

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Wanstead and Woodford].

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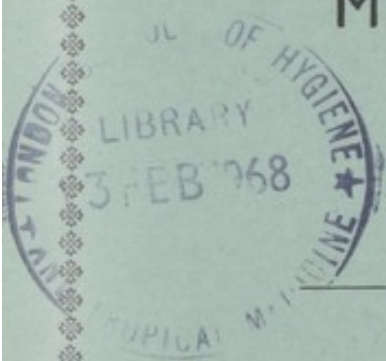
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BOROUGH OF
WANSTEAD AND WOODFORD

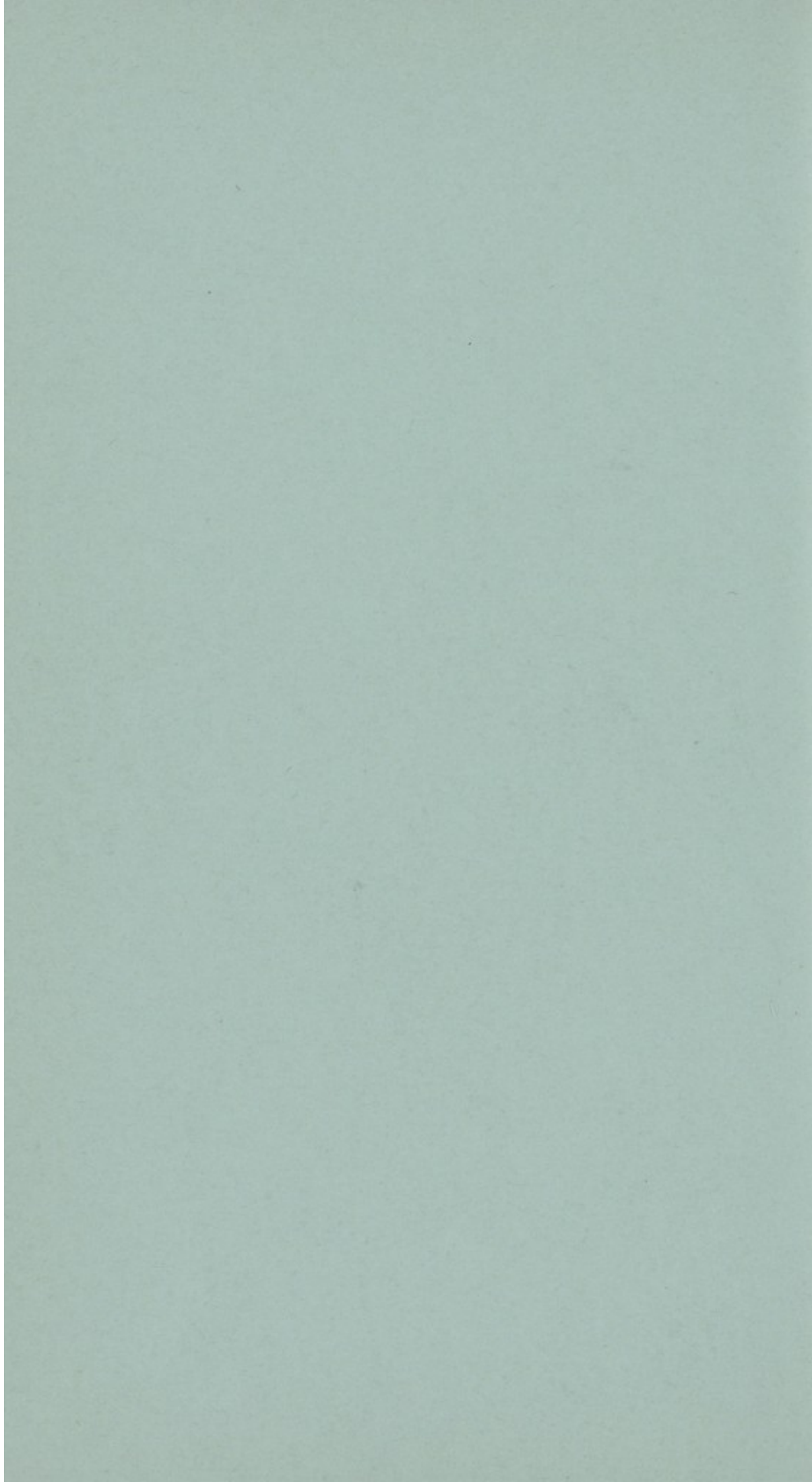


Annual Report

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH



For the Year Ending 31st December,
1961



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health: F. C. Brown, T.D., M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health: J. T. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (part time) (to 18.8.51)
A. W. Tipton, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.L., M.R.C.P., M.D. (to 18.8.51)

Chief Public Health Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

- Alderman R. A. Dalton (Chairman).
- Alderman G. C. E. Dixon (Vice-Chairman).
- Alderman Mrs. E. F. M. Hollis.
- Councillor S. T. Appleton.
- Councillor N. W. Chappell.
- Councillor Mrs. E. Cooper.
- Councillor E. V. Gardner.
- Councillor Miss E. V. Johnstone.
- Councillor G. E. Tovey.

(a) Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors Examination Board Certificate
 (b) Royal Society of Health Certificate of Health and other Certificates
 (c) Royal Society of Health Certificate of Health and other Certificates
 (d) Royal Society of Health Certificate of Health and other Certificates
 (e) Royal Society of Health Certificate of Health and other Certificates
 (f) Royal Society of Health Certificate of Health and other Certificates
 (g) City and Guilds Better House Practice Certificate

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health: F. G. Brown, T.D., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: J. T. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.,
D.P.H. (part time) (to 18.6.61)

A.W. Tranter, M.B. B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H.
(part time) (from 21.8.61)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

M. G. Crook, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b) (c) (d) (f)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. T. S. Templeman, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b) (g)

Public Health Inspectors:

A. J. Storer, M.A.P.H.I. (a)

D. R. Chanin, M.A.P.H.I. (a)

J. A. Orrell, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b) (e)

B. M. Rom, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b)

Student Public Health Inspector:

T. Matthews

Clerks:

R. M. Jamieson

Mrs. V. Birkett

Miss T. D. Pennell (part time)

-
- (a) Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Joint Board Certificate.
 - (b) Royal Society of Health Certificate of Meat and other Foods.
 - (c) First Class Certificate in Laboratory Technique of Meat inspection of Smithfield Technical Institute.
 - (d) Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene
 - (e) Royal Society of Health's Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
 - (f) General Instructor's (Special) Certificate, Home Office Civil Defence School, Falfield, Glos.
 - (g) City and Guilds Boiler House Practice Certificate.

Wanstead and Woodford Borough Council

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN AND COUNCILLORS,
BOROUGH OF WANSTEAD AND WOODFORD.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health Services in the Borough for the year 1961. This is the seventeenth report which I have compiled. As in former years details of the personal health services under the National Health Service Act, 1946 Part III, which are administered by the Essex County Council through the Forest Health Area Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee, are included. A short account of the School Health Service is also included.

Vital Statistics

Birth Rate. The total number of births was 801 being 6 less than in the previous year. Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was almost identical with that of 1960, the figures being 13.07 and 13.1; the rate for the country as a whole was 17.4.

Death Rate. The total number of deaths was 723, a decrease of 25 over those for 1960 which was the highest ever recorded. Death rate per 1,000 population was 11.8 compared with a figure of 12.0 for the whole country.

Infant Mortality Rate, i.e. the deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births was 17.5. This compares with last year's figure of 19.8 and with that for England and Wales of 21.6. This figure is regarded as an indication of the adequacy of the services provided and can be regarded as very favourable.

Causes of Death

The commonest causes of death were diseases of the heart and arteries and cancer. A table is given on page 9 showing variations in cause of death over the past 12 years. Due to an increase in the proportion of older people there is a greater number of deaths from disease due to vascular lesions of the nervous system, i.e. strokes. The number dying from heart disease has increased and there is a rise in deaths from coronary thrombosis - one of the main scourges of modern times. There is a tendency for deaths from cancer of the lung to rise although this is not as marked as might have been expected bearing in mind the national trend in the incidence of this disease. There is a very satisfactory decrease in deaths

from Tuberculosis - although, as will be seen from the report of the Chest Physician on page 52, this disease is still a danger and preventive measures cannot be relaxed. Deaths from Bronchitis increased in 1961. Bronchitis is exacerbated by smoke, both in the form of pollution of the atmosphere and from inhalation of cigarettes. Atmospheric pollution will be much reduced when the provisions of the Clean Air Act have become effective.

I am glad to report that the number of deaths from road traffic accidents was almost halved. There was a decrease in the number of suicides. However, as the total numbers are small, I do not consider that any significant statistical conclusions can be drawn from these figures.

Infectious Disease

Salmonella Typhimurium

An outbreak of Salmonella Typhimurium (an intestinal disease) occurred in the Wanstead area, centring on Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic School. The Disease was confirmed in five children and one member of the school staff. Examination of contacts of confirmed cases revealed three symptomless carriers. All practitioners in the area were alerted and a report sent to the Director of the Enteric Reference Laboratory at Colindale.

Dysentery. At the beginning of the year there was an outbreak of Dysentery at Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Woodford Bridge. This accounts for the increase in cases over those in 1960. No serious cases were reported.

Measles. This disease usually visits us in alternate years and, as was to be expected, many cases were notified, all generally mild.

Poliomyelitis. No cases of Poliomyelitis were reported. Although there have been pockets of disease in parts of England it would appear that the intense drive to have persons under the age of 40 years immunised has become effective, the national incidence having shown a marked decrease.

Although the incidence and severity of infectious disease is low constant vigilance is necessary. Many doubtful cases and contacts have been referred to the department for investigation. An ever-present risk is the importation of smallpox usually from air travel.

Clean Air Act

The progress in the programme of Smoke Control Areas proceeded as planned, Areas No. 1 and 2 coming into operation on 1st October. A very good relationship with the public has been

maintained. Apart from owners and occupiers of houses in Smoke Control Areas, co-operation from the North Thames Gas Board, The London Electricity Board, the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation (Mobile Exhibition), fuel merchants, builders' merchants and builders, helped to produce a successful programme.

**National Health Service Act, 1946, Part III Services
(Essex County Council)**

Particulars of services provided in the Borough under this heading have been re-written and, for the first time, a short account of the chiropody service is given. As will be seen, this is a recently acquired service and, despite a general shortage of chiropodists, it is possible to give reasonable service to the old people with clinics functioning at South Woodford, Woodford Bridge and Wanstead.

I would record appreciation to my Deputy, the Public Health Inspectorate and the clerical staff for their loyalty and help.

Finally my thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their unfailing support and the keen interest they have shown in the work of the department.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FREDERICK G. BROWN, T.D., M.B.,

B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

21st August, 1962.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	3,824
Population—Registrar General's Estimate mid-year 1960	61,500
Census—April, 1961	61,259
Registrar General's Estimate mid-year 1961	61,230
Rateable Value	£1,063,523
Sum represented by penny rate	£4,379

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

LIVE BIRTHS

Legitimate	Males	395	Females	369	Total	764
Illegitimate	Males	19	Females	18	Total	37
Total	Males	414	Females	387	Total	801

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 13.07

STILLBIRTHS

Legitimate	Males	1	Females	8	Total	9
Illegitimate	Males	—	Females	1	Total	1
Total	Males	1	Females	9	Total	10

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 12.3

DEATHS

Males 332 Females 391 Total 723

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 11.8

Deaths from puerperal causes:-

Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	—
Other maternal causes	—

Deaths of infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births	17.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

	1960	1961
Deaths from Cancer	157	137
" " Measles	Nil	Nil
" " Whooping Cough	Nil	Nil
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil	Nil
" " Road Traffic Accidents	13	7
" " Suicide	14	9
" " Other Violent Causes	13	8

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for 1961 (mid-year) was 61,230 a decrease of 270 on the figure for 1960 (mid-year).

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the year

Statistical tables have been included in this Report to show the health of the community in the Borough over the past twenty years.

