

[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Ipswich County Borough.

Contributors

Ipswich (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1958

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/bvknp9sr>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



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
PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
for the Year 1958

REGINALD LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer,
Port Medical Officer.*



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29496238>



County Borough of Ipswich

REPORT
of
THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
and
PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
for the Year 1958

REGINALD LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer,
Port Medical Officer.*

THE CALVER PRESS, FRIARS STREET, IPSWICH

County Borough of Ipswich

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ELM STREET,
IPSWICH.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Ipswich.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I present the Annual Report of the County Borough and Port of Ipswich for the year 1958. The statistics are quite satisfactory: the population increased by approximately the same number of persons (1,500) as last year, as also have the number of births, 1,971 as against the 1,985 recorded for 1957. Owing to the increase in population, however, the birth-rate has slightly fallen to 17.4 compared with 17.7, but is still well above the national average of 16.4 for the country as a whole.

It is interesting to note that for the first time since 1910, the Ipswich marriage rate is lower than that of England and Wales, and this lowest rate is, in fact, the lowest recorded for the borough since the year 1908! In previous reports I have commented on prematurity at some length. It has been stated that there has been no significant decline in the incidence of premature births in a period when obstetric services have improved considerably. A recent investigation has shown that smoking during pregnancy reduces the birth weight of the infant, and it is thought that this must make an important contribution to the frequency of "premature births." It is pleasing to again have no maternal deaths during the year, and the stillbirth rate of 15.5 and the infant mortality rate of 14.71 are excellent, as is shown by comparison with the rate of 21.6 and 22.6 respectively for England and Wales. The Ipswich perinatal rate of 23.9 also compares favourably with that of 35.1 for the country as a whole.

I imagine the most outstanding event in the health service during this year has been the great effort to implement the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign. Most of our schedules have felt the impact of this, and the routine programmes have been altered or modified accordingly where possible. "Open" clinics have been arranged during lunch-times and in the evenings, where school children, expectant mothers and the under 25's can be vaccinated immediately without previous appointment, and unexpectedly these have been very popular and in the main well attended. In the autumn it was also decided to give a third injection to increase the protection. Yet for the 27,400 school children in the town, the acceptance rate was only 59.3%. In my view it is a serious problem as to what can be done with regard to this deficiency in the parents of approximately 40% of our school children. If I add that the diphtheria immunisation rate for Ipswich children under 5 years, and the smallpox vaccination rate for children under one year of age, are also below the national average for the country, I think I should also point out that the department is still considerably under establishment as regards health visitors and is also short of certain educative equipment.

It has been known for some time that there are wide variations in the operation rates for tonsillectomy in children, and a survey during this year of comparable areas throughout the country is included in the body of the Report. It illustrates that there are no material differences in the operation rates for boys and girls, and it will be noted that while the rate is higher for the Ipswich school entrants, the rates for the Ipswich intermediates (10—12 years) and leavers (14 years) are lower than the comparative rates for other authorities.

You will be aware of the comparatively recent work which suggests that certain cases of mental deterioration are due to metabolic error and that this phenylketonuria can be ascertained by (kidney) tests soon after birth. Treatment with a low phenylalanine diet is then instituted to prevent or minimise mental deterioration, and the incidence of cases is thought to be in the region of one to 5,000 births. Detection of the phenylketonuria has to be made as early as possible if the affected infant is to have a reasonable chance of growing up mentally normal, but the phenylpyruvic acid is not excreted at birth and about half our children, born in the hospital and the maternity home, leave there after ten days. It was therefore decided that during 1958 our midwives should try and test all babies aged 21 days in the town, but in the actual event it was only possible to test approximately 80% of the births. One case was referred for further investigations. It is proposed to continue this work which will now be aided by the new simplified colour test.

As requested, considerable additional progress in the slum clearance programme has taken place this year, and over 300 houses have been dealt with during 1958. In consequence it has been necessary to leave in abeyance certain more routine duties in the public health inspectors' section as and where possible.

As in some previous years, this has also been a busy one, and I have to thank members of Committees and the staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD A. LEADER,

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1959.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Medical Officer of Health wishes to place on record his appreciation of the co-operation of the following during the year, and his thanks for certain information supplied and included in this Annual Report :—

Town Clerk
 Borough Treasurer
 Borough Engineer and Surveyor
 Chief Education Officer
 Chief Welfare Officer
 Housing Manager
 Organiser of Physical Training
 Registrar- General
 Superintendent Registrar
 Honorary Secretary, Pupil Midwives Amenities Fund
 Honorary Secretary, Voluntary Tuberculosis After-Care Committee
 Chest Physician
 Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
 Messrs. W. J. & A. G. Glenn
 Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit
 Chief Constable
 Head Teacher of Whitton Open Air School
 Head Teacher of the California Special School
 Honorary Secretary of the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association
 School Meals Organiser
 Child Psychiatry Department

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A.	Page
Members of Committees	12
Staff of the Department	12
Extracts from Vital Statistics	15
Population	16
Marriages	17
Births	18
Deaths	20
Maternal Mortality	22
Infant Mortality	23
Analysis of Infant Mortality	24
Stillbirths	24
Cancer	28
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.	
SECTION B.	
Section 22.—Care of Mothers and Young Children.	
Facilities for Ante and Post-Natal Care	31
Child Welfare—Clinics	32
Examination of Infants by Medical Officers	32
Ophthalmic Consultant	33
Infectious Diseases	33
Maternal Deaths	33
Supply of Dried Milks and Welfare Foods	33
Dental Care	34
Montrose Day Nursery	35
Residential Accomodation for Expectant and Nursing Mothers	37
Section 23.—Midwifery.	
Domiciliary Midwifery Service	39
Ante-Natal Care	39
Mothercraft Classes	39
Phenylketonuria	39
Domiciliary Confinements	40
Obstetric Flying Squad	40
Intra-gastric Oxygen	40
Analgesia	40
Pupil Midwives—Part II Training	40
Post Graduate Courses	40
Midwives in Practice	40
Family Planning Clinics	41
Medical Aid	41
Comments on Tables	41
Deliveries attended by Midwives	42
Statistics	43
Section 24.—Health Visiting.	
Health Visiting Service	45
Visits by Health Visitors	47
Other Visits :	47
Expectant Mothers	47
Tuberculous Patients	47
Old People	47
School Children	47
Specials	47
Other Infectious Diseases	47

Section 25.—Home Nursing Service.

Home Nursing Service	...	...	...	...	...	49
Analysis of Cases	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cases Treated	...	...	...	...	...	51
Visits Paid	...	...	...	...	...	51

Section 26.—Vaccination and Immunisation

Immunisation Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	53
Diphtheria Boosting Injections	...	...	...	...	...	53
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	53
Immunisation against Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	53
Vaccination against Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	54
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	55
Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	56
International Certificates of Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	57

Section 27.—Ambulance Service.

Ambulance Service	59
Statistical Tables	...	...	...	...	...	66
Hospital Car Service	...	...	...	...	...	67

Section 28.—Prevention, Care and After Care.

B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	69
Control of Tuberculosis—Examination of Contacts	...	...	...	...	...	69
Employment of Tuberculous Patients	...	...	...	...	...	69
Care and After Care generally	...	...	...	...	...	69
Nursing Equipment and Apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	70
Recuperative Holidays	...	...	...	...	...	70
Mass Radiography Unit	...	...	...	...	...	71
Statistical Tables	...	...	...	...	...	72
The Voluntary Committee—Report	...	...	...	...	...	73
Prevention of Break-up of Families	...	...	...	...	...	76

Section 29.—Domestic Help Service.

Details of Service	...	...	...	...	...	78
Washing Machine	...	...	...	...	...	79
Statistical Tables	...	...	...	...	...	80

Section 51.—Mental Health Service.

Administration	...	...	...	...	...	82
Staff Employed	...	...	...	...	...	82
Training of Mental Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	83
Duties delegated to Voluntary Association	...	...	...	...	...	83
Co-ordination	...	...	...	...	...	83
Prevention, Care and After Care	...	...	...	...	...	84
Short Term Care	...	...	...	...	...	85
Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts	...	...	...	...	...	85
Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938	...	...	...	...	...	86
Guardianship and Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	86
Occupation Centre	...	...	...	...	...	87
Adult Classes	...	...	...	...	...	87
Home Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	87

SECTION C.

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	89
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	89
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	89
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	89
Notifications	...	...	...	...	...	90
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	91

SECTION D.

Miscellaneous.

Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	93
Nurseries and Child-Minders	...	...	...	...	...	93
Registration of Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	...	93
Blind Persons	...	...	...	...	...	94
Medical Examination of Staff	...	...	...	...	...	96
Public Mortuary	...	...	...	...	...	96
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	97
National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47	...	...	...	...	...	99
Health Education	...	...	...	...	...	99
Epileptics and Spastics	...	...	...	...	...	99
Meteorological Notes	...	...	...	...	...	100

SECTION F.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	103
Certificate of Analysis of Water	...	...	...	...	...	104
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	...	...	...	...	...	105
Progress of Notices	...	...	...	...	...	108
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	108
Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	...	108
Swimming Baths and Pools	...	...	...	...	...	108
Eradication of Bed Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	108
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	108

Housing :—

Inspection of Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	109
Remedy of Defects	...	...	...	...	...	109
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	109
Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	...	110
Other Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	...	110
Housing Act—Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	111
Housing Repairs and Rents Act	...	...	...	...	...	111
Inspection and Supervision of Food	...	...	...	...	...	111
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	115
Ice Cream Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	116
Clean Food Campaign	...	...	...	...	...	116
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	116
Diseases of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	118
Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	...	...	118
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	118
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	118
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	118
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	119
Land Charges Act	...	...	...	...	...	120
Flaked Hen Egg Albumin	...	...	...	...	...	121
Examination of Plans	...	...	...	...	...	121

Port of Ipswich.

Staff	...	...	...	...	...	122
Amount of Shipping	...	...	...	...	...	123
Character of Shipping and Trade	...	...	...	...	...	123
Inland Barge Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	123
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	123
Public Health (Ships) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	124
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	125
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	...	126
Cases of Notifiable and other Infectious Diseases on Ships	...	...	...	...	...	126
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	126
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	126
Measures against Rodents—Inspection of Ships	...	...	...	...	...	127
Inspection of Ships for Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	128
Shell-Fish Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	128
Medical Inspection of Aliens	...	...	...	...	...	128
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	128
Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	129
Measures against Rodents—Rodent Control Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	129
Co-operation with other Officials	...	...	...	...	...	129

REPORT OF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Committees	...	...	...	...	...	132
Staff	...	...	...	...	...	133
General Information	...	...	...	...	...	134
Medical Inspection in Schools	...	...	...	...	...	135
Frequency of Tonsillectomy in Children	...	...	...	...	...	136
Arrangements for Treatment :—						
Minor Ailments	...	...	...	...	...	136
Ophthalmic	...	...	...	...	...	138
Orthoptic	...	...	...	...	...	138
Dental	...	...	...	...	...	139
Infectious Diseases in School Children	...	...	...	...	...	140
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	141
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	141
Shallow Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	142
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	...	143
Provision of Meals, Milk, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	144
Handicapped Pupils	...	...	...	...	...	145
California Special School	...	...	...	...	...	146
Whitton Special School	...	...	...	...	...	149
Isolation Hospital School	...	...	...	...	...	151
Speech Therapy	...	...	...	...	...	151
Child Guidance	...	...	...	...	...	153
Miscellaneous :—	...	...	...	...	...
Employment of Children	...	...	...	...	...	153
Children's Homes	...	...	...	...	...	154
Medical Examination of Members of Teaching Profession	...	...	...	...	...	154
Child Neglect	...	...	...	...	...	154
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	154
Statistical Tables	...	...	...	...	...	155

SECTION A.

Members of Committees.
Staff of the Department.
Extracts from Vital Statistics.
Population.
Marriages.
Births.
Deaths.
Maternal Mortality.
Infant Mortality.
Analysis of Infant Mortality.
Stillbirths.
Cancer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

Public Health Committee : (Constitution at 31st December, 1958).

THE MAYOR (Alderman G. W. PIPE).

