Census 1931)		131,061
" (Census 1951)		184,706
Registrar-General's Estimate of resident Population :-		
June 30th 1956		180,600
" " 1957		179,600
" " 1958		179,000
" " 1959		178,600
Number of inhabited houses (April 1st, 1959) according to Rate Books (approx.)		52,239
Rateable Value — April 1st, 1959 (Houses and Land)		£3,045,548
Sum represented by a penny rate, April 1st, 1959 (approx.)		£12,320
	1958-59	1959-60
Combined Rate (all services)	19s. 10d. in the £	20s. 6d. in the £

The following figures as to unemployment were supplied by the Ministry of Labour:-

	Males	Females
As at December, 1958	605	128
As at December, 1959	476	72
	1959	1958
Live Births	2,216	2,228
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population — Crude rate	12.41	12.45
Adjusted rate	12.41	12.45
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.70	3.28
Stillbirths	49	43
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	21.63	18.93
Total Live and stillbirths	2,265	2,271
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	33	37
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births — Total	14.89	16.61
" " " " " " " " — legitimate	14.99	16.70
" " " " " " " " — illegitimate	12.20	13.70
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	12.18	13.02
Early Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births (under one week)	10.38	-
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	31.78	-
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.00	0.00
Deaths (all causes)	2,037	1,985
Death rate per 1,000 population — Crude rate	11.41	11.09
Adjusted rate	11.29	10.76
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions	52.91	48.61
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	387	369
" " Measles (all ages)	Nil	Nil
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil	Nil
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil	Nil

1. RAINFALL

Total rainfall registered in the district during the year was 16.62 inches; the greatest fall in 24 hours was registered on 21st May, 1.30 of an inch. December was the wettest month.

2. COMPARABILITY FACTOR - BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General supplies each town with figures known as the "area comparability factor" in connection with the birth and death rates. These factors make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. The death rate area comparability factors are also adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area, and the birth rate area comparability factors are adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of sterile population in institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient in each area.

The figures for Ilford are 1.00 for the birth rate and .99 for the death rate, and these are used in calculating these rates in Table 1A.

When local crude birth and death rates have been adjusted (by multiplication by the appropriate area comparability factors) they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

3. BIRTHS.

The number of births registered (adjusted for inward and outward transfers) during the year was 2,216.

	Males	Females
Legitimate	1,087	1,047
Illegitimate	40	42

i.e., 3.7 per cent of the births registered were illegitimate.

The percentage of illegitimate births registered in the previous 10 years was 3.3 (1958), 2.7, 2.8, 2.6, 2.2, 3.0, 3.9, 2.9, 3.1, 2.4.

The adjusted birth rate, calculated on the estimated population of 178,600 is 12.41 per 1,000.

4. DEATHS.

The total number of deaths of Ilford residents was 2,037. This is obtained by taking the total number of deaths registered in the district (1,682), subtracting the deaths of non-residents, occurring in the district (257), and adding the deaths of Ilford residents registered as having died in other districts (612).

The number of deaths of non-residents registered in the district was as follows:-

King George Hospital	86
Chadwell Heath Hospital	44
Claybury Hospital	67
Goodmayes Hospital	22
Other Non-residents	38
	<hr/>
Total	257
	<hr/>

The number of deaths of Ilford residents registered as having died in other districts during the year was as follows, and includes deaths at the following Institutions:-

Oldchurch Hospital, Romford	82
Wanstead Hospital	38
Langthorne Hospital	69
London Hospital and Brentwood Annexe	74
St. Bartholomew's Hospital...	8
Rush Green Hospital	19
St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney	15
London Chest Hospital	10
St. George's, Hornchurch	49
East Ham Memorial Hospital	8
Harold Wood Hospital	8
Whipps Cross Hospital	57
In other Hospitals, Institutions and residences outside the Ilford district	175
	<hr/>
Total	612
	<hr/>

The adjusted death rate, calculated on the estimated population of 178,600 is 11.29 per 1,000.

Inquests. - During the year, 94 inquests were held on deaths occurring in Ilford, 65 on Ilford residents, and 29 on non-residents.

The ages at death were as follows:-

Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and upwards
-	-	1	2	3	10	30	48

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER, 1959.

The following Table shows the death-rates for 1959 for Ilford, compared with the provisional death-rates for England and Wales for the same period per 1,000 population; the figures having been supplied by the Registrar-General:-

	Ilford	England and Wales
Cancer of lung and bronchus	.582	.464
Cancer, other forms ...	1.585	1.676

5. TABLES OF VITAL STATISTICS. - Table I gives a comparative statement of the birth-rate and death-rate for the past five years.

Table 1A gives a comparison of the vital statistics of Ilford with England and Wales, and the London Administrative County.

Table II gives a classified statement of the causes of death in 1959, arranged according to the age groups at which deaths occurred.

TABLE I. - VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1959 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Resident population, estimated to middle of each Year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Net (a)						Under 1 year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate (b)	of Non-Residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1955	181,700	1,632	2,100	11.56 (c)	1,670	9.2	152	563	42	20.0	2,081	11.45 (c)
1956	180,600	1,738	2,115	11.71 (c)	1,676	9.3	162	572	33	15.6	2,086	11.55 (c)
1957	179,600	1,788	2,219	12.35 (c)	1,713	9.5	150	601	38	17.1	2,164	12.05 (c)
1958	179,000	1,785	2,228	12.45 (c)	1,622	9.1	241	604	37	16.6	1,985	11.09 (c)
1959	178,600	1,802	2,216	12.41 (c)	1,682	9.4	257	612	33	14.9	2,037	11.41 (c)

(a) The net number of births is obtained by taking the uncorrected number of births supplied by the local Registrar and adjusting for inward and outward transfers.

(b) Calculated on the estimated resident population.

(c) Crude rate.

T A B L E I A

Table showing comparison between the Birth-rate, Death-rate, etc., of Ilford, London (Admin. County), and of England and Wales for the Year 1959.

	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Related Live Births	Death rate per million Population				
	Live Births	Stillbirths	Deaths (all ages)	Deaths under 1 year	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Acute Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia
England and Wales	16.5	20.9	11.6	22.2	0.5	—	173	1.4	602
London Admin. County	17.3	19.3	11.9	22.3	0.9	—	181	5.0	817
ILFORD (Estimated Population mid-1959 = 178,600) ...	12.41	21.6	11.29	14.9	—	—	140 ¹	5.6 ²	806 ³

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

¹25 deaths.

²1 death.

³144 deaths.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. (i) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY. - Vide list at the beginning of this report.

(ii) HOME NURSING. - This service is administered by the Essex County Council. A report of the work performed during 1959 will be found in Part III Services section.

(iii) LABORATORY FACILITIES. - Pathological specimens are now sent to the Bacteriological Laboratory, Oldchurch Hospital, Romford, for examination.

(iv) BYELAWS EXIST FOR:-

Prevention of Nuisances.

Cleansing of footways and pavements, and cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools.

Dealing with common lodging houses and houses let in lodgings.

Houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. (Sec. 84, Ilford Act, 1937.)

Slaughterhouses and humane slaughtering of animals.

Pleasure Fairs. (Sec. 59, Essex C.C. Act, 1952.)

Tipping of Dust, Spoil, and Refuse. (Sec. 85, Ilford Act, 1937.)

For securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns and other receptacles used for storing water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man. (Sec. 53, Ilford Improvement Act, 1898.)

Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matter.

Depositing of Rubbish, etc. (Sec. 249, Local Government Act, 1933.)

Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment. (Essex C.C. Act, 1933, Part IV.) Inspections of licensed establishments are carried out quarterly. During 1959, 26 applications for renewal of licences were received. The Council renewed the licences in respect of these establishments. The licences expire on 31st March of each year.

Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises. (Essex C.C. Act 1933, Part VI). During 1959, 55 visits of inspection were made by the Public Health Inspectors to these premises.

Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings. (Essex C.C. Act 1933, Part IX).

(v) There are three local Acts in operation - (1) The Ilford Improvement Act, 1898, which has important sanitary provisions: (2) The Ilford Urban District Council Act, 1904, the Section which deals with the control of tuberculosis is repealed, the powers of the Corporation now being contained in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and (3) The Ilford Corporation Act, 1937.

(vi) ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1952. This Act came into operation in 1953. Reference is made in this Report in appropriate sections as to action taken under the Act.

(vii) NURSES AGENCIES ACT 1957.

The Essex County Council on application by the Ilford Council, delegated to them, the powers conferred upon the County Council by the Act, subject to certain conditions.

Agencies are inspected before the issue of a licence, and thereafter at intervals of not more than once a quarter.

The Medical Officer of Health and Deputy are authorised under Section 3(2) to enter and inspect any such licensed premises in the Borough.

No application for a licence was received during 1959.

(viii) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. - The County Welfare Officer has kindly supplied me with the following information.

"The County Welfare Committee is responsible to the County Council for functions under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the main aspects being:-

- (a) the provision of residential and temporary accommodation, and
- (b) welfare arrangements for blind and other handicapped persons.

The following statistics show the extent to which the main services provided by the County Welfare Committee under the National Assistance Act, 1948, have been afforded to persons residing within the Borough of Ilford during the year 1959:-

(1) Residential and Temporary Accommodation.

(a) Aged persons admitted to hostels and other residential establishments:- 65

(b) Other persons admitted to residential accommodation:- 1

(c) Persons admitted to temporary accommodation:- Adults, 2; Children, 6;- 8.

The County Council now have two Old Peoples' Homes in Ilford - Pegram House, Longhayes Avenue, Marks Gate, accommodating 47 residents and Heath Gate, Chadwell Heath Lane, Chadwell Heath which accommodates 60 residents. Additionally, financial grant is made by the County Council towards the cost of Welfare Services and amenities provided by the Borough in their special accommodation for old people at Stoneleigh Court.

(2) Blind Persons

The numbers of registered blind, partially sighted and defective sighted persons resident in the Borough as at 31st December, 1959, were as follows:-

(i) Registered as blind	323
(ii) Partially sighted	63
(iii) Defective sighted	14

all of whom were under the supervision of the County Council's Home Teachers. During the year 3 blind residents participated in the Home Workers' Scheme operated through the agency of the Royal London Society for the Blind, and I was employed in a Workshop for the Blind. In addition, 30 blind and 7 partially sighted residents were employed in open industry. During 1959, 2 blind residents from the Borough were admitted to homes for the blind.

(3) Deaf or Dumb and other Handicapped Classes.

The Welfare Committee of the County Council has continued to develop its activities in respect of welfare services for permanently and substantially handicapped persons (other than blind, as mentioned above) as provided for under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and in addition to direct provision such as special equipment on loan, grants towards the cost of structural adaptations to meet special needs, etc. the fullest co-operation has been maintained with specialised organisations in this field of welfare services, many of these bodies acting as the Council's agents in this connection.

An Occupational Centre for the physically handicapped has been opened at Barking and this is used, amongst others, by suitable handicapped persons from the Borough of Ilford. In addition, Visiting Officers have been appointed to assist in the work amongst handicapped persons and they will be instrumental in the ascertainment of individual needs, giving advice and also instruction in handicrafts, especially to the home-bound. "

In Ilford the scheme for other handicapped persons, so far as voluntary action is concerned, has been delegated to a Sub-Committee of the Ilford Social Service Association of which the Medical Officer of Health is Chairman.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

(a) Section 47 provides for the removal of persons to hospital who are unable to devote to themselves proper care and attention.

Two persons were dealt with during the year. They were a male aged 76 years and a female aged 86 years. Both were admitted to hospital.

(b) Section 50 requires a Local Authority to arrange for the burial or cremation of a person who has died or been found dead, and where it appears to the Local Authority no suitable arrangements are being made for the disposal of the body.

The burial of one person was dealt with during the year, a male, aged 83 years, who died at home.

Miss M.J. Copping, Welfare Officer for Old Folk, reports as follows:-

"During the year 1959, 679 visits were paid to elderly people, and 300 interviews conducted at the Public Health Offices, and elsewhere with relatives of the old people, other case workers, Almoners, Clergy and various persons with an interest in the cases. Many of the visits and interviews must, to meet the convenience of relatives, take place in the evenings or occasionally on Saturday afternoon or even on Sundays.

The above visits exclude 699 visits to the elderly made by the Essex County Council Health Visitors and friendly visits made by voluntary persons which, I believe, have increased since last year. Certainly the number of visitors has increased, and I would like to record my thanks and appreciation of the efforts of those who so generously spare a little time from what are without exception very busy lives, to brighten the lives of the elderly and physically handicapped and incidentally assist me too by so doing. I am doubly grateful to those who have come to my aid immediately in some emergency and those who have provided transport to and from stations for old persons proceeding on convalescent holidays. Many

find walking to the public transport or mounting bus steps very difficult.

The visits paid by me were almost identical in character to those paid last year. Approximately half were to persons awaiting admission to, or recently discharged from, the Geriatric Unit. This Unit is a tremendous blessing. No longer do we have cases referred to us by worried general practitioners who cannot obtain beds. There are times when there is a waiting period of a week or two, but I think it is correct to say that no urgent case had to wait during 1959. My once weekly visits to the Unit continued throughout the year and I always look forward to them with pleasure. As for the old persons themselves, the majority of those admitted to the Unit thoroughly enjoyed their stay, and I find them full of praise for the medical and nursing staffs, and that sometimes forgotten, but exceptionally cheerful and compassionate section, the ambulance personnel. We do occasionally have a few grouzers but these are invariably persons who by reason of their disabilities or their temperaments would not be happy and comfortable in any place. There are also those who, as the result of senile changes, are mentally incapable of settling down in Hospital or of understanding and appreciating what is done for them. My experience is that such persons become more confused when removed from their own familiar surroundings and unless there is some physical condition which necessitates Hospital care, they are better in their own homes with the help of domiciliary services. On the other hand, relatives and friends very understandably seek, and indeed require, a break from them, but admission to Hospital could sometimes be avoided if all the members of a family would pull their weight, and pool their resources. I do not agree with a current idea that families grow more inclined year by year to depend upon the Welfare State and to leave their old people to the care of the authorities, but I do find that there is a tendency to take it for granted that one particular member should take the entire responsibility, sometimes the eldest is thought to be the one whose duty is the greater; some men insist that they are exempt because "nursing is a woman's job". It does not seem to occur to them that the actual nursing is not

the only factor to be considered and that they could help by sitting with the patient occasionally or by arranging an outing by car, by pushing the invalid chair, or giving a little financial help which would lighten the task in some way. I am glad to say that this attitude more frequently arises out of sheer thoughtlessness than from deliberate unkindness or callousness, and when it is pointed out to a large family that one member has been carrying more than the fair share of a burden, the remainder generally respond.

The most difficult type of visiting is that which results from complaints from members of the same household or neighbours about the old persons anti-social behaviour or dirty habits. These too usually arise from senility but the average citizen knows little about it unless they experience it within their own family circle. Many sons and daughters come to me in great distress labouring under an impression that their parent is suffering some very rare changes and is mental. They begin to fear mental instability in the family and to look for it within themselves. When I explain that these changes are common among persons of advanced years, they are much relieved.

Of the 300 persons interviewed, about one third were relatives who came to discuss difficulties arising out of senility. In many cases the old persons themselves came to have a chat about their seriously failing memory or their inability to rise to the standards of cleanliness which were formerly their habit.

The remaining interviews were mainly concerned with housing problems. There were persons whose landlords wish to gain possession of the property to sell it, persons living with younger generations of their family who find the noise of teenagers, or the lack of privacy, unbearable; others living alone who find the extreme silence insupportable, or who worry about the expenses, the uncultivated garden, etc. They all think that they want a little old age pensioners flat. For many it would be the ideal thing but as the demand is so much greater than the supply, in most instances I advise and encourage them to make the best of their present accommodation.

There have been many publications of late entitled "Preparing for Old Age" etc., and a definite effort is being made in the field of social case work to encourage those in middle life to look ahead and plan for their retirement. This I think is a good thing. I would like to see the utmost effort made to encourage persons to take a long and thoughtful look at their accommodation in early middle life and to ask themselves "will I be able to climb those stairs, descend that rear doorstep, get into that particular bath, afford the repairs and maintenance, and either till or find someone else to till that particular garden when I am elderly?". Then while still earning and able to afford it, an extra handrail can be added to the staircase, perhaps two shallow door steps take the place of one steep one, a shallower bath be installed, the money be put aside to thoroughly repair and redecorate the premises a year or so before retirement, or perhaps an annuity purchased to help with rates. Or even better, it might be possible to make a move to a bungalow or to a smaller property, or a move nearer to transport, shops, and other amenities. The percentage of aged among our population increases year by year. We cannot allow people to take it for granted that they can go blithely on without giving a thought to such things until the day after retirement and then expect the local authority to be able to arrange rehousing.

Some of those to whom we were obliged to explain that there is little hope of Ilford Borough Council ever being in a position to offer them housing accommodation decided to apply to Essex County Council for Part 3 accommodation. Sixty-six persons were referred by either Dr. Dunn or myself to the Welfare Department of the County. A few have been admitted but the average waiting period for any but extremely urgent cases seems to be about 18 months.

A few persons with a little capital to spend, or with relatives able to give them financial assistance for a limited period, go to Private Homes pending an offer of accommodation. A very considerable proportion of my time is spent in seeking this accommodation, and in replying to letters and telephone enquiries relating to persons on the Part 3 waiting

list. These are from people who expect the Medical Officer of Health or myself to be in a position to expedite admission. I also interview a large number of callers making enquiries about the accommodation or complaining that they or their relatives have waited so long that they have given up hope. Unfortunately for me, but conveniently for himself, the Essex County Council's Area Welfare Officer is sufficiently remote in his office at Romford to escape much of the work involved in dealing with these callers. Old people either cannot travel so far because of a disability or because they cannot afford the fare and their relatives find it inconvenient because of their hours of employment or domestic ties.

The finding of holiday accommodation for the elderly is now becoming a regular part of my day to day duties. It is not difficult to find accommodation for the physically and mentally sound but unfortunately I am frequently expected to be able to arrange it free of charge. There is in fact a growing tendency throughout the country to expect the State to provide free holidays, free outings and free travel in public transport to every old age pensioner. It is necessary to maintain a sense of proportion about such appeals. With the ever increasing percentage of elderly among the population, we must take a long term view, and consider not only whether we can afford these concessions now but whether there may be twice as many persons requiring them in ten years time, and half as many persons in the wage earning age group of the population to pay the rates, taxes and contributions which pay for the concessions, bearing in mind that once such concessions are made withdrawal is almost impossible. People are inclined to overlook the fact that many a person in receipt of a state retirement pension, commonly called "an Old Age Pensioner" has another income, such as superannuation or an annuity, and is not a needy person. He may even have considerable capital in addition to his incomes.

We are, I believe, in danger throughout the whole of this country of having a multiplicity of theoretical schemes or services for the elderly to create an impression, rather than a few well run reliable

services to satisfy proven demands. I would like to see the existing services, especially the domiciliary ones, brought to perfection before we embark upon new schemes. The domiciliary services are understaffed and therefore inadequate. This seems to be due to poor remuneration or reliance upon unpaid volunteers. Each year I become more convinced that the best place for an old person to live in is his or her own home, and in order to make this possible we need to increase the scope and quality of the existing domiciliary services which are in themselves good practical services.

Other activities in which I took part during the year were discussions and informative visits with overseas students on Health Education Courses, attendance at a Home Safety Session at Central Hall, Westminster, a visit to a Day Centre at Romford, and attendance at various local committee meetings as in former years. Some of my off duty time is spent serving on Committees at Canning Town Settlement, where I am the present Chairman of the Citizens Advice Bureau Committee. These contacts are useful in many ways. Among other things the Settlement has a Home for the Elderly where several people from Ilford are at present in residence.

Before terminating my report I would like to make mention of the various organisations who invited me to talk to their members during the year. Evening addresses were given to The League of Jewish Women, the Toc H Womens Association (Ilford and Barkingside Branches) and afternoon addresses to the Cradle Roll Fellowship of the Presbyterian Church. The questions asked and the knowledge revealed by these appreciative audiences left me in no doubt that there is a very considerable amount of sympathy and interest among the people of Ilford for the very large number of elderly persons residing in the town and for those who are engaged in trying to make their remaining years a time of contentment and happiness. "

The laundry service for cleansing of soiled bed linen and personal clothing continued to operate throughout the year, proving of invaluable assistance in very difficult cases.

During the year 80 persons were assisted and 13,307 articles were laundered.

(ix) HOSPITALS, ETC.

Chadwell Heath Hospital. - 163 beds are provided; 85 for general infectious diseases, 70 for geriatric cases, and 8 beds are used for ear, nose and throat cases.

Maternity Hospital. - 51 beds for reception of maternity cases are maintained at the Ilford Maternity Hospital.

King George Hospital. - The following is a return in respect of bed accommodation:-

Total number of Beds at 31st December 1959.	Pay Beds 14 Amenity Beds 7	Other Patients				Children
		Medical		Surgical		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
211	21	26	18	55	55	36

At 31.12.59 one bed was occupied by "chronic sick".

The above three hospitals are included in the Ilford and Barking Group. (Group 12 N.E. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board).

Mr. H.F. Harris, the Hospital Group Secretary, informs me that the proposed extensions to the King George Hospital and the Barking Hospital, contained within the Group's Major Development Scheme, still awaits the approval of the Ministry of Health.

"The anticipated total expenditure will be in the region of one and a half million pounds.

"At King George Hospital we have proposed 100 additional general beds, a Major Casualty and Admission Department, Theatre Suite, X-ray Department, Pathological Laboratory, Kitchen and Dining Rooms, Medical and Nursing Staff Accommodation, Stores, Offices, etc.

"At Barking Hospital we have proposed 125 general beds, a comprehensive Maternity Unit, X-ray Department, Theatre Suite, Out-Patient Department, Physiotherapy Department, Casualty and Admission

Department, Pathological Laboratory, Dispensary, Kitchen and Dining Rooms, Nurse Training Unit, Stores, Offices, etc."

Mental Hospitals. - There are two large Mental Hospitals in the district, the Goodmayes Hospital, with 73 Resident Staff and 1,332 patients (males 600, females 732), and Claybury Hospital, with 166 Resident Staff and 2,168 patients (males 865, females 1,303) in residence on 30th June, 1959. (These Hospitals are included in Groups 21 and 20 respectively of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.)

Other Institutions. - Australasian Hospital (Dr. Barnardo's Homes), Barkingside, has 60 beds in the Hospital and on 30th June, 1959, there were 36 Resident Staff and 42 patients.

Nursing Homes. - There are 2 private registered Nursing Homes in the district for medical and senile cases.

All Nursing Homes in the district are visited by the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector (or their deputies) quarterly and at other times when necessary.

(x) AMBULANCE FACILITIES : COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The County Ambulance Service is provided and administered centrally by the Essex County Council.

An Ambulance Control at Ilford deals with all requests for ambulance transport arising in the whole of the Metropolitan Area of Essex. The Control is manned continuously, is in direct contact with all Ambulance Stations in the Metropolitan Area of the County and with the Divisional Control at Chelmsford. The Control which is equipped with two-way radio, is also in direct communication with ambulance vehicles operating in the area.