		(Rates per 1,000 live births)	
		1960	1961
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 5 years of age		0.58	0.34
All causes under 1 year of age		21.6	21.5
Pneumonia (Rate per 1,000 live births)		22.0	0.27
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis		0.00	0.00
Asthma		0.6	2.07
Common Cold		2.0	0.08
Influenza		0.15	0.08
Tuberculosis		0.07	0.00
Diphtheria		0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough		0.00	0.00
Lung and Bronchitis		0.00	0.07
Malignant Neoplasms		15.81	12.0
All Causes		0.00	11.0
Deaths		0.00	0.00
Still Births		50.0	0.34
Live Births		44.0	17.4
Births (Rates per 1,000 Home Population)		0.00	18.7

**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality,
and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1961**
England and Wales and London
(Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	London Administrative County	Borough of WANSTEAD and WOODFORD
(Rates per 1,000 Home Population)			
Births:			
Live	17.4	18.7	13.07
Still	0.34	0.34	0.16
Deaths:			
All Causes	12.0	11.9	11.8
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus	0.49	0.67	0.46
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.07	0.10	0.02
Influenza	0.15	0.08	0.13
Coronary Disease, Angina	2.07	2.05	2.2
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.00	—
Pneumonia	0.65	0.76	0.55
(Rates per 1,000 live births)			
All causes under 1 year of age	21.6	21.5	17.5
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0.56	0.34	—

Notifications:

	England and Wales	Borough of Wanstead & Woodford
Typhoid Fever	0.00	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	—
Meningococcal Infection	0.01	—
Scarlet Fever	0.43	0.39
Whooping Cough	0.53	0.21
Diphtheria	0.00	—
Dysentery	0.44	—
Erysipelas	0.05	0.08
Smallpox	0.00	—
Measles	16.51	12.6
Pneumonia	0.40	0.26
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis):-		
Paralytic	0.2	—
Non-Paralytic	0.00	—
Food Poisoning	0.17	0.98
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)		
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	10.09	30.82
Totals 1961 232 201		
Totals 1960 270 288		

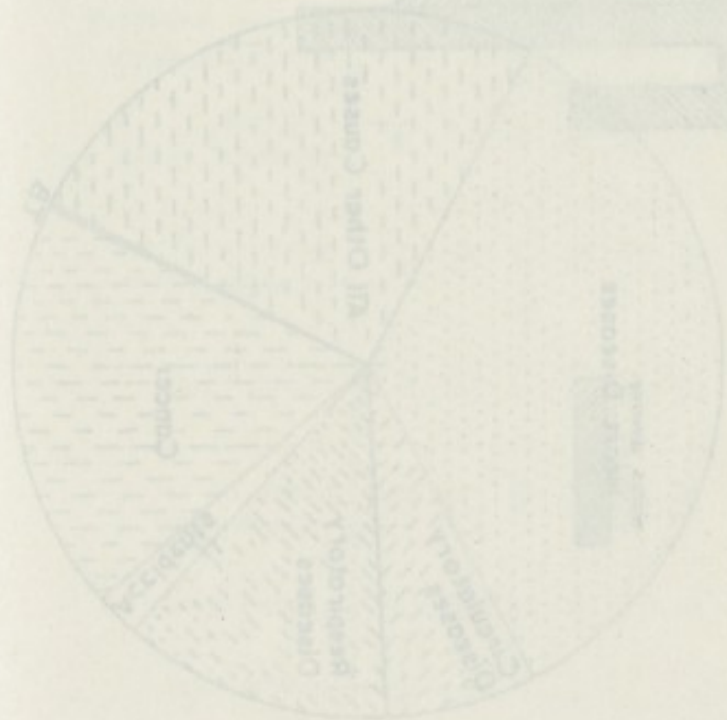
Maternal Mortality

	Abortion	Other	Total
England and Wales	0.02	0.32	0.34
Wanstead and Woodford	—	—	—

Causes of Death as given by the Registrar-General, 1961

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	—	1
2. Other forms of tuberculosis	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	2	—	2
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	6	10	16
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung & Bronchus	23	5	28
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	21	21
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	—	8	8
14. Malignant Neoplasm—Others	36	28	64
15. Leukaemia	2	1	3
16. Diabetes	—	3	3
17. Vascular Lesions—Nervous System ...	37	66	103
18. Coronary Disease—Angina	77	58	135
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	5	15	20
20. Other Heart Disease	32	65	97
21. Other Circulatory Disease	22	24	46
22. Influenza	2	6	8
23. Pneumonia	7	27	34
24. Bronchitis	28	14	42
25. Other Respiratory Diseases	3	3	6
26. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	6	4	10
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	2	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations... ..	2	2	4
32. Other Diseases	23	18	41
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	2	7
34. All Other Accidents	2	5	7
35. Suicide	6	3	9
36. Homicide and Operations of War ...	1	—	1
Totals, 1961	332	391	723
Totals, 1960	370	368	738

By age and sex



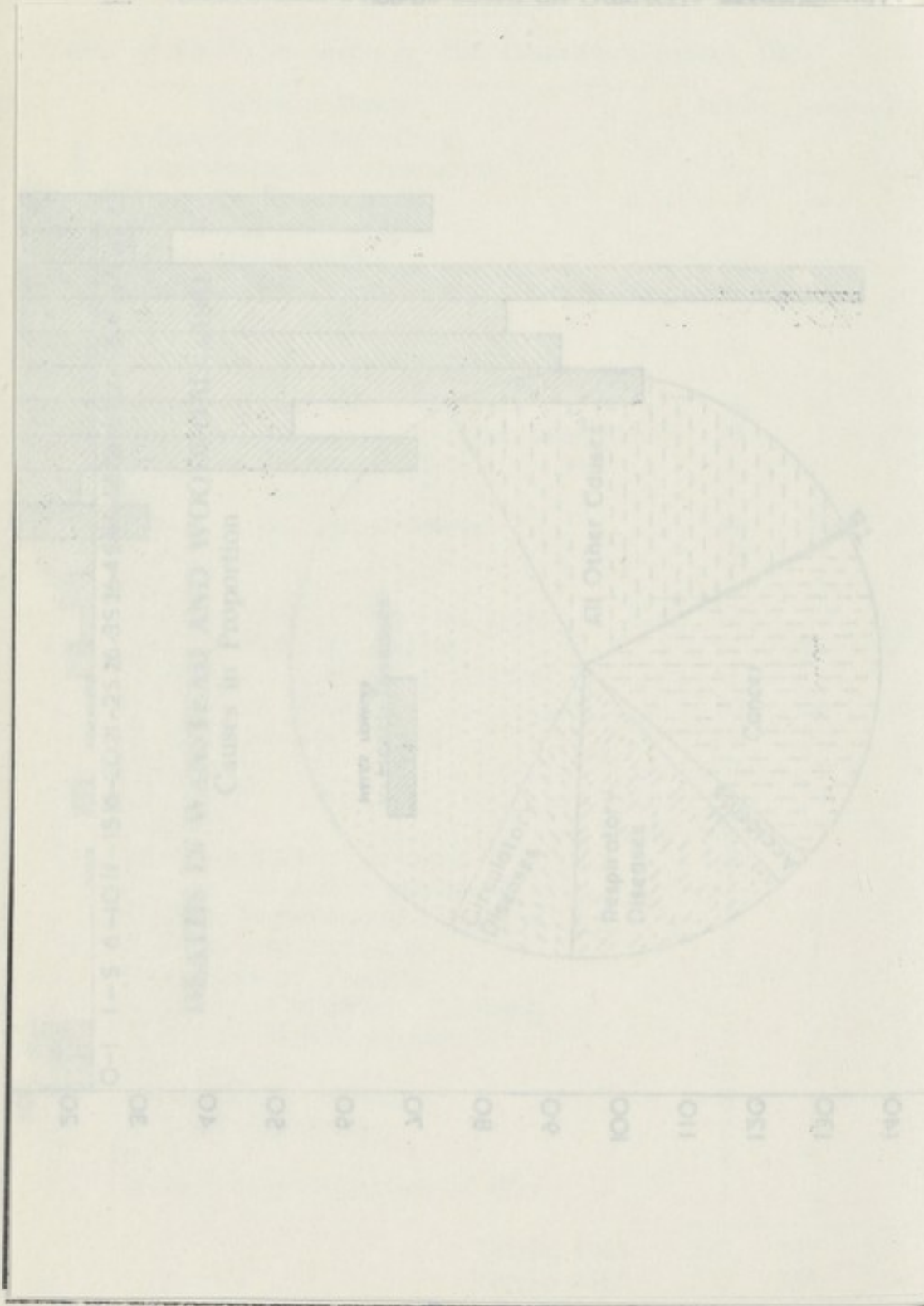
Causes of Infant Deaths
 DEYHER JA MYRZIEVD VAD MOOBLIENIS 1931

0-1 1-2 3-10 11-15 16-50 51-75 76-100 101-150 151-200 201-250 251-300 301-350 351-400 401-450 451-500 501-550 551-600 601-650 651-700 701-750 751-800 801-850 851-900 901-950 951-1000

TOTAL	605
	668
	666
	643
	610
	649
	725
	660
	696
	692
	738
	723

Maternal Mortality

	Abortion	Other	Total
England and Wales	0.02	0.32	0.34
Wanstead and Woodford	—	—	—



Causes of Death in Wanstead and Woodford 1950 to 1961

YEAR	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculosis	Cancer-Stomach	Cancer-Lung & Bronchus	Cancer-Other	Vascular Lesion Nervous System	Coronary Heart Disease	All forms Heart Disease including Coronary	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Causes	TOTAL
1950	14	1	13	19	95	68	86	206	20	22	5	144	605
1951	10	3	19	14	97	76	67	198	42	50	5	154	668
1952	10	—	22	30	75	88	83	205	29	53	4	150	666
1953	3	2	17	24	83	82	87	177	32	48	3	172	643
1954	2	1	17	27	91	99	88	181	18	37	1	131	610
1955	3	1	13	24	82	98	86	203	30	39	7	149	649
1956	6	1	17	34	84	116	93	235	22	45	2	163	725
1957	2	1	16	29	74	104	87	200	28	39	6	157	660
1958	3	—	12	34	81	107	123	236	32	32	4	155	696
1959	4	1	15	30	76	94	123	224	28	33	7	180	692
1960	7	—	17	37	103	104	132	240	35	32	13	150	738
1961	1	—	16	28	93	103	135	252	34	42	7	147	723

Infant Deaths, Neo-Natal Mortality and Stillbirths

Stillbirths Neo-Natal Deaths Infant Deaths

Year	Live Births	Birth Rate	Stillbirths		Neo-Natal Deaths		Infant Deaths		
			No.	Per 1,000 Live Births	No.	Per 1,000 Population	No.	Per 1,000 Live Births	
1961	801	13.07	10	12.5	0.16	9	11.24	14	17.5
1960	807	13.1	11	13.6	0.18	13	16.1	16	19.83
1959	720	11.7	18	25.0	0.29	14	19.45	18	25.0
1958	748	12.2	13	17.38	0.21	7	9.36	7	9.36
1957	713	11.69	17	23.8	0.28	12	16.83	19	26.6

Maternal Mortality

The maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 total births) for the past five years have been as follows:-

Year	Total Births Registered	Deaths			Rates per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)		
		Puerperal Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Total	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Total
1961	901	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	818	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	738	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	761	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	730	—	1	1	—	1.37	1.37

Maternal Mortality, Stillbirths and Neo-Natal Deaths

Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Live Births				
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Maternal Mortality	—	—	—	—	1.37
Stillbirths	12.5	13.6	25.0	17.38	23.8
Neo-Natal Mortality	11.24	16.1	19.45	9.36	16.8

During 1961 there were no deaths classified as being due to pregnancy, childbearing or associated therewith.