Alderman P. WEINER (Chairman)

Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE (Vice-Chairman)	Councillor L. P. J. GREENLEAF
Alderman V. H. REVETT	Councillor J. W. HAZELL
Councillor C. R. BERRY	Councillor Mrs. M. F. P. LAMBERT
Councillor A. V. BISHOP	Councillor R. J. LEWIS
Councillor R. R. V. FRANCIS	Councillor W. A. NEWMAN
Councillor G. R. GAUNT	Councillor Mrs. D. E. ROPER
Councillor Mrs. C. GREEN	Councillor F. A. SMITH

Health Committee :

Comprise the same members plus the following co-opted members:—

Dr. J. N. AGATE
Dr. R. O. EADES
Mr. A. I. CURL

Public Health Officers of the Authority For the Year 1958.

MEDICAL STAFF (Whole Time).

Medical Officer of Health, and Principal School Medical Officer:

R. A. LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

G. E. WELCH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. Resigned 31.12.58
B. A. SMITH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. Commenced 22.12.58

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

Senior:

M. G. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

Assistants:

D. J. BALL, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., C.P.H.
H. G. H. WATERS, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (P/T).
K. G. MELLISH-OXLEY, M.A., L.M.S.S.A. (P/T).
R. WRIGHT, M.B., B.S., (P/T). Resigned 16.12.58
J. CANDY, M.B., B.S., (P/T).
J. F. TAIT, M.B., B.S., (P/T). Resigned 31.3.58

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

DENTAL SURGEONS.*Education and Public Health.**Principal Dental Officer:*

A. L. WHITAKER, L.D.S.

Dental Officers:

H. E. HOVELL, L.D.S. R.C.S.Eng.

J. E. CHURCHYARD, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng. (P/T).

OTHER OFFICERS (Whole Time).*Chief Public Health Inspector:*

H. L. BATY, 1, 2.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. J. MASSAM, 1, 2

District Public Health Inspectors:

H. T. PIZZEY, 1, 2.

H. H. MOULE, 1, 2

G. W. BAKER, 1, 2.

R. STAPLES, 1, 2

D. R. JONES, 1, 2.

L. A. CAWDRON, 1, 2

J. A. YATES, 1, 2

L. P. LING, 1

4 Pupil Public Health Inspectors undergoing training.

Supervisor of Rodent Operators:

A. McINTYRE.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

Miss E. L. MARTIN, 3, 4, 5, 8.

Centre Superintendents:

Miss N. MEARS, 3, 5.

Miss M. E. WALLER, 3, 4, 5.

Miss J. M. STABLES, 3, 4, 5.

Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses

Mrs. I. M. MARTIN, 3, 4, 5.

Mrs. B. M. CATTON, 3.

Mrs. G. R. KIDD, 4, 5.

Mrs. G. J. CORNELL, 3.

Miss E. J. HUME-SPRY, 3, 5.

Mrs. V. E. JOHNSON, 3

Resigned 31.8.58.

Resigned 31.1.58

Miss A. SMITH, 3, 4, 5.

Mrs. A. PILBROW, 3, 10

Miss P. F. FAREBROTHER, 3, 4, 5

Commenced 1.1.58.

Commenced 16.1.58.

Miss J. ALBION, 3, 4

Mrs. M. HAMBLING, 3.

Commenced 15.9.58

Supervisor of Midwives:

Miss M. D. DOWN, 3, 4, 7.

District Midwives:

Miss H. M. MAUN, 3, 4.

Miss A. D. TURNER, 3, 4.

„ F. R. PANNIFER, 3, 4.

„ W. I. COLE, 3, 4.

„ F. M. FROST, 3, 4.

Resigned 21.8.58.

„ F. A. M. TAYLOR, 3, 4.

„ D. M. OATES, 3, 4.

„ R. MAXWELL, 3, 4.

Resigned 31.7.58

„ A. K. LEWIS, 3, 4.

„ E. J. AYLING-TURNER, 3, 4

„ G. J. RAWLINS, 3, 4.

„ J. M. RICHARDSON, 3, 4.

„ R. LARTER, 3, 4.

Commenced 1.8.58

Mrs. E. E. KENDZIORRA, 3, 4.

„ D. MAKINSON, 3, 4.

„ D. E. SORE, 3, 4.

Commenced 5.9.58.

„ L. G. McWADE, 3, 4.

„ M. M. BLOCK, 3, 4.

Miss A. E. WOOD, 3, 4.

Commenced 1.11.58.

„ A. E. FARTHING, 3, 4.

Resigned 24.10.58

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

Home Nursing Service:

Superintendent: Mrs. M. L. NEAL (3), Resigned 31.3.58
Miss I. HALL, 3, 4, 5. Commenced 1.8.58.
and staff equivalent to 18 whole-time.

Orthoptist:

Miss M. L. HARRIS.

Speech Therapist:

Miss J. J. B. TURNER, L.C.S.T.

Ambulance Service:

Ambulance Officer: K. G. ELY. Resigned 21.7.58.
R. M. HOPWOOD, Commenced 1.10.58.
and staff of 18.

Domestic Help Service:

Organiser: Mrs. C. M. LILLEY,
and staff equivalent to 40 whole-time.

Mental Health Services:

Mental Health Services Officer: Miss V. M. BURDETT, M.B.E.
Duly Authorised Officer: H. G. ORME, B.Sc. (soc.), D.P.A. and 3 part-time
Duly Authorised Officers.

Matron, Montrose Day Nursery:

Miss D. MANCHESTER, C.N.N.

Housekeeper, Nurses' Home:

Mrs. I. M. YORKE, Cook/Housekeeper.

Chief Clerk:

H. M. COLES.

Administrative Assistants:

A. TRENHOLM. G. C. TRELOAR, D.M.A.

Clerical Officers:

H. STEPHENSON.
B. H. GREENE.
Miss G. N. PARKER.
A. J. R. FOREMAN.
Miss P. A. M. HAMMOND.
R. HURCOMBE.
R. W. KIRBY. Resigned 23.11.58
Mrs. L. E. LEWIS.
D. C. C. WAKEFIELD. Commenced 24.11.58
R. G. WYTHE.

20 whole time General Division Clerical staff, 3 whole time Shorthand-Typists,
and 4 part time Clinic Clerks.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Sanitary Inspectors Certificate. | 6. State Registered Fever Nurse. |
| 2. Meat Inspectors Certificate. | 7. Midwives Teachers Certificate. |
| 3. State Registered Nurse. | 8. Parentcraft Teachers Certificate. |
| 4. State Certified Midwife. | 9. Certificate of the Tuberculosis Association |
| 5. Health Visitors Certificate R.S.H. | 10. Registered Sick Children's Nurse. |

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958.

Area of the County Borough (including the fresh water river)	...	...	...	...	9,925 acres
Rateable value as at 31st March, 1958	...	...	...	...	£1,592,801
Product of the 1d. rate (financial year 1957/58)	...	...	...	...	£6,371
No. of hereditaments described in the rate book as "inhabitable dwellings" as at the 31st March, 1958	Houses and Flats 34,885 House Shops 821				} 35,706
Estimated Civilian Population (R.G.'s Estimate mid-year 1958)	
Area comparability factors	Births				0.98
	Deaths				0.96
Live Births	...	...	...	...	1,971
Live Birth rate per 1,000 the estimated civilian population					
	Crude rate	...	...	...	17.38
	Adjusted rate	...	...	...	17.03
Still-births	...	...	...	...	31
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births					15.5
Total live and still-births					2,002
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	29
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total					14.71
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate					15.52
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate					6.00
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	...	...	...	...	9.64
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births					8.47
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births					Nil

POPULATION.

I append Tables giving the Census populations and the Registrar-General's estimates for recent years.

CENSUS POPULATIONS.

Year.	Census Populations.			Population Increases					Females per 1,000 Males
	Males.	Females.	Persons	Total Increases.	Percent Proportions	Natural Increases	Migrations		
							Inwards	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	41,317	46,252	87,569	8,198	10.3	5,616	2,582	—	1,119
1951	49,962	54,826	104,788	17,286	16.5	10,081	7,205	—	1,097

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATES

(At the 30th June, of each year).

Year	Persons	Year	Persons	Year	Persons*
1932	88,700	1941	84,950*	1950	104,140
1933	89,070	1942	85,210*	1951	104,000
1934	90,157	1943	86,290*	1952	106,360
1935	91,400	1944	87,290*	1953	107,500
1936	92,470	1945	88,920*	1954	108,300
1937	93,870	1946	97,010*	1955	109,200
1938	95,070	1947	100,460*	1956	110,300
1939	96,500	1948	102,100	1957	111,900
1940	91,230*	1949	103,800	1958	113,400

* Civilians only

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered in Ipswich in 1958 was 830.

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
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
1931—1940	8,396	18.49	17.7
1941—1950	8,994	18.94	17.1
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
1936—1940	4,746	20.65	19.2
1941—1945	4,241	19.14	16.7
1946—1950	4,753	18.74	17.6
1951—1955	4,542	17.10	15.9
1956	937	17.00	15.8
1957	918	16.40	15.4
1958	830	14.65	15.1

The highest marriage-rate recorded in Ipswich was 25.75 in 1940 (based on civilian population only), and the lowest, 13.0 in 1887.

BIRTHS.

1,971 births were registered in Ipswich in 1958 as compared with 1,985 in the previous year.

The births and birth rates are set forth in the following table:

Periods	Number			Rates per 1,000 population	
	Males	Females	Persons	Ipswich	England and Wales
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
1931—1940	6,961	6,704	13,665	14.9	14.9
1941—1950	9,391	8,480	17,871	18.9	16.9
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	15.0
1936—1940	3,566	3,394	6,960	14.8	14.8
1941—1945	4,089	3,617	7,706	17.8	15.9
1946—1950	5,302	4,863	10,165	20.0	18.0
1951—1955	4,709	4,471	9,180	17.0	15.3
1956	952	957	1,909	17.3	15.7
1957	1,026	959	1,985	17.7	16.1
1958	1,034	937	1,971	17.4	16.4

ANNUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEX AND LEGITIMACY

The local experience since 1921 is shown thus:—

Year	Legitimate			Illegitimate			All Births			Males per 1000 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
1939	666	669	1,335	39	35	74	705	704	1,409	1,001
1940	637	607	1,244	35	42	77	672	649	1,321	1,035
1931-1940	6,642	6,354	12,996	319	350	669	6,961	6,704	13,665	1,038
1941	624	586	1,210	40	39	79	664	625	1,289	1,062
1942	693	638	1,331	52	54	106	745	692	1,437	1,076
1943	715	610	1,325	52	43	95	767	653	1,420	1,174
1944	832	753	1,585	100	89	189	932	842	1,774	1,107
1945	847	688	1,535	134	117	251	981	805	1,786	1,218
1946	1,024	1,017	2,041	83	121	204	1,107	1,138	2,245	972
1947	1,205	941	2,146	71	64	135	1,276	1,005	2,281	1,269
1948	904	817	1,721	65	60	125	969	877	1,846	1,105
1949	947	887	1,834	52	46	98	999	933	1,932	1,070
1950	911	853	1,764	40	57	97	951	910	1,861	1,045
1941-1950	8,702	7,790	16,492	689	690	1,379	9,391	8,480	17,871	1,107
1951	892	822	1,694	38	50	88	910	872	1,782	1,043
1952	824	829	1,653	53	54	107	877	883	1,760	993
1953	947	846	1,793	69	55	124	1,016	901	1,917	1,128
1954	927	884	1,811	54	62	116	981	946	1,927	1,037
1955	866	813	1,679	59	56	115	925	869	1,794	1,065
1956	875	892	1,767	77	65	142	952	957	1,909	995
1957	958	882	1,840	68	77	145	1,026	959	1,985	1,070
1958	948	856	1,804	86	81	167	1,034	937	1,971	1,104

DEATHS.

DEATHS AT THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS DURING 1958

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upward	Total all ages
Males	22	4	5	24	158	412	625
Females	7	1	3	15	97	473	596
Persons	29	5	8	39	255	885	1,221

The age distribution of the deaths was very much the same as for 1957. Deaths of persons of 65 years of age and upwards accounted for 72.5% of the deaths (1957=70.9%).