In cases of emergency it is only necessary to dial 999. All other requests for ambulance transport should be made, preferably in writing, to the Controller, Ilford Ambulance Control, Aldborough Road, Ilford, or in cases of urgency by telephone (Valentine 8822).

Requests for ambulance transport, other than emergency requests, are only accepted from Doctors, Midwives, Duly Authorised Officers and the medical staff of hospitals.

General medical practitioners, when arranging a patient's admission or first appointment at a hospital, inform the hospital concerned that ambulance transport is necessary and the hospital is then responsible for ordering the ambulance transport.

If any difficulty should arise in obtaining an ambulance, a call may be made direct to the Controller, Ilford Ambulance Control, Valentine 8822, or to the County Medical Officer of Health, County Hall, Chelmsford, Chelmsford 3231.

(xi) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES: MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. - Infant Welfare Centres are held at the following premises:-

Chadwell Christian Mission Hall, Essex Road, Chadwell Heath (for residents of Chadwell Heath area)	Monday, 2 p.m.
Mayesbrook Clinic, Goodmayes Lane, Goodmayes (for residents of Becontree area)	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
St. John's Church Hall, Devon- shire Road, Seven Kings (for residents of Downshall area)	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Manford Way Clinic, Hainault (for residents of the Ilford portion of L.C.C. estate)	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Marks Gate Clinic, Lawn Farm Grove, Chadwell Heath (for residents on Padnall Estate)...	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Kenwood Gardens Clinic (for resi- dents of Woodford Avenue area)	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Heathcote Avenue Clinic, (for residents of Barkingside and Clayhall area)	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Cecil Hall, Granville Road, Ilford (for residents of the east side of Cranbrook Road)	Wednesday, 2 p.m.

Seven Kings Methodist Church Hall, Seven Kings Road (for residents of Seven Kings area)	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
St. Albans Church Hall, Albert Road, Ilford (for residents of Grosvenor Road area)... ..	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Cecil Hall, Granville Road, Ilford (for residents of the west side of Cranbrook Road)... ..	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Newbury Hall, Perryman's Farm Road, Newbury Park (for residents of the Newbury Park area)	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Mayesbrook Clinic (for residents of Goodmayes area)	Thursday, 2 p.m.
St. Albans Church Hall, Albert Road, Ilford (for residents of Ilford Lane area)	Friday, 2 p.m.
Parish Hall, Mossford Green, Barkingside (for residents of Fairlop area)	Friday, 2 p.m.
Methodist Church Hall, The Drive (for residents of Valentines and Cranbrook area)	Friday, 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics. - An Ante-Natal Clinic is held at the Maternity Hospital, Eastern Avenue, Ilford, on Tuesday morning and afternoon, Wednesday morning and afternoon (Obstetric Specialist), Thursday morning and afternoon, Friday morning, and afternoon (Obstetric Specialist), Saturday morning; at Mayesbrook Clinic, Goodmayes Lane, on Monday and Thursday mornings, and alternate Saturday mornings: at Manford Way Clinic, Hainault, every Wednesday morning and on the first Friday morning in each month when required.

Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the Kenwood Gardens Clinic each Friday afternoon; at Mayesbrook Clinic on second and fourth Monday afternoons of each month; at Manford Way Clinic on alternate Thursday afternoons; at Heathcote Avenue Clinic on alternate Tuesday afternoons and at Marks Gate Clinic on first and third Wednesday afternoons of each month.

Post-Natal Clinics. - These Clinics are held at the Maternity Hospital on each Monday afternoon; at the Mayesbrook Clinic, Goodmayes Lane, on alternate Saturday morn-

ings; and at the Manford Way Clinic, Hainault, on the first Friday morning of each month.

School and other Clinics. - Clinic sessions are held at Health Services Clinics as under:-

(i) KENWOOD GARDENS CLINIC, for—

Minor Ailments
Dental (Children and Expectant Mothers)
Orthopaedic and Remedial Exercises treatment
Artificial Sunlight treatment
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunization
Ear, Nose and Throat
Ophthalmic treatment
Paediatric
Infant Welfare
Midwives Ante-Natal
Mothercraft
Enuresis
B.C.G. Vaccination
Poliomyelitis Vaccination
Chiropody.

(ii) MAYESBROOK CLINIC, Goodmayes Lane, for—

Minor Ailments
Dental (Children and Expectant Mothers)
Ophthalmic treatment
Artificial Sunlight treatment
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal
Mothercraft
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunization
Orthopaedic and Remedial Exercises treatment
Infant Welfare
Speech Therapy
Midwives Ante-Natal
Orthoptic
B.C.G. Vaccination
Poliomyelitis Vaccination
Chiropody

(iii) NEWBURY HALL, Perryman's Farm Road, for—
 Infant Welfare
 Chiropody.

(iv) VALENTINES SCHOOL, Beehive Lane, for—
 Dental (Children)
 Speech Therapy.

(v) LOXFORD HALL, Loxford Lane, for—
 Child Guidance.

(vi) MANFORD WAY CLINIC, Hainault, for—
 Ante-Natal and Post-Natal
 Mothercraft
 Infant Welfare
 Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immuni-
 zation
 Midwives Ante-Natal
 Dental (Children only)
 Ophthalmic treatment
 Orthopaedic treatment
 Poliomyelitis Vaccination
 Chiropody.

(vii) HEATHCOTE AVENUE CLINIC, for—
 Infant Welfare
 Midwives Ante-Natal
 Mothercraft
 Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immuni-
 zation
 Poliomyelitis Vaccination
 Chiropody.

(xii) CHEST CLINIC. - A clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis is provided by the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board at 130-132, Cranbrook Road, Ilford.

The following sessions (by appointment only) are held each week.

For Adults -	Monday 2 to 4 p.m.	(new cases)
	Friday 10 to 12 noon	(" ")
	Tuesday 10 to 11.45 a.m.	(old cases)
	Wednesday 2.30 to 4.15 p.m.	(" ")
	Friday 2 to 4.30 p.m.	(" ")
	Wednesday 6.30 to 8 p.m.	(new & old cases)

For Children - Wednesday 10 to 12 noon

Contacts Clinic - Tuesday 2.30 p.m.

B.C.G. Clinic - Thursday 10.30 a.m.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows:-

"HOUSING ACT 1957

The Council's five year programme has been in large measure implemented. The deterrent to full fruition lies in the lack of available rehousing sites.

Though Ilford has not got a major slum clearance problem, there yet remain areas of poor property which will have to be dealt with under housing legislation. An ameliorative procedure might be secured if private speculative developers were to construct dwellings vertically rather than horizontally.

It is appreciated that most families prefer a garden site with a separate dwelling, but if they wish to reside within close proximity to the Metropolis, open space must be sacrificed for living space.

The department will investigate the possibilities of the making of a Re-development Area in order to provide some space for re-housing purposes, yet retaining those properties which are not sub-standard.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

The Council have decided to formulate a proposed Smokeless Zone and to this end a detailed inspection has been made of the Padnall Road, Billet Road and Marks Gate area. Should this proposal fructify, earnest consideration will be given to its extension across Eastern Avenue to the area south thereof.

The complaints regarding general emissions of smoke were not so numerous as in previous years. Industry is obviously viewing its responsibility under the Act with some care.

THE LITTER ACT 1958

This new piece of legislation is to provide not only an amenity by keeping the country litter-free and tidy, but also to afford a reduction in the high cost of refuse collection and road sweeping.

It enables any person, not merely the local authority, to institute proceedings against persons depositing litter in any street, road or other place to which the public have access.

I have not yet heard of a private individual taking proceedings for an offence though the Council have successfully summoned offenders against the Statute.

It would seem that the best means of securing the object of the Act is to take legal proceedings for breaches—a step not generally acceptable, but efficacious when the public refuse to accept their responsibilities. The purpose of the Public Health Inspectors will be to educate if possible, and recommend prosecutions on non-acceptance of this proposal.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS (DUTIES)

The modern conception of the work of these officers is markedly different from that in the nineteenth century. He is not now a strict sanitarian dealing only with the "filth nuisances" which produced the primary public health statutes; he is a person who executes legislation under the direction of the local authority, to secure normal comfort in the environment of the public. The task is now rather more protective than preventive.

For some years there has been a shortage of qualified inspectors with the result that there has been an infiltration of partially trained personnel into the service. Happily this trend is disappearing, due no doubt to the splendid response by local authorities to the Government's studentship campaign. It has also been noted with some concern that there is a grave shortage of policemen to afford proper public protection against crime. Some mitigation of this defect might be secured if these officers were to be relieved of such local government administration functions relating to -

- (a) Weights and measures;
- (b) Diseases of Animals Acts;
- (c) Petroleum inspection and licensing;
- (d) Sampling officers' duties under the Food and Drugs Act;
- (e) Licensing and inspection of hackney carriages;
- (f) The Welfare and Health work under the Shops Act;

all of which could be expeditiously performed by the officers of a local authority, particularly the Public Health Inspector.

This anomaly of utilising police officers for local authorities is the direct result of the transfer of the truly local authority functions from the Justices of the Peace who had previously dealt with local affairs both judicial and local.

Many Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Committees have stated that the police should not be used for health purposes - neither for that matter ought they to be used in the modern systems of health and social welfare, especially as they are in such short supply.

It may be suggested that the police form a local authority service, but strictly speaking it is a national service which ought to be paid for by the nation to safeguard the general public against breaches of the criminal law. All other duties ought to be transferred from the "Watch Committees" to the "Sanitary Authorities", with of course a grant increase equal to that formerly paid for the police officer, e.g. fifty per cent of the cost."

(i) WATER SUPPLY. - The district is served by the Metropolitan Water Board and South Essex Waterworks Co. The subject of the water supply of the Borough was dealt with at length in the Report for 1945.

Dr. E. Windle Taylor, Director of Water Examination of the Metropolitan Water Board, has kindly supplied me with the following information.

"Samples of the water at all stages of purification are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination daily in the Laboratories.

The part of Ilford in the area of the Board is supplied with water derived from the River Lee, filtered and

chlorinated at the Lee Bridge works and Ferry Lane works and then pumped into supply. An additional amount of water is supplied to the Ilford area from Ferry Lane and Wanstead wells. Contact tanks are in operation at these works in which the dose of chlorine is able to exert its full effect before the water passes into the distribution system. During 1959 a total of 1,528 samples were examined.

All new and repaired mains are chlorinated before being restored to supply water to consumers and samples of water from them are tested to confirm that the quality of the water is up to that normally supplied.

The length of main laid by the Metropolitan Water Board in Ilford during 1959 was 1,209 yards of 4 inch and 1 yard of 3 inch. "

The water provided to the remainder of the Ilford district by the South Essex Waterworks Co. is obtained from the River Stour and from deep wells at Mill Road, Grove Road and Roding Lane.

Mr. Hugh G. Ramsey, Engineer to South Essex Waterworks Co., has kindly supplied me with the following information.

"During 1959 over 4,130 chemical, bacteriological and biological examinations were made at the Langham Laboratory, and all water going into supply was reported as wholesome. In addition samples were examined for radioactivity.

Samples taken from the wells situated in the Company's statutory area were analysed weekly and all were likewise reported on as above; in addition samples were taken weekly from houses in various parts of the supply area for bacteriological examination and they were invariably perfectly satisfactory.

A supplementary supply of water was obtained from the Metropolitan Water Board during the months of June, July, August, October, November and December, the total quantity supplied being 165 million gallons.

The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory as to quality and quantity, but, owing to the exceptionally high demand during the extreme drought period, the pressures were at times less than normal.

The following mains were laid in Ilford during 1959:-

	<u>3"</u>	<u>4"</u>	<u>6"</u>	<u>9"</u>	<u>12"</u>	<u>15"</u>	<u>18"</u>	<u>21"</u>
Yards	86	84	28	72	5	12	32	1459"

There are now no public wells in existence. There are a few private wells for domestic and commercial purposes.

Four samples of piped water supply (1 South Essex Waterworks Co., and 3 Metropolitan Water Board) were taken by the Department and submitted for Chemical and Bacteriological examination, and all gave satisfactory analyses.

(ii) PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS. - There are three public swimming baths in the Borough. Two indoor, 120,000 gallons and 66,000 gallons respectively and one open-air, of 250,000 gallons approximately. Mains water supply is used in all cases and the method of treatment is by break-point chlorination. The water is normally changed once annually in the case of the larger indoor bath and the open-air bath, which are closed during the winter months. The smaller indoor bath is, however, in operation throughout the whole of the year, and as is the case with all the baths, is "topped up" as necessary.

Five samples of water for examination were taken from the open-air swimming bath from April to September. The samples were satisfactory. Twelve samples were also taken from the two indoor baths during January, March, April, May, June, July, August, September and November: all the samples were satisfactory and of a high standard of bacterial purity.

(iii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. - The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following:-

Main Drainage

Progress continued on the relief of flooding in the Borough.

The following schemes were completed during the year, viz:

(a) Vicarage Lane Soil and Surface Water Sewer	£300,000
(b) Roding Lane South Surface Water Sewer	£3,963
(c) Grove Road, Roxy Avenue and Prim- rose Avenue Surface Water Sewer	£26,655

with resulting relief of flooding in these areas.

Considerable progress has been effected on the following schemes which commenced during the year, viz:-

(a) Roding Valley Mid-Level Soil Sewer - Stage I	£99,787
(b) Ley Street/Horns Road Soil and Sur- face Water Sewers	£161,524

In addition to the above, works on the following schemes have recently commenced:-

(a) High Road, Chadwell Heath	£48,779
(b) Hainault - Trelawney Road Surface Water Sewer - Stage I	£200,500

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Flooding. - A number of cases of flooding due to surcharge of sewers and watercourses in times of heavy rain were reported.

Pollution of Streams. - There was no pollution of consequence reported during the year.

(iv) COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE. - The Borough Engineer also kindly supplied the following information:-

Total amount of refuse collected and disposed of		Tons	51,134
Collection of Salvage:—		Tons	Income
Wastepaper	... ..	1,069	£7,904
Rags and Scrap Metal	... ..	119	£1,149

(v) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. - The following is a summary of the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year:—

Houses and premises inspected...	30,512
Houses and premises reinspected (work in progress)	24,560
Visits during disinfection	405
Houses in which nuisances were detected	769
Houses in which nuisances were abated	785*
Premises disinfected	24
Premises from which articles only disinfected ...	26
Articles disinfected	334
Premises disinfested for verminous conditions ...	28

*Includes 135 nuisances detected before 1st January, 1959.

Notices served:—		Served	Complied with
Statutory:—			
Public Health Act, 1936	... ..	65	43
Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957	... ..	—	—
Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948	... ..	2	—
Shops Act, 1950	... ..	2	1
Provide Dustbin			
(Ilford Urban District Council Act, 1904)		11	10
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	... ..	2	1
Cleanse Water Storage Cistern (Byelaws)		—	—
Cover Water Storage Cistern (Byelaws)	...	—	—
Informal	... ..	908	746
		990	801

In addition to the above, 192 notices (31 statutory and 161 informal) served previous to 1st January, 1959, were also complied with.

Complaints. - During the year 3,008 complaints of nuisances were received and investigated.

The following is a summary:—

Accumulation of manure and refuse	57
Animals improperly kept	30
Bad smells	76
Dampness of premises	83
Defective drains, w.c.s and fittings	604
Defective roofs, gutters, downpipes, etc.	53
Defective water fittings	53
Dirty and verminous houses	29
Dirty condition of rearway	14
Flooding of premises	15
Overcrowding	24
Smoke nuisances	96
Defective or no provision of dustbin	593
Rats and mice	565
Miscellaneous	716
Total ...	3,008

(vi) SHOPS ACT, 1950 (Section 38). - Since this Act came into operation the Public Health Inspectors have made inspections in accordance with Section 38.

During the year 90 inspections were made, 2 Statutory Notices and 3 Preliminary Notices were served. 1 Statutory and 3 Preliminary Notices (1 served prior to 1959) were complied with. No Certificates of Exemption from the provisions of Section 38 were granted in 1959.

(vii) SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933 to 1954.- No licence to act as slaughterman was granted during the year.

(viii) RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951. - Registration has been granted in respect of 15 premises, where filling materials, as specified in the Act, are used.

The occupier of registered premises may only obtain "rag flock" from premises licensed under the Act, either for the manufacture of rag flock or as a rag flock store. No licence was issued in 1959 in respect of premises used as a rag flock store.

(ix) LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925,- During the year 4,467 enquiries were dealt with under this Act.

(x) ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION. - Complaints were received of alleged smoke nuisance from 14 factories in the Grove Road, Redbridge Lane, Newbury Park, Green Lane and Ilford Lane areas. In 10 instances no emission was noted which would have enabled action to be taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, or Clean Air Act, 1956. Four informal notices were served in other instances.

Three stations for measurement of atmospheric pollution have been installed in the Borough as follows:-

- | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------|
| No. 1 | - | Gantshill Library |
| No. 2 | - | John Bramston School |
| No. 3 | - | Ilford Town Hall. |

Each station has a deposit gauge a lead-peroxide instrument and a volumetric apparatus. Details of monthly records for the year 1959 are shown in the following table.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDS JANUARY 1959 - DECEMBER 1959

		Average Daily Concentrations		MG. of SO ³ /day collection by 100 sq.cm. of Batch A PbO ₂ (Louvered cover)	Monthly Deposits		TONS per Sq. MILE				
		Smoke in MG. per cubic metre	Sulphur Dioxide in parts per 100 millions		WATER (litres)	P.H value	WATER Insoluble matter	ASH	Other Combustible matter	WATER soluble matter	S.O ⁴
STATION NO.1											
GANTSHILL LIBRARY											
1959	January	0.53	5.9	3.1	3.10	4.1	6.75	5.00	1.75	8.63	2.11
	February	0.36	7.4	3.0	0.10	—	7.52	5.07	2.45	5.97	1.88
	March	0.12	6.2	1.6	2.0	5.7	8.19	5.74	2.45	7.89	2.48
	April	0.47	5.9	1.3	3.25	4.9	5.20	3.46	1.74	6.07	1.58
	May	0.03	2.5	0.61	2.75	6.1	4.13	2.85	1.28	2.95	0.97
	June	0.03	1.9	0.55	0.6	6.2	3.79	2.75	1.04	2.89	0.67
	July	0.18	1.6	0.62	1.85	6.7	4.87	3.36	1.51	4.80	1.44
	August	0.03	2.3	0.49	1.85	4.4	3.02	2.01	1.01	3.09	1.17
	September	0.02	1.01	0.45	—	—	5.54	3.83	1.71	2.01	0.37
	October	0.11	4.4	0.85	3.20	5.2	6.48	4.73	1.75	7.18	2.08
	November	0.24	9.0	2.1	4.15	4.4	4.63	3.39	1.24	8.09	2.25
	December	0.17	8.3	1.8	5.75	4.4	5.77	3.15	2.62	10.34	2.08
STATION NO.2											
JOHN BRAMSTON SCHOOL											
1959	January	0.27	6.1	3.4	2.60	4.1	3.05	2.28	0.77	5.91	1.64
	February	0.09	6.2	3.3	0.10	—	4.73	2.95	1.78	3.22	0.84
	March	0.8	2.8	1.9	2.1	4.7	4.90	3.32	1.58	6.08	1.81
	April	0.02	3.46	1.5	3.25	4.5	3.79	2.79	1.00	5.50	1.31
	May	0.27	1.7	0.62	1.55	5.6	3.06	2.15	0.91	2.55	0.81
	June	0.02	1.5	0.69	0.4	5.9	3.29	2.65	0.64	1.51	0.44
	July	0.01	1.4	0.82	1.8	6.6	3.15	1.98	1.17	3.83	1.31
	August	0.03	2.6	0.66	1.15	4.3	1.61	0.97	0.64	3.25	1.04
	September	0.02	1.04	0.58	—	—	6.14	4.43	1.71	2.05	0.44
	October	0.09	3.3	1.3	2.90	4.8	4.43	3.39	1.04	5.81	1.88
	November	0.16	5.3	2.3	4.70	4.3	6.58	4.30	2.28	8.90	2.08
	December	0.13	4.6	2.4	5.35	4.4	4.87	3.09	1.78	10.20	2.15
STATION NO.3											
ILFORD TOWN HALL											
1959	January	0.56	22.7	4.5	1.90	4.1	7.94	5.07	2.87	9.91	2.80
	February	0.41	20.38	4.7	0.05	—	6.64	4.00	2.64	5.30	1.57
	March	0.18	8.7	2.8	1.05	7.8	8.34	5.34	3.00	12.74	2.63
	April	0.30	9.3	2.5	1.9	4.7	5.67	3.44	2.23	8.40	2.17
	May	0.05	4.0	0.86	1.95	5.9	4.39	2.88	1.51	3.78	1.30
	June	0.06	3.2	1.1	0.12	6.2	4.34	2.90	1.44	2.40	0.80
	July	0.03	2.8	1.0	0.95	6.7	5.27	3.57	1.70	4.14	1.27
	August	0.04	3.8	0.77	1.15	4.6	3.20	2.00	1.20	3.30	1.37
	September	0.04	3.09	0.78	—	—	4.14	3.04	1.10	2.43	0.70
	October	0.14	7.7	1.8	2.0	4.6	8.04	5.37	2.67	9.00	2.97
	November	0.22	15.2	3.2	3.65	4.1	8.67	5.44	3.23	13.14	2.90
	December	0.21	12.9	3.2	3.50	4.1	6.67	3.83	2.84	11.91	3.34

SECTION D. — HOUSING.

(i) OVERCROWDING. - No notices were served during 1959.

(ii) CLEARANCE AREAS. - Two areas were declared by the Council to be Clearance Areas, in 1959.

The Council makes a grant of £5 towards the removal expenses of any family required to move from a house to which a demolition or closing order applies.

(iii) HOUSING STATISTICS.

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)	1,993
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	18,598
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	12
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	46
(4) 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	335

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers

241*

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...

—

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners

—

(b) By local authority in default of owners ...

—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..

76

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners... ..

59*

(b) By local authority in default of owners ...

2

C. Proceedings under Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure ...

46

(2) Number of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners and still in force

—

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the
Housing Act, 1957.

Number of separate tenements
in respect of which Closing
Orders were made —

4. Housing Act, 1957, Part IV Over-
crowding:-

(a) (i) Number of dwellings over- crowded at the end of the year	42
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	58
(iii) Number of persons (units) dwell- ing therein	201½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowd- ing reported during the year	12
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowd- ing relieved during the year	18
(ii) Number of units concerned in such cases	82
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again be- come overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowd- ing	—
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

*Includes compliances during 1959 of Notices served prior
to 1st January, 1959.

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 and 1957.

During the year 1959 the work of receiving appli-
cations, calling for calculations for the "permitted number"
was continued with a view to the issue of housing certificates.

10 certificates in respect of 10 houses were issued
during the year, making a total of 18,363 certificates, in
respect of 25,173 houses, issued to the end of 1959.