Comparative Statistics of Births, Mortality, etc., 1942 to 1961

Year	Population	Live Births				Deaths				Maternal Deaths	
		No:	Rate*	No:	Rate†	No:	Rate*	No:	Rate‡	No:	Rate‡
1961	61230	801	13.07	10	12.3	723	11.8	14	17.5	—	—
1960	61500	807	13.1	11	13.4	738	12.0	16	19.8	—	—
1959	61620	720	11.7	18	24.4	692	11.5	18	24.4	—	—
1958	61220	748	12.2	13	17.4	696	10.8	7	8.9	—	—
1957	60970	713	11.7	17	23.3	660	10.8	19	26.6	1	1.37
1956	61130	677	11.2	10	14.5	725	11.8	18	26.6	—	—
1955	61380	694	11.4	11	15.6	649	9.7	12	17.3	1	1.42
1954	61550	703	11.3	15	20.9	610	9.9	10	14.2	1	1.39
1953	61540	791	12.9	11	13.7	643	10.4	20	25.2	—	—
1952	61880	751	12.1	10	13.1	666	10.8	17	22.6	1	1.31
1951	61850	768	12.4	21	26.6	668	10.8	11	14.2	2	2.54
1950	62460	847	13.5	22	25.3	605	9.6	16	18.9	1	1.15
1949	62010	839	13.5	22	25.5	687	11.0	31	36.9	1	1.2
1948	61150	977	16.0	20	20.1	618	10.1	32	32.7	1	1.0
1947	60280	1199	19.8	29	23.6	660	10.9	37	30.8	1	0.8
1946	57570	1117	19.2	22	19.3	611	11.1	35	31.3	3	2.6
1945	48230	759	16.0	15	19.3	627	13.0	24	31.6	1	1.29
1944	46670	878	18.8	24	26.6	591	12.8	27	30.7	—	—
1943	50010	857	17.1	18	20.5	583	11.6	37	43.1	3	4.57
1942	49850	803	16.1	17	20.7	572	11.4	21	26.1	1	1.2

*Per 1,000 Population. †Per 1,000 Total Births. ‡Per 1,000 Live Births.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority

See page two.

2. Laboratory Facilities

Pathological and bacteriological services are provided at the Pathological Laboratory, Wanstead Hospital, Wanstead.

The analysis of water, milk and food is carried out by Dr. J. H. Hamence and Mr. P. S. Hall, Public Analysts for the Borough, and by the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

3. Infant Welfare Centres

There are seven infant welfare centres in the Borough, sessions being held as under:—

Baptist Church Hall, Aldersbrook, E.12

Monday, 2.30—4 p.m.

Ashton Playing Fields Pavilion, Woodford Bridge

Tuesday, 2.30—4 p.m.

St. Barnabas Church Hall, Snakes Lane, Woodford Green

Wednesday, 2.30—4 p.m.

Fullers Road Sunday School, South Woodford, E.18

Wednesday, 2.30—4 p.m.

Cromwell Hall, Nightingale Lane, Wanstead, E.11

Thursday, 2.30—4 p.m.

George Lane Baptist Church Hall

Friday, 2.30—4 p.m.

All Saints Church Hall, Woodford Wells

Monday, 2.30—4 p.m.

4. Ante-Natal Clinic

118 Hermon Hill, Wanstead.

Thursday, 2.30—4 p.m.

5. School Clinic, 93 High Road, Woodford

Dental—*By appointment only.*

Minor Ailments—Every Friday morning.

†Ophthalmic—Wednesday mornings, *By appointment only.*

†Orthopaedic—First Thursday afternoon in each month.

By appointment to see Surgeon only

All day Tuesday and Thursday afternoon.

For after-treatment by appointment only.

Speech Therapy—Monday and Wednesday only during school term.

By appointment only.

† Controlled by the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and delegated to the Forest Group Hospital Management Committee.

6. Chest Clinic

Harts Hospital, Woodford Green.

Sessions: Wednesday, 9.15-11 a.m.

Alternate Thursdays 4-6.15 p.m. (appointment only)

Fridays, 9.15-11 a.m.

B.C.G. Vaccinations—Saturday morning, once monthly.
(by appointment only).

Mondays 9.15-11 a.m.—X-ray only.

7. Ambulance Facilities

The service is administered centrally by the County Council from Chelmsford; facilities are available locally through the depot at Chingford.

8. National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47)

Action became necessary to secure the removal of one person in need of care and attention to suitable premises during 1961.

9. Funeral Arrangements

In six cases the Local Authority was required to make arrangements for the burial of persons during the year 1961.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Director of Water Examination, Metropolitan Water Board has supplied me with the following information:

The water supply to the Borough of Wanstead and Woodford has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality during the year 1961.

The Borough is supplied mostly with River Lee derived water from Lee Bridge Works, but there is a small amount of additional water from the Wanstead, Ferry Lane and Chingford wells.

Samples are collected on five days in every week or more often if necessary at each stage of the purification process, and from the distribution system. Tests include physical, chemical and micro-biological examination. The analytical results of the water passing into supply from the above sources were satisfactory.

All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine before being put into service and the samples of water from them are tested bacteriologically to ensure that its quality is up to that normally supplied. The water to this area is not plumbo-solvent.

No new sources of supply have been instituted, nor have there been any important extensions to trunk mains, and there were no changes in the general scheme of supply to the area, but new mains were laid in the borough to the extent of 404 yards. The supply is in all cases direct to the houses and not by means of standpipes.

The population of the Borough as at mid-year 1961 was 61,230 and there are 19,443 dwelling houses therein.

Refuse and Salvage

(a) Refuse collection and disposal

The collection and disposal of refuse continued normally throughout the year. No special problems arose in connection with transportation and disposal at the South Ockendon tip.

(b) Salvage

Collection and sale of textiles and paper salvage continued and baling proved successful, but towards the end of the year trends of the paper market were unpredictable.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

General

Arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the Borough are reasonably adequate and the modernisation of the two Sewage Works continued as indicated below. At times there is some flooding at various points in the Borough as a result of sewers surcharging and this is also referred to below.

Sewerage

The firm of Consulting Engineers employed by the Council in connection with main drainage and flood relief submitted its report in July, 1961. It recommended works estimated to cost £1½ million divided into several sections. The Council decided that the Consulting Engineers should prepare a detailed scheme for that section of the work required for flood relief in the central area of the Borough, estimated to cost £570,000 and the Consulting Engineers have proceeded accordingly.

Sewage Works

(a) Eastern

Stage II of the reconstruction and improvement scheme commenced in June, 1961, and continued throughout the year, being due for completion in June, 1962. The main items of work are the provision of micro-straining equipment to reduce the amount of suspended solids in the final effluent to the standard required by Essex River Board, the provision of comminutors and detritors and the renewal of the media in the rectangular filter beds.

(b) Southern

Stage I of the modernisation scheme was completed in June, 1961, providing clariflocculators, new humus tanks and new sludge drying beds. The effluent, although now much improved, still falls below the required standard because of the poor condition of the filter bed media. The renewal of this media will be included in the second stage of the scheme, preparation of which continued. It will also include new sludge treatment and drying facilities.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows:-

Housing Act, 1957

The amount of work carried out by the Department with particular reference to the clearance of sub-standard properties is small when compared with former years because (a) most of such property has been dealt with in past years and (b) it is becoming increasingly difficult to provide alternative accommodation for the occupiers. In connection with the latter remark one must point to the difficulty experienced by the local authority in finding sites suitable for redevelopment both from the aspect of size and suitability and the economic angle.

It has been possible during the year to carry out some house-to-house inspections and in this connection 58 houses have been inspected. It is pleasing to report that work in addition to that called for including external painting, has been carried out. Not only does this preserve the fabric of the house, it improves the general appearance and tone of the houses and neighbourhood.

Referring to details outstanding in last year's report, progress has been as follows:

42/48, Victoria Road

Difficulties in negotiations in connection with these houses continued and it became necessary in the case of Nos. 46 and 48 (the pair were in a bad state of repair) for the Public Health Committee to take action under Section 16 of the Housing Act and make demolition orders after hearing the owner's representations at the committee meeting.

64/72, Prospect Road

The Compulsory Purchase Orders referred to in the Report for 1960 was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

6, Clarendon Road (Basement)

The Closing Order on this basement was removed after the owner had carried out repairs to the Council's satisfaction.

Properties not previously reported upon :

25/63, Ray Lodge Road

The condition of these dwellings was reported to the Public Health Committee and referred to the Housing Committee. No decision on their future had been made by the end of the year.

110, High Road, E.18

Part of a house. A report was made on the condition of the part of the building used for habitation, the remaining portion being used for business purposes. A recommendation was made to the Public Health Committee that the part in question should be dealt with under Section 16 (Closing Order).

Rent Act, 1957

Mention was made in the Report for 1960 of the decrease in the use of the above Act. Still less use was made of the Act in 1961 as the figures below indicate.

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

1. Number of applications for Certificates	(3)	3
1A. Number of applicants withdrawn		Nil 1
2. Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	(Nil)	Nil
3. Number of decisions to issue Certificates (Form J)	(4)	2
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	(1)	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects	(3)	2
4. Number of undertakings given by landlord (Form K)	(3)	1
5. Number of undertakings refused by local authority	(Nil)	Nil
6. Number of Certificates issued (Form L)	(Nil)	1

Part II—Applications for cancellation of Certificates

7. Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of Certificates (Form M)	(2)	Nil
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	(1)	Nil
9. Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	(Nil)	Nil
10. Certificates cancelled by local authority	(1)	Nil

Work in Default

It was not necessary to do works of repair to houses in default as all owners on whom notices were served under the Housing and Public Health Acts carried out their obligations satisfactorily.

The reconstruction of drains and a public sewer serving two houses and repair of a length of sewer also serving these and adjacent houses were carried out to remedy serious defects in the lengths.

Work in connection with the repair of the public sewer above was held up for several months as the owner of one house denied ownership until served with a court summons for failing to supply the Council with information as to his interest in the property.

A public sewer serving four houses had to be partly re-made because the faulty construction of the existing one had permitted tree roots to enter and cause obstruction.

Minor repairs to a manhole on a further length of public sewer were also carried out.

All the works were carried out by private contractors on behalf of the Council. Costs have been or are in the process of being recovered from the owners.

Notice was served upon the owner of a large house under Section 72 of the Essex County Council Act, 1952 to clear the obstruction from the drainage system. The Public Health Committee authorised the Chief Public Health Inspector to carry out the work in default if necessary. After much persuasion the owner arranged for his contractor to carry out the necessary work and for the insertion of two new manholes to facilitate rodding in future.

Overcrowding

It is pleasing to note that the Department did not receive any complaints regarding overcrowding during 1961.

Wasps Nests

82 wasps nests were destroyed during the year.

Meat Inspection

Frequent inspections of the local wholesale meat depot have been made during the year, and of vans and vehicles using the premises.

Minor infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations have been dealt with informally. In general, the premises and the vehicles maintained a satisfactory standard of hygiene.

CLEAN AIR

This year has been one of intense activity with the first two Smoke Control Areas coming into operation on the 1st October, and the Order for the third area submitted to the Ministry for confirmation.

Although one can hear and read of the considerable advantages of Smoke Control Areas in other districts, there is bound to be a feeling of "Will it work?" when the first areas come into operation in our own district.

I am happy to report that in my opinion the scheme is working well and tours of the areas during cold winter spells showed a very favourable comparison with other parts of the borough.

The residents within these two areas are to be congratulated on their co-operation. Whilst many, before the Orders came into operation, mourned the loss of their coal fire, after a winter's experience they are now converted and in many cases show a considerable enthusiasm for the scheme. In fact, it is quite common to hear a person say that they cannot understand why they had not changed to smokeless fuel before.

It is anticipated that the enlightened in the existing areas will spread their enthusiasm to others, and it is already noticed that enquiries from all parts of the borough are increasing.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government decided that notification of the decision in principle to make a Smoke Control Area was not now necessary, and it is hoped that this minor relaxation in Ministry requirements is the forerunner of more drastic simplification of the present complicated system.

I give below details of applications received and grants approved and paid for Nos. 1 and 2 Smoke Control Areas:-

Smoke Control Area No. 1

Applications for approval of works	434
Grants approved	£2,978 18 2
Claims received	331
Amount of claims paid	£1,992 12 3

Smoke Control Area No.2

Applications for approval of works	847
Grants approved	£7,354 18 1
Claims received	403
Amount of claims paid	£3,592 7 6

The number of applications for approval of works is below 50% of those eligible to make application. It can only be presumed that the remainder have either made adaptations or changed their method of heating at their own expense, or are using the specially reative types of solid fuel such as "Coalite", "Cleanglow", and "Rexco" on their existing appliances.

Whilst from the financial aspect, it is pleasant to pay fewer grants than anticipated, one wonders whether the supply of the specially reactive solid fuels can be maintained. During the past winter, practically no complaints were received of inability to obtain smokeless fuel and it would appear, therefore, that the fuel distributors are co-operating fully.

I would strongly advise all residents within proposed Smoke Control Areas who have unsuitable grates to have them adapted with the assistance of the grant, whilst it is available. With an approved appliance, the specially reative solid fuels, if preferred, can be burnt more economically. In the event of supply difficulties, the appliance will be fully capable of operating satisfactorily with the cheaper open fire coke "Gloco" which is in ample supply.