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

Cause of Death		Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	5	—	5
2	" (Other)	1	2	3
3	Syphilitic disease	3	1	4
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infection	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic disease	1	2	3
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	25	16	41
11	" " lung, bronchus	38	13	51
12	" " breast	—	26	26
13	" " uterus	—	7	7
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	73	58	131
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	2	4
16	Diabetes	2	5	7
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	66	97	163
18	Coronary disease, angina	133	93	226
19	Hypertension with heart disease	6	3	9
20	Other heart disease	67	101	168
21	Other circulatory disease	18	30	48
22	Influenza	8	7	15
23	Pneumonia	40	30	70
24	Bronchitis	29	21	50
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	7	2	9
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	3	11
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	6	6	12
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	4	3	7
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	10	—	10
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	6	5	11
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	40	45	85
33	Motor vehicle accidents	9	1	10
34	All other accidents	14	12	26
35	Suicide	4	5	9
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Totals		625	596	1,221

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

The following Table shows the crude death-rates, decennial and quinquennial, since 1851, and annual for 1956, 1957 and 1958 recorded for Ipswich and compared with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Periods	No. of Deaths (Ipswich)			Death-rates per 1000 Population					
	M.	F.	P.	Males		Females		Persons	
				ips.	E. & W.	ips.	E. & W.	ips.	E. & W.
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
1931—1940	5,176	5,486	10,662	12.74	—	11.55	—	12.15	12.2
1941—1950	5,494	5,467	10,961	12.25	—	11.16	—	11.70	11.7
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	4,191	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
1936—1940	2,750	2,838	5,588	12.41	—	11.46	—	11.93	12.4
1941—1945	2,691	2,662	5,353	13.07	—	11.65	—	12.37	11.8
1946—1950	2,803	2,805	5,608	11.42	—	10.67	—	11.04	11.5
1951—1955	2,944	2,856	5,800	10.92	—	10.68	—	10.80	11.6
1956	639	568	1,207	11.59	—	10.29	—	10.94	11.7
1957	588	597	1,185	10.51	—	10.67	—	10.59	11.5
1958	625	596	1,221	11.02	—	10.51	—	10.77	11.7

The number of deaths registered in 1958 was 1,221 and the death-rate was 10.8 (crude), 10.3 (adjusted). This rate compares favourably with that for the country as a whole.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No deaths were associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth in 1958.

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

Periods	Puerperal Sepsis	Hæmorrhage	Toxaemia	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—1940	1.40	.64	.57	1.02	50	3.65
1941—1950	.19	.19	—	.31	11	.65
1951	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1952	—	0.56	—	.56	2	1.11
1953	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1954	0.51	0.51	0.51	—	3	1.53
1955	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1956	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1957	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1958	—	—	—	—	—	0.00

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Table gives the numbers of Infant deaths and the Infant Mortality rates since 1851.

Period	No. of Deaths			Infant Death Rates								Female Infant Deaths per 1,000 Male
	Males	FmIs.	Infants	Males		Females		Infants				
				Ips.	E & W	Ips.	E & W	Ips	E & W			
										Ipswich		
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		
1931—1940	332	277	609	47	—	41	—	44	58	833		
1941—1950	349	214	563	39	—	26	—	32	43	635		
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	1657		
1931—1935	148	159	307	43	70	48	54	45	62	074		
1936—1940	184	118	302	51	—	34	—	43	55	641		
1941—1945	193	110	303	48	—	31	—	40	50	569		
1946—1950	156	104	260	29	—	21	—	25	36	701		
1951—1955	147	86	233	32	—	19	—	26	27	652		
1956	30	14	44	31	—	15	—	23	24	466		
1957	17	16	33	17	—	17	—	17	23	941		
1958	22	7	29	11	—	4	—	15	23	318		

ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL-BIRTHS, 1958.

The infant death rate for 1958 was 14.7 as compared with 22.6 for England and Wales. The perinatal rate was 23.9 and for England and Wales 35.1. The following figures are based on the available local statistics :—

Neonatal Deaths		Deaths over 1 month	Total Infant Deaths
Under one week	1 week—1 month		
Males 14 } Females 3 } 17	Males 1 } Females 1 } 2	10	29

(i) Deaths under one week.

The causes were as follows :—

Prematurity	8
Congenital abnormalities	2
Birth injury	1
Pulmonary atelectasis	3
Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn	2
Hyperglycaemia	1
Total	17

Premature Births			
Weights		Age at Death	
— 2 lbs.	2	— 24 hours	6
— 3 lbs.	—	— 7 days	2
— 4 lbs.	5	— 1 month	—
— 5½ lbs.	1		

Congenital abnormalities :—

Congenital heart	1
Congenital abnormality of jejunum	1

(ii) Deaths one week—one month.

The causes were as follows :—

Congenital abnormalities	2
Congenital Heart	1
Meningomyelocele	1

(iii) Deaths of infants over one month.

Of the ten deaths of infants over one month, seven were males and three females. The causes were as follows :—

Group Cause	Specific Disease	Total	Ages
Infections	Broncho Pneumonia	6	3 at 1 month 1 at 2 months 1 at 4 months 1 at 10 months
	Bronchitis	2	2 at 2 months
Congenital Defects	Congenital Heart	2	1 at 2 months 1 at 5 months
Accidents	Nil	Nil	

(iv) Still-Births.

There were 31 still-births allocated to Ipswich in 1958, giving a rate per 1,000 total births of 15.5 (England and Wales 21.6) as compared with 15.9 in 1957 (England and Wales 22.5).

ANALYSIS.**(a) General.**

Total Number	Illegitimate	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still-births
31 17 Male 14 Female	1	15.5

(b) Maturity.

Full Term	Premature				
	—1 lb.	1—2 lbs.	2—3 lbs.	3—4 lbs.	4—5½ lbs.
14	1	3	6	2	5

(c) Place in Family.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
13	2	3	3	3	5	—	2	—	—	—

(d) Place of Birth.

Hospitals	...	...	...	...	17
Maternity homes					
(General practitioner obstetricians)	...				2
Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	12

(e) Associated Conditions.

Maternal Abnormalities	...	...			23
Foetal Abnormalities	...	...			4
Breech Presentation	...	...	...		3
No obvious cause	...	...	...		1

(i) Maternal Abnormalities :—

Ante-partum haemorrhage					
(placenta praevia)	...	...			3
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	7
Placental insufficiency	...	...	...		3
Contracted pelvis	...	...	...		1
Post maturity	...	...	...		1
Rhesus incompatibility	...	...	...		1
Accidental haemorrhage	...	...	...		1
Premature separation of placenta	...				2
Failed forceps :—					
Fractured skull	...	...			1
Intracranial haemorrhage	...				1
Vaso praevia	...	...	...	...	2

(ii) Foetal Abnormalities :—

Anencephalic	...	...	...		2
Tracheo oesophageal fistula	...	...	...		1
Hydrocephalic	...	...	...		1

(f) Condition of foetus.

Fresh	...	...			13
Macerated	...	...			18

(v) Deaths of Infants, 1 year—under 5 years.

Causes of death :—

Group Cause	Specific Disease	Total	Ages
Respiratory Conditions	Asthma	1	2 years
Congenital Defects	Cardiac	1	17 months
	Haemophilia	1	4 years
	Hydrocephalus and Meningo myelocoele	1	23 months
Accident	Road Accident	1	3 years

CANCER.

In presenting the following report upon Cancer statistics the local figures have been utilised.

A total of 256 deaths (136 males and 120 females) were ascribed to Cancer during 1958 as compared with 194, 204, 218 and 215 respectively in the four preceding years.

20.2% of the deaths from all causes were due to Cancer.

77 males and 78 females dying from Cancer were over 65 years of age.

The following Table shows the deaths and death-rates from Cancer since 1851:—

Period	Numbers and Death-rates					
	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	Rates	No.	Rates	No.	Rates
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
1931—1940	696	1.62	887	1.83	1583	1.72
1941—1950	883	1.84	889	1.85	1772	1.84
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
1936—1940	382	1.75	444	1.76	826	1.76
1941—1945	406	1.99	427	1.87	833	1.92
1946—1950	477	1.94	462	1.75	939	1.84
1951—1955	510	1.89	485	1.80	995	1.84
1956	112	2.02	106	1.92	218	1.97
1957	112	2.00	103	1.84	215	1.92
1958	136	2.39	120	2.11	256	2.25

The following Table shows the site distribution of the deaths from Cancer:—

Site	Males	Females	Total
Stomach	25	16	41
Lungs and Bronchus	38	13	51
Breast	—	26	26
Female Generative Organs	—	7	7
All others	73	58	131

Table showing age and sex distribution of the Cancer deaths for 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958.

Age Periods	1954			1955			1956			1957			1958		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
— 5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
— 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
— 25	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
— 45	3	9	12	9	5	14	6	5	11	2	7	9	4	7	11
— 65	31	32	63	36	21	57	40	32	72	38	38	76	53	35	88
— 75	32	30	62	30	31	61	35	28	63	46	18	64	36	40	76
+ 75	29	28	57	32	38	70	31	39	70	25	39	64	41	38	79
Totals	95	99	194	108	96	204	112	106	218	112	103	215	136	120	256

SECTION B.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

SECTION 22.—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG
CHILDREN.

Facilities for Ante and Post-Natal Care.

Child Welfare—Clinics.

Examination of Infants by Medical Officers.

Infectious Diseases.

Maternal Deaths.

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Dental Care.

Montrose Day Nursery.

Residential Accommodation for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Facilities for Ante-natal and Post-natal care.

Sessions were held at the following clinics:—

- (a). Central Clinic, Elm Street.
- (b). Gainsborough Clinic, Clapgate Lane.
- (c). Whitton Clinic, Meredith Road.
- (d). Allington Clinic, Woodbridge Road.
- (e). Maidenhall Clinic, Cranfield's Sports Pavilion, Halifax Road.
- (f). Chantry Clinic, Hawthorn Drive.

Year	Total Births Live & Still	No. of Clinic Centres at end of year	Clinic	No. of sessions held per month	Total number of attendances	No. of women in attendance
1948	1,885	3	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 12	8,048 692	1,706 541
1949	1,960	4	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 16	5,553 527	1,003 354
1950	1,889	4	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 16	4,498 544	785 359
1951	1,818	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	37 20	4,480 371	1,257 234
1952	1,793	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	39 20	4,662 344	1,441 234
1953	1,950	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	49 24	4,569 290	1,399 185
1954	1,960	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	52 24	4,001 186	1,351 143
1955	1,827	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	51 26	3,635 148	1,250 112
1956	1,946	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	54 26	3,634 129	1,301 97
1957	2,017	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	55 26	4,356 98	1,513 79
1958	2,002	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	55 26	4,063 77	1,243 56

A record of attendances is kept at the ante-natal clinics and future appointments given. Non-attenders are visited at their homes by midwives.

Blood specimens are taken as a routine at local authority clinics, or if referred specifically for this purpose by the patient's own doctor.

Facilities are readily available for X-ray of expectant mothers.

Mothers are seen for post-natal examination at the ante-natal sessions.

Child Welfare.

Infants remain under the care of the midwives for twenty-eight days and then are put in touch with the health visitor of the area.

During 1958 twenty-one Child Welfare clinics were held weekly at seven different centres; details of attendances are as follows :—

<i>Clinic.</i>	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Central	5,362	5,319	4,668	4,947	4,413	5,067
Gainsborough	4,204	4,100	3,839	3,641	4,304	4,550
Whitton	3,295	3,268	3,750	4,435	5,729	5,863
Allington	6,057	6,340	4,631	4,740	5,369	5,871
Maidenhall	1,634	1,469	1,426	1,631	1,346	1,605
Rushmere	—	400	1,040	791	1,122	1,086
Chantry	—	—	1,854	3,454	4,125	4,399
Total	20,552	20,896	21,208	23,639	26,408	28,441

- (a). No. of Centres provided at end of year ... 7
- (b). No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held per month
(4 weeks) ... 84
- (c). No. of children who attended the Centres ... 4,286
- (d). No. of children who attended the Centres
during the year and who were born in :—
- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1958 | ... | ... | ... | 1,290 |
| 1957 | ... | ... | ... | 1,252 |
| 1953—1956 | ... | ... | ... | 1,744 |
- (e). Total number of attendances made by children
included under (c) :—
- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Under 1 year of age | ... | ... | 19,383 |
| Over 1 year of age | ... | ... | 9,058 |

Examination of Infants by Medical Officers.

