[Report 1938] / Medical Officer of Health, Ipswich County Borough.

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
https://wellcomecollection.org

County Borough of Ipswich.

REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

for the Year 1938.


SCHOOL OF HYGIENE ★ MEDICINE
LIBRARY
12 JUN 1967
AND TROPICAL

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

Annual Report

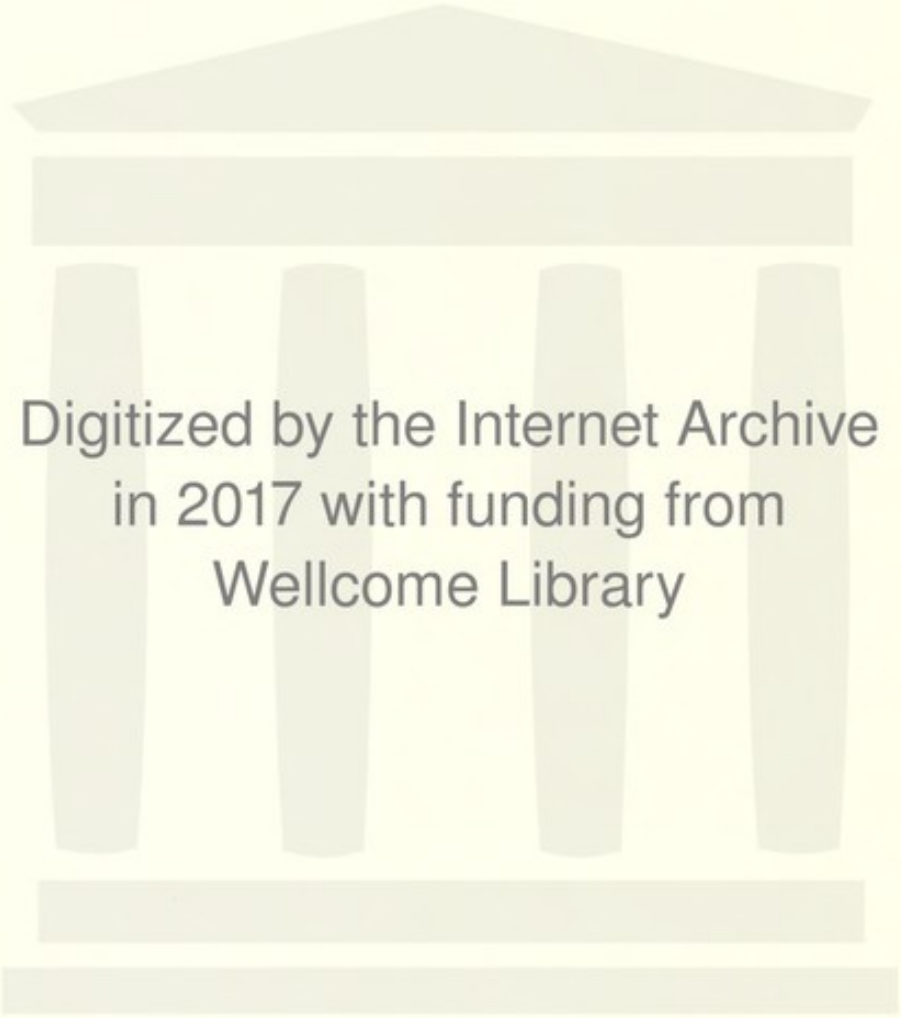
of the

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer *for* 1938.

By J. W. HUNTER,
M.D., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,

School Medical Officer, Superintendent Isolation Hospital,
Medical Officer to the Ipswich Port
Sanitary Authority, etc.

IPSWICH :
EAST ANGLIAN DAILY TIMES CO., LTD.
1939.



County Borough of Ipswich.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ELM STREET,
IPSWICH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1938.

This is my first Report to your Authority, but unfortunately, due to the tremendous amount of extra duties thrown on the Health Department under the Air Raid Precautions Scheme there has been considerable delay in preparing the Report. In addition to this, the usual time allotted for consideration of many of the Public Health problems from the statistics available has been curtailed, and therefore I apologise sincerely for any shortcomings which may be apparent.

I wish to tender my thanks to the various Committees of the Local Authority who have supported me in a rather difficult period and helped me to get over an unusual burden of work.

In particular, I wish to record my sincere thanks to all members of the staff who have given unstinted services, not only in their routine Public Health work but also in giving up much of their off-duty time to the sections involved in the Medical Services of the Air Raid Precautions Scheme.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. HUNTER, M.D., CH.B., B.HY., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Page.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS 9
EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT 9
EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS 10
POPULATION 11
MARRIAGES 12
BIRTHS 13
DEATHS—
Rates from all Causes 14
Rates Over 70 years of age 17
Summary of Principal Causes at all ages 18
Monthly Death Rates 18
Quarterly Death Rates 19
Mortality from Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases 20
Deaths from Diarrhoea 21
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases 21
Age and Sex Distribution of Death Rates from Respiratory Diseases 22
Quarterly Respiratory Death Rates 23
Death Rates from Circulatory Diseases 24
Death Rates from Violence 25
Puerperal Mortality 26
Infant Mortality 28
Still Births 29

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY 31
LABORATORY FACILITIES 31
AMBULANCE FACILITIES 32
NURSING IN THE HOME 33
TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS 33
HOSPITALS— I. Public 34
II. Voluntary 35
TRANSFERRED MEDICAL SERVICES 35
HEALTH EDUCATION 37
POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF 38
INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES 38
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE 39
NURSING HOMES 39

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*continued.*

PAGE

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply 40
Rivers and Streams 40
Closet Accommodation 40
Public Cleansing 40
Sanitary Inspection of the Area 43
Shops and Offices 46
Camping Sites 46
Smoke Abatement 46
Swimming Baths and Pools 47
Eradication of Bed Bugs 47
Schools 47

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year 48
Action under Statutory Powers during the Year ... 48
Overcrowding 49

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply 50
Meat and Other Foods 51
Adulteration, Etc. 53
Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food ... 54

PORT OF IPSWICH REPORT FOR 1938 56
Nutrition ... ... see School Report
Shell-fish (Molluscan) 63

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notification of Infectious Diseases 64
Scarlet Fever 66
Deaths and Death Rates from Scarlet Fever 67
Diphtheria—
Notifications 63
Deaths and Death-Rates 69
The Prevention of Diphtheria 69
Enteric Group 72
Pneumonia 72
Erysipelas 72
Smallpox 73
Measles 73
Whooping Cough 74
Influenza 75
Artificial Immunisation 76

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*continued.*

PAGE

VENEREAL DISEASES 76

CANCER 80

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM CANCER 81

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS 83

TUBERCULOSIS—

- Notifications 84
- Notification Rates 85
- Age and Sex Distribution 85
- Principal Sites 86
- Survival Table 86
- Deaths and Death-Rates 87
- Age Distribution of Death-Rates 88
- Dispensary 89
- Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis—
  1. Ipswich Sanatorium 90
  2. East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital 93
  3. Ipswich Isolation Hospital 93
- Dental Work 95
- Table of Occupation 96

APPENDIX I.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNITY WELFARE—

- Ante and Post Natal Clinic 97
- Ipswich Maternity Home 99
- Midwives and Maternity Nursing 100
- Assistance Schemes 101
- Dental Work 103

CHILD WELFARE—

- Home Visits by Health Visitors 105
- Infant Clinics 105
- Artificial Light Clinic 107
- Ophthalmia Neonatorium 108
- Infant Life Protection 108
- Assistance Schemes 109
- Dental Work 109

APPENDIX II.—IPSWICH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

ADMISSIONS 110

SCARLET FEVER 113

PNEUMONIA 114

PUERPERAL PYREXIA 115

DIPHTHERIA 115

APPENDIX III.—DOMICILLIARY MEDICAL SERVICE. ... 116

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT:—

- General 127
- Dental Surgeon's Report 140
- Statistical Tables 159

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

December 31st, 1938.

MEDICAL (Whole Time).

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer and Superintendent, Ipswich Isolation Hospital.

J. W. HUNTER, M.D., CH.B. (Edin.), B.HY. D.P.H. (Durham).

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, etc., etc.

A. W. GAYE, B.A., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. (Camb. & Manch.).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare:

DORIS E. P. JOLLY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers:

R. PHILPOTT, M.A., M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (London). *(and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer).*

IRIS M. CULLUM, M.D., B.S. (London), D.P.H.

M. MARKOWE, M.D., B.S. (London), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. *(and Resident Medical Officer, Ipswich Isolation Hospital).*
(Appointed 5th July, 1938.

Medical Superintendent, Ipswich Sanatorium.

W. F. SUTCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Medical Officer, Ipswich Sanatorium.

E. J. P. McDOWELL, L.M.S.S.A.
(Resigned 1939).

Resident Medical Officer, Heathfields Municipal Hospital.

DOROTHY E. EGLINGTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Part Time.

Acting Medical Officer V.D. Clinic.

R. F. WARD, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)
(Appointed Medical Officer, 26.1.39).

Medical Officer Heathfields Municipal Hospital and St. John's Home.

F. R. STANSFIELD, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. (Resigned, 1939).

Public Vaccinator.

H. W. FAREBROTHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (London).

Consultants.

Orthopædics.

E. C. BELL JONES, M.B., B.S. (Melb.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.CH.

Puerperal Fever.

F. R. STANSFIELD, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

DENTAL SURGEONS (Whole Time).

Education and Public Health.

T. A. EDMONDSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).
(Resigned 12/7/39).

A. W. T. WARD, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

R. CUTHILL, L.D.S. (U. Liverpool).

OTHER OFFICERS (Whole Time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

H. L. BATY. 1, 2.

District Sanitary Inspectors.

G. ELLISON. 1, 2. L. J. MASSAM. 1, 2. W. L. BROWN. 1, 2.
T. S. ELLIS. 1, 2. A. STUBBS. 1, 2. A. E. INNES. 1, 2.

Health Visitors.

Miss F. PEPPER. 3, 4, 5.
,, F. M. CROSS. 3, 4, 5.
,, M. SANDBACH. 3. (Resigned 12/8/39).
,, L. COOKE. 3, 4, 5.
Miss M. SPRINGETT. 3, 4, 5.
,, D. MACINTOSH. 3, 4, 5.
,, D. D. WOODCOCK. 3, 4, 5. (Commenced 30/5/38).
,, E. JONES. 3.

Matron Isolation Hospital.

Miss L. MARTINDALE. 3. (Commenced 16/8/38).

Midwives, Maternity Home.

Miss G. KENNY. 3, 4.
,, M. N. FIDOE. 3, 4.
Miss A. T. McLAUGHLIN. 3, 4.
,, D. G. HEWITT. 3, 4.

Municipal Midwives.

Miss P. P. ADAMS. 3, 4.
,, H. M. MAUN. 3, 4.
,, M. P. OSBORN. 3, 4. (Resigned 1/9/39).
,, M. A. POTTS. 3, 4. (Commenced 18/7/38).
Mrs. H. M. HULME. 3, 4. (Commenced 1/10/38).
Miss C. E. CURRAN. 3, 4.
Mrs. A. F. B. GIRLING. 4. (Resigned 31/7/39).
Miss H. M. MOORE. 3, 4.
,, E. A. ROBERTS. 3, 4. (Resigned 28/2/39).
,, F. R. PANNIFER. 3, 4. (Commenced 1/10/38).

Chief Clerk.

H. J. WALTON. 1.

Part Time.

Public Analyst.

W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.I.C.

Vaccination Officers.

Ipswich (Eastern) Sub-District, S. JAMES.
Ipswich (Western) Sub-District, H. J. WALTON.

Matron, Maternity Home.

Miss M. BLYTH, 3, 4, 5.

1.—Sanitary Inspectors Certificate R.S. Institute.
2.—Meat Inspectors Certificate.
3.—Trained Nurse.
4.—Certificate of C.M.B.
5.—Health Visitors Certificate R.S.I.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the Borough in Acres (land)	8,629
Population:—	
Census, 1931	87,557
Registrar-General's Estimate Mid-year, 1938 ...	95,070
Number of Inhabited Houses:—	
Census, 1931	21,923
According to Rate Books (31st December, 1938) ...	29,250
Rateable Value (31st December, 1938)	£635,140
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (31st December, 1938)	£2,432

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING THE CHIEF INDUSTRIES CARRIED ON IN THE AREA, AND THE EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Ipswich is a County Borough and the capital of Suffolk. It is the centre of an agricultural district but it is also situated at the end of an arm of the sea on the River Orwell which gives access to vessels of considerable tonnage, and Ipswich is a port enjoying a fair amount of trade.

Ipswich possesses many fine parks and open spaces and the total available to the public is approximately 480 acres.

The principal industries include engineering (agricultural and general), the manufacture of clothing, fertilizers, tobacco, etc., and in addition, the factories and works in or adjacent to the town include a beet sugar factory, bacon factory, yeast factory, flour mills, maltings, etc.

EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Number of unemployed registered during each of the quarter months:—

	Men.	Women.	Totals.	
			1938.	1937.
March ...	1,697	326	2,023	2,605
June ...	1,739	244	1,983	1,422
September ...	1,862	311	2,173	1,490
December ...	2,326	243	2,569	1,779

Expenditure on Public Assistance Relief during the year:—£39,934.

Average weekly number in receipt:—2,069, the average number of cases being 1,091.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1938.

Relating to the net births and deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers as furnished by the Registrar-General.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	1,400	728	672	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 15.4
,, ,,	Illegitimate	59	24	35	
Total	...	1,459	752	707	
Stillbirths	Legitimate	53	33	20	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 36.3
,,	Illegitimate	2	1	1	
Total	...	55	34	21	
Deaths	... ...	1,071	546	525	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.27.

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	0.66
Other Puerperal causes	1	0.66
Total... ...	2	1.32

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	44
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	46
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	17

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	70	92	162
,, Measles (all ages) ...	0	0	0
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	1	1
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	5	1	6

POPULATION.

The following Table shows the changes that have taken place in the numbers of the population of Ipswich since the first census in 1801:

Year.	Census Populations.			Population Increases					Females per 1,000 Males.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Total Increases.	Per cent. Proportions.	Natural Increases	Migrations.		
							Inward.	Outward.	
1801	4,984	6,293	11,277	—	—	—	—	—	1,262
1811	6,064	7,606	13,670	2,393	21.2	—	—	—	1,254
1821	7,831	9,355	17,186	3,516	25.6	—	—	—	1,194
1831	9,169	11,032	20,201	3,015	17.5	—	—	—	1,203
1841	11,894	13,490	25,384	5,185	25.6	—	—	—	1,134
1851	15,474	17,440	32,914	7,530	29.6	2,822	4,708	—	1,127
1861	17,667	20,283	37,950	5,036	15.3	4,075	961	—	1,148
1871	20,047	22,900	42,947	4,997	13.1	4,373	624	—	1,143
1881	23,608	26,712	50,320	7,373	17.1	5,290	2,083	—	1,131
1891	26,658	30,712	57,360	7,040	13.9	7,033	7	—	1,151
1901	31,181	35,449	66,630	9,270	16.1	6,610	2,660	—	1,136
1911	34,980	38,952	73,932	7,302	10.9	8,232	—	930	1,113
1921	37,359	42,012	79,371	5,439	7.4	5,979	—	540	1,124
1931	41,285	46,217	87,502	8,131	10.2	5,616	2,515	—	1,119
1931	41,412	46,358	87,770*	—	—	—	—	—	—
1932	41,850	46,850	88,700*	—	—	—	—	—	—
1933	42,025	47,045	89,070*	—	—	—	—	—	—
1934	42,538	47,619	90,157*	—	—	—	—	—	—
1935	43,124	48,276	91,400*	—	—	—	—	—	—
1936	43,628	48,842	92,470*	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937	44,290	49,580	93,870*	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	44,860	50,210	95,070*	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Registrar General's estimates.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of Ipswich at the middle of 1938 was 95,070, an increase of 1,200.

Thus the estimate shows a continual increase in the population of the Borough from the 1931 census up to the middle of 1938 of 7,300 persons.

This increase is, of course, only in part due to the natural increase of the population which for 1938 was representing the excess of births over deaths, the remainder being due to the difference between immigration and emigration in relation to the Borough.

It must be remembered that the Registrar-General's figure for the mid-year population is only an estimate based on the previous Census figure of 1931. The next exact figure for the local population will only be available at the next Census, 1941.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered in Ipswich in 1938 was 770.

The following is a Table showing the number of marriages and the marriage rate since 1841:—

Periods.	No. of Marriages.	Marriage rates per 1000 living.	
		Ipswich.	England & Wales.
1841—1850	2,815	19.43	16.1
1851—1860	3,302	18.70	16.9
1861—1870	3,550	17.64	16.6
1871—1880	4,143	17.77	16.2
1881—1890	4,152	15.37	14.9
1891—1900	4,777	15.43	15.6
1901—1910	5,209	14.86	15.5
1911—1920	6,819	17.83	16.6
1921—1930	6,740	16.20	15.5
1841—1845	1,239	18.29	15.7
1846—1850	1,576	20.42	16.5
1851—1855	1,689	19.84	17.1
1856—1860	1,613	17.65	16.7
1861—1865	1,790	18.35	16.8
1866—1870	1,760	16.96	16.4
1871—1875	2,072	18.56	17.1
1876—1880	2,071	17.04	15.3
1881—1885	2,170	16.59	15.2
1886—1890	1,982	14.22	14.7
1891—1895	2,326	15.60	15.1
1896—1900	2,451	15.28	16.1
1901—1905	2,560	14.99	15.6
1906—1910	2,649	14.73	15.3
1911—1915	3,201	16.94	16.4
1916—1920	3,618	18.70	16.8
1921—1925	3,316	16.34	15.7
1926—1930	3,424	16.06	15.4
1931—1935	3,650	16.32	16.2
1931	679	15.48	15.6
1932	694	15.72	15.2
1933	713	16.00	15.7
1934	798	17.70	16.9
1935	766	16.76	17.2
1936	808	17.47	17.4
1937	823	19.66	—
1938	770	16.20	—

The highest marriage-rate recorded in Ipswich was 23.1 in 1919, and the lowest 13.0 in 1887.

BIRTHS.

1,459 births were registered in Ipswich in 1938 as compared with 1,393 in the previous year.

The births and birth-rates are set forth in the following Table:—

Periods.	Number.			Rates per 1,000 living.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Ipswich.	England and Wales.
1841—1850	4,783	4,608	9,391	32.4	32.6
1851—1860	6,088	5,837	11,925	33.7	34.1
1861—1870	6,805	6,488	13,293	33.0	35.2
1871—1880	8,005	7,606	15,611	33.4	35.4
1881—1890	8,619	8,485	17,104	31.6	32.4
1891—1900	9,058	8,729	17,787	28.7	29.9
1901—1910	9,586	9,212	18,798	26.8	27.2
1911—1920	8,436	8,102	16,538	21.6	21.8
1921—1930	7,602	7,396	14,998	18.0	18.3
1841—1845	2,036	2,056	4,092	30.2	32.3
1846—1850	2,747	2,552	5,299	34.3	32.8
1851—1855	2,914	2,864	5,778	33.9	33.9
1856—1860	3,174	2,973	6,147	33.6	34.4
1861—1865	3,308	3,144	6,452	33.0	35.1
1866—1870	3,497	3,344	6,841	32.9	35.3
1871—1875	3,820	3,646	7,466	33.4	35.5
1876—1880	4,185	3,960	8,145	33.5	35.3
1881—1885	4,258	4,230	8,488	32.4	33.5
1886—1890	4,361	4,255	8,616	30.9	31.4
1891—1895	4,444	4,339	8,783	29.4	30.5
1896—1900	4,614	4,390	9,004	28.0	29.3
1901—1905	4,899	4,719	9,618	28.1	28.2
1906—1910	4,687	4,493	9,180	25.5	26.3
1911—1915	4,481	4,271	8,752	23.1	23.6
1916—1920	3,955	3,831	7,786	20.1	20.1
1921—1925	3,829	3,883	7,712	19.0	19.9
1926—1930	3,773	3,513	7,286	17.1	16.7
1931—1935	3,395	3,310	6,705	14.9	—
1921	844	880	1,724	21.7	22.4
1922	773	813	1,586	19.7	20.6
1923	782	766	1,548	19.1	19.7
1924	735	698	1,433	17.5	18.8
1925	695	726	1,421	17.1	18.3
1926	777	763	1,540	18.4	17.8
1927	729	687	1,416	16.8	16.7
1928	768	656	1,424	16.7	16.7
1929	725	713	1,438	16.7	16.3
1930	774	694	1,468	16.9	16.3
1931	702	669	1,371	15.6	15.8
1932	671	692	1,363	15.4	15.3
1933	660	614	1,274	14.3	14.4
1934	657	634	1,291	14.3	14.8
1935	705	701	1,406	15.3	14.7
1936	701	677	1,378	14.9	14.8
1937	736	657	1,393	14.8	14.9
1938	752	707	1,459	15.4	15.1

The birth-rate for 1938 was 15.4 showing an increase on the last few years of this decade and comparing with the birth-rate of 15.1 per 1,000 for England and Wales and 15 per 1,000 for the 126 County Boroughs and great towns (including London).

ANNUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEX AND LEGITIMACY.

The local experience since 1921 is shown thus:—

Year.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			All Births.			Males per 1,000 Females.
	M.	F	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	
1921	808	831	1,639	36	49	85	844	880	1 724	959
1922	731	777	1.508	42	36	78	773	813	1,586	958
1923	754	733	1,487	28	33	61	782	766	1,548	1,021
1924	700	669	1,369	35	29	64	735	698	1,433	1,053
1925	661	695	1,356	34	31	65	695	726	1,421	957
1926	748	735	1,483	29	28	57	777	763	1,540	1,018
1927	689	665	1,354	40	22	62	729	687	1,416	1,061
1928	736	625	1,361	32	31	63	768	656	1,424	1,170
1929	694	678	1,372	31	35	66	725	713	1,438	1,017
1930	742	669	1,411	32	25	57	774	694	1,468	1,115
1921-1930	7,263	7,077	14,340	339	319	658	7,602	7,396	14,998	1,028
1931	668	635	1,303	34	34	68	702	669	1,371	1,049
1932	641	656	1,297	30	36	66	671	692	1,363	969
1933	625	581	1,206	35	33	68	660	614	1,274	1,075
1934	632	599	1,231	25	35	60	657	634	1,291	1,036
1935	672	664	1,336	33	37	70	705	701	1,406	1,005
1936	677	645	1,322	24	32	56	701	677	1,378	1,035
1937	696	626	1,322	40	31	71	736	657	1,393	1,120
1938	728	672	1,400	24	35	59	752	707	1,459	1,064

M.—Males F.—Females P.—Persons

It is interesting to observe that while there were a greater number of legitimate male babies born compared with female, our illegitimate figure shows the reverse—(24 males and 35 females).

STILL BIRTHS.

There were 34 male and 21 female stillbirths registered, giving a total rate of .58 per 1,000 as compared with .6 per 1,000 population in England and Wales and .65 for the County Boroughs.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES.

The following Table shows the crude death-rates, decennial and quinquennial, since 1841, and annual since 1921, recorded for Ipswich and compared with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Periods.	No. of Deaths (Ipswich).			Crude Death-rates per 1000 living.					
				Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	M.	F.	P.	Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W
1841—1850	3,245	3,324	6,569	**23.86**	23.1	**21.62**	21.6	**22.67**	22.4
1851—1860	3,863	3,987	7,850	**23.39**	23.1	**21.22**	21.4	**22.24**	22.2
1861—1870	4,440	4,480	8,920	**23.66**	23.7	**20.84**	21.4	**22.16**	22.5
1871—1880	5,273	5,044	10,317	**24.15**	22.7	**20.34**	20.1	**22.12**	21.4
1881—1890	5,053	5,016	10,069	**20.02**	20.3	**17.43**	18.1	**18.64**	19.1
1891—1900	5,649	5,529	11,178	**19.56**	19.3	**16.74**	17.1	**18.06**	18.2
1901—1910	5,335	5,231	10,566	**16.17**	16.4	**14.09**	14.4	**15.07**	15.4
1911—1920	5,270	5,283	10,553	**14.56**	15.9	**13.10**	13.0	**13.19**	14.3
1921—1930	4,604	4,778	9,382	**11.76**	12.9	**10.88**	11.4	**11.29**	12.1
1841—1845	1,402	1,417	2,819	**22.07**	22.1	**19.70**	20.6	**20.81**	21.4
1846—1850	1,843	1,907	3,750	**25.43**	24.1	**23.43**	22.6	**24.30**	23.3
1851—1855	1,989	1,971	3,960	**24.90**	23.5	**21.80**	21.8	**23.26**	22.7
1856—1860	1,874	2,016	3,890	**21.97**	22.6	**20.69**	21.0	**21.29**	21.8
1861—1865	2,235	2,314	4,549	**24.59**	23.7	**22.21**	21.5	**23.32**	22.6
1866—1870	2,205	2,166	4,371	**22.79**	23.7	**19.56**	21.2	**21.07**	22.4
1871—1875	2,586	2,440	5,026	**24.78**	23.3	**20.52**	20.7	**22.51**	22.0
1876—1880	2,687	2,604	5,291	**23.58**	22.1	**20.16**	19.5	**21.76**	20.8
1881—1885	2,496	2,505	5,001	**20.37**	20.5	**18.01**	18.3	**19.12**	19.4
1886—1890	2,557	2,511	5,068	**19.69**	20.0	**16.88**	17.8	**18.19**	18.9
1891—1895	2,841	2,760	5,601	**20.46**	19.8	**17.32**	17.7	**18.78**	18.7
1896—1900	2,808	2,769	5,577	**18.73**	18.8	**16.20**	16.6	**17.38**	17.7
1901—1905	2,692	2,636	5,328	**16.80**	17.1	**14.55**	15.0	**15.60**	16.0
1906—1910	2,643	2,595	5,238	**15.57**	15.6	**13.66**	13.8	**14.56**	14.7
1911—1915	2,765	2,597	5,362	**15.43**	15.4	**13.06**	13.2	**14.19**	14.3
1916—1920	2,505	2,686	5,191	**13.71**	16.5	**13.14**	12.8	**13.41**	14.4
1921—1925	2,200	2,330	4,530	**11.53**	13.0	**10.87**	11.4	**11.18**	12.2
1926—1930	2,404	2,448	4,852	**11.98**	12.9	**10.89**	11.4	**11.40**	12.1
1931—1935	2,426	2,648	5,074	**11.50**	12.7	**11.21**	11.4	**11.34**	12.0
1921	432	459	891	**11.56**	13.0	**10.92**	11.3	**11.22**	12.1
1922	448	526	974	**11.86**	13.6	**12.39**	12.0	**12.14**	12.8
1923	411	427	838	**10.77**	12.4	**9.96**	10.9	**10.34**	11.6
1924	398	403	801	**10.32**	12.9	**9.31**	11.5	**9.79**	12.2
1925	511	515	1,026	**13.12**	12.9	**11.78**	11.4	**12.41**	12.2
1926	440	429	869	**11.18**	12.4	**9.72**	10.9	**10.41**	11.6
1927	516	544	1,060	**12.99**	13.1	**12.21**	11.6	**12.58**	12.3
1928	481	479	960	**11.99**	12.5	**10.65**	10.9	**11.28**	11.7
1929	505	545	1,050	**12.46**	14.2	**12.01**	12.7	**12.22**	13.4
1930	462	451	913	**11.29**	12.3	**9.84**	10.7	**10.53**	11.4
1931	487	542	1,029	**11.76**	13.0	**11.71**	11.6	**11.73**	12.3
1932	495	573	1,068	**11.88**	12.7	**12.33**	11.4	**12.12**	12.0
1933	487	532	1,019	**11.58**	12.9	**11.30**	11.7	**11.44**	12.3
1934	478	505	983	**11.23**	12.5	**10.60**	11.1	**10.90**	11.8
1935	479	496	975	**11.10**	12.5	**10.27**	11.1	**10.66**	11.7
1936	533	580	1,113	**12.21**	12.9	**11.87**	11.4	**12.03**	12.1
1937	483	535	1,018	**10.90**	13.2	**10.79**	11.7	**10.84**	12.4
1938	546	525	1,071	**12.17**	—	**10.46**	—	**11.27**	11.6

The number of deaths registered in 1938 was 1,071 and the death-rate was 11.27.

The decennial age distribution of the deaths during the whole period of the last 98 years is shown in the following Table. The figures represent the number of deaths that would have occurred in each decennium had the population of Ipswich been 1,000,000 living in the corresponding age periods.

Decennial age distribution of the death-rates of persons per million living.

Ages.	1841—1850.	1851—1860.	1861—1870.	1871—1880.	1881—1890.	1891—1900.	1901—1910.	1911—1920.	1921—1930.	1931—1935.	1937.	1938.
— 5	73,231	69,264	67,157	63,013	55,963	55,317	44,006	31,811	17,207	11,826	7,601	9,920
— 10	9,210	6,503	7,666	5,839	4,389	4,589	3,618	3,784	2,150	2,290	1,168	1,924
— 15	5,115	3,779	4,877	3,501	3,087	2,481	1,925	2,438	1,314	1,331	925	1,566
— 20	7,371	6,808	6,255	5,396	4,139	4,105	2,585	2,954	1,977	1,735	1,252	2,235
— 25	8,728	8,590	8,467	6,821	5,623	4,708	3,920	4,237	2,913	2,468	2,496	1,373
— 30	11,080	9,408	8,919	9,821	6,466	6,080	4,012	4,768	3,034	2,887	2,358	2,199
— 35	10,401	11,350	9,703	10,759	7,905	6,833	5,644	5,231	3,597	2,692	2,882	2,846
— 40	13,553	12,003	12,679	13,672	9,636	9,823	6,968	6,277	4,159	3,351	3,443	3,246
— 45	14,221	12,571	12,879	13,840	11,844	10,756	8,906	7,761	5,931	4,460	3,541	5,405
— 50	15,204	16,423	16,907	17,648	13,298	13,916	12,076	9,786	7,850	6,580	8,380	6,786
— 55	15,822	17,941	18,117	20,263	15,885	17.340	13,733	13,090	10,724	10,054	8,251	8,859
— 60	26,405	25,809	25,083	28,208	24,209	23,510	20,971	18,812	14,403	15,326	10,778	15,462
— 65	32,215	34,516	33,177	35,147	31,839	31,718	28,301	26,058	21,854	21,377	21,803	22,260
— 70	46,594	54,208	51,754	54,651	54,993	53,553	39,489	43,228	35,340	37,494	38,747	32,365
— 75	81,429	67,324	59,694	75,653	74,595	73,151	73,039	64,074	59,050	57,701	67,706	67,722
— 80	115,122	116,137	122,225	136,449	114,770	126,582	110,158	102,907	93,126	103,764	104,521	106,149
— 85	177,121	169,137	170,212	174,450	168,780	174,921	158,938	157,321	148,959	160,719	144,970	135,568
+ 85	290,209	324,030	283,783	333 333	309,426	263,544	245,378	249,051	264,063	252,801	290,000	313,531
All Ages	22,676	22,241	22,162	22,127	18,642	18,061	15,074	13,799	11,299	11,348	10,844	11,265

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE.

Periods.	Deaths and Death-rates over 70 years of age.								
	Deaths.			Death-rates.			Proportions of Total Deaths at all ages.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1841-1850	427	537	964	122.000	116.133	118.660	13.15	16.15	14.67
1851-1860	513	657	1,170	118.012	108.272	112.337	13.27	16.47	14.90
1861-1870	626	773	1,399	118.269	100.520	107.756	14.09	17.25	15.68
1871-1880	801	1,045	1,846	131.462	119.414	124.360	15.19	20.71	17.89
1881-1890	849	1,046	1,895	121.130	106.712	112.723	16.80	20.85	18.78
1891-1900	983	1,301	2,284	116.427	111.587	113.620	17.40	23.53	20.43
1901-1910	1,130	1,463	2,593	116.004	104.002	108.912	21.18	27.96	24.54
1911-1920	1,268	1,702	2,970	114.637	96.452	103.459	24.06	32.21	28.14
1921-1930	1,477	2,045	3,522	104.182	90.820	95.982	32.08	42.80	37.53
1841-1845	195	253	448	120.000	119.114	119.498	13.90	17.85	15.96
1846-1850	232	284	516	123.733	113.600	117.942	12.58	14.89	13.76
1851-1855	260	314	574	125.120	109.943	116.335	13.07	15.93	14.49
1856-1860	253	343	596	111.502	106.787	108.739	13.50	17.01	15.32
1861-1865	310	369	679	123.950	102.357	111.202	13.87	15.94	14.92
1866-1870	316	404	720	113.180	98.898	104.696	14.33	18.65	16.47
1871-1875	414	515	929	138.322	118.227	126.411	16.00	21.10	18.48
1876-1880	387	530	917	124.838	120.591	122.348	14.40	20.35	17.33
1881-1885	414	497	911	124.736	107.250	114.547	16.58	19.84	18.21
1886-1890	435	549	984	117.886	106.230	111.086	17.01	21.86	19.41
1891-1895	470	637	1,107	116.192	112.963	114.312	16 54	23.07	19.76
1896-1900	513	664	1,177	116.643	110.299	112.977	18.26	23.97	21.10
1901-1905	529	665	1,194	111.933	100.590	105.318	19.65	25.22	22.40
1906-1910	601	798	1,399	119.840	107.027	112.180	22.73	30.75	26.70
1911-1915	656	838	1,494	122.800	100.407	109.146	23.72	32.26	27.86
1916-1920	612	864	1,476	107.011	92.903	98.275	24.43	32.16	28.43
1921-1925	651	970	1,621	100.540	92.345	95.468	29.59	41.63	35.78
1926-1930	826	1,075	1,901	107.244	89.486	96.424	34.35	43.91	39.17
1931-1935	956	1,197	2,153	111.085	90.916	98.916	39.40	45.20	42.43
1936	233	255	488	130.825	93.646	108.348	43.63	44.04	43.84
1937	206	271	477	114.001	98.046	104.353	42.65	50.65	46.85
1938	220	267	487	120.218	95.391	105.206	40.15	50.85	45.30

M.—Males F.—Females P.—Persons

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES FOR 1938.