As new premises were constructed and placed upon the rating lists, "permitted number" certificates were issued as required.

MEDICAL PRIORITIES FOR REHOUSING.

In 1959 25 recommendations were made to the Housing Committee. In addition to the visits and reports of the Public Health Inspectors on the home circumstances, the Medical Officer of Health has consultations with the private doctors and/or Hospitals.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920 and 1933, AND HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACTS, 1954 and 1957.

Particulars relating to 1959 are as follows:-

Application for Certificates of Disrepair received	60
Certificates of Disrepair granted	59
Certificates of Disrepair refused	1
Certificates of Disrepair issued	27
Undertakings received from landlords	36
Unexpired Notices of Proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair	5
Certificates cancelled	20
Applications for cancellations of Certificates applied for but not granted	1
Certificates as to remedying of defects specified in Landlord's Undertaking to remedy Defects:	
Issued to Landlords	14
Issued to Tenants	9

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Council delegated to the Public Health Committee all its powers and duties under the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk) Regulations, 1949, the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Sterilized Milk) Regulations, 1949, the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and any Regulations which might thereafter be made under the last named Act.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951, which came into operation on 1st October, 1951, specified an area, including Ilford, in which the compulsory use of special designations for retail sales of milk shall operate.

(i) MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959. - Persons and premises registered as at 31st December, 1959:-

Persons registered as distributors of milk	109
Premises registered as dairy pre- mises (other than dairy farms)	13

175 inspections of dairy premises were carried out during the year.

(ii) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 to 1954:-

The following licences were granted during 1959:-

Tuberculin Tested	34
do. (Supplementary)	11

(iii) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILIZED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 to 1953:-

The following licences were granted during 1959:-

Pasteurized (Dealer's)	...	...	...	70
do.	do.	(Supplementary)		11
do.	(Pasteurizer's)	...	...	1
Sterilized (Dealer's)	...	...	...	100
do.	do.	(Supplementary)		14
do.	(Sterilizer's)	...	...	1

One licence, granted by the Essex County Agricultural Executive Committee, in respect of the production of Tuberculin Tested milk at a farm in the Borough is in operation.

(iv) SAMPLING. - The following is the routine practice adopted:-

Designated Milks (Raw and Heat treated). - These are sampled bi-monthly and after unsatisfactory reports.

Biological Tests. - Samples of all raw milk (if any) are submitted for biological test for T.B. quarterly. Repeat samples if positive after clearance by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Milk Supplies to Maintained Schools. - These are sampled monthly and after unsatisfactory results.

The following results were obtained:-

Grade of Milk	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Remarks on unsatisfactory results
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurized) Milk	36	35	1	Was decolourized at end of 30 minutes. Did not satisfy Meth. Blue test. Letter sent to Producer.
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled)	—	—	—	—
Pasteurized Milk	77	77	—	—
Sterilized	21	21	—	—

(v) BIOLOGICAL TESTS. - No samples of milk were submitted to a biological test for tuberculosis.

(vi) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS, 1926 AND 1938: INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS. - Two examinations were made by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Ministry's Divisional Officer states that no cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. No samples of milk were sent for bacteriological examination.

(vii) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. - 3 complaints of the presence of foreign bodies in milk were received and investigated. No legal proceedings were taken, but representations were made to the retailers in all cases.

(viii) REGISTRATION. - No application for registration was refused during the year.

ICE CREAM.

(i) REGISTRATION.

Section 158, Essex County Council Act, 1933. In 1948, the Council delegated to the Public Health Committee

its powers and duties with regard to the granting, refusal or revocation of registrations, including the duty of interviewing applicants who are required to show cause why applications for registration should not be refused or existing registration should not be revoked.

37 applications for registration in respect of 36 premises were considered during the year 1959 all were granted in respect of the sale only of ice-cream.

(ii) ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1959.

The Council has decided, in accordance with the recommendations of the Minister of Health, that 4 thermometers should be provided of the following types:-

A recording thermometer at the heat treatment stage;

An indicating thermometer at the heat treatment stage;

An indicating thermometer at the cooling stage;

An indicating thermometer at storage stage.

(iii) SAMPLING

Samples for bacteriological examination are taken monthly from April to September and at regular intervals during the winter months as supplied by all manufacturers to mobile salesman and local retailers. Samples are repeated after unsatisfactory results. In 1959, 24 samples were submitted for examination with the following results:-

No. of Samples	Ministry of Health Provisional grade.	% of Total	Unsatisfactory Samples.
18	I	75	-
1	II	4	-
2	III	8	-
3	IV	13	1
<hr/> 24		<hr/> 100	<hr/> 1

The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations, 1959, described standards for ice-cream. During 1959, no samples were submitted for chemical analysis.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(i) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION.

The Council made bye-laws under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938 for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption.

The Public Health Inspectors reported three instances of individuals using tobacco whilst engaged in the handling of "open" food contrary to the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Legal proceedings were taken and fines of £5 plus £2. 2s. costs; £5 plus 10/6d. costs and £2 plus £1 ls. costs respectively, were imposed by the Court.

The Essex County Council Act, 1952, Section 105, requires that as from 2nd April, 1953, any person intending to use premises which were not used immediately before that date for the sale, storage, or preparation for sale of any food (other than milk) intended for human consumption shall give not less than 14 days' notice to the Council of his intention so to do.

The whole-time services of two Public Health Inspectors are utilised to deal with food preparing premises, factory canteen premises and food and drugs sampling. During 1959, they made 12,910 inspections of food shops and food preparing premises. 118 informal and 2 formal notices were served under the Food and Drugs Act, and 1 formal and 109 informal notices were complied with including 25 informal notices served prior to 1959.

(ii) FOOD HYGIENE.

The following gives the numbers of food premises in the area by the type of business:-

Cafes and Restaurants	140
Factory canteens	38
Butchers' shops	117
Grocers' shops	261
Fruiterers' and Greengrocers' shops	136
Fishmongers' and Fishfryers' shops	56
Bakehouses	22
Bakers' shops	45
Confectioners' shops	215
	<hr/>
	1,030
	<hr/>

The practice of inculcating interest in the proprietors, directors and staffs of food handling organisations was continued in 1959, and the catering industry, as a whole, continues to co-operate.

The lectures and demonstrations with film strips and films to food handlers were continued in 1959.

Education in food hygiene has been extended to the senior schools and to study groups of various local organisations.

(iii) SAMPLING.

The Council has delegated to the Public Health Committee power to institute legal proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

174 samples (170 formal and 4 informal) were obtained during the year 1959; 3 formal and 2 informal samples were not satisfactory as follows:-

(a) Slice of Bread (informal). - Contained foreign matter including fragments of dried fruit, a dried fruit stalk, hemp fibres, some mould growth and traces of quartz sand. Legal proceedings were taken and the defendants were granted a conditional discharge on payment of £5. 5s. costs.

(b) Rum Truffles (formal). - Contained no significant amount of rum. A letter of warning was sent to the retailer.

- (c) Loaf of Bread (formal). - Advertised as containing less starch and would aid slimming. Was found to contain only approximately 5 per cent less carbohydrates than normal bread. No action was taken.
- (d) Rusks (informal). - Contained insect fragments. A letter of warning was sent to the manufacturers.
- (e) Pork Luncheon Meat (formal). - 12% deficient in meat. No action was taken.

(iv) HAWKERS OF FOOD.

Section 103 of the Essex County Council Act, 1952, came into operation on 2nd April 1953, and provides that hawkers of any food, and premises used for the storage of such food, shall be registered by the local authority. Registration was granted to 3 persons and 3 premises were also registered during 1959.

(v) REGISTRATION OF PREMISES USED FOR THE PREPARATION OR MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES, OR POTTED, PRESSED, PICKLED OR PRESERVED MEAT, FISH OR OTHER FOOD INTENDED FOR SALE.

Section 80 of the Ilford Corporation Act, 1937, requires registration of such premises.

1 application for registration was received and granted during 1959.

(vi) ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED.

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

Bacon, 31 lb.; Beverages, 2 tins 1 bottle; Biscuits, 17 packets; Butter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; Cake, 9 lb.; Cereals, 13 tins, 141 lb.; Cheese, 95 lb.; Chocolate Spread, 2 lb.; Custard Powder, 1 drum; Cream, 25 tins; Confectionery, 35 lb.; Eggs preserved, 27 lb.; Egg Albumen, 158 lb.; Fats, 3 packets; Fish (Wet and Dry), 91 stones; Fish (Tinned), 229 tins, Fish Cakes, 7; Fish Paste, 13 jars; Flour 10 lb.; Fruit (Tinned), 1,333 tins; Fruit (Bottled), 2 lb.; Fruit (Dried),

415 lb. ; Fruit juice, 24 tins; Jam Preserves, 72 tins; Jellies, 5 packets; Meat (Fresh), 4,206 lb. ; Meat (Tinned), 2,025 lb. ; Meat Pies, 111; Milk (Tinned), 301 tins; Nuts, 58 lb. ; Pastry and Pudding Mixtures, 5 packets; Pickles, 29 jars; Poultry, 233 lb. ; Salad Creams, 6 bottles; Sausages 198 lb. ; Soups, 53 tins; Sugar, 1 lb. ; Tomatoes, 188 tins; Vegetables (Dried), 7 lb. ; Vegetables (Tinned), 367 tins.

(vii) FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD.

9 complaints (including 2 in paragraph (iii) Sampling) were received during 1959 of the presence of foreign bodies in foodstuffs; letters of warning were sent in 5 cases and legal proceedings in 1 case.

(viii) FOOD POISONING.

By virtue of Section 82 of the Ilford Corporation Act, 1937, food poisoning became compulsorily notifiable in Ilford as from 1st October, 1938. It is also notifiable under Section 17, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

71 notifications were received.

There were 21 family outbreaks, 3 other outbreaks and 29 single cases.

In 6 outbreaks (involving 19 persons) the causal organism was identified as *Salmonella Typhi-murium*; in 1 outbreak (involving 2 persons) as *Salmonella Saint Paul*; in 1 outbreak (involving 4 persons) as *Staphylococci* and in 2 outbreaks (involving 97 persons) as *Cl. Welchii*. In the remaining 14 outbreaks (involving 34 persons) no agent was identified.

Regarding the single cases, the agents identified were *Salmonella Typhi-murium* 11, *Salmonella St. Paul* 3, *Staphylococci* 1. In the remaining 14 cases no organism was identified.

With a view to preventing spread of infection a part-time assistant in a baker's shop, who was notified as a case of food poisoning was excluded from her employment for a period of 6 weeks and compensation for loss of earnings was paid in respect of this period.

(ix) BAKEHOUSES. - There are 22 bakehouses in the district, all of which use motive power, 375 inspections of bakehouses were carried out during the year.

It was necessary to call upon the occupiers of bakehouses to carry out cleansing and other work in 8 instances and the requests were complied with in all but 2 cases where the work was in progress.

(x) MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926. - No contravention of this Act was reported during 1959.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

(i) SWINE FEVER (AMENDMENT) ORDER 1959.

This Order became operative on 29th June, 1959 and amended the Swine Fever Order of 1938, to omit the obligation on the part of the Police to notify the Head Office of the Ministry of suspected swine fever. The Order further altered the definition of a "pig dealer".

(ii) THE TUBERCULOSIS (WEST AND SOUTH MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES ERADICATION AREA) ORDER 1959.

This Order which became operative on 1st March, 1959 declared the area therein detailed, which included the County of Essex, to be an eradication area for the control of tuberculosis in specified animals for which purposes the movement of cattle into such an area, except under licence or on specified transit journeys, was prohibited.

(iii) THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (ASCERTAINMENT OF COMPENSATION) ORDER 1959.

This Order which became operative on 1st September, 1959 re-enacted and amended the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927 to ascertain the value of animals slaughtered under the principal Act and if disagreement arose, provide for the value to be determined by arbitration.

(iv) FOWL PEST (INFECTED AREAS RESTRICTIONS) ORDER 1956, AS AMENDED BY THE FOWL PEST (INFECTED AREAS RESTRICTIONS) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1958.

On 22nd January, 1959, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, made an order known as the Fowl Pest (Essex Infected Area) Order 1959, effective from 26th January 1959, which declared an area in the County of Essex including Ilford to be a fowl pest infected area, prohibiting the movement of poultry out of, within, or into, such an area, except under licence. Permission was granted to one butcher in the area to slaughter 40 hens which he was unable to move from his premises. A licence was issued to the same butcher by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the transfer of 100 hens from Billericay to the Ilford area for slaughtering in accordance with the requirements of the Order.

(v) THE FOWL PEST (ESSEX INFECTED AREA) (REVOCATION) ORDER, 1959.

This Order which came into operation on 14th March 1959, revoked the previous Order restricting the movement of poultry within a specified area in Essex including Ilford.

(vi) THE LIVE POULTRY (RESTRICTIONS) AMENDMENT ORDER 1959.

This Order, which became operative on 27th April 1959, amended the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order 1957 by amending the definition of poultry dealer and included a power to licence the movement of poultry for the purposes of Jewish or Moslem methods of slaughter and imposed a duty to remove the carcasses of poultry slaughtered under these methods.

(vii) THE IMPORTATION OF HAY AND STRAW (AMENDMENT) ORDER 1959.

This Order which prohibited the landing of hay and straw except from certain specified countries, adds to that list the countries of the Netherlands and Denmark.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949. - The Council has appointed a whole-time Rodent Operative. Where infestation has been ascertained on inspection the services of the Rodent Operative are made available to secure effective disinfection. In the case of business premises these services are offered on a contractual basis, a practice which is greatly appreciated by most business firms. The following is a statement of the work carried out during 1959.

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
I. Total No. of properties in District... ..	223	52,514	25	6,491	59,253
II. No. of properties inspected as result:—					
(a) of notification	49	501	2	84	636
(b) survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	15	16	—	5	36
(c) otherwise	—	—	—	1,030	1,030
III. Total No. of inspections and re-inspections carried out...	172	1,238	3	13,180	14,593
IV. No. of properties found to be infested by rats:—					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	28	167	1	23	219
V. No. of properties found to be infested by mice:—					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	15	155	—	48	218
VI. No. of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority	41	286	1	56	384
VII. No. of notices served under Section 4:—					
(1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural works (i.e., Proofing)	—	2	1	6	9
VIII. No. of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
X. No. of "block" control schemes carried out					Nil

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951. - This Act came into force on 1st April, 1952, and the Council is the Local Authority for the Borough. The Chief Public Health Inspector is designated as the officer responsible for the administration of the Act and he and his Deputy are authorised to inspect any premises in the Borough where licences are in force.

Licences were granted in respect of 14 premises during 1959.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928. - The Public Health Inspectors made 1,907 visits to premises where petroleum is stored, or in conjunction with the installation of such storage, and the testing of petroleum appliances or fittings.

The number of Licences issued was 147, and the fees paid to the Council for such Licences was £124 15s. One Licence was issued for the storage of calcium-carbide, the fee payable being 5s.

LITTER ACT, 1958. - The Public Health Inspectors are authorised by the Council to investigate and report offences under the Act. During 1959, 2 offences were reported. Legal proceedings were taken in both cases and fines of £5 and £2 respectively were imposed.

NOISE NUISANCES - ILFORD CORPORATION ACT, 1937 AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. - Many complaints were received of noise nuisance in connection with the demolition and rebuilding of two large stores in High Road which were destroyed by fire on 16th March, 1959. Regular observations were maintained during day and night and as a result a statutory notice was served upon the building contractors to abate the nuisance. Following plant modifications and altered working arrangements, the notice was satisfactorily complied with.

14 other complaints regarding noise nuisances were received during the year. In 11 instances no nuisance was found to exist in respect of which action could be taken, but in 3 instances representations by the Public Health Inspectors resulted in abatement of the nuisances.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

1. Under Section 144 and 343, Public Health Act, 1936.

Smallpox	Relapsing Fever.
Cholera	Anthrax (made notifiable by the Local Authority as from 1/4/22).
Diphtheria	Pemphigus Neonatorum (made notifiable by the Local Authority as from 29/6/29).
Membranous Croup	
Erysipelas	
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	
Typhus Fever	
Enteric fever (Typhoid and Para-typhoid)	

2. Under Regulations of the Ministry of Health.

Plague	L.G.B. Order, 19/9/1900.
Puerperal Pyrexia	The Puerperal Pyrexia (Amendment) Regulations, 1954.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	P.H. (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926.
Acute Primary and Acute) Influenzal Pneumonia ...)	P.H. (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953.
Dysentery)	
Malaria)	
Tuberculosis	P.H. (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.
Acute Rheumatism (up to 16 years)	The Acute Rheumatism (Amendment) Regulations, 1958.
Measles and Whooping Cough	The Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1940.
Acute Poliomyelitis)	P.H. (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1949.
Acute Encephalitis)	
Meningococcal Infection ...)	

3. By Local Act.

Food Poisoning... Ilford Corporation Act, 1937, and Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

In addition to the above diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health, certain industrial diseases are notifiable to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, under Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937. These are cases of Lead, Phosphorus, Arsenical or Mercurial Poisoning or Anthrax contracted in any factory. The Secretary of State can add other diseases to those mentioned by Regulation.

The total numbers of deaths of Ilford residents from the following infectious diseases during 1958 and 1959 were as follows:-

	1958	1959
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	1
Measles	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Influenza	15	25
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	9	12
Other forms	2	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	99	144
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Totals	125	183

The year 1959 showed a higher incidence of infectious disease, especially in the number of cases of measles. 3,322 cases occurred as compared with 241 in the previous year. 48 cases of whooping cough occurred as compared with 56 in the previous year.

(a) Smallpox. - No cases were notified during 1959.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, compulsory vaccination was abolished, and from 5th July, 1948,

TABLE III. - CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	Number of Cases Notified At Ages - years							Total Cases Notified in each Ward											*Total Cases Admitted to Hospital	*Total Deaths
		Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Cranbrook	Park	Loxford	Clementswood	Mayfield	Goodmayes	Fairlop	Clayhall	Barkingside	N. Hainault	Seven Kings	S. Hainault	
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	327	1	61	255	10	1	1	1	42	16	7	15	24	31	31	25	35	26	23	52	23
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Para-Typhoid)	184	7	10	7	29	65	66	19	19	8	12	7	20	22	23	22	10	18	4	31	144
Pneumonia	55	1	1	23	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute-Encephalitis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Meningococcal Infection	142	5	30	37	8	33	26	3	8	10	9	3	6	4	22	17	28	18	13	4	12
Dysentery	16	1	1	1	1	3	11	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	58	1	1	3	8	23	17	7	1	5	11	3	9	3	5	1	5	4	3	8	21
Pemphigus Neonatorum	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Forms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anthrax	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malaria - Believed contracted in this country	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Believed contracted abroad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Rheumatism	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Measles	3,322	70	1,383	1,849	11	8	1	227	278	268	308	272	210	280	297	358	318	296	210	21	1
Whooping Cough	48	2	22	23	1	1	1	4	5	2	4	3	7	3	8	7	2	2	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	71	7	12	10	17	20	5	5	12	12	7	1	2	9	10	4	4	5	6	1	1
Typhus Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	4,243	81	1,514	2,196	81	147	141	83	313	345	321	346	334	278	371	381	471	435	362	286	178

* Included in the figures in these columns are cases notified in previous years as well as 1959.

this service became the responsibility of the Essex County Council vide Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1948.

(b) Scarlet Fever. - 327 cases occurred in 1959. There were no deaths from this disease. Only 23 cases were admitted to hospital, the remainder being nursed at home.

(c) Diphtheria. - No cases occurred in 1959. This is the eighth successive year in which it has been possible to record a clean "bill of health" for this disease in Ilford.

(d) Ophthalmia Neonatorum. - No cases occurred in 1959.

The following figures show the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the past five years: 1955, nil; 1956, 7; 1957, 6; 1958, 1; 1959, nil. No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were due to gonococcal infection.

(e) Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Para-Typhoid). - One case occurred in 1959. The patient, an infant, aged 1 year 4 months, was admitted to Hospital and made an uneventful recovery.

(f) Acute Poliomyelitis. - Six cases occurred during 1959. They were males of 18, 3 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ years and females of $15\frac{1}{2}$, 14 and 11 years of age respectively. All were admitted to Hospital (5 to Chadwell Heath Hospital - 3 were subsequently transferred to the Special Unit at Rush Green Hospital - and 1 to the Australasian Hospital). One patient, a female of 14 years, died, three others suffered some paralysis and were receiving physiotherapy treatment and the remaining two cases recovered without complications.

(g) Acute Encephalitis. - No cases occurred in 1959.

(h) Meningococcal Infection. - Two cases were reported - males of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years and 11 months respectively. Both were admitted to hospital and made satisfactory recovery.

(i) Pneumonia - Influenzal and Primary. - The number of cases which occurred during 1959 was 184 compared with 141 in 1958.

(j) Tuberculosis. - During 1959 there were 58 new notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 5 of other forms

of Tuberculosis. In addition 113 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary cases were transferred to the district.

The population of Ilford has not varied greatly during the past five years and the number of cases added to the register has also shown little change as the following figures show:-

Year	Population	No. of Persons added to list (all forms)	Deaths (all forms)	No. of Persons on register 31st December
1955	181,700	170	20	1,451
1956	180,600	197	21	1,480
1957	179,600	178	13	1,510
1958	179,000	177	11	1,525
1959	178,600	184	13	1,562

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis of Ilford residents during 1959:-

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 15 ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 - 25 ...	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 45 ...	15	8	1	—	—	2	—	—
45 - 65 ...	15	2	—	1	5	2	—	1
65 - 75 ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 75 ...	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals ...	40	18	3	2	7	5	—	1

Of the foregoing new cases, the following were notified from Institutions in the district:-

	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis
King George Hospital ...	1	2
Goodmayes Hospital ...	4	—
Chadwell Heath Hospital ...	4	—
Claybury Hospital ...	—	—
Dr. Barnardo's Village Homes	—	—

Of the 13 deaths which occurred of Ilford residents, notification had previously been made of 11 of the cases. In the other cases the presence of tuberculosis was discovered as a result of post-mortem, and operation, respectively.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on register, 1st January, 1959	1,371	154	1,525
Number of cases entered on the register during the year	171	13	184
Number of cases removed from the register during the year			
	Non-Pul.		
Recovered	6	5	
Deceased	24	2	
Left District	101	4	
Lost sight of	3	1	
Diagnosis not established	1	—	
	135	12	147
Number of cases remaining on register on 31st December, 1959	1,407	155	1,562

The treatment of Tuberculosis is now under the control of the Regional Hospital Board. On the 31st December, 1959, there were 1,338 patients on the register of the Ilford Chest Clinic.

The number of patients from Ilford sent to Institutions under the Regional Hospital Board Tuberculosis Scheme during 1959 was as follows:-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Adults ...	22	12	1	-	35
Children ...	2	-	-	-	2

Tuberculosis Care Association. - Assistance was granted to 23 persons who received 181 extra nourishment grants. 82 other grants (cash, etc.) were also made to 56 patients.