Smoke Control Area No. 3

The detailed survey of this area of 318 acres, which lies to the north of the No.2 Area and links with No. 1 Area in Hollybush Hill, was completed. The Smoke Control Order with proposed date of operation 1st October, 1962 was made at the July meeting and submitted to the Ministry for confirmation.

The area includes:-

Dwellings (including Council houses)	—	2,086
Industrial Premises	—	10
Commercial premises	—	117
Other premises	—	15
		2,228

It was estimated that 2,000 tons of smokeless fuel would be required to replace bituminous coal at present used.

It further revealed that 3,096 replacements or adaptations of existing fireplaces are necessary to burn smokeless fuel, at an estimated total cost of £31,025.

Conferences

Two meetings of the Joint Conference of Local Authorities in S.W. Essex have been held during the year, one at Dagenham and the other at Hackney. Matters of general interest to the local authorities concerned were discussed.

This authority continued to be represented on the Standing Conference of bodies co-operating in the investigation of air pollution (D.S.I.R.) and the London and Home Counties Clean Air Advisory Council.

Measurement of Air Pollution

There have been some major changes in the measurement of atmospheric pollution during the year.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Warren Spring Laboratory asked this Council to participate in a national Survey of atmospheric pollution. The importance of an accurate survey of pollution throughout the country was emphasized at a meeting of the conference of bodies co-operating in the investigation of air pollution by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. He said "We have now certainly reached a stage where we need some national standard by which the results of all these local measurements can be judged. . . ."

"The aim of this National Survey is to provide the objective standard we need by which we can judge the progress made towards clean air throughout the country. To get at this, measurements must be taken by a representative sample of towns in various categories".

The National Survey consists of two parts:-

(1) A representative sample of some 120 towns. Measurements in these towns are to be made in the following five types of district, so far as examples are to be found in each town:-

- (a) Residential area with high population density.
- (b) Residential area with low population density.
- (c) Industrial area.
- (d) Commercial area.
- (e) Smoke Control area.

(2) Any other towns now measuring Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide pollution and who decide to do so in future.

In selecting the town for the representative samples all towns in England and Wales were classified according to domestic coal consumption per unit area, industrial coal consumption per unit area, national ventilation, and total population: random samples were then taken.

The Public Health Committee agreed to take part in the Survey and following consultations with scientific officers of Warren Spring Laboratory it was decided that the two instruments at present in the borough would be sufficient to give measurements of a residential area and a smoke control area. It was further decided that the instrument which has been operating since 1954 at the Municipal Offices was too near No. 1 Smoke Control Area and it was therefore moved to Croft Lodge Close, Snakes Lane, Woodford Green. The number 2 instrument at Oakhall Court, Wanstead remains at the same site as it is on the borders of No. 2 Smoke Control Area, and is in Smoke Control Area No. 3 which becomes operative on the 1st October, 1962.

During the year the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, Warren Spring Laboratory produced a simplified eight part valve for use with the daily volumetric instruments for measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide.

This device eliminates the need for daily replacement of the smoke filter and hydrogen bubbler by automatically switching the air intake every 24 hours so that it passes through a different filter and bubbler. A sequence of up to eight consecutive daily measurements can be made in this way without attention, this ensuring complete records over week-ends and holidays. In addition considerable time is saved in visiting the instruments.

About 12 valves were produced and loaned to local authorities for trial use. One was installed at Croft Lodge Close and has operated satisfactorily to date.

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Average for year	82.8	82.8	80.0	71.2	102.8	77	
Highest daily	108.8	114.4	107.4	113.2	128.8	148.8	162.8
Lowest daily	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8

SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Average for year	82.8	82.8	80.0	71.2	102.8	77	
Highest daily	108.8	114.4	107.4	113.2	128.8	148.8	162.8
Lowest daily	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8

OAKHALL COURT

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Average for year	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Highest daily	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Lowest daily	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

It will be noticed that the average yearly figures for the two Stations given below are different from those quoted previously. This is due to the introduction of new units - micrograms per cubic metre - for expressing concentrations of both smoke and sulphur dioxide. The figures for earlier years have been converted so that comparisons can be made.

WOODFORD (Municipal Offices and Croft Lodge Close)

SMOKE

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	
	190	180	170	190	130	113	98	Average for year.
	320	290	310	273	190	163	178	Average for winter months.
	60	70	50	65	43	63	44	Average for summer months.
	1530	1120	2050	1080	1080	670	720	Highest daily recording.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	
	157.3	171.6	171.6	200.2	171.6	160.16	124	Average for year
	228.8	257.4	265.98	245.96	283.14	222.08	195	Average for winter months.
	85.8	85.8	60.06	134.42	71.5	105.82	77	Average for summer months.
	1086.8	1144	1973.4	1132.56	1856.14	983.84	652	Highest daily recording.

OAKHALL COURT

SMOKE

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	
	—	—	—	—	150	115	101	Average for year.
	—	—	—	—	250	178	194	Average for winter months.
	—	—	—	—	50	51	40	Average for summer months.
	—	—	—	—	1200	1020	752	Highest daily recording.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	
	—	—	—	—	217.36	163.02	126	Average for year.
	—	—	—	—	314.6	228.8	207	Average for winter months.
	—	—	—	—	71.5	97.24	71	Average for summer months.
	—	—	—	—	1307.02	1409.98	710	Highest daily recording.

It is interesting to note that the steady decrease in pollution has continued during the year. Now that Smoke Control Areas generally are coming into operation in a steady stream this trend should be maintained.

Industrial Premises

An application from a large firm of provision merchants to install a bacon curing plant at their new premises in Roding Lane (South) was received. The firm agreed to install a Holmes Catalytic plant for treating the effluent and submitted detailed plans and specifications. "Prior approval" was given by the Committee for the installation and also for an oil fired boiler.

Rodent Control

Two treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year. The treatments have been restricted to those areas showing persistent takes in earlier years.

Results with comparison with 1960 were as follows:-

	1960		1961	
	1st Treatment	2nd Treatment	1st Treatment	2nd Treatment
M.H. treated	1,390	301	313	284
Complete takes	257	142	81	45
Partial takes	69	12	5	18

Zinc phosphide was used for the first treatment, and Warfarin with mould inhibitor for the second.

The figures indicate that the rat population in the sewers continues to diminish as a result of the treatments.

Essex County Council Act, 1933, Section 109

There were no applications to keep or place moveable dwellings on land within the borough during the year. Agreement was reached between the owner of a long-standing site, the Borough Engineer and the Public Health Department concerning details to be included in a licence under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The site now has a licence for six caravans and is used also by the showman-owner as an off-season base for his vehicles and equipment.

Piggery

In the Annual Report for 1960 reference was made to the bad condition of the piggery adjacent to the Eastern Sewage Works. Breaches of covenant made with the Council were not remedied and the Council, acting by the Public Health Committee commenced action for the forfeiture of the lease. Proceedings were still in hand at the end of the year.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

This Act of Parliament, which came into operation at the end of November, 1960, made noise and vibration, subject to certain provisions, which were nuisances, Statutory Nuisances for the purposes of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

A number of complaints were dealt with during 1961, details of which are given below:

(1) A factory manufacturing plastic articles installed a compressor which was enclosed in a corrugated iron shed, the machinery being fixed directly to the site concrete. The compressor operated in short bursts and was a nuisance to occupiers of adjacent houses only a few yards away.

The management rebudded the machine on special pads and fitted sound absorbent material to the shed covering. These steps reduced the noise level considerably and mitigated the cause of complaint.

(2) The occupants of a flat over a greengrocer's shop and store complained about the noise from an electric motor and compressor which operated a large refrigerator. On the advice of officers of this department the proprietor had the machinery overhauled. No further complaints were received after the work was completed.

(3) Noise from a circular saw in a builders' works was the cause of complaints from occupiers of neighbouring houses. After the builder had been interviewed it would seem that the saw was put out of action.

(4) Complaints from a residents' association concerning noise from a small factory estate could not be substantiated. Visits in connection with this complaint and (1) above were made during the day and late evening.

The Public Health Committee authorised the Chief and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspectors to attend courses on noise abatement at the South East Technical College. The courses were interesting and informative, lecturers being drawn from industrial and national laboratories.

A very interesting conference held at the National Physical Laboratory in June was attended by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Conference was organised by the Laboratory under its Director, Sir Gordon Sutherland, F.R.S., and in conjunction with the National Engineering Laboratory and the Building Research Station.

Numerous and varied subjects were dealt with covering many aspects of noise, e.g. aero-engines, gears and ball-bearings, internal combustion engines and so on. Noise problems in factories, sound insulation and absorption, legislation, damage risk, industrial deafness, basic instrumentation and sound level meters were among other subjects covered.

The printed list of acceptances at 16th June showed that over 300 delegates, (quite a number of whom were from overseas), were to attend. Many eminent scientists from government and industrial laboratories, universities and from industry in general were to be there. A number of Chief Public Health Inspectors also had the pleasure of attending.

The newly passed Noise Abatement Act had been much publicised and it was not surprising to see Mr. John Connell, founder and Secretary of the Noise Abatement Society amongst the acceptors for the conference.

All the sessions were held in the Glazebrook Hall, a new building constructed and fitted out as a meeting place for scientific conferences.

Radioactive Waste

The Annual Report for 1960 contained an item dealing with the conference of members of councils and their officers in connection with radioactive waste. Two further conferences were held in Hornchurch in April and November, 1961.

The first was addressed by D. G. Arnott, B.Sc., Director of Radioisotopes Laboratory, London Hospital on the Factory Acts, Radioactive Substances Act, 1960, N.H.S. Codes of Practice and the M.R.C. report.

Mr. Arnott referred to the shortage of trained staff even in the Health and Safety branches of the Atomic Energy Establishments and considered that any initiative by local authorities in training staff against radioactivity was to be commended.

Certain training courses are now available at Polytechnic colleges so it is possible to have officers trained in this field.

Mr. Arnott considered that a centralised body was not in a position to take immediate action in a local incident and that unless local authorities were local watchdogs satisfactory safety schemes could not be operated. A low level of training could be the means of preventing a minor disaster.

In the discussion it was thought that there should be a course adapted to the needs of local authority staff.

It was agreed that the conference should be established as a permanent body and that a further meeting to be held later in the year. The feeling was expressed that the next meeting would be assisted if the officers were first to formulate proposals as a basis for discussions.

A meeting of officers of local authorities was held at Hornchurch on 9th November, 1961, details of which will be given in the Report for 1962 after the Council have considered the findings of the discussions.

Emission of Smoke from Diesel Engined Vehicles

The procedure whereby the Town Clerk was supplied with details of emission of smoke from diesel engined vehicles continued.

The Report for 1960 mentioned a promise of co-operation by the Metropolitan Police in dealing with these nuisances, but it appears that in this borough they have taken little or no action. A patrol car was observed following an offender but even then it was ignored. Until some offenders are brought to book it is doubtful if any improvement will be effected, especially as it appears that letters from the Town Clerk to the owners of vehicles have been ineffective in most of the 15 cases reported to him.

One hopes for an improvement with the advent of proposed new legislation for it must be recognised that the emission of smoke from the engines of these vehicles is unnecessary and contributes to the problem of atmospheric pollution.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

The holder of a licence restricted to the sale of birds and aquarium fish successfully made application for a general licence enabling him to sell puppies, cats, etc., after his premises had been altered, inspected and found satisfactory.

The four previously issued licences were renewed for a further year.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are still no premises registered under the above Act.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928

68 licences were issued during the year of which 64 were renewals. A garage increased its capacity by 3,000 gallons, a second installed a petroiler whilst a third was licensed for the storage of 100 gallons of petroleum mixtures. A warehouse installed a storage tank for 750 gallons of petroleum for the use of its own vehicles.

The Council requires that underground storage tanks installed for over 20 years are tested periodically and 21 such tests were carried out during the year. All were satisfactory.

Game Licenses

Six licences to sell game were issued during the year.

Shops Act, 1950

Although 85 visits were made during the year, no infringements of importance were observed. As in previous years shopkeepers had to be reminded that certain notices must be exhibited in accordance with the Act. No difficulties were experienced concerning hours of closing.