Causes of Death.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Death-rates.	No.	Death-rates.	No.	Death-rates.
Heart Diseases	109	1.89	151	3.01	260	2.74
Cancer	70	1.56	92	1.83	162	1.67
Bronchitis	11	.25	12	.23	23	.24
Cerebral Hæmorrhage etc.	36	.80	23	.46	59	.61
Pneumonia	27	.60	27	.54	54	.56
Influenza	6	.13	6	.12	12	.12
Tuberculosis	28	.62	29	.58	57	.59
Violence	40	.89	17	.34	57	.59
Bright's Disease	18	.40	13	.24	31	.32
Other Circ. Diseases	33	.74	27	.54	60	.62
Prematurity and Debility	25	.56	15	.26	40	.41
Senility	3	.06	10	.20	13	.13
All Other Causes	140	3.12	103	2.09	243	2.54
Total all Causes	546	12.23	525	10.50	1,071	11.27

MONTHLY AND SEASONAL DEATH-RATES FOR PERSONS.

Month	1841—1880	1881—1900.	1901—1910	1911—1920.	1921—1930.	1931—1935.	1937.	1938.
January	24.02	21.52	18.64	15.81	15.60	12.59	15.80	13.13
February	24.21	20.37	18.19	19.22	15.23	15.61	15.83	13.71
March	23.40	21.49	16.74	16.61	13.70	14.72	11.41	10.53
April	21.88	18.36	14.95	14.34	11.70	11.32	11.79	9.47
May	20.95	16.33	14.16	12.86	9.98	10.25	8.02	12.01
June	19.25	14.89	12.29	11.32	9.61	11.05	9.72	10.62
July	18.00	15.15	11.96	10.57	9.03	9.43	9.53	9.78
August	23.11	19.08	14.01	11.43	8.80	9.61	9.53	9.29
September	25.66	18.95	14.64	12.01	8.61	9.03	10.62	12.16
October	21.59	17.12	13.66	12.13	10.06	9.45	8.90	9.04
November	21.17	17.37	15.28	16.08	10.84	10.59	9.72	11.90
December	24.05	20.45	16.50	13.65	12.48	12.72	9.65	13.75
Whole Year	22.27	18.33	15.00	13.80	11.27	11.34	10.84	11.27

The highest mortalities, as would be expected, are shown in the winter months, with an unusually high incidence for May and September.

QUARTERLY DEATH-RATES FOR PERSONS.

Decennial Periods.	March.		June.		September.		December.	
	Death-rates.		Death-rates.		Death-rates.		Death-rates.	
	Ipswich	England & Wales.	Ipswich	England & Wales.	Ipswich	England & Wales.	Ipswich	England & Wales.
1841—1850	24.05	24.7	21.12	22.0	23.09	21.0	22.44	21.7
1851—1860	23.61	24.7	20.56	22.1	22.34	20.3	22.45	21.9
1861—1870	23.84	25.2	20.38	21.8	22.18	21.0	22.26	22.1
1871—1880	24.05	23.7	20.81	20.9	21.60	19.6	22.07	21.3
1881—1890	20.92	21.6	17.15	18.7	17.18	17.3	19.29	19.1
1891—1900	20.69	20.7	15.99	17.6	18.17	17.0	17.41	17.7
1901—1910	17.84	17.7	13.89	14.6	13.53	13.8	15.15	15.4
1911—1920	17.15	17.2	12.84	13.6	11.32	11.8	13.93	15.0
1921—1930	14.83	15.5	10.42	11.7	8.82	9.5	11.12	11.8
1931	16.10	16.5	10.93	11.5	9.41	9.6	10.54	11.7
1932	17.10	15.4	10.23	11.6	9.45	9.7	11.56	11.5
1933	13.52	17.1	10.76	10.8	9.75	9.4	11.75	12.0
1934	13.13	14.6	10.88	11.8	9.31	9.6	10.84	11.2
1935	11.67	13.2	11.62	12.0	9.20	9.8	10.20	12.0
1936	14.44	15.1	12.17	11.8	9.63	9.7	11.91	12.0
1937	14.30	16.2	9.82	11.6	9.89	9.7	9.42	12.3
1938	11.78	—	10.39	—	10.06	—	11.40	—

MORTALITY FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The group includes Enteric Fever, Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea under two years of age.

The Table gives the decennial and quinquennial experiences for a period of 98 years.

Periods	Males		Females		Persons	
	Nos.	Rates	Nos.	Rates	Nos.	Rates
1841—1850	401	2.94	383	2.49	784	2.70
1851—1860	438	2.65	471	2.50	909	2.57
1861—1870	523	2.78	539	2.50	1062	2.63
1871—1880	737	3.37	688	2.77	1425	3.05
1881—1890	514	2.03	528	1.83	1042	1.92
1891—1900	740	2.56	685	2.07	1425	2.30
1901—1910	486	1.47	443	1.19	929	1.32
1911—1920	347	.95	291	.72	638	.83
1921—1930	130	.33	120	.27	250	.30
1841—1845	121	1.90	103	1.43	222	1.65
1846—1850	280	3.86	280	3.42	562	3.63
1851—1855	229	2.86	249	2.75	478	2.80
1856—1860	209	2.45	222	2.27	431	2.36
1861—1865	309	3.40	340	3.26	649	3.32
1866—1870	214	2.21	199	1.79	413	1.99
1871—1875	389	3.72	339	2.85	728	3.26
1876—1880	348	3.05	349	2.70	697	2.86
1881—1885	215	1.75	253	1.81	468	1.78
1886—1890	299	2.30	275	1.84	574	2.06
1891—1895	321	2.31	304	1.90	625	2.09
1896—1900	419	2.79	381	2.22	800	2.49
1901—1905	280	1.74	244	1.34	524	1.53
1906—1910	206	1.21	199	1.04	405	1.12
1911—1915	230	1.28	193	.97	423	1.11
1916—1920	117	.64	98	.47	215	.55
1921—1925	65	.34	71	.33	136	.33
1926—1930	65	.32	49	.21	114	.26
1931—1935	50	.23	46	.19	96	.21
1931	17	.40	25	.54	42	.47
1932	13	.31	7	.15	20	.22
1933	6	.14	7	.14	13	.14
1934	10	.23	7	.14	17	.18
1935	4	.09	—	—	4	.04
1936	5	.11	11	.22	16	.17
1937	2	.04	2	.04	4	.04
1938	9	.20	3	.05	12	.13

The Zymotic death-rate shows a slight rise this year, and over the last six years tends to show a biennial variation—rising one year and falling the next.

DIARRHOEA.

There were 2 deaths from Diarrhoea in 1938, 1 occurring in the age group 5-15, and the other Over 75.

In the group "Diarrhoea Under 2 years of Age," there were 5 male deaths and 1 female, all occurring in infants under 1 year.

DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

This group includes Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Asthma, etc.

A total of 87 deaths (43 males, 44 females) were referred to this group in 1938 as compared with 156, 188, 117, 123 and 127 respectively in the five preceding years.

This is the lowest figure yet recorded in Ipswich for this particular group.

A more detailed sub-division of these deaths is shown below:—

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Bronchitis ...	11	12	23
Pneumonia ...	27	27	54
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	5	5	10

This contrasts strongly with the figures for 1937, which are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Bronchitis ...	42	37	79
Pneumonia ...	39	33	72
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	3	2	5

The general facts in connection with the Respiratory Death-Rates are given in this Table:—

Periods.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.						
	Deaths.			Death-Rates.			Male deaths per 1,000 Female deaths.
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	
1841—1850	502	471	973	3.68	3.06	3.35	1,065
1851—1860	636	558	1194	3.84	2.96	3.37	1,139
1861—1870	704	657	1361	3.67	3.05	3.37	1,071
1871—1880	832	754	1586	3.81	3.03	3.39	1,103
1881—1890	924	802	1726	3.65	2.78	3.19	1,152
1891—1900	1063	918	1981	3.67	2.77	3.18	1,158
1901—1910	788	795	1583	2.38	2.13	2.24	991
1911—1920	852	820	1672	2.34	2.03	2.18	1,040
1921—1930	718	774	1492	1.83	1.75	1.79	927
1841—1845	202	161	363	3.17	2.23	2.67	1,254
1846—1850	300	310	610	4.13	3.78	3.95	967
1851—1855	320	284	604	4.00	3.14	3.54	1,126
1856—1860	316	274	590	3.70	2.81	3.22	1,153
1861—1865	353	339	692	3.88	3.25	3.54	1,041
1866—1870	351	318	669	3.62	2.87	3.22	1,103
1871—1875	384	346	730	3.67	2.90	3.27	1,109
1876—1880	448	408	856	3.92	3.15	3.51	1,098
1881—1885	453	406	859	3.69	2.91	3.28	1,115
1886—1890	471	396	867	3.62	2.66	3.10	1,189
1891—1895	591	494	1085	4.25	3.06	3.63	1,196
1896—1900	472	424	896	3.14	2.48	2.78	1,113
1901—1905	378	402	780	2.35	2.21	2.28	940
1906—1910	410	393	803	2.41	2.06	2.23	1,043
1911—1915	465	381	846	2.59	1.91	2.23	1,220
1916—1920	387	439	826	2.11	2.14	2.13	881
1921—1925	347	392	739	1.81	1.82	1.81	885
1926—1930	371	382	753	1.84	1.69	1.76	971
1931—1935	312	361	673	1.47	1.52	1.50	864
1931	70	81	151	1.69	1.74	1.72	864
1932	60	95	155	1.43	2.02	1.74	631
1933	63	64	127	1.49	1.36	1.42	984
1934	63	60	123	1.48	1.26	1.36	1,050
1935	56	61	117	1.29	1.26	1.28	918
1936	87	101	188	1.99	2.06	2.03	861
1937	84	72	156	1.89	1.45	1.66	1,166
1938	43	44	87	.96	.87	.91	977

M.—Males F.—Females P.—Persons

The low Respiratory death-rate is probably explained by reference to the quarterly distribution of deaths, where an abnormally low figure is seen in the December quarter. This may have been due to a relatively mild autumn.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEATH RATES FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES PER MILLION LIVING.

Ages	−5.			−10.			−15.			−20.			−25.			−30.			−35.			−40.			−45.			−50.			−55.			−60.			−65.			−70.			+70.		
Periods.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1841—1880	13,134	11,117	12,140	572	796	685	215	201	208	265	427	353	506	311	396	626	499	556	1,042	596	798	1,478	911	1,177	1,567	982	1,248	3,275	1,264	2,195	4,137	2,014	2,985	6,277	4,461	5,290	6,456	7,098	6,813	12,387	10,626	11,648	20,901	18,354	19,410
1881—1900	13,671	9,837	11,733	540	485	514	112	173	143	252	167	206	304	259	279	776	343	539	587	393	483	1,401	826	1,094	1,737	929	1,303	2,436	1,495	1,925	3,687	1,818	2,671	5,293	3,346	4,219	9,527	4,978	6,969	11,979	11,576	11,752	21,421	20,348	21,049
1901—1910	8,777	8,337	8,541	380	379	380	115	27	70	153	135	157	247	122	180	418	96	242	527	494	507	637	398	508	868	317	576	1,580	902	1,216	2,369	1,329	1,798	3,036	2,057	2,507	4,040	4,300	4,191	7,353	5,852	6,430	19,288	18,130	18,606
1911—1920	8,167	5,643	6,900	387	503	445	110	241	176	269	190	227	214	324	273	277	338	309	393	98	239	609	705	662	1,198	635	895	1,022	522	755	2,153	754	1,409	3,266	1,772	2,470	4,876	2,796	3,720	9,274	6,632	7,896	19,978	19,810	19,870
1921—1930	4,360	3,252	3,825	248	274	260	55	106	81	172	157	164	226	105	159	325	175	246	460	153	295	584	446	511	718	469	587	1,139	582	851	1,398	851	1,110	1,784	1,383	1,568	3,420	2,244	2,777	5,821	5,084	5,409	19,536	18,696	19,020
1931—1935	2,015	2,728	2,365	55	161	109	112	—	55	221	150	184	235	—	106	113	213	165	387	113	242	142	183	164	726	126	405	363	613	492	1,344	359	828	1,995	1,129	1,536	3,110	1,327	2,132	4,292	4,741	4,542	16,964	16 405	16,665
1936	2,707	2,806	2,755	267	260	263	272	—	134	—	—	—	284	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	687	591	635	351	305	326	1,405	989	1,190	764	695	728	876	3,120	2,063	4,456	3,668	4,024	8,154	6,466	7,213	24,705	20,198	21,980
1937	2,400	829	1,628	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279	—	12[illegible]	811	—	393	—	—	—	—	291	156	34[illegible]	602	482	1,384	—	670	1,50[illegible]	—	717	1,727	1,921	1,830	3,293	4,516	3,964	7,304	4,632	5,812	23,242	15,557	18,595
1938	3,161	818	2,011	—	—	—	—	—	—	519	—	247	276	—	129	267	—	129	—	121	569	—	334	154	1,024	297	636	684	641	662	1,116	338	709	1,280	379	803	3,250	2,230	2,691	3,608	4,005	3,829	14,754	11,790	12,962

M.—Males F.—Females P.—Persons

QUARTERLY RESPIRATORY DEATH-RATES PER MILLION LIVING.

Periods	March	June	September	December
1841—1850	5,213	2,978	1,891	3,384
1851—1860	4,963	3,473	1,698	3,431
1861—1870	5,100	3,071	1,991	3,392
1871—1880	5,240	3,030	1,490	3,874
1881—1890	4,857	2,823	1,550	3,579
1891—1900	5,425	2,737	1,411	3,265
1901—1910	3,748	1,918	1,064	2,328
1911—1920	3,798	1,947	872	2,154
1921—1930	3,430	1,321	734	1,712
1931—1935	2,825	1,166	683	1,367
1936	3,698	1,697	1,032	1,721
1937	3,240	940	803	1,690
1938	2,645	844	1,085	710

DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

(a) Diseases of the Heart.

260 deaths (109 males, 151 females) were ascribed to diseases of the heart in 1938, as compared with 219, 226, 230, 201 and 229 in the five preceding years.

This would seem to be a slight increase over the last quinquennium.

(b) Deaths Ascribed to Arterio Sclerosis.

The Table explains itself:—

Periods.	Arterio-Sclerosis.	
	Numbers.	Rates.
1921—1930	172	.20
1921—1925	51	.12
1926—1930	121	.28
1931—1935	199	.44
1931	20	.22
1932	60	.67
1933	34	.38
1934	37	.41
1935	48	.52
1936	34	.36
1937	32	.34
1938	24	.25

13 males and 11 females—a total of 24 persons were in this group, which includes the large sub-group of Cerebral Vascular accidents (Haemorrhage and Thrombosis) or Apoplexy.

(c) Total Deaths from Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Table showing the decennial and quinquennial distribution of the deaths and death-rates from Diseases of the Heart, and the Blood Vessels:—

Periods.	Deaths and Death-rates of persons from Diseases of the Circulatory System.						
	Number of Deaths.				Death-rates per 1,000 living.		
	Heart Diseases.	Arterial Diseases.	All Others.	Total.	Heart Diseases.	Arterial Diseases.	All Circulatory Diseases.
1841-1850	146	19	23	188	.503	.065	.648
1851-1860	235	38	11	284	.665	.107	.803
1861-1870	378	52	19	449	.937	.129	1.113
1871-1880	536	61	11	608	1.147	.130	1.301
1881-1890	579	68	9	656	1.071	.125	1.213
1891-1900	742	85	9	836	1.194	.136	1.345
1901-1910	795	71	13	879	1.128	.100	1.254
1911-1920	1,010	155	14	1,179	1.321	.202	1.542
1921-1930	1,158	238	21	1,417	1.389	.285	1.700
1841-1845	57	9	18	84	.420	.066	.619
1846-1850	89	10	5	104	.576	.064	.673
1851-1855	120	18	4	142	.704	.105	.833
1856-1860	115	20	7	142	.629	.109	.776
1861-1865	181	37	8	226	.926	.189	1.157
1866-1870	197	15	11	223	.949	.072	1.074
1871-1875	249	31	6	286	1.115	.138	1.281
1876-1880	287	30	5	322	1.179	.123	1.323
1881-1885	287	26	7	320	1.096	.099	1.220
1886-1890	292	42	2	336	1.045	.150	1.202
1891-1895	341	39	4	384	1.142	.130	1.286
1896-1900	401	46	5	452	1.247	.143	1.405
1901-1905	373	35	7	415	1.092	.102	1.215
1906-1910	422	36	6	464	1.173	.100	1.289
1911-1915	515	85	6	606	1.359	.224	1.602
1916-1920	495	70	8	573	1.277	.180	1.476
1921-1925	486	81	7	574	1.195	.199	1.412
1926-1930	672	157	14	843	1.572	.367	1.972
1931-1935	1,053	247	23	1,323	2.355	.552	2.959
1936	226	41	7	274	2.446	.443	2.965
1937	219	36	7	262	2.333	.383	2.791
1938	260	24	39	323	2.735	.247	3.328

The recent increase in deaths from circulatory causes has been maintained. While, as has been previously pointed out, this increase has in part been due to a more precise certification, there is no doubt that it is in great part due to an absolute increase in arterial diseases, mainly high blood pressure. It is an inevitable accompaniment which we must expect to follow in the wake of our ever-widening sphere of human activity and increased tempo of living.

VIOLENCE.

The decennial and quinquennial deaths and death-rates from Violence are shown in the Table below:—

Periods.	Number of Deaths.			Death-Rates per 1,000 living.		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1841—1850	122	39	161	.89	.25	.55
1851—1860	146	72	218	.88	.38	.61
1861—1870	168	58	226	.89	.26	.56
1871—1880	169	52	221	.77	.20	.47
1881—1890	190	68	258	.75	.23	.47
1891—1900	227	98	325	.78	.29	.52
1901—1910	242	111	353	.73	.29	.50
1911—1920	268	146	414	.74	.36	.54
1921—1930	247	130	377	.62	.29	.45
1841—1845	49	20	69	.77	.27	.50
1846—1850	73	19	92	1.00	.23	.59
1851—1855	73	33	106	.91	.36	.62
1856—1860	73	39	112	.85	.40	.61
1861—1865	91	23	114	1.00	.22	.58
1866—1870	77	35	112	.79	.31	.53
1871—1875	82	20	102	.78	.16	.45
1876—1880	87	32	119	.76	.24	.48
1881—1885	93	32	125	.75	.23	.47
1886—1890	97	36	133	.74	.24	.47
1891—1895	97	40	137	.69	.24	.45
1896—1900	130	58	188	.86	.33	.58
1901—1905	120	55	175	.74	.29	.51
1906—1910	122	56	178	.71	.29	.49
1911—1915	137	68	205	.76	.34	.54
1916—1920	131	78	209	.71	.38	.53
1921—1925	113	58	171	.59	.27	.42
1926—1930	134	72	206	.66	.32	.48
1931—1935	145	67	212	.68	.28	.47
1936	32	13	45	.73	.26	.48
1937	30	16	46	.67	.32	.49
1938	40	17	57	.89	.34	.59

57 deaths (40 males and 17 females) were ascribed to violence in 1938 as compared with 46, 45, 30, 41 and 49 respectively in the five preceding years.

18 of these deaths were due to suicide (10 males, and 8 females). This compares with 15 suicides in 1937 and 14 in 1936. The increase in suicide by coal gas poisoning is noticeable—the figure being 10 (6 males and 4 females) for 1938, contrasting with 4 (all males) for 1937.

Hanging was responsible for 3 (1 male, 2 females), and drowning for 1 female death.

Accidental falls and road accidents were responsible for the remaining deaths.

PUERPERAL MORTALITY.

Two deaths were associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth in 1938, as compared with 7 in 1937, 8 in 1936 and an average of 5 for the quinquennium 1931-1935.

The Maternal Mortality rate was thus equal to 1.32 per 1,000 live and still-births.

The Puerperal death-rates per 1,000 births are set forth in the following Table:—

Periods.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Hæmorrhage.	Puerperal Convulsions	All other Conditions.	Total all causes.	
					No.	Rates.
1841—1850	1.81	.42	.53	1.71	42	4.47
1851—1860	1.00	.17	1.00	1.60	45	3.77
1861—1870	.90	.45	.52	1.51	45	3.38
1871—1880	1.53	.57	.25	1.72	64	4.09
1881—1890	2.16	.52	.41	1.41	77	4.50
1891—1900	1.57	.50	.22	1.92	75	4.21
1901—1910	.63	1.07	.63	1.44	70	3.72
1911—1920	1.39	.60	.97	1.33	71	4.29
1921—1930	2.20	.53	.66	.66	61	4.06
1931—1935	1.34	.29	.29	1.64	24	3.57
1921	1.74	—	—	1.74	6	3.46
1922	.63	—	1.89	.63	5	3.15
1923	1.29	—	—	.64	3	1.93
1924	1.39	—	.69	.69	4	2.79
1925	2.81	.70	—	—	5	3.52
1926	1.94	.65	1.94	1.30	9	5.84
1927	2.11	1.41	.71	.71	7	4.94
1928	4.91	2.81	.70	—	12	8.42
1929	2.08	—	.69	—	4	2.77
1930	3.40	—	—	.68	6	4 08
1931	1.45	—	—	.73	3	2.18
1932	—	.73	.73	2.20	5	3.66
1933	1.56	.78	.78	.78	5	3.92
1934	4.64	—	—	1.54	8	6.19
1935	.71	—	—	1.42	3	2.13
1936	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	8	5.80
1937	.71	1.43	1.43	1.43	7	5.02
1938	.66	—	.66	—	2	1.32

The Maternal Mortality rate (deaths associated with child bearing per 1,000 live and still-births) and the Puerperal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 women living, 15 to 45) were both the lowest ever experienced in Ipswich. This is a figure of which the Health Department, Midwives and Doctors of the town can indeed be proud, and should spur all concerned to eradicate puerperal mortality from Ipswich.

The statistical side of this study is further illustrated in the Table showing Puerperal Mortalities in terms of death-rates of women aged 15-45 years of age:—

Periods.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1,000 women living 15-45 years of age.
1841—1850	42	.549
1851—1860	45	.504
1861—1870	45	.449
1871—1880	64	.564
1881—1890	77	.580
1891—1900	75	.477
1901—1910	70	.394
1911—1920	71	.373
1921—1930	61	.299
1841—1845	18	.501
1846—1850	24	.592
1851—1855	18	.419
1856—1860	27	.582
1861—1865	25	.509
1866—1870	20	.391
1871—1875	32	.586
1876—1880	32	.543
1881—1885	33	.518
1886—1890	44	.638
1891—1895	46	.612
1896—1900	29	.353
1901—1905	35	.402
1906—1910	35	.386
1911—1915	33	.352
1916—1920	38	.394
1921—1925	23	.231
1926—1930	38	.365
1931—1935	24	.219
1936	8	.354
1937	7	.305
1938	2	.086

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Table gives the numbers of Infant deaths and the Infa t Mortality rates since 1841:—

Period.	No. of Deaths.			Infant Death Rates.						Female Infant De ths per 1,000 Male.
				Males.		Females.		Infants.		
	Males.	Fmls.	Infants	Ips.	E.&W.	Ips.	E.&W.	Ips.	E.&W.	Ipswich.
1841—1850	913	743	1,656	190	167	161	137	176	153	812
1851—1860	1,122	931	2,053	184	168	159	139	172	154	829
1861—1870	1,141	982	2,123	167	168	151	139	159	154	861
1871—1880	1,369	1,024	2,393	171	163	134	134	152	149	748
1881—1890	1,327	1,004	2,331	153	155	118	128	136	142	756
1891—1900	1,582	1,181	2,763	174	168	135	138	155	153	746
1901—1910	1,322	1,044	2,366	138	140	113	114	126	128	789
1911—1920	889	615	1,504	105	112	76	89	91	100	691
1921—1930	496	343	839	65	81	46	63	56	72	691
1841—1845	361	296	657	176	162	143	133	160	148	815
1846—1850	552	447	999	201	172	175	142	188	157	809
1851—1855	550	453	1,003	188	172	158	141	173	156	823
1856—1860	572	478	1,050	180	166	160	137	171	152	835
1861—1865	567	492	1,059	171	166	156	136	164	151	867
1866—1870	574	490	1,064	164	170	146	142	155	157	855
1871—1875	647	487	1,134	169	167	133	138	152	153	752
1876—1880	722	537	1,259	172	159	135	130	154	145	744
1881—1885	647	496	1,143	152	152	117	125	134	139	766
1886—1890	680	508	1,188	155	159	119	131	138	145	747
1891—1895	763	559	1,322	171	165	128	135	150	151	732
1896—1900	819	622	1,441	177	170	141	141	160	156	759
1901—1905	763	605	1,368	155	151	128	124	142	138	792
1906—1910	559	439	998	119	129	97	105	109	117	785
1911—1915	525	365	890	115	121	85	97	101	110	695
1916—1920	364	250	614	92	101	65	79	78	90	686
1921—1925	274	197	471	71	86	50	66	61	76	718
1926—1930	222	146	368	58	77	41	59	50	68	657
1931—1935	148	159	307	43	70	48	54	45	62	1074
1911	99	82	181	107	142	96	117	102	130	891
1912	120	75	195	135	106	87	84	112	95	625
1913	109	65	174	119	120	74	96	96	108	596
1914	101	87	188	108	116	100	93	104	105	861
1915	96	56	152	117	123	70	96	94	110	583
1916	78	57	135	90	102	71	80	81	91	730
1917	71	48	119	107	108	73	85	90	96	760
1918	66	49	115	94	108	71	86	83	97	742
1919	59	41	100	89	100	58	78	70	89	694
1920	90	55	145	89	90	55	69	72	80	611
1921	70	58	128	83	93	65	72	74	83	828
1922	38	47	85	49	87	58	66	54	77	1236
1923	52	27	79	66	78	35	60	51	69	519
1924	49	26	75	67	85	37	65	52	75	530
1925	65	39	104	93	84	54	66	73	75	600
1926	46	24	70	59	79	31	61	45	70	521
1927	51	41	92	69	79	59	60	65	70	803
1928	46	23	69	59	74	35	56	48	65	500
1929	44	32	76	60	83	44	65	52	74	727
1930	35	26	61	45	68	37	51	41	60	742
1931	46	36	82	65	75	53	57	59	66	782
1932	22	40	62	32	73	57	56	45	65	1818
1933	30	29	59	45	72	47	55	46	64	966
1934	33	27	60	50	65	42	51	46	59	818
1935	17	27	44	24	64	38	50	31	57	1588
1936	36	26	62	51	66	38	50	45	59	722
1937	26	20	46	35	65	30	50	33	58	769
1938	43	21	64	57	—	30	—	44	53	488

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFANT DEATH-RATES.

	0—1 week.			0—1 month.			0—3 months.			3—6 months.			6—9 months.			9—12 months.			—1 year.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1841—1850	28.64	29.08	28.85	54.19	47.52	51.00	96.38	81.81	89.23	39.72	32.33	36.09	34.07	29.08	31.62	20.69	18.01	19.38	190	161	176
1851—1860	29.56	24.67	27.16	50.59	40.94	45.87	87.87	74.18	81.17	39.91	35.12	37.56	30.88	24.15	27.58	25.62	26.04	25.82	184	159	172
1861—1870	29.09	20.80	25.05	50.11	38.84	44.61	80.82	72.90	76.95	36.59	30.82	33.77	29.09	24.35	26.78	21.16	23.27	22.19	167	151	159
1871—1880	26.23	16.17	21.33	47.22	31.81	39.71	78.82	55.61	67.51	34.60	32.47	33.56	31.23	24.58	27.99	26.35	21.95	24.21	171	134	152
1881—1890	28.07	20.62	24.38	45.24	33.47	39.40	74.83	55.03	65.01	29.70	23.80	26.77	26.68	18.97	22.86	22.74	20.50	21.63	153	118	136
1891—1900	27.60	20.50	24.12	47.36	35.39	41.49	84.45	63.92	74.38	37.86	28.64	33.34	28.48	24.40	26.48	23.84	18.32	21.13	174	135	155
1901—1910	30.46	22.68	26.65	51.11	39.07	45.21	79.49	61.55	70.69	23.88	19.75	21.86	19.92	15.95	17.98	14.60	16.06	15.32	138	113	126
1911—1920	26.07	19.87	23.03	41.25	31.35	36.40	62.35	45.79	54.23	15.52	11.11	13.36	15.17	10.44	12.75	12.32	8.76	10.58	105	76	91
1921—1930	24.46	15.54	20.06	33.81	23.52	28.73	46.69	30.96	38.93	7.23	5.27	6.26	5.65	5.00	5.33	5.52	5.28	5.40	65	46	56
1841—1845	26.52	22.37	24.43	52.06	42.80	47.40	96.26	71.98	84.06	32.41	35.02	33.72	30.45	23.34	26.88	18.17	13.61	15.88	176	143	160
1846—1850	30.21	34.48	32.27	56.06	51.33	53.78	96.46	89.73	93.22	45.14	30.17	37.93	36.76	33.70	35.28	22.57	21.55	22.07	201	175	188
1851—1855	32.60	25.48	29.07	51.81	40.50	46.20	93.34	73.67	83.59	41.18	35.96	38.59	31.22	25.13	28.21	22.99	23.39	23.19	188	158	173
1856—1860	26.78	23.88	25.37	49.46	41.37	45.55	82.86	74.67	78.90	38.75	34.30	36.60	30.56	23.20	27.00	28.04	28.59	28.30	180	160	171
1861—1865	26.29	22.90	24.64	48.36	41.34	44.94	81.31	77.92	79.66	33.85	29.89	31.92	31.74	23.53	27.74	24.48	25.12	24.79	171	156	164
1866—1870	31.74	18.83	25.43	51.75	36.48	44.29	80.35	68.18	74.40	39.17	31.69	35.52	26.59	25.11	25.87	18.01	21.53	19.73	164	146	155
1871—1875	26.43	15.35	21.02	47.90	30.44	39.37	82.98	52.66	68.17	31.93	33.18	32.54	32.98	24.95	29.06	21.46	22.76	22.10	169	133	152
1876—1880	26.04	16.91	21.60	46.59	33.08	40.02	75.02	58.33	66.91	37.03	31.81	34.49	29.62	24.24	27.01	30.82	21.21	26.15	172	135	154
1881—1885	25.83	19.85	22.85	43.91	34.27	39.11	72.80	57.68	65.26	31.47	21.98	26.74	26.06	18.43	22.26	21.60	19.14	20.38	152	117	134
1886—1890	30.26	21.38	25.88	46.54	32.66	39.69	76.81	52.40	64.76	27.97	25.61	26.81	27.28	19.50	23.44	23.84	21.85	22.86	155	119	138
1891—1895	29.47	21.06	25.17	50.00	35.72	42.92	88.43	61.07	74.92	35.32	27.19	30.51	26.32	20.28	23.33	21.60	20.28	20.95	171	128	150
1896—1900	25.80	20.04	23.00	44.88	35.08	40.11	80.66	66.74	73.88	40.33	30.06	35.33	30.57	28.47	29.51	26.01	16.40	21.44	177	141	160
1901—1905	30.20	27.54	28.90	54.49	45.56	50.11	85.31	70.56	78.09	30.20	22.03	26.20	23.06	17.37	20.27	17.14	18.22	17.67	155	128	142
1906—1910	30.72	17.58	24.29	47.57	32.27	40.08	73.39	52.08	62.96	17.28	17.36	17.32	16.64	14.46	15.57	11.94	13.80	12.85	119	97	109
1911—1915	30.12	22.00	26.16	45.52	33.48	39.74	69.40	48.00	58.95	16.29	13.81	15.08	18.07	12.17	15.19	13.39	11.47	12.45	117	85	101
1916—1920	21.49	17.48	19.52	36.41	28.97	32.74	54.36	43.33	48.96	14.66	8.09	11.43	11.88	8.09	10.01	11.12	5.74	8.47	92	65	78
1921—1925	25.33	17.25	21.26	35.24	25.75	30.47	52.22	34.00	43.05	7.05	5.92	6.48	6.01	5.40	5.70	6.26	5.40	5.83	71	50	61
1926—1930	23.58	13.66	18.80	32.33	21.06	26.90	41.08	27.61	34.58	7.42	4.55	6.03	5.30	4.55	4.94	5.04	4.83	4.94	58	41	50
1931—1935	15.61	16.91	16.25	25.33	26.58	25.95	32.69	34.44	33.40	4.71	3.62	4.17	2.06	6.34	4.17	4.12	3.62	3.87	43	48	45
1936	24.25	11.81	18.14	37.08	20.67	29.02	41.36	28.06	34.83	2.85	1.47	2.17	2.85	4.43	3.62	4.27	4.43	4.35	51	38	45
1937	19.02	10.65	15.07	21.73	18.26	20.10	24.45	24.35	24.40	5.43	1.52	3.58	4.07	3.04	3.58	1.35	1.52	1.43	35	30	33
1938	17.29	14.10	15.76	25.27	18.33	21.92	35.91	22.56	29.46	10.64	2.82	6.85	3.99	2.82	3.36	6.65	1.41	4.11	57	30	44

M.—Males F.—Females P.—Persons

INFANT MORTALITY TABLE 1938

DAYS.