(k) Venereal Diseases. - Treatment of these diseases is now the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

The following are the V.D. Treatment Centres situate nearest to Ilford:-

Romford. - The Annexe, Oldchurch Hospital, Waterloo Road, Romford:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Consultations:	Monday and Tuesday 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Thursday 12 noon to 3 p.m.	Monday and Tuesday 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Thursday 12 noon to 3 p.m.
Treatments:	Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Whitechapel. - Whitechapel Clinic, Turner Street, Mile End, London, E. 1.:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Consultations:	Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.	Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Treatments:	Monday to Friday 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.	Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

West Ham. - Queen Mary's Hospital, West Ham Lane, Stratford, London, E.15:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Consultations:	Monday 3 to 6 p.m. Thursday 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Monday 6 to 8 p.m. Thursday 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. Saturday 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
Treatments:	Monday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Thursday 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Monday 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Thursday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Albert Dock Seamen's Hospital, Alnwick Road, London, E. 16.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Consultations:	Monday, Wednesday and Friday 2 to 4.30 p.m.	No female clinic.
Treatments:	Monday to Friday 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.	

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Public lectures to Voluntary Guilds and Institutes and Church organisations, etc., on health topics were given during the year. The Chairman of the Public Health Committee also made reference at a number of Council meetings to health subjects. Poster displays regarding Diphtheria immunisation, Poliomyelitis vaccination and health topics were also given prominence.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

The following medical examinations were carried out during 1959:-

	Officers	Servants
New Appointments	30	44
Under Sickness Regulations	-	17
On behalf of other Authorities	5	-
	—	—
Total	35	61
	—	—

In addition enquiries were made of General Practitioners and Hospitals in respect of numerous cases, referred under Sickness Regulations, which were not subsequently medically examined at the Public Health Offices.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

A mass radiography survey was conducted in Ilford from October 19th to December 15th 1959 (8 weeks and 2 days). The Unit was located at the Thompson Rooms, Fullwell Cross, at hotel car parks in Eastern Avenue, High Road, Seven Kings, Ilford Lane, Redbridge Lane and Gants-hill, and at two factories.

Dr. H. Ramsay, the Medical Director, has kindly supplied me with the following details.

1. Number X-rayed (Miniature Film):

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Referred by General Practitioners ...	561	632	1,193
General Public ...	2,714	3,453	6,167
Organised Groups...	1,118	914	2,032
	<hr/> 4,393	<hr/> 4,999	<hr/> 9,392

Recalled for further investigation:

	114	60	174
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2. Results:

(a) Tuberculosis Cases requiring immediate treatment:-

General Practitioner Referrals ...	5	2	7
General Public ...	2	1	3
Organised Groups...	-	1	1

Cases requiring close Clinic supervision:-

Organised Groups...	1	1	2
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(b) Carcinoma of Lung-

All General Practitioner Referrals ...	6	1	7
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(c) The following conditions were also found:-

Congenital and acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels, Sarcoidosis, Bronchiectasis, Pneumonitis, Hiatus Hernia, High Right Hemi-Diaphragm, Pneumoconiosis, Spontaneous Pneumothorax, Thyroid Abnormalities, Emphysema, Pulmonary Fibrosis - Non Tuberculosis, Pleural Thickening, Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and soft tissues, congenital and acquired.

SECTION G. - FACTORIES.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	155	118	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	455	904	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	51	98	—	—
Total	661	1,120	3	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	4	—	7	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.	80	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ...	27	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stock- ings, etc. ...	38	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	145	—	—	—	—	—

PART III - SERVICES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946 - 1957.

BIRTHS. - In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, all live births and all stillbirths of twenty-eight weeks gestation and over must be notified within 36 hours to the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which the birth took place. The number of live births notified in Ilford under this Act during 1959 was 1,802 (911 males and 891 females), of which there were 108 (57 males and 51 females) where the ordinary place of residence of the parents was outside Ilford.

In addition 529 notifications of live births (275 males and 254 females) which took place outside the district, although the ordinary residence of the parents was in Ilford, were transferred to this district.

There were also 41 stillbirths (26 males and 15 females) notified in Ilford including 4 (3 males and 1 female) where the home address of the parents was outside the district, and notifications of 11 stillbirths (5 males and 6 females) which took place outside the district, although the ordinary residence of the parents was in Ilford, were transferred to this district. This represents a total of 48 where the home address was in Ilford, whereas the Registrar-General has allocated 49 stillbirths to Ilford.

The following table shows the causes of the 48 stillbirths notified where the usual residence of the parents was in Ilford:-

STILLBIRTHS 1959

Cause of Stillbirth	Delivery in Nursing Home	Delivery at Home	Delivery in Hospital	TOTAL
Anencephaly	-	-	6	6
Asphyxia	-	1	6	7
Atelectasis	-	-	1	1
Calcified Placenta	-	-	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	1	1
Displacement of Heart	-	1	-	1
Foetal Abnormalities	-	-	3	3
Hydrocephalus: Spina Bifida ...	-	-	1	1
Intra- and Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	-	-	3	3
Intra-Uterine Death	-	-	1	1
Maceration	-	1	2	3
Placental Insufficiency	-	-	4	4
Post-Maturity	-	-	1	1
Prolapsed Cord	-	-	1	1
Prolonged Labour	-	-	2	2
Rhesus Incompatibility	-	-	2	2
Ruptured Uterus	-	-	1	1
Toxaemia	-	-	6	6
Unknown	-	2	1	3
Totals	-	5	43	48

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.- Of the 1,802 live births occurring in Ilford during 1959, 77 weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or less at birth; 11 of these babies were born on the district and 66 in Hospital (including 11 where the home address of the parents was outside Ilford).

Of the 11 babies born at home:-

- 7 were nursed entirely at home;
- 4 were transferred to hospital;
- All survived at the end of one month.

Of the 66 babies born in hospital:-

- 1 died during the first 24 hours;
- 3 died between the ages of one day and one month (including 1 where the home address was outside Ilford);
- 62 survived at the end of one month (including 10 where the home address was outside Ilford).

In addition, 40 notifications were received of births outside the district where the ordinary residence of the parents was in Ilford and the weight of the infant at birth was $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or less. Of these there were:-

- 7 who died within the first 24 hours (in hospital);
- 1 who died between the age of one day and one month (in hospital);
- 32 who survived at the end of one month.

INFANT MORTALITY. - The number of infants dying within the first year of life was 33, the total number born being 2,216. The latter figure is supplied by the Registrar-General for calculating infant and maternal mortality rates. The infant mortality, or rate of deaths per 1,000 live births, was therefore 14.9, the lowest on record for Ilford.

The following table gives the deaths of infants under one year of age, classified according to age:-

INFANT DEATHS 1959.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 9 Months	9 - 12 Months	TOTAL
Acute Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Anencephaly ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Oedema ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Morbus Cordis	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hyaline Membrane ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida ...	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Multiple Abnormalities	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumothorax ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Prematurity ...	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Pyelonephritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tentorial Tear ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	23	4	-	-	27	4	2	-	-	33

The comparative figures for the past 10 years are as follows:-

Year	No. of Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Registered Live Births
1959 ...	33	14.9
1958 ...	37	16.6
1957 ...	38	17.1
1956 ...	33	15.6
1955 ...	42	20.0
1954 ...	41	18.7
1953 ...	45	20.2
1952 ...	44	18.9
1951 ...	50	21.0
1950 ...	45	18.7

The mean average Infant Mortality rate for the past 10 years is therefore 18.2 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows the comparison for Ilford, England and Wales and London for the past 10 years:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>			<u>London</u>
1959	14.9	22	22	
1958	16.6	23	23	
1957	17.1	23	22	
1956	15.6	24	21	
1955	20.0	25	23	
1954	18.7	25	21	
1953	20.2	27	25	
1952	18.9	28	24	
1951	21.0	30	26	
1950	18.7	30	26	

NEONATAL MORTALITY.- The death-rate of infants under four weeks of age is known as the Neonatal Mortality. There were 27 deaths of infants under four weeks of age during 1959 and the rate for the year was 12.2 per 1,000 live births.

The figures for the past 10 years are as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1959	27	12.2
1958	29	13.0
1957	30	13.5
1956	25	11.8
1955	30	14.3
1954	29	13.2
1953	34	15.2
1952	32	13.8
1951	40	16.8
1950	32	13.3

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND DEATHS. - 82 of the live births registered (40 males and 42 females) were illegitimate, that is 3.7% of the births registered.

One illegitimate child died under one year of age.

The following table shows the birth and death rates of legitimate and illegitimate infants for the past ten years:-

Year	Legitimate infants				Illegitimate Infants			
	Live Births	Percentage of Registered Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	Live Births	Percentage of Registered Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births
1959 ..	2,134	96.3	32	15.0	82	3.7	1	12.2
1958 ..	2,155	96.7	36	16.7	73	3.3	1	13.7
1957 ..	2,158	97.3	38	17.6	61	2.7	-	-
1956 ..	2,056	97.2	30	14.6	59	2.8	3	50.8
1955 ..	2,045	97.4	40	19.6	55	2.6	2	36.4
1954 ..	2,145	97.8	40	18.6	48	2.2	1	20.8
1953 ..	2,164	97.0	43	19.9	67	3.0	2	29.9
1952 ..	2,232	96.1	44	19.7	91	3.9	-	-
1951 ..	2,306	97.1	49	21.2	70	2.9	1	14.3
1950 ..	2,332	96.9	41	17.6	74	3.1	4	54.0

The Chelmsford Diocesan Moral Welfare Association continued to undertake the care of the unmarried mother and her child on behalf of the County Council and there has been direct co-operation through their Moral Welfare Workers for this district. In addition, all cases are followed up by the Health Visitors.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES. - Miss J.M. Oliver, Superintendent Health Visitor, reports:-

"Having made my debut last year it would be a pleasant task to be able to announce something spectacular about the Health Visitors' work for 1959. Happily the service continues, although we are still not fully staffed.

I should like to pay tribute to the Health Visitors who are carrying on prepared to tackle any problem, visiting the homes in all weathers, either by cycling or on foot. To the Clinic Nurses who attend the routine clinics relieving the Health Visitors for more important jobs. Also to the Tuberculosis Visitors who by tact and persuasion bring the people to the Chest Clinic.

What we achieve can never be evaluated in print, our main aim being to assist everyone, where possible, to attain complete mental and physical fitness.

Our Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes continue to run successfully. The Mothers' Club at Manford Way continues to be very popular, and added to this is an additional one at Cecil Hall.

Many requests for the Health Visitors to talk were received from Boy Scouts, St. John's Cadets, Young Wives' and Mothers' Unions, and the talks were on many varied subjects.

Sixty-seven homes were visited this year to enquire how patients were after hospitalisation due to home accidents. It is unfortunate that people should be so badly incapacitated, needing hospital care, very often as the result of some simple misfortune or folly in the home. It is here too that we meet many elderly folk needing considerable assistance.

Our work has increased amongst the physically handicapped people, and aids, though sometimes small, assist towards greater independence. The link with Voluntary Agencies continues and much helpful assistance on both sides comes from my being invited to be a member of the Multiple Sclerosis Society and the Physically Handicapped Committee held locally.

Various students continue to visit us, usually to broaden their knowledge of Public Health Services. Two Student Health Visitors came for their practical training in October 1959.

As new clinics are built it is hoped to extend our teaching activities. "

At the end of the year there were 18 full-time and 3 part-time qualified Health Visitors and School Nurses in addition to the Superintendent Health Visitor, and 5 Clinic Nurses.

The following is a summary of the home visits made by the Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses during 1959 as far as Part III Services are concerned:-

First visits to newly-born infants	2,309
Subsequent visits to children under 1 year of age	6,106
Subsequent visits to children over 1 year of age and under 5 ...	15,521
Visits to expectant mothers ...	1,131
Home visits for other reasons (inc. 699 visits to old folk) ...	3,613
	<hr/>
Total visits paid ...	28,680
	<hr/>

In addition there were 6,581 visits paid where no reply was received.

The arrangements made in 1957 for the Health Visitor serving in the area in which his practice is situated to assist at the baby clinic held by one of the general practitioners once a month, have continued and have proved most satisfactory.

As was reported last year, with a view to increasing the degree of co-operation between the Department, Hospitals and the Doctors, a meeting at which medical and nursing staff from the Hospitals and the Health Areas and also general practitioners from both Ilford and Barking attended was held at the Chadwell Heath Hospital on the 27th January, 1959.

To continue our policy of decentralising the health visitors so far as is practicable, a room on the first floor at Newbury Hall has been rented from the Borough Council from the 1st April, 1959 as an office for the two health visitors working in that area.

The following is a table showing the attendances, etc., at the Day Nurseries during 1959:-

Situation	Date of Opening	Accommodation (Children)	Average Daily Attendance during 1959	No. of Days "in Quarantine"	'Reasons for Quarantine' with Number of Cases				No. on Waiting List at 31st Dec
					Chicken Pox	Mumps	Measles	German Measles	
Goodmayes Lane, Goodmayes (Replaced Green Lane Nursery, open from 5.5.43 to 9.11.51).	14.11.51	50	33	58	1	-	9	2	2
226-236, Ley Street, Ilford	16.8.43	50	42	85	16	-	19	1	4

DAY NURSERIES.

(a) The hours of opening at the two Nurseries during 1959 continued to be 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday to Friday only.

(b) The standard charge for accommodation at the Day Nurseries remains at 10/6 per child per day. Provision is made for this charge to be reduced according to scale when the means of the parents do not justify the full fee.

Accommodation has continued to be made available to neighbouring Areas for children who can more conveniently attend an Ilford Nursery than one in their own Area.

(c) The training of Students at the Nurseries for the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board continued. Six Students (3 from the Ley Street Nursery and 3 from the Goodmayes Lane Nursery) entered for the examination during the year, 3 of whom obtained the Certificate.

(d) The table on the previous page shows the attendances, etc., at the Day Nurseries during 1959.

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948. - This Act requires, *inter alia*, that every local health authority shall keep registers -

- (a) of premises in their area, other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof or for any longer period not exceeding six days;
- (b) of persons in their area who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as aforesaid.

The following shows the position regarding registrations under the Act:

	(a) <u>Premises</u>	(b) <u>Child-minders</u>
Number on register at 31/12/58	7	5
Number registered during 1959	3	-
Number removed from register during 1959	3	1
Number on register at 31/12/59	7	4
Number of children provided for at 31/12/59	158	24

Of the premises referred to in (a) above as removed from the register, one was closed on the removal of the nursery to other premises (included in the number registered during 1958), another because the person holding the registration could not continue to rent the building and the third as the occupier no longer wished to receive children therein to be looked after during the day.

The child-minder whose name was removed from the register (see (b) above) no longer wished to act in that capacity.

CLINIC PREMISES.

Manford Way Health Services Clinic. - The Family Planning Association continued to use these clinic premises for their sessions on the first and third Monday evenings in each month and on every Monday evening from August, 1959, a charge being made to them to cover the cost of heating, lighting, cleaning and caretaking.

Kenwood Gardens Health Services Clinic. - The building of this new clinic was completed in December 1959. The premises were equipped and ready for full occupation from 1st February 1960 when the clinic services previously carried on at Valentines Mansion and Newbury Hall, with the exception of the infant welfare centres, were transferred over, the health visitors for the area having taken up occupation early in January.

On Saturday afternoon, 5th March 1960, the clinic was officially opened by the Worshipful the Mayor of Ilford who was accompanied by the Mayoress. The Chairman of the Health Area Sub-Committee presided and amongst the guests were the Chairman of the Health Committee, members of the County Council, the Ilford Borough Council and the Ilford Health Area Sub-Committee and the County Medical Officer of Health.

The services provided at the new clinic, with its modern facilities, include an infant welfare centre (replacing the Woodford Avenue Centre which had been held at the Woodford Avenue Congregational Church Hall), mothercraft classes, midwives' ante-natal clinics, immunisation and vaccination, routine and special examinations of school children, minor ailments, dental and chiropody clinics, and certain specialist clinics (orthopaedic, ear, nose and throat, paediatric and ophthalmic). There are also greatly improved facilities for health education.

The two rooms which had been used for clinic purposes at Valentines Mansion have now been taken over for additional office accommodation which was so urgently needed.

Heathcote Avenue Health Services Clinic. - At the time this report is going to press this building is not yet quite ready for occupation, but it is anticipated that it will be opening shortly. As was mentioned last year, the premises are much smaller than the Kenwood Gardens Clinic and the services provided will be more limited. These will, however, include an infant welfare centre (which replaces the Barkingside Centre held at the Parish Hall, Barkingside), mothercraft classes, midwives' ante-natal clinic, chiropody, immunisation and vaccination, routine and special examinations of school children and health education. In addition the health visitors for the area will have their office in the Clinic.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES. - 99 voluntary lady helpers were engaged in the work at the Infant Welfare Centres at the end of December 1959.

During the year the following attendances were recorded:-

Total number of attendances of infants	35,961
First attendances	2,043
Attendances of children from 1 to 5 years... ..	9,796
Total number of children on roll on 31/12/59 after omission of all those who had not attended for six months	3,859

The following is a comparison of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres for the past five years:-

	Total No. of attendances of Infants	First attendances	Total No. of children on roll on 31st December
1959 ...	35,961	2,043	3,859
1958 ...	35,756	1,946	3,802
1957 ...	37,948	1,916	3,976
1956 ...	36,902	1,895	3,916
1955 ...	36,196	1,855	3,687

762 sessions were held during the year, the average attendance at each session being 47 mothers with their infants.

The following are the figures for each Centre:-

	Sessions	Average Attendance
Barkingside... ..	48	41
Chadwell	48	61
Becontree	48	49
Downshall	48	47
Manford Way	48	31
Woodford Avenue... ..	48	67
Seven Kings	48	53
Grosvenor Road	47	44
Cecil Hall (Wednesdays)	42	41
Cecil Hall (Thursdays)	47	35
Newbury Hall	49	55

	Sessions	Average Attendance
Marks Gate ...	50	25
Goodmayes... ..	49	47
Ilford Lane... ..	47	41
Valentines	48	48
Fairlop	47	63

In April, 1959, the Marks Gate Infant Welfare Centre was transferred from St. Mark's Church Hall to the newly-opened Marks Gate Health Services Clinic in the Dagenham Health Area and in February 1960, when the Clinic at Valentines Mansion was closed down, on the opening of the Kenwood Gardens Health Services Clinic, the Valentines Centre was moved to the Methodist Church Hall, The Drive, and was re-named "The Drive Infant Welfare Centre."

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The following table summarises the attendances of children under 5 years:-

Clinic	Sessions	New Cases	Old Cases	Attendances
Newbury Hall	43	70	101	285
Mayesbrook	22	27	35	87
Manford Way	8	8	18	33
Totals	73	105	154	405

The 259 children were found by the Orthopaedic Surgeon to have the following defects:-

Diagnosis	New Cases			Old Cases		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Deformity of hips	—	—	—	1	—	1
Genu valgum	34	15	2	59	19	4
Pes valgo-planus	2	—	—	1	—	—
Valgus ankles	8	3	4	6	6	3
Congenital talipes E.V. ...	1	—	—	2	—	—
Intoeing	7	—	—	16	—	1
Deformity of toes	7	3	—	5	2	—
Scoliosis	—	1	—	—	—	—
Metatarsal varus	—	—	—	2	1	—
Out. curvature tibiae	—	2	1	1	3	3
Genu varum	2	—	—	2	2	—
Deformity of Foot	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	8	3	1	6	2	6
Totals	70	27	8	101	35	18

A — Newbury Hall.

B — Mayesbrook.

C — Manford Way.

4 pairs of Valgus Insoles, 6 G.V. night and C.D.H. splints, 155 wedges to shoes, one surgical shoe and one caliper were supplied during 1959.

The Physiotherapist treated 266 children under 5 at Newbury Hall, 70 at Mayesbrook Clinic, 45 at Manford Way, with attendances of 491, 213, 222 respectively.

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC. - Dr. A. Russell, the Consultant Paediatrician, continued to attend the Clinic at Valentines Mansion, 23 sessions were held and 101 new cases were examined, having been referred from the Infant Welfare Centres, Schools and Maternity Hospital for the reasons set out in the following table; a total of 224 attendances were made.

Diagnosis	Discharged Improved	Discharged with advice or for other reasons	Discharged No treatment	Cured	Referred Hospital, Doctor or Clinic	Still attending	Total
Anaemia	1	3	-	1	1	-	6
Accessory auricle R. ear	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Achondroplasia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Anal spasm	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cardiac murmur	-	1	1	-	-	3	5
Cephalhaematoma	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cheirodactyly	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chronic sepsis	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital megacephaly	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital tremor	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Constipation	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Craniostenosis	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Cryptorchidism	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Diurnal enuresis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Epistaxis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Facial palsy	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Feeding problems	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
For observation	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fractured clavicle	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Haemangioma	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hernia	1	2	-	-	1	-	4
Hydrocele	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Hypospadias	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
Impetigo	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mongolism	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Naevus	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Napkin rash	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Necrosis of back	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nil abnormal discovered	-	7	8	-	-	5	20
Obesity	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
Ophthalmia	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Patency of cranial suture	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pilonidal sinus	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Post nasal snorting	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Prematurity	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Premature menarche	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rhinitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rumination	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Speech retardation	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sterno mastoid tumour	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Thoraco-lumbar kyphosis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tongue-tie	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Torticollis	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Underweight	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Totals	3	21	23	1	16	37	101

OPHTHALMIC CLINICS. - Attendances of children under school age for treatment by the Ophthalmologists during 1959 were as follows:-

	Valentines Clinic	Mayes- brook Clinic	Manford Way Clinic	Total
Number of children who attended ...	48	43	13	104
Number of pairs of spectacles pre- scribed	18	20	4	42
Total number of attendances made	83	79	25	187

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC. - The E.N.T. Surgeon attended at 45 sessions during 1959. 42 attendances were made by 28 children of pre-school age. 4 children were operated upon for removal of tonsils and adenoids at King George Hospital, Ilford, and 3 at the Chadwell Heath Hospital.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC. - The following table summarises the attendances of children under 5 years:-

Clinic	Sessions	New Cases	Old Cases	Atten- dances	Discharged		
					Cured	Much Improved	Left Dis- trict etc.
Newbury Hall	45	1	11	35	3	2	1
Mayesbrook	47	-	8	22	3	2	2
Totals	92	1	19	57	6	4	3

The conditions treated were as follows:-

Conditions	Cases	
	A	B
Anaemia, Debility, Malnutrition and Catarrh	5	5
Bronchitis	4	1
Chilblains	-	2
Other conditions	3	-
Totals	12	8

A. - Newbury Hall.

B. - Mayesbrook.

SPEECH CLINIC. - 33 children of pre-school age attended, making 553 attendances. The following is the classification of the defects found by the speech therapist:-

Dyslalia	24	Stammering	1
Retarded speech and language ..	8		

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. - During 1959 a total number of 710 children attended at Clinics for diphtheria immunisation (316 at Valentines Clinic, 290 at Mayesbrook, 80 at Manford Way, 21 at Newbury Hall, and 3 at Marks Gate) making a total number of attendances of 1,613 (673, 692, 185, 54 and 9 respectively). Diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation is undertaken at the same session and, as the numbers attending have declined, at the Valentines and Mayesbrook Clinics this work is combined with the school clinics held for the treatment of minor ailments and at the Manford Way, Newbury Hall and Marks Gate Clinics immunisation is undertaken at the infant welfare clinic sessions.