Essex County Council Act, 1933

Massage and Special Treatment Establishments

In accordance with Section 65 of the Act inspections were made to premises which had been licensed by the Essex County Council. 13 such inspections were made by the Borough's public health inspectors and no objections were made to the renewal of the licences.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952

The above Act was repealed by the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, which came into effect in August, 1961. Under it, regulations may be made by the Secretary of State as respects "any prescribed class of goods whether as to composition or content, design, construction, finish or packing of or relating to, goods of that class or component part thereof, as are in his opinion expedient to prevent or reduce risk of death of personal injury and any such requirements for securing that goods of that class or any component part thereof are in the prescribed manner marked with or accompanied by any prescribed warning or instructions, or any prescribed form of warning or instructions, which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is or are expedient as aforesaid".

Existing Regulations made under the 1952 Act or 1960 Act (Oil Burners (Standards)) shall apply as if they had been made under section 1 of the new Act and any references in the Regulations to either of the above mentioned Acts are to be accepted as references to the Act of 1961.

No further regulations had been made by the end of 1961.

24 visits were made to shops to ensure that the requirements of the Regulations were being complied with. No prosecutions were necessary.

Swimming Bath Water

5 samples of water from school swimming baths were taken and reported upon by the bacteriologist as suitable for swimming purposes. One sample was from the new type of prefabricated swimming pool now being erected at schools. These pools are constructed above ground level and are provided with filtration and sterilisation plant.

Advice was given on aspects of design, layout, etc., in connection with another bath to be erected at a school.

There is at present a desire on the part of school staffs and Parent/Teacher Associations to provide swimming pools at the schools. Such provision, in the absence of municipally owned baths, is welcome and beneficial to the pupils provided that the staff in charge keep a careful check on the filtration, chlorination and general condition of the water. Care, too, must be taken to see that adequate water is maintained in the foot baths and to the cleanliness of the bath surrounds.

The local authority, for their part, must keep an eye on these pools and sample them periodically for chemical and bacteriological examination. Testing by the use of a colour comparator is also useful.

Public Health Act, 1961, Section 74

Power to reduce numbers of pigeons and other birds in built-up areas

Subject to certain provisions under this section of the new Public Health Act, a local authority shall have powers to take any steps for the purpose of abating or mitigating any nuisance or damage caused by the congregation in any built-up area of house doves or pigeons or starlings or sparrows.

For some years one shopping area has been troubled by a considerable number of these birds which not only do damage of a structural nature but foul the roofs and front elevations of the buildings. A second area became affected at a later date where it was alleged that rainwater gutters were being choked with the droppings of the birds.

Complaints from occupiers of the affected areas could not in past years be dealt with because of the lack of legal powers, but when the provisions of this section became known these occupiers sought the aid of the Council in ridding them of this bird nuisance.

After much information had been obtained from adjoining areas and from officers of the metropolitan boroughs a report was made by the Chief Public Health Inspector to the Council through the Public Health Committee setting out the problem and the steps which could be taken by shooting, trapping, etc.

Although the matter was thoroughly discussed the Committee at that time decided to take no action.

Civil Defence Staff College (Course for Public Health Inspectors)

The Chief and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspectors attended the courses at Sunningdale arranged by the Ministry of Health in conjunction with the Home Office. The courses which started on Sunday evening and finished on the afternoon of the following Friday, covered some of the general principles of civil defence and matters designed to deal with mass movement of population and problems associated therewith such as provision of water supply, its purification and protection; removal of refuse and safe treatment; mass feeding; protection and examination of foodstuffs in relation to radiation "fall-out", etc.

The courses were instructive and interesting; much care and thought being put into the planning and presentation of the various subjects. The main criticism is the fact that insufficient time was devoted to the demonstration and practical examinations, etc., of foodstuffs contaminated by fall-out.

Public Relation - Admissions to Meetings

The Public Health Committee at its meeting in July, considered, as did other committees whether members of the public should be admitted to its meetings and resolved that in the interests of the public generally it did not favour such admission. In September the Committee passed a similar resolution insofar as the press was concerned.

Week-end School

A District Public Health Inspector attended the annual Week-end School organised by the Association of Public Health Inspectors.

New Legislation

Lead in Foods Regulations, 1961

The Schedule to the Regulations lists specified foods and the maximum permissible percentage of lead which may be contained therein.

The Regulations provide that, with certain exceptions, no other foods shall contain lead in excess of two per cent. The Regulations are effective from 16th April, 1962.

Factories Act, 1961

This Act which comes into effect on the 1st April, 1962 consolidated the various Factories Acts from 1937 onwards. The sections enforceable by the local authority deal mainly with sanitary conveniences in all classes of factories and with cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, etc., in factories without power.

Although the Act is one of some 185 sections with seven schedules, local authorities generally are concerned with the matters listed above and those applying to basement bakehouses only (9 sections). Local authorities which are also fire authorities also deal with the relevant provisions concerning means of escape in case of fire from factories. The major part of the Act is administered by H.M. Inspector of Factories who is on the staff of the Ministry of Labour.

Consumer Protection Act, 1961

This Act, which came into force on 19th August, 1961, is referred to earlier in this Report under the heading Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.

Housing Act, 1961

This Act came into force in November, 1961. It is divided into three parts - Part I dealing with Exchequer subsidies for new housing accommodation; Part II with amendments of the Housing Act, 1957 and Part III with private improvements in housing, repairing obligations, etc.

The Public Health Department is concerned mainly with Parts II and III. Part II give local authorities the much sought after powers to deal with the vexed problem of houses let in multiple occupation. Under this part of the Act power is given to local authorities to apply regulations, which the Minister of Housing and Local Government is empowered to make, to houses or parts of houses let in lodgings which are occupied by members of more than one family and in an unsatisfactory state in consequence of failure to maintain standards of management, etc.

Section 14 prescribes the means by which local authorities can enforce works of repair to these properties which they consider necessary to make good neglect due to bad management. Work envisaged under this section is that required to ensure repair, maintenance, cleansing and good order of all means of water supply and drainage, of kitchens, bathrooms, etc., of sinks and staircases. Section 15 gives powers to local authorities to deal with lighting (natural and artificial), ventilation, water supply, personal washing facilities, heating appliances and for the preparation and cooking of food, etc.

Other sections deal with means of escape in case of fire, right of appeal by management against notice requiring execution of works, etc., the carrying out of work by a local authority in default and for fixing the highest number of individuals who should live in the house.

Provision is made whereby a local authority may apply to the Minister to confirm a scheme for compiling and maintaining a register of houses or parts of houses let in lodgings, etc., but such a scheme cannot be put into effect until three years has elapsed since the commencement of the Act.

Obligations to keep in good repair the structure, exterior of the dwelling house (drains, gutters, etc.) and installations for the supply of water, gas and electricity and similar items are contained in Section 32 of Part III of the Act.

No Regulations were made during 1961.

Public Health Act, 1961

This Act differs from the Public Health Act of 1936 in that the Minister of Housing and Local Government has been given power to make building regulations for the whole of England and Wales to supercede building byelaws made by each local authority. This part of the Act comes into force on such a date as the Minister may appoint, following which the local authorities will no longer have powers to make building byelaws.

Other parts of the Act came into force on the 3rd October, 1961. These deal with a variety of subjects, some new, some just extensions of the 1936 Act. In the latter category powers are given to local authorities to reduce the time lag in dealing with the examination and testing of drains, the removal of stoppages and the repair thereof. It also extends local authority powers with regard to food storage accommodation, verminous premises and articles and notification of infectious disease.

A part of the Act deals with new and amended legislation concerning streets, open spaces, etc., whilst new powers are given for dealing with derelict petrol tanks and reducing the number of pigeons and other birds. The section concerning derelict petrol tanks provides that "Where a fixed tank or other fixed container which has been used for the storage of petroleum spirit, and is no longer used for that purpose, is kept on any premises, the occupier of such premises shall take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to prevent danger from the container". A duly authorised officer of the local authority shall have powers to inspect such tanks and if they have not been rendered safe then the local authority shall by notice require such steps to be taken. If the premises be unoccupied then the owner will be responsible. Enforcement powers are similar to those given in Part XII of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Power to take action to reduce the number of pigeons and certain other birds is contained in section 74. Although a number of local authorities have had powers for some years through local Acts of Parliament to deal with this nuisance, no such authority has previously been given in a general Act. Nuisance from pigeons has developed considerably in the last few years to the extent that steps have had to be taken to eradicate them or at least reduce their numbers. Reference to the situation in this borough is made in another part of this Report.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

These Regulations, which came into force on the 1st January, 1961 supercede previous legislation on the subject of designated milks, i.e. pasteurised, sterilised and tuberculin tested milk, by (a) discontinuing supplementary licences and permitting holders of Dealer's licences to sell outside the area of the licensing authority as well as inside (b) introducing a dealer's (pre-packed) licence where milk is sold in the same sealed containers as purchased; or is pasteurised or sterilised by the dealer (c) extending from one to five years the period for which a licence is granted. Other provisions of the Regulations concern methods of sampling, testing, storage of tuberculin tested milk, etc.

Inspections carried out by Public Health Inspectors

Infectious Disease enquiries, including enquiries in respect of scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Visits in connection with contacts, disinfection, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Enquiries in connection with food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

General Environmental Public Health

Drains and Sewers inspected	}	...	...	...	...	...	913
Drain tests applied							
Stables and manure pits inspected		...	...	...	...	...	10
Public Conveniences and Urinals		...	...	...	...	...	8
Factories (mechanical)		...	...	...	...	...	112
Factories (non-mechanical)		...	...	...	...	...	2
Hairdressers' Premises		...	...	...	...	...	19
Schools and School Canteens		...	...	...	...	...	55
Ditches, Streams and Ponds		...	...	...	...	...	8
Open Spaces and Playing Fields		...	...	...	...	...	7
Petrol Inspections		...	...	...	...	...	283
Shops Act Inspections		...	...	...	...	...	85
Outworkers' premises		...	...	...	...	...	58
Massage Establishments		...	...	...	...	...	13
Pet Animals Act		...	...	...	...	...	9
Fairgrounds		...	...	...	...	...	2
Swimming Baths		...	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke Observations		...	...	...	...	...	34
Cinemas etc.		...	...	...	...	...	11
Rent Act		...	...	...	...	...	14
Tents, Vans and Sheds—Gypsies		...	...	...	...	...	12
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act and Regulations		...	...	...	...	...	24
Piggeries		...	...	...	...	...	7
Smoke Control Areas		...	...	...	...	...	5108
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	...	...	304

SECTION D

HOUSING

No. of dwellings erected during 1961:-

Council	...	...	...	...	...	—
Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	122

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) ... 660
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 1,183

VISITS

(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	58
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	72
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	114

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 of their Officers	89
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	22
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners	28
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of informal notices:-	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	38	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	110	112	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	148	114	5	—

2. Defects Found

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	3	3	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	1	1	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):-				
1 Insufficient	1	1	—	—
2 Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—
3 Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to outwork)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	5	2	—

3. Outwork

Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)

Boxes	...	...	...	...	25
					—
					25
					—

SECTION E

FOOD AND DRUGS

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The following matters were reported to the Public Health Committee with results as indicated:

(a) Complaints

(1) Mouldy Sausages

The remains of two packets of skinless pork chipolata sausages with surface mould on them were received in the department and report made on them to the Public Health Committee. The complainant alleged that several sausages had been cooked and thrown away because of a peculiar taste. The Committee authorised proceedings to be taken subject to satisfactory evidence being forthcoming.

The prosecution was made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, alleging that the sausages were not of the quality demanded. The case, which was heard at Stratford Magistrates' Court, was dismissed on a submission by the defence that there was no case to answer. It would appear that the existence of a warranty between the retailer and manufacturer had led to this decision.

The Town Clerk sought Counsel's opinion and in the light of this was instructed to brief Counsel and enter into a recognisance to present an appeal in the High Court. The case had not been heard at the end of the year.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (2) Burnt dough in sausage roll | Fined £5 plus 3 quineas costs. |
| (3) Skinless sausages with mould | Warning letter sent. |
| (4) Bottle of pickle containing coloured string | Warning letter sent. |
| (5) Wasp in piece of cake | Warning letter sent. |
| (6) Piece of bread with alleged mouse excreta | No action taken; foreign matter detached from bread. |
| (7) Wasp in tin of pineapple | No action. |
| (8) Foreign matter in cheesecake | Fined £5. |

(b) Samples

No reports on samples taken during the year merited the attention of the Public Health Committee.