Cause of Death.	1 M	1 F	1 P	2 M	2 F	2 P	3 M	3 F	3 P	4 M	4 F	4 P	5 M	5 F	5 P	6 M	6 F	6 P	7 M	7 F	7 P
Whooping Cough																					
C.S.A.																					
Cereb. T.																					
Cereb. Haemorrhage																					
Convulsions							1		1												
Mastoid Dis.																					
Broncho Pneumonia																					
Bronchitis																					
D.D. Stomach																					
Gastro Enteritis																					
Intestinal Diseases																					
Peritonitis																					
Osteomylitis																					
Congenital Malformations		3	3										1		1						
A.D.M.				1		1	1		1												
Prematurity	6	2	8	1	1	2		1	1							1		1			
Injury at Birth				1		1															
O.D. Early Infancy		1	1		2	2															
Violence																					
TOTAL	6	6	12	3	3	6	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

WEEKS.

Cause of Death.	1 M	1 F	1 P	2 M	2 F	2 P	3 M	3 F	3 P	4 M	4 F	4 P
Whooping Cough												
C.S.A.								1	1			
Cereb. T.												
Cereb. Haemorrhage												
Convulsions	1		1									
Mastoid Dis.												
Broncho Pneumonia							1		1			
Bronchitis												
D.D. Stomach												
Gastro Enteritis												
Intestinal Diseases												
Peritonitis												
Osteomylitis												
Congenital Malformations	1	3	4	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	2
A.D.M.	2		2									
Prematurity	8	4	12									
Injury at Birth	1		1				1		1			
O.D. Early Infancy		3	3							1		1
Violence												
TOTAL	13	10	23	1	—	1	3	2	5	2	1	3

MONTHS.

Cause of Death.	1 M	1 F	1 P	2 M	2 F	2 P	3 M	3 F	3 P	4 M	4 F	4 P	5 M	5 F	5 P	6 M	6 F	6 P	7 M	7 F	7 P	8 M	8 F	8 P	9 M	9 F	9 P	10 M	10 F	10 P	11 M	11 F	11 P	12 M	12 F	12 P	—1 year. M	—1 year. F	—1 year. P
Whooping Cough					1	1																															—	1	1
C.S.A.		1	1																																		—	1	1
Cereb. T.																	1	1	1		1																1	1	2
Cereb. Haemorrhage								1	1																												—	1	1
Convulsions	1		1													1		1																			2	—	2
Mastoid Dis.																1		1																			1	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia	1		1	1		1							3		3											1	1	1	1	2	1		1				7	2	9
Bronchitis				1		1																															1	—	1
D.D. Stomach				1		1																															1	—	1
Gastro Enteritis							1		1										1		1							2		2							4	—	4
Intestinal Diseases																									1		1										1	—	1
Peritonitis													1		1																						1	—	1
Osteomylitis																												1		1							1	—	1
Congenital Malformations	4	5	9	3		3	1	1	2					1	1					1	1																8	8	16
A.D.M.	2		2													1		1																			3	—	3
Prematurity	8	4	12																																		8	4	12
Injury at Birth	2		2																																		2	—	2
O.D. Early Infancy	1	3	4																																		1	3	4
Violence																1		1																				—	1
TOTAL	19	13	32	6	1	7	2	2	4	—	—	—	4	1	5	4	1	5	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	1	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	43	21	64

27 + 16 = 43   8 + 2 = 10   3 + 2 = 5   5 + 1 = 6

M.—Males   F.—Females   P—Persons.

The rise in the Infant Mortality figure compared with last year can be attributed essentially to its abnormally low level in 1937. Further, the number of female infant deaths per 1,000 males has reached the lowest yet recorded in Ipswich, viz.: 488, i.e., 1 female death occurs for every 2 male deaths.

However, our rate is still considerably lower than that for England and Wales (53), for County Boroughs (57) and for small towns (51).

STILLBIRTHS.

I insert the usual Table about Stillbirths:—

Year	Males		Females		Infants	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1927	18	4.5	9	2.6	27	3.6
1928	38	4.8	23	3.4	61	4.1
1929	40	5.3	29	3.9	69	4.6
1930	42	5.2	26	3.6	68	4.5
1931	27	3.7	23	3.3	50	3.5
1932	30	4.2	16	2.2	46	3.2
1933	26	3.7	25	3.9	51	3.8
1934	28	4.1	30	4.5	58	4.3
1935	31	4.2	26	3.5	57	3.9
1936	24	3.3	23	3.3	47	3.3
1937	22	2.9	21	3.1	43	3.0
1938	34	4.5	21	2.9	55	3.7

Of the 55 Stillbirths registered in 1938, two were illegitimate, a proportion of 3.6%.

Our figures show that the proportion of stillbirths amongst legitimate infants in 1938 was 3.8%, as compared with 3.4% in the case of the illegitimate.

In accordance with the usual custom, I give a Table in which the ante- (stillbirth) and post- (live birth) natal Infant Mortality rates are shown together.

The combination of the two with existing conditions of Infant Mortality about doubles the rate, and gives a more accurate impression of the true state of affairs.

Stillbirths and the mortality of the early weeks of life are closely linked together. Many stillborn infants die during the process of birth, and this particular group is very intimately connected with the excessive Infant Mortality of the first four days of life, to which attention has been drawn in these Reports for years.

Year	Death-rates of Infants								
	Males			Females			Infants		
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total
1928	48	59	106	34	35	68	41	48	89
1929	53	60	112	39	44	83	46	52	98
1930	52	45	96	36	37	73	45	41	85
1931	37	65	101	33	53	86	35	59	94
1932	42	32	74	22	57	79	32	45	76
1933	36	45	81	39	47	84	38	46	83
1934	41	50	91	45	42	87	43	46	89
1935	42	24	66	35	38	73	39	31	70
1936	33	51	84	33	38	71	33	45	78
1937	29	35	64	31	30	61	30	33	62
1938	45	60	105	29	30	59	37	45	82

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1.—Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority, Medical, Nursing, Sanitary, etc., including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties are given in the beginning of the Report.

2.—LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The work carried out in the Laboratory of this Department since 1921 is as follows:—

	SWABS from Cases of Diphtheria or Suspected Diphtheria.			SPUTA from Actual or Suspected Cases of Tuberculosis.		
Year.	Examined.	Positive.	Per cent. Positive.	Examined	Positive.	Per cent. Positive.
Average 1921-25	1,260	240	19%	218	52	24%
1926-30	1,560	239	15%	236	68	29%
1931-35	4,231	481	11%	270	74	27%
1931	5,023	793	16%	232	52	22%
1932	4,847	679	14%	234	62	26%
1933	3,171	285	9%	312	85	27%
1934	3,640	274	7%	289	80	27%
1935	4,474	375	8%	283	89	31%
1936	4,116	375	9%	400	128	32%
1937	1,774	73	4%	476	157	34%
1938	1,566	128	8%	393	135	34%

3,953 Urines were examined in connection with the Ante-Natal Clinic, with the following results:—

Albumen, trace	67
Albumen, cloud	15
Sugar	23
Pus	8

The laboratory has now been transferred from the Public Health Department to the Isolation Hospital. Medical practitioners are therefore reminded that swabs should only be left at the Health Department during office hours, after which they must be delivered to the Isolation Hospital. In connection with doubtful cases of Diphtheria I feel it necessary to reiterate to practitioners and the public that the laboratory result on Diphtheria swabs is at all times a secondary consideration to the clinical picture, and that the *absence* of morphological coryne-bacterium diphtheriæ on culture should not deter the practitioner from sending the case to hospital for observation.

3.—AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

I.—Infectious Cases.

A Motor Ambulance has been provided by the Council and Motor Vans for the removal of infected bedding.

The appended Table indicates the journeys and mileage run during 1938, as compared with the previous year, and the average of the five years, 1931-1936.

SERVICE.		Average 1931—1935 (inclusive).	1937	1938
AMBULANCE.				
Ipswich ...	Journeys	575	421	444
	Miles ...	2441	2047	2148
Out of Borough ...	Journeys	135	154	181
	Miles ...	3648	4404	5063
Total ...	Journeys	710	575	625
	Miles ...	6089	6451	7211
BEDDING VANS.				
Collection of Bedding	Journeys	256	374	314
	Miles ...	1946	2434	2705
Return of Bedding	Journeys	96	206	213
	Miles ...	896	1332	2017
Collection of Meat	Journeys	70	98	115
	Miles ...	347	748	1125
Port Work Pin Mill	Journeys	1	—	—
	Miles ...	24	—	—
Small Pox Hospital	Journeys	20	—	—
	Miles ...	103	—	—
Other Journeys	Journeys	125	270	349
	Miles ...	1200	1954	3345
Total ...	Journeys	568	948	991
	Miles ...	4516	6468	9192

II.—Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.

The Council have no Ambulances for use in these connections, but assists the local Branch of St. John Ambulance by an annual grant.

The East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital further provide their own ambulances for accident cases.

4.—NURSING IN THE HOME.

This is provided by the Ipswich Nurses' Home, which brings the benefits of skilled nursing within the reach of all classes in Ipswich and the neighbourhood and is maintained partly by subscriptions and donations, partly by profits from private nursing.

The General District Staff of the Home consists of three fully-trained Sisters, assisted by an average of 5 pupils.

For the year ended 31st March, 1939, the following particulars of cases nursed are provided:—

	No. of Cases.	No. of Visits.
General District	1,297	40,230
These include:—		
Parish Cases (free)	305	9,525
Cases nursed under 6d. per visit	369	22,545
Ipswich Public Medical Service	111	4,891

Thus a total of 9,525 visits have been made to the sick poor of the town, free of charge, and 22,545 visits under 6d. each.

5.—TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

(As existing at 31st December, 1938).

1. Infant Welfare Centres.

(a) Public Health Department, Elm Street.

Monday morning, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Every afternoon (except Saturday), 2.30 p.m.—5.0 p.m.
Medical Officer in attendance Monday morning, Wednesday and Friday afternoon.

(b) Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane.

Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoon, 2.30 p.m.—5.0 p.m.

Every Friday afternoon, 4 p.m.—5 p.m.
Medical Officer in attendance Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

2. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.
   (a) Public Health Department, Elm Street.
   Every Monday, 2.30 p.m.—5 p.m.
   Every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.
   (b) Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane.
   Every Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.
3. Artificial Light Clinic (Elm Street only).
   Every afternoon, except Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.
4. School Clinics (Elm Street and Clapgate Lane).
   Every morning. Special sessions in the afternoon.
5. Treatment Clinics (Elm Street and Clapgate Lane).
   Open every morning. Every afternoon except Saturday.
6. Dental Clinics (Elm Street and Clapgate Lane).
   Children attend by appointment.
   Tuberculosis patients, expectant mothers and children under 5 years, by special appointment.
7. Tuberculosis Dispensary (Elm Street only).
   New cases each Tuesday and re-examinations each Friday at 10 a.m.
   Children every Friday at 2.30 p.m.
   Treatment cases each Thursday at 2.30 p.m.
8. Treatment Centre (Venereal Diseases).
   Clinics are held at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital (Voluntary Hospital) as under:—

Adults—Males, Wednesday at 5.30 p.m., Friday at 1 p.m.
Females, Wednesday at 4.0 p.m., Friday at 2.30 p.m.
Children, Thursdays at 11 a.m.

6.—HOSPITALS.

I.—Public.

(a) Fever.

Ipswich Isolation Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich—110 beds, including cubicle block of 24 beds for suspects or mixed infections—accommodation for all forms of Infectious Diseases

(b) Small Pox.

Ipswich Small Pox Hospital, Foxhall Heath, near Ipswich —24 beds.

(c) Tuberculosis.

Ipswich Sanatorium, Foxhall, near Ipswich—120 beds, early cases.

Ipswich Isolation Hospital:—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—30 beds.
Surgical Tuberculosis—24 beds.

East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital (Voluntary Hospital)—beds as required for operative treatment.

(d) MATERNITY.

Ipswich Maternity Home, Wingfield Street, Ipswich—15 bedrooms (18 beds) and 2 Labour Rooms.

(e) MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Borough General Hospital—250 beds.

(f) MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Ipswich Mental Hospital—400 beds.

II.—VOLUNTARY.

(a) East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital—400 beds.

7.—TRANSFERRED MEDICAL SERVICES.

BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Heathfields Municipal Hospital was appropriated for Public Health purposes on the 1st April, 1938.

This was made possible by the Local Government Act of 1929 which, while not abolishing the Poor Law, abolished the Boards of Guardians, making possible the unification of all the principal medical services, institutional and other, under the local authority.

The advantages of appropriating Institutions for general hospital purposes are obvious. Patients are admitted without recourse to the Poor Law machinery, while the Hospital is administered by a Medical Superintendent instead of being under the control of a Master. Co-operation with the local voluntary hospital is thus facilitated and immediate interchange of patients made possible to the great advantage of all concerned.

The Borough General Hospital is now an integral part of the Public Health Organisation in Ipswich, is administered by the Public Health Committee and is under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

The following Table gives the statistics for 1938:—

	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1937.
No. in Hospital on 1st January, 1938	128	93	221	242
Admissions during the year ...	548	546	1,094	922
Total treated	676	639	1,315	1,164
Discharges during the year ...	440	421	861	698
Deaths during the year	124	122	246	245
Remaining on 31st December, 1938	112	96	208	221

The duration of stay of the 1,107 persons who were either discharged from, or died in, the Institution, was as follows:—

(a) Four weeks or less 667

(b) Exceeding four weeks, but under 13 weeks 285

(c) Exceeding 13 weeks 155

The types of cases admitted are indicated briefly in the following rough classification of some of the principal diseases or groups of diseases dealt with:—

Types of Cases.	Nos. Admitted.			
	1935	1936	1937	1938
Dementia	60	52	67	39
Senile Dementia	14	22	19	18
Epilepsy	21	18	24	23
Other diseases of nervous system ...	66	83	79	103
Heart diseases	57	83	74	103
Senile decay	45	47	44	21
Diseases of skin	27	23	61	63
Bronchitis	63	65	59	87
Cancer	42	47	61	46
Tuberculosis	13	28	10	5
Maternity	29	14	30	74
Violence	31	23	25	35

The age distribution of the admissions was as follows:—

Age Periods.	No. Admitted.			
	1935	1936	1937	1938
Under 1 year ...	47	43	65	129
1—25 years ...	90	108	127	169
25—45 ,, ...	134	143	166	168
45—65 ,, ...	198	232	274	269
65—85 ,, ...	224	233	256	318
Over 85 ,, ...	29	39	34	41
Total ...	722	798	922	1,094

8.—HEALTH EDUCATION.

(a). National Publicity.

The Committee co-operated with the Ministry of Health in the six months' National Publicity Campaign from October, 1937 to March, 1938.

Posters and leaflets were supplied by the Ministry and displayed and distributed throughout Ipswich by the Department.

The posters were displayed on the hoardings and special boards in various parts of the town, while small bills and cards were exhibited in the trolley-buses, offices, shops, etc.

The leaflets were overprinted with particulars as to our various clinics and were distributed to parents through the schools and various clinics, etc.

The campaign served a very useful purpose and, owing to the length of time it was spread over, was particularly valuable, not only by bringing the Health Services to the notice of the public, but by maintaining their interest in our schemes.

The Committee has six Empire Marketing Board Poster Frames in various positions in the town and on these are displayed a different set of posters each month. These posters are purchased from the Central Council for Health Education.

The usual distribution of "Better Health" booklets took place each month throughout the year.

(b). Municipal Exhibitions.

In May, 1938, a Municipal Exhibition was held in Ipswich for a period of ten days.

The Public Health Department was offered space in the section devoted to the activities of the Corporation and stands were utilised to call the attention of the public to the School Medical Service.

Amongst other exhibits was a complete Dental Unit, and with a dental surgeon always in attendance, proved a valuable means of propaganda for the many thousands of people who toured the exhibition.

Leaflets were distributed from the stands and talks were given to those inspecting the exhibits.

During the latter part of May and the early part of June, the Dental Board of the United Kingdom arranged and carried out dental demonstrations in all the schools in the town.

A trained demonstrator gave an explanatory talk lasting about twenty minutes and the children then examined the models which had been sent down by the Board.

These demonstrations are held every four years or so, and prove of considerable value in training school children in the care of the teeth.

Several lectures have been given throughout the year by members of the stall to various organisations directly or indirectly associated with the welfare of the school population.

(c) Mothers' Circle.

A special class is held at the Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane, for the mothers in attendance at the M. & C. W. Clinics. The instructress is an official teacher of the Women's League of Health and Beauty, and is of the opinion that the keenness displayed by the members of the class is very great. The mothers are carefully supervised by Dr. D. E. P. Jolly, the M. & C. W. Officer, who ensures that this enthusiasm for dancing and exercises does not over-reach itself, and also gives short health talks to the class.

In order to extend the province of this form of health education, a Fathers' Circle has been formed and a Keep-Fit class is run for the husbands of the ladies in the Mothers' Circle. This is held at a neighbouring school gymnasium.

9.—POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

The Public Assistance Domiciliary Medical Service giving an "open choice" of Doctors and Chemists came into operation on the 1st April, 1938, and displaced the former system of a part-time District Medical Officer and Central Dispensary. This system has proved a success, and various features of the scheme together with a summary of the special report on the Domiciliary Medical Services are appended at the end of this report.

10.—INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

At the beginning of 1938 the Local Authority, under the Mental Deficiency Acts, was maintaining 140 defectives in certified Institutions. During the year, 13 patients were admitted or taken over (including 5 patients from the Borough General Hospital who had been in the Infirmary for several years prior to its severance from Heathfields), 2 were recalled for institutional care who had been on license and 1 who had absconded was found. Against this, 1 was placed on license, 2 died, 1 was discharged, 1 was transferred to the Mental Hospital and 1 case was transferred to another Local Authority. Thus there were 150 cases actually maintained in Institutions on the 31st December,

1938. These were maintained mainly by the Royal Eastern Counties Institution at Colchester (87 cases). At Heathfields and the Borough General Hospital 32 cases were maintained and 12 at the Handford Home.

Some of the patients, mainly in Heathfields (the Public Assistance Institution), are obliged by reason of their physical condition to be permanent patients at the Borough General Hospital.

It will ultimately be necessary to make provision for the accommodation elsewhere of those mental defectives at present in Heathfields Institution and in the Borough General Hospital, and this question is receiving the careful consideration of the Committee for Mental Deficiency.

At the Handford Home for Feeble-minded Girls, sufficient bedroom accommodation for 22 inmates is provided. The Committee feel, however, that the inmates need more day-room space and are making enquiries to remove the Home to a quieter neighbourhood. Of the 22 patients resident on the 31st December, 1938, 19 were defectives on orders, 12 being chargeable to Ipswich and 7 to other Authorities.

11.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The requirements of the Ministry of Health as to developments or changes in the services provided under the following heads will be found in the section on Maternity and Child Welfare.

(i.) Midwifery and Maternity Services.
(ii.) Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.
(iii.) Health Visitors.
(iv.) Child Life Protection.
(v.) Arrangements for Dental, Orthopaedic, etc. cases.

Full details are given in Appendix I.

12.—NURSING HOMES.

Registration of Nursing Homes.

There are four registered private nursing homes in the borough, and in addition the Ipswich Maternity Home, which is owned by the Corporation. Each Home has been inspected by the Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, and all have been found satisfactory.

Unregistered Homes are chiefly discovered by noting advertisements in the press and by the statements of informants registering deaths.

One unregistered Home was discovered in 1938.

No difficulties were encountered in dealing with any of the proprietors, who were always most courteous and co-operative.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1.—WATER SUPPLY.

During the year samples were taken and examined by the Public Analyst each month from the town's reservoirs and sources of supply. His reports consistently stated that the supply was "of high organic and bacteriological purity and fit for drinking and all the purposes of a public supply."

Twenty-nine samples were taken from private wells supplying dwelling-houses, for chemical analysis by the Public Analyst. Of these samples, 26 were certified as fit, and 3 as unfit for drinking purposes. In the latter 3 cases, one house is unoccupied, one house now derives a supply from the town's mains and in the other case, improvement to the surroundings of the well has been carried out and the supply is now satisfactory.

2.—RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are two Rivers, viz.:—River Gipping and River Orwell, within the area of the Local Authority. The Gipping is a fresh water stream discharging into the Orwell, which is a tidal river.

Inspections during the year have not revealed any necessity to take action to check pollution.

3.—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

All premises are served by water closets except those on the outskirts and unsewered parts of the Borough.

The number of privy closets is	...	...	38
The number of pail closets is	...	...	159
The number of dry earth closets is		...	1
The number of chemical closets is		...	5

4.—PUBLIC CLEANSING.

STREET CLEANSING AND COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Table indicating the cost of Public Cleansing in Ipswich since 1927-28, together with the average cost for 112 Cities and Boroughs, 1937-38.

YEAR.	Number of Houses.	Population.	Average weight per 1,000 population.	Net Expenditure per ton per annum.			Net Expenditure per 1,000 population per annum.			Net Expenditure per 1,000 houses per annum.			Rate in the £.	Street Cleansing.			
				Collection.	Disposal.	Total.	Collection.	Disposal.	Total.	Collection.	Disposal.	Total.		Cost per 1,000 population.	Cost per 10,000 yds. of streets cleansed.	Cost per 1,000 gullies emptied.	
			cwts.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	d.	£ s.	s. d.	£
1927-28	21688	84140	7.7	12 2	10 3	22 5	86	72	158	360	305	665	7.49	83 8	—	—
1928-29	22404	85990	7.7	11 5	10 3	21 8	81	72	153	334	300	634	7.22	94 6	—	—
1929-30	22986	85800	8.5	12 0	6 10	18 10	91	52	143	339	193	532	6.72	90 5	22 7	—
1930-31	23280	86860	8.4	11 11	7 10	19 9	92	60	152	344	225	569	7.04	89 7	21 3	—
1931-32	23413	87770	8.3	12 2	8 3	20 5	93	66	159	349	247	596	7.30	89 7	21 9	—
1932-33	24115	88700	8.5	11 11	7 6	19 5	92	58	150	338	214	552	6.70	86 16	21 2	47.2
1933-34	24870	89070	8.5	11 8	7 5	19 1	91	57	148	326	206	532	6.60	90 8	21 1	47.1
1934-35	25678	90157	8.9	11 3	7 9	19 0	92	64	156	325	224	549	6.60	97 15	22 7	34.5
1935-36	27856	91400	9.2	12 2	5 9	17 11	104	49	153	339	161	500	6.60	101 0	8 3	25.0
1936-37	29056	92470	9.6	12 2	4 3	16 5	106	37	143	341	120	461	6.00	105 0	8 11	21.0
1937-38	29381	93870	10.0	12 9	5 0	17 9	117	46	163	377	147	524	6.00	112 7	8 4	19.5
Average for 112 cities and boroughs (1936-1937)	—	—	16.2	10 11	5 10	16 9	160	86	246	692	378	1070	—	173 0	—	—

I submit herewith my report, together with a comparative Table of the Public Cleansing costs for the Borough of Ipswich for the year ended March 31st, 1938.

17,288 tons of house and trade refuse were collected and disposed of during the year.

By Incineration ... ... 2,073 tons.
By Controlled Tipping ... 15,215 ,,

The nett cost of the combined service was £15,353.

The population during the year has increased by 1,400, and the number of premises by 325.

Controlled tipping was further extended during the year and 88% of the total output was dealt with in this manner. The remainder was treated at the Destructor Works.

The cost of Street Cleansing during the year was £9,875, and Gully Cleansing £688.

SUMMARY OF THE COST OF SERVICES UNDERTAKEN BY THE PUBLIC CLEANSING DEPARTMENT, 1937-1938.

Cleansing Costs	Total Gross Expenditure.	Revenue	Net Cost	Net Cost per head of population.
Collection of House and Trade Refuse ...	£11,209 0 0	£168 0 0	£11,041 0 0	2s. 4.3d.
Disposal of House and Trade Refuse ...	£4,862 0 0	£550 0 0	£4,312 0 0	11d.
Street Cleansing including Gully Cleansing and Snow Removal	£10,563 0 0	——	£10,563 0 0	2s. 3d.
Total	£26,634 0 0	£718 0 0	£25,916 0 0	5s. 6.3d.

L. A. JONES,
Cleansing Superintendent.

5.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Mr. Baty, Chief Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows:—

Analysis of Inspections.	1938
Private Houses	4,784
Houses visited or measured for "Permitted Number"	1,862
Houses let in Lodgings	15
Van Dwellings	13
Common Lodging Houses	74
Houses with reference to application for Council House	44
Houses prior to removal to a Council House ..	1,465
Houses subsequent to removal to a Council House ...	1,200
Damp Houses	122
Overcrowded Houses	97
Verminous Houses	438
Revisits	1,171
Total Inspections of Housing conditions ...	11,285
Slaughter-houses	3,028
Butchers' Shops	1,015
Cowsheds	107
Dairies and Milk Shops	243
Purveyors of Milk	26
Bakehouses	109
Ice Cream Premises	176
Fried Fish Shops	120
Cafés and Restaurants	42
Total Inspections with reference to Food ...	4,866
Rivers	10
Ditches	12
Refuse Dumps	52
Visits after Infectious Diseases	279
Shops	651
Factories, Workshops, &c.	184
Schools	48
Places of Entertainment	31
Public Baths	3
Urinals	168
Stables	21
Piggeries	36

Analysis of Inspections—*continued.*	1938
Offensive Trade Premises	165
Markets	57
Smoke Nuisances	26
Cesspools	351
Complaints Investigated	1,192
Visits *re* Works in Progress and Completed ...	193
Interviews at Office	3,527
At Port	374
Wholesale Warehouses	47
Offices	43
Miscellaneous Inspections	153
Total of other Inspections	7,623
Total Inspections made during the year	23,774

Analysis of Work Carried Out.	1938
Drains inspected	190
Drains smoke tested	57
Drains water tested	36
Drains reconstructed	4
Drains repaired	38
Drains unblocked and cleansed	69
Inspection chambers provided	11
Inspection chambers repaired	15
Ventilating shafts repaired	9
New ventilating shafts provided	4
New water-closets provided	30
New sinks and waste pipes provided	4
Water-closets cleansed	5
Water-closets repaired	45
Water-closet cisterns repaired	30
Lavatory basins provided	3
New water-closet pans provided	47
New drains provided	41
New gullies fixed	8
Cesspools cleansed	51
Total Drainage Works carried out	697

Analysis of Work Carried Out—*continued.*	1938
General repairs of houses	43
Chimney stacks repaired	15
Roofs repaired	114
Eaves-gutters repaired or renewed	46
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	28
Brickwork repointed	23
Damp-proof courses provided	20
Dampness otherwise remedied	102
Yards re-paved or yard pavings repaired ...	36
Wash-houses repaired	2
New floors provided	35
Scullery floors concreted	8
Ceiling plaster repaired	20
Wall plaster repaired	31
New fireplaces provided	5
Fire grates repaired	8
Coppers repaired	18
Sash-cords renewed	38
Windows repaired	14
New windows provided	3
Doors repaired	17
Door sills provided	2
Air bricks provided	29
Ash Bins provided	44
Total works carried out to Houses	701
Premises limewashed	17
Dirty houses cleansed	15
Urinals cleansed	6
Removals of manure	12
Removals of refuse	22
Hydrogen cyanide fumigations	607
Sulphur dioxide fumigations	56
Liquid insecticide treatments	28
Wasps' nests destroyed	6
Town's water supply provided	1
Total of other works carried out	770
Total works carried out during the year ...	2,168

PROGRESS OF NOTICES:—

Preliminary Notices Served	158
Preliminary Notices Completed	150
Statutory Notices Served	11
Statutory Notices Completed	20

6.—SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Inspections under the Shops Acts, 1912-1936 have been made as follows:—

Visits	651
Re-Visits	128
New shops registered	6
Verbal warnings given for contraventions of the Acts ...	42
Written warnings given for contraventions of the Acts	57
Exemption Certificates granted (Shops Act, 1934, Sec. 10)	Nil.
Exemption Certificates refused (Shops Act, 1934, Sec. 10)	Nil.
Proceedings were taken against one shop-keeper for employing a shop assistant on his weekly half-holiday. The case was dismissed on payment of four shillings costs.	
Number of plans of proposed new offices, or of alterations, or additions, affecting offices examined during the year	23
Number of offices inspected with special regard to sanitary accommodation, ventilation, cleanliness, freedom from effluvia and overcrowding ...	43
Number of offices where additional sanitary accommodation was provided	11
Number of offices where improved ventilation was provided	2
Number of offices where improved cleanliness was observed	3

7.—CAMPING SITES.

(i.) The number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1938 ...	1
(ii.) The number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936	Nil.
(iii.) The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season, 1938	20

8.—SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Twenty-six observations were made during the year.

In 7 cases smoke emission was excessive, and warnings were given, resulting in improvement.

9.—SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are three open-air and two indoor public swimming baths in the Borough, one open-air baths being privately owned and the remainder owned by the Council.

During the year there has been no change in the methods of purification of the bath water and the condition of the water has been satisfactory.

10.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1)	(a)	Number of Council houses found to be infested	45
	(b)	Number of other houses found to be infested ...	38
	(i.)	Number of Council houses disinfested ...	45
	(ii.)	Number of other houses disinfested	38
	(iii.)	Number of rooms disinfested	250
	(iv.)	Number of beds disinfested	12,439

(2) The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs are:—

(i.) Use of liquid insecticides.

(ii.) Sulphur dioxide fumigations.

(3) The methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses are as follows:—

Bedding, furniture and rooms are inspected by a sanitary inspector and, if found infested, bedding is destroyed, or disinfested by steam, and furniture is destroyed, or fumigated, either by sulphur dioxide or hydrogen cyanide.

(4) The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority in the case of steam disinfestation of bedding, or sulphur dioxide fumigation of furniture. In the case of disinfestation of furniture with hydrogen cyanide, the work is done on behalf of the Local Authority by a firm of contractors operating from London.

(5) The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation of re-infestation after cleansing are as follows:—

Systematic inspections are made by the sanitary inspectors of all Council houses for this purpose, and special attention is given to houses occupied by tenants whose belongings were formerly infested. Advice is given to tenants on this subject and disinfestation is carried out free of charge when any further infestation is discovered.

11.—SCHOOLS.

Forty-eight visits were made to the schools during the year and on no occasion was it found necessary to take any action regarding the sanitary condition of the premises.

The water supply to the schools is obtained from the Town's mains and is satisfactory.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

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	4,785
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	6,954
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	153
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	194
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	153
(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	137

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	149

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil.
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By Owners	Nil.
(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	137
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	20
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	Nil.

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	Nil.

4.—HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	51
	(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein ...	51
	(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	382
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	18
(c)	(i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	81
	(ii). Number of persons concerned in such cases	621
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become over-crowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	Nil.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1.—MILK SUPPLY.

(a) Inspection of farms and dairies under the Milk and dairies Order, 1926.