The examinations carried out by the Medical Officers are shown in the following table:—

Age	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
— 1	4,026	3,183	3,761	3,927	4,207	3,845
— 2	1,123	1,020	1,086	1,332	1,124	1,291
— 3	687	589	633	729	698	674
— 4	587	527	507	559	540	536
— 5	416	350	466	441	658	659
Total	6,839	5,669	6,453	6,988	7,227	7,005

Children requiring medical treatment are referred to their own practitioners. Specialist attention, X-ray or Laboratory investigations are obtained through liaison with the Hospital.

Regular immunisation and vaccination clinics are held, and in addition these facilities are available at ordinary Child Welfare clinics.

Illegitimate infants are followed up as necessary by the Superintendent Health Visitor. Emphasis is placed on the importance of keeping mother and child together, where possible, and help is given in caring for children in the Day Nursery. Other cases are referred to the Children's Officer with a view to placing the children with suitable foster-parents or arranging for their adoption.

The Ophthalmic Consultant attends each week at the Central clinic; the following figures relate to children under school age examined during the year :—

Number of children examined ...	...	...	42
Number of attendances ...	...	...	66
Number for whom glasses were ordered ...	...	...	6
Number for whom glasses were changed ...	...	...	1
Number referred for treatment other than glasses ...	...	...	6
Number to continue present glasses ...	...	...	7

Infectious Diseases.

(a) No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

(b) *Puerperal Pyrexia.*

Sixty-eight cases were notified during 1958.

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths registered in 1958.

Supply of Dried Milk, Etc.

Welfare Foods under the Government's Welfare Food Scheme are distributed at all infant welfare centres. The following tables show the quantities of foods, etc., issued during 1958 :—

Child Welfare.

Infants remain under the care of the midwives for twenty-eight days and then are put in touch with the health visitor of the area.

During 1958 twenty-one Child Welfare clinics were held weekly at seven different centres; details of attendances are as follows :—

<i>Clinic.</i>	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Central	5,362	5,319	4,668	4,947	4,413	5,067
Gainsborough	4,204	4,100	3,839	3,641	4,304	4,550
Whitton	3,295	3,268	3,750	4,435	5,729	5,863
Allington	6,057	6,340	4,631	4,740	5,369	5,871
Maidenhall	1,634	1,469	1,426	1,631	1,346	1,605
Rushmere	—	400	1,040	791	1,122	1,086
Chantry	—	—	1,854	3,454	4,125	4,399
Total	20,552	20,896	21,208	23,639	26,408	28,441

- (a). No. of Centres provided at end of year ... 7
- (b). No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held per month
(4 weeks) ... 84
- (c). No. of children who attended the Centres ... 4,286
- (d). No. of children who attended the Centres
during the year and who were born in :—
- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1958 | ... | ... | ... | 1,290 |
| 1957 | ... | ... | ... | 1,252 |
| 1953—1956 | ... | ... | ... | 1,744 |
- (e). Total number of attendances made by children
included under (c) :—
- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Under 1 year of age | ... | ... | 19,383 |
| Over 1 year of age | ... | ... | 9,058 |

Examination of Infants by Medical Officers.

The examinations carried out by the Medical Officers are shown in the following table:—

Age	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
— 1	4,026	3,183	3,761	3,927	4,207	3,845
— 2	1,123	1,020	1,086	1,332	1,124	1,291
— 3	687	589	633	729	698	674
— 4	587	527	507	559	540	536
— 5	416	350	466	441	658	659
Total	6,839	5,669	6,453	6,988	7,227	7,005

Children requiring medical treatment are referred to their own practitioners. Specialist attention, X-ray or Laboratory investigations are obtained through liaison with the Hospital.

Regular immunisation and vaccination clinics are held, and in addition these facilities are available at ordinary Child Welfare clinics.

Illegitimate infants are followed up as necessary by the Superintendent Health Visitor. Emphasis is placed on the importance of keeping mother and child together, where possible, and help is given in caring for children in the Day Nursery. Other cases are referred to the Children's Officer with a view to placing the children with suitable foster-parents or arranging for their adoption.

The Ophthalmic Consultant attends each week at the Central clinic; the following figures relate to children under school age examined during the year :—

Number of children examined ...	...	...	42
Number of attendances ...	...	...	66
Number for whom glasses were ordered ...	...	...	6
Number for whom glasses were changed ...	...	...	1
Number referred for treatment other than glasses ...	...	...	6
Number to continue present glasses ...	...	...	7

Infectious Diseases.

(a) No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

(b) *Puerperal Pyrexia.*

Sixty-eight cases were notified during 1958.

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths registered in 1958.

Supply of Dried Milk, Etc.

Welfare Foods under the Government's Welfare Food Scheme are distributed at all infant welfare centres. The following tables show the quantities of foods, etc., issued during 1958 :—

The circumstances of the families whose children were admitted at 31/12/58, giving reasons for this admission, are shown in the following table :—

Mother sole support of child	...	...	35
Both parents working	...	...	6
Compassionate cases	...	...	7

Throughout the year there were twenty-four children admitted to the nursery for compassionate reasons, the majority cause—nineteen—being the mental or physical illness of one or both parents. Of the remaining five children, four were recommended by the Department of Child and Family Psychiatry, and one by the Assistant Medical Officers. It was necessary at various times during the year to provide transport for four children and this action was sanctioned by the Assessment Sub-Committee. Many of the mothers undoubtedly gain in their knowledge of child care through the daily contact with the staff at the nursery.

Infectious Diseases.

In April and May there were twenty-five cases of measles.

Students.

Four students entered for the N.N.E.B. Examination and all were successful.

Vaccinations and Immunisations.

The following vaccinations and immunisations were carried out during the year :—

Smallpox	...	...	...	11
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	27
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus	...	...	...	11
Total				49

The following table shows the average attendances, the number of admissions and the number of discharges during the years 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958 :—

	Age	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Average Attendances (Daily)	0-2	60 places 17.4	60 places 14.1	60 places 15	60 places 14	60 places 14
	2-5	34.7 17.3	33.9 19.8	36 21	32.8 18.8	34.6 20.6
Admissions	0-2	41	40	34	39	45
	2-5	75 34	89 49	94 60	80 41	85 40
Discharges	0-2	28	31	25	29	34
	2-5	69 41	80 49	102 77	78 49	79 45

The children at Raeburn Road Nursery and Montrose Day Nursery have continued to receive dental inspection and treatment during the year.

Residential accommodation (other than Mother and Baby Homes) provided for expectant or nursing mothers and for young children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act.

Arrangements made by the Local Authority in view of the recommendations contained in Circular 2866 in relation to illegitimate children have continued throughout the nine years since the 5th July, 1948. The Local Authority makes a contribution of £250 per annum towards the expenses incurred by the St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. That Association provides a Moral Welfare Worker who investigates cases referred to her, advises the patients and arranges accommodation as necessary. All cases coming to the notice of the officers of the Public Health Department are referred to the Worker and the contributions made by the Council to the expenses of the Association includes a proportion towards the expenses incurred in accommodating unmarried mothers in Homes, arrangements for which are made by the Welfare Worker.

Where expectant mothers are in need of temporary accommodation under the National Assistance Act they are admitted to the Social Welfare Institution at Heathfields, Woodbridge Road East, which is under the control of the Welfare Services Committee. The Health Committee contributes towards the expenses incurred in accommodating an expectant mother during the last six weeks of pregnancy and arrangements are made with the Hospital Management Committee for the mothers to be admitted to maternity accommodation for their confinements.

SECTION 23.—MIDWIFERY.

Staff.

Ante-Natal Care.

Phenylketonuria.

Care in the Lying-in Period.

The Flying Squad.

Intragastric Oxygen.

Analgesia.

Part II Training School.

Post-Graduate Courses.

Midwives in Practice.

Medical Aid.

Family Planning.

Deliveries attended—1958.

Statistics.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Staff.

- 1 Medical Supervisor.
- 1 Non-medical Supervisor.
- 17 Midwives (7 Teaching Midwives).
- 12 Pupil Midwives.

Ante-natal Care.

The number of women who arrange to have home confinements has remained fairly constant for many years—about 1,000 each year—and of these 90% book their general practitioners. The number of hospital confinements are approximately equal to the domiciliary ones. 45% of the hospital confinements take place in the general practitioner hospital unit.

The general standard of ante-natal care continues to improve with the growing partnership of general practitioner and midwife. There were 1,073 domiciliary cases of which only 71 (6.6%) were booked as midwives' cases. These cases receive their ante-natal care from assistant medical officer and midwife—the others have their general practitioners and midwife (all mothers are advised to inform their general practitioners of their pregnancy). The total number of cases in which a midwife only was present at the delivery was however 575 (53.5%). The mothers who have domiciliary confinements are asked to attend the local authority clinics to see their midwives. It is regretted that the general practitioner hospital unit is still unable to provide ante-natal care by midwives as well as by the doctors.

Midwives provide ante-natal care in the home when necessary, but the clinic provides facilities for more comprehensive care and mothers are encouraged and expected to attend. The number of ante-natal and special visits paid by midwives and pupils was 13,418.

Mothercraft classes continue to be held as part of ante-natal care provided by the Local Authority. These classes are held in series of five lectures and 15—20 mothers attend in each group. In 1958, 220 mothers attended. Fathers attend a class at the close of each session. Each midwife arranges her own relaxation classes for her own mothers: medical practitioners recommend selected cases to attend the relaxation classes. The value of this teaching by the midwife is now being recognised, not only as a factor in the conduct of labour, but in the improvement in the mother's ability to care for herself during her pregnancy and for her infant afterwards.

Phenylketonuria.

Midwives have been carrying out routine urine tests for Phenylketonuria for the past year on all babies aged 21 days.

Although the incidence of Phenylketonuria is low it is considered necessary to continue this investigation to aid in the research concerning causes of mental deficiency.

Care in the Lying-in Period.

Midwives visit all mothers confined at home or hospital for 28 days. This extended visiting has been done for five years now with indisputable benefit to mother and child. Much health teaching is done in this period in relation to maternal health and the management of the newborn.

The Flying Squad.

The flying squad was called out on seven occasions, six of these were for post-partum haemorrhage and one for obstetric shock.

Intragastric Oxygen.

Intragastric Oxygen was used as a method of resuscitation on 19 occasions.

Analgesia.

There are now 14 Tecota Mark IV Trilene Apparatus for the use of 17 midwives, and gas and air machines are issued to all midwives. Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives in 986 cases, representing 92% of all deliveries.

Training School for Midwives.

The part II course for pupil midwives has had 100% success this year. All 24 pupils were successful.

Post Graduate Education of Midwives.

The midwives continue to attend post graduate courses in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board, and in addition, have also attended lectures arranged by the local branch of the Royal College of Midwives and the Midwifery Teachers' Group.

Midwives in Practice.

Number of midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority :—

(a)	Midwives in Institutions employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act, 1946	...	22
(b)	Domiciliary midwives in private practice	...	1
(c)	Domiciliary midwives employed by the Local Authority :—		
	Non-medical supervisors	...	1
	Midwives	...	17
			18
			41

Medical Aid under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1951.

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1951, by a midwife :—

(a) For domiciliary cases :—

(i) Where the medical practitioners had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act	...	...	...	...	...	3
(ii) Others	...	...	...	...	...	15
						<hr/> 18

During 1957, medical aid was summoned in 35 domiciliary cases.

Family Planning Clinics.

Weekly sessions are held at Allington Clinic on Thursday mornings. Advice is also given at Whitton and Gainsborough clinics at the regular medical officer—ante-natal sessions, and arrangements are in hand for a fourth clinic session in the Chantry area. Patients in the County Borough are not charged for consultation, but have to purchase appliances as necessary. Appliances may be issued free of charge where the financial circumstances of the patient are such as to cause hardship. Details of attendances were as follows :—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
(a) Number of women attending	147	166	167	204	198	215	253
(b) Number of attendances during year	315	325	336	386	377	402	464

Comments on following Tables.

“Medical Aids sent during labour.” These figures refer only to cases in which assistance from a doctor is sought before the birth is completed and does not include perineal repairs or attendance on the newborn child, etc.

“Patient sent into Hospital during labour.” These figures refer to cases which had arranged for domiciliary confinement, but in which an emergency arose during labour necessitating hospitalisation.

“Booked Obstetrician Cases.” Includes all those in which the patient had arranged for maternity services with her own practitioner, whether or not the practitioner elected to be present at the time of the confinement.