The following table shows the figures over the past five years.

No. of primary inoculations:-

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
At Clinics ...	398	338	282	401	373
By General...					
Practitioners	1,324	1,745	1,492	1,681	1,669*
Totals ...	<u>1,722</u>	<u>2,083</u>	<u>1,774</u>	<u>2,082</u>	<u>2,042</u>

No. of re-inoculations:-

At Clinics ...	437	478	252	330	304
By General					
Practitioners	808	1,579	888	1,366	888+
Totals ...	<u>1,245</u>	<u>2,057</u>	<u>1,140</u>	<u>1,696</u>	<u>1,192</u>

No. of live births in

Ilford	2,100	2,115	2,219	2,228	2,216
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*Includes 514 combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough inoculations.

+Includes 200 combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough inoculations.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION. - The following are the details of the number of children immunised against whooping cough at the Valentines and Mayesbrook Clinics where sessions were held for this purpose and at the Newbury Hall and Manford Way Infant Welfare Centres, together with records of such courses completed by general practitioners.

	Valentines Clinic			Mayesbrook Clinic			Newbury Hall and Manford Way Clinics			*General Practitioners	
	Inoculations (full course)	Reinoculations (one only)	Attendances	Inoculations (full course)	Reinoculations (one only)	Attendances	Inoculations (full course)	Reinoculations (one only)	Attendances	Inoculations (full course)	Reinoculations (one only)
Children under 5 years of age ...	121	-	372	167	-	514	81	-	245	796	14
Children 5 years of age and over	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	76
Totals	122	-	375	167	-	514	81	-	247	808	90

*For comparison, as it is not the policy of the County Council to use a combined diphtheria/pertussis vaccine, only plain pertussis injections carried out by general practitioners are entered in the above table. The figures for records received of combined diphtheria/pertussis courses of injections are as follows.

Inoculations ... 514 Re-inoculations ... 200

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS. - The programme of vaccination of the eligible groups, i.e. children and young persons from the age of six months to 25 years, expectant mothers, doctors, nurses, ambulance staff and their families proceeded during 1959, sufficient vaccine being made available to cover all those who registered. Since early in 1960 this vaccination has been made available to all persons up to the age of 40 years at the time

of their application, and other special groups of the population, including practising dentists and also certain public health staff, together with their families. Registration of the older age group, although not high, has been steady and has been comparable with the "young adult" group.

The general practitioners have continued to play an important part in the scheme and most of those practising in the Area are participating.

During 1959 in addition to holding sessions at the various clinics, many of which were combined with school clinic or infant welfare centre sessions, our medical and nursing staff visited the Village Homes, Barkingside to vaccinate children resident there. We were also fortunate in gaining excellent co-operation from many of the larger firms in the Area in the registration of their "young adult" personnel who were prepared to accept the offer of vaccination and several of these firms made accommodation available to enable our staff to hold sessions at the factories during working hours. The statistics given below show the vaccinations carried out by our medical staff:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. of Sessions</u>	<u>Injections given</u>		
		<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>
Public Health Offices	81	2,009	2,138	4,056
Mayesbrook Clinic	49	1,393	1,441	2,156
Manford Way Clinic	30	480	490	913
Newbury Hall	15	244	247	551
Marks Gate Clinic	8	23	24	29
Village Homes	2	51	57	151
Factories	24	964	894	316
Totals	209	5,164	5,291	8,172

The medical staff at the Village Homes, Barkingside also held five sessions there, carrying out a total of 306 second and 74 third injections, and the Honorary Medical Officer of the Ilford Football Club vaccinated 12 members of the Club (primary course of two injections).

Record cards received in 1959 from general practitioners were as under:-

Completed primary courses (two injections) ...	12,685
Third injections ("boosters") given	14,671

At the 31st December, 1959 a total of 40,380 primary courses had been completed in Ilford (30,861 children under 16 years, 7,281 persons aged 16 to 25 years, 1,920 expectant mothers and 318 general practitioners, ambulance staff, etc.).

SMALL POX VACCINATION. - During 1959 record cards were received from general practitioners and various hospitals as follows:-

Ages up to 14 -	
No. of children primarily vaccinated	1,289
No. of children revaccinated	84
Age 15 and over -	
No. of adults primarily vaccinated	193
No. of adults revaccinated	478

In addition 47 children were primarily vaccinated at the Manford Way Clinic.

The following table shows the figures over the past five years:-

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
No. of primary vaccinations	1,383	1,545	2,169	1,714	1,529
No. of revaccinations	398	445	975	537	562
Totals ...	1,781	1,990	3,144	2,251	2,091
No. of live births in Ilford	2,100	2,115	2,219	2,228	2,216

TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS. - Children suffering from simple dietetic ailments are treated at the Infant Welfare Centres. Facilities are, however, available at the sessions held for school children at Kenwood Gardens

and Mayesbrook Clinics for children under school age to receive treatment for minor ailments, although in practice very few so attend.

MIDWIVES. - There were 12 State certified midwives (including the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, 9 domiciliary midwives and 1 part-time midwife employed by the County Council), resident and practising in the district at the end of the year. In addition there were 25 State certified midwives at the Ilford Maternity Hospital.

Supervision of the midwives practising on the district, including regular inspections by the Medical Supervisor of Midwives, was carried out as in previous years, and general supervision, in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, was exercised over the midwives practising at the Ilford Maternity Hospital.

Suspension from Practice. - No Midwives were suspended from practice during the year.

Medical Aid. - Medical aid was sought in one instance where the infant was found to have a discharging eye. The condition of the eye cleared satisfactorily.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service. - At the end of the year there were 9 Domiciliary Midwives employed by the County Council whole-time and 1 part-time, in addition to the Non-Medical Supervisor.

During the year 431 cases were attended. In 397 cases the midwives were engaged to attend as midwives and in 34 cases as maternity nurses.

A Doctor was called in to 56 of the 397 cases in which a midwife had been engaged.

Of the infants born there were 3 stillbirths. In 2 of these cases the midwife was engaged as a midwife and in the other as a maternity nurse.

One death occurred of an infant during the first year of life where the birth had been attended by a Domiciliary Midwife.

Notices were received from the Domiciliary Midwives stating that artificial feeding had been substituted in respect of 28 infants attended by them during 1959.

During 1959 Ante-Natal Clinics conducted by the Domiciliary Midwives were held weekly at Valentines Mansion and fortnightly at Mayesbrook Clinic and Manford Way Clinic. The following is a summary of the attendances at these Clinics during the year:-

	Valentines Clinic	Mayesbrook Clinic	Manford Way Clinic
First attendances	408	131	95
Subsequent attendances ...	945	346	335
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	1,353	477	430
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of sessions ...	49	25	32
Average attend- ance at each session ...	27	19	13

In addition 1,789 home ante-natal visits were made during the year.

The scheme continues whereby the doctor and the midwife have a consultation about their patient on three occasions (at specified intervals) during the pregnancy. The examinations take place at the patient's home, the doctor's surgery or at the Local Health Authority's Clinic, as mutually agreed, but in practice the joint consultation is held in the majority of cases in the doctor's surgery.

The Ilford Borough Council continued to provide housing accommodation, where necessary, for midwives employed in the service of the Ilford Health Area Sub-Committee. At the 31st December, 1959, one maisonette and two flats were being rented by the County Council from the Borough Council under this arrangement.

Arrangements were made in 1959 for the Domiciliary Midwives to assist, as from the 1st January, 1960, in the training of pupil midwives from the Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital, Walthamstow. Five of the whole-time midwives were approved by the Central Midwives Board as teaching district midwives and the arrangements provide for four pupil midwives, who are accommodated at the Chadwell Heath Hospital and remain for a period of three months, to be received at a time.

Salvation Army Midwifery Service. - One Salvation Army midwife, with a further midwife assisting her as required, served in Ilford during the year and in view of the shortage of County Council midwives the governing body, the Mothers' Hospital, Clapton, agreed to their undertaking certain cases outside their normal area to relieve the position to a degree. 164 cases were attended by them, 160 as a midwife and 4 as a maternity nurse. A Doctor was called in to 43 of these cases.

Of the infants born there was one stillbirth.

Notifications were received from the Salvation Army Midwives that it was proposed to substitute artificial feeding in respect of 26 infants.

Gas and Air Analgesia. - During 1959 gas and air analgesia was administered in 515 cases, of which 376 were attended by the Domiciliary Midwives (348 when acting as midwives and 28 when acting as maternity nurses) and 139 were attended by the Salvation Army midwives (135 when acting as midwives and 4 as maternity nurses).

All the domiciliary midwives employed at the end of the year were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia and the Salvation Army midwives were also so qualified.

Arrangements continued in operation for each of the midwives using cars in the course of their duties to hold a machine at their respective homes to take with them to their own cases and there are also machines stored at the Ambulance Station for the use of the remaining midwives. With regard to the latter, the relatives of the patient are requested to collect a machine, where possible, but when they cannot do this, arrangements are made for a machine to be transported from the Ambulance Station to the house by a hired car.

The Salvation Army midwives also have two machines which are kept at their Branch Home and taken or sent to the home of the patient when required.

The service is freely available to all having home confinements, provided there are no medical contra-indications, and each expectant mother on booking the midwife is supplied with a leaflet explaining the nature and the availability of the service.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS. - The following is a summary of the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics during 1959 for patients booked for confinement in hospital:-

	Maternity Hospital		Mayesbrook Clinic	Manford Way Clinic
	Doctors	Midwives		
First attend- ances ...	947	-	278	131
Subsequent attendances	4,608	3,510	2,629	875
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	5,555	3,510	2,907	1,006
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of sessions...	307	239*	130	65
Average at- tendance at each ses- sion ...	18	14	22	15

*Includes 188 running concurrently with Doctors' Clinics.

All patients booked for admission to the Maternity Hospital are medically examined at the Ante-Natal Clinics. The first examination takes place at the 10th week of pregnancy, or as soon as possible after that time if the booking for hospital admission is not made until after the 10th week. Further, arrangements are made for all hospital booked patients to see the Obstetric Registrar at either the Ilford Maternity Hospital or the Mayesbrook Ante-Natal Clinic at about the 35th week of pregnancy.

In conjunction with the Ante-Natal Clinics at the Manford Way and Mayesbrook Clinics the Health Visitors hold classes for relaxation exercises. During 1959 there were 100 sessions at the Mayesbrook Clinic, with 975 attendances, and 102 sessions at Manford Way Clinic, with 1,039 attendances. A weekly session was also run by Health Visitors at Valentines Mansion, 46 sessions being held in the year, with 248 attendances.

Relaxation exercises classes are in addition held by the staff of the Ilford Maternity Hospital for patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinic there.

POST-NATAL CLINICS. - All patients confined in the Ilford Maternity Hospital and other patients on request are invited to attend the Post-Natal Clinics for the first time approximately six weeks after confinement.

During 1959 clinics were held at the Maternity Hospital weekly, at Mayesbrook Clinic fortnightly, and at Manford Way Clinic monthly. The following attendances were recorded:-

	Maternity Hospital	Mayesbrook Clinic	Manford Way Clinic
First attendances	722	203	68
Subsequent attendances ...	139	76	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	861	279	75
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of sessions	52	27	12
Average attendance at each session	16	10	6

CONSULTANT CLINIC. - There were two Consulting Obstetricians in 1959 who each held a weekly Clinic for ante-natal and post-natal cases. During the year 102 sessions were held and a total of 1,541 examinations were made.

MATERNAL MORTALITY. - During 1959 there were no deaths of Ilford mothers recorded by the Registrar-General as due to or in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE. - During 1959 the heavy demand for this service continued. The service was controlled by two full-time Organisers, under the general direction of the Area Medical Officer, and at the end of the year there were 6 full-time, 116 regularly-employed part-time and 24 casual Helps employed.

The following is a summary of the cases dealt with in 1959:-

Number of applications received for assistance	1,548
Number of cases where Domestic Helps were provided (including 674 who were having service at the commencement of the year)	1,772
Number of cases which on investigation were either not eligible for assistance or did not require the service	147
Cases booked but subsequently cancelled	206
Number of cases where, at the end of the year, a domestic help was booked to attend in future months (maternity cases)	71
Other cases awaiting help at end of year	17
Enquiries incomplete at end of year	9
Cases being served at 31st December, 1959	727

Two training courses, each of two weeks' duration, were held by the County Council at Chelmsford in 1959. Three domestic helps from Ilford attended and all were found to be entirely satisfactory.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES — HEALTH OF CHILDREN. — Supervision of the few problem families in the Area continues, the Health Visitors taking the leading role and discussing the problems with interested persons, e.g., General Practitioners, Teachers, Housing Manager and Psychiatric Social Workers.

Local case conferences are called as necessary.

CONVALESCENT FACILITIES. — The following tables show the number of persons sent away for convalescence during 1959.

(a) Under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, i.e., nursing mothers and young children.

Name of Home	No. of cases	No. of weeks' stay	Remarks
The Church Army Home Bexhill-on-Sea	1	2	Mother and child
Shoredith Holiday Home Cophthorne	1	2	Mother and two children
Totals ...	2	4	

(b) Under Section 28 of the Act, i.e., other persons requiring a change of air and surroundings to aid recovery and rehabilitation.

Name of Home	No. of weeks' stay				Total Cases
	2	3	4	5	
Armitage Home, Worthing	1	—	—	—	1
Bell Memorial Convalescent Home, Lancing	11	8	2	1	22
Brook Lane Rest Home, Brighton	2	1	—	—	3
Mrs. Clark's Home, Brighton	2	—	—	—	2
Cumberland Convalescent Home, Herne Bay	3	—	—	—	3
Mrs. Foster's Home, Leconfield, Isle-of-Wight	—	—	1	—	1
Mrs. Hayward's Home, Cliftonville	1	—	—	—	1
Mr. Henderson's Home, Bournemouth	—	1	—	—	1
Holiday Home, Braemar Royal, Bournemouth	—	—	1	—	1
Kenmure Guest House, Brighton	2	—	—	—	2
Lennox House, Southsea	—	1	—	—	1
Mildmay Convalescent Home, Ramsgate	4	—	—	—	4
Mrs. Pollitt's Home, Broadstairs	1	—	—	—	1
Rustington Convalescent Home, Littlehampton	5	4	—	—	9
Samuel Lewis Convalescent Home, Walton-on-Naze	5	—	—	—	5
St. Michael's Convalescent Home, Clacton-on-Sea	17	2	—	—	19
St. Michael's Convalescent Home, Westgate-on-Sea	1	—	—	—	1
Victorian Convalescent Home, Bognor Regis	2	—	—	—	2
Totals	57	17	4	1	79

LOAN OF SICK ROOM EQUIPMENT.- The considerable demand for equipment continues and the following table shows the issues from the Public Health Offices during 1959.

Articles Loaned	Number of Articles			Articles in store at 31.12.59
	on loan at 31.12.58	loaned or reloaned in 1959	on loan at 31.12.59	
Mattress (Dunlopillo)	12	19	14	—
Mattress (Hair)	—	2	1	2
Invalid Chairs	49	70	49	8
Air Pillows	—	1	—	2
Air Rings	54	201	50	54
Cushions (Dunlopillo)	11	26	11	1
Back Rests	72	191	69	20
Beds	8	9	7	1
Commodes	34	47	48	3
Crutches	7	13	12	4
Fracture Boards (Sets)	4	—	4	—
Pillows	2	2	3	5
Pillow Slips	—	—	—	1*
Rubber Sheetting	124	301	128	50
Medical Sandbags (Sets)	—	—	—	1
Bed Cradles	16	34	25	—
Air Beds	2	4	1	4
Bed Pans	73	250	77	36
Diabetic Scales	2	—	2	2
Feeding Cups	—	15	2	9
Urinals	32	82	43	24
Sputum Mugs	3	—	2	2
Douche Cans	1	2	1	1
Water Beds	—	1	—	1
Water Pillows	—	—	—	1
Bed Blocks	1	1	2	—
Pails	—	—	—	2
Bowls	—	—	—	2
Bedstead Sides (Pair)	1	—	1	—
Lifting Pole and Chain	6	7	7	—
Commode Sorbo Cushion	—	1	—	1
Kidney Dishes	1	—	—	—
Rubber Toilet Seat (inflatable) ...	2	—	2	—
Totals	517	1,279	561	237
1958 Details	619	1,083	517	238
1957 Details	555	1,062	619	125
1956 Details	519	1,158	555	180
1955 Details	538	1,117	519	161
1954 Details	320	975	538	99
1953 Details	161	698	320	54
1952 Details	86	326	161	66
1951 Details	27	162	86	30

* Provided through special funds.

CHIROPODY SERVICE. - During 1959 the Minister of Health indicated that he was prepared to receive proposals from Local Health Authorities wishing to establish or extend a chiropody service as part of their arrangements for the prevention of illness, care and after-care under Section 28(1) of the National Health Service Act 1946. Such proposals were submitted by the County Council and approved by the Minister, including the setting up of a service in those Areas, of which Ilford was one, where none was already operating. It was decided that treatment would be given so far as practicable only in premises owned or hired by the County Council and by salaried officers, and that initially priority would be given to the provision of comprehensive facilities for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers, although these would be extended to other categories when circumstances permitted.

Authority was given to appoint two full-time chiropodists for Ilford in the first instance. The posts were advertised in December 1959 and two appointments were made, the successful candidates taking up duty in March and April 1960 respectively. A third post is now in process of being filled.

With the removal of most of the clinic services from Newbury Hall to the new Kenwood Gardens Health Services Clinic it was possible to rent part of the ground floor accommodation at that Hall as our main chiropody clinic, with two chairs. In addition sessions are held at the health services clinics.

Arrangements have now been made for the chiropodists to visit regularly the two Welfare Committee residential establishments in the Area and to undertake domiciliary chiropody in the case of patients who are unable to travel even by ambulance vehicle to the chiropody clinics.

TUBERCULOSIS VISITORS. - The three Tuberculosis Visitors made a total of 2,592 visits to homes in the Borough.

DOMICILIARY OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST. - The Domiciliary Occupational Therapist, who also serves in Romford, Dagenham, Barking and part of the Forest Health Areas, undertook the following visits in Ilford during 1959:-

Number of visits to new patients ...	11
Number of revisits to patients ...	214
Number of other visits (to Chest Clinics, etc.)	31

REHABILITATION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES. - No cases required assistance in the maintenance charges at a rehabilitation settlement during 1959.

OPEN-AIR SHELTERS FOR TUBERCULOSIS CASES. - One open-air shelter supplied for a tuberculosis patient during 1958, continued in use throughout 1959.

PROVISION OF FREE MILK FOR TUBERCULOSIS CASES. - The County Council's scheme for supplying to tuberculosis patients one pint of milk per day free of charge, on the recommendation of the Chest Physician, showed a further decline during 1959. Particulars of the grants made in 1959 are given below:-

No. of cases in receipt of free milk at 31.12.58	150
" " new grants made during 1959	58
" " grants discontinued during 1959 ...	116
" " cases in receipt of free milk at 31.12.59	92

BOARDING-OUT OF CHILDREN (TUBERCULOSIS CONTACTS). - No applications were received in 1959 for assistance in the boarding-out of child contacts of tuberculosis patients under the County Council's scheme.

ILFORD TUBERCULOSIS CARE ASSOCIATION. - Mr. H.R. Stanbridge, a member of the Ilford Health Area Office staff, continued to undertake the secretarial work of this Association during 1959.

The following shows the assistance given by the Association during the year:-

	No. of persons Assisted	Total No. of Grants made
Extra nourishment (grants made usually for periods of one month and renewed as required)	23	181 (including renewals)
Other grants (Christmas cash gifts, clothing, etc.)	56	82

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF RELATIVES VISITING HOSPITAL PATIENTS. - As in previous years, the County Medical Officer was able to give financial assistance in 1959 only in very special cases to enable them to visit relatives who were in hospital; no Ilford persons, however, applied for assistance under this scheme.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS. - The following medical examinations by Essex County Council staff were carried out during 1959:-

Entrants to County Council Service	30
Other purposes	9
For other Authorities	6

INVALID NIGHT ATTENDANCE SERVICE. - The experimental scheme operating in conjunction with the Ilford Social Service Association for the provision of night attendants to provide some relief for those people called upon to sit up constantly all night with sick relatives or friends, or to help sick persons with no one to whom to turn for such assistance, continued until the 30th November 1959, the County Council making agreed payments to the Association in respect of approved cases where need in meeting the cost of the service provided by the Association's night attendants was proved. The following are the details of the cases dealt with under this scheme during 1959:-

No. of cases being attended at 31.12.58	Nil
No. of new cases attended during 1959	12
No. of cases discontinued during 1959	10
Total number of attendances given	201

The County Council decided that as from 1st December 1959 a directly-provided night attendant service should be operated throughout the whole of the Administrative County as part of the Health Area Services. As it was not practicable to take over from that date from the Ilford Social Service Association who had been running this service for many years, the Association agreed to continue to provide on behalf of the County Council the necessary attendance during the month of December 1959; in that month attendance was continued for a total of 26 nights at the two cases who were already having a night attendant at the 30th November, no new cases arising; service was discontinued in these two cases before the end of December 1959.

Since 1st January 1960 a directly-provided service has been operating, this being integrated with the Domestic Help Service and controlled by the two full-time Organisers under the general direction of the Area Medical Officer. The six night attendants employed by the Ilford Social Service Association were offered appointments, three of whom accepted.

INVALID DAY ATTENDANCE SERVICE. - The arrangement with the Ilford Social Service Association for providing day attendants in approved cases to sit with sick and infirm persons who cannot afford to meet the charge made by the Ilford Social Service Association, the County Council making agreed payments to the Association, has continued. Details of the cases dealt with under this arrangement are as follows:-

No. of cases being attended at 31.12.58	1
No. of new cases attended during 1959	11
No. of cases discontinued during 1959	12
No. of cases being attended at 31.12.59	Nil
Total number of attendances given:-	
(a) whole days	149
(b) half days	76

HOME NURSING. - The Home Nursing Service in Ilford is undertaken by Nurses under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Lady Rayleigh Training Home at Leytonstone but operating from the Branch Home "Abury House" in Aldborough Road, Ilford.

The work undertaken by Home Nurses in the Ilford area in 1959 was as follows:-

Cases attended	...	...	2,089
Visits paid	...	...	59,815

HEALTH EDUCATION. - Dr. G.B. Taylor, Assistant County Medical Officer, reports:-

"Health Education is constantly going on in the ante-natal clinics, post-natal clinics, infant welfare centres. In these clinics individual advice is given and it is this personal advice which is the most effective means of conveying medical information. These centres therefore are of primary importance

in the teaching of health education. However, there are certain aspects of health education which cannot be carried out through these clinics because they affect the public in general.