Number of dairy farms in the Borough	7
Number of dairies in the Borough	45
Number of Producer-Retailers	11
Number of shops selling milk	68
Number of visits to dairy farms	107
Number of visits to dairies and shops selling milk ...	243
Number of new dairies built	3
Number of dairies improved structurally	5
Number of dairies discontinued in use	2

(b) Bacteriological examination of milk.

Number of samples taken (School milks)	55
Number of samples taken (Ordinary milk) ...	49
Number of samples taken (Designated milk) ...	89
Number of samples taken (For T.B. Exam.) ...	48
Number of samples taken (Brucella Abortis) ...	2

(c) Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

Number of producers of Tuberculin Tested milk in the Borough	Nil.
Number of retailers of Tuberculin Tested milk in the Borough	6
Number of producers of Accredited milk in the Borough	4
Number of retailers of Accredited milk in the Borough	6
Number of retailers of Pasteurised milk in the Borough	2
Number of samples of milk taken	89

2.—MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known) ...	4,385	479	206	—	66,732
Number inspected ...	4,385	479	206	3,532	66,732
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcases condemned	9	1	2	9	42
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	23	14	2	16	3,616
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	0.73	3.12	0.96	0.45	5.4
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned	5	12	—	—	288
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	30	212	—	—	8,527
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.79	46.7	—	—	12.77

Number of pigs marked in accordance with Meat Marking Scheme 1,545

Number of animals examined (Anti-Mortem) ... 23,699

Number of visits to slaughterhouses 3,028

Number of visits to shops, stalls, etc. 1,015

Number of private slaughter-houses in use at the end of year 11

The under-mentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

Carcases of beef 27

Beasts' lungs 273

Beasts' heads and tongues 164

Beasts' livers 18

Beasts' mesenteries 86

Beasts' kidneys 17

Beasts' hearts 2

Beasts' spleens	1
Beasts' stomachs	2
Beasts' omentum	165
Beef in lbs.	280
Carcases of mutton	9
Sheeps' plucks	1
Sheeps' livers	16
Carcases of veal	2
Calves' plucks	1
Calves' kidneys	4
Carcases of pork	330
Pork in lbs. (including 6,599 heads)	61 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs.
Pigs' heads	7,716
Pigs' plucks and henges	4,032
Pigs' kidneys	6,577
Pigs' livers	2,255
Pigs' hearts	6
Pigs' pancrea	74
Pigs' spleens	2
Pigs' sets of intestines	1,581
Pigs' stomachs	68
Pigs' lungs	18
Pigs' part sets of intestines	2,935
Pigs' diaphragms	616
Pigs' mesenteries	2,320
Pigs' part legs	86
Tinned food (tins):—	
Meats	174
Fruits	1,375
Jam	7
Fish	97
Chicken	20
Milk	48
Cream	6
Fish (stones)	5
Cooking fat (lbs.)	24

3.—FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The following Table shows the samples taken during the year:—

Article.	Samples taken.		Samples genuine.		Samples adulterated.	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
Milk	82	—	66	—	16	—
Cream	—	2	—	2	—	—
Butter	—	18	—	18	—	—
Margarine	—	10	—	10	—	—
Lard	—	6	—	6	—	—
Potted Meat	—	4	—	2	—	2
Meat Paste	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tinned Condensed Milk	—	6	—	6	—	—
Tinned Cream ...	—	6	—	6	—	—
Tinned Fruit ...	—	7	—	7	—	—
Tinned Fish	—	6	—	6	—	—
Jam	—	2	—	2	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	2	—	2	—	—
Orange Curd	—	1	—	1	—	—
Honey	—	1	—	1	—	—
Coffee	—	1	—	1	—	—
Malt Vinegar ...	—	4	—	4	—	—
Camphorated Oil ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	—	1	—	—
Syrup of Figs ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ice Cream	—	28	—	28	—	—
Sausage Meat ...	—	2	—	2	—	—
Syrup	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cream Cheese ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Totals	82	112	66	110	16	2

The following actions were taken during the year:—

Sample No.	Article.	Offence.	Action.
25	Potted Meat	Starch present	Verbal warning.
156	Potted Meat	Starch present	Verbal warning.
19	Milk	11% deficiency in milk-fat	Vendor cautioned.
22	Milk	9% deficiency in milk-fat	
23	Milk	6% deficiency in milk-fat	
80	Milk	6% deficiency in milk-fat	Vendor cautioned.
98	Milk	20% deficiency in milk-fat	Vendor cautioned.
99	Milk	1% deficiency in milk-fat; sample in course of delivery following No. 98.	
100	Milk	1% deficiency in milk-fat; sample in course of delivery following No. 98.	
101	Milk	6% deficiency in milk-fat; "Appeal to Cow" sample following No. 98.	
102	Milk	5% deficiency in milk-fat; "Appeal to Cow" sample following No. 98.	
103	Milk	1% deficiency in milk-fat; "Appeal to Cow" sample following No. 98.	
105	Milk	32% deficiency in milk-fat	Vendor cautioned.
116	Milk	16% deficiency in milk-fat; "Appeal to Cow" sample following No. 105.	
119	Milk	2% deficiency in milk-fat; "Appeal to Cow" sample following No. 105.	
122	Milk	32% deficiency in milk-fat	Taken at the request of the County Sanitary Officer.
123	Milk	16% deficiency in milk-fat	
124	Milk	23% deficiency in milk-fat	

4.—CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Twenty-eight samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, and the bacterial count varied from 700 to 100,000 per ml. and in one case to many millions per ml. 10 showed B. coli in 1/100th ml. 1 showed B. coli in 1/1000th ml. and 1 showed B. coli in 1/100,000th ml.

Twelve samples were submitted for chemical analysis and the result showed fat contents varying from 1.43% to 16.7%.

Bacteriological examinations were carried out at the Laboratory of the East Suffolk County Council, and chemical analysis by the Public Analyst.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Number of slaughtermen's licenses renewed	...	54
Number of new slaughtermen's licenses issued	...	5
Number of slaughtermen's licenses refused	...	Nil.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1937.—Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.—Nil.

ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) ORDER, 1930.—Nil.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

Number of samples taken 1

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Number of visits 6

Warnings given 2

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.

Visits to premises 258

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, YEAR 1938.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces:—

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (with mechanical power)	99	—	—
Factories (without mechanical power)	56	4	—
Other Premises (under the Act	29	—	—
Total	184	4	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces:—

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	16	16	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	1	1	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences				—
Insufficient	4	4	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	
Not separate for Sexes ...	1	1	—	
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	23	23	—	—

PORT OF IPSWICH HEALTH AUTHORITY.

REPORT FOR 1938.

1.—Amount of Shipping Entering the Port During the Year 1938.

Table A.

		No.	Tonnage.	No. Inspected		No. reported to be defective.	No. of vessels on which defects were remedied.	No. of vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease on board.
				By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.			
Foreign	Steamers	125	135,545	—	101	39	34	1
	*Motor ...	100	59,993	—	86	10	9	—
	Sailing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign		225	195,538	—	187	49	43	1
Coastwise	Steamers	375	112,165	—	154	29	26	—
	*Motor ...	381	62,128	—	110	8	5	—
	Sailing ...	948	58,727	—	111	28	25	—
	Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise		1,704	233,020	—	375	65	56	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise		1,929	428,558	—	562	114	99	1

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

II.—Character of Trade of Port:—

Table B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during the year.—Nil.

(b) Cargo Traffic.—Principal imports: Coal, oil, spirits, grain, timber, road stone, sand, shingle, phosphates, fertilisers, feeding stuffs and ore.

(c) Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive:—Antwerp (Belgium), Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Wormaveer (Holland), Hamburg, Stettin, Bremen (Germany), Klaipeda, Gdynia, Danzig, Archangel, Baltic and White Sea Ports, Novorossisk, Odessa, (Black Sea), Huelva (Spain), Tunis, Sfax and Suez (Africa), Abadan (Persian Gulf), Curacao (Dutch East Indies), Vancouver, Oregon, Portland (U.S.A.), Antilla (Cuba), Rosario, San Lorenzo, San Pedro, San Nicolas, Monte Video.

III.—Water Supply:—

(a) For the Port.—Water Supply is obtained from the Ipswich Corporation's water mains.

(b) For Shipping.—Shipping in the Dock and at Cliff Quay obtain water from the Ipswich Corporation's water mains. Shipping at the deep water mooring berth in Butterman's Bay use a water boat from Harwich.

(c) Number of water boats and their sanitary condition.—One water boat is used. It is owned by the Felixstowe Dock Company and is inspected regularly by the Sanitary Inspector of the Harwich Port Health Authority. The sanitary condition is satisfactory.

IV.—Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933:—

1. Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health:—

   A Declaration form is handed to the Master of a vessel from a foreign port either by the Pilot, the Customs Officer or the Port Sanitary Inspector, and, when filled in, is returned to the Port Health Authority either by the Customs Officer or the Port Sanitary Inspector.

2. Boarding of vessels on arrival:—

   Vessels from foreign ports are boarded by an Officer of the Port Health Authority either at the deep water mooring berths at Butterman's Bay, which is situated about six miles down the river, or at Cliff Quay, Ipswich, or at the Ipswich Dock.

3. Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention (wireless messages, land signal stations, information from pilots, Customs Officers, etc.):—

   Arrangements have been made with the Customs Officers to notify to the Port Health Authority any inward vessel requiring special attention; also, for wireless messages received by local shipping agents, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Regulations, to be forwarded to the office of the Port Health Authority.

4. Mooring stations designated under Article 10 : (a) within the docks ; (b) outside the docks:—

   (a) The established inner mooring station is situated at Cliff Quay, Ipswich.

   (b) The established outer mooring station is situated at the Anchorage at Butterman's Bay.

5. Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14 :—

A standing exemption from detention under Article 14 has been granted by the Medical Officer in respect of all unhealthy ships, except those unhealthy on account of cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus, smallpox or chickenpox.

6. Experience of working of Article 16 :—

No difficulty arose during the year in carrying out the restrictions on boarding or leaving a ship arriving from a foreign port.

7. What, if any, arrangements have been made for :—

(a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination.

(b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles.

(c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purpose of the regulations.

(d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and other infectious diseases.

(e) Ambulance transport.

(f) Supervision of contacts.

(a) Medical examinations are carried out on board the ship concerned.

(b) On a ship where infectious disease has occurred, disinfection of the infected parts of the ship is carried out by the staff of the Port Health Authority. A cleansing station for persons is established at the office of the Port Health Authority, and further facilities for the cleansing of persons exist at the Ipswich Borough Isolation Hospital and at the Ipswich Smallpox Hospital.

(c) Temporary accommodation is available at the Ipswich Borough Isolation Hospital for persons requiring such accommodation for the purposes of the Regulations.

(d) A smallpox hospital (24 beds) is maintained by the Ipswich Sanitary Authority, and is available for cases of smallpox in the Port.

(e) A motor ambulance, and two motor vans, are available for transport purposes.

(f) Contacts proceeding to places outside the Borough and Port of Ipswich are notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they are proceeding. Contacts remaining on the ship are kept under observation daily by an officer of the Port Health Authority.

8. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague :—

The examination of rats for plague is carried out at the laboratory of the East Suffolk County Council, at Ipswich. The number of rats examined for plague during the year 1937 was 13.

9. Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations :—

Other bacteriological or pathological examinations are carried out at the Ipswich Public Health Department, the East Suffolk County Council Laboratory and the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, at Ipswich.

10. Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among sailors under international arrangements :—

Diagnosis and treatment are carried out at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital.

11. Arrangements for the interment of the dead :—

Nil.

12. Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention :—

Nil.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels :—

Disease.	Number of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average number of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
—	—	—	—	—

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival:—

Disease.	Number of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average number of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
—	—	1	1	—

V.—Measures Against Rodents.

(1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague.
  (a) In ships in the Port.
  (b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the port.
    (a) Ships visited by the Port Sanitary Inspector have enquiry and search made on board for unusual mortality of rats and mice.
    (b) Premises in the vicinity of the Dock and quays are visited from time to time by the Port Sanitary Inspector and similar enquiries and search are made.

(2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore.

Special measures, such as rat-guarding mooring ropes, are taken, and no evidence has been found of rat migration from ship to shore during the year.

(3) Methods of deratisation of (a) Ships, (b) Premises, in the vicinity of docks or quays.
  (a) The Port of Ipswich is not an "approved" port for the purposes of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. Ships requiring deratisation have therefor to proceed to an "approved" port, the nearest being the ports of London or Dover in the South or the ports of Hull and Goole in the North.
  (b) Deratisation of premises in the vicinity of the Dock and quays is carried out by the occupier of the premises concerned, the usual method being the use of traps and poisoned baits.

(4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore.

The usual inspections are made by the Port Sanitary Inspector. It has not been found necessary to take special measures such as the employment of a full-time rat-catcher.

(5) Rat-proofing.
  (a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat proof ?
  (b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing.
    (i) In ships; (ii) on shore.
    (a) Many of the buildings, etc., in the vicinity of the dock and quays are very old and are not considered rat-proof. Recently-erected buildings are designed with rat-proofing in mind and are more satisfactory.
    (b) Advice is given by the Port Sanitary Inspector to the person concerned where evidence is found of the necessity of extension of rat-proofing of either ships or buildings.

TABLE E.
(1) On Vessels.

Number of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in year.
Black	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Brown	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	4	—	—	15
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12	—	2	—	28
Examined	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE F.
(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in year.
Black	—	—	1	42	1	7	7	—	—	18	27	—	103
Brown	117	57	79	167	157	179	65	71	63	112	45	68	1180
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	8
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Since November, 1937, twopence per carcase has been paid for all rats caught in the Port and Borough.

The total number of rats caught in the Port and Borough during the year was 1,570.

TABLE G.

Measures of rat destruction on Plague "infected" or "suspected" Vessels or Vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the port during the year.

No such vessel arrived in the Port of Ipswich during the year.

TABLE H.

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Ipswich is not an "approved" port for this purpose and therefore no certificates were issued.

VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	No. Inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British ...	382	3	12	49
Other Nations...	180	2	7	41

VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, the Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations, 1933, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927:

No action was taken under the above-mentioned Regulations, in the Port of Ipswich, during the year.

(2) Shell-fish. Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the P.H.A., stating whether they are in the opinion of the Medical Officer liable to pollution. Report of any action, taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932 :—

There are oyster beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Ipswich P.H.A. No action has been taken during the year under the above-mentioned Regulations and Act.
The oyster beds are not liable to pollution.

The oysters are not retailed, but are sold wholesale to Whitstable buyers, who relay them on their grounds in Kent. Oysters are derived from Brightlingsea and Whitstable ; escallops from Plymouth and Northern France; cockles from the local coast; whelks from local coast and King's Lynn; and winkles from Mersea and Brightlingsea.

(3) Number of Samples of Food examined by :—

(a) Bacteriologist.

(b) Analyst.

No samples of food were examined in the Port of Ipswich during the year.

H. L. Baty,
Chief Port Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following Table gives the numbers of cases of Infectious Disease notified in Ipswich, together with the Notification Rates per 1,000 living in 1938, and the preceding twelve years.

Diseases Notified	1926—1930.		1931—1935.		1936.		1937.		1938.	
	Nos.	Rates.	Nos.	Rates.	Nos.	Rates.	Nos.	Rates.	Nos.	Rates.
Chicken Pox ...	3596	8.43	1943	4.27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	472	1.10	914	2.01	123	1.83	16	.17	65	.68
Scarlet Fever ...	983	2.29	1826	4.01	187	2.02	268	2.85	225	2.36
Pneumonia ...	484	1.13	435	.95	78	.84	62	.66	46	.48
Erysipelas ...	140	.32	203	.44	59	.63	54	.57	53	.55
Puerperal Fever ...	73	.17	100	.22	13	.14	37	.39	31	.32
Puerperal Pyrexia	33	.07	41	.09	9	.09				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	52	.12	59	.13	10	.10	8	.08	15	.15
Enteric Fever ...	37	.08	63	.14	3	.03	4	.04	3	.03
Malaria	3	.006	2	.004	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	.23
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	13	.03	7	.015	1	.01	1	.01	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	8	.018	2	.004	—	—	10	.10	10	.10
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	10	.02	5	.011	—	—	1	.01	1	.10
Acute Polio Encephalitis ...	1	.002	1	.002	—	—	1	.01	—	—
Small Pox ...	1	.002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	1	.002	—	—	—	—	1	.01
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	5906	13.85	5602	12.49	483	5.22	462	4.92	472	4.96

A summary of the age incidence of notified cases, number of cases hospitalised and table of deaths is given in the following Table:—

	AGE GROUPS.													Re-moved to Hosp.	Deaths
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65 ×	Total		
Diphtheria	—	4	1	1	4	14	18	9	8	4	2	—	65	64	3
Scarlet Fever ...	1	5	10	9	20	111	34	13	18	2	2	—	225	209	—
Pneumonia	3	3	3	3	—	7	4	2	4	6	7	4	46	14	4
Erysipelas	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	7	7	18	15	53	18	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	9	—	—	31	20	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	—
Enteric ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	1
Dysentry ...	1	4	4	2	1	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	22	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	2	1	—	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	10	8	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total ...	23	17	20	16	26	138	63	29	58	31	32	19	472	343	12

For mortality from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, see page 20, Section A.

PREVALENCE OF SCARLET FEVER.

225 cases were notified in 1938, the equivalent of an attack rate of 2.36 per 1,000 living.

The following Table summarises the facts as to the notifications since the beginning of notification in 1891.

Periods.	Notifications.		Removals.		Case Fatality per cent.
	Numbers.	Attack Rates per 1,000 living.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent.	
1891—1900	2,654	4.29	993	37	1.9
1901—1910	1,126	1.60	880	78	1.3
1911—1920	2,683	3.51	2,070	77	1.6
1921—1930	1,562	1.87	1,423	91	.5
1891—1895	1,792	6.01	620	35	2.1
1896—1900	862	2.69	373	43	1.7
1901—1905	692	2.02	517	74	.8
1906—1910	434	1.20	363	83	2.1
1911—1915	2,065	5.45	1,513	73	1.8
1916—1920	618	1.59	557	90	.9
1921—1925	581	1.43	533	91	1.0
1926—1930	981	2.29	890	90	.3
1931—1935	1,826	4.08	1,699	93	.2
1931	495	5.64	461	93	.6
1932	346	3.92	324	93	.3
1933	194	2.17	184	94	—
1934	459	11	421	91	—
1935	332	3.64	309	93	.3
1936	187	2.02	169	90	—
1937	268	2.85	258	96	—
1938	225	2.36	209	93	—

The Ward distribution of the notified cases of Scarlet Fever since 1931 is shown in the following Table:—

Scarlet Fever Notifications.									
Ward.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.		Total 1931—1938.
St. Margaret's	86	75	23	45	38	31	67	67	332
St. John's ...	94	69	32	38	43	31	39	38	382
Alexandra ...	61	49	21	62	64	18	18	17	310
St. Clement's	138	47	42	250	159	66	51	50	803
Bridge ...	67	65	28	33	10	27	39	21	290
West ...	52	41	48	31	20	14	54	32	292
BOROUGH ...	498	346	194	459	334	187	268	225	2,511

Several cases of Scarlet Fever were associated with cases of Pharyngitis, Tonsillitis and simple sore throat in family contacts without the occurrence of a rash, thus supplementing the frequently observed fact and now bacteriologically verified observation that it is the same organism which is responsible for these various manifestations. The appearance or absence of a rash in a streptococcal infection is merely dependent on the availability in the infected individual's blood of scarlatinal anti-toxin, or substance which neutralises the rash-producing toxin liberated by certain types of streptococcus.

The following Table gives Deaths and Death-rates from Scarlet Fever since 1841.

Periods.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1841—1850	53	.38	67	.43	120	.41
1851—1860	56	.33	64	.34	120	.33
1861—1870	153	.81	151	.70	304	.75
1871—1880	101	.46	99	.39	200	.42
1881—1890	18	.07	20	.06	38	.07
1891—1900	21	.07	31	.09	52	.08
1901—1910	4	.01	11	.02	15	.02
1911—1920	26	.07	18	.04	44	.05
1921—1930	3	.007	6	.01	9	.01
1841—1845	16	.25	20	.27	36	.26
1846—1850	37	.51	47	.57	84	.54
1851—1855	27	.33	39	.43	66	.38
1856—1860	29	.34	25	.25	54	.29
1861—1865	115	1.26	118	1.13	233	1.19
1866—1870	38	.39	33	.29	71	.34
1871—1875	59	.56	43	.36	102	.45
1876—1880	42	.36	56	.43	98	.40
1881—1885	16	.13	20	.14	36	.13
1886—1890	2	.01	—	—	2	.00
1891—1895	19	.13	18	.11	37	.12
1896—1900	2	.01	13	.07	15	.04
1901—1905	1	.00	5	.02	6	.01
1906—1910	3	.01	6	.03	9	.02
1911—1915	23	.12	15	.07	38	.10
1916—1920	3	.01	3	.01	6	.01
1921—1925	1	.00	5	.02	6	.01
1926—1930	2	.01	1	.00	3	.00
1931—1935	1	.00	4	.04	5	.01
1931	—	—	3	.06	3	.03
1932	—	—	1	.02	1	.01
1933	—	—	—	—	—	—
1934	—	—	—	—	—	—
1935	1	.02	—	—	1	.01
1936	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA.

The following Table provides the main facts with regard to Diphtheria prevalence since 1891 and also the percentage of cases removed to Hospital, together with the case fatality per cent.

The notifications for 1938 numbered 65.

There were three deaths in 1938.

For details as to type, etc., see Appendix on Isolation Hospital.

Periods.	Notifications.		Removals.		Deaths.
	Numbers.	Attack Rates per 1,000 living.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent.	Case Fatality per cent.
1891—1900	536	.88	33	6	29.3
1901 1910	791	1.12	461	58	12.9
1911—1920	1,779	2.33	1,618	90	7.1
1921—1930	1,208	1.45	1,167	96	4.3
1891—1895	273	.91	12	4	37.7
1896—1900	263	.82	21	8	20.5
1901—1905	428	1.22	185	43	13.5
1906—1910	363	1.01	276	76	12.1
1911—1915	628	1.66	532	84	9.4
1916—1920	1,151	2.97	1,086	94	5.9
1921—1925	736	1.81	708	96	3.4
1926—1930	472	1.10	459	97	5.7
1931—1935	914	2.04	893	97	5.5
1931	348	3.97	336	96	6.9
1932	178	2.02	176	99	6.7
1933	135	1.51	132	98	5.1
1934	90	.99	88	97	6.6
1935	163	1.78	161	98	1.2
1936	123	1.33	118	96	5.0
1937	16	.17	16	100	—
1938	65	.68	64	98	3.0

The following Table shows the behaviour of the Diphtheria death-rates since 1841.

Periods.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1841—1850	19	.13	16	.10	35	.12
1851—1860	23	.13	27	.14	50	.14
1861—1870	43	.22	57	.26	100	.24
1871—1880	56	.25	53	.21	109	.23
1881—1890	77	.30	91	.31	168	.31
1891—1900	72	.24	85	.25	157	.25
1901—1910	57	.17	45	.12	102	.14
1911—1920	69	.19	58	.14	127	.16
1921—1930	27	.06	25	.05	52	.06
1841—1845	7	.10	7	.09	14	·10
1846—1850	12	.16	9	.10	21	·13
1851—1855	7	.08	5	.05	12	·07
1856—1860	16	.18	22	.22	38	·20
1861—1865	24	.26	48	.46	72	·36
1866—1870	19	.19	9	.08	28	·13
1871—1875	15	.14	17	.14	32	·14
1876—1880	41	.35	36	.27	77	·31
1881—1885	20	.16	27	.19	47	·17
1886—1890	57	.43	64	.43	121	·43
1891—1895	51	.36	52	.32	103	.34
1896—1900	21	.14	33	.19	54	.16
1901—1905	30	.18	28	.15	58	.16
1906—1910	27	.15	17	.09	44	.12
1911—1915	35	.19	24	.12	59	.15
1916—1920	34	.18	34	.16	68	.17
1921—1925	9	.04	16	.07	25	.06
1926—1930	18	.08	9	.04	27	.06
1931—1935	26	.12	25	.10	51	.11
1931	13	.31	11	.23	24	.27
1932	7	.16	5	.10	12	.13
1933	2	.04	5	.10	7	.07
1934	2	.04	4	.08	6	.06
1935	2	.04	—	—	2	.02
1936	3	.06	3	.06	6	.06
1937	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	2	.04	1	.02	3	.03

THE PREVENTION OF DIPHTHERIA.

General Introduction and Incidence.

Diphtheria is a very dangerous disease attacking mainly children of school age and under. As with most infectious diseases its incidence is very irregular, but epidemics are found to prevail in any particular area every few years. Ipswich has been comparatively free from the

severe form of the disease for some time, but epidemic waves are now arising in many parts of the country, for example, Bristol and Birmingham, in fact the latest report of the League of Nations Health Section shows that Diphtheria is definitely on the increase in all parts of Europe.

MORTALITY.

"In spite of our knowledge of diphtheria, which is far in advance of that of any other human disease, in spite of our possession of a remedy which is theoretically perfect and of a means of prevention which is 100% proof against mortality and 90% proof against attack, diphtheria still stands in the forefront of the causes of death of children. It kills some three to five thousand children every year in this country, and not the sickly children, but those of previous good health who are usually in happy circumstances and are most wanted. It varies greatly in its severity and clinical features for reasons which are well understood, since the nature of diphtheria is known to us and we have complete command of it, if and where and when the public will allow us to exercise it. The three to five thousand deaths a year are a persistent reminder of failure which rankles more than any other. For these deaths there is no valid excuse; they occur because we have not done what we know we should have done; our children die from diphtheria because we let them die, not because we cannot prevent them from dying. The blame may be a public apathy, but it is the duty of the Health Authority to remove that apathy by enlightenment and stimulation of the public.

Although patients admitted to modern fever hospitals have the advantages of skilled treatment, and above all skilled nursing, which between them effect the saving of many lives, hospitalisation does not diminish the incidence of the disease and therefore does not *control* diphtheria, but only promotes the *salvage* of the diphtheria patients."

PROGRESS IN OTHER AREAS.

In several of the large cities in Canada and U.S.A., and in certain of their provinces, the extent of the decline of diphtheria shows indubitably that it is the most preventable of all infectious diseases, in fact in some cities, e.g., Toronto, not one death occurred from diphtheria in 1937. This amazing reduction from the average annual number of 65 deaths which used to occur in that town, has been due entirely to the diphtheria prevention campaign.

MEASURES OF PREVENTION.

The first step to be taken consists of the application of a simple test for determining whether or not a child is susceptible to diphtheria. Depending on the result of this test we divide our child population into two groups, those who are immune, whether natural or as the result of a previous infection and those who are susceptible. It is the latter group with whom we are mainly concerned. The susceptible population can be protected by an injection of a harmless, but most potent preparation which is given by hypodermic injection and is quite painless and free from complications. As mentioned above, this means of prevention is 100% proof against mortality and 90% proof against attack. It has been calculated that the average cost of immunising a child is 2s. 4d. whereas the cost of treating a case in the Isolation Hospital is £25.

SUGGESTED SCHEME.

(1) A propaganda campaign to enlighten the public in this town on the danger of apathy and the value of prevention.

(2) Testing the entire school population and all newcomers soon after admission to school.

(3) Offering the means of prevention by active immunisation to all school children found susceptible, and to all the pre-school children.

CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY.

"The public memory is short, epidemics of diphtheria are the sensation of a few weeks, they are speedily forgotten. Deaths from diphtheria are constantly greater than those of maternal mortality, and over half those from road fatalities. The constancy of the tribute diphtheria extracts from us makes it unsensational, we pay for it as a matter of course, yet it requires no revolution to bring it to zero. The means are at hand—cheap, easy, free from risk. In a world full of troubles beyond our powers to control, it is incredible that one which could always be foreseen and always prevented with little trouble at an infinitesimal cost, should be allowed to remain."

The action advised above is the testing of all school children and the immunisation of the susceptibles and all children of pre-school age.

Since the above was written we have had the added danger to the children of Ipswich from diphtheria brought in by the evacuee children from London, where the carrier rate and diphtheria incidence is so high. More than ever, it is now essential that such a scheme as outlined above be proceeded with.

PREVALENCE OF THE ENTERIC GROUP.

There were three cases of Enteric Fever notified in 1938. An interesting, but unfortunate case occurred in one of the Corporation Sewage workmen who accidentally slipped into one of the sedimentation tanks and developed a pyrexia of unknown origin some weeks later which ultimately proved to be typhoid—a fatal case.

The following Table explains itself.

Periods.	Notifications.		Removals.		Case Fatality per cent.
	Numbers.	Attack Rates per 1,000 living.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent.	
1891—1900	938	1.51	376	40	12.8
1901—1910	485	.69	388	80	16.1
1911—1920	77	.10	62	80	7.7
1921—1930	71	.08	58	81	7.0
1891—1895	383	1.28	130	34	14.3
1896—1900	555	1.73	246	44	11.7
1901—1905	380	1.11	297	78	17.1
1906—1910	105	.29	91	86	12.4
1911—1915	56	.14	46	82	5.3
1916—1920	21	.05	16	76	14.3
1921—1925	34	.08	28	82	8.8
1926—1930	37	.08	30	81	5.4
1931—1935	63	.14	57	92	1.6
1931	3	.03	3	100	—
1932	5	.05	5	100	20.0
1933	1	.01	1	100	—
1934	2	.02	2	100	—
1935	52	.57	46	90	—
1936	3	.03	3	100	—
1937	4	.04	3	75	—
1938	3	.03	2	66	33.3

PNEUMONIA.

There were 46 cases notified under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations of 1927. Fourteen of these cases were admitted and treated at the Isolation Hospital. (q.v.)

ERYSIPELAS.

53 cases were notified and 18 admitted and treated at the Isolation Hospital.

SMALLPOX.

There were no cases or deaths notified in 1938.

MEASLES.

This disease is not notifiable in the Borough, but the following Table provides a picture of the severity of Measles in the town.

The facts with regard to Measles mortality are set forth in the Table:—

Periods.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
1841—1850	52	.38	35	.22	87	.30
1851—1860	39	.23	32	.17	71	.20
1861—1870	38	.19	36	.16	74	.18
1871—1880	43	.19	36	.14	79	.16
1881—1890	103	.40	93	.32	196	.36
1891—1900	102	.35	79	.22	181	.29
1901—1910	103	.31	90	.24	193	.27
1911—1920	70	.19	52	.12	122	.15
1921—1930	26	.06	21	.04	47	.05
1841—1845	29	.45	12	.16	41	.30
1846—1850	23	.31	23	.28	46	.29
1851—1855	21	.26	15	.16	36	.21
1856—1860	18	.21	17	.17	35	.19
1861—1865	27	.29	26	.24	53	.27
1866—1870	11	.11	10	.09	21	.10
1871—1875	15	.14	12	.10	27	.12
1876—1880	28	.24	24	.18	52	.21
1881—1885	27	.22	27	.19	54	.20
1886—1890	76	.58	66	.44	142	.50
1891—1895	30	.21	34	.21	64	.21
1896—1900	72	.48	45	.26	117	.36
1901—1905	49	.30	40	.22	89	.26
1906—1910	54	.31	50	.26	104	.28
1911—1915	45	.25	37	.18	82	.21
1916—1920	25	.13	15	.07	40	.10
1921—1925	10	.05	12	.05	22	.05
1926—1930	16	.07	9	.04	25	.06
1931—1935	6	.02	3	.01	9	.02
1931	1	.02	2	.04	3	.03
1932	3	.07	—	—	3	.03
1933	1	.02	1	.02	2	.02
1934	—	—	—	—	—	—
1935	1	.02	—	—	1	.01
1936	1	.02	2	.04	3	.03
1937	—	—	1	.02	1	.01
1938	—	—	—	—	—	—

WHOOPING COUGH.

The Table shows the deaths and death-rates from Whooping Cough since 1841.