TABLE I.

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the Area during the Year.							
	Domiciliary Cases.						
	Doctor not booked.		Doctor booked.			Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (2)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (3)	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another) (4)	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (5)	(6)		
(1)	1	70	497	505	1,073	(7)	—
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority							—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organizations—							
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,562
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	70	497	505	1,073		1,562

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the fourteenth day—617.

TABLE II.

	1956				1957				1958			
	Midwives cases		Maternity nurse cases		Midwives cases		Maternity nurse cases		Midwives cases		Maternity nurse cases	
	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.
LIVE BIRTHS												
No. of Cases	9	127	154	699	9	97	196	803	3	68	208	808
Delivery by forceps	—	2	16	8	—	2	13	10	—	—	14	12
Breech	—	1	—	9	—	2	2	10	—	—	2	6
Medical Aid called in during labour	3	9	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—
Prematures:												
Sent to Hospital	—	2	—	3	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Retained at home	—	5	8	31	—	7	14	40	—	2	14	5
Patient sent to hospital during labour	—	1	6	15	—	1	9	15	—	2	6	18
Deaths of infants retained at home (within 14 days)	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
Obstetrician booked and present	—	—	104	240	—	—	136	325	—	—	150	341
STILLBIRTHS.												
No. of cases	—	—	5	6	—	1	3	11	—	2	2	10
Delivery by forceps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Breech	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Medical Aid called in during labour	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Patient sent to hospital during labour	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	2
Macerated foetus	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	5
Obstetrician booked and present	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	5
Totals												
	989	989	989	989	9	97	196	803	1,105	68	208	808
	28	28	28	28	—	2	13	10	25	—	14	12
	10	10	10	10	—	2	2	10	14	—	2	6
	12	12	12	12	—	4	—	—	4	2	—	—
	5	5	5	5	—	—	4	4	8	—	—	5
	44	44	44	44	—	7	14	40	61	2	14	24
	22	22	22	22	—	1	9	15	25	2	6	18
	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1
	344	344	344	344	—	—	136	325	461	—	150	341
	11	11	11	11	—	1	3	11	15	2	2	10
	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
	1	1	1	1	—	1	3	2	3	—	—	2
	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	2	5	1	1	5
	6	6	6	6	—	—	2	3	5	—	1	5

SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING.

The Health Visiting Service.

Health Education Talks.

Liaison with V.D. and Child Psychiatry Departments.

Training of Student Nurses.

Home Safety.

Ascertainment of Deafness in Children.

Post Graduate Refresher Courses.

Details of Visits.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

Once again I have to report a continued shortage of staff in this service and the staff still remains considerably below the authorised establishment of one superintendent and sixteen health visitors. The staff at the end of the year was :—

- 1 Superintendent.
- 3 Centre Superintendents.
- 5 Health Visitors (4 full-time—1 part-time).
- 10 Clinic Nurses (4 full-time—6 part-time).

One of the Centre Superintendents, Miss Stables, resigned during the year to take up a more senior post and Miss Potter was appointed to replace her. One Health Visitor resigned and one was appointed to fill the vacancy. With the greatly improved bursaries which I mentioned in my report last year, no difficulty was experienced in obtaining students and in addition to the two already granted bursaries in April, 1958, a supplementary estimate was obtained to enable two further students to commence training in January, 1959.

All invitations received during the year for Health Visitors to speak at Women's Organisations, were accepted, and in addition, the series of lectures being given at the Nacton Road Secondary Modern School for Girls, were continued.

The close co-operation with the venereal disease department continued during 1958 and the resulting visits involve a considerable amount of time. The Health Visitors also work closely with the Child Guidance department at all times as many of the problem families of the town are equally the concern of both services. Continued use was made of the facilities provided by the Domestic Help Service and the day nursery in connection with many of the problem families, where possible under the general supervision of a health visitor.

Student nurses from the United Ipswich Training School continued to accompany the health visitors on several visits for the purpose of gaining practical experience in this field. In addition two student health visitors from the Royal College of Nursing were accepted for practical training during the year and one has since applied for a post as a full-time health visitor with the Council.

In March, a one day course on Home Safety was arranged in conjunction with the Central Council for Health Education, the speaker being the Council's Publications Officer, Mrs. W. E. Duncan. In November many leaflets and posters were distributed to shops and other public places following the national "Guard that Fire" campaign, and several short talks were given to voluntary organisations in the town.

Following the attendance of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health at a course held in Manchester on the methods of ascertaining deafness in children, a two day course was arranged in Ipswich, mainly for the purpose of instructing the health visitors and clinic nurses. The visiting lecturer was Dr. I. G. Taylor, of Manchester University, and a final one day refresher course will be held early in 1959.

One health visitor attended a refresher course arranged by the Women's Public Health Officers' Association.

The following statistics show the work done by the service during the year:—

Visits by Health Visitors:

	Children. —1 1—5		*Mis- cellaneous.	Total effective visits.	'Ineffective' visits. 'No one at home'	Total (All visits).
1949	12,792	11,666	1,131	25,589	7,260	32,849
1950	13,804	15,450	2,198	31,452	7,596	39,048
1951	11,770	14,257	1,256	27,283	5,735	33,018
1952	11,742	12,648	1,740	26,130	4,181	30,311
1953	12,342	12,534	2,679	27,555	4,319	31,874
1954	12,086	11,242	2,039	25,367	3,855	29,222
1955	10,542	11,769	2,724	25,035	3,500	28,535
1956	10,737	12,803	4,565	28,105	4,059	32,164
1957	8,621	9,445	2,424	20,490	2,691	23,181
1958	8,689	9,194	1,559	19,442	3,164	22,606

**Miscellaneous Visits 1958 :—*

Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	288
T.B. cases	...	...	...	...	443
Old persons	..	...	...	...	73
School children	...	...	...	...	269
Specials	...	...	...	...	407
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	79
Total					<u>1,559</u>

SECTION 25.—HOME NURSING SERVICE

Home Nursing Service.

Analysis of Cases.

Cases Treated.

Visits Paid.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The establishment of the service remained unchanged during 1958, and one superintendent, five full-time male nurses, twelve full-time female nurses and three part-time female nurses were employed at the end of the year. In March the Superintendent, Mrs. M. L. Neal, resigned to take up another appointment and Miss I. Hall, deputy nursing superintendent at Newcastle, was appointed to the post.

During the year, 1,929 cases were attended, an increase of 67 over 1957. The number of visits paid to medical cases increased by 3,024, while the number of visits to surgical cases decreased by 1,230. The total number of visits showed an increase of 579 over 1957. Injections again formed a major part of the work done, though the number given this year was 1,745 less than in 1957, largely accounted for by a drop in requests for streptomycin injections.

Three district nurses, one male and two female, attended a refresher course organised in London by the Royal College of Nursing, and in addition, the superintendent and three of the nurses attended a refresher course in family psychiatry at the Department of Child Psychiatry in Ipswich. Student nurses from the Ipswich Group Hospitals Training School again accompanied the district nurses on home visits for practical instruction.

The following tables show the number of cases attended, together with the number of visits paid. Types of cases are also shown, together with an analysis of patients over 65 years of age, children under five years of age and patients who have had more than twenty-four visits during the year.

General Arrangements for the Home Nursing Service.

Year.	Total Nurses (Equiv. whole-time).	Male Nurses	Cases Attended.	Visits.
1948 (July-Dec.)	5	—	465	10,176
1949	14 $\frac{2}{3}$	3	1,377	36,099
1950	16	4	1,635	38,606
1951	17	5	1,738	41,663
1952	17	5	1,798	45,688
1953	18	6	2,033	49,816
1954	18	6	2,231	52,557
1955	18	5	2,116	51,803
1956	18	5	2,014	47,033
1957	18	5	1,862	50,599
1958	19	5	1,928	51,178

	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	1,550	42,928
Surgical	227	5,956
Infectious Diseases	8	41
Tuberculosis	30	1,788
Maternal complications	23	183
Others	91	282
TOTALS	1,929	51,178

	Cases.	Visits paid.
No. of patients who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	1,117	38,491
No. of children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	84	365
No. of patients who had more than 24 visits during the year	399	42,397

SECTION 26.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation Scheme

Diphtheria—Boosting Injections.

Whooping Cough.

Tetanus.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Vaccination.

Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

International Certificates.

The health visitors continued in their efforts during routine visiting to persuade parents to allow their children to be vaccinated and immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis. Leaflets are distributed at infant welfare clinics and whilst visiting ; stamped cards are sometimes left for the parents to send in requesting an appointment at the clinic ; parents are, however, always advised that they have the choice if they prefer, of taking their children to the general practitioner. Lists are circulated within the department of children who have completed a course of immunisation and these are of material help to the health visitor in rounding up parents who require more than the minimum of persuasion.

Special immunisation sessions are held at the various clinics in the town and although mothers are encouraged to attend with their children by appointment, immunisation/vaccination is also carried out at all the infant welfare sessions at which a doctor is in attendance.

As no cases of poliomyelitis occurred during the summer it was not necessary to suspend immunisation.

Diphtheria Boosting Injections.

Boosting doses against diphtheria are available at special immunisation or infant welfare clinic. A consent form for the boosting injection is sent to every parent with the notification for the entrant school medical examination and the question of the desirability of reinforcing the level of immunisation is discussed by the school nurse or doctor at the time of the examination.

Immunisation Against Whooping Cough.

Immunisation against whooping cough as well as diphtheria, which is carried out without increasing the number of injections, is now accepted as a routine. Of 1,144 children given primary immunisation under the age of five only 49 did not receive whooping cough immunisation as well as diphtheria immunisation.

Immunisation Against Tetanus.

Immunisation against tetanus combined with whooping cough and diphtheria was first made available in the autumn of 1955, and during 1958 92% of children immunised under the age of five received the triple immunisation.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

During 1958 vaccination against poliomyelitis continued with an improvement in the supplies of vaccine. In September the age group eligible for vaccination was extended to include those born between 1933 and 1942 and this made approximately 13,000 more persons eligible. Though the response was not as good as was hoped for, 998 young people actually registered for the vaccination when the scheme was first extended. Towards the end of the year, however, there was an increase in adult registrations following the display of notices in the press, posters in factories and workshops and a personal approach to the larger firms in the town. In addition, a Wednesday clinic was arranged which was open to all eligible persons from 5.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. without appointment, and these clinics attracted a number who would have found attendance during the day to be impossible.

The response by the parents of children under 15 years of age improved and at the end of the year 16,250 consents had been received in respect of children. With more vaccine available, many second injections were carried out and by the end of the year 15,668 persons had received two injections, and only 688 were awaiting their first injections.

In September it was also decided to give third injections to all those who had completed their initial course of two injections at least seven months previously, and 4,355 were given.

The table below shows the poliomyelitis vaccination position at the 31st December, 1958.