During the last three months of 1959 a "Check that Fall" campaign was carried out. The reason for this campaign was that the fatality figures from falls in the home in England and Wales were roughly 6,000 a year, and on analysing them, over 90% of these fatalities occurred in people over 65 years of age. I felt that it would be of little use directing the campaign to the public in general, and I therefore convened a meeting at the Town Hall, inviting 20 people who were leaders of Old People's Organisations. After the illustrated lecture I was surprised at the enthusiasm shown. The leaders suggested that I should visit each of their clubs and give a lecture on the prevention of falls. Fifteen lectures were given and the attendance at each lecture was between 80 and 100. This was most gratifying, because these people belonged to the particular age group in which fatalities from falls occurred. They were a very stimulating audience and asked many practical questions after each lecture. Posters were displayed in different parts of the Town and the Clergy helped us in bringing to the notice of their congregations the fatalities from falls in the home. Although the campaign itself was directed to the over 65's, children under the age of five also suffer fatal accidents from falls in the home. Talks were given in the infant welfare centres about falls and posters were also displayed, drawing attention to the dangers to children of falls in the home.

The poliomyelitis immunisation figures in Ilford for the ages 15 - 25 are very poor. They amount to roughly 33% of the population. In an effort to improve these figures I decided to have a short intensive campaign with heavy publicity. Before the campaign began I personally saw all the managers of the shops in the High Road and most of them in the Cranbrook Road. I explained to them the position about the poor response to poliomyelitis immunisation and the majority of the managers were willing to co-operate. At a pre-determined time all these shopkeepers were

sent the same poliomyelitis posters which were displayed at the beginning of a week's campaign. In addition posters were sent to youth clubs, post offices, council notice boards, council vans, schools and evening institutes. The three main cinemas in Ilford displayed poliomyelitis posters and also showed screen flashes. A recorded appeal by the well-known radio personality, Eamonn Andrews, was sent to jazz clubs, dance band leaders, and to the local football ground. Small leaflets were sent to factories to enclose in pay packets. We also hired a broadcasting van which toured the streets of Ilford and advertised the campaign in the press.

Since I did not know what the response would be to this campaign I asked all the chemists in Ilford if they would act as registration centres, sending them at the same time request forms. The idea in this was that people would merely have to go into the chemists to ask for a request form. They were told by broadcast that the chemists were acting as registration centres.

After this campaign there was no increase in requests for poliomyelitis immunisation and there can be only three possible reasons for this:-

1. That the campaign was inefficiently run.
2. That the figures we have are incorrect.
3. That the people are apathetic.

To comment on the first, that the campaign was inefficiently run. We made use of all the modern means of publicising and I do not think we could have improved upon our efforts.

The second point, that the figures we have are incorrect, is not without moment because some of the Ilford residents have been immunised by the London County Council. However, we have now made allowance for this and there are still 60% of people between the ages 15 and 25 who are not immunised.

The third point, that the public are apathetic, seems to be the correct one. Apathy of the general public is not novel, and health educators can only

continue their efforts, hoping that over the years, there will be a gradual reorientation of custom and habit.

Although the immunisation figures for the under 15's are quite good I gave an illustrated lecture to youth leaders at the Town Hall and gave them information and advice on poliomyelitis immunisation which they conveyed to their boys and girls. Most of the youth leaders wrote to me saying that the majority of their youths had been immunised but the few who had not they were able to influence.

Sex Education is fraught with danger because it has such a high emotional content. It seems that the best way of teaching sex education is to include it in a general course and I was asked to participate in such a course. This particular course included talks to youths on the many aspects of marriage, such as getting a mortgage, buying the right type of furniture, investment of money and the spiritual and physical side of marriage. I gave an illustrated talk on the physical side of marriage to an audience of about 50. I was helped in this by one of our health visitors. The arrangements were that she spoke to the girls separately and then I spoke to the boys, after which they were grouped together and shown a film. Some of the boys asked personal questions about intimate matters arising from the lecture. The leaders of this group seemed to think that the lecture was very worth while.

Many fathers want factual information about pregnancy and labour and a film entitled "The Birth of a Baby" was shown at the Manford Way Clinic. This was well attended and several of the audience asked whether they could have some more films on subjects such as Child Development.

Many Health Workers from abroad now visit this country to learn about health education. I was asked to write a paper to be read before an international seminar of health workers convened by the Central Council for Health Education. The paper was entitled "The Demands for Health Education". I based the lecture upon my experience in Ilford over the

past 12 months, illustrating the lecture with slides and a recorded interview I had with two headmasters. The lecture, which lasted about two hours, is shortly being published in the Health Education Journal. It is interesting to note that of the four lecturers at this seminar, 50%, that is Mrs. Gordon and myself, were from Ilford.

Finally, a course of lectures was given to the British Red Cross Society in preparation for an examination. These lectures covered a wide aspect of health varying from dietetics to the structure of the National Health Scheme. Most of the students reaped the reward of their and our labours in passing the examination."

Posters covering various aspects of Health were displayed at the Public Health Offices and the Mayesbrook, Manford Way and Newbury Hall Clinics throughout the year and a display unit, loaned by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, on the subject of burns and scalds, was installed in the entrance hall at Valentines Mansion for three weeks from the 21st August, 1959.

During the year a total of 85 lectures on varied Health subjects were given by members of the medical staff, health visitors and domestic help organisers to various organisations and children.

In addition 252 lectures on Mothercraft were given by the Health Visitors at their ante-natal relaxation classes at the Mayesbrook and Manford Way Clinics, a series of 12 lectures constituting each course.

DENTAL TREATMENT. - Mr. E. V. Haigh, the Senior Dental Officer, has submitted the following report:-

"During 1959 Dental facilities continued to be provided at Mayesbrook Clinic for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under five years of age. The total number of sessions devoted to these patients was 95; this giving an average of two sessions per week - one during the day and one evening session.

The evening session is continuing to be very popular with many of the expectant and nursing

mothers. This is due to the fact that many find it difficult to attend during the day because either they are working or they are unable to find anyone to look after their children. It has been most noticeable that the evening patients are much more at ease and therefore less troublesome to treat.

The total number of patients treated under this service during 1959 was 288, an increase of 78 over the previous year. The reason that more patients were treated in the same number of sessions was due in my opinion to the fact that mothers are becoming more dentally conscious and are receiving dental treatment from the time of leaving school. Many came for an examination, not because they had pain. These mothers usually require only a small amount of treatment to make them dentally fit. It is not so common to see mothers with grossly neglected mouths as a few years ago.

The choice of local or general anaesthesia was available to the patient when extractions were required. Most were performed under a general anaesthetic, this being given always to children under five. All anaesthetics were administered by a Medical Officer.

The dentures supplied were made by a local dental laboratory, an arrangement which has been in operation for many years and is satisfactory.

Dental X-Ray facilities which are important in the diagnosis of many dental abnormalities continue to be available at Mayesbrook Clinic."

The number of cases treated at the Clinic during 1959 was as follows:-

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and nursing mothers				
(a) Day Sessions	62	61	65	53
(b) Evening Sessions	112	112	119	96
Children under 5	105	104	104	91

The forms of dental treatment provided were:-

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scaling or Scaling and Gum treatment	Silver Ni-trate treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures provided, repaired and remade	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and nursing mothers										
(a) Day Sessions	179	26	47	144	62	—	68	2	12	6
(b) Evening Sessions ...	78	56	—	226	180	5	137	2	6	8
Children under 5	130	—	58	218	—	—	47	—	—	—

In addition there were 116 prophylactic treatments and other operations carried out in the case of expectant and nursing mothers at day sessions and 276 at evening sessions.

The total number of sessions held for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age was 95, 46 during the day and 49 in the evenings.

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS.

The distribution of national welfare foods (National Dried Milk, orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin tablets) to beneficiaries has continued to be the responsibility of the local health authorities under the National Health Service.

On the 28th December, 1959, the food store and office were moved from the former ambulance station at Clarks Road to the accommodation provided for this service at the new Kenwood Gardens Health Services Clinic and the main distribution centre which had been operating at the Public Health Offices, Valentines Mansion, was transferred there as from the 11th January, 1960. The distribution centre which had been held on one day a week at the Methodist Church Hall, Fremantle Road, was closed on the 5th January, 1960, as the main distribution centre is now in the catchment area it was formerly serving.

The following shows the present distribution centres, with the days and times they are open:-

(a) Main Centre

Kenwood Gardens Clinic, Kenwood Gardens, Ilford.	Monday to Friday Saturday	9.30 a.m. - 5 p.m. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
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(b) Branch Centres

Methodist Church Hall, High Road (entrance in Cleveland Road), Ilford.	Tuesday and Friday Saturday	(9.15 a.m. - 1 p.m. (2 p.m. - 3.15 p.m. 9.15 a.m. - 12 noon
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Goodmayes Methodist Church Hall, Blythwood Road, (next to Seven Kings Library), Goodmayes.	Friday	9.15 a.m. - 1 p.m. 2 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.
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(c) Infant Welfare Centres

Chadwell	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
Marks Gate	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Manford Way	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
" "	Friday	2 - 4 p.m.
Becontree	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Goodmayes	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Downshall	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Kenwood Gardens ...	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Heathcote Avenue ...	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Cecil Hall	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
" "	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Seven Kings	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Newbury Hall	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Grosvenor Road ...	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Ilford Lane	Friday	2 - 4 p.m.
The Drive	Friday	2 - 4 p.m.
Fairlop	Friday	2 - 4 p.m.

(d) Private Houses

Mrs. Taylor, 31, Lime Grove, Hainault.	Monday to Friday	9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Mrs. Peacock, 15, Culpeper Close, Hainault.	Evenings and Weekends only.	

With a view to effecting economy and cohesion in the service, the work with regard to the national welfare foods has been fully integrated with that of the distribution of nutrients and medicaments which has been in operation in the maternity and child welfare service for many years.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SCHOOL ROLL AND PREMISES. - There are 39 schools with 65 departments. The number of children on the school roll of Primary and Secondary Schools in Ilford on 18th December, 1959, was 23,481 which figure includes Barking Abbey (450). In addition there were 112 children attending the special schools.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND FOLLOWING UP. - During the year 8,335 periodic medical inspections were carried out and in addition, 817 special inspections and 2,403 re-inspections were undertaken. 5,550 parents or 66.5 per cent, attended the full medical inspections.

As in previous years the Elmbridge and Kennylands Boarding Schools remained under this authority for the purpose of medical supervision and Dr. Gross visited each school once a term to undertake routine medical inspections and follow-up cases.

During the early part of the year there were rather extensive outbreaks of influenza at both schools and owing to the number of children affected at Kennylands School the Ilford Division had to provide additional nursing help which was rendered by the Superintendent Health Visitor and two Health Visitors, the Resident School Nurse having herself gone sick with the complaint. At Elmbridge School the position was a little more difficult as following the influenza epidemic there was a considerable outbreak of Haemolytic Streptococcal sore throat. Consequent upon this all the children were swabbed and some 120 were found to be positive, several of them developing scarlet fever. The infection did not completely abate until after the Easter recess. We acknowledge the considerable assistance and co-operation rendered by the Hambleton Rural District Council in supervising the swabbing and the advice given during this period.

The existing arrangements, however, whereby Surrey County Council undertook dental inspection and treatment of pupils at Elmbridge School were continued.

STAFF. - Dr. G.B. Taylor was appointed to the staff as an Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer and commenced duties in a full-time capacity on 13th July, 1959.

Owing to the continued shortage of part-time Dental Officers it was only possible to carry out a limited number of inspections of pupils at school.

VISITS. - (a) The Public Health Inspectors made 1,190 visits to maintained schools, (1) to enquire as to the milk supplies and (2) to inspect the sanitary arrangements.

(b) School nurses made (i) 137 visits to schools (118 for general hygiene and 19 for head inspections) when 15,766 individual children were examined and 18,138 actual examinations were made, (ii) 3,313 home visits in regard to treatment recommended, and (iii) 994 home visits to cases of minor infectious diseases.

(c) Dr. O'Connor Wilson visited all primary schools during the latter part of the year with a view to testing the views of Head Teachers on carrying out a Posture and Foot Survey in all schools with an age group of 9 to 11 years. This suggestion was well received and we are to commence this survey early in the year 1960.

I have continued my own regular visit to schools in an endeavour to become more fully acquainted with schools and Head Teachers and have set myself the target of conducting one routine medical inspection in each school. I am now just over half-way through this programme which must depend on the time I have available.

A further innovation during 1959 was the regular attendance of Health Visitors at Case Conferences held at the Child Guidance Clinic and there is now a good liaison with that service and the Health Visitors. In some instances the General Practitioner is also able to attend the Child Guidance Case Conferences.

(d) A separate report is furnished by the Chief Public Health Inspector on the general subject of hygiene conditions in schools.

DEFECTIVE HEARING. - An Amplivox audiometer was purchased in January 1959 and Dr. Gross attended a three-day course on the use of this machine and the testing of hearing. As a result, the majority of children found to have defective hearing were tested - the more complex cases being referred to the Ear Nose and Throat Surgeon. This has saved much unnecessary referral to London hospitals for this purpose.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. - In the Ilford schools there was also rather an extensive outbreak of measles and influenza lasting from January to March 1959 and at one time the absence in most schools was as much as 50%.

At one of the Ilford schools there was a mild outbreak of food poisoning due to *C. Welchii* which was traced to meat pies supplied for school meals - the apparent cause being the slow cooling of large pies. Some 60 children and 5 members of the staff were affected. As a result of investigation the Public Health Laboratory suggested smaller pies which should not be cooked overnight. This recommendation was passed to the Education Department for action.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS. - The Minor Ailment clinics functioned as amended on 1st December 1958, a full session weekly being operated at both the Mayesbrook and Newbury Hall Clinics. In addition facilities were afforded for any urgent cases to consult the doctor at the immunisation clinics held weekly at Mayesbrook Clinic and the Public Health Offices.

NEW OR ORIGINAL WORK. - Upon his appointment to the staff Dr. G.B. Taylor took over Health Education with particular reference to lectures and films in schools. He has commenced interviewing individual Headmasters with a view to introducing talks in schools about the association of lung cancer and cigarette smoking. The majority view so far is that most Headmasters will welcome a lecture on cancer and smoking, giving the facts as they are known to date. It is appreciated, however, that schools do differ in their needs for general health education, but it is hoped to overcome any problems by good liaison between the medical authorities and the teaching profession.

SPECIALIST SERVICES. - The various specialist clinics functioned as in previous years and these are the subject of separate reports by the Consultants included under the particular Clinic details.

STATISTICS. - The Ministry of Education Annual Returns and the summary of heights and weights over a period of 10 years are printed at the end of this Report.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(a) Minor Ailments Clinics. - The attendances during 1959 were as follows:-

	Newbury	Mayesbrook
	Hall	
Number of individual children seen	275	434
Number of attendances of children	464	689
Number of exclusion certificates granted	8	19
Number of certificates of fitness to attend school granted ...	4	18

The following table shows the conditions dealt with at both the Clinics during the year:-

Subnormal Nutrition	188
Debility	55

Uncleanliness:-

Head	21
Body	-

Skin:-

Ringworm:-

Head	-
Body	1

Scabies -

Impetigo 7

Dermatitis 3

Urticaria -

Furunculosis 6

Eczema 3

Athletes Foot 21

Warts 88

Other Skin Diseases

(Non-Tuberculosis) 34

Eye:-

Blepharitis 5

Conjunctivitis 5

Defective Vision (excluding Squint) 64

Squint 6

Other conditions 39

Ear:-

Defective Hearing	5
Otitis Media	1
Other Ear Diseases	12

Nose and Throat:-

Chronic Tonsilitis only	17
Adenoids only	2
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids	8
Nasal Catarrh	10
Nasal Obstruction	4
Other conditions	7
Enlarged Cervical Glands	
(Non-Tuberculous)	5
Defective Speech	16
Teeth - Dental Diseases	35

Heart and Circulation:-

Functional	-
Organic	-
Anaemia	2

Infectious Diseases:-

Chicken Pox	1
German Measles	-
Whooping Cough	-
Colds and Coughs	15
Influenza	2

Lungs:-

Asthma	6
Bronchitis	2
Pulmonary Catarrh	8
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	9

Psychological:-

Development	1
Stability	9

Nervous System:-

Nervous Debility	1
Habit Spasm	1
Chorea	-
Petit Mal	-
Enuresis	6
Other Conditions	14

Deformities:-

Genu Valgum	...	...	...	2
Posture	...	...	...	2
Pigeon Chest	...	...	...	-
Flat Feet	...	...	...	17
Valgus Ankles	...	...	...	3
Other Forms...	...	...	...	19
Minor Injuries	...	...	...	10
Rheumatism	...	...	...	5
Other Defects and Diseases			...	34
Total number of ailments				837

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS.

During 1959, 20 children were recommended for recuperative holidays and were placed by the Borough Education Officer.

SPECIAL CLINICS

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

The following table summarises the attendances of school children:-

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Old Cases</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
Valentines Mansion	103	289	854	1,642
Mayesbrook ...	92	196	454	1,012
Manford Way ...	12	36	69	203
Totals ...	207	521	1,377	2,857

984 complete pairs of spectacles were provided, some of these being renewals after breakages. In addition, in 269 cases the lenses of spectacles were replaced or repairs of frames were carried out.

Dr. H.J.R. Thorne, M.B., B.S., D.O., D.O.M.S., the Ophthalmologist, reports as follows:-

"The School Eye Clinic at Valentines Mansion, Ilford, has continued to function smoothly and satisfactorily and the clinic has been well attended.

The cases seen call for no special comment - the usual school eye clinic "mixture" with refractive errors and squints predominating. Good co-operation has been obtained from London Eye Hospitals to which cases requiring further investigation and/or operation have been referred as necessary.

The Orthoptic Department (at Mayesbrook) and the arrangements for fitting and supply of spectacles (by attending Optician) have been quite satisfactory."

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC.

Miss C.M. Hazel, D.B.O., makes the following report on the Orthoptic Clinic held at Mayesbrook Health Services Clinic for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

"273 sessions were held throughout the year and 91 new cases were referred for treatment. In addition 87 old cases were under treatment. Total attendances amounted to 604 and 47 patients were discharged.

The Orthoptic Clinic functioned efficiently as an indispensable adjunct to the School Eye Clinic in the treatment and observation of squint cases - both true and latent and pre- and post-operative."

Miss Hazel attends at the Clinic for three days a week.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Mr. H.G. Korvin, F.R.C.S., the Orthopaedic Surgeon, makes the following report:-

"No major changes took place at the orthopaedic school clinics during 1959, but there are some minor improvements to report. A telephone was installed at Newbury Hall Clinic which obviated the necessity for incoming calls to be taken at the neighbouring school, and made the surgeon more get-at-able for his hospitals. The electric fan in the Newbury Hall consulting room was a great blessing in the exceptionally hot summer months. Attendances were at a reasonable level. Arrangements for X-ray and laboratory examinations, hospital admissions, and provision of appliances were the same as in the past.

Plans were made, during the year, for the equipment of the new clinic at Kenwood Gardens and it is hoped that the transfer there of the Newbury Hall Clinic will take place early in 1960.

I wish to thank all those taking part in the work at the clinics for their valuable help and co-operation."

The following table summarises the attendances of school children:-

Clinic	Sessions	New	Old	Attendances
		Cases	Cases	
Newbury Hall ...	43	90	246	467
Mayesbrook ...	22	42	99	178
Manford Way ...	8	3	13	27
Totals ...	73	135	358	672

SUMMARY OF CASES SEEN

Diagnosis	New Cases			Old Cases		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Cerebral Palsy	-	-	-	-	1	-
A.P.M.	-	-	-	5	10	-
Hemiplegia	-	1	-	4	-	-
Scoliosis	2	-	-	5	3	-
Kyphosis	-	-	-	4	1	-
Slack posture	9	5	1	10	3	1
Deformity of Hips	1	-	-	3	-	-
Genu valgum	22	8	2	101	34	3
O.C.T.	1	1	-	3	1	1
Genu varum	-	-	-	5	-	1
Pes valgus-planus	1	1	-	16	6	1
Valgus ankles	13	6	-	20	11	1
Talipes calcaneo-valgus	-	1	-	1	2	-
Intoeing	2	1	-	5	1	-
Hallux valgus	5	2	-	8	4	-
Deformity of Foot	1	-	-	1	-	-
Deformity of Toes	12	5	-	15	12	-
Torticollis... ..	1	-	-	3	-	-
N.A.D.	14	-	-	-	-	-
Other conditions	-	11	-	30	8	4
Foot strain... ..	4	-	-	5	1	1
Metatarsal varus	1	-	-	1	1	-
Osteomyelitis	-	-	-	1	-	-
Spina Bifida	1	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	90	42	3	246	99	13

A - Newbury Hall. B - Mayesbrook. C - Manford Way.

12 children of school age were admitted to East Ham Memorial Hospital. Particulars as follows:-

<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Operation</u>
1	Bunionectomy and phalangeal Osteotomy Rt.
2	Phalangeal Osteotomy Gt. Toes R. & L.
1	Inter-phalangeal Arthrodesis Toes.

1	Subastragaloid Arthrodesis Lt. Foot
1	Subcutaneous Sternomastoid tenotomy
1	Arthrodesis 3rd Toe
1	Inter-phalangeal (open division of Sterno- mastoid)
1	Holdsworth Operation R. & L.
1	Destapling both knees
1	Removal of loose bodies from Lt. elbow
1	Elongated tendon Lt. position Rt. foot

During the year 12 pairs of valgus insoles, 7 pairs of surgical boots or shoes, 3 pairs Genu Valgum splints, 1 metatarsal bar, 5 calipers and inverting irons, 13 repairs to calipers and shoes, and 63 pairs wedges to shoes were supplied to school children.

130 cases were discharged from the Orthopaedic Clinic, 52 as cured, 19 due to absence and were kept under observation at school, 48 were showing improvement and were kept under observation at school 11 cases left school or left the district.

MINOR ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS.

Dr. F.E. O'Connor Wilson, one of the school medical officers, has under supervision and attends periodically one of the following Clinics conducted by the Physiotherapist:-

Exercises	Massage	Sunlight
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and she reports as follows:-

"REMEDIAL EXERCISES

The clinics for remedial exercises were large and well attended during 1959, as will be seen from the following numbers:-

<u>Newbury Hall</u>	No. of new cases	=	303
	" " attendances	=	1,533
<u>Mayesbrook</u>	No. of new cases	=	251
	" " attendances	=	1,202
	Total No. of new cases	=	554
	" " " attendances	=	2,735

360 cases were referred from school medical inspections and these made 544 attendances.

These clinics show a marked increase in numbers and attendances over those of 1958.