Periods.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
1841—1850	76	.55	89	.57	165	.56
1851—1860	66	.39	98	.52	164	.46
1861—1870	82	.43	97	.45	179	.44
1871—1880	126	.57	139	.56	265	.56
1881—1890	110	.43	138	.47	248	.45
1891—1900	98	.33	102	.30	200	.32
1901—1910	75	.22	92	.24	167	.23
1911 1920	64	.17	73	.18	137	.17
1921—1930	33	.08	39	.08	72	.08
1841—1845	31	.48	32	.44	63	.46
1846—1850	45	.62	57	.69	102	.66
1851—1855	26	.32	53	.58	79	.46
1856—1860	40	.46	45	.46	85	.46
1861—1865	33	.36	37	.35	70	.35
1866—1870	49	.50	60	.54	109	.52
1871—1875	60	.57	60	.50	120	.53
1876—1880	66	.57	79	.61	145	.59
1881—1885	44	.35	76	.54	120	.45
1886—1890	66	.50	62	.41	128	.45
1891—1895	52	.37	50	.31	102	.34
1896—1900	46	.30	52	.30	98	.30
1901—1905	45	.28	45	.24	90	.26
1906—1910	30	.17	47	.24	77	.21
1911—1915	39	.21	43	.21	82	.21
1916—1920	25	.13	30	.14	55	.14
1921—1925	17	.09	21	.09	38	.09
1926—1930	16	.07	18	.08	34	.08
1931—1935	10	.04	9	.03	19	.04
1931	—	—	7	.15	7	.07
1932	2	.04	—	—	2	.02
1933	2	.04	1	.02	3	.03
1934	6	.14	1	.02	7	.07
1935	—	—	—	—	—	—
1936	1	.02	4	.08	5	.05
1937	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	—	—	1	.02	1	.01

Both Measles and Whooping Cough cases, complicated by Pneumonia, etc., are readily accepted for treatment at the Isolation Hospital. Uncomplicated cases are only hospitalised when the home conditions are conducive to the onset of complications.

Intimations are received by the School Medical Department from Head Teachers of any prolonged absences from school. These cards are passed on to the Health Visitors who visit the homes and advise parents.

In the case of Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox, exclusions are granted as necessary and leaflets of instruction and advice are left with parents in all cases where a Doctor has not been called in.

The following exclusions were granted in 1938:—

Measles	11
Chicken Pox	659
Whooping Cough	240

INFLUENZA.

Although this is non-notifiable, its incidence can be assessed from the death certificates as there were 12 deaths ascribed to Influenza in 1938, which is low compared with last year's figure of 53, one of the highest recorded for a good many years.

Period.	Deaths and Death-Rates from Influenza.					
	Number of Deaths.			Death-Rates per 1,000 living.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1841—1850	10	13	23	.073	.084	.079
1851—1860	3	3	6	.018	.015	.016
1861—1870	4	1	5	.028	.004	.012
1871—1880	—	2	2	.000	.008	.004
1881—1890	1	4	5	.003	.013	.009
1891—1900	121	143	264	.418	.433	.425
1901—1910	79	82	161	.239	.220	.228
1911—1920	171	204	375	.471	.505	.490
1921—1930	101	132	233	.258	.300	.280
1841—1845	2	4	6	.031	.055	.044
1846—1850	8	9	17	.110	.110	.110
1851—1855	3	1	4	.037	.011	.023
1856—1860	—	2	2	—	.020	.010
1861—1865	3	1	4	.033	.009	.020
1866—1870	1	—	1	.010	—	.004
1871—1875	—	1	1	—	.008	.004
1876—1880	—	1	1	—	.007	.004
1881—1885	—	—	—	—	—	—
1886—1890	1	4	5	.007	.026	.017
1891—1895	71	86	157	.511	.533	.525
1896—1900	50	57	107	.333	.333	.333
1901—1905	32	36	68	.199	.198	.199
1906—1910	47	46	93	.276	.241	.258
1911—1915	39	36	75	.217	.182	.198
1916—1920	132	168	300	.722	.819	.774
1921—1925	40	68	108	.209	.317	.266
1926—1930	61	64	125	.304	.284	.293
1931—1935	38	51	89	.180	.215	.199
1931	6	5	11	.144	.107	.125
1932	9	23	32	.215	.490	.360
1933	15	16	31	.356	.340	.348
1934	6	3	9	.141	.063	.099
1935	2	4	6	.046	.082	.065
1936	8	8	16	.183	.163	.173
1937	24	29	53	.541	.584	.564
1938	6	6	12	.134	.119	.126

ARTIFICIAL IMMUNISATION.

Artificial immunisation is provided against Diphtheria at the Central and Branch Clinics for school children and pre-schoolchildren.

No active campaign has been carried out. Immunisation is performed at the request of the parents or guardians of the children, and a fee is payable.

The material used is T.A.F., in three injections of 1 cc. each at fortnightly intervals. The Schick test is performed in the case of older children prior to immunisation, and after the completion of immunisation if thought desirable.

During 1938, 13 children were immunised against Diphtheria, 6 under school age and 7 of school age. Anterior Schick tests were performed in 3 cases and posterior Schick tests in 5 cases.

No special action was taken by the Local Authorities in regard to the use of Measles serum as the incidence and severity of Measles is so very low.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

REPORT RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT IPSWICH DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1938.

The number of cases treated in 1938 are given in the appended Table:—

	Males.	Females	Persons.
Gonorrhœa	143	72	215
Syphilis	117	88	205
Soft Chancre	—	—	—
Other conditions	62	74	136
Total 1938	**322**	**234**	**556**
Total 1937	282	132	414
Average 1931—1935 ...	236	128	364

The number of cases dealt with *for the first time* are given below, classified according to residence:—

Year.	Ipswich.	East Suffolk.	West Suffolk.	Essex.	Total.
Average 1931—1935	126	64	2	12	204
1932	128	64	1	13	206
1933	113	67	4	10	194
1934	127	57	3	7	194
1935	134	67	2	12	215
1936	112	46	9	8	175
1937	145	66	1	11	223
1938	243	99	2	10	354

OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES.

(a) For individual attention by Medical Officer.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Gonorrhœa	1,371	507	1,878
Syphilis	1,347	1,036	2,383
Soft Chancre	—	—	—
Other conditions	102	152	254
Total 1938	**2,820**	**1,695**	**4,515**
Total 1937	1,709	604	2,313
Average 1931—1935 ...	1,613	850	2,463

(b) For intermediate treatment (irrigation, dressing, etc).

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Gonorrhœa	4,454	2,424	6,878
Other conditions ...	120	226	346
Total 1938 ...	**4,574**	**2,650**	**7,224**
Total 1937 ...	3,511	695	4,206
Average 1931—1935 ...	3,833	649	4,482

(c) Total.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Gonorrhœa	5,825	2,931	8,756
Syphilis	1,347	1,036	2,383
Soft Chancre	—	—	—
Other conditions ...	222	378	600
Total 1938 ...	**7,394**	**4,345**	**11,739**
Total 1937 ...	5,220	1,299	6,519
Average 1931—1935 ...	5,446	1,498	6,944

Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area:

Year.	Ipswich.	East Suffolk.	West Suffolk.	Essex.	Total.
Average 1931—1935	5,731	1,032	44	137	6,944
1932	5,042	992	25	116	5,786
1933	4,653	926	61	113	7,599
1934	6,499	1,041	49	127	7,148
1935	6,532	1,147	46	133	7,858
1936	4,365	997	26	124	5,512
1937	5,327	956	69	167	6,519
1938	8,928	2,581	49	181	11,739

IN-PATIENT DAYS.

Number of Patients and aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment:—

	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Patients	Days.	Patients.	Days.	Patients.	Days.
Syphilis	3	67	—	—	3	67
Gonorrhœa ...	12	185	18	547	30	732
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions ...	2	36	—	—	2	36
Total 1938 ...	**17**	**288**	**18**	**547**	**35**	**835**
Total 1937 ...	4	58	12	465	16	523
Average 1931—1935 ...	8	116	9	273	17	389

The following Table shows the "In-patient days" classified according to areas:—

Year.	Ipswich.	East Suffolk.	West Suffolk.	Essex.	Total.
Average 1931—1935	167	162	36	24	389
1932	242	222	21	18	503
1933	87	194	—	16	297
1934	202	169	93	31	495
1935	155	162	64	15	396
1936	105	123	55	—	283
1937	93	411	2	17	523
1938	452	372	2	9	835

EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL AND NUMBER OF DOSES OF ARSENOBENZENE COMPOUNDS GIVEN.

Year.	Specimens Examined by Medical Officer at Centre.		Specimens Examined by an Approved Laboratory.		No. of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds.				
	Spirochaetes	Gonococci	Wassermanns	Gonococci	Ipswich	East Suffolk	West Suffolk	Essex	Total
erage —1935	5	186	121	97	223	117	11	40	391
932	3	187	144	78	253	147	8	54	462
933	8	193	120	101	241	83	25	59	408
934	4	155	117	73	267	144	15	16	442
935	3	187	60	104	158	50	3	3	214
936	2	199	67	67	113	47	20	12	192
937	6	313	93	88	174	77	10	29	290
938	9	664	336	172	872	383	0	78	1,333

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

VULVO-VAGINITIS IN CHILDREN.

In the summer of 1938 considerable public alarm was caused by rumours of an outbreak of venereal disease among the children attending a certain school in the borough. A full investigation was carried out, and revealed that a few cases had occurred, but that there was in no sense of the word an epidemic. The total number of cases observed was 17, of whom 2 had received treatment for the same condition in 1937 and a further 3 were under treatment at the time of the outbreak, having had the condition for several months.

Facilities for examination at the Clinic were offered, and routine smears were taken and examined bacteriologically. Where suspicious clinical or bacteriological signs were reported the cases were referred to the East Suffolk Hospital or to the private doctor for treatment.

By October, 1938 all the cases had cleared up with the exception of two who were still attending the East Suffolk Hospital. No recurrence has taken place.

CANCER.

162 deaths (70 males, 92 females) were referred to Cancer in 1938, as compared with 140, 184, 164, 151 and 154 respectively in the five preceding years.

15.13% of the deaths from all causes were ascribed to Cancer.

Sixty-six of the persons dying from Cancer were over 70 years of age. This was equal to 40.7% of the total Cancer deaths at all ages.

The following Table shows the deaths and death-rates from Cancer since 1841.

Period.	Numbers and Crude Death-rates.					
	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
1841—1850	12	.08	50	.32	62	.21
1851—1860	21	.12	80	.42	101	.28
1861—1870	47	.25	143	.66	190	.47
1871—1880	96	.43	193	.77	289	.61
1881—1890	115	.45	243	.84	358	.66
1891—1900	182	.63	299	.90	481	.77
1901—1910	290	.87	413	1.11	703	1.00
1911—1920	399	1.10	562	1.39	961	1.25
1921—1930	523	1.33	694	1.58	1217	1.46
1841—1845	4	.06	24	.33	28	.20
1846—1850	8	.11	26	.31	34	.22
1851—1855	12	.15	43	.47	55	.32
1856—1860	9	.10	37	.38	46	.25
1861—1865	12	.13	77	.74	89	.45
1866—1870	35	.36	66	.59	101	.48
1871—1875	48	.46	103	.86	151	.67
1876—1880	48	.42	90	.69	138	.56
1881—1885	50	.40	117	.84	167	.63
1886—1890	65	.50	126	.84	191	.68
1891—1895	74	.53	145	.91	219	.73
1896—1900	108	.72	154	.90	262	.81
1901—1905	117	.73	164	.90	281	.82
1906—1910	173	1.01	249	1.31	422	1.17
1911—1915	196	1.09	274	1.38	470	1.24
1916—1920	203	1.11	288	1.40	491	1.26
1921—1925	256	1.34	329	1.53	585	1.44
1926—1930	267	1.33	365	1.62	632	1.48
1931—1935	314	1.48	443	1.87	757	1.69
1926	44	1.10	61	1.38	105	1.24
1927	50	1.23	66	1.45	116	1.34
1928	49	1.21	80	1.75	129	1.50
1929	57	1.41	79	1.73	136	1.58
1930	67	1.63	79	1.72	146	1.68
1931	47	1.13	86	1.85	133	1.51
1932	67	1.60	88	1.87	155	1.74
1933	59	1.40	95	2.01	154	1.72
1934	62	1.45	89	1.86	151	1.67
1935	79	1.83	85	1.76	164	1.79
1936	86	1.97	98	2.00	184	1.99
1937	60	1.35	80	1.61	140	1.49
1938	70	1.56	92	1.83	162	1.67

PRINCIPAL SITE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE DEATHS FROM CANCER.

The following Table gives the experience of 1938:—

Site.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Stomach	6	12	18
Breast	—	14	14
Intestines	18	22	40
Rectum	6	4	10
Lungs	10	5	15

This includes the same organs as in 1937, with the exception that Cancers of the Lung replace Cancers of the Oesophagus.

There is a rise in Cancers of the Intestines, Rectum and Lungs, and a fall in those of the Breast and Stomach.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEATH-RATES FROM CANCER PER MILLION LIVING.

Age Periods.	1841—1880.			1881—1900.			1901—1910.			1911—1920.			1921—1930.			1931—1935.			1938.
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	P.
— 5	20	20	20	—	43	21	—	26	13	82	27	55	58	—	29	55	—	28	—
— 10	—	11	5	15	—	7	27	27	27	51	53	52	55	54	55	—	53	27	—
— 15	12	—	6	32	31	31	—	54	28	—	—	—	27	26	27	—	54	27	—
— 20	29	12	20	54	—	24	—	—	—	—	27	14	28	26	27	165	—	78	123
— 25	32	24	28	43	17	28	70	—	32	—	29	16	32	79	58	—	48	26	—
— 30	55	121	91	72	100	88	76	128	104	69	184	130	97	58	77	—	53	27	129
— 35	127	298	221	26	277	161	40	105	75	35	196	119	106	183	147	193	113	151	142
— 40	70	724	418	274	586	440	273	916	616	190	673	447	292	479	392	284	244	262	464
— 45	261	916	618	312	1,168	772	716	1,130	936	467	1,011	756	529	1,083	821	290	1,263	811	1,749
— 50	249	1,801	1,083	867	1,669	1,302	1,398	1,859	1,644	925	2,086	1,539	1,023	2,003	1,532	654	2,251	1,477	993
— 55	718	1,842	1,328	1,613	2,359	2,019	2,371	2,651	2,523	1,999	2 513	2,276	2,439	2,634	2,542	2,056	3,019	2,560	2,303
— 60	917	1,987	1,498	2,176	4,541	3,481	3,928	3,582	3,741	3,338	3,792	3,580	3,731	3,389	3,550	4,352	3,468	3,885	5,221
— 65	1,239	2,682	2,041	3,266	3,442	3,365	4,846	5,288	5,095	5,236	4,085	4,595	4,662	5,445	5,093	4,608	4,551	4,577	6,605
— 70	2,447	2,552	2,505	5,108	6,096	5,664	5,939	5,854	5,890	10,417	7,973	9,033	8,205	6,638	7,334	7,818	8,266	8,068	5,743
— 75	1,967	2,714	2,404	5,479	4,287	4,804	9,045	7,705	8,252	11,039	10,550	10,740	12,436	8,575	10,140	10.740	11,568	11,222	12,313
— 80	2,331	2,822	2,603	3,124	4,797	4,099	9,230	8,826	8,992	15,178	11,200	12,736	13,992	12,573	13,108	20,145	15,205	17,112	14,641
— 85	2,797	2,663	2,714	2,820	6,563	5,025	6,172	7,105	6,705	6,905	11,389	9,699	11,420	15,877	14,238	19,658	16,074	17,375	14,641
+ 85	935	517	666	4,746	2,791	3,389	1,808	8,858	6,373	5,076	9,090	7,590	8,962	11,242	10,495	8,247	14,846	12,605	17,492
All Ages	248	579	424	548	877	723	879	1,112	1,002	1,103	1,394	1,256	1,336	1,580	1,465	1,488	1,875	1,693	1,669
+ 70	2,131	2,579	2,393	4,400	4,659	4,551	8,208	8,034	8,106	11,300	10,754	10,962	12,554	11,102	11,663	14,524	13,595	13,962	14,258

M.—Males F.—Females P.—Persons

Until this year facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer in the area were solely available at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, which has a well equipped X-Ray Department together with facilities for medium and surface X-ray therapy. Patients requiring deep X-ray therapy were transferred to one of the greater London hospitals.

In 1936 it was decided to form a Radium Centre at the Hospital, and the Hospital Authorities are now endeavouring to ascertain if it is possible to secure the specialist services of a Radiation Officer to take charge of the Centre and to co-ordinate the scheme with other hospitals.

As noted in the previous section, the appropriation by the Public Health Committee of the Poor Law Infirmary took place on the 1st April. This is a hospital of 311 beds and, since appropriation, is in the process of being raised to the status of a large general hospital.

While diagnostic facilities may be reasonably sufficient at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, it has been obvious from their large waiting lists that the facilities for treatment were far from adequate. Further, with the ageing of the population so that nearly half dies at the age of 70 or more, we are in the midst of an increase in the number of deaths from Cancer which the above Table clearly shows. As has previously been explained, the greatest increase in Cancer statistics are to be found in those of internal organs due to the greater ease with which diagnosis of Cancer can be made. Accordingly, increased facilities are becoming increasingly necessary both for diagnosis and for treatment of Cancer, and one of the great benefits the appropriation of the Borough General Hospital will confer on Ipswich and its surroundings will be to provide for these additional requirements. A scheme for the co-ordination of these two general hospitals is under consideration, especially in view of the new Cancer Act.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The general welfare of the blind in Ipswich is promoted by the Ipswich Blind Society, on which Committee are representatives of the Ipswich Town Council, viz.: the members of its Public Health Committee.

The following changes took place during the year ended 31st March, 1939.

New cases registered	19
Transfers into Ipswich	4
Transfers out of Ipswich	—
Deaths	12

A total of 39 (34 males, 5 females) were in employment—34 by Blind Organisations and 5 by others. 49 males and 106 females were unemployable.

The chief occupations were basket workers, brush makers and firewood workers.

The number of persons over 70 years of age were 16 males and 48 females—a total of 64.

A scheme is now afoot to perform routine tests on all pregnant women in attendance at the clinics, so that any disease which might result in blindness in the unborn child can be treated in its early stages.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table shows the notifications of Tuberculosis since 1909:—

Year.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			All Forms.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1909	41	23	64	—	—	—	41	23	64
1910	29	15	44	—	—	—	29	15	44
Average	35	19	54	—	—	—	35	19	54
1911	75	57	132	—	—	—	75	57	132
1912	178	152	330	—	—	—	178	152	330
1913	112	88	200	58	52	110	170	140	310
1914	98	58	156	18	23	41	116	81	197
1915	60	56	116	18	20	38	78	76	154
1916	91	77	168	19	17	36	110	94	204
1917	77	78	155	18	12	30	95	90	185
1918	81	97	178	16	18	34	97	115	212
1919	82	82	164	26	39	65	108	121	229
1920	70	67	137	39	36	75	109	103	212
Average	92.4	81.2	173.6	21.2	21.7	42.9	113.6	102.9	216.5
1921	173	131	304	41	35	76	214	166	380
1922	90	65	155	23	21	44	113	86	199
1923	72	61	133	38	36	74	110	97	207
1924	72	69	141	24	28	52	96	97	193
1925	72	74	146	34	32	66	106	106	212
1926	55	68	123	41	35	76	96	103	199
1927	68	59	127	26	27	53	94	86	180
1928	72	69	141	20	24	44	92	93	185
1929	63	69	132	25	32	57	88	101	189
1930	62	54	116	19	26	45	81	80	161
Average	79.9	71.9	151.8	29.1	29.6	58.7	109.0	101.5	210.5
1931	69	63	132	24	23	47	93	86	179
1932	70	75	145	19	28	47	89	103	192
1933	80	82	162	21	19	40	101	101	202
1934	92	88	180	20	29	49	112	117	229
1935	76	81	157	16	13	29	92	94	186
1936	77	71	148	12	18	30	89	89	178
1937	46	43	89	11	15	26	57	58	115
1938	51	45	96	13	21	34	64	66	130

Notification rates are assessed in the appended Table:—

Periods.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			All Forms.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1911—1920	2.55	2.01	2.27	.58	.54	.56	3.13	2.55	2.83
1921—1930	2.03	1.63	1.82	.74	.67	.70	2.77	2.30	2.52
1931—1935	1.83	1.64	1.73	.47	.47	.47	2.31	2.12	2.21
1931	1.66	1.36	1.50	.58	.49	.53	2.24	1.85	2.03
1932	1.68	1.61	1.64	.45	.60	.53	2.13	2.21	2.17
1933	1.90	1.74	1.82	.50	.40	.45	2.40	2.14	2.27
1934	2.16	1.84	1.99	.46	.60	.54	2.63	2.45	2.54
1935	1.76	1.68	1.72	.37	.27	.32	2.13	1.95	2.04
1936	1.76	1.45	1.60	.27	.36	.32	2.03	1.82	1.92
1937	1.03	.86	.94	.24	.30	.27	1.28	1.16	1.22
1938	1.14	.90	.95	.29	.42	.36	1.43	1.31	1.37

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1938.

Age.	Pulmonary.			All other forms.			Total 1938.			Total 1937.
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	Persons.
— 1	—	1	1	3	—	3	3	1	4	1
1— 5	—	1	1	2	3	5	2	4	6	4
5—10	2	2	4	2	4	6	4	6	10	17
10—15	3	2	5	3	4	7	6	6	12	8
15—20	3	7	10	1	5	6	4	12	16	8
20—25	7	11	18	1	2	3	8	13	21	11
25—35	14	9	23	—	1	1	14	10	24	28
35—45	6	5	11	—	—	—	6	5	11	18
45—55	8	2	10	—	1	1	8	3	11	10
55—65	4	1	5	—	—	—	4	1	5	7
+65	4	4	8	1	1	2	5	5	10	3
Total ...	51	45	96	13	21	34	64	66	130	115

PRINCIPAL SITES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table shows the number of cases of the different varieties of Tuberculosis, notified since 1921:—

Situation of Disease.	Average 1921—1925	Average 1926—1930	Average 1931—1935	1935	1936	1937	1938
Pulmonary ...	175.6	127.8	155.2	157	148	89	96
Abdominal ...	7.6	8.6	4.4	6	4	5	3
Cerebral ...	5.2	6.0	5.4	3	3	4	4
General ...	0.6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	19.6	13.4	8.0	7	3	4	6
Glands ...	17.2	20.4	21.4	11	15	11	20
All other forms of T.B.	12.4	6.0	3.2	2	5	2	1
TOTAL ...	238.2	182.4	197.6	186	178	115	130

TUBERCULOSIS SURVIVAL TABLE CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1938.

The number of persons notified as suffering from the various forms of Tuberculosis and known to have survived on December 31st, 1938, is shown as follows:—

Sex.		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	All Forms.
Males		726	302	1028
Females		682	320	1002
Persons		1408	622	2030
Persons	1937	1594	647	2241
	1936	1590	641	2231
	1935	1534	632	2166
	1934	1454	634	2088
	1933	1367	603	1970
	1932	1273	608	1881
	1931	1225	576	1801
	1930	1194	566	1760
	1929	1179	529	1708
	1928	1145	506	1651
	1927	1092	527	1619
	1926	1095	484	1579

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

A total of 57 deaths were ascribed to Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis in the year 1938, as compared with 47 in 1937 (the lowest figure yet recorded in the Borough), 60, 57, 75, 59 and 75 respectively in the five preceding years.

Forty-three of the deaths (19 male, 24 female) were referred to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 14 (9 male, 5 female) to other forms of Tuberculosis.

The following Table shows the death-rates per million living from the various forms of Tuberculosis from 1841-1850 to the present date:—

Periods.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			All forms of Tuberculosis.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1841—1850	3,529	3,610	3,572	360	357	359	3,890	3,968	3,931
1851—1860	2,725	3,088	2,918	551	420	481	3,276	3,508	3,400
1861—1870	2,819	2,857	2,839	570	344	449	3,390	3,201	3,289
1871—1880	2,739	2,423	2,571	476	496	486	3,215	2,919	3,058
1841—1880	2,909	2,921	2,915	496	411	451	3,405	3,333	3,367
1881—1890	2,167	1,970	2,062	630	608	618	2,797	2,578	2,680
1891—1900	1,984	1,526	1,740	450	430	439	2,435	1,956	2,179
1881—1900	2,070	1,733	1,890	534	512	522	2,604	2,246	2,413
1901—1910	1,728	1,215	1,456	397	363	379	2,125	1,579	1,836
1911—1920	1,332	1,069	1,193	367	282	322	1,700	1,352	1,516
1921—1930	986	703	837	186	157	168	1,173	860	1,008
1841—1845	3,873	4,019	3,950	94	152	125	3,968	4,172	4,076
1846—1850	3,228	3,252	3,241	593	537	563	3,822	3,790	3,805
1851—1855	3,105	3,296	3,207	638	420	522	3,744	3,717	3,729
1856—1860	2,368	2,894	2,649	469	420	443	2,837	3,315	3,092
1861—1865	2,520	3,071	2,814	517	297	399	3,037	3,359	3,214
1866—1870	3,101	2,655	2,863	620	388	496	3,721	3,044	3,359
1871—1875	2,808	2,607	2,701	469	538	498	3,277	3,146	3,207
1876—1880	2,676	2,253	2,452	482	456	469	3,159	2,710	2,921
1881—1885	2,359	2,143	2,244	644	640	642	3,004	2,783	2,887
1886—1890	1,986	1,808	1,891	616	578	595	2,602	2,386	2,487
1891—1895	2,131	1,701	1,901	439	351	392	2,571	2,052	2,294
1896—1900	1,848	1,363	1,590	460	503	483	2,308	1,866	2,073
1901—1905	1,779	1,335	1,543	349	331	339	2,128	1,667	1,883
1906—1910	1,679	1,100	1,373	442	394	417	2,121	1,495	1,790
1911—1915	1,468	981	1,212	357	246	299	1,825	1,227	1,511
1916—1920	1,199	1,155	1,175	377	318	346	1,577	1,473	1,522
1921—1925	1,085	779	923	183	154	167	1,268	933	1,091
1926—1930	892	631	754	189	160	173	1,082	791	928
1931—1935	734	597	662	113	143	129	848	741	791
1931	869	776	820	144	215	182	1,014	992	1,002
1932	788	661	721	95	149	124	884	811	845
1933	618	425	516	214	85	145	832	510	662
1934	752	672	709	47	189	122	799	861	831
1935	649	455	547	69	82	76	718	538	623
1936	710	409	551	45	143	97	756	552	648
1937	564	302	426	22	121	74	587	423	500
1938	424	478	452	201	100	147	624	578	599

M.—Males F.—Females P.—Persons

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATES PER MILLION LIVING (PERSONS).

Age distribution of the Tuberculosis death-rates per million living (persons).

Age Periods.	1841—1880	1881—1900	1901—1910	1911—1920	1921—1930	1931—1935	1937	1938
— 5	3,488	3,020	2,405	1,869	731	598	271	536
—10	1,081	1,006	802	458	275	163	259	—
—15	1,300	1,041	604	531	270	166	132	131
—20	3,018	1,969	1,221	1,455	769	762	501	618
—25	4,620	2,758	2,181	1,924	1,369	1,088	758	749
—30	5,136	2,996	2,032	1,959	1,247	1,347	524	1,035
—35	5,107	3,212	2,227	1,897	1,494	937	1,008	711
—40	5,434	3,497	2,464	1,878	1,278	920	469	618
—45	4,780	3,492	2,256	1,990	1,464	946	804	477
—50	4,275	3,700	2,579	2,044	1,362	1,020	670	1,159
—55	3,547	2,776	2,065	1,788	1,452	1,355	717	354
—60	3,350	2,268	2,796	1,660	1,141	768	203	803
—65	2,225	2,442	2,118	1,358	1,142	832	495	245
—70	2,245	2,620	2,043	1,737	1,215	610	322	319
+70	690	948	1,722	522	408	321	218	151
All ages	3,367	2,413	1,836	1,516	1,008	791	500	599

	Number of Deaths under 1 year from various forms of Tuberculosis.				Death-Rates per 1,000 Births
	Pulmonary.	Cerebral.	Abdominal.	All Forms.	
1841—1850	31	—	34	68	7.241
1851—1860	56	3	61	120	10.062
1861—1870	21	3	59	85	6.394
1871—1880	17	10	50	82	5.252
1881—1890	20	41	30	98	5.729
1891—1900	15	21	27	68	3.710
1901—1910	17	14	15	59	3.138
1911—1920	7	18	10	43	2.600
1921—1930	1	10	—	12	.800
1931—1937	—	5	—	6	.633
1938	—	2	—	2	.137

This is the lowest Infantile Tuberculosis death-rate yet recorded for Ipswich.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The number of cases on the Dispensary Register (as distinct from the Notification Register) at December 31st, 1938, was 466.

This figure includes only those cases presenting themselves at the Dispensary during the last two years.

827 X-Ray examinations were carried out during 1938.

The Tuberculosis Officer paid 25 visits to the homes of patients, and in addition, furnished Practitioners with 275 written reports upon patients sent him for examination.

Year.	No. of Patients attending Dispensary.	No. of Visits paid by Patients.	No. of Visits to Homes by Nurse.
Average			
1921—1925	569	3000	2622
1926—1930	587	2331	3171
1931—1935	689	2485	3526
1932	646	2734	3128
1933	760	2817	3641
1934	747	2514	3775
1935	713	2204	3592
1936	802	2924	3240
1937	866	3263	3661
1938	730	2203	3249

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 172 patients were admitted to Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis, 169 were discharged and 23 died.

With regard to the cases discharged from Institutions, the following summary of the results of treatment is furnished by the Medical Superintendents:—

Condition at time of discharge.	No. of cases			
	Pulmonary.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Others.	Total.
Quiescent	53	18	—	71
Not Quiescent	27	10	—	37
Observation only	—	—	33	33
Borough General Hosp.	4	1	—	5
In Institutions under 28 days	6	15	2	23
TOTAL	90	44	35	169

1.—IPSWICH SANATORIUM.

REPORT ON CASES TREATED TO A CONCLUSION DURING 1938.

During the year 160 cases, including 48 Ipswich cases, were discharged or left the Sanatorium. Of these, 2 left before completing 28 days' stay and are not classified in the Tables. 158 cases, including 48 Ipswich cases, are classified in Table "A." In Table "B," the 48 Ipswich cases are classified separately. The "Observation" cases diagnosed as Tuberculous in the Tables are included also in the classification Tables; the "Observation" cases diagnosed as non-Tuberculous are excluded from those Tables.

Of the 69 cases classified as "T.B. minus," 91.3% were quiescent on discharge. Of 18 cases classified as "T.B. plus Group 1," 77.7% were quiescent on discharge. Of the 41 cases classified as "T.B. plus Group 2," 34.1% were quiescent on discharge. Of the 25 cases classified as "T.B. plus Group 3," no case reached the stage of quiescence; 24% of these advanced cases died in the Sanatorium.

W. F. SUTCLIFFE,

Medical Superintendent.

11th May, 1939.

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS TREATED TO A CONCLUSION IN 1938.

TABLE "A." ALL CASES.

Classification on Admission		Condition at time of Discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment															Grand Totals
			Under 3 Months			3–6 Months			6–12 Months			More than 12 Months			Totals			
			M	W	C	M	W	C	M	W	C	M	W	C	M	W	C	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Class T.B. Minus	Quiescent ...	—	1	2	6	10	2	4	9	15	1	1	12	11	21	31	63
		Not Quiescent	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	3	5
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
	Class T.B. Plus Group 1	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	5	—	1	—	—	6	8	—	14
		Not Quiescent	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group 2	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	4	—	—	2	—	7	7	—	14
		Not Quiescent	—	2	—	7	5	—	3	7	—	1	—	1	11	14	1	26
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Class T.B. plus Group 3	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	2	—	3	2	—	2	6	—	3	1	—	8	11	—	19
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	5	1	6

OBSERVATION CASES.

For Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Diagnosis on Discharge from Observation	Stay under 4 Weeks			Stay over 4 Weeks			Totals		
		M	W	C	M	W	C	M	W	C
Totals ...	Tuberculous ...	1	—	9	1	1	1	2	1	10
1	Non-Tuberculous ...	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	3
	Doubtful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1		1	—	9	3	1	4	4	1	13

CLASSIFICATION OF IPSWICH PATIENTS TREATED TO A CONCLUSION IN 1938.

TABLE "B." IPSWICH CASES.

Classification on Admission.		Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment.															Grand Totals.
			Under 3 Months.			3—6 Months.			6—12 Months.			More than 12 Months.			Totals.			
			M	W	C	M	W	C	M	W	C	M	W	C	M	W	C	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. Minus.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	12	—	—	8	3	—	21	24
		Not Quiescent	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. Plus Group 1.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	3
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. Plus Group 2.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	5
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	5
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. Plus Group 3.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

OBSERVATION CASES.

For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.													
Diagnosis on Discharge from Observation.	Stay under 4 Weeks.			Stay over 4 Weeks.			Totals.			Totals ...			
	M	W	C	M	W	C	M	W	C				
Tuberculous ...	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	—	8	12
Non-Tuberculous ...	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	3				
Doubtful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

2.—EAST SUFFOLK AND IPSWICH HOSPITAL.