	Estimated Populat'n	Consents Received	No had 3 injections	No had 2 injections	No had 1 injection	No await- ing 1st injection
Children under 15 years of age	27,400	16,250 (59.3)	4,355 (15.9)	10,487 (38.3)	842 (3.1)	556 (2.0)
Young persons born between 1933-1942	13,000	998 (7.7)	Nil	307 (2.4)	582 (4.5)	109 (0.8)
Expectant Mothers	1,900	554 (29.2)	Nil	509 (26.8)	22 (1.2)	23 (1.2)

Figures in brackets = % of estimated eligible population vaccinated.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Age Groups.	Primary Vaccinations.		Re-vaccinations.	
	By Drs.	By L.A.	By Drs.	By L.A.
Under 1 year ...	570	170	—	—
1-4 years ...	44	57	8	—
5-14 years ...	24	17	19	7
15 years or over ...	87	4	215	12
Totals ...	725	248	242	19
	973		261	

	LOCAL AUTHORITY CLINICS.							Total L.A. Clinics.	Medical Practitioners.
	Elm Street.	Gainsborough.	Whitton.	Allington House.	Maidenhail.	Rushmere.	Chantry.		
Diphtheria Immunisation									
Primary—Under 5 years of age ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	15
Primary—5 to 15 years of age ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	94	—	57	30	2	11	20	214	112
Combined injection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough									
Primary—Under 5 years of age ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	36
Primary—5 to 15 years of age ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	102	2	5	26	1	1	26	163	51
Whooping Cough only									
Primary—Under 5 years of age ...	4	6	2	—	6	—	4	22	—
Primary—5 to 15 years of age ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combined injection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus									
Primary—Under 5 years of age ...	92	58	156	69	17	6	106	504	552
Primary—5 to 15 years of age ...	2	1	9	5	—	—	2	19	7
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combined injection against Diphtheria and Tetanus									
Primary—Under 5 years of age ...	3	1	4	1	3	—	—	12	—
Primary—5 to 15 years of age ...	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	3
Tetanus Immunisation									
Total immunised against Diphtheria ...	306	62	234	132	23	18	154	929	775
Total immunised against Whooping Cough	203	67	175	100	24	7	138	714	647
Total immunised against Tetanus ...	97	60	179	75	20	6	108	545	562

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

The following table gives the number of children who at the 31st December, 1958, had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date, i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1944:—

Age at 31.12.58, i.e., born in year.	Under 1 1958	1-4 1954-1957	5-9 1949-1953	10-14 1944-1948	Under 15 TOTAL
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster).					
A. 1954 — 1958 ...	248	3,683	4,538	508	8,977
B. 1944 — 1953 ...	—	—	4,710	7,795	12,505
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	1,980	7,520	17,900		27,400
Immunity. Index. 100 A/C ...	12.5 %	49.0 %	28.2 %		32.8 %

Since immunisation was not suspended during the year, the number of children who had completed a primary course of immunisation during the year of their birth (immunity index) was satisfactory. The immunity index rose to 12.5%, an increase of 2.6% over 1957, the last year during which immunisation was not suspended.

International Certificates of Vaccination.

363 certificates requiring the signature of the doctor authenticated were dealt with during 1958 as compared with 610 in 1957.

SECTION 27.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

General Comments.

Cases transferred to East Suffolk County Council.

Liaison with other Authorities.

Cases transferred by Rail.

Costing return.

Analysis of Work.

New Vehicle.

Staff.

Hospital Car Service.

Statistics.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

1. General Comments.

The demands made on the ambulance service may be split into three headings :—

- (a) booked cases (many of these are booked two and three weeks in advance). These are mostly walking and sitting cases attending the out-patient departments for treatment;
- (b) cases that are booked the previous day whether they are admissions or discharges (recumbent and sitting) ; and
- (c) emergencies, accidents, maternity cases and requests for immediate admission of which the service has no knowledge until the request is made.

The total patients carried during 1958 by the Corporation's ambulance service (including the Hospital Car Service) increased by 2,932 (10.7%). The proportionate increase in mileage was slightly greater, amounting to 17,405 miles (11.6%).

The holding of evening clinics at the hospitals has extended the demand for transport into the middle evening hours on at least one night a week and the opening of additional out-patient clinics has brought an increased demand for transport for sitting and walking cases.

There is an increasing demand for the transfer of patients to London Hospitals.

On occasions during each week the service is working beyond its normal capacity, there being odd times when all the vehicles are out. At this present time, from an economic point of view, and bearing in mind that these maximum demands cannot be foreseen or kept waiting, it is more practical to run on the existing basis of employing men on overtime than ask for additional staff. If the demand continues to increase, however, the situation will have to be reviewed.

These increasing demands, the consequent increase in the overtime commitment, and the difficulty of coping with emergencies and accidents imposed upon an otherwise heavy commitment, rendered it necessary to review the service at about mid-year.

I have mentioned before in my Annual Reports that overtime must be regarded in the light of several factors :—

- (i) men who have to be brought in prior to their normal shift time, or in some instances on a rest day, to undertake known or booked commitments, especially where vehicles are going to be taken out of the town ;
- (ii) men who are kept on beyond their normal time of shift ending to clear work that has been held over ;

- (iii) men who have to be kept back to cover the town ambulance (accidents and emergencies) because other vehicles are either out of the town or otherwise committed. From this it can be seen that it is possible when a vehicle is away on a long or late journey that the men actually on the vehicle may be working overtime and that other men may be on the town ambulance (accidents or emergencies) and may also be on overtime.

Overtime cannot be related to :—

- (a) the number of patients carried, because a sitting case or a walking case is in some instances carried with a number of others ; a stretcher case takes on an average half an hour from the vehicle leaving the depot to being empty and available again at a hospital, and a long distance case can take many hours with still the recording of one patient only ;
- (b) mileage, because some patients are only transported a very short distance whereas in several cases in the current year the journey has involved a mileage of up to 400.

On occasions it was found to be necessary to call for patients well in advance of the time of treatment owing to the excessive number that individual drivers had to collect. This tended to encourage the men to drive at excessive speeds resulting in undue wear of brakes, clutches and tyres. There was no question of taking anyone home after treatment until late morning—hence complaints from various departments of the hospitals, not only regarding excessive periods of waiting for return transport, but the fact that comparatively large numbers of patients arrived late for their appointments. As a consequence it was decided to increase the use of the Hospital Car Service with the object of alleviating these points and keeping the overtime to a minimum.

2. Cases transferred to the East Suffolk County Council.

Certain cases are transferred to the East Suffolk County Council. These may or may not be chargeable, but in the main they constitute two types of case :—

- (a) cases which can be carried by County ambulances returning empty after having brought patients to Ipswich hospitals and where at the appropriate time there is a patient for discharge into that area ;
- (b) cases given to the County Service under the mutual aid arrangements which exist between the County and the County Borough Authority.

3. Liaison with other Authorities.

Under Section 24 of the National Health Service Act (Amendment Act) the Local Health Authority in whose area the patient's journey commences is the authority responsible for providing transport. A very close liaison exists between the Ipswich Ambulance Service and the ambulance services of East Suffolk, West Suffolk, Essex and London, so that the best possible use is made of any vehicle that may be returning empty. This liaison is only possible of course where at the time the authority is notified of the return of an empty vehicle a case is in fact booked or known.

4. Cases transferred by Rail.

Local authorities are encouraged by the Ministry of Health to transfer long distance cases by rail where such mode of transport is appropriate. A satisfactory arrangement exists between this department and the Local Officer of British Railways who is responsible for this matter. Normally, twenty-four hours notice is required in relation to the transfer of a patient by rail. Where a stretcher case is concerned this is, of course, essential because a compartment has to be booked at the station from which the train commences. In the case of sitting and walking cases, however, excellent co-operation exists and on numerous occasions cases have been transferred with only a few hours notice.

5. Costing Return.

An extract from the ambulance costing return for the year ended 31st March, 1958, reveals the following information :—

	The five largest County Boroughs	The twelve next largest County Boroughs	All other County Boroughs	Ipswich
Average miles per patient	4.7	4.3	4.4	5.62
No. of patients per 1,000 popn.	318	350	336	251
Cost per patient	14/10	14/-	14/10	13/10
Cost per 1,000 population	£236	£245	£250	£178
Cost per mile (exclusive)	3/4	3/5	3/9	2/8

These figures indicate that whilst the number of patients per 1,000 population carried is lower than the general average, and the miles per patient is higher; in comparison the overall cost of the service reveals that it is run on most economic lines.

6. Analysis of Work.

During August, 1958, a careful analysis was made of the day to day work undertaken by the ambulance service during one week, and an extract from the report that was prepared appears as an appendix at the end of this section of the report. It is, of course, virtually impossible to compare the work of the ambulance service one week with another because of the very large fluctuation, not only in demand, but in the type of case that is handled. The report

shows that the number of sitting cases is consistent and high, and that the proportion of long distance journeys undertaken by the ambulance vehicles has a considerable bearing on the average miles per patient in relation to those vehicles as compared with the sitting case vehicles.

7. New Vehicle.

In my report for 1957 I stated that the delivery of a new ambulance was expected early in 1958 and a new Bedford ambulance GPV 425 was taken into service during May.

8. Staff.

The driving staff remained at the authorised establishment of one senior driver, sixteen driver/attendants and one mechanic, and replacements were readily found when necessary. During the year the ambulance officer, Mr. K. G. Ely, resigned his appointment, and Mr. R. M. Hopwood, of Wakefield, was appointed to the post.

9. Hospital Car Service.

The Hospital Car Service, so far as Ipswich is concerned, is regarded as a "safety valve" in relation to sitting cases. The service can if necessary produce 12 to 15 cars all at the same time, each with an individual driver and each available to wait to return the patient or patients conveyed. The ambulance service has neither the vehicles nor the men to do this.

It is, however, essential to select cases that are given to the Hospital Car Service, and the most satisfactory cases are as follows:—

- (i) patients who have to attend daily over a limited period for specialised treatment ;
- (ii) patients who are transported for treatment and who have a very short waiting period (e.g. patients going for blood test, etc.) ;
- (iii) patients being transferred for treatment for whom the time of attendance is somewhat rigid (radio therapy) ;
- (iv) mental cases who cannot be carried with other patients ;
- (v) booked cases which from day to day would cause embarrassment to the ambulance service by reason of their number or on account of other commitments.

Generally speaking, therefore, the Hospital Car Service is used to reduce the load on the sitting case vehicles to reasonable proportions, and they perform an extremely useful and valuable function in this connection.

APPENDIX

As referred to in item 6 (Analysis of work)

The following report is on the ambulance service for the week ending the 24th August, 1958. This week is illustrative of the demands on the service at the moment. Details of the day-to-day work are as follows :—

Date	Recumbent	Sitting	Patients Carried		Miles run	Overtime
			Accidents	Emergencies		
18th	31	61	1	5	569	17½
19th	11	65	3	5	426	7
20th	21	58	3	2	678	29½
21st	28	49	1	4	401	10
22nd	8	54	6	2	600	26½
23rd	12	5	3	2	250	7½
24th	4	6	—	1	214	1
	115	298	17	21	3138	99

451

Date	Mileage on long distance journeys	No of vehicles involved	No of journeys	Vehicles absent for								Sitting case vehicle out for	
				Longest		Shortest		Total Absences					
				hrs.	mins.	hrs.	mins.	hrs.	mins.	hrs.	mins.	hrs.	mins.
				hrs.	mins.	hrs.	mins.	hrs.	mins.	hrs.	mins.	hrs.	mins.
18th	276	4	5	6	55	1	20	13	25	9	15		
19th	133	2	2	2	45	1	40	4	25	8	50		
20th	390	5	6	5	45	1	23	19	24	9	20		
21st	106	2	2	2	55	1	30	4	25	6	25		
22nd	364	3	3	9	45	1	30	17	15	9	—		
23rd	105	2	2	2	35	2	20	4	55				
24th	145	2	2	2	45	1	30	4	15				

General.

1. The number of miles run during the day does not necessarily indicate a busy day because one or two long distance journeys can increase this figure enormously. It is appreciated that the long distance journey takes two men out of the town for a long period and it is the long distance journey that to an extent influences the amount of overtime necessitated.

2. By far the greatest problem is the receipt of requests for discharges (and admissions) which are not previously booked. At 5 o'clock each night a review of the next day's commitments is made and then, bearing in mind that accidents and emergencies cannot be foreseen, the vehicles and men are allocated, and men are requested to come in, in front of their shift time, as necessary according to the commitments. Even one or two discharges imposed upon an otherwise heavy commitment can cause havoc with the times of cases being transported for treatment. It also means that some discharges have to be continually delayed where emergencies, accidents, maternity cases and admissions are received during the day. On at least two days it was necessary to keep men on overtime after their normal shift time of 2 or 4 p.m. in order to deal with discharges.

3. The normal morning commitment is one man on each of the sitting case vehicles, two men on the "town Ambulance" and any other men who are available or brought in undertake discharges or long distance transfers. The town ambulance, beside its regular commitment of admissions and discharges in the town, has also to deal with accidents and emergencies. It is estimated that on an average a stretcher case taken into or out of hospital takes approximately half an hour. Ignoring Wednesday, therefore, because of the Bartlet commitment, it will be seen that the stretcher cases moved on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday were high, and on Tuesday and Friday the crew had transferred to them eight emergencies or accidents.

4. It will be observed that the number of sitting cases is consistent and high and that the long distance commitment was high on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Patients carried

	1958	1957	1956
Ambulances	8,951	9,458	7,029
Car, dual-purpose vehicles and other vehicles acting as S.C. Cars	16,077	16,507	14,137
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	25,028	25,965	21,166
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Other services including midwives
and/or equipment

	1958	1957	1956
Ambulances	—	—	13
Cars and dual-purpose vehicles	415	463	1,056
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	415	463	1,069
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Miles run by each of the ambulances during the year.