Classes were held to demonstrate the exercises for the particular defect. Mothers were present at these classes and were encouraged to assist their children to do the exercises daily at home. Where children could not attend the classes regularly, the mothers were given lists of exercises to do at home and the children were seen at intervals by the physiotherapist to supervise progress. Children from the Open Air School who attend for treatment of deformities are taken direct to the clinic from the school by motor coach and in the care of a lady assistant. They return to the school in the coach following treatment. A number of children have regular swimming therapy of one hour sessions each week at the Public Baths and this treatment is found to be of great benefit in certain cases. The visiting doctor examines the children periodically and discharges them from treatment when the deformity is corrected.

Strapping and plaster splints for correction of some deformities are carried out at two sessions each week.

Massage and electrical treatment are given at one session each week.

Printed forms are issued to mothers of growing girls and boys advising them about the correct type of footwear to be purchased.

Printed forms are also issued to teenage girls who are referred for chest deformities, advising them about the correct type of brassiere to be worn.

Children are referred to the clinic by the Orthopaedic Specialist, by private practitioners, and by the Assistant County Medical Officers of Health. "

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINICS.

These were held at Newbury Hall on Monday and Thursday mornings and at Mayesbrook Clinic on Tuesday and Friday mornings. Cases are also seen at the Manford Way Clinic as required.

Details of attendances:-

Clinic	Sessions	New Cases	Old Cases	Attendances
Newbury Hall ...	91	104	68	1,238
Mayesbrook ...	93	65	31	953
Manford Way ...	91	-	10	63
Totals ...	275	169	109	2,254

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS

These were held at Newbury Hall on Tuesday afternoon and at Mayesbrook Clinic on Thursday afternoon.

Details of attendances:-

Clinic	Sessions	New Cases	Old Cases	Attendances	Discharged		
					Cured	Much Improved	Left District etc.
Newbury Hall ...	46	9	14	267	7	3	1
Mayesbrook	47	21	19	385	9	-	9
Total ...	93	30	33	652	16	3	10

The lamp used at each Clinic is a Centrosol Unit. The conditions treated were as follows:-

Defects Treated	Cases	
	A	B
Chilblains	2	4
Anaemia, Debility and Malnutrition...	8	20
Bronchitis	1	1
Other Conditions	5	3
	16	28

A - Newbury Hall Clinic. B - Mayesbrook Clinic.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

Miss M.M. Mason, F.R.C.S., Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant, reports as follows:-

"The Clinic maintains a steady flow of work - 182 new patients, 16 of them under 5, were seen this year, as against 177 in 1958. Attendances totalled 502 altogether.

101 tonsil and adenoid operations were performed at King George Hospital and Chadwell Heath Hospital, 7 of them on under-5 children, and 24 of these also had sinus disease which was treated at the same time.

14 cases of suspected deafness were investigated at the Clinic by pure-tone audiometry, and a further 7 referred to Special Deafness Units. Of these, 2 school children and 1 toddler have since been issued with hearing aids and are receiving auditory training.

There was a decline in the incidence of rhinitis and ear disease during the year, and it seems likely that this was related to the exceptionally hot and dry summer. "

The following table shows the work of the Clinic:-

	No. <u>Diagnosed</u>
Tonsils and Adenoids Infection ...	97
Deafness	4
Otitis Media	11
Mastoid disease	-
Rhinitis	6
Other defects or diseases	28
	<u>146</u>

During 1959 94 children were operated on for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids as follows:-

King George Hospital	62
Chadwell Heath Hospital	32

SPEECH CLINICS.

Mrs. M. Walker, the Senior Speech Therapist, reports on the work of the Speech Clinics during 1959 as follows:-

"The Speech Therapists working in the Ilford area during 1959 were as follows:-

Mrs. Walker - full-time	Valentines Clinic and schools
Mrs. McGill - 6 sessions per week	Mayesbrook Clinic and schools
Mrs. Pretious - full-time	Manford Way and Valentines Clinics, Cerebral Palsy Unit and schools.

This has been a 'bumper year' for attendances at the Speech Therapy clinics except for the recurrent fall-off during school holidays. In spite of this, however, discharge numbers are lower than usual. This is partly due to the late referral of so many stammerers, who, unless they are seen early while the stammer is still in the primary 'easy' phase tend to need years of treatment, and thus to occupy at least one treatment period per week, more or less permanently.

On the brighter side retarded language cases are being referred earlier resulting on the whole in better prognoses, from the general educational as well as from the speech point of view.

More clinics are being held in schools, where there are sufficient speech-defective children to carry a complete session, and although contact with parents cannot be so good, this is offset by the fact that very few treatments are missed by these children.

We are sorry to be losing the services of Mrs. McGill, who has done such invaluable work in the Mayesbrook area and I trust we shall be receiving a replacement of an equally high standard."

The defects treated were as follows:-

Stammer	...	...	...	...	62
Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	120
Retarded speech and language	...				8
Hearing losses	...	....	...		5
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	7
Dysarthria	...	...	...	...	4
Neurological	...	...	...	...	1
Treatment not needed	...	...			1
Others	...	...	...	...	4

104 children of schoolage were discharged from the Clinics during the year. In 70 cases the speech was normal. Of the remaining 34 cases, 5 left the district, 9 improved, 4 ceased to attend, 5 left school, 5 were referred elsewhere, 6 did not require treatment.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

Mr. E.V. Haigh, Senior Dental Officer, reports as follows:-

"Dental Clinics continued with little change during 1959 to give dental treatment to school children in Mayesbrook Clinic and Valentines Clinic with two surgeries each and one at Manford Way.

As in the past years it has been impossible to obtain full-time Dental Officers to staff the Clinics and we can only continue by using part-time Officers, each one doing a few sessions per week. During 1959 several part-time Dental Officers had to reduce the number of sessions they worked for us owing to their private practice demanding more of their time. This shortage of staff is due to the difference in remuneration between private practice and school clinic work.

The number of half days devoted to treatment dropped by 334 but even so the number of children actually treated was 3,339, only slightly less than in 1958. The number of attendances made by these children was 12,894.

It has become impossible to inspect regularly the children at school; sufficient numbers apply for treatment to keep the Dental Surgeons fully occupied.

Emergency treatment and inspections on two mornings a week continued during 1959 at Mayesbrook Clinic when any child from any Ilford School without an appointment could attend and be seen by myself for the relief of pain if possible; appointments being made for extractions, conservative or orthodontic treatment. The number of patients attending on these mornings varies from 15 to over 30 per session.

I continued with one evening session per week for school children, the time of these sessions being 5.15 - 8.15 p.m. They have been most satisfactory for older children studying for examinations, who do not wish to attend during school time. I have a waiting list for these evening sessions and only patients who cannot possibly attend during the day may be given an after school appointment.

At the beginning of 1959 an X-ray machine was installed at Valentines Clinic and a dark room for developing the films was fitted up and equipped. This means that X-ray facilities are now available at all dental clinics and patients do not have to travel from one Clinic to another should they require an X-ray. This can save time and pain, a quicker diagnosis being possible.

Most extractions were performed under general Anaesthesia which was always given by a Medical Officer, the average number of children attending per session being between 20 and 25. Children usually prefer general Anaesthesia.

Because there were less dental inspections at schools many children requiring extractions have not been seen. This accounts for the slight drop in Anaesthetics given during 1959. "

Full details of the dental work are shown in Table V.

BENTON SCHOOL.

Dr. D.M.B. Gross, Medical Officer in charge, reports as follows:-

"During 1959 the number of children on roll varied, being 81 on the 31.12.58 and 76 on 31.12.59.

There were 23 admissions and 28 discharges. Recommendations for admissions were received from the following sources:-

School Medical Officer	...	6
Borough Education Officer	...	1
Head Teacher	...	6
Parent's request	...	3
Hospital	...	4
Re-admission	...	1
Others	...	<u>2</u>
		23
		—

The diagnoses were as follows:-

Collapse right lung	...	1
Nephritis	...	1
Asthma	...	3
Slipped Epiphysis	...	1
Achondroplasia	...	2
Dislocated left hip	...	1
Congenital Heart	...	2
Haemophilia	...	1
Coeliac disease	...	1
Old Poliomyelitis	...	1
Spina bifida	...	1
Bronchitis	...	2
Multiple fractures	...	1
Osteomyelitis	...	1
Muscular Dystrophy	...	1
Paraplegia	...	1
Diabetes	...	1
Epilepsy	...	<u>1</u>
		23
		—

The 28 children discharged left for the following reasons:-

Fit for ordinary school	...	14
Left school (over age)	...	4
Admission to Special School	...	4
Left district	...	<u>6</u>
		28
		—

Throughout the year periodic medical examinations took place at this school with the usual referral of suitable cases to the various specialist clinics when necessary. The close association with the C.P.U. has again proved most valuable and two cases were transferred after preliminary trial at the Unit. The work continues along the same lines as previously and the association with the Youth Employment Officer has been helpful in several cases.

I should like to thank all the staff concerned for their continued help and co-operation. "

CEREBRAL PALSY UNIT.

(i) Dr. D.L. Woolf, Consultant in Physical Medicine to the Cerebral Palsy Unit, reports as follows:-

"There have been eight new admissions to the Unit during 1959 and six discharges. Three new admissions were not classified as Cerebral Palsy, but the Unit was considered the best placing for these children.

24 children are at present on roll. No waiting list exists except for children under five years of age.

The Medical Auxiliaries and teaching staff continue to work in close liaison. Unfortunately, the Unit, during the latter part of 1959, experienced a shortage of physiotherapists.

No improvement in the treatment rooms has taken place this year, but we look forward to the day when the Unit will be sited in a more accessible place and decorated for staff and children consistent with the requirements of modern rehabilitation.

I would like to express my thanks to the medical auxiliaries and teaching staff for their co-operation and contribution to a cheerful atmosphere. "

(ii) Dr. D.M.B. Gross, Medical Officer in charge, makes the following report:-

"The Unit has been open since May 1955 and during the year 1959 the number of children on roll

varied, being 22 on 31st December 1958, and 24 on 31st December 1959.

During the year under review 15 children were examined with a view to admission of these, 10 were accepted and came from the following areas:-

- 4 Ilford
- 3 Romford
- 2 Forest
- 1 South Essex (on waiting list)

The five children rejected, with the reason for rejection and the responsible authority concerned, were:-

- South Essex:
- (a) Partially sighted pupil
 - (b) Limited expectancy of life. Admission to residential school for the physically handicapped more suitable
 - (c) Suitable for admission to C.P.U., but earlier placement requested at Elizabeth Fry School.
 - (d) Mild Cerebral Palsy

South East Essex: Considered suitable but distance too far to travel.

During the year 6 children were discharged, as follows:-

- Ilford:
- (a) School leaving age: Section 57(5) Education Act 1944
 - (b) Removed from Area
 - (c) Transferred to Benton School
 - (d) Transferred to Benton School
- Forest:
- (a) To residential Special School
 - (b) School leaving age
Registered Disabled Person.

Remedial work has been much hampered by the lack of physiotherapy. Both physiotherapists resigned in July and by the end of the year it had still been impossible to replace them. This has caused much

anxiety but is part of a nation-wide shortage. It is, however, hoped to remedy the position in the near future.

In all other respects the work of the Unit has proceeded smoothly. The heating is now very much improved and a very close liaison has been maintained with the various hospitals.

There is one child on the waiting list, aged 5 years."

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Dr. W.P. Gurassa, Consultant Psychiatrist, reports as follows:-

"There have been a number of changes in staff during the past year principally in the appointment of myself as Medical Director in place of Dr. Davidson, and Miss Watt as Psychologist in place of Mr. Pickett, the latter appointment after a gap of several months. We have been fortunate in obtaining permission to appoint an additional Psychiatric Social Worker, who is very much needed to relieve the pressure on our two present Social Workers. These changes have necessitated the renewal of contact with various agencies concerned with children in the area, in particular the schools where the lack of a Psychologist was acutely felt.

We have endeavoured to continue and extend Dr. Davidson's policy of integrating the Clinic's activities with those of other agencies concerned with the education and welfare of children, and the current year has seen a considerable increase of contact with such people as Head Teachers, Probation Officers, School Enquiry Officers, etc., so that we are increasingly learning to understand each other's points of view, and to co-ordinate the help given to children and parents. Meetings were also arranged with School Medical Officers and Health Visitors, and it is pleasing to note that Health Visitors are regularly attending our Conferences and working closely with us.

The diagnostic waiting list has been reduced considerably, and it is possible to see new referrals

much sooner than before; there is still a delay with regard to the provision of more intensive treatment, and it is intended to reduce this by providing group treatment.

We have been considering ways in which we can extend our activities during the next year. It is hoped to provide at least one evening session for diagnosis and treatment. This will be of particular benefit to children who have left school and need to continue treatment here, and also to allow selected children to attend out of school time. Most of our cases are still referred from School Medical Officers, but we do have an increasing number from General Practitioners who, in some instances, are able to attend our Conferences.

One disturbing note is the continued lack of facilities in the area for the admission of disturbed children and adolescents to suitable Units for observation and treatment. Many other areas have provided such Units, but they are only available to us in exceptional circumstances. Some interim measures are urgently required pending more permanent provisions in the remote future.

In summing up I would say that while we are mainly occupied with the treatment and supervision of children referred to us we are increasingly concerned with improving our contact and communication with all people who are interested in the welfare of children with the particular aim of helping to prevent the development of established nervous disorders."

The following is a table showing the work undertaken at the Child Guidance Clinic during 1959:-

		<u>31st December</u>	
		<u>Previous</u>	<u>Present</u>
		<u>Year</u>	<u>Year</u>
I.	1. (a) Cases awaiting first appointment	6	11
	(b) Cases referred to Clinic during the year	127	
	(including special diagnostic cases)		

		31st December	
		Previous	Present
		Year	Year
2.	(a) Cases still under investigation		31
	(b) Cases diagnosed during the year and found <u>not</u> to require specific treatment		
	(i) Cases closed		10
	(ii) Cases kept under supervision		82
	(c) Cases diagnosed and which received specific treatment during the year either		
	(i) At the Clinic		35
	(ii) By placement in residential school		4
	(d) Cases diagnosed and awaiting specific treatment on 31st December of present year either		
	(i) At the Clinic		22
	(ii) By placement in residential school		4
	(e) Cases withdrawn before diagnosis		6
II.	1. (a) Cases carried forward from previous year and which received treatment during the year		
	(i) Supervision		45
	(ii) Specific treatment:-		
	At the Clinic		55
	(iii) By placement in residential school		6
	(b) Or cases closed during the year		
	(i) Specific treatment and/or supervision completed		55
	(ii) Not taken up further owing to non-co-operation or for other reasons ...		73
	(iii) Improved whilst awaiting specific treatment ...		12

		<u>31st December</u>	
		<u>Previous</u>	<u>Present</u>
		<u>Year</u>	<u>Year</u>
III. 1. Distribution of treatment or supervision:-			
(i) Psychiatrists:			
Children under treatment			41
Children awaiting treatment			1
Number of cases supervised			90
(ii) Psychotherapist:			
Number of children treated			37
Number of children awaiting treatment			17
(iii) Psychiatric Social Workers:			
Number of cases advised			324
Number of cases awaiting advice			22
(iv) Educational Psychologists:			
Children given remedial education			8
Children awaiting remedial education			9

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE.

Miss B.S. Gascoyne, Educational Psychologist, reports as follows:-

"During the year the work of the psychologist in the Ilford schools was necessarily rather restricted because Mr. Pickett's place was not filled until September, but since Miss Watt started to work in the area then, much of the leeway has been made up.

It was felt by the Clinic staff as a whole, and perhaps by the psychologists in particular, that the need for day classes for maladjusted children was becoming more and more essential. It is hoped that two may be set up next September which will accommodate those children who are unable to fit into the normal school routine thus causing considerable difficulties not only to their teachers but also themselves. It is envisaged that the classes will be very

small so that it will be possible for the children to have much individual attention and that they should be treated as a separate entity from any existing school in the same way as the Special Remedial Classes form Valentines School.

Few day maladjusted classes exist so this type of work can still be considered to be in the pioneer stage but fortunately the L.C.C. have such a school near Hammersmith and one was started at Leyton last September, so we are hoping to profit by the experiences of our neighbours and have already been given very valuable information on the type of setting and personnel required."

ILFORD ENURESIS CLINIC.

Dr. J.M. Pooley reports as follows:-

"During the 12 months ended December 31st 1959, the clinic continued to be held at the Public Health Offices, Ilford, on Wednesday mornings.

Attendances have, on the whole, been good and there has been a 50% increase in the number of new cases referred, as compared with last year.

There are now 9 "Bed Buzzers" in use through the clinic and the results from their use have been very interesting and encouraging, as will be seen from the figures given below.

I. Appointment List

During the 12 months ended December 31st 1959, there have been 68 new cases (as compared with 46 last year) made up as follows:-

<u>Recommended by</u>	<u>Under 5 years</u>		<u>Over 5 years</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Parents	-	1	2	-
General practitioners	2	1	-	-
Infant Welfare Officers	4	2	-	-
School Medical Officers	-	-	33	17
Health Visitors	-	-	2	3
Hospital Specialist	-	-	1	-
	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>20</u>

Total	=	68 cases
Total attendances	=	346
Number of sessions	=	39

II. The Procedure adopted in previous years has been largely adhered to at each clinic.

This includes Urinalysis, History of the Enuresis, physical examination; considerable time is devoted to talking to and gaining the confidence of the child, and finally advice is given to the parent, usually through the child by clear direction as to routine and charting and finally the taking of medicaments if indicated.

As has been proved in previous years, suggestions made to the child, but in the presence of the mother, have always been acted upon more faithfully by the parents.

III. Treatment.

The treatment issued or prescribed has been made up as follows:-

	<u>No. of Cases</u>
1. <u>Long acting (bonded) Dexamphetamine</u> (5 mgm. taken at bedtime)	36
2. <u>Plain Dexamphetamine</u> (5 mgm. at bedtime)	3
3. <u>Amphetamine sulphate</u> (2.5 - 5 mgm.)	11
4. <u>Phenobarbitone</u> (either at night or in divided doses through the day)	13
5. <u>Disipidin</u> (posterior pituitary snuff)	6
6. <u>Routine and Charting only</u> ...	7
7. <u>The Sentinel or Down's "Bed-buzzer"</u>	13
8. A few cases were referred to hospital or to the Child Guidance Clinic for further investigation or treatment. Some of the cases treated with Disipidin or the buzzer had previously been treated with the amphetamine series and had failed.	

IV. Analysis and comparison of results

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>
1. Completely dry	26 = 38%	approx. 23%	46%	38%
2. Very marked improvement, (i.e. less than 10 wet in 28 nights)	26			
3. Improved (more than 10 wet in 28 nights)	10			
4. No improvement	3			
5. Self discharged	12			
	<u>77</u>	(this figure includes 9 cases who were referred back from 1956 for recommencement of treatment)		

Further Analysis of Results

Of the 68 cases who were referred during 1959 it is interesting to note the numbers of boys compared with girls in the following analysis:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
New Cases	57%	43%
Of the cases discharged dry	42%	58%
Average age	8 yrs.	7 yrs.

Of the cases who were discharged dry the treatment used was as follows:-

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
1. Long acting dexamphetamine salt 	7)
2. Short acting dexamphetamine salt 	6)
	50%

<u>Treatment</u>			<u>Number of Cases</u>	
3.	Bed buzzer...	...	6)
)
4.	Phenobarbitone	...	3)
				) 50%
5.	Charting	...	3)
)
6.	Disipidin Snuff	...	1)

Although this is necessarily a limited survey, both the treatment indicated and the results obtained show an interesting preponderance of enuretic children with deep sleeping habits, over enuretic children where other etiological factors are concerned.

The Use of "Dexten" (Dexamphetamine-resinate)

A number of these tablets was issued for use at the Ilford Enuresis Clinic as it was felt that it would be interesting to compare a series of cases treated with this long acting substance, with a comparable series treated with the short-acting, non-bonded amphetamine salt. This work is still continuing, but the number of cases treated is not yet sufficient to enable a true comparison to be made. During previous years, amphetamine sulphate (Benzedrine) has often been given in divided doses, e.g. at 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. with encouraging results, so that the use of Dexten in avoiding the necessity of waking a child for the second dose is already obvious.

It has been shown that the rate of release of dexamphetamine from Dexten (determined by in-vitro experiments) is as follows:-

<u>Time after ingestion</u>		<u>% liberated</u>
<u>(hrs.)</u>		
2 hours	...	26
4	...	41
6	...	51
8	...	62
10	...	75
12	...	85
14	...	85

(Sir Adolphe Abrahams, The Lancet, December 28th 1957).

Thus it can be seen that a probable optimal plasma concentration will occur between the hours of 2 a.m. and 5 a.m., from a dose given at 7 p.m. and this may in some cases answer the problem of having to lift an enuretic child at frequent intervals during the night.

The bed-buzzer is again proving an extremely useful addition to the clinic resources. Some cases who have previously been very resistant to treatment have become dry in from 4 to 6 weeks, and have remained so after the buzzer has been removed, as long as the machine is not removed prematurely.

I still hope that more new cases may be referred from within the public health services, and that general practitioners will feel free to refer cases to the Enuresis Clinic should they wish to do so."

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

Section 33 of the Education Act, 1944, and the regulations made thereunder have placed on the Local Education Authorities responsibilities for the provision of suitable education of children suffering from disability of mind or body.

A record of all such children is revised annually from returns submitted by all Head Teachers, and any new cases attending local maintained schools are reported to me with a view to medical examination and ascertainment of their suitability or otherwise of attendance at an ordinary school.

The several categories of pupils requiring special educational treatment as defined in the Handicapped Pupils (Certificate) Regulations, 1953, came into operation on 16th December, 1953 (amended by 1959 Regulations).

The number of children coming within these categories and their disposition as on the 31st December, 1959, are tabulated in the following table in accordance with the Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953, and amended by the Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, operative with effect from 1st April, 1959.

CATEGORY	Number of children of school age on 31st December 1959, formerly ascertained as handicapped pupils and requiring special educational treatment (s.e.t.)												
	Attending day special school	Awaiting placement in day special school	Attending residential special school	Awaiting placement in residential special school	Attending boarding homes	Awaiting placement in boarding homes	Attending independent schools	Awaiting placement in independent schools	Attending hospital schools	Awaiting placement in hospital schools	Receiving Education in hospital under Section 56	Receiving home tuition under Section 56	Awaiting home tuition under Section 56
Blind	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Sighted ...	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaf	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially deaf	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delicate	30	—	7	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physically handicapped	49	3	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
E.S.N.	61	17	24	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—
Maladjusted	—	—	14	5	2	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speech defect	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	164	20	64	14	2	—	26	—	—	—	—	6	—
													296

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Occupation Centre for Mentally Defective Children and Adult Female patients, was opened on 8th September, 1953, at the Methodist Church Hall, Bennett's Castle Lane, Becontree. It is known as the Ilford Junior Occupation Centre.

Full medical inspection is carried out once a year, by one of the School Medical Officers, also a survey visit is made quarterly.

GENERAL WELFARE

Provision of Meals and Milk for School-children. -

The provision of meals in the schools commenced on 7th October, 1940. The total number of mid-day meals served during 1959 was 2,136,426 approximately.