The following Table gives the number of Patients suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis who have been treated at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital since 1925:—

Year.	Remaining from Previous Year.	Admitted.	Treated.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Remaining.
1925	12	44	56	45	3	8
1926	8	53	61	48	2	11
1927	11	29	40	36	2	2
1928	2	26	28	22	6	—
1929	—	21	21	19	1	1
1930	1	21	22	20	1	1
1931	1	24	25	18	—	7
1932	7	16	23	19	—	4
1933	4	32	36	31	—	5
1934	5	28	33	32	—	1
1935	1	23	24	17	4	3
1936	3	17	20	13	2	5
1937	5	29	34	32	1	1
1938	1	25	26	24	—	2

3.—IPSWICH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

(a) Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The Field Ward had, until this year, been used solely for the treatment of advanced cases, but this year it was decided to admit early cases requiring hospitalisation as well as observation cases. The latter are observed while in cubicles attached to the Ward and the presence or absence of the disease decided upon within one month of admission. Early cases of Tuberculosis requiring hospital treatment as a preparation to Sanatorium treatment can, at the same time, be assessed both clinically and psychologically as to their suitability for sanatorium life. Thus this hospital unit forms a new link in the Ipswich Borough Tuberculosis Scheme.

When a case is suitable for collapse of the lung by means of artificial pneumo-thorax, this treatment is initiated in the Field Ward and thus the reaction of the patient may be observed while under constant medical and nursing supervision and providing he makes satisfactory progress he is then passed on to the Sanatorium.

Year.	Remaining from previous Year.	Admitted.	Treated.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Remaining.
1925	18	62	80	35	24	21
1926	21	60	81	39	25	17
1927	17	53	70	28	28	14
1928	14	62	76	22	27	27
1929	27	46	73	24	25	24
1930	24	65	89	34	27	28
1931*	28	19	47	36	11	—
1932	—	35	35	8	8	19
1933	19	48	67	32	18	17
1934	17	53	70	32	22	16
1935	16	59	75	35	20	20
1936	20	56	76	32	21	23
1937	23	69	92	47	20	25
1938	25	92	117	73	20	24

*Ward closed from 8th August, 1931, to 11th May, 1932.

(b) Treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis.

Year.	Remaining from Previous Year.	Admitted.	Treated.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Remaining.
1925	—	10	10	3	—	7
1926	7	6	13	4	1	8
1927	8	30	38	17	1	20
1928	20	20	40	23	3	14
1929	14	35	49	26	4	19
1930	19	32	51	34	2	15
1931*	15	2	17	17	—	—
1932*	—	19	19	—	—	19
1933	19	16	35	24	3	8
1934	8	8	16	4	—	12
1935	12	2	14	7	—	7
1936	7	10	17	12	1	4
1937	4	24	28	14	2	12
1938	12	24	36	21	1	14

*Ward closed from 21st January, 1931, to 14th October, 1932.

The patients in this ward receive specialised orthopaedic nursing, and in addition are under the close supervision of the consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. E. C. Bell Jones. For the greater part of the year, provided the weather is suitable, all the beds are moved out into a sheltered verandah, where the patients may receive the full benefits of fresh air and sunlight.

DENTAL WORK IN CONNECTION WITH TUBERCULOSIS, 1938.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number inspected at Clinic ...	18	14	32
,, ,, ,, Isolation Hospital	1	3	4
,, of visits to Isolation Hospital ...	—	—	4
,, ,, cases treated	10	14	24
,, ,, attendances made ...	41	58	99
,, ,, teeth extracted	11	21	32
,, ,, local anaesthetic cases ...	5	9	14
,, ,, Nitrous Oxide administrations	1	3	4
,, ,, Fillings	19	32	51
,, ,, Sundry dressings ...	4	52	56
,, ,, patients for whom dentures were fitted	2	4	6

Compared with the year 1937, we record 25 fewer persons inspected and 55 fewer teeth extracted. On the other hand, 13 more fillings were done.

Below is a Table showing the occupation of those notified as Tuberculous during the six years, 1933-1938. In addition to those shown below, 203 children have been under observation for Tuberculosis. Of these, a great majority are suspected cases of hilar Tuberculosis, i.e., Tuberculosis of glands of the root of the lung, and not involving the lung itself.

Occupation or Profession.	Male.		Female.	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
General Labourers ...	49	1	—	—
Housewives	—	—	153	14
Clerks	26	2	10	2
Woodworkers	22	3	—	—
Grocers, Bakers, Provision Merchants, Butchers ...	18	2	—	—
No occupation	42	15	38	8
Domestics	2	—	28	4
Factory Hands, Machinists Etc.	10	—	32	4
Shop Assistants	8	2	19	1
Drapers, Tailors, Tailoresses	5	—	21	1
Foundry Workers ...	16	2	—	—
Drivers and Conductors ...	14	1	—	—
Builders and Plasterers ...	16	—	—	—
Painters	12	—	—	—
Travellers (Postmen, Hawkers, Etc.) ...	8	2	—	—
Nurses and Medical Workers	1	—	9	1
Services: Army, Navy and Air Force	3	2	—	—
Metal Workers, Welders, Etc.	10	1	—	—
Engineers	10	2	—	—
Teachers	2	1	2	2
Printers	3	—	4	1
Warehousemen and Storekeepers	6	—	—	—
Electricians	5	—	—	—
Refuse Collectors ...	3	—	—	—
Milkmen, Dairymen ...	3	—	—	—
Waitresses and Barmen ...	4	—	1	—
Window Cleaners ...	2	—	—	—

APPENDIX. I.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNITY WELFARE.

Clinics held under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme under the personal supervision of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health (Dr. Doris E. P. Jolly and Dr. I. M. Cullum).

The Clinics at the Public Health Department and Branch Clinic were as under during 1938:—

Public Health Department, Elm Street.—Monday afternoons, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday mornings.

Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane.—Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The following Table gives the numbers examined and the total examinations by the Medical Officer:—

Year.	Main Clinic.			Branch Clinic.			Total Examinations.
	Cases Examined.	Re-examinations.	Total.	Cases Examined.	Re-examinations.	Total.	
1924	27	18	45	—	—	—	45
1925	61	65	126	—	—	—	126
1926	123	81	204	—	—	—	204
1927	206	71	277	—	—	—	277
1928	290	115	405	—	—	—	405
Average	141	70	211	—	—	—	211
1929	311	343	654	—	—	—	654
1930	447	687	1134	—	—	—	1134
1931	476	656	1132	—	—	—	1132
1932	679	1016	1695	—	—	—	1695
1933	747	1122	1869	—	—	—	1869
Average	532	765	1297	—	—	—	1297
1934	751	1328	2079	—	—	—	2079
1935	825	1531	2356	—	—	—	2356
1936	681	1306	1987	147	430	*577	2564
1937	714	1672	2386	274	723	997	3383
1938	798	2155	2953	334	1155	1489	4442
Average	754	1598	2352	—	—	—	2965

*Part year only.

POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Year.	Main Clinic.			Branch Clinic.			Total Examinations.
	Cases Examined.	Re-examination.	Total.	Cases Examined.	Re-examinations.	Total.	
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
1926	—	—	48	—	—	—	48
1927	52	43	95	—	—	—	95
1928	67	66	133	—	—	—	133
Average	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	79	63	142	—	—	—	142
1930	92	44	136	—	—	—	136
1931	104	44	148	—	—	—	148
1932	63	32	95	—	—	—	95
1933	61	22	83	—	—	—	83
Average	80	41	121	—	—	—	121
1934	70	22	92	—	—	—	92
1935	73	29	102	—	—	—	102
1936	69	34	103	27	8	35	138
1937	69	33	102	82	37	119	221
1938	97	47	144	31	5	36	180
Average	76	33	109	—	—	—	147

ANTE AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.—DEFECTS FOUND.

The examinations carried out at the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics revealed the following defects:—

Defect.	Ante-Natal.			Post-Natal.		
	Main Clinic.	Branch Clinic.	Total.	Main Clinic.	Branch Clinic.	Total.
Albuminuria	10	4	14	1	—	1
Anæmia	1	4	5	—	—	—
Breast Disorders ...	1	—	1	7	—	7
Contracted Pelvis ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Debility	—	1	1	7	—	7
Dental Caries	298	156	454	15	2	17
Disease of Heart ...	5	3	8	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	—	1	1	1	—	1
Gynæcological Disorders	14	8	22	24	7	31
Hæmorrhage	10	3	13	1	—	1
Hæmorrhoids	3	3	6	—	—	—
Malpresentation ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Neuralgia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema	5	8	13	—	—	—
Ophthalmic Disorders ...	3	—	3	—	—	—
Respiratory Diseases ...	7	4	11	1	—	1
Skin Disorders ...	2	8	10	5	—	5
Tuberculosis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Varicose Veins	108	53	161	—	1	1
All others	27	14	41	3	2	5
TOTAL	496	273	769	65	12	77

IPSWICH MATERNITY HOME.

I append a Table which shows the admissions since the opening of the Home in July, 1918:—

Year.	Cases admitted from			Total No. of Days.	Average duration of stay in days.	Per cent of Total Ipswich Births.
	Ipswich.	Outside Areas.	Total.			
1919—1920	144	18	162	2,112	13.0	4.2
1921—1925	356	61	417	4,732	11.3	4.7
1926—1930	560	133	693	7,521	10.9	7.8
1931—1935	1171	223	1394	14,739	10.6	17.7
1926	71	15	86	935	10.8	4.6
1927	87	15	102	1,154	11.3	6.2
1928	114	27	141	1,562	11.1	8.2
1929	136	31	167	1,803	10.8	9.6
1930	152	45	197	2,067	10.5	10.6
1931	169	50	219	2,296	10.5	12.3
1932	200	33	233	2,494	10.7	14.3
1933	208	34	242	2,580	10.7	15.8
1934	258	56	314	3,285	10.5	20.5
1935	336	50	386	4,084	10.6	23.3
1936	311	57	368	3,846	10.4	22.1
1937	351	50	401	5,217	13.0	24.8
1938	332	38	370	5,113	13.8	22.6

66 per cent. of the women were confined by the midwives at the Home.

In 68 cases, or 27 per cent., medical assistance was sought, in 17 cases during labour, in 42 after labour, and in 12 for the infant, 3 requisitions involved both mother and child.

Eight cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.

There were no maternal deaths, but 6 infants died under 10 days and 12 infants were stillborn (including one of twins).

The monthly admissions are given below:—

January	30	July	30
February	40	August	28
March	36	September ...	31
April	26	October	34
May	31	November	24
June	29	December	31

MIDWIVES AND MATERNITY NURSING.

During the year 1938 it was decided to increase the number of Municipal Midwives from 9 to 12. In December, 1938, the number of midwives in the scheme was 10, a further 2 taking up their appointments on the 1st January, 1939.

Number of cases attended during the year as Midwife 555

Number of cases attended during the year as Maternity Nurse 364

The scheme provides that a woman desiring to book a midwife or maternity nurse may either call at the Public Health Department or go direct to one of the midwives serving the district in which she lives.

The Public Health Department, however, reserves the right to adjust bookings where necessary.

The fees arranged were as under:—

For the services of a midwife 35/-

For the services of a maternity nurse ... 28/-

These fees cover attendance for 14 days and are subject to variation in accordance with an approved scale.

The usual Tables are given with regard to requisitions for medical help and these refer to the complete year, 1938.

The Table shows the number of cases in which the midwives required medical help:—

Year.	Notifications received.			Percentage of Births attended by Midwives in which Medical Help was called in.
	On behalf of Mother.	On behalf of Child.	Total.	
1921-1925	320	164	484	12.5%
1926-1930	372	174	546	12.5%
1931-1935	494	197	691	17.2%
1926	76	38	114	13.5%
1927	64	37	101	13.0%
1928	78	21	99	12.1%
1929	73	39	112	12.2%
1930	81	39	120	12.6%
1931	88	37	125	15.3%
1932	88	46	134	15.7%
1933	100	40	140	17.7%
1934	104	44	148	19.4%
1935	114	30	144	18.1%
1936	106	41	147	18.0%
1937	120	38	158	19.4%
1938	148	44	192	24.4%

The causes for which medical help was required are set forth as follows:—

	Average 1921-1925.	Average 1926—1930.	Average — 935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
OTHER :—									
Perineum ...	16	21	36	40	35	47	44	53	68
nged, Tedious or ficult Labour ...	11	12	17	17	17	20	11	16	18
ty Presentations...	7	7	10	6	15	11	9	6	12
ctions	4	4	2	—	3	2	2	—	3
norrhages ...	4	6	7	7	7	3	3	7	12
peral Pyrexia ...	2	4	3	6	3	5	4	5	5
r Rise of Tem-rature	4	2	3	3	5	2	3	6	7
rent Placenta ...	3	3	3	4	1	4	8	9	2
minuria	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	—
oitis	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	—	3
tion	1	1	2	5	1	—	1	—	—
racted Pelvis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
mpsia	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
pse of Cord ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
ction	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
ellaneous	6	9	12	7	13	17	16	16	16
TOTAL ...	64	74	99	100	104	114	106	120	148
HILD :—									
arging Eyes ...	10	8	12	9	20	7	10	7	9
ity, Feebleness, etc.	8	9	8	4	5	7	3	3	1
aturity	6	5	7	11	6	7	7	8	5
rmations ...	2	4	3	5	2	2	2	4	9
ulsions and Fits	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
cation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
orrhages (various)	—	2	2	2	4	1	4	3	1
llaneous	3	6	7	9	6	6	15	13	18
TOTAL ...	32	35	39	40	44	30	41	38	44

ASSISTED SCHEMES IN CONNECTION WITH MATERNITY WELFARE.

The main sections in the scheme are: (a) Milk and Milk Foods to expectant and nursing mothers; (b) Provision of Maternity Home accommodation at reduced fees; (c) Provision of Midwives or Maternity Nurses at reduced fees; (d) Help towards the payment of the fees of Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives under the Midwives Act; (e) Provision of Dental Treatment and Dentures.

(a) Milk Supply.

The following Table shows the number of mothers and the quantity of milk supplied during 1938, together with the figures for previous years:—

Year.	Mothers.			Pints of Milk.		
	Expectant.	Nursing.	Total.	Expectant.	Nursing.	Total.
1930	39	104	143	1,823	10,989	12,812
1931	59	181	240	2,784	21,744	24,528
1932	101	272	373	4,991	26,971	31,962
1933	107	273	380	5,093	27,280	32,373
1934	80	198	278	3,616	20,659	24,275
1935	83	207	290	4,351	19,680	24,031
1936	83	233	316	4,326	28,133	32,459
1937	104	215	319	5,194	27,763	32,957
1938	164	301	465	11,199	40,451	51,650

(b) Maternity Home Fees.

273 women out of a total of 332 were admitted to the Ipswich Maternity Home at reduced fees. This represents 82% of assisted cases in 1938 as compared with 79% in 1937 and 78% in 1936.

The full fee is 9/- per day, but women were admitted at varying rates as under:—

8/-	...	6	4/6	...	3	2/6	... 3
7/6	...	8	4/3	...	37	2/-	... 9
7/-	...	14	4/-	...	17	1/6	... 1
6/9	...	15	3/9	...	3	1/-	... 9
6/-	...	48	3/6	...	12	6d.	... 1
5/-	...	74	3/-	...	12	Free	... 1

The same procedure was followed as in previous years, and the charges fixed in accordance with an income scale.

(c) Provision of Midwives or Maternity Nurses at Reduced Fees.

The Committee has approved a scale which provides a reduction in the case of the services of a midwife or maternity nurse if the circumstances of the famliy fall below a given figure. 665 women availed themselves of this concession and this represents 72% of assisted cases.

The full fee for a midwife is 2/6 per day and for a maternity nurse 2/- per day. The actual fees charged according to the scale varied from nothing up to these figures.

(d) Doctor's Fees.

The midwives found it necessary to call in medical assistance at 178 confinements for 192 causes. Accounts were received from Medical Practitioners in 171 of these cases.

The amount paid by the Local Authority was £197 2s. 6d., as compared with £158 10s. 0d. in 1937. In 108, or 63% of these cases the fee has been settled in full, the amount recovered being £127 10s. 6d.

Forty-one, or 24%, desired to pay by instalments, and the sum received to date totals £15 13s. 10d.

In 14 cases the fee due has been written off on account of poverty.

To date, therefore, £143 4s. 4d., or 72%, of the cost under this heading, has been recovered. The amount recovered in 1937 was 71%.

DENTAL WORK IN CONNECTION WITH MATERNITY WELFARE.

This being my last annual report after nearly twenty years of service with the Borough of Ipswich Education and Public Health Authorities, I would like to take this opportunity of making comparisons.

In 1930 we commenced the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers, children under 5 years of age, also patients attending the Tuberculosis Clinic and the Isolation Hospital.

With regard to Dental Work for Maternity Welfare, the following comparison is interesting:—

	Years.	
	1930	1938
Number of patients examined	67	529
,, advised to have treatment ...	66	515
,, actually treated at Clinic ...	38	322
,, of attendances made	136	1,492
,, ,, teeth extracted	137	1,382
,, ,, Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen administrations	39	311
,, ,, local anaesthetics given ...	—	26
,, ,, fillings	28	397
,, ,, sundry dressings	192	257
,, ,, patients supplied with dentures	4	86
,, ,, dentures supplied	7	149

An examination of the following Table reveals that during the year, 253 mothers were examined, of whom 245 were advised to have dental treatment. The number actually treated was 161, the number of teeth extracted being 826, an average of over 5 teeth per patient.

We are still trying to persuade expectant mothers to have any necessary treatment carried out previous to confinement, the old idea that a mother must of necessity lose some teeth when a child is born, being difficult to eradicate. On further examination of the Table it will be noted that 56 patients were supplied with dentures, the actual number of dentures fitted being 96. These figures again show the unfortunate apathy of the majority of mothers to seek dental attention until their teeth become hopelessly decayed, consequently extractions and the provision of dentures form the bulk of the work. The table also shows that the average number of fillings per patient was 1.3 as compared with 5.13, which was the average number of extractions per patient.

	Main Clinic.			Branch Clinic.			Total.
	A.N.	P.N.	Total.	A.N.	P.N.	Total.	
Number of patients examined ...	210	43	253	231	45	276	529
,, advised to have treatment	202	43	245	225	45	270	515
,, actually treated at Clinic	132	29	161	116	45	161	322
,, of attendances made ...	613	156	769	571	152	723	1,492
,, of teeth extracted ...	663	163	826	389	167	556	1,382
,, of Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen administrations	146	39	185	91	3 5	126	311
,, of local anaesthetics given	14	2	16	5	5	10	26
,, of fillings	187	37	224	143	30	173	397
,, of sundry dressings ...	85	26	111	30	11	41	152
,, of scalings and cleanings	43	7	50	47	8	55	105

CHILD WELFARE.

The following is a Summary of the Home Visits since 1921:—

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Year.	Expectant Mothers.	Children.		
		—1	1—5	Total.
Average				
1921—1925	14	2,090	1,910	4,000
1926—1930	35	1,596	3,012	4,608
1931—1935	82	3,396	6,168	9,564
1926	18	1,643	2,149	3,792
1927	6	1,477	2,094	3,571
1928	20	1,621	4,432	6,053
1929	55	1,590	3,384	4,974
1930	75	1,647	3,004	4,651
1931	61	2,965	5,992	8,957
1932	69	3,721	6,326	10,047
1933	65	3,403	6,182	9,585
1934	120	3,158	5,825	8,983
1935	96	3,735	6,516	10,251
1936	152	3,124	5,295	8,419
1937	179	3,206	6,373	9,579
1938	140	3,421	5,078	8,499

In addition the Health Visitors paid visits under the following headings:—

To Cases in which Midwives had summoned Medical assistance 51
,, Cases notified as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, etc. 6
,, Stillbirths 58
,, Miscellaneous Visits 1,758

1,556 visits were paid by members of the staff to homes in connection with fees relating to Medical assistance, the Maternity Home and the Midwives Act.

WORK OF THE INFANT CLINICS.

There are two Infant Clinics in Ipswich, one at the Public Health Department in Elm Street and the other at the Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane.

Infant clinics are held during the following sessions:—

Public Health Department, Elm Street.—Every week-day afternoon except Saturday, from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Friday from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The following is a summary of the visits paid to the Centre since 1921:—

Year.	MAIN CLINIC.			BRANCH CLINIC.			TOTAL.		
	Infants—1.	Children 1—5.	Total.	Infants—1.	Children 1—5.	Total.	Infants—1.	Children 1—5.	Total.
Average 1921—1925	7,502	3,013	10,515	—	—	—	7,502	3,013	10,515
1926—1930	8,711	3,833	12,544	—	—	—	8,711	3,833	12,544
1931—1935	8,216	4,132	12,348	3,008	1,527	4,535	11,224	5,659	16,883
1926	7,428	3,083	10,511	—	—	—	7,428	3,083	10,511
1927	7,076	3,206	10,282	—	—	—	7,076	3,206	10,282
1928	9,144	4,079	13,223	—	—	—	9,144	4,079	13,223
1929	8,820	3,973	12,793	1,243	481	1,724	10,063	4,454	14,517
1930	7,930	3,749	11,679	1,916	596	2,512	9,846	4,345	14,191
1931	9,024	4,608	13,632	2,660	1,263	3,923	11,684	5,871	17,555
1932	8,381	4,287	12,668	2,615	1,615	4,230	10,996	5,902	16,898
1933	8,056	3,930	11,986	3,175	1,657	4,832	11,231	5,587	16,818
1934	7,763	4,003	11,766	2,886	1,473	4,359	10,649	5,476	16,125
1935	7,856	3,831	11,687	3,704	1,628	5,332	11,560	5,459	17,019
1936	9,018	4,670	13,688	3,939	2,806	6,745	12,957	7,476	20,433
1937	8,390	5,408	13,798	4,745	3,671	8,416	13,135	9,079	22,214
1938	8,871	6,079	14,950	5,481	4,625	10,106	14,352	10,704	25,056

EXAMINATION OF INFANTS BY MEDICAL OFFICER.

Under the Personal Supervision of the Assistant Medical Officers (Dr. Doris E. P. Jolly & Dr. I. M Cullum.).

Public Health Department, Elm Street.—Monday mornings, 9.30 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane.—Monday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Age.	No. of Infants Examined.	No. of Re-Examinations.	Total 1938.	1937.	Average 1926—1930.	Average 1931—1935.
—1	1,024	2,862	3,886	4,065	1,645	3,201
—2	352	1,267	1,619	1,465	445	796
—3	289	805	1,094	784	217	483
—4	188	527	715	583	161	314
—5	171	343	514	406	117	219
Total	2,024	5,804	7,828	7,303	2,585	5,013

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINIC.

Artificial Light Clinic—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 2.30 p.m., Elm Street.

The figures in the appended Table show the number of children who attended:—

Age.	No of Children Treated.	Number of Re-Visits.	Total 1938.	1937.	Average 1931—1935.
— 1	—	—	—	37	238
— 2	28	278	306	209	411
— 3	20	241	261	249	235
— 4	13	274	287	80	194
— 5	11	220	231	215	201
Total	72	1,013	1,085	790	1,279
School Children	85	1,448	1,533	1,642	2,014
Grand Total ...	157	2,461	2,618	2,432	3,093

The following Table shows the defects of the children referred to the Sunlight Clinic:—

Defect.	— 5 years.	+ 5 years.	Total.
Subnormal Nutrition ...	7	6	13
Pretubercular Debility ...	2	8	10
Enlarged Glands (Neck) ...	1	9	10
Rachitic & Prerachitic ...	12	—	12
Tuberculous Affections:—			
Cervical Glands ...	1	2	3
Abdominal ...	—	—	—
Bones & Joints ...	—	—	—
Lupus	—	—	—
Convalescence following Infectious Diseases ...	—	—	—
Catarrhal and Bronchial Infections	12	11	23
Anæmia, Debility and Marasmus	15	36	51
Unclassified	5	4	9
TOTAL ALL FORMS ...	55	76	131

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Fifteen cases were notified in 1938, as compared with 8 in the previous year.

Two cases were treated at home by medical practitioners.

Of the other cases, five were admitted to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, and five to the Ipswich Isolation Hospital, two were treated at the Borough General Hospital and one at the Ipswich Maternity Home.

The following Table gives the result of treatment:—

Recovery without impairment of vision ...	13
Marked impairment of both eyes ...	—
Died	1
Removed from District and lost sight of ...	1

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

At the beginning of 1938 there were 60 Foster-Mothers and 74 children on the Register, whilst at the end of the year there remained 64 Foster-Mothers and 81 children.

The Health Visitors paid 203 visits to children under five years of age, and 193 to children over five years.

Four applicants for recognition as Foster-Mothers were considered unsuitable, one owing to lack of accommodation.

ASSISTANCE SCHEMES IN CONNECTION WITH CHILD WELFARE.

The main sections of the schemes are:—(a) Milk and Milk Foods for Infants; (b) Provision of Dental Treatment.

(a) Milk and Milk Foods.

The following Table shows the number of infants and the quantity of Milk or Milk Foods supplied during 1938, together with the figures for the seven previous years:—

Year.	Infants.	Cows Milk. Pints.	Dried Milk. Lbs.	Dried Milk. Pints.	Total Pints of Milk.
1930	65	829	760	4,140	4,969
1931	88	635	989	5,687	6,322
1932	106	760	1,022	5,876	6,636
1933	98	963	1,198	6,888	7,851
1934	69	486	953	5,479	5,965
1935	76	1,061	766	4,404	5,465
1936	142	4,553	1,220	7,015	11,568
1937	275	15,669	1,371	7,883	23,552
1938	482	33,974	1,358	7,808	41,782

DENTAL WORK IN CONNECTION WITH INFANT WELFARE.

	Main Clinic.			Branch Clinic.			Total.
	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Number of cases inspected ...	156	150	306	333	322	655	961
Number of cases found to require treatment	145	140	285	153	139	292	577
Actual number of cases treated	142	133	275	126	106	232	507
Number of attendances made ...	281	264	545	473	456	929	1,474
,, of Deciduous teeth extracted	235	202	437	167	153	320	757
,, of Local Anaesthetics given	35	22	57	11	10	21	78
,, of Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen administrations	119	119	238	85	82	167	405
,, of Fillings	57	64	121	140	179	319	440
,, of Sundry Dressings ...	185	116	301	36	25	61	362
,, to whom advice was given, no treatment being necessary ...	11	10	21	180	183	363	384

Compared with the year 1937, there was an increase of 513 children inspected, 146 fillings and 150 dressings in the total work done.

These figures are very encouraging, they obviously show the appreciation of parents for the interest shown and benefit derived from care and treatment of the temporary dentition.

APPENDIX II.

IPSWICH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The appended Table shows the total numbers admitted to, and treated at, the Hospital since 1901 :—

Year.	Admissions.	Total Treated.
Annual Average 1901—1910	176	202
,, 1911—1920	574	634
,, 1921—1930	490	561
,, 1921—1925	423	484
,, 1926—1930	557	639
,, 1931—1935	857	984
1931	1,068	1,200
1932	783	944
1933	647	744
1934	955	1,072
1935	831	958
1936	684	817
1937	747	812
1938	814	910

Patients were admitted to the Hospital from the under-mentioned Authorities :—

Authority.	Infectious Diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Total.
IPSWICH	**489**	**102**	**591**
County Councils—			
East Suffolk	23	12	35
West Suffolk	3	—	3
Norfolk	—	2	2
County Boroughs—	—	—	—
Urban District Councils—			
Aldeburgh	1	—	1
Felixstowe	18	—	18
Leiston	11	—	11
Saxmundham	—	—	—
Woodbridge	18	—	18
Hadleigh	10	—	10
Eye	1	—	1
Rural District Councils—			
Blyth	17	—	17
Cosford	16	—	16
Deben	25	—	25
Gipping	6	—	6
Hartismere	7	—	7
Samford	35	—	35
Other Authorities—			
Royal Air Force ...	4	—	4
Private O.B. Cases ...	—	—	—
Royal Hospital School, Holbrook	14	—	14
TOTAL	698	116	814

ACCOMMODATION.

Table giving the number of admissions and Patient Days for Ipswich and Outside Borough Patients (Infectious Diseases only):—

Year.	Admissions.				Patient Days.				Average Weekly number under treatment.
	Ipswich.	"Outside" Patients.	Total.	% of Outside Patients.	Ipswich.	"Outside" Patients.	Total.	% of Outside days.	
1929	528	123	651	18.9	18,609	4,448	23,057	19.3	74
1930	535	124	659	18.8	19,002	4,931	23,933	20.6	77
1931	902	145	1047	13.8	36,308	5,617	41,925	13.4	135
1932	590	139	729	19.0	26,644	6,113	32,757	18.7	103
1933	430	153	583	26.2	17,026	6,184	23,210	26.6	73
1934	624	270	894	30.2	24,327	11,393	35,720	31.8	112
1935	623	146	769	19.0	24,620	5,682	30,302	18.7	98
1936	459	159	618	25.7	16,626	5,842	22,468	26.0	74
1937	474	180	654	27.5	13,514	5,220	18,734	27.9	63
1938	489	209	698	30.0	12,392	6,209	18,601	33.4	64

The following Table gives the usual details as to admissions, etc.:—

Disease		Average 1921--1925	Average 1926--1930	Average 1931--1935	1936	1937	1938
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	No. in Hospital Jan. 1st	41	47	100	106	39	59
	Admissions ...	357	475	804	618	654	698
	Total Treated ...	398	522	904	724	693	757
	No. discharged ...	349	444	774	656	613	688
	,, of deaths ...	16	21	27	29	21	26
	,, Remaining Dec. 31st	33	57	103	39	59	43
TUBERCULOSIS.	No. in Hospital Jan. 1st	18	21	20	20	22	25
	Admissions ...	66	57	43	56	69	92
	Total Treated ...	84	78	63	76	91	117
	No. Discharged ...	46	28	29	31	46	73
	,, of Deaths ...	18	28	16	23	20	20
	,, Remaining Dec. 31st	20	22	18	22	25	24
SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.	No. in Hospital Jan. 1st	—	14	11	7	4	12
	Admissions ...	—	25	10	10	24	24
	Total Treated ...	—	39	21	17	28	36
	No. Discharged ...	—	21	10	12	14	21
	,, of Deaths ...	—	3	1	1	2	1
	,, Remaining Dec. 31st	—	15	10	4	12	14
TOTAL.	No. in Hospital Jan. 1st	59	82	131	133	65	96
	Admissions ...	423	557	857	684	747	814
	Total Treated ...	482	639	988	817	812	910
	No. Discharged ...	395	493	813	699	673	782
	,, of Deaths ...	34	52	44	53	43	47
	,, Remaining Dec. 31st	53	94	131	65	96	81

Table showing the principal Diseases admitted to the Isolation Hospital, together with the fatalities attached to each :—

Diseases	No. of Cases Admitted			Deaths			Case Fatality per cent.
	Ipswich	Other Districts	Total	Ipswich	Other Districts	Total	
Scarlet Fever ...	214	113	327	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	54	13	67	3	—	3	4.5
Other Throat, etc. Diseases—							
Tonsillitis ...	12	3	15	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	18	3	21	2	—	2	9.5
Measles and Rubella	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	21	5	26	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	19	9	28	1	—	1	3.5
Pneumonia ...	15	8	23	4	3	7	30.4
Pertussis	3	1	4	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	7	2	9	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Group ...	2	4	6	1	1	2	33.3
Chicken Pox ...	27	5	32	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ...	1	3	4	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	8	12	20	2	1	3	15.0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	3	6	2	2	4	66.6
Mumps	8	1	9	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Group	37	11	48	3	1	4	8.3
Nils, Queries, etc. ...	35	13	48	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... (Infectious Group)	489	209	698	18	8	26	3.7
Tuberculosis—							
Pulmonary ...	86	6	92	16	4	20	21.7
Other Forms ...	16	8	24	1	—	1	4.2
TOTAL ... (Tuberculosis Group)	102	14	116	17	4	21	18.1
GRAND TOTAL ...	591	223	814	35	12	47	5.7

SCARLET FEVER.

The 340 cases admitted during 1938 were distributed among the following age groups:—

Under 1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	Over 45.
1	57	222	33	17	6	4

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever in 1938.

For deaths and death-rates from Scarlet Fever since 1841, see page 20.

The following complications have occurred in the patients treated during the year :—

	No.	*Percentage.*
Bronchitis	1	.29
Otorrhoea—bilateral	3	.88
,, unilateral ...	6	1.76
Mastoiditis and operation ...	6	1.76
Cervical Adenitis	31	9.11
Onychia	2	.58
Nephritis	2	.58
Albuminuria	1	.29
Rheumatism	1	.29
Carditis	1	.29
Rhinitis	16	4.70
Parotitis	1	.29

The introduction of the group of sulphonamide drugs has provided another powerful weapon for the physician in treating streptococcal infections. The number of complications due to the invasive character of the streptococcus have certainly been diminished since this drug has been used. Unfortunately the figures for 1938 are not large enough for comparison with previous years.