The following is a list of food surrendered during the year because of unsound conditions:

Fish, Fresh	42 lbs.	Meat, Tinned	
Meat, Fresh			
Beef	1,964 lbs.	Chicken	12 lbs.
Lamb	1,251 lbs.	Pork Luncheon Meat	140 lbs.
Lambs Livers	30 lbs.	Corned Beef	106 lbs.
Lambs Hearts	75 lbs.	Ham	149 lbs.
Ox Livers	78 lbs.	Steak	1 lb.
Ox Kidneys	9 lbs.	Ox Tongues	18 lbs.
Pigs Melts	85 lbs.	Jellied Veal	6 lbs.
Pigs Kidneys	64 lbs.	Miscellaneous Tinned Foods	687 tins
Chickens	448 lbs.	Other Foods	
Turkeys	23 lbs.	Sweet confectionery	24 cartons 3 cases

A list of food sampled is given below:

Almond Marzipan	1	Ground rice	1
Aspirin	1	Hamourger steak dinner	1
Bacon	2	Honey	1
Banana Flavour	1	Instant Coffee	1
Batter pancake flour	1	Jellied Veal	1
Beef curry with rice	1	Jelly	2
Beef suet	1	Lard	3
Black pudding	1	Lemon curd	1
Bloater paste	1	Liver sausage	2
Brandy	1	Margarine	3
Brewer's yeast	1	Marzipan	1
Butter	7	Mincemeat	1
Cheese	2	Mint sauce	2
Cheese spread with mushroom	1	Minute steakettes	1
Chicken and ham paste	1	Mixed Spice	1
Chocolate honeycomb	1	Nestea instant tea	1
Cinnamon	1	Nutmeg	1
Cocktail cherries	1	Olive oil	1
Coffee and chicory essence	1	Onion sauce	1
Corned beef	1	Parmesan cheese	1
Currants	1	Pineapple	1
Curry powder	1	Plain flour	2
Danish blue cheese	1	Pork pie	1
Danish Salami	1	Potted Salmon with butter	1
Dates stoned	1	Pressed pork	1
Demerara sugar	1	Raspberry jam	2
Double cream	2	Rum	1
Dressed Crab	1	Salad cream	2

Fish Cakes	1	School milk	1
Gin	1	Shredded beef suet	4
Gorgonzola cheese	1	Skimmed milk powder	1
Ground almonds	2	Tea	2
Ground cashew nuts	1	Tomato ketchup	2
Ham	1	Whisky	2
Hamburger mince	1	White pepper	1
		Yoghurt	1
			—
			98
			—

Manufacture, Storage and Sale of Ice Cream

Four applications for premises to be registered for the storage and sale of ice cream were received and considered by the Public Health Committee. All were granted.

Ice Cream (Bacteriological Examination)

31 samples of ice cream were obtained and the results were as follows:

Ministry of Health's Provisional Grading					
	Taken	Grade 1	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
Nos	31	28	2	—	1
Per cent	100	90.3	6.5	—	3.2

The unsatisfactory sample appeared to be due to the condition of the scoup. A subsequent sample was satisfactory.

Food and Drugs and Bacteriological Examinations

As in former years, the Food and Drugs samples were submitted to Messrs. Bernard Dyer and Partners Ltd., (Dr. J. H. Hamence, F.R.I.C., and P. S. Hall, Esq., F.R.I.C.,) of 20 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3., and samples for bacteriological examination to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, (Roy C. Hoather, Esq., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.H., W. A. Bullough, Esq., C.B.E., M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Gordon Miles, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.H., R. F. Rackham, Esq., B.Sc., M.R.S.H., and E. English, Esq., B.Pharm., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.,) 66 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. The Department is appreciative of the help given by these two laboratories during the year.

The food premises in the District may be classified as follows:-

Confectioners (cakes, pasties)	32
Grocers	78
Greengrocers	34
Butchers	37
Confectioners and Tobacconists... ..	70
Restaurants and cafes	35
Fishmongers	16
Dairies and Milkshops	10
Miscellaneous	35

of these

126 are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream;

58 are registered for the preparation of preserved foods.

Disposal of unsound foodstuffs

The unsound food condemned by the Public Health Inspectors is destroyed in the incinerator at Chingford.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The following licences were issued:-

Dealers' Licences:-

Pasteurised 18

Sterilised 26

Tuberculin Tested 15

Inspection of Food Premises and Vehicles

Butchers' Shops, Stalls, etc.	83
Wholesale Butchers' Depots	48
Cooked Meat Shops	7
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Etc.... ..	13
Bakehouses	33
Fishmongers	19
Grocers	146
Restaurants and Cafes	83
Dairies and Milkshops	8
Greengrocers	59
Ice Cream Premises	17
Street Vendors	15
Food and Drugs Sampling	98
Ice Cream Sampling	35
Milk Sampling	12
Other Premises	45
Food Hygiene Regulations	552

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SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease during the year, together with the number and percentages of cases admitted to hospital and the number and percentage of deaths.

Disease	Total Notified	Removed to Hospital	Per cent Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Deaths per cent of cases Notified
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	24	4	17	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	16	4	25	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	100	30	30	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	25	25	100*	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	2	40	—	—
Measles	773	12	1.5	—	—
Whooping Cough	13	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	100*	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	—	—	—	—

* These cases all occurred in hospital

These cases of infectious disease have been divided into age incidence and set out in the accompanying table:-

Disease	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 & Over
Scarlet Fever	24	—	5	14	3	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia	16	—	—	—	1	2	3	7	3
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	100	—	13	41	16	10	11	6	3
Acute Polimyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	25	—	—	—	—	13	12	—	—
Erysipelas	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
Measles	773	12	370	366	14	6	5	—	—
Whooping Cough	13	—	6	4	1	—	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	—
TOTALS	963	13	395	426	35	33	37	16	8

Poliomyelitis

During 1961 no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis were notified. The accompanying table shows the cases notified in previous years classified under age groups.

POLIOMYELITIS INCIDENCE IN WANSTEAD AND WOODFORD, 1941 - 1961

Year	Population	No. Notification		Age Group							Death	
		Notified	Rate	Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	Over 45	Deaths	Rate
1941	46640	1	0.021	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	49850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943	50010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	46670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	48230	4	0.082	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	57570	1	0.017	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1947	60280	10	0.165	2	—	1	1	2	4	—	—	—
1948	61150	1	0.016	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1949	62010	9	0.144	—	1	—	4	3	1	—	—	—
1950	62460	14	0.224	—	5	2	3	3	1	—	—	—
1951	61850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	61880	8	0.129	—	1	1	4	—	2	—	—	—
1953	61540	13	0.211	—	—	4	3	3	3	—	—	—
1954	61550	6	0.097	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
1955	61380	12	0.190	1	3	5	—	2	1	—	—	—
1956	61130	1	0.016	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	60970	5	0.079	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
1958	61220	1	0.016	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	61620	2	0.033	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	61500	2	0.032	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1961	61230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis

The following table shows particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the Borough during 1961.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45-55 years	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	12	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
	14		2		1		—	
	16				1			

The 1 death represents a death rate of 0.02 per 1,000 of the population.

A comparative summary over the past 20 years for the Borough is set out in the following table.

Year	Notifications				Total Notifications	Total Notification Rate	Deaths				Total Deaths	Total Death Rate
	Pulmonary No.	Pulmonary Rate	Non-Pulmonary No.	Non-Pulmonary Rate			Pulmonary No.	Pulmonary Rate	Non-Pulmonary No.	Non-Pulmonary Rate		
1942	42	0.84	21	0.42	63	1.26	33	0.66	4	0.08	37	0.74
1943	38	0.75	14	0.27	52	1.39	19	0.37	5	0.09	24	0.47
1944	43	0.92	13	0.27	56	1.19	16	0.34	4	0.08	20	0.43
1945	47	0.97	11	0.22	58	1.22	14	0.29	5	0.13	19	0.39
1946	50	0.86	7	0.12	57	0.99	28	0.48	4	0.06	32	0.55
1947	39	0.64	7	0.11	46	0.76	20	0.33	1	0.01	21	0.34
1948	38	0.62	5	0.08	43	0.71	16	0.26	3	0.04	19	0.34
1949	50	0.80	14	0.22	64	1.03	19	0.30	2	0.03	21	0.34
1950	41	0.65	4	0.06	45	0.72	14	0.22	1	0.02	15	0.24
1951	42	0.68	7	0.11	49	0.79	10	0.16	3	0.05	13	0.21
1952	47	0.76	4	0.06	51	0.82	10	0.16	—	—	10	0.16
1953	48	0.78	4	0.06	52	0.84	3	0.05	2	0.03	5	0.08
1954	38	0.61	6	0.10	44	0.71	2	0.03	1	0.02	3	0.05
1955	25	0.42	11	0.17	36	0.59	3	0.03	1	0.02	4	0.05
1956	30	0.49	2	0.03	32	0.52	6	0.09	1	0.02	7	0.11
1957	26	0.42	1	0.01	27	0.43	2	0.03	1	0.01	3	0.01
1958	32	0.52	2	0.03	34	0.55	3	0.05	—	—	3	0.05
1959	18	0.29	—	—	18	0.29	4	0.06	1	0.02	5	0.08
1960	24	0.39	2	0.03	26	0.42	7	0.11	—	—	7	0.11
1961	14	0.23	2	0.03	16	0.26	1	0.02	—	—	1	0.02

Rates per 1,000 population

The register shows that at the end of the year:-

- 14 (24) Pulmonary and 2 (2) non-Pulmonary cases were notified during the year.
- 17 (32) cases were transferred into the District.
- 1 (2) cases were restored to the register.
- Nil (8) Pulmonary and 1 (Nil) non-Pulmonary died during the year.
- 24 (29) other cases were removed from the register.
- 604 (599) cases were remained on the register at the close of the year.

The figures in brackets are the comparable figures for 1960.

SECTION G
PART III SERVICES
FOREST HEALTH AREA SUB-COMMITTEE

Membership 1961/62

Nominated by:-	Name
Chingford Borough Council	Councillor Mrs. O. M. Game Councillor Mrs. D. King Councillor Mrs. D. M. E. Linfoot
Wanstead and Woodford Borough Council	Alderman Mrs. E. F. M. Hollis Councillor Mrs. I. E. C. Haselden Councillor Mrs. M. J. Thorp Councillor J. A. Vane
Chigwell Urban District Council	Councillor Mrs. V. L. M. Martin, J.P. Councillor R. C. G'Malley, M.Inst.B.E., A.M.I.M.I. Councillor R. W. Spurge, F.R.I.C.S.
Epping Urban District Council	Councillor R. W. Low
Harlow Urban District Council	Councillor Mrs. S. Anderson Councillor Mrs. E. Druce
Waltham Holy Cross Urban District Council	Councillor Mrs. J. M. Davies
Epping and Ongar Rural District Council	Councillor Mrs. H. E. Howard
Appropriate Hospital Management Committees	Mrs. A. J. Morris
Executive Council for Essex	Mr. J. W. R. Nation
Local Medical Committee for Essex	Dr. H. Grylls
Essex County Council	+ Alderman K. E. B. Glenly Alderman A. E. Brown + Councillor Mrs. S. M. Bovill (E) Councillor W. J. Bowstead Councillor Mrs. A. E. Welch Councillor Mrs. V. L. Wilson Councillor F. A. Wortley + ex-officio members (E) Members nominated by Education Committee
Voluntary Organisations	Mrs. Vernon Walker Mrs. L. M. Scott Two vacancies

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Child Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Child Welfare Clinics show an increase during the year.

The seven centres are held in hired premises. Doctors and Health Visitors who, sometimes work under difficult conditions, endeavour to satisfy the public in all the preventive aspects of family health. In this work they are assisted by willing groups of voluntary helpers without whom it would be difficult to run the clinics.

One might well ask whether the mothers really value the advice they receive from the Clinic staff and come back for more, or is it only that the babies' dried milk and other foods can be obtained there at a more reasonable price? Perhaps it is the various injections to protect the infant from whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus, smallpox and poliomyelitis which attract the mother. On the other hand it may be the friendly atmosphere at the clinic and the opportunity to meet with other mothers which helps to maintain the attendances.