Regd. No.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total 1957
ADX. 165 ...	1,500	1,137	1,098	1,301	1,268	1,041	792	1,084	1,096	1,052	1,157	1,098	13,624	16,905
APV. 600 ...	2,431	2,031	1,605	2,072	2,393	875	1,311	807	803	1,777	1,517	1,459	19,081	24,718
APV. 816 ...	1,854	1,710	2,394	1,831	1,533	1,461	1,420	2,035	2,088	1,794	1,628	1,926	21,674	20,682
BPV. 196 ...	1,015	1,876	1,736	2,096	1,190	1,013	1,904	1,555	1,036	1,244	207	1,313	16,185	12,433
†GPV. 425	—	—	—	—	632	1,855	1,757	858	814	679	998	1,174	8,767	—
Totals ...	6,800	6,754	6,833	7,300	7,016	6,245	7,184	6,339	5,837	6,546	5,507	6,970	79,331	74,738

Miles run by sitting-case cars, dual-purpose vehicles and vehicles acting as sitting-case cars.

Regd. No.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total 1957
*CDX. 119 Sitting case car CPV. 378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,313
Dual-purpose veh. EPV. 728	1,651	1,357	1,570	1,446	1,365	1,342	1,561	1,108	1,494	1,456	1,122	1,190	16,662	1,5313
Dual-purpose veh. FPV. 584	1,892	1,664	1,677	1,160	1,785	1,193	1,991	1,795	1,810	2,070	1,780	1,846	20,663	22,301
Sitting case car	2,956	2,133	2,576	2,894	2,957	2,806	2,856	1,866	2,723	2,742	2,608	2,477	31,594	13,760
CDX. 57 BPV. 976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,601 1,354
Totals ...	6,499	5,154	5,823	5,500	6,107	5,341	6,408	4,769	6,027	6,268	5,510	5,513	68,919	69,648

* Withdrawn from service.

† First time in service.

Hospital Car Service.

The demands made in respect of this service are reflected in the table below.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total 1957
Journeys	118	94	163	159	120	110	275	166	266	138	177	102	1,888	489
Patients	348	333	394	455	474	421	528	539	468	455	380	306	5,101	1,232
Miles	1262	1008½	1659½	1545	1689	1543	2020	1856	1711	1,767	1,367	1,134	18,562	5,011
Cost	£35.14.1	£29.9.5	£45.14.8	£43.16.8	£45.2.10	£39.16.5	£49.7.5	£48.16.3	£44.8.10	£46.7.3	£35.15.3	£29.11.2	£494.0.3	£144.10.8½

SECTION 28.—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE
AND AFTER-CARE.

B.C.G.

Examination of Contacts.

Employment of Tuberculous Persons.

After Care.

Nursing Equipment.

Recuperative Holidays.

Mass Radiography Unit.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Ipswich Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee.

Prevention of Break-up of Families.

B.C.G. Vaccinations of School Children.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children in the 13 to 14 year age group. The preliminary skin test was carried out on 1,370 children and produced a negative result in 1,094 cases, 1,069 of whom were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Control of Tuberculosis—Examination of Contacts.

The details of the Contact Examination carried out in 1958 are as follows :—

No. of new cases of tuberculosis (all types) ...	70
No. of new contacts examined or in process of examination	306
No. of contacts per case	4.37
No. of male contacts per case	0.99
No. of female contacts per case	1.35
No. of child contacts per case	2.03

New Contact Examinations.

Males	Females	Children	Total
69	95	142	306

No. of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis in Contacts

Males	Females	Children	Total
1	—	4	5

Percentage of new cases amongst new contacts—1.63.

Employment of Tuberculous Patients.

Wherever possible, patients are persuaded to return to their previous employment after completing treatment. In the great majority this is suitable and employers have been very helpful and co-operative. The large firms with a work's medical officer are particularly helpful. In some cases, however, the patient's physical capacity for work is permanently reduced and there are no sheltered occupations available for these "respiratory cripples."

Care and After-Care.

- (i) Free Milk—at the end of 1958 eleven patients were in receipt of free milk.
- (ii) One patient is still colonised at Papworth, the cost of £2 2s. 0d. per week to the 30th April and £1 1s. 0d. p.w. from 1st May, being met by the local authority.
- (iii) The provision of appliances, beds and/or bedding on loan at appropriate monthly charges where the income is above the free scale continued throughout the year, and the following items were loaned during the year :—

Walking aid	...	1	Hoist	...	1
Blankets	...	7	Pillows	...	1
Sheets	...	7	Mattresses	...	2
Pillow cases	...	6	Bedsteads	...	3
			Tripod Walking Sticks	...	2

- (iv) £10 is paid annually to the local Voluntary After-Care Committee.
- (v) Leaflets prepared by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis are distributed through the medium of the Chest Clinic and by the health visitors.
- (vi) Patients were supplied with disinfectant on the advice of the Chest Physician.
- (vii) A supply of sputum flasks was available for issue to patients requiring them on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

Nursing Equipment and Apparatus.

Nursing equipment and apparatus is provided through the St. John Ambulance Association (local Comforts Depot). The annual contribution is made by the local health authority to the depot. The householder is normally expected to collect and return any articles borrowed.

The types of equipment available from the loan depot are as follows :—

Basins (dishes), enamelled, kidney shape.	Urinals, male and female.
Bed cradle, rests, etc.	Mugs, sputum.
Bottles, rubber, hot water.	Cans, douche.
Bowls, enamelled iron, round shape.	Kettles, steam.
Funnels, tubing, etc. (for bladder wash outs).	Commodos.
Jug, enamelled iron, 1 quart size.	Sandbags.
Sheets, rubber, waterproof.	Crutches.
Sterilizers (fish kettles).	Chairs, wheeled.

Recuperative Holidays.

One patient was sent for a recuperative Holiday.

Mass Radiography Unit.

The Norwich Mass Radiography Unit visited Ipswich during the period 9th June to the 31st July, 1958. I am indebted to the Medical Director of the Unit for the following information :—

	Males	Females	Total
No. of miniature X-ray examinations	5199	5141	10340
No. recalled for large films ...	67	60	127
No. recalled for clinical examinations	22	16	38
No. of cases of pulmonary T.B. found :—			
(a) Active cases ...	4	4	8
(b) Inactive, requiring close clinic supervision ...	3	0	3
(c) Inactive, requiring chest clinic observation ...	1	1	2
(d) Inactive post primary lesions ...	0	2	2
(e) Previously diagnosed cases, of which one case (male) requires close clinic supervision ...	13	1	14

The eight active cases found were all residents of Ipswich. The rate per 1,000 of active cases of total X-rayed was 0.77.

In addition to the above, the following non-tuberculous conditions were found :—

	Males	Females	Total
Bronchiectasis ...	5	—	5
Bronchitis, Fibrosis and Asthma ...	7	4	11
Multilocular Bronchial Cyst ...	—	1	1
Secondary Carcinoma ...	1 (age 49)	—	1
Sarcoidosis ...	1	2	3
Cardiovascular Lesions—Congenital	1	1	2
—Acquired	7	4	11
Also Pleural Thickening—1			
Diaphragm Lesions—2			

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

Year.	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			All Forms		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1909	41	23	64	—	—	—	41	23	64
1910	29	15	44	—	—	—	29	15	44
Average 1911-1920	92.4	81.2	173.6	21.2	21.7	42.9	113.6	102.9	216.5
Average 1921-1930	79.9	71.9	151.8	29.1	29.6	58.7	109.0	101.5	210.5
Average 1931-1940	66.7	61.3	128.0	16.0	19.0	35.0	82.7	80.3	163.0
Average 1941-1950	52.4	39.2	91.6	14.1	13.0	27.1	66.5	52.2	118.7
1946	54	39	93	14	10	24	68	49	117
1947	51	36	87	8	10	18	59	46	105
1948	48	27	75	11	9	20	59	36	95
1949	42	31	73	11	8	19	53	39	92
1950	79	42	121	6	10	16	85	52	137
1951	93	60	153	13	17	30	106	77	183
1952	80	54	134	8	15	23	88	69	157
1953	49	38	87	6	6	12	55	44	99
1954	38	35	73	4	10	14	42	45	87
1955	36	18	54	2	2	4	38	20	58
1956	34	16	50	5	13	18	39	29	68
1957	25	11	36	3	5	8	28	16	44
1958	37	18	55	9	3	12	46	21	67

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Age.	Pulmonary			All other forms			Total 1958			Totals 1957
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Persons
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
5—10	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
10—15	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	2
15—20	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	4
20—25	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	3	4	4
25—35	3	4	7	3	—	3	6	4	10	6
35—45	9	4	13	2	1	3	11	5	16	6
45—55	11	2	13	2	—	2	13	2	15	9
55—65	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	5
65 & over	3	—	3	1	1	2	4	1	5	5
Total ...	37	18	55	9	3	12	46	21	67	44

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1841-1850	...	3.57	0.35
1851-1860	...	2.91	0.47
1861-1870	...	2.83	0.44
1871-1870	...	2.57	0.47
1881-1890	...	2.07	0.60
1891-1900	...	1.74	0.42
1901-1910	...	1.46	0.36
1911-1920	...	1.20	0.31
1921-1930	...	0.83	0.15
1931-1940	...	0.58	0.11
1941-1950	...	0.38	0.06
1951	...	0.13	0.05
1952	...	0.20	0.01
1953	...	0.13	0.01
1954	...	0.14	0.03
1955	...	0.13	0.01
1956	...	0.08	0.00
1957	...	0.04	0.02
1958	...	0.04	0.03

IPSWICH VOLUNTARY TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

An extract of the Annual Report of the Voluntary Committee reads as follows :—

The main Committee met on three occasions in addition to the Annual General Meeting which was held on the 23rd May, 1958. The work of the Committee proceeded smoothly throughout the year. The Case Committee met quite frequently as cases occurred and there was need to consider requests for assistance.

The demands on the Committee fell this year in so far as the number of appeals for help were concerned—27 families were given assistance as compared with 36 during 1957. Once again, however, it was noted that although the number of individual families being dealt with has been growing less, the amount of help needed in relation to each family has gradually increased. Only a few years ago quite a number of requests concerned one or two items, but in the last year quite a number of the requests concerned giving help to amounts of £20 or more.

In a large number of instances it is found that in addition to the financial or material assistance of which families are in urgent need, advice and friendly guidance in many personal problems are an even more pressing need. Some 73 visits were paid by a member of the Committee during the year to investigate, advise and assist as needed..

By far the most important item that the Committee considered during 1958 was a letter received from Headquarters in September, which indicated that N.A.P.T. were considering changing the general policy for the Seals Sale in 1959. The local Committee were advised that twelve other voluntary national associations now copy the method of appeal (the Seals Sale) and there is a danger that N.A.P.T. is falling behind. The proposals made were as follows :—

- (a) As from 1959, N.A.P.T. proposed to direct a national appeal covering the whole of the country including the areas in which there are no affiliated Committees as well as the areas in which affiliated Committees operate.
- (b) Local affiliated Committees were to be offered a guarantee against loss of income based on a previous three year average of local receipts, and
- (c) a delegate conference was to be called in London on the 13th November to discuss this matter.

Advice was given to the delegates that for the purpose of the national appeal one form of Seal would be used, and publicity in relation to this would be supported by a large national publicity campaign ; the local affiliated Committees were to continue to use the existing type of Seal at the existing price.

As has been reported in previous years, the bulk of the funds of the Voluntary Committee come from the sale of Seals prior to Christmas each year ; in addition a number of grants and donations are always thankfully received. The Ipswich Corporation has been asked to increase their grant under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act for the year 1959/60.. Funds are received from the receipt of a share of the proceeds of the Sunday Cinemas allocation and this money is reserved, so far as is necessary, for the purpose of assisting patients to take holidays.

Seals Sale, 1958.

The Seals Sale commenced on the 1st October, 1958, and was conducted in the same manner as in previous years. 424 Christmas Greeting Cards were sent out. Enclosed with each card were two sheets of Seals. Greeting Cards were sent to firms and individuals in the town and 173 replies, representing a 41% response were received. The amount raised from the distribution of Seals amounted to £94/6/10d. or an average of 4/5d. per card distributed, as compared with £93/7/4d. and 3/9½d. last year.