PNEUMONIA.

Eighteen patients were admitted, of whom 6 died. The patients were in the following age groups:—

	Under 1 year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	Over 45
Admissions	1	6	6	—	—	2	3
Deaths ...	1	2	—	—	—	1	2

In this disease again the new sulphonamide drug known as sulpha-pyridine (M. & B. 693) has been of the greatest life-saving importance in many of the cases. It has been shown that the mortality from Lobar Pneumonia which previously numbered 20% to 30%, has been lowered by the use of this drug to 5% to 8% of cases.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Thirty-four cases were admitted and 1 died. The final diagnosis of these cases included:—

Phlegmasia Alba Dolens.
Septic Abortion.
Pyelitis of the puerperium.
Puerperal Sepsis (2 cases).
Pelvic Cellulitis (2 cases).
Coli-Bacilluria.
Acute Mastitis.
Acute Endometritis.
Lobar pneumonia and appendicular abscess.
Appendicular abscess (2 cases).
Thrombophlebitis of varicose vein.
Acute cervicitis.

DIPHTHERIA.

The 90 cases admitted were distributed among the following age groups:—

Under 1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	Over 45
1	17	44	15	8	3	2

Three deaths from Diphtheria occurred in 1938. The incidence of severe toxic cases was low.

POLIOMYELITIS.

In common with other areas of East Anglia, Ipswich and East Suffolk County suffered from the epidemic of Poliomyelitis which affected this country in the summer of 1938. A total of 24 cases were admitted and treated in the Hospital, 8 Ipswich and 14 County cases.

The majority of the cases were fortunately very mild and, as is shown below in a special report by Mr. Bell Jones, the Orthopaedic Surgeon, the results (18 months after the onset) have in most cases been reasonably favourable.

The Bragg-Paul Respirator was required for three of the severer cases where the respiratory muscles were involved and in two of these cases there was a generalised involvement of the spinal cord with a terminal spread into the medulla. In the third case treated in the Respirator there had been a polio-encephalitis from the very beginning. All three cases appeared to become bulbar towards the end, and the Respirator, while maintaining respiration, seemed to have no effect in arresting central (bulbar) respiratory and cardiac failure. Possibly, if the cases had merely exhibited peripheral respiratory failure (i.e., cervical or dorsal lesions only), the Respirator would no doubt have been more efficacious in treatment.

The orthopaedic aspects of the epidemic as affecting 21 of the survivors is given by Mr. Bell Jones, Orthopaedic Surgeon:—

"The residual paralyses 18 months after the onset were as follows:

Two cases remain of the massive paraplegic type—paralysis of the abdomen and both lower extremities.

One case has a complete, persistent right upper extremity paralysis.

One case has some degree of abdominal muscular paralysis requiring the use of a belt.

One case has some degree of abdominal paralysis requiring a belt and a slight degree of paralysis of the left quadriceps.

One case has a slight degree of abdominal paralysis and weakness of the lower leg requiring an iron. This case is still recovering.

One case has a slight quadriceps weakness and is still recovering.

The worst sufferer of the epidemic is a boy of about 10 years of age, who has complete paralysis of one arm, shoulder and neck muscles, so that a special appliance is required to support the upper limb and head.

CONCLUSIONS:—

1. The high percentage of recoveries with two or more as above listed nearly recovered.

2. Three cases only sustained serious crippling.

3. The very few cases requiring Orthopaedic appliances and walking instruments is noted.

4. The absence of cases who will require subsequent Orthopaedic operations is also noted."

APPENDIX III.

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL REPORT ON DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT BY MR. L. W. GREENHALGH, CHIEF OFFICER, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Public Assistance Domiciliary Medical Service which gives an "open choice" of doctors and chemists, came into operation on the 1st April, 1938, and displaced the former system of a part-time District Medical Officer and Central Dispensary. A panel of 25 doctors and 27 chemists was formed.

REMUNERATION.

In accordance with the scheme approved by the Public Assistance Committee, a fee of 9/- per quarter has been paid to all Medical Practitioners on the Panel in respect of each case attended by them under the Scheme.

PATIENTS TREATED.

During the year 990 persons were attended under the Scheme, necessitating 4,040 visits to homes by Doctors and 4,324 visits by patients to Doctors' Surgeries.

DISPENSING SERVICES.

During the year, 8,913 prescriptions were dispensed by the Chemists on the Public Assistance List.

The drugs and other items must conform in price and quality to those supplied under the National Health Insurance Acts.

The checking and pricing of prescriptions has been carried out by the East Anglian Joint (Pricing of Prescriptions) Committee, who check and price the National Health prescriptions for the area.

The average cost per prescription for the year was 9d. and the average cost per patient treated was 6s. 9.1d.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATES.

The scheme provides for certificates to be issued for Special Purposes respecting the condition of certain applicants who are not receiving Medical Relief; 686 of these Certificates were issued by Doctors during the year and were paid for at the authorised rate of 2s. 6d. each.

Some of the Special Purposes for which certificates have been required are:—as to fitness for work; as to extra nourishment required; as to fitness of children to be admitted to institutions and as to sickness in respect of applicants seeking relief on account of illness.

EXTRA MEDICAL RELIEF.

Many recommendations for extra nourishment have been dealt with during the year by the Out-Relief sub-committees, who have made additional grants where necessary.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

It is interesting to compare the expenditure for 1937 and 1938 on Medical Relief:—

ITEM.	TOTAL COST FOR YEAR.	
	1937.	1938.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Part-time Medical Officer's Salary ...	400 0 0	— — —
Doctors' Fees	— — —	773 11 0
Dispenser's Salary (50%) and cost of drugs	146 0 0	— — —
Drugs and Dispensing Fees	— — —	334 11 5
Total	546 0 0	1108 2 5

MEDICAL REPORT BY DR. HUNTER.

While Statistics of birth and mortality have now been recorded for many years, it is but recently that an insight has been obtained into sickness and invalidity figures.

Since 1899 the notification of infectious diseases has been compulsory, and since 1901 the notification of industrial diseases has been enforced. In 1911, when the National Health Insurance Scheme was introduced, great hopes were held out that a complete compilation of diseases throughout the working classes would become available.

The various local Public Health Services such as Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis and School Medical Services, have each in their turn helped to provide further information under this heading.

However, from the above sources it has only been possible to compile data which, though complete in themselves, relate only to the incidence of a series of diseases or to the sickness experience of special categories of the population.

Now with the advent of a properly controlled domiciliary service we have at our disposal another source of information. The group of the population affected provides a complete section of the poorer stratum of society including as it does males and females of all ages. A careful analysis of these sickness records, together with subsequent compilations in future years, should throw light on many matters of importance in Preventive Medicine. For example, the effect of bad housing conditions and low income levels upon the health of the section of the community in receipt of Public Assistance could be investigated and the incidences of those common causes of incapacity variously labelled anaemia, nervous debility and neurasthenia could be stated.

Consideration of Table Nine, showing the distribution of the population affected in six age groups and sub-divided by sex, shows at a glance that there were roughly seven females attended to three males. This disparity only appears after childhood and adolescence is passed and is no doubt bound up with social problems as distinct from purely medical ones.

Tables ten and eleven show respectively the distribution of males and females in some twenty disease groups and in six age groups, 0-5, 5-15, 15-25, 25-45, 45-65 and 65 and over.

Before considering the actual diseases it is interesting to note that in the group 15-25 only two males and eighteen females required medical treatment, showing that, although no doubt a number of this age were receiving medical benefits under the National Health Insurance this was no doubt the healthiest age group in this investigation Turning to the actual disease groups, the most striking feature is that in almost every group without exception, the largest number required medical attention for colds, bronchitis, tonsilitis, etc. Further, the totals for this particular group, both in males and females, were far greater than those in any other disease group. Amongst males, the next highest group is that of the infectious diseases although on examination of the age groups in which these occur it is seen that it is almost completely in the 0-5 and 5-15 groups.

In the female group, diseases of the digestive system, mainly gastritis and dyspepsia, rank second with diseases of the circulatory system and rheumatism closely following. Debility, neuralgia and headache are responsible for much of the female sickness. While amongst males, influenza, diseases of the skin and circulatory diseases are responsible for most of the other sickness. It is interesting to note that there is almost twice the incidence of rheumatism among females as there is in males, as well as four times the amount of neurasthenia.

JOHN WM. HUNTER,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Elm Street, Ipswich.
June, 1939.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS TREATED.

TABLE IX.

Ages.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	No.	% of Total.	No.	% of Total.	No.	%
0-5 ...	60	6.1	72	7.3	132	13.4
5-15 ...	110	11.1	109	11.0	219	22.1
15-25 ...	2	.2	18	.18	20	2.0
25-45 ...	21	2.1	120	12.1	141	14.2
45-65 ...	61	6.2	181	18.3	242	24.5
Over 65 ...	50	5.0	186	18.8	236	23.8
Totals ...	304	30.7	686	69.3	990	100.0

DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES

SUB-DIVIDED INTO

TABLE X.

DISEASE.	MALES.						
	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65 yrs.	Total.
1. Influenza	5	14	—	—	2	2	23
2. Tuberculosis, all forms ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
3. Organic Heart Disease and Circulatory Diseases ...	—	—	—	3	4	5	12
4. Anaemia	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
5. Bronchitis, Tonsilitis, Nasal Catarrh, Cold, etc. ...	23	47	—	5	15	10	100
6. Pneumonia & other diseases of the respiratory system	2	2	—	—	1	2	7
7. Diseases of the digestive system	3	6	—	—	8	5	22
8. Diseases of the genito-urinary system ...	1	1	—	1	1	—	4
9. Diseases of the nervous system and special senses	—	1	1	—	4	2	8
10. Skin Diseases	4	6	1	—	4	4	19
11. Injuries and Accidents ...	2	2	—	1	—	1	6
12. Abcess, Boils and other septic conditions ...	1	6	—	1	1	1	10
13. Lumbago, Rheumatism, etc.	—	2	—	3	7	2	14
14. Debility, Neuralgia and Headache	1	5	—	2	7	6	21
15. Malignant Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
16. Infectious Diseases ...	15	11	—	—	1	2	29
17. Puerperal State and Pregnancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Endocrine Diseases ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
19. Neurasthenia, etc. ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
20. Other Diseases ...	3	7	—	2	3	3	18
Totals	60	110	2	21	61	50	304

NGST PATIENTS TREATED.

GROUPS.

TABLE XI.

	Females.						Total No. of Patients treated.
	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65 years.	Total.	
	4	1	4	6	4	23	46
	1	—	6	1	—	8	11
	2	1	9	18	29	59	71
	2	—	11	5	5	23	25
	36	5	18	35	33	157	257
	3	—	1	2	1	8	15
	13	1	11	28	18	78	100
	—	4	4	11	3	22	26
	4	—	4	12	4	24	32
	6	—	1	6	5	22	41
	—	—	2	2	7	13	19
	5	—	6	7	13	32	42
	4	—	3	15	26	49	63
	4	4	12	18	17	58	79
	—	—	—	3	3	6	9
	19	—	—	—	—	34	63
	—	—	10	1	—	11	11
	—	—	—	—	4	4	5
	—	1	7	—	7	15	17
	6	1	11	11	7	40	58
	109	18	120	181	186	686	990

County Borough of Ipswich

School Medical Officer's REPORT

1938.

IPSWICH:
THE EAST ANGLIAN DAILY TIMES COMPANY LIMITED,
CARR STREET.

I.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

DECEMBER, 1938.

Medical Staff:

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer;

A. M. N. PRINGLE, M.B., C.M. (EDIN.), D.P.H. (CAMB.).
(Retired 17th January, 1938).

J. W. HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B. (EDIN.), BH.y., D.P.H. (DURHAM), M.D. (EDIN.)
Appointed 5th May, 1937, and Commenced duties 18th January, 1938).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers:

A. W. GAYE, B.A., M.B., B.C., D.P.H. (CAMB.), M.B., Ch.B. (MANC.).

R. PHILPOTT, M.A., M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LONDON).

IRIS M. CULLUM, M.B., M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

M. MARKOWE, M.B., M.D., B.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Appointed 5th July, 1938).

Dental Staff:

Senior Dental Surgeon:

T. A. EDMONDSON, L.D.S., R.C.S., (ENG.)

Assistant Dental Surgeons:

A. W. T. WARD, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.)

R. CUTHILL, L.D.S. (L'POOL.).

Health Visiting Staff:

Eight Health Visitors are employed by the Council, and of these, three are engaged full-time in the School Medical Service and the others render part-time service.

County Borough of Ipswich.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ELM STREET,
IPSWICH.

19th June, 1939.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the report on the Medical Inspection of School Children during 1938.

Apologies must be tendered for delay in publication and any shortcomings owing to the fact that for many months past an extraordinary amount of executive duties in connection with air raid precautions has been thrown on all sections of the department.

I wish to tender my thanks to the members of the Education Committee and the staff of the Education Office for their valuable assistance and co-operation.

Special thanks are also due to all members of the staff of the School Medical Service, whose duties during the latter part of the year were carried out under exceptional circumstances, and I am also grateful for the assistance which has been rendered in the compilation of this report.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
J. W. HUNTER.

II.

CO-ORDINATION.

There is complete co-ordination between the various branches of the school medical services and the various branches of the health services of the borough.

The main clinic and branch clinic provide both maternity and child services in addition to school medical requirements and medical, nursing and clerical staffs are common.

The records from the child welfare department, including dental records are passed on and included, as far as necessary, in the data comprised in the school medical schedules.

III.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The officers of the department make frequent inspections, and any recommendations are made through the School Medical Officer to the appropriate departments. The provision of arrangements for sanitation and general hygiene has now reached a very high standard owing to the fact that the re-organisation scheme of the Education Authority is nearing completion.

IV.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) Medical Staff.

The routine inspection includes the three groups, viz.: Entrants (5 years old), Intermediates (8 years old), and Leavers (12 years old).

There is under consideration inclusion of another age group or the re-arranging of the present groups by reason of the raising of school leaving age.

By the close co-operation which exists between the Education Department and School Medical Department, the programme is arranged as far as practicable two weeks ahead, and the teachers given as much notice as possible of the intended date of the visit of the Medical Officer and Health Visitor.

All parents are notified and requested to attend at these routine school medical inspections. Their presence is a tremendous asset in attempting to obtain as full advantage as possible of the medical survey.

At the beginning of 1938, the routine inspections had fallen in arrears due to shortage of staff, illness, etc.

In order that this might be remedied, a rather intensive programme was undertaken, and in this branch an up-to-date programme was embarked on in 1939.

During 1938, 5,202 children were examined at the routine medical inspections. This figure represents 45.58% of the average number of children on the registers.

This compares with 3,539 in 1937 and 2,898 in 1936.

The increase in numbers during 1938 at routine medical inspection will necessitate a greater number of children requiring special investigation and observation, as for example, eye defects, tonsillar defects, etc. These are being expedited as rapidly as possible.

(b) Nursing Staff.

Cleanliness Inspections in the Schools by the Health Visitors

Every school is visited and the total number of examinations in 1938 was 33,045, a decrease of 2,000 compared with 1937. The average number of visits per school was 5. Appropriate action is taken in all cases requiring advice or treatment, and such cases are followed up until the desired end is attained.

(c) School Clinics.

School Clinics are held every morning in the Public Health Department, Elm Street, and at the Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane, which serves the schools in the new housing estates in that area.

A School Medical Officer and Health Visitors are in attendance every morning at each clinic.

These clinics have cases referred by parents, teachers and other authorities. The children requiring treatment are referred either to their family doctor, special clinic, or to the local hospital according to the needs of the appropriate case.

The following table illustrates the extent to which the School Clinics have been used since inception, and includes Main and Branch Clinics:—

Period.	Numbers of Children attending at Clinic.	Total Attend-ances at Clinic.	Exclusions.	
			Granted.	Not Granted.
Average 1912-1915	—	4,568	1,004	—
1916-1920	1,850	6,611	1,525	325
1921-1925	2,846	10,726	1,930	910
1926-1930	4,193	13,189	2,520	1,673
1931	4,668	12,148	2,239	2,429
1932	4,888	14,229	2,299	2,589
1933	4,756	13,308	2,035	2,721
1934	4,755	12,074	1,898	2,857
1935	4,817	13,043	1,779	3,038
1936	5,343	19,108	2,276	3,067
1937	7,176	28,245	2,257	4,919
1938	10,485	41,706	3,011	7,474

The increase is largely due to the extent the Branch Clinic has been used, the figures for which follow.

Period.	Numbers of Children attending at Clinic.	Total Attend-ances at Clinic.	Exclusions.	
			Granted.	Not Granted.
8 months, 1936	1,590	4,108	489	1,101
1937	3,330	11,682	803	2,527
1938	5,455	15,976	1,238	4,217

These tables indicate, in the most convincing manner, the need for these clinics, and the extent of their appreciation by the public.

V.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

PRELIMINARY.

Routine Medical Examinations of Children in the three age groups (5, 8 and 12 years), together with number of defects found at such examinations:—

	1937.			1938.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants—						
No. examined ...	607	543	1150	780	858	1638
No. of defects ...	45	19	64	75	80	155
Percentage ...	7.4	3.5	5.5	9.61	9.32	9.46
Intermediates—						
No. examined ...	657	510	1167	996	930	1926
No. of defects ...	102	54	156	157	121	278
Percentage ...	15.5	10.6	13.4	15.76	13.01	14.43
Leavers—						
No. examined ...	608	614	1222	812	826	1638
No. of defects ...	66	77	143	77	86	163
Percentage ...	10.8	12.5	11.7	9.48	10.41	9.34
Total—						
No. examined ...	1872	1667	3539	2588	2614	5202
No. of defects ...	213	150	363	309	287	596
Percentage ...	11.4	9.0	10.2	11.94	10.97	11.45

There is a definite increase of defects found in the youngest age group, especially among the girls (nearly 3 times as many as in 1937), and a slight decrease among the twelve-year-olds.

NUTRITION.

Table II.B. shows 5,202 examinations in Elementary Schools and gives the numbers and percentage of those falling into the four groups as required by the Board of Education, namely:—Excellent, Normal, Slightly Sub-normal, Bad.

Below are Tables comparing these figures.

	1937				1938			
	Excellent	Normal	Slightly subnormal	Bad	Excellent	Normal	Slightly subnormal	Bad
Entrants	9.13%	84.35%	6.43%	.09%	10.93%	72.96%	15.69%	.42%
Inters.	10.89%	77.8%	11.22%	.09%	12.05%	72.54%	15.00%	.41%
Leavers	15.55%	76.68%	7.77%	—	25.33%	62.83%	11.66%	.18%

Normal, or better.		
	1937	1938
Entrants	93%	83.88%
Intermediates ...	89%	84.58%
Leavers	92%	88.16%

During the year, 5,202 children were examined at routine medical inspection, and the Table shows the percentage falling into the four categories.

A.	B.	C.	D.
15.89%	69.6%	14.17%	.34%

Interesting information can be gained by a study of the figures observed at the different age groups.

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Entrants ...	10.93%	72.96%	15.69%	.42%
Intermediates	12.05%	72.54%	15.00%	.41%
Leavers ...	25.33%	62.83%	11.66%	.18%

Taking groups C. and D. together as representing those which are below normal, it is observed that the figure falls as the age rises, i.e., the largest number of defects is found in the five-year-old group.

This observation is not confined to defects of nutrition alone, as it is the general experience throughout the country that there are more defects at this age than at any other. It thus appears obvious that greater care and more supervision are required between the ages of 0 and 5. Most children are born perfect, and the majority of the defects seen at the age of five are the result of unsuitable feeding, or infection, in early infancy. One of the solutions of the problem of malnutrition among school children is, therefore, to be found in an extension of the already existing maternity and child welfare facilities.

Reviewing our figures as a whole, the variation from last year is found to be due, partly to the fact that more children were examined, and partly to the changing personnel of the School Medical Staff. The following Table shows the percentages observed by each Medical Officer in a random sample of 2,000 children.

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Dr. W. ...	21.0%	77.94%	1.06%	—
Dr. X. ...	15.61%	78.64%	5.75%	—
Dr. Y. ...	10.94%	75.08%	13.98%	—
Dr. Z. ...	15.22%	63.02%	21.62%	.14%

In studying this Table it must be remembered that each Medical Officer examined different children. It is impossible to separate the personal factor from the assessment of nutrition, which is not a mathematical entity capable of exact computation, but a physiological state even varying from day to day in the same individual.

A comparison with 1910 will enable us to obtain a detached view of the whole problem. As in other areas, Ipswich children are now taller and heavier than they were then. In 1910, 20 children were classed as having bad nutrition, but it is probable that the School Medical Officer of 1910 would report few cases of what he considered bad nutrition among our 1938 children. This is merely another example of the rising standard of the average, which is usually taken as normal. Where nutrition is concerned, it is obvious that there must be a limit, since children cannot go on growing indefinitely, and it seems opportune to insert here a warning against the acceptance of mere size as a criterion of physical fitness.

The whole subject of the nutrition of the school population of the town is under review at the present time and, but for the September crisis, a scheme designed to help a larger number of children by providing more specific treatment to remedy the known existing deficiencies in the dietary of those found to be suffering from malnutrition, would have come into operation in 1938. As it was, facilities were made available for the supply of milk twice daily instead of once daily during the Autumn term. The supply of meals continued as before, and 27 children were in receipt of meals during the whole year.

(b) Uncleanliness.

A Table giving particulars of the work carried out in this section together with the numbers found unclean is appended:—

	1937.	1938.
No. of visits by Health Visitors to Schools ...	186	145
Average per school	6.41	5
No. of examinations	35,552	33,045
No. of children found unclean	553	601
Percentage of total examined found unclean ...	1.55	1.81

22 "24-hours" notices were served.

In no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings, but 8 children were cleansed by the Authority.

96 children were excluded from school for verminous conditions, involving a loss of 557 school days.

(c) Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

These complaints include Ringworm, Scabies, Impetigo, etc.

The following Table gives the numbers found at routine and special inspections during the past three years:—

	1936.	1937.	1938.
Ringworm :—			
Scalp	8	12	3
Body	9	—	3
Scabies	23	33	32
Impetigo	155	178	286

The number of children excluded in these three groups was 194, and the days lost, 2,522.

There was a definite increase in Scabies during the latter part of the year, necessitating a large number of special baths for treatment. Impetigo is also increased. Although the number of cases has increased, the degree of severity of these conditions is much less, the children being referred to the clinic at an earlier stage than a few years ago.

(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.

Table II. of the Statistical Tables indicates that 324 children were found during the year at routine or special inspections to be suffering from defective vision, whilst another 24 were found to squint and 319 had other eye disorders.

Special Eye Clinics are held each week, and during the year 508 children were examined, the total visits being 892.

The number of glasses prescribed or to be changed was 350 and of that number 337 have been obtained to date.

The Education Committee's Scheme, which provides glasses, either free of cost or on part payment in certain cases, materially assisted in the attainment of this high percentage.

The defects found were:—

Hypermetropia	68
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	33
Myopia	97
Myopic Astigmatism	19
Mixed Astigmatism ...	5
Squint	8
Corneal Opacities	1
All Others	5

17 children with defective vision were referred to the Eye Specialist at the local Hospital.

With the increase in numbers for Routine Inspection, a larger number were referred for eye examination.

(e) Nose and Throat Defects.

The number of children found to require treatment (excluding other conditions usually of a temporary and minor character only) was 150, which was made up as follows:—

Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	81
Adenoids only	16
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	53

In addition, 998 children were marked for observation under this heading.

There is a marked increase in he numbers found to require observation during the year. Again evidence of the higher average standard of the so-called normal child.

(f) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

Table II. indicates that the following were referred for treatment during 1938:—

Defective Hearing ...	... 7
Otitis Media ...	... 44
Other Ear Diseases	... 144

(g) Dental Defects.

The report of the School Dental Surgeon is given under the section "Arrangements for Treatment."

839 children were directly referred to the dentist as the result of medical inspection.

(h) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

87 children were found during the year to require treatment. Of the 87 cases, 55 were postural and 32 other orthopaedic cases.

(i) Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

The following cases of heart disease were discovered at Routine Medical Inspection or at the School Clinic during the year:—

Organic ... 7 for treatment, 20 for observation.
Functional ... 3 ,, ,, 44 ,, ,,

3 of the Organic Heart Disease cases were known to be rheumatic in origin and 5 congenital, and 3 rheumatism.

(j) Tuberculosis.

The number of cases falling into this group during 1938 is given as under:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1
Non-pulmonary ,, ...	4
Suspected ,, ...	1

These cases are effectively covered by the existing scheme.

(k) Other Defects and Diseases.

The figures were slightly above those of the previous year.

VI.

FOLLOWING UP.

Following up defects found at previous Medical Inspections is carried out by the School Medical Staff and Health Visitors.

The number of children seen during 1938 was 1,750, and the examinations totalled 1,830. These examinations are carried out at school.

The Health Visitors also followed up absences from school reported by Head Teachers.

In special cases the Health Visitors also visited the child at school and (or) in the home.

VII.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

The Local Authority undertakes at the School Treatment Clinics or by arrangements with other Authorities, treatment as under:—

(a) Minor ailments at the Main and Branch Clinics.
(b) Dental defects at the Dental Clinics.
(c) Visual defects at the Eye Clinic.
(d) Artificial Sunlight treatment at the Public Health Department.
(e) Surgical treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital.
(f) X-Ray treatment of Ringworm at the same Institution.
(g) Tuberculous or suspected Tuberculous children at Sanatorium or Hospital.

(*a*) Minor Ailments Treatment Clinic.

This Clinic has been established for many years and deals with all types of minor ailments.

The undermentioned Table gives the numbers of children treated and the diseases or defects dealt with.

Disease or Defect.	Main.			Branch.		
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
Number of children treated ...	717	989	1,246	689	1,663	2,417
Total visits paid	4,468	7,331	9,251	3,361	7,062	13,080
Ringworm—Scalp	4	4	7	1	—	—
Skin	1	1	1	2	1	4
Scabies	18	27	27	5	1	1
Impetigo	27	58	71	56	63	127
Other Skin Diseases ...	100	74	39	153	330	624
Minor Eye Defects	72	82	80	47	141	158
Minor Ear Defects	45	50	53	34	115	102
Nose and Throat Defects ...	—	—	—	17	—	—
Minor Injuries	314	453	596	273	663	879
Miscellaneous	136	240	372	101	349	522
Total	717	989	1,246	689	1,663	2,417

The Authority has an arrangement with the local General Hospital for the X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm at a cost of £2 2s. 0d. per case, treated to a successful conclusion.

Last year 5 cases were referred, as compared with 7 in 1937.

Cases of Scabies receive special baths at the Cleansing Station attached to the Public Health Department. 350 baths were given to children during the year, and the clothing was disinfected at the same time.

Minor Eye Defects included children with Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, Keratitis and Corneal Ulcers.

Minor Injuries.—All children injured in schools or playgrounds are referred first of all to the Treatment Clinic, and if the injury is severe the patient is referred at once to the local Hospital.

(*b*) Dental Defects.

The following is the report of Mr. T. A. Edmondson, the Senior School Dental Surgeon.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1938.

During the year 27 Elementary and the Northgate Schools were visited, the number of departments being 35.

The following Table gives details of ages of the children inspected:

Table A.

	1938				1937			
	Main	Branch	North-gate	Total	Main	Branch	North-gate	Total
5 years	655	289	Total No. inspected.	944	637	285	Total No. inspected.	922
6 ,,	583	315		898	647	362		1,009
7 ,,	712	402		1,114	689	386		1,075
8 ,,	715	372		1,087	749	369		1,118
9 ,,	707	378		1,085	752	346		1,098
10 ,,	647	387		1,034	777	382		1,159
11 ,,	680	550		1,230	844	320		1,164
12 ,,	671	459		1,130	627	286		913
13 ,,	676	466		1,142	580	232		812
14 ,,	136	56	809	1,001	183	14	785	982
Total	6,182	3,674	809	10,665	6,485	2,982	785	10,252

Since the commencement of the scheme it has been our practice during school inspections, to mark in detail on each child's Dental Record Chart, the condition of every tooth, and to give in each annual report various interesting detailed statistics. Such detailed inspection took time to accomplish, an average of about 110 children being dealt with at each session. In order to economise both time and labour, it is now our practice at inspections, merely to discover whether or not a child requires treatment, in other words, dividing them into two classes—children requiring treatment and children not requiring treatment. By this method we can inspect an average of about 170 children per session, the accurate record being made when the child attends for treatment. This procedure avoids the waste of time involved in making careful charts for those children whose parents subsequently refuse treatment.

The following Table gives details of children requiring treatment.

TABLE B.

	1938.			1937		
	Main Clinic	Branch Clinic	Total	Main Clinic	Branch Clinic	Total
Children Inspected ...	6,991	3,674	10,665	7,270	2,982	10,252
Requiring treatment ...	4,530	2,682	7,212	4,781	2,075	6,856
Percentage requiring treatment	64.79	72.99	67.62	65.76	69.58	67.67

During the year 6,831 letters, including 2,682 from the Branch Clinic were sent to parents inviting consents to treatment. 6,344 letters were returned, of which 63.42% were consents and 36.58% refusals. The following table indicates the variation in the percentage of "consents" to treatment.

TABLE C.

Year.	Percentage of Consents.	
	Branch and Main Clinics.	Branch only.
1936	60.43	63.22
1937	60.67	57.97
1938	63.42	62.11

In my report for the year 1937 regarding the Whitton Open Air School, it was stated that only 32% consented to treatment. This year the following covering letter was sent to the parent of every child requiring treatment.

Dear Sir or Madam,

At the recent inspection at Whitton Open Air School by the School Dentist, it was reported that your child is suffering from certain dental defects.

You will appreciate that in order that your child should derive full benefit from the stay at the Open Air School as recommended by the School Medical Officer it is desirous that you should avail yourseif of all the advice and treatment offered and recommended by the officers of the school medical service.

If you do not feel you can carry out the recommendations in regard to your child's health, it may be deemed necessary to consider whether your child should have a further stay at the Open Air School.

I therefore urge you to consider having the treatment suggested for your child carried out at the earliest possible moment, and if necessary you can fix an appointment to discuss the matter with the School Dental Officer concerned.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. HUNTER,

Medical Officer of Health.
School Medical Officer.

It is gratifying to report the direct result, which was that 70% consented to treatment.

During the year, dental inspection of the pupils in the boys' and girls' departments of the Northgate School was carried out.

The total number inspected was 809. Of this number 381, or 47% were found to require dental treatment. 14 had treatment carried out by their own private dental practitioners, leaving 367 who, in due course, attended the Dental Clinic.

Treatment actually carried out amounted to:—

818 Fillings.
177 Extractions.
271 Other operations.
90 Regulation attendances.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1938.

The following are tabulated details of work done during the year:—

	Total (including Branch).	Branch only.
Number of schools visited	29	8
Number of visits to schools	95	27
,, ,, departments visited	35	8
,, ,, half days devoted to inspection ...	95	27
,, ,, children examined at dental inspection	10,665	3,674
,, ,, children requiring treatment ...	7,212	2,682
Actual number of children treated	5,271	1,581
Number of attendances made	7,617	2,159
,, ,, appointments arranged	8,439	2,403
,, ,, ,, broken	1,753	539
,, ,, fillings in deciduous teeth	579	399
,, ,, ,, ,, permanent teeth	4,105	1,004
,, ,, root canal treatments	7	—
Total number of fillings	4,691	1,403
Number of deciduous teeth extracted	6,128	1,836
,, ,, permanent teeth extracted	1,320	340
,, ,, local anaesthetic cases	478	231
,, ,, nitrous oxide and oxygen administrations	3,133	860
,, ,, sundry dressings in deciduous teeth ...	276	134
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, permanent teeth ...	788	101
,, ,, children for whom advice was sought ...	648	147
,, ,, children brought to clinic who then refused treatment	38	15
,, ,, half days devoted to treatment ...	1,072	211
,, ,, employment cases treated	38	—
,, ,, artificial crowns fitted	—	—
,, ,, regulation plates fitted	22	4
,, ,, dentures fitted	12	1
,, ,, scalings	55	16

Facilities are available in the dental department for parents to contribute and £136 18s. 3d. was collected in the department last year.

REPORT ON THE WORK IN THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BRANCH CLINIC FOR THE YEAR 1938.

During the year all the children in the schools served by the Branch Clinic have been inspected and those accepting treatment have been treated.