The national trend shows a decrease in attendances at Child Welfare Clinics. The number of mothers consulting the medical officers at the clinics is falling. What are the functions of the Medical Officer at the Child Welfare centre? The following views on this point have been supplied by Dr. G. Eisner, one of the Medical Officers attending Child Welfare Clinics in the Borough

"The reassurance of a young mother after the great emotional experience of childbirth, at a Centre where she can talk freely to experienced personnel about every small matter which, often trivial, may assume mountainous proportions in her bewildered inexperience, provides an important stage in preventive mental health.

The Child Welfare Clinic is the centre where careful watch is kept particularly during the perinatal period with its feeding difficulties and early symptoms of disorders not detected at birth.

The Child Welfare Clinic is the centre where the foundation stone is laid to a positive approach to health. Regular observation of physical and mental development leads to early detection of deviation from the normal: preventive measures, immunisation, etc.

I should like to stress the importance of careful listening to mothers' observations. Examples: one mother's observation that the child (aged 7 months at the time) was not kicking as vigorously with one leg as with the other, led to the detection of congenital dislocation of hip (treated successfully). The remark "is there anything wrong with my baby's eyes?" led to the diagnosis of congenital absence of irises (an extremely rare occurrence) and contact lenses for a baby aged 9 months were provided at Moorfields Hospital.

The observation that an infant aged 10 months was bringing objects very close to his eyes led to the detection of high grade myopia, for which the infant was given spectacles at the age of 14 months. So happy is the little boy with his glasses that he cries when they are taken away from him before going to bed.

Two infants with severe squint were found to have congenital cataract.

Not least is the valuable observation on the attainment of "milestones" in the early detection of mental retardation."

Attendance figures at the Clinics were made up as follows:-

Baptist Church Hall, Aldersbrook	1,521
Ashton Playing Fields, Woodford Bridge	2,469
St. Barnabas Church Hall, Snakes Lane	3,521
Fullers Road, South Woodford	2,477
Cromwell Hall, Nightingale Lane, Wanstead	2,282
Baptist Church Hall, George Lane, S. Woodford	3,037
All Saints' Church Hall, Woodford Wells	1,256
	<hr/>
	16,563
	<hr/>

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Under this Act any person who receives into her home for reward three or more children under the age of five years to be looked after for the day or a substantial part of the day, and premises, other than those wholly or mainly used as a private dwelling, are required to be registered with the Local Health Authority.

At the end of the year the number of premises and child minders in the Borough registered with the County Council were:-

	<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. of children</i>
Premises	4	135
Child Minders	2	9

Women's Welfare Clinic

This Clinic was held at 118 Hermon Hill monthly, with extra sessions as necessary. Contraceptive advice is given on medical grounds on receipt of a doctor's certificate. There were 105 attendances during the year.

WELFARE FOODS

The distribution of Welfare Foods continued on the lines indicated in the last report, being undertaken entirely by members of the Women's Voluntary Services.

Foods are available at all the Child Welfare Centres in the Borough during hours of sessions and also at the W.V.S. Headquarters, 9 Cambridge Park, Wanstead, Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

My sincere thanks are due to the Women's Voluntary Service's members for the great assistance they give by undertaking this service.

During the year the Government amended the scheme in connection with the distribution of Welfare Foods imposing a charge for the supply of Vitamin tablets and Cod Liver Oil which had previously been supplied free, and increased the price of Orange Juice. The prices for these commodities are now 6d. for the vitamin tablets, 1/- for the Cod Liver Oil and 1/6d. for Orange Juice.

The result of the introduction of these prices has produced a considerable reduction in the take-up of Cod Liver Oil and, to a more limited extent, Orange Juice.

At the end of the year at the request of the Ministry of Health an emergency scheme was prepared to bring into operation the supply of processed milk to all infants under one year of age should this be required in connection with the results of Russian nuclear tests.

VITAL STATISTICS

	Borough of Wanstead & Woodford	England and Wales
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	13.07	17.4
Still birth rate per 1,000 population	0.34	0.16
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000	21.6	17.5

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The neo-natal mortality is the number of infants dying under one month per 1,000 live births. During 1961 9 infants died in the first four weeks of life, a rate of 11.24.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

During 1961, 37 premature infants were born to residents in the Borough, 9 of these births taking place at home and 28 in hospital or nursing home. 6 of the 9 born at home were alive at the end of one month. Of the 28 born in hospital or private nursing home 24 survived.

MIDWIFERY

There were four practising midwives in the Borough of Wanstead and Woodford during the year 1961 until May when one resigned and for the remainder of the year there were three. A good midwifery service was maintained.

Training of pupil midwives in the district was continued throughout the year and good examination results were obtained by the pupils.

No. of confinements attended as midwife 184

No. of confinements attended as maternity nurse,
i.e. doctor also present 67

184 patients in the district received Gas & Air analgesia

48 " " Trilene

178 " " Pethedine

Ante-Natal Clinic

There were 592 attendances at the ante-natal clinic at 118 Hermon Hill.

At this Clinic sessions are held weekly on an appointments system, midwives examining their own patients and working in close co-operation with the general practitioners concerned.

One general practitioner conducts an ante-natal clinic for his own patients at his surgery, with a Local Authority midwife in attendance. The scheme works well and achieves a maximum of co-operation between doctor and midwife.

Relaxation Classes

Many requests have been received from general practitioners for their patients to attend these classes which have retained their popularity with expectant mothers, and many mothers have expressed their appreciation of the advice they have been given and the help they have found the instruction to be at the time of their confinement. It is interesting to note that more requests are now being received from general practitioners for their patients to attend the classes.

Three weekly sessions are held in the Clinic at 118 Hermon Hill the classes being deliberately kept numerically small to enable individual attention to be given. By this means the Health Visitor is enabled to maintain personal contact.

At these classes short talks are given on preparation for the confinement and on various aspects of personal hygiene for mother and infant.

Local Obstetric Liaison Committee

Three meetings of the Local Obstetric Liaison Committee of the Forest Group, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a Vice-Chairman, were held during 1961.

At these meetings have been discussed the whole or certain aspects of ante-natal care, including the Pathological Service, the procedure by midwives in the use of drugs, the recruitment of domiciliary midwives and the question of short stay in hospitals for confinements.

HEALTH VISITING

The following table sets out statistically the work of the Health Visitors in the Borough during 1961:-

Expectant mothers (first visits)	185
Expectant mothers (re-visits)	119
Infants under one year (first visits)	752
Infants under one year (re-visits)	1,278
Infants 1-5 years (first visits)	96
Infants 1-5 years (re-visits)	1,772
Stillbirth enquiries	13
Infant deaths	5
Tuberculosis patients	1,163
Aged and infirm	454
Day Nursery applications	—
School children	327
Other visits	383
Ineffective calls	945
	<hr/>
	7,492
	<hr/>

The Superintendent Health Visitor, Miss C. M. W. Court, A.R.R.C., S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., report as follows:-

The Health Visiting Staff numbering 5, plus 1 Tuberculosis Health Visitor has remained at full establishment during the year.

During the year a 2-day In-Service Training Course was held on Cancer Education and the New Mental Health Act. These were greatly appreciated and help to keep the Health Visitors up to date.

A talk was also given by Mr. Raven of the National Assistance Board.

Talks to Youth Clubs, Young Wives' Clubs and Townswomen's Guilds have been given when requested.

The 3 Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes for mothers-to-be have maintained a regular attendance at each session.

The practice of student nurses from Wanstead Hospital being given practical training in the public health field has continued throughout the year.

Two student Health Visitors (1 from Battersea School of Technology and 1 from South East Essex Technical College) received practical training in Health Visiting to correlate the practical and theoretical work of the students.

HOME NURSING

The Superintendent of District Nurses, Miss A. Williams, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I., H.V.Cert., reports as follows:-

During 1961 one of the District Nurses, Miss Wade, transferred from general nursing service to take up an appointment as Domestic Help Organiser covering the Borough of Wanstead and Woodford. This left five whole-time nursing sisters and one male nurse, who have given a good nursing service.

The general nursing work in the area is increasing, particularly of the elderly and chronic sick. Good co-operation has been maintained with Langthorne Hospital for the care of patients discharged on the six weeks in and six weeks out basis.

Number of new cases ...	...	...	...	552
Number of nursing visits ...	...	...	...	21,996
Advisory or casual visits ...	...	...	...	491
Last offices ...	...	...	...	12

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

During 1961 the County Council amended their arrangements for immunisation and vaccination to provide for the use of triple antigens and also for immunisation against tetanus. This should help considerably parents who are confused by the considerable number of injections to which the infant is subjected.

It is also the intention to bring into use the Sabin Oral poliomyelitis vaccine which will be considerably easier to administer.

Intensive propaganda, both personal on the part of the clinic doctors and Health Visitors, and by means of leaflets and birthday cards, is maintained to ensure that all infants are immunised.

Vaccination and immunisation is undertaken mainly by the family doctor but is also available at all Child Welfare Clinics.

The following statistics summarise the vaccination and immunisation procedures carried out during the year:

Diphtheria

The number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation against diphtheria is set out below:-

Under 5 years of age	668
5 to 15 years of age	23
	<hr/>
	691
	<hr/>

The number of children who received a secondary or re-inforcing injection was 817.

Vaccination against Smallpox

The number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated was:-

	Under 1	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 or over	Total
Primary	420	87	49	67	623
Re-vaccination	—	2	21	197	220

Whooping Cough

The number of children immunised against Whooping Cough during the year 1961 was:-

Under 6 months	6-12 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years & over
119	128	5	4	1	—	3

Poliomyelitis

During 1961 2,035 persons received their primary course of two injections and 2,073 received a third injection.

The Minister decided that a fourth injection can be given to children reaching school entry age and under the age of 12 years, and 2,675 fourth injections were given during the year, and also that through the General Medical Service persons over 40 years of age may, if their General Practitioner considers it desirable, receive vaccination.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The work under this section of the Act is mainly concerned with Tuberculosis and I am indebted to Dr. H. Duff-Palmer, Consultant Physician to the Wanstead and Woodford Chest Clinic at Harts Hospital for the following report:-

“The work of the Chest Clinic continues as shown by the following:-

Number of X-ray Examinations	3,910
New cases notified	23
New contacts	161
Old contacts	732
B.C.G. Vaccinations	73
Notified cases transferred in	40
Notified cases transferred out	29

The Influenza Vaccine Trial, details of which were given in last year's report, was continued for another year.

Much of the Chest Clinic work is now concerned with treatment and alleviation of chronic bronchitis. In Great Britain, over two million suffer from this debilitating disease and over thirty thousand die every year. Each year, chronic bronchitis causes the loss of about twenty-six million working days. The causes are varied and complicated, but there are three very important contributory factors:-

- (1) Cigarette smoking
- (2) Atmospheric pollution
- (3) Germ infection of the bronchial tubes

Patients suffering from chronic bronchitis, who can be persuaded to give up smoking, invariably feel better. At the Chest Clinic, every effort is made to help patients give up smoking by example, persuasion, medical treatment and advice. In particular, we try to prevent young people and teenagers from starting the tobacco habit, which also causes or aggravates, other serious diseases, such as carcinoma and coronary heart disease. All types of lung disease, acute and chronic, are seen and those requiring further investigation and treatment are admitted to the Chest Unit of Harts Hospital.

Thus, a complete in-patient and out-patient service is provided for the Borough of Wanstead and Woodford.

In the field of tuberculosis, it will be seen that the notified cases have fallen from thirty-one to twenty-three. Thus, the downward trend continues to be very satisfactory.

Two cases are of general interest:-

One young man attended in 1958, after Mass Radiography examination for his National Service, which revealed old inactive chest disease. He was kept under supervision and in April 1961, developed a tuberculous pleurisy. He was treated in Harts Hospital and discharged fit for work. Incidentally, he was subsequently rehoused as a result of Clinic representations.

Another older patient attended a Mass Radiography Unit in 1956 and was found to have old-standing trouble in both lungs. He was kept under review and remained well until March 1961, when the lesion spread. He too, was admitted to Harts Hospital and later, did well with surgical treatment. He is now back at work.

These two cases illustrate the value of Mass Radiography and follow-up Clinic supervision.