There are 26 kitchens in the Borough, established at the following schools:-

Barking Abbey, Barley Lane, Beal Boys, Beal Girls, Becontree C.P. Unit, Benton, Caterham, County High Boys, County High Girls, Cleveland, Dane, Fairlop Boys, Fairlop Girls, Goodmayes, Gordon, Loxford, Mayfield Boys, Mayfield Girls, Mossford Green, Parkhill, Redbridge, The Gilbert Colvin, The Glade, The John Bramston, Uphall and Wm. Torbitt.

As from 6th August, 1946, milk in school has been supplied free of charge in accordance with the Provision of Free Milk Regulations, 1946.

In October, 1959, 19,882 children, were receiving milk in school.

Provision of Baths. - Shower baths are installed at Beal, County High Boys, Barking Abbey Grammar, Caterham, Dane, Fairlop Boys and Loxford Secondary Schools.

Work done by the N.S.P.C.C. - The following 41 cases were investigated:-

(1) Neglect	...	...	...	...	21
(2) Ill-treatment cases	...	...	...	...	8
(3) Other cases	...	...	...	...	12

(Three cases were reported from the Public Health Department 38 were reported from other sources for general neglect).

108 children (60 boys and 48 girls) were involved, 71 being of school age. In addition to this work, 135 supervision visits were paid to different cases, some of which were made to those reported during the previous year.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association. - 1 child was placed in a convalescent home and her fees paid by voluntary funds.

Others assisted were 1 loaned tricycle, 1 loaned T.V. set, 1 supplied with clothes wringer and 1 supplied with latex foam mattress.

4 new cases were referred during the year for casework and visiting and 23 old cases were given continued casework and after care visiting.

THE HEALTH VISITOR AND THE SCHOOL NURSE.

Cleanliness Inspections in Schools. - The Superintendent Health Visitor submits the following report:-

"The present arrangements for liaison between health visitor and school follow the trend which commenced in the Summer term 1958. At the beginning of each term the health visitor visits the school and discusses any cases which the headmistress brings forward. The health visitor also brings forward any problems which she knows may arise especially if a child is just beginning school and has a difficult family background.

In the summer term every child is seen by the health visitor and a complete hygiene inspection is carried out.

In some schools the Head Teacher requested that the routine hygiene inspection took place as before, at the beginning of each term. The health visitor does this on request at the convenience of the school. Other schools ask for a few classes to be seen; one child may be causing some concern and rather than embarrass this child, classes round his or her age group are seen.

Telephone calls to the department asking for the health visitor to visit a school to diagnose head infestation are received fairly frequently and the teacher's suspicions usually correct.

After much discussion and recommendation from the health visitors it was decided to test the eyes of

all children at about the age of 8 years. We find a considerable number of eye defects in this age group and the results achieved make the extra work well worth while. All children with a defect found are followed up at home; the situation is explained to the mother and, if wished, referral form to the specialist is signed at this visit. "

The above scheme has also been found to be of benefit in the follow-up of those cases found at routine medical inspection to be "unsatisfactory", for the Health Visitor has the opportunity of discussing the condition with Head Teachers and in many cases school meals are recommended.

All "unsatisfactory" cases are re-examined by the school medical officer. In many cases nutriment is supplied or recommended and the case seen again at varying periods of one, three or six months or less frequently on the decision of the doctor.

It will be appreciated that in quite a number of such cases, because of environmental factors, no treatment or action is likely to bring forth a completely "satisfactory" condition and only the assistance most suited to the needs can be offered.

Chiropody. - In 1960 chiropody clinics will be established under Local Authority control in Ilford and when fully developed the necessity of referring cases privately or unnecessarily to hospitals should be deviated.

Dental Health. - Once again Mrs. J. Thurston, Essex County Dental Hygienist, was seconded to the Ilford area and she reports on her visit as follows:-

"During the months of March, April, May and June of this year I gave sixteen lectures on dental health in seven Ilford schools. They were well received on the whole, the response from staff and pupils being noticeably better in certain schools. The film 'Gateway to Health' an American production, was well received at all schools with one exception, where it was the considered opinion of the staff present, that the film shown on previous occasions 'Let's Keep our Teeth' was a more interesting and informative aid and had greater appeal since it was an English production and more easily understood

than the American accent and idiom. I am inclined to agree with this point of view but also feel that new presentation of health information is desirable for both children and staff, for obvious reasons.

Pamphlets were in short supply which was a pity, since they are a means of reaching the parents and arousing their interest, however slight.

In my opinion, to be really successful the subject of dental health should be presented, not in the form of isolated lectures with a film, which have little lasting effect, but should consist of a fairly lengthy programme in each school. This would include considerable class preparation beforehand, followed by a week with a demonstrable exhibition giving opportunities for active participation by the children themselves. Finally a further period of classroom work would help to assess the amount of knowledge assimilated and the interest shown.

The above programme has been followed by the County Health Education Organiser in Health Weeks in which I have participated, with considerable success in arousing and maintaining interest in the subject. More might have been achieved in this series of talks if they had been incorporated in such a programme. "

Hygienic Conditions in Schools in the Division. - The Chief Public Health Inspector reports on this matter as follows:-

"Routine monthly visits are made by the Public Health Inspectors to the Schools in the Borough of Ilford, particular attention, of course, being paid to the provision of school milk and its condition and the standards of sanitation. The defects ascertained on these visits are reported to the Borough Education Officer and the County Medical Officer of Health in so far as sanitary defects arise from the School Meals Service.

In the newer schools the sanitary accommodation is generally satisfactory but in the older schools the sanitary conveniences are situated at a point distant from the school entailing the crossing of the play-

ground for access. The conveniences themselves are generally old, difficult to keep clean and subject to freezing in cold weather. The only solution, of course, is to install sanitary conveniences at a point within the building of a modern standard and sufficient for the use of the number of students attending the schools.

Another difficulty in the system appears to be the delay in carrying out work of renovation after notification from the Public Health Department. This is due to financial limitations over which we have no local control.

The washing facilities available for the schools are in some cases situated remote from the sanitary conveniences, a factor which is not conducive to sound hygienic practice for school children, and in some cases there is no hot water available for hand washing.

Insofar as the staff facilities are concerned, in many instances there is insufficient accommodation or it has to be shared with other people.

Finally the system of providing drinking water in open fountains at the schools is somewhat antiquated; they are placed in open school playgrounds and thereby subject to freezing and contamination. It would be far better if a system of drinking water supply were installed with the washing facilities and other sanitary conveniences at a point within a building, thereby permitting strict supervision as to cleanliness, hygiene, maintenance and making them less prone to the effects of inclement weather.

Generally speaking in the modern schools, the sanitary accommodation and conditions are satisfactory but the older schools should be considered for complete re-organisation and the system of maintenance and repair ought to be speeded up to prevent in some cases serious nuisance and even, so far as school canteens etc. are concerned, contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. "

Employment of School-children and Young Persons. -

During 1959, 135 children were submitted for medical examination in accordance with the Bye-laws made under Part II of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 and all were found to be medically fit.

Employment of Children in Entertainments Provisional Amending Rules. - 11 Certificates were granted during the year.

B.G.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

No. of pupils to whom B.C.G. was offered	...	2,268
No. of pupils whose parents consented to treatment	... ..	1,107
No. of pupils undergoing tuberculin test	...	*1,150
Positive:	59	
No. of pupils who received B.C.G.	... ..	994

* 43 carried forward from previous year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, OFFICERS AND SERVANTS. - The following examinations were carried out during 1959:-

	Officers	Servants	Teachers	Intending Teachers	Total
New Appointments	14	26	18	52	110
Under Sickness Regulations	-	4	-	-	4

THE CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE (i.e., FROM 5 - 15 YEARS) IN ILFORD, DURING 1959 WERE:-

Chronic renal failure	...	...	1
Multiple Metastases	...	...	1
Sub-dural Haemorrhage	...	...	1
Leukaemia	...	...	2
Hepatic Failure	...	...	1
Respiratory Failure	...	...	1
Rupture of Congenital Intracranial Aneurysm	...	...	1
			<hr/> 8 <hr/>

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959.

TABLE I.

Medical Inspection of pupils attending maintained Primary
and Secondary Schools including (Special Schools).

A. - PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections 5-14 year age group	7,986
Number of other Periodic Inspections	349
	<hr/>
Total . . .	8,335
	<hr/>

B. - OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections . . .	817
Number of Re-inspections	2,403
	<hr/>
Total . . .	3,220
	<hr/>

C. - PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical
Inspection to Require Treatment (Excluding Dental Diseases
and Infestation with Vermin).

(No individual pupil is recorded more than once in
any column of this Table, and therefore the total on column
(4) will not necessarily be the same as the sums of columns
(2) and (3).)

Age Groups inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (exclud- ing squint) (2)	For any of the other condi- tions recorded in Table IIA (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1954	41	194	230
1953	30	178	193
1952	23	74	93
1951	12	25	34
1950	7	21	26
1949	10	10	20
1948	252	378	562
1947	146	206	297
1946	25	30	50
1945	78	109	169
1944 and earlier	327	270	539
TOTAL	951	1,495	2,213

TABLE II.

A. - RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959.

NOTE. - All defects noted at medical inspection as requiring treatment are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of the inspection.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Number of Defects Requiring Treatment		Number of Defects Requiring Observation but not Treatment	
		Periodic Inspection	Special Inspection	Periodic Inspection	Special Inspection
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin	136	—	49	—
5	Eyes — <i>a.</i> Vision ...	951	2	283	1
	<i>b.</i> Squint ...	50	—	17	—
	<i>c.</i> Other ...	41	2	25	—
6	Ears — <i>a.</i> Hearing ...	36	1	32	—
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media	15	—	11	—
	<i>c.</i> Other ...	8	—	3	—
7	Nose or Throat ...	119	—	425	—
8	Speech	50	7	45	2
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	1	—	42	—
10	Heart and Circulation	34	—	80	1
11	Lungs	94	—	144	2
12	Developmental —				
	<i>a.</i> Hernia ...	13	—	11	—
	<i>b.</i> Other ...	11	—	71	—
13	Orthopaedic —				
	<i>a.</i> Posture ...	356	—	34	1
	<i>b.</i> Flat foot	259	—	53	—
	<i>c.</i> Other ...	314	—	164	—
14	Nervous system —				
	<i>a.</i> Epilepsy	4	—	11	—
	<i>b.</i> Other ...	11	—	16	—
15	Psychological —				
	<i>a.</i> Develop- ment	—	4	15	—
	<i>b.</i> Stability	69	1	99	1
16	Abdomen	11	—	19	—
17	Other	101	8	135	3

B. - CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups inspected (by year of birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	No. whose condition was classified	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1954	1,280	1,260	20
1953	841	820	21
1952	352	339	13
1951	92	90	2
1950	87	84	3
1949	58	57	1
1948	1,815	1,795	20
1947	1,020	1,009	11
1946	154	146	8
1945	732	724	8
1944 and earlier	1,904	1,892	12
TOTAL	8,335	8,216	119

TABLE III.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

All cases of infestation, however slight, are recorded.

This return relates to individual pupils and not to instances of infestation.

- (i) Total number of pupils examined in the schools by school nurses or other authorised persons 18,138
- (ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ... 46
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) —

(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—
(v) Number of individual pupils disinfested:-	
By Local Authority ...	15
By parents	31

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING
SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

Notes:- (a) Treatment provided by the Authority includes all defects treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority's own staff, however brought to the Authority's notice, i.e., whether by periodic inspection, special inspection, or otherwise, during the year in question or previously.

(b) Treatment provided otherwise than by the Authority includes all treatment known by the Authority to have been so provided, including treatment undertaken in school clinics by the Regional Hospital Board.

GROUP 1. - DISEASES OF THE SKIN (EXCLUDING UN-
CLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE III).

	Number of New Cases Treated during the year	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm (i) Scalp	-	-
(ii) Body	1	-
Scabies	-	-
Impetigo	7	-
Other Skin Diseases	155	16

GROUP 2. - EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases dealt with	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	119	12
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	-	1,886
Total	119	1,898
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were		
(a) Prescribed	-	1,014
(b) Obtained	-	984

GROUP 3. - DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear	-	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	-	379
(c) for other nose and throat conditions...	-	7
Received other forms of treatment	66	52
Total	66	440

GROUP 4. - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	By the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Number treated in clinics or out-patients departments	194	493
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	34	-

GROUP 5. - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of individual pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	145	3

GROUP 6. - SPEECH THERAPY

	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists for the first time	82	2

GROUP 7. - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	New cases treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments	244	40
(b) Other		
(1) Sunlight Treatment	30	-
(2) Massage and Remedial Exercises	360	169
(3) Enuresis	68	1
(4) Hernias	-	8
(5) Major Respiratory Diseases	-	12
(6) Major Digestive Diseases	-	13
(7) Major Injuries ...	-	1
(8) Other Major Diseases	-	7
Total ...	702	251

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by Dental Officers:-	
(a) Periodic age groups ...	3,700
(b) Specials	2,264
Total (1)	5,964
(2) Number found to require treatment	4,170
(3) Number referred for treatment	4,170
(4) Number actually treated ...	3,339
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	12,894

(6) Half-days devoted to:				
Inspection	...	...	...	26
Treatment	...	...	...	1,331
Total (6)				1,357
(7) Fillings: Permanent Teeth...				6,042
Temporary Teeth...				1,373
Total (7)				7,415
(8) Number of teeth filled:				
Permanent Teeth	...	...		5,272
Temporary Teeth	...	...		1,315
Total (8)				6,587
(9) Extractions:				
(i) Permanent Teeth:-				
(a) On account of Caries				727
(b) For other purposes				100
(ii) Temporary Teeth:				
(a) On account of Caries				1,045
(b) For other purposes				82
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction				969
(11) Other operations:				
Permanent Teeth	...	...		3,465
Temporary Teeth	...	...		1,144
Total (11)				4,609
(12) Orthodontics				
(i) Cases commenced during year				182
(ii) Cases carried forward from previous year...				1,355
(iii) Cases completed during year				157
(iv) Cases discontinued during year				66
(v) Pupils treated with appliances				155

(vi) Removable appliances fitted	206
(vii) Fixed appliances fitted	-
(viii) Total attendances ...	3,461
(ix) Number of sessions devoted to treatment ...	250
Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	25
Number of dentures fitted	26

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF AND SCHOOL CLINICS

AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1959.

1. - STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Divisional School Medical Officer: I. Gordon, M.D., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Senior Dental Officer: E.V. Haigh, L.D.S., R.C.S.

	Number	Aggregate staff in terms of full-time officers employed in the School Health Service
(a) Medical Officers:		
(i) Whole time School Health Service ...	—	—
(ii) Whole time School Health and Local Health Services ...	8	2.68
(iii) General Practitioners working part-time in the School Health Service	—	—
(b) Speech Therapists	3	2.54
(c) Physiotherapist C.P. Unit ...	1	1.00
(d) Occupational Therapist C.P. Unit	1	1.00
(e) School Nurses including Superintendent	22*	(Combined posts, H.V. and S.N.) 9.15
(f) Nursing Assistants	6	(Clinic Nurses) 3.75
(g) (i) Senior Dental Officer ...	1	.8
(ii) Dental Officers (Part-time)	6	1.65
(iii) Orthodontists	—	—
(iv) Dental Attendants	4	3.8

* All hold Health Visitor's Certificate.

- II. — NUMBER OF SCHOOL CLINICS (i.e., premises at which Clinics are held for school-children) provided by the L.E.A. for the medical and/or dental examination and treatment of pupils attending maintained primary and secondary schools.

Number of School Clinics ... 6

- III. — TYPE OF EXAMINATION AND/OR TREATMENT provided at the School Clinics returned in Section II. either directly by the Authority or under arrangements made with the Regional Hospital Board for examination and/or treatment to be carried out at the Clinic.

Examination and/or Treatment (1)	Number of School Clinics (i.e. premises) where such treatment is provided	
	Directly by the Authority (2)	Under ar- rangements made with R.H.B. &c. (3)
A. Minor ailment and other non-specialist examina- tion or treatment ...	4	-
B. Dental	3	-
C. Ophthalmic	-	3
D. Ear, Nose and Throat ...	-	1
E. Orthopaedic	-	3
F. Paediatric	-	1
G. Speech Therapy	4	-
H. Cerebral Palsy Unit ...	-	1
I. Artificial Sunlight ...	-	2
J. Remedial Exercises & Physiotherapy	3	2
K. Enuresis	1	-
L. Orthoptic	-	1

IV. — CHILD GUIDANCE CENTRES.

(i) Number of Child Guidance Centres provided by the Authority = 1.

Staff	Number	Aggregate in terms of the equivalent number of whole-time officers
Psychiatrists	2	0.82
Educational Psychologists...	2	2
Psychiatric Social Workers	2	2
Others:-		
Child Psychotherapist ...	2	1
Clerk/Typist	3	3

The Psychiatrists are employed by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

Table Showing the Average Heights and Weights of Ilford Boys and Girls Examined.

Owing to a change in the Presentation of Ministry of Education Returns whereby Periodic Medical Inspections are recorded in Years of Birth, from and Including 1958, the Figures recorded below cannot be compared with the Groups in previous years.

	1954			1953			1952			1951			1950			1949			1948			1947			1946			1945			1944			1943			1942		
BOYS																																							
1958 ...	—	—	—	573	111	19.7	533	115	21.2	123	120	23.6	71	125	25.9	39	130	28.8	55	136	31.8	1097	143	36.4	630	146	37.7	48	150	41.5	30	155	46.1	635	162	52.3	89	170	60.3
1959 ...	589	111	20.1	403	114	21.1	152	120	23.0	50	126	26.2	49	132	28.0	34	137	32.5	835	144	36.6	516	146	38.3	95	150	42.0	358	163	53.0	764	163	53.5	106	170	60.4	97	174	64.3
GIRLS																																							
1958 ...	—	—	—	552	111	19.5	461	115	20.8	118	120	23.1	32	126	25.5	31	129	28.6	41	137	30.0	1005	145	37.6	527	147	39.4	31	149	41.7	23	156	46.3	708	159	51.6	95	162	56.5
1959 ...	691	110	19.6	438	114	20.6	200	119	22.9	42	125	25.8	38	129	30.3	24	136	32.0	980	144	37.1	504	148	39.2	59	152	43.5	374	160	52.2	791	159	51.9	95	161	56.1	51	162	54.8

Age Groups

Age Groups

	5-6 Years			6-7 Years			7-8 Years			8-9 Years			9-10 Years			10-11 Years			11-12 Years			12-13 Years			13-14 Years			14-15 Years			15-16 Years			16-17 Years			17-18 Years		
	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)	Number of Children Examined	Average Height (in Centimetres)	Average Weight (in Kilogrammes)
BOYS																																							
1957 ...	498	113	20.5	470	116	21.7	62	123	24.7	35	127	26.8	29	132	29.8	603	142	34.9	781	144	36.5	18	145	38.5	8	148	45.2	437	160	50.7	48	167	57.4	59	170	62.4	10	168	63.8
1956 ...	818	112	20.0	409	117	21.7	89	122	23.9	70	128	27.9	47	135	30.8	555	140	34.6	688	142	36.1	50	145	38.7	37	152	43.8	575	162	51.1	160	168	57.4	104	172	61.2	60	174	64.3
1955 ...	605	113	20.6	842	116	21.9	125	123	24.3	68	124	25.5	38	135	29.9	320	142	34.4	994	144	35.7	46	146	37.3	13	155	47.0	381	162	50.7	206	168	57.8	62	171	61.4	45	175	63.5
1954 ...	561	113	20.4	718	117	21.8	124	123	23.8	73	128	26.6	52	132	29.2	325	141	34.5	863	144	34.9	63	147	38.5	33	153	42.5	485	162	48.3	203	167	57.2	75	171	60.2	43	176	64.1
1953 ...	649	112	20.2	925	116	20.4	82	121	23.6	34	126	26.3	36	133	28.9	194	140	33.3	799	144	34.7	49	145	36.3	22	153	44.0	441	162	51.0	259	168	55.7	84	172	61.2	35	172	56.6
1952 ...	820	113	20.2	799	116	21.2	65	123	24.8	52	127	26.2	44	132	28.6	110	140	32.8	766	143	35.3	46	146	36.2	52	154	41.3	372	161	49.8	226	167	55.9	47	172	60.3	1	176	56.2
1951 ...	611	113	20.8	568	115	21.7	74	123	23.9	50	128	26.6	43	131	28.6	165	140	33.5	715	143	35.9	42	146	37.4	22	153	44.2	373	161	51.2	218	165	53.3	21	170	60.7	1	177	63.4
1950 ...	574	112	20.4	538	116	21.9	100	122	24.1	49	128	26.8	48	130	29.2	203	141	33.9	875	144	35.3	58	149	40.7	34	151	41.1	390	161	50.7	231	167	55.7	14	171	60.4	1	174	73.4
GIRLS																																							
1957 ...	452	113	20.0	441	116	21.1	66	122	24.4	55	128	28.5	41	132	29.7	456	141	34.8	826	144	37.4	24	150	41.5	13	151	46.6	305	158	50.1	119	160	53.1	44	161	55.0	16	161	55.3
1956 ...	782	112	19.7	373	117	21.6	91	121	23.1	44	126	26.4	46	134	29.8	438	141	34.9	821	142	37.1	100	150	41.4	57	156	48.1	525	157	50.2	149	160	53.0	128	164	54.1	23	158	54.5
1955 ...	604	113	20.1	637	116	21.5	113	121	24.4	74	126	25.9	54	133	29.9	292	141	34.6	1052	144	36.6	73	149	40.5	34	156	48.8	359	159	50.7	180	159	52.5	68	161	54.8	19	161	54.7
1954 ...	522	111	19.6	605	116	21.3	93	121	22.8	44	125	24.9	52	134	29.2	288	140	33.9	968	144	36.5	71	148	39.3	36	155	46.4	481	158	48.4	216	160	55.0	85	161	56.8	9	164	57.1
1953 ...	657	112	20.0	827	117	21.3	81	119	22.8	38	127	25.8	37	133	28.9	173	140	32.5	841	143	35.5	59	150	39.9	49	156	47.1	374	156	50.9	212	160	53.6	49	162	54.9	5	164	55.6
1952 ...	746	112	19.9	695	115	21.0	70	121	23.3	57	125	24.6	39	132	29.1	124	139	33.5	784	143	35.7	79	148	40.5	29	155	49.8	410	158	50.5	239	156	54.9	67	160	55.0	5	159	49.0
1951 ...	526	112	20.0	542	116	21.0	60	119	22.8	53	128	26.9	36	132	28.4	166	138	32.7	811	144	36.5	48	149	40.1	32	153	43.8	397	158	50.8	248	161	55.0	27	162	56.1	—	—	—
1950 ...	553	112	20.0	536	115	21.3	76	121	23.3	51	127	26.1	54	132	29.2	194	140	33.2	837	144	37.0	64	148	41.2	35	152	43.1	401	157	50.8	140	159	53.0	22	163	52.4	4	163	55.6