A comparison of the consents to treatment for the two years 1937 and 1938 reveals the following:—

	1937.	1938.
Eastern Senior Girls	55.46	61.86
Gainsborough Junior Mixed	50.00	58.84
Greenwich Junior Mixed	61.94	61.00
Nacton Road Junior Mixed	79.50	82.62
Orwell Junior Mixed	51.73	51.16
Priory Heath Junior Mixed	58.49	64.12
South Eastern Senior Boys	53.60	55.11

The percentage of consents for all the schools in the Branch area was 62.11, this compares with 57.97, the percentage of acceptances in 1937.

I would like to draw special attention to the percentage of consents in Nacton Junior Mixed School and Eastern Senior Girls' School. In the case of the girls' school the percentage of consents has been raised by 14.57 in two years. We owe this increase to the efforts of the Headmistress, who has personally distributed to the girls the treatment invitations, at the same time exhorting them to accept. She has spoken to all the refusal cases, getting many of them to change their minds and accept the treatment offered.

We know that Heads of schools are very busy people, but if we could get all of them to adopt the same attitude it is probable that we should have an all-round increase in the consents. The children are more readily influenced by their schoolmasters and mistresses than by anyone else.

The number of broken appointments still remains high, approximately one appointment in every five arranged is not kept.

T. A. EDMONDSON,
School Dental Surgeon.

(*c*) VISUAL DEFECTS.

Dealt with in earlier part of the Report.

(*d*) ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

An Artificial Sunlight Clinic has been established in the Public Health Department for some years, and deals with children of all ages.

During the year under review, the number of children of school age who received treatment was 85 and they paid 1,533 visits.

The defects for which treatment was given included:—

Anaemia and Debility	36
Catarrhal and Bronchial Infections	11
Enlarged Glands (neck)	9
Sub-normal Nutrition	6
Tuberculosis Group	2
Pre-Tubercular Debility	8
Other Defects	3
Orthopaedic Disorders	1

(*e*) Surgical Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids.

The Education Committee has had, for some years a working arrangement with the local General Hospital for the surgical treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids.

In cases where an operation is considered necessary, the parent is given a letter to present to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist at the local Hospital. The note is returned to the School Medical Officer with the Surgeon's recommendations, and if an operation is considered to be necessary, arrangements are made by the Hospital Authorities to carry out such recommendation.

The Education Committee pays the Hospital 3/6 for each visit for examination or advice in all cases where the parent is not a member of the Hospital "Contributor's Scheme."

The Hospital Authorities have provided special accommodation for this type of case, and all children under this Scheme are dealt with as in-patients.

The agreed figure, including operation, is 6/- per day under 10 and 8/- per day over that age, in the case of Non-Contributors only. The total cost to the Committee under this heading in 1938 was £41 1s. 0d.

The following Table gives figures for the last three years:—

	1936.	1937.	1938.
Number of Children referred to Hospital ...	130	165	194
Total attendances (out-patients)	107	178	172
Operations carried out	72	107	122
In-patient days (Over 10	78	111	124
In-patient days (Under 10	320	601	549

(*f*) X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm.

See "Minor Ailments."

(*g*) Tuberculosis or Suspected Tuberculosis.

The number of school children who were admitted to Institutions during 1938 for the treatment of Tuberculosis or suspected Tuberculosis is shown below:—

INSTITUTION	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ipswich Sanatorium	12	4	16
East Suffolk & Ipswich Hospital (for treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis)	1	4	5
Ipswich Isolation Hospital—			
(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—
(b) Surgical Tuberculosis	—	5	5
Total	13	13	26

The number of children sent to institutions in this connection during 1937 was 58.

A marked decrease is shown in both Pulmonary and Surgical Tuberculosis in children of school age.

VIII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The close co-operation of the sections of the public health and school medical departments ensures a very complete scheme for detecting and preventing the spread of infectious diseases amongst the school population.

The home of every patient notified as suffering from an infectious disease is visited by an officer of the public health department, who records the names of all persons residing therein.

The school children in such a house are excluded from Day and Sunday Schools (Diphtheria 10 days, Scarlet Fever 8 days, if the patient is removed to the Isolation Hospital), and notice is sent to the Education Office to that effect. The Education Office notifies the head teachers.

Furthermore, in the case of Diphtheria, swabbing is recommended, and parents may arrange this with the family doctor or with the Health Department.

During 1938 the notifications of infectious disease of children of school age and removals to hospital were as under:—

	Notified.	Removed.
Scarlet Fever ...	110	101
Diphtheria	31	30
Pneumonia	9	4
Poliomyelitis ...	3	3
Erysipelas	2	2
Dysentery	6	6
Relapsing Fever ...	1	—

Scarlet Fever was less prevalent among school children during the year.

Another arrangement which helps considerably is the notification by Head Teachers of absences from school. These cards are passed as soon as received to the Health Visitors, who visit the homes and advise parents.

In cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases, exclusions are granted as necessary, and leaflets of instruction and advice are left with parents in all cases where a doctor has not been called in.

The exclusions granted in this group of infectious diseases included the following:—

Measles	... 11
Chicken Pox	... 659
Whooping Cough ...	... 240
Mumps	1,331
Tonsillitis, etc. ...	... 54
Impetigo, Sores	... 5

In addition the Health Visitors excluded children for the undermentioned reasons:—

Minor Injuries	... 2
Other Ailments	... 364

No school or portion of a school was closed during the year on account of the prevalence of infectious diseases. School Medical Officers or Health Visitors visit any schools in which an abnormal number of cases has occurred, and such visit is sometimes accompanied by the swabbing of a class or the close inspection of each scholar as to nasal discharge, etc., etc.

During the year 3 certificates were given that the attendance of a department had fallen below 60 per cent. owing to the prevalence of epidemic illness.

There was a big epidemic of mumps in the schools.

IX.

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

The Certified Open-Air School (Whitton) is dealt with under the section "Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children."

(*a*) Playground Classes.

Four open-air classrooms on four playfields were used during the year.

(b) Open-air Classrooms in Public Elementary Schools.

In the recently built schools it is possible to throw open one or more sides of the classrooms.

(*c*) School Journeys and Camps.

No school journeys or camps.

X.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The report of Mr. W. Tye, the Organiser of Physical Training is appended:—

IPSWICH BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

PHYSICAL TRAINING REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1938.

INTRODUCTORY.

It is pleasing to report that physical education in the schools continues to make real progress. The standard of the training generally has made a definite improvement during the last year. This is largely due to improved accommodation both inside and outside. An increased provision of suitable halls, spacious and well surfaced playgrounds and modern swimming baths have made it increasingly possible for some form of effective training to be taken under much better conditions throughout the year. This extraordinary increase in facility is appreciated by the schools, and the instruction generally is in consequence being carried out with more regularity, greater efficiency and much more enjoyment. The Committee's provision of physical training clothing has also considerably contributed towards a higher standard in the schools supplied.

STAFF.

Miss R. C. Bennett, Assistant Organiser of Physical Training, left the service of the Committee on May 31st to take up an organising post in Cambridge. She was succeeded by Miss R. B. Ayles, who began duties on September 1st. Miss Bennett is to be commended on the excellent service she gave whilst in the Borough, where her work was very much appreciated by both teachers and scholars. A definite improvement in standard of work in many of the girls' and infants' schools during the last two years is undoubtedly largely due to her influence.

DUTIES.

The Organisers continue to visit the schools for an equivalent of three days each week. During this time they try to keep in touch with all the varied phases of the physical activities, which of late years, have increased in the schools.

Demonstrations of physical training and an increased number of children receiving swimming instruction, have made the Summer term of recent years a particularly arduous one.

TEACHERS' CLASSES.

Much time and thought are still given to the training of teachers. To cope with the demand for suitable teachers for adult classes in physical training, which are increasing in and round about the Borough, two Leaders' Classes were again formed during the Spring and Autumn terms. These classes were opened to representatives of voluntary associations, as well as to Borough and County teachers. The attendances on the whole have been satisfactory, particularly amongst the women. Several of these leaders are now taking classes; their high standard in gymnastics has been of great help when giving demonstrations in many centres in the South of the county.

A class for Senior School women teachers was also held during the latter end of 1937 and the early part of 1938. This class was taken by Miss R. C. Bennett, who gave the teachers a series of lessons, and also lectures and demonstrations in the type of work suitable for older girls, including instruction in the use of gynmastic apparatus.

The numbers in attendance at the above-mentioned classes were:—

		Spring Term.	Autumn Term.
Leaders Class (Men)	...	45	50
Do. (Women)	...	55	51
Apparatus Class (Women)	...	30	—
Total	...	130	101

SWIMMING INSTRUCTION.

The number of children desirous of swimming instruction, both elementary and more advanced, has gradually increased during recent years. The opening of the Broom Hill and Piper's Vale Baths, as well as the admission of scholars from Elementary Schools to St. Matthew's Bath, largely account for the increase. Fortunately, most of the schools are now much nearer to swimming pools, and in consequence get more benefit from the instruction.

Whilst five part-time specialist teachers were engaged to assist with the instruction, the remainder was carried out by the teachers from the schools, and this included responsibility for instruction in life saving. In the main the part-time teachers took responsiblity for learners only. The need is becoming increasingly evident for part-time teachers capable of assisting with the more advanced instruction.

In addition to provision for learners and life-saving, arrangements were made last season for children who held the learners' certificate to attend the swimming baths in place of games, to receive more advanced instruction in swimming. This was taken advantage of by 265 boys and 109 girls, who seemed both to enjoy and to obtain benefit from the instruction. To ensure that the time is spent to the greatest advantage it is suggested that there should be a scheme of instruction

common to all the senior schools, and a test held at the end of the season to assess the value of the instruction.

Details of the results for the season were as follows:—
Numbers receiving instruction—

Learners:	Boys	...	1,385
	Girls	...	1,117
Life-Saving:	Boys	...	102
	Girls	...	65
Advanced:	Boys	...	265
	Girls	...	109

Certificates awarded—

	Boys.	Girls.
1. 25 yards	141	160
2. 45 yards	232	163
3. Life Saving:		
Elementary ...	31	27
Intermediate ...	50	2
	454	352
4. Total of Certificates ...	806	

DEMONSTRATIONS.

At the annual Athletic Sports organised by the Schools' Sports Association, a massed demonstration of physical training was again arranged. Groups from 28 Senior and Junior Schools took part. The object of the display was to shew the public a normal lesson as taken daily in the schools. Rythmical exercises in mass were followed by varied group activities, each group illustrating the use of special apparatus. The display was witnessed by a large and appreciative audience. Such demonstrations do a great deal of good among the parents, who are usually more sympathetic to physical training ideals after they have seen what is being done in the schools.

It is encouraging to note that most of the senior schools now make a strong feature of physical training displays on their "open days" for parents.

During the Summer term a demonstration of games and athletics suited to adults was arranged on Portman Road Ground by the Recreative Council of Physical Training in conjunction with the local Education Authorities. Representatives of American and English Universities, in addition to the Achilles Athletic Club and local games clubs, gave a most interesting and instructive demonstration of training methods for athletic events and games. There were large audiences present on both occasions, many of whom took part in the coaching practices subsequently offered by the experts.

PLAYFIELDS AND GAMES.

The Committee's playfields, with a total area of approximately sixty-eight acres, continue to be a real boon to the schools. On recent inquiry it was found that 5,286 children from the Senior and Junior schools used the fields weekly for organised games. The fields are laid out and equipped for winter and summer games, inclusive of athletics. The Schools' Sports Association, who use the pitches extensively on Saturday morning for games, and during summer evenings for athletics, can now carry out an uninterrupted programme for inter-school activities.

The annual Hockey Festival, which is organised by the Suffolk Women's Hockey Association in conjunction with the Committee's Organisers of physical training, was increasingly successful this year. In all, twenty-two Secondary and Elementary schools, drawn from a wide area, took part in keenly contested games. Comments by the Adjudicators, which followed the matches, made the tournament most valuable to those who were interested in the technique of the game.

PHYSICAL TRAINING CLOTHING.

The Committee's provision of physical training clothing to the four fully organised senior schools has been most beneficial and very encouraging. All the boys and girls here are now suitably equipped for physical training, and as a result, the teachers are able to carry out a more suitable scheme of instruction under more pleasant and hygienic conditions. In consequence, the general standard of the work has improved, and is being carried out with more precision and vigour.

Throughout the schools generally during the last year or so the children have shewn a greater readiness to remove superfluous clothing when taking exercise. Obviously the value of this is being stressed by the teachers, and both parents and scholars are beginning to realise the value of air and sun to the human body.

The provision of wire cages in the South Eastern Senior School gymnasium, for storing physical training clothing has been a great help. The clothing can now be safely stored, warmed and ventilated when not in use. The Organisers wish to express their gratitude to the Committee for their generous provision of physical training clothing to these senior schools.

SPORTS ASSOCIATION.

The Schools Sports Association continue to do very good work indeed on behalf of the children's games, sports and swimming, after school hours. Much credit is due to these numerous teachers who so willingly give their time for the good of the children.

W. TYE,
Organiser of Physical Training.

XI.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

(*a*) MEALS.

Children are supplied with breakfasts, dinners and morning milk free of cost, provided they are necessitous within the meaning of the Education Act. During the year 27 children were supplied with meals. All applications are submitted to the School Medical Officer for his recommendation.

(*b*) MILK IN SCHOOLS.

An approved milk supply is available in every school in the Borough.

Samples are taken from time to time and submitted to laboratory investigation.

The following table gives details of children partaking of the milk in schools scheme.

As stated in the nutrition section, during the Autumn term milk was available twice daily, and rather a larger percentage than expected partake of these advantages.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Date.	Children paying for milk.		Milk paid for by Education Committee.		Milk paid for by Public Assistance Committee.		Total	
28.1.38	4,321		946		426		5,693	
25.2.38	4,477		960		430		5,867	
25.3.38	4,412		963		446		5,821	
29.4.38	4,449		933		415		5,797	
27.5.38	4,428		893		401		5,712	
24.6.38	4,463		912		406		5,781	
22.7.38	4,369		873		411		5,653	
Average	4,417		925		419		5,761	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
30.9.38	4,835	1,292	897	837	392	366	6,124	2,495
27.10.38	4,825	1,239	922	859	405	381	6,152	2,479
25.11.38	4,798	1,259	975	917	412	387	6,185	2,563
16.12.38	4,742	1,230	989	939	422	394	6,153	2.563
Average	4,800	1,255	946	888	408	382	6,154	2,525

XII.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

(*a*) PARENTS.

Parents are invited by printed notice to attend at the school when their children are to undergo Routine Medical Inspection, but it is not usual for them to be present at Following Up Examinations.

The number of parents attending the Routine examinations was 81.3% of the total children examined.

Many also accompany their children to the School Clinic.

The attendance and co-operation of the parents facilitates all branches of inspection and treatment.

(*b*) TEACHERS.

Without the active co-operation of Teachers, the School Medical Service would function imperfectly, and the thanks of the School Medical and Dental Staffs are due to all members of the Teaching profession who have, during the past year, and in some cases for many years, done everything possible to assist the service.

Close co-operation exists between the various sections of the School Medical Service and Education Departments and valuable help has also been afforded by the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

XIII.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

(*a*) BLIND.

Table III. (Statistical Tables) gives particulars with regard to the Blind and Partially Blind children.

It will be seen that the Education Committee is responsible for the maintenance of five children at Certified Schools for the Blind.

(*b*) DEAF.

If the same Table is referred to, it will be seen that 10 Ipswich children are at Certified Schools for the Deaf.

(*c*) MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

69 children were examined under this heading during 1938 and in addition, 2 cases were re-examined.

Of these, 34 children were classified as follows:—

Classified as :—	Males.	Females.	Total
Feeble Minded ..	10	3	13
Imbeciles	—	—	—
Idiots	—	1	1
Total Certified	10	4	14

Of the remainder, 12 were "Dull and Backward," 7 "Backward," and 1 of average intelligence.

The remainder were referred for observation, re-examination and classification.

This by no means represents the ascertainable figure, as there are 67 children on the list for examination and 35 for re-examination.

The following Table compares the figures of 1938 with those of previous years:—

Year.	CLASSIFICATION.														
	Feeble-Minded.			Imbeciles.			Idiots.			Dull and Backward.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Average 1921-1925	18	11	29	2	4	6	—	—	—	20	12	32	40	27	67
1926-1930	10	10	20	4	3	7	—	—	—	13	14	27	27	27	54
1931-1935	9	8	17	1	2	3	1	—	1	9	5	14	20	15	35
1932	8	6	14	—	1	1	2	1	3	14	5	19	24	13	37
1933	5	7	12	1	2	3	1	—	1	2	5	7	9	14	23
1934	9	4	13	—	4	4	—	1	1	11	8	19	20	17	37
1935	6	3	9	1	—	1	1	—	1	4	2	6	12	5	17
1936	17	10	27	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	8	12	22	19	41
1937	17	5	22	2	3	5	1	—	1	9	6	15	29	14	43
1938	10	3	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	6	12	16	10	26

Ipswich has a Special School for mentally retarded children at Britannia Road, and the register shows the following figures:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register December, 1937, ...	43	22	65
Admitted during the year	10	2	12
Left during the year	7	7	14
Remaining on Register December, 1938.	45	18	63

BRITANNIA ROAD SPECIAL SCHOOL.

The number in attendance at the end of the year was 63, 45 of whom were boys.

14 children left during the year, of the 7 boys, 3 are in work, 1 attends the basketry class, 1 went to an institution, and 2 died; and of the 7 girls, 3 are in work, 3 are in domestic work at home and 1 went to an institution.

The average mental age this year works out at 7.5, with an average chronological age of 12, which is much the same as last year.

(*d*) PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.

This group includes Tuberculous, Delicate and Crippled children and children with Heart Disease, and figures with regard to them will be found upon reference to Table III.

There is always available accommodation at the Ipswich Sanatorium for any tuberculous children or children requiring institutional observation.

Arrangements are also in force with the local Hospital for any orthopaedic work which may be necessary.

WHITTON OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

The Education Committee also has its own Open Air School at Whitton.

The Whitton Open Air School register gives the following figures :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register December, 1937 ...	58	48	106
Admitted during the year ...	31	23	54
Left during the year	22	29	51
Remaining December, 1938 ...	66	43	109

The average attendance, 89.9, was not so good as in former years, and the girls' attendance was 38.4, and the boys 51.5.

Of the 9 children who left as being 14 years of age, all except one are known to have obtained employment.

All the children were medically examined at least once during the year, a visit for this purpose being made to the school each term.

A dental demonstration took place at the school on May 27th, but was very poorly attended by parents—only six came, but following dental inspection in September, many children received treatment.

50% of the children have received cod liver oil and malt in addition to the half-pint of milk and mid-day meal.

Quite a number of the children were able to take part in sports held at the school.

Shower baths are being added to the school and will prove of definite benefit.

(*e*) Supervision of Mentally Defective Children not in Special School.

This is performed on behalf of the Education Committee by the Local Branch of the Mental Welfare Association.

From September, 1924 until December, 1938, 111 boys and 80 girls have left the Britannia Road Special School. The following statistics show what has happened to these boys and girls up to December, 1938.

	M.	F.	Total.
Regularly employed	41	26	67
Irregularly employed	14	10	24
Unemployable	10	6	16
Never placed in work, although not unemployable	—	4	4
Admitted to Training Homes ...	14	12	26
Placed under Guardianship	5	1	6
Lost sight of	1	7	8
Removed from register	20	13	33
Removed from area	4	1	5
Dead	2	—	2
	111	80	191

After Care.

During 1938, after care for these school leavers was provided by the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Friendly supervision	18	9	27
Statutory supervision	52	38	90
	70	47	117

XIV.

FULL-TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC STUDENTS.

(a) The Education Committee arrange for the training of these students at Residential Institutions. Each case is considered on its merits after considering the report of the School Medical Officer, any recommendations made by the Ipswich Blind Society in the case of

adults and, where a child is already in an Institution, the report of the Principal of the Institution.

The number of trainees at Residential Institutions during the year under review was—blind 1, cripple 2, epileptic 1, deaf 1.

(b) No courses are maintained by the Authority.

(c) The training of one crippled person was completed during the year.

XV.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There is no Nursery School in Ipswich.

XVI.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The School Medical Service is concerned with the following Schools:—

Ipswich School.	Aided Higher School for Boys.
High School for Girls.	,, ,, ,, ,, Girls.
Northgate Schools.	Provided Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls.

(1) Medical Inspection.

Routine medical inspections are carried out at the Ipswich and Northgate Schools and the following Table gives the number of children examined:—

School.	Examined.	No. of Defects Found.*	No. of Following up or Re-examinations.
Ipswich School	53	13	117
Northgate Boys	199	16	88
Northgate Girls	127	26	99
Total	379	55	304

*Excluding Dental Defects and Malnutrition.

In addition, 60 boys were examined as to fitness for sports.

The defects found, excluding Dental, can be classified as follows:—

Defect.	Ipswich School.		Northgate Boys.		Northgate Girls.	
	Treatment.	Observation.	Treatment.	Observation.	Treatment.	Observation.
Malnutrition (see special Table below)						
Other Diseases, Skin (Non. T.B.) ...	—	—	—	17	—	3
EYES—						
Blepharitis	—	—	—	—	—	3
Defective Vision	—	—	7	3	7	4
Squint	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	1	1	2	—
EARS—						
Defective Hearing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	—	—	1	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT—						
Enlarged Tonsils	—	4	—	2	—	16
Adenoids	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tonsils and Anenoids ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—	2	—
GLANDS—						
Enlarged Cervical	—	—	—	4	—	4
SPEECH—						
Defective	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEART CIRCULATION—						
Functional	—	—	1	—	—	4
Anaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1
LUNGS—						
Other Non. T.B. Disease ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
TUBERCULOSIS—						
Suspected T.B. Lungs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—						
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—
DEFORMITIES—						
Spinal Curvature	3	1	1	—	7	11
Other Forms	9	4	2	4	5	5
OTHER DEFECTS	—	1	4	9	3	2
TOTAL ...	13	10	16	43	26	55

(2) NUTRITION.

The following Table gives the results of examinations so far as nutrition is concerned:—

	Ipswich School.		Northgate Boys.		Northgate Girls.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Excellent	19	35.85	65	32.67	24	18.9
Normal	32	60.38	123	61.8	87	68.5
Slightly Sub-Normal	2	3.77	11	5.53	16	12.6
Bad	—	—	—	—	—	—

The girls do not appear to have as good nutrition as the boys, but the boys and girls are, of course, examined by different doctors.

(3) Following up and Medical Treatment.

The figures as to "following up" examinations have been given in a foregoing Table.

Free treatment is afforded by the Committee for Special Place holders and for minor ailments in the case of fee-paying pupils.

XVII.

PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

The Education Committee has fixed the undermentioned charges for the treatment of school children:—

Tonsils and Adenoids, operative treatment: 5/- (including operation and subsequent treatment).

Provision of Spectacles and other medical appliances: Cost price.

Dental: 6d. for the first attendance, with a maximum charge of 1/- should further attendance be necessary to complete the treatment required.

Minor Ailments: Free.

The scale of charges refer to public elementary school children only. The fees are paid at the School Clinic generally at the same time as treatment is carried out.

So far as fee-paying pupils at Secondary Schools are concerned, the above scale applies, except as under—

Tonsils and Adenoids, operative treatment: 17/- (including operation and subsequent treatment).

Dental: 2/- per attendance.

The amount collected for the last financial year, 1937-38, was £131 11s. 5d.

XVIII.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

In May, 1938 a Municipal Exhibition was held in Ipswich for a period of ten days.

The Public Health Department was offered space in the section devoted to the activities of the Corporation, and stands were utilised to call the attention of the public to the School Medical Service.

Amongst other exhibits was a complete Dental Unit, and with a dental surgeon always in attendance, proved a valuable means of propaganda for the many thousands of people who toured the exhibition.

Leaflets were distributed from the stands and talks were given to those inspecting the exhibits.

During the latter part of May and the early part of June, the Dental Board of the United Kingdom arranged and carried out dental demonstrations in all the schools in the town.

A trained demonstrator gave an explanatory talk lasting about twenty minutes and the children then examined the models which had been sent down by the Board.

These demonstrations are held every four years or so, and prove of considerable value in training school children in the care of the teeth.

Several lectures have been given throughout the year by members of the staff to various organisations directly or indirectly associated with the welfare of the school population.

XIX.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

An inquiry was made during the year into the occurrence of cases of vulvo-vaginitis amongst school children.

During the first week in July 1938, a case of vulvo-vaginitis was reported to the Public Health Department.

During July, investigations were made and with the co-operation of the Medical Practitioners in the area, school teachers, etc., 16 other cases of varying degrees in children of school age and under were observed. In two cases it was known to be a relapse of a previous attack and in three other cases a history of some weeks or months of the condition prior to this investigation. These cases had already been under treatment and excluded from school.

In most of the cases investigation was carried out by arrangement with the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital.

In the majority of the children, the condition cleared up in 2-3 weeks. After all manifestations of the condition had cleared, all children were kept under observation either by their own doctors or at the Clinic for a minimum period of three weeks.

The investigation brought to light a number of cases, but in no way suggested any epidemic form or flare up of the condition.

XX.

MISCELLANEOUS

(*a*) Employment of School Children.

Total number of medical examinations during 1938 was 302.

Number passed on first examination	195
Number passed on re-examination	46
Number re-examined	54
Number withdrawn on re-examination ...	5
Number refused	2
Total	302

Stammerers.

The report of the Speech Therapist, Miss S. D. Miller, is appended:—

REPORT ON CLASSES FOR STAMMERERS AND SPEECH DEFECTIVES, 1938.

During 1938, classes for stammerers and speech defectives were held at the following schools.—

Ranelagh Road Junior Mixed C. School.
Bramford Road Infants' C. School.
St. Helen's Junior Mixed C. School.
Clifford Road Boys' C. School.
Clifford Road Infants' C. School.
Priory Heath Junior Mixed C. School.
Greenwich Junior Mixed C. School.
Gainsborough Junior Mixed C. School.
Central Senior Boys' C. School.
Britannia Road Special School.

In March, the centre at the Greenwich Junior Mixed C. School was transferred to Gainsborough Junior Mixed C. School for the greater convenience of the children concerned.

The total number of cases which attended the various centres during the course of the year was 78; an increase of six on last year. Of these, twenty-nine were stammerers and forty-nine were speech defectives.

Stammerers.

20 continue in attendance. One of these is of sub-normal mentality, attending Britannia Road Special School.
1 was withdrawn owing to poor health.
1 left the town.
4 were discharged as having benefited.
3 were discharged as satisfactorily re-adjusted.

Speech Defectives.

38 continue in attendance. One of these is of sub-normal mentality, attending Britannia Road Special School.
1 reached school-leaving age. This was a cleft-palate case of sub-normal mentality attending Britannia Road Special School.
1 left the town.
2 were withdrawn at wish of parents.
2 were discharged as having benefited.
5 were discharged with normal speech.

In comparison with previous years, the number of cases discharged is low. There were, however, a number of cases almost ready to be recommended for discharge, who were kept in attendance for a further period, in order to achieve a more satisfactory standard of speech.

Various difficulties arise; such as the inconvenience of the distance to be travelled to the nearest centre, weather conditions, or through the cases being too young or irresponsible to travel alone. These difficulties are usually overcome by the excellent co-operation of the teachers and parents concerned; and satisfactory arrangements made for most cases needing to attend a speech centre.

S. D. MILLER,
Speech Therapist.

(*c*) PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL POPULATION.

The following Table gives the number of Public Elementary Schools and the approximate number of Elementary School children:—

	1936.	1937.	1938.
Number of Public Elementary Schools ...	29	29	29
Average number on School Registers ...	11,538	11,416	11,411
Average attendance of children at School	10,479	10,093	10,293

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:—

Entrants	1,638
Second Age Group	1,926
Third Age Group	1,638
Total	5,202
Number of other Routine Inspections ...	—
Grand Total ...	5,202

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	12,402
Number of Re-inspections	20,113
Total	32,515

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table II. A.	Total.
Entrants	8	111	119
Second Age Group ...	135	109	237
Third Age Group ...	75	57	130
Total (Prescribed Groups) ...	218	277	486
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	218	277	486

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

Defect or Disease.		ROUTINE INSPECTIONS. No. of Defects.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS. No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but no requiring treatment.
Skin	Ringworm—Scalp ...	—	—	3	—
	Body ...	—	—	3	—
	Scabies	4	—	28	1
	Impetigo	4	9	273	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	10	56	1,053	4
Eye	Blepharitis	1	16	53	1
	Conjunctivitis	—	3	109	—
	Keratitis	—	—	3	—
	Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	1	—
	Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	5	12	147	5
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	218	56	106	5
	Squint	11	14	13	—
Ear	Defective Hearing ...	3	22	4	—
	Otitis Media	5	10	39	2
	Other Ear Diseases ...	4	13	140	15
Nose and Throat	Chronic Tonsillitis only	43	844	38	114
	Adenoids only	7	20	9	4
	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	19	11	34	5
	Other Conditions ...	13	46	251	21
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)		7	585	129	102
Defective Speech		8	14	38	2
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—Organic ...	1	18	3	2
	Functional	—	41	2	1
	Anæmia	2	97	4	—
Lungs	Bronchitis	10	29	48	5
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	8	47	1	3

TABLE II.—Continued.

Tuberculosis	Pulmonary—Definite ...	—	1	1	—
	Suspected ...	1	6	—	5
	Non-Pulmonary—				
	Glands	1	3	3	—
	Bones and Joints ...	—	1	—	—
	Skin	—	—	—	—
	Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	Epilepsy	—	4	3	2
	Chorea	—	1	7	—
	Other Conditions ...	4	15	6	4
Deformities	Rickets	—	16	—	—
	Spinal Curvature ...	45	52	9	3
	Other Forms	15	44	13	4
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)		55	92	3,492	27
Total Number of Defects ...		504	2,198	6,066	337

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	1638	179	10.93	1195	72.96	257	15.69	7	.42
Second Age-group	1926	232	12.05	1397	72.54	289	15.00	8	.41
Third Age-group	1638	415	25.33	1029	62.83	191	11.66	3	.18
Other Routine Inspections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	5202	826	15.89	3621	69.6	737	14.17	18	.34

TABLE III.

RETURN OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

Blind Children.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	—	1	4

Partially Sighted Children.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	6	1	—	9

Deaf Children.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
9	—	—	—	9

Partially Deaf Children

At Certified Schools for the Deaf and Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	9	—	—	10

TABLE III.—Continued.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
62	8	1	6	77

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

1.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	7	—	7

2.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	2	5	—	7

TABLE III.—Continued.

B. Delicate Children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
101	412	10	1	524

C. Crippled Children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
7	13	—	2	22

D. Children with Heart Disease.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
6	21	—	1	28

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total
Heart Disease and Feeble Minded	—	—	—	1	1
Cripple and Feeble Minded ...	2	—	—	—	2
Deaf and Dumb and Feeble Minded	1	—	—	—	1
Total	3	—	—	1	4

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLES.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects Treated, or Under Treatment During the Year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin—			
Ringworm-scalp. (1) X-Ray Treatment.	5	—	5
(2) Other	—	—	—
Ringworm, body	3	—	3
Scabies	32	—	32
Impetigo	277	—	277
Other skin disease	1,056	7	1,063
Minor Eye Defects— (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II). ...	316	3	319
Minor Ear Defects	190	5	195
Miscellaneous— (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	3,413	226	3,639
Total	5,292	241	5,533

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

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with.			No. of children for whom spectacles were			
				Prescribed.		Obtained	
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total	(i) Under the Authority's Scheme	(ii) Otherwise.	(i) Under the Authority's Scheme	(ii) Otherwise.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint).	509	16	525	338	12	322	11
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I).	—	1	1				
TOTAL ...	509	17	526	350		333	

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

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.													
Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	3	113	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	113	4	3	123

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids.
(iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. iii)	
Number of children treated	—	—	91	—	—	—	91

Table V.—Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist:—			
(*a*) Routine age-groups:—			
Age	Number		
5	944		
6	898		
7	1,114		
8	1,087		
9	1,085	Total	9,856
10	1,034		
11	1,230		
12	1,130		
13	1,142		
14	192		
(*b*) Specials			2,043
(*c*) Total (Routines and Specials)			11,899
(2) Number found to require treatment			8,730
(3) Number actually treated			4,755
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment			6,739
(5) Half-days devoted to:—			
Inspection	85	Total	1,011
Treatment	926		
(6) Fillings:—			
Permanent teeth	3,287	Total	3,866
Temporary teeth	579		
(7) Extractions:—			
Permanent teeth	1,210	Total	7,271
Temporary teeth	6,061		
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions			3,024
(9) Other Operations:—			
Permanent teeth	902	Total	1,174
Temporary teeth	272		

Table VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i.)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the Health Visitors	5
(ii.)	Total number of examinations of children in the schools by Health Visitors	33,045
(iii.)	Number of *individual* children found unclean	601
(iv.)	Number of *individual* children cleansed under Section 87(2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	8
(v.)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	—
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	—