There exists a close liaison between the Clinic and the Wanstead and Woodford Care Association. Patients in financial difficulties are helped in many ways - grocery vouchers, money grants, payment of certain debts (rent, clothes etc.). Besides being the centre for diagnosing, investigating and treating chest disease, the Clinic is a central bureau of information to help with the many social and economic problems that are associated with long term illness. On behalf of patients, approach is made to the National Assistance Board, the local Housing Department and the many Voluntary bodies, such as the W.V.S., for the appropriate and necessary help required."

Mrs. N. L. Carter, the Honorary Secretary of the Wanstead and Woodford Tuberculosis Care Association has informed me that during the year the total income of the Association from all sources has amounted to £551 13 4d. and during the year 73 patients have been assisted in ways varying from the issue of vouchers to obtain additional nourishment, to the provision of Christmas parcels. A total of £606 19 0d. was expended on the work of the Association during the year.

Income from the sale of Seals, from donations and from special functions arranged by the Association has shown considerable increase as compared to the year 1960.

Chiropody Service

During 1960 the County Council amended their proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act to provide for a chiropody service over the whole of the administrative County, the service to be provided by means of appointing whole-time chiropodists to work from County Council premises.

It is extremely difficult to obtain whole-time chiropodists qualified in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health who are prepared to accept a salary in accordance with the National Scale of Salaries when it is undoubtedly more lucrative, from the individual's point of view, to establish their own private practice. The Borough, however, has been fortunate in-as-much as it has been possible to obtain the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ full-time chiropodists providing a service which covers the whole of the Borough with the exception of the Woodford Bridge district. Patients requiring treatment in this district are continuing to obtain it through arrangements made by the Old People's Welfare Association in conjunction with one of the Clubs.

The chiropody service provides treatment for persons of pensionable age and certain other priority categories, which includes expectant mothers and the physically handicapped.

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS

The Local Health Authority are empowered to provide recuperative holidays for persons not in need of medical or nursing attention and during the year 12 cases from the Borough have been sent away. The length of convalescence was two weeks in each case.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During 1961 the Domestic Help Organiser covering the Borough of Wanstead and Woodford resigned her appointment in the area and was replaced by Miss B. Wade.

The service has continued to help those in the Borough requiring coverage of household duties during acute illness and in all maternity cases where application has been made.

Requests for service have also been received from Hospitals for patients returning home after treatment and needing domestic assistance in the home; these requests have had immediate attention.

The Health Visitors and District Nursing Staff have been in close co-operation with the service and have brought to light patients who needed help but who otherwise might have been hesitant in asking for assistance.

The W.V.S. have arranged certain days for 'Meals on Wheels' for many patients whose meals otherwise would be the entire responsibility of the Domestic Help Service; this has freed many hours of the service for other patients. The W.V.S. have also kindly visited a number of invalids and elderly patients, and have supplied bedding and clothing where urgently needed.

The aged, blind and handicapped in the area have received the service according to their individual needs and circumstances, varying from two hours help weekly to two or three hours daily help.

It is gratifying to report that a number of persons residing in the Borough have during the year applied to undertake duties as Domestic Helps. The number of Helps employed daily in the Borough is 104, and the average weekly number of patients receiving assistance varies between 350 and 400.

3. Child Guidance (at request of Health Services Dept.)

There is a growing demand for psychiatric help for children and children's problems. The High School for Children, 120, High Street, is a voluntary organization which provides a day school for children with emotional and behavioural problems. Unfortunately, the waiting period for admission is at least four months.

4. Defective Hearing

The importance of the early detection of deafness in children is well known. In the past, I had to report a high incidence of deafness in children. This was due to the fact that the majority of children with hearing defects were not detected until they were in the primary or secondary schools. The hearing defects were usually of the conductive type, and were due to the presence of wax in the ear, or to the presence of a middle ear infection. The hearing defects were usually of the conductive type, and were due to the presence of wax in the ear, or to the presence of a middle ear infection. The hearing defects were usually of the conductive type, and were due to the presence of wax in the ear, or to the presence of a middle ear infection.

5. B.C.C. Vaccination of 18 year old people

In my report for last year I related to the poor response from parents to the invitation to consent to their child's vaccination as a protection against tuberculosis and I am pleased to be able to report an increase of 7% - 62% as compared with 55% in 1960. Whilst it is gratifying to report this improved response, I should like to see a much higher figure. Vaccination with B.C.C. was offered to 822 pupils and 579 accepted.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES 1961

WANSTEAD & WOODFORD

1. School Medical Inspections

There were no changes in the arrangements for the periodic examination of pupils in the schools maintained by the Local Education Authority during the year. 860 children were examined in the primary schools and 2191 in the secondary schools as follows:-

1. As entrants (5-6 years)	656
2. After admission to secondary schools (11-12 years)	880
3. At 14-15 year age range	996
4. Others	264
5. Specials (at request of Head Teacher, parent, school nurse etc.)	11
6. Re-examinations (i.e. follow-up of a defect previously noted)	244
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TOTAL (All groups)	3,051

2. Cleanliness Surveys

As in previous years School Nurses continued to visit primary and secondary schools at the commencement of each term for the purpose of carrying out head inspections in the Spring and Autumn terms. The nurse inspects every child up to the age of fourteen years. Children over this age are of course inspected if it is considered necessary to do so. A full survey is not carried out in the Summer term but known offenders are inspected, not only at the commencement of this and other terms, but at more frequent intervals throughout the year.

4,972 inspections were carried out and six pupils had some head infestation but all were satisfactorily cleansed by the parents.

3. B.C.G. Vaccination of 13 year old pupils

In my report for last year I referred to the poor response from parents to the invitation to consent to their child's vaccination as a protection against tuberculosis and I am pleased to be able to record an increase of 7%; - 62% as compared with 55% in 1960. Whilst it is gratifying to report this improved response, I should like to see a much higher figure.

Vaccination with B.C.G. was offered to 922 pupils and 579 accepted.

4. Tuberculosis Case Finding Among School Entrants

Parents of 5 year old children who are due for their first routine medical inspection at school, are invited to give their consent, in writing to their child's participation in this scheme which has been in operation in this Borough for eight years. The purpose of the scheme is to trace, by applying a simple skin test to the child, instances of tuberculosis in an adult which may not have previously been discovered.

The scheme is easy to operate and as the skin test is not done by injection but by simplified apparatus, which does not frighten or cause the child any inconvenience, the response is usually fairly high. This year 422 (68.6%) out of 615 participated. This represents a slight reduction in comparison with the previous two years - 72.21% in 1960 and 71.7% in 1959.

Eight of the children tested gave a positive re-action to the test and details were given to the Chest Physician so that family contacts could be investigated. In no case was anything of significance discovered.

5. Child Guidance Service

There is a growing demand for psychiatric treatment for school children and children from this Borough are referred to the clinic in High Street, Walthamstow. Unfortunately there is a lengthy list of children awaiting appointments and, except for cases of the utmost urgency which are given priority, there is a delay of at least four months.

6. Defective Hearing

The importance of the early detection of the loss of hearing, however slight, is apparent and I hope that in 1962 it will be possible to go a long way towards testing the hearing of every infant child entering school for the first time. I should like to see this done before the child starts school so that any hearing loss can be fully investigated and possibly alleviated before it becomes a handicap educationally. This could be of tremendous value to the teachers: for instance, if a child known to have normal hearing does not make progress educationally, then the cause of the retardation must be looked for elsewhere.

The tests applied during the year fall into three categories and the results are set out below under the respective headings:-

- (i) Children considered to be 'At risk' (i.e. suspected to have some loss of hearing)

Total No. referred 42

Results of test:-

Normal hearing 14

For observation (in 1962)... .. 21

To ENT Consultant 7

Result of ENT Examination

No defect 2

Remove tonsils and/or adenoids... .. 2

Some loss of hearing but no treatment required 3

(ii) Pre School Entrants

No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	100
Normal	...	...	...	...	...	91
No apparent defect but observe	...	...	...	...	...	9

(iii) Routine tests (5-6 year age group)

No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	40
Normal	...	...	...	...	...	33
No apparent defect but observe	...	...	...	...	...	7

(iv) Routine tests (10-11 year age group)

No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	227
Normal	...	...	...	...	...	213
To be re-tested	...	...	...	...	...	14

Twenty nine of the thirty children in groups (ii) (iii) and (iv) were re-tested during the Xmas holiday and seen by a School Medical Officer with the following results:-

Normal hearing	...	...	...	...	8
Re-test in 1962	...	...	...	...	20
Referred to ENT Consultant	...	...	...	...	1

7. School Clinic

A summary of the results of the examinations carried out by the School Medical Officer at his weekly clinic at 93, High Road, South Woodford, is given at Appendix "A".

8. School Dental Service

A summary of the work carried out by the Dental Staff at the clinic at 93, High Road, South Woodford is given at Appendix "B".

The Dental Officer was away ill for several weeks during the year and in consequence the number of children inspected and treated is considerably lower than in previous years.

9. Speech Therapy

A speech Therapist attends at two centres in the Borough - at 93, High Road, South Woodford and 118, Hermon Hill, South Woodford and two sessions (one whole day) are held at each centre. 80 individual children were treated (both centres) and between them they made 1007 attendances at the clinic.

49 were still under treatment at the end of the year.

10. Specialist Services

By arrangement between the Essex County Council and North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, the following services are provided for school children at the clinic at 93, High Road, South Woodford:-

- (a) Ophthalmology.
- (b) Orthoptic (treatment of squint).
- (c) Orthopaedic.
- (d) Physiotherapy.

The services provided are adequate and there is no waiting list.

Treatment received by school children		No. of teeth filled		Development (a) Harnia		Orthopaedic (a) Posture		Nervous System (a) Epilepsy		Psychological (a) Development	
Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	(a) Harnia	(b) Other	(a) Posture	(b) Flat Foot	(a) Epilepsy	(b) Other	(a) Development	(b) Stability
13	28	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3
Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
13		30		2		2		2		10	
13		30		2		2		2		10	

APPENDIX "A"

Defects found by medical examination of school children

The following table shows the defects found in school children as a result of examination by Medical Officers at the Clinic:

Defect	No. found to require treatment	No. to be kept under observation
Skin	13	3
Eyes (a) Vision	23	7
(b) Squint	1	—
(c) Other	—	—
Ears (a) Hearing	4	—
(b) Otitis Media	—	—
(c) Other	—	—
Nose or Throat	—	2
Speech	24	1
Cervical Glands	—	—
Heart and Circulation	—	1
Lungs	2	—
Development (a) Hernia	—	—
(b) Other	—	6
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	1	1
(b) Flat Foot	1	3
(c) Other	8	4
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	—	1
(b) Other	1	1
Psychological (a) Development	12	7
(b) Stability	4	2
Other	4	1

APPENDIX "B"

Dental Inspections and Treatment:

Number of pupils inspected (periodic and specials) 1647

Number found to require treatment:

(a) Periodic	715
(b) Specials	300
Total	1015

Attendances made by pupils for treatment 1769

Fillings:

Permanent teeth	1245
Temporary	383
Total	1628

No. of Teeth Filled:

Permanent Teeth	1176
Temporary	360
Total	1536

Extractions:

Permanent Teeth	20
Temporary	394
Total	414

Administration of anaesthetics:

(a) Local	42
(b) General	143
Total	185

Other Operations:

(a) Permanent Teeth	326
(b) Temporary	116
Total	442

APPENDIX B

Defects found by medical examination of school children
 The following table shows the dental inspections and treatment given to the children by dental officers at the

Number of pupils inspected (periodic and special)		Number found to require treatment:	
(a) Periodic	(b) Special	(a) Periodic	(b) Special
718	300	718	300
Total		Total	
1018		1018	
Attendance made by pupils for treatment:			
Skin		51	
Eyes		52	
Teeth		1245	
(a) Vision		1245	
(b) Squint		383	
(c) Other		1658	
Total		4	
Ears		4	
(a) Hearing		4	
(b) Otitis Media		1178	
Total		1178	
Nose		300	
Total		1530	
Cervical Glands		1530	
Heart and Circulation		304	
Lungs		304	
Total		304	
Development (a) Hereditary		304	
(b) Other		304	
Total		304	
Orthopaedic (a) Posture		43	
(b) Flat Foot		143	
(c) Other		188	
Total		188	
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy		188	
(b) Other		188	
Total		188	
Operations:		188	
(a) Permanent Teeth		188	
(b) Temporary		118	
Total		118	
Total		118	