Christmas Parcels.

Sixteen parcels were given to necessitous families at Christmas, 1958. The usual generous gift of items for inclusion in these parcels was received from Messrs. Burton, Son and Sanders, and the Central Committee of Women's Clubs organised a special collection amongst their members. Several other interested persons made individual gifts.

Requests for Assistance.

Assistance was given to 27 families during the year. The following details set out the type of help given to the various applicants :—

Clothing

Vests	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Pants	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pyjamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Petticoats	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Brassieres	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Knickers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Shirts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Trousers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Jackets	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coats or overcats	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Raincoats	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skirts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nightdresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Blouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cardigans	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressing gowns	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Socks	...	...	...	...	...	Pairs	6
Shoes	...	...	...	...	...	Pairs	15
Slippers	...	...	...	...	...	Pairs	3
Plimsolls	...	...	...	...	...	Pairs	2

Other assistance

	Cases
Provision of groceries	3
Provision of Meat	1
Provision of Coal	5
Rates contribution	1
Payment of rent arrears	1
Cost of one week's holiday	1
Cost of two weeks' holiday	1
Payment of electricity account	3
Payment of coal bill	1
Payment towards cost of gas stove	2
Fares to visit patient at Papworth	1

Analysis of help given.

- 2 families received help on 4 occasions.
- 1 family received help on 3 occasions.
- 5 families received help on 2 occasions.
- The remainder received help on one occasion during the year.
- 1 family received help at a cost exceeding £30.
- 2 families received help costing between £10 and £15.
- 3 families received help costing between £10 and £15.
- 6 families received help costing between £5 and £10.
- 7 families received help costing between £2 and £5.
- The remainder had help to an amount not exceeding £2.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES.

The general arrangements existing in relation to the care of "problem families" continue as described in detail on page 70 of my Annual Report for the year 1956.

The Council make an annual contribution towards the expenses incurred in providing the N.S.P.C.C. Social Worker who is still working in the area.

SECTION 29.—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Description of Service and its Work.

Washing Machine.

Statistical Tables.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The average number of cases being dealt with each week continues to increase and for 1958 was 320 as against 250 for the previous year. This increase in demand again necessitated an increase in establishment which took effect from 1st April, 1958, when a staff equivalent to 40 full-time helps was authorised.

Once again the main demand came from old people but requests for help for maternity cases also increased slightly. Of the total number of hours provided, old people received approximately 62.7%, maternity cases 13.6%, tuberculosis cases 2.8% and others (mothers ill at home, problem families, etc.) 20.9%.

The demand as a whole continued fairly evenly throughout the year though the more elderly patients tended to need increased help during the winter. The domestic help service undoubtedly enables many old people to remain in their own homes who would otherwise have to be admitted to hospitals or nursing homes. General practitioners are calling upon the service more and more for this particular group of patients.

The demand on the service has constantly increased during the last few years and the following figures show the increases in the establishment since 1st April, 1955 :—

1. 4.55	...	25	1.10.57	...	35
1. 4.56	...	27	2.12.57	...	37
1.10.56	...	29	1. 4.58	...	40
1. 4.57	...	33			

The Assessment Sub-committee met monthly to review all cases of hardship and reduced the charges where it appeared necessary.

Both the evening service and the washing service continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year, though there were few calls upon the former. Some seven cases were given assistance with washing each week and a table below shows the work undertaken with the washing machine.

The organiser has visited all cases as often as possible—the policy is to visit all long term cases at least once each three months—the increased establishment has naturally meant an increase in clerical work and it has not been found possible to fully carry out this routine visiting.

The domestic helps “club,” with the organiser as chairman, held monthly evening meetings. These provided opportunities for valuable exchanges of ideas and enabled the organiser to pass on instructions and to receive queries. Speakers from services allied to the domestic help service gave short talks.

Bendix Washing Machine.

Statement of cases dealt with during :—	1957	1958
Number of cases dealt with	15	14
Number of days machine operated ...	96	93
Number of articles washed	2,508	2,864
Average number of articles per case ...	167	205
Average number of washings per case ...	25	26
Average number of articles per wash ...	7	8
Number of hours of duty by helper ...	277 $\frac{3}{4}$	263 $\frac{1}{2}$

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Monthly statement of cases receiving help and hours of attendance during 1958.

	No. of Cases receiving help at beginning of period. (1)				No. of New Cases during period. (2)				No. of Cases terminated during period. (3)				No. of Cases receiving help at end of period. (4)				No. of Visits undertaken by organiser. (5)	No. of hours of duty performed by helpers. (6)				No. Employed (Full and Part time) (7)
	TB		O	T	TB		O	T	TB		O	T	TB		O	T		TB		O	T	
	M				M				M				M				M				T	
JANUARY (5 wks)	6	10	230	246	18	—	35	53	23	—	24	47	1	10	241	252	160	1287	263	6163	7713	T
FEBRUARY(4 ")	1	10	241	252	16	—	26	42	11	—	15	26	6	10	252	268	113	996	223	5524	6743	80
MARCH (4 ")	6	10	252	268	21	—	27	48	20	1	25	46	7	9	254	270	105	1130	172	5457	6759	80
APRIL (5 ")	7	9	254	270	20	—	29	49	24	—	13	37	3	9	270	282	190	1175	156	6330	7661	78
MAY (4 ")	3	9	270	282	12	—	20	32	10	—	11	21	5	9	279	293	165	648	144	5464	6256	82
JUNE (4 ")	5	9	279	293	12	—	23	35	11	1	33	45	6	8	269	283	129	698	153	5751	6602	81
JULY (5 ")	6	8	269	283	17	—	26	43	19	—	18	37	4	8	277	289	215	1089	182	6777	8048	80
AUGUST (4 ")	4	8	277	289	19	1	23	43	15	1	11	27	8	8	289	305	135	920	180	4693	5793	71
SEPTEMBER(4 ")	8	8	289	305	11	—	17	28	16	1	16	33	3	7	290	300	169	666	204	5640	6510	86
OCTOBER (5 ")	3	7	290	300	13	—	25	38	14	—	21	35	2	7	294	303	210	792	255	7296	8343	88
NOVEMBER(4 ")	2	7	294	303	17	1	23	41	10	1	17	28	9	7	300	316	69	840	177	5800	6817	86
DECEMBER (4 ")	9	7	300	316	11	—	26	37	17	—	15	32	3	7	311	321	102	868	93	5359	6320	86
TOTALS												1,762	11,109	2,202	70,254	83,565	—					

M—Maternity Case confined at home.

TB—Tuberculous Case

O—All other cases.

T—Total.

SECTION 51.—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Administration.

Staff Employed.

Training of Health Workers.

Duties delegated to Voluntary Association.

Co-ordination.

Prevention, Care and After-Care.

Short Term Care.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Guardianship and Supervision.

Facilities for occupation and training.

MENTAL HEALTH SECTION.

1. Administration.

The Mental Health Service is administered by a sub-committee of the Health Committee. The Mental Health Sub-Committee consists of seven members of the Council, and two members co-opted by reason of their interest in mental health problems. Five meetings a year are held, in January, March, July, September and November.

2. Staff Employed in the Mental Health Service.

(a) *Medical :*

The medical examination and, where necessary, the certification of mental defectives is carried out by the medical staff of the Department. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, in association with the Mental Health Officer, carries out routine visitation of defectives under Guardianship and on licence from Mental Deficiency Hospitals.

(b) *Social :*

(i) *Local Authority :*

1. The Mental Health Officer, who is also a Duly Authorised Officer under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts (female).
2. Duly Authorised Officer and Mental Health Worker (male). This officer holds the London B.Sc. (Sociology) (Hons.) and the London D.P.A.
3. Three part-time Duly Authorised Officers (male), who share duties after office hours, and at week-ends and Bank Holidays with (1) and (2) above. One is the Chief Clerk in the Public Health Department ; the others are Clerical Officers in the Department.

(ii) *Ipswich Mental Welfare Association :*

1. The Secretary of the Association, who is also the Mental Health Officer of the Local Authority (See 2(b) (i) (1) above).
2. Assistant Secretary of the Association, who is also a Mental Deficiency Visitor (female).
3. Home Teacher (female), who is also Supervisor of the female Adult Handicraft Classes.
4. Supervisor (female) of the Occupation Centre for ineducable children. She holds the Certificate of the National Association for Mental Health as a qualified worker.
5. Two Assistants Supervisors (female) of the Occupation Centre.
6. Supervisor (male) of the male Adult Workshop.
7. Part-time clerk (female).

3. Training of Mental Health Workers.

No training has been given to anyone specifically for Mental Health work, but various trainee Health Visitors and Student Nurses from the Hospital Management Committee's Training School have visited the Occupation Centre during the year as part of their general training.

4. Duties Delegated to Voluntary Association.

So far as the routine mental deficiency work is concerned, the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association has continued to act as agent for the Local Authority. The Association exercises statutory and friendly supervision over defectives living in the community, and supervises Guardianship cases and those on licence from Mental Deficiency Hospitals. Probably its most important task, however, is that of administering and staffing the Occupation Centre for ineducable children, handicraft classes for women, a workshop for men, and home training for those patients unable, by reason of physical infirmity, to attend classes.

The fullest co-operation is ensured between the two bodies, statutory and voluntary, by virtue of the fact that the same person fulfils the tasks of Secretary to the Association and Mental Health Officer to the Local Authority. The full-time Duly Authorised Officer is seconded to the Association to assist in the mental deficiency work.

5. Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

(a) *Mental Deficiency:*

Here the principal sphere of co-ordination is with Hospital Management Committees for the purpose of supervising patients on licence from Mental Deficiency Hospitals, such supervision being carried out at the request and on behalf of the various Management Committees. Figures at the 31st December, 1958, are as follows:—

On Licence from	Males.	Females.	Total
Royal Eastern Counties Hospital ...	3	10	13
Heathfields	—	3	3
Totals	3	13	16

Other work is carried out on behalf of the Hospital Management Committees in connection with Section 11 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. For this purpose, reports are made on visits to the homes of patients whose Orders are due for renewal. Similar visits and reports are made in the case of patients for whom leave is requested.

So far as the Regional Hospital Board is concerned, co-ordination occurs mainly in relation to vacancies in Mental Deficiency Hospitals, all such vacancies being allocated by the Board. Regrettably, the number of vacancies is few—this is noticeably so in the case of low-grade patients, those for whom the necessity for institutional care is most urgent and for whom the number of vacancies is least. A total of only six patients were admitted to Mental Deficiency Hospitals during the year. Of these, only one was a low-grade child, and a vacancy was found for him in a Home outside the region, which takes only Roman Catholic children. A glance at the number of cases on the waiting list for admission will reveal how inadequate are the arrangements made for the accommodation of defectives in suitable institutions. The Ipswich waiting list is growing annually, and as so few vacancies are available, some children have been on the list for a number of years.

As an immediate outcome of the Report of the Royal Commission on Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency, informal admission to the appropriate hospitals may now be made. Both on administrative and humanitarian grounds, this is a great improvement over the old method of admission by legal and medical certification, but it is of little benefit if it cannot be operated owing to dearth of vacancies.

The services of the Regional Consultant in Mental Deficiency have been called upon when necessary.

Temporary care in mental deficiency hospitals has again been provided, and details are to be found in 6 (b) below.

(b) *Mental Illness :*

The Duly Authorised Officers appreciate the advice and assistance given them by the medical and nursing staff of St. Clement's Hospital. Without the close co-operation that exists in this sphere the work could be arduous. The Duly Authorised Officers often find it necessary to consult the medical staff at the hospital on occasions, when it is impossible to obtain the assistance of general practitioners, particularly at night-time or during week-ends.

The Mental Health Service Officer and the Duly Authorised Officer have again been entrusted with a certain amount of psychiatric social work by the mental hospitals. Some statistical data on the work of the Duly Authorised Officers is given in 6 (a) and 7, below.

6. Account of Work undertaken in the Community. Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

(a) *Prevention, Care and After-Care of Mental Illness :*

197 cases in all have been investigated throughout the year. Of these, 174 were admitted to Mental Hospitals (see 7 below). The other 23 cases represent persons for whom in-patient treatment was not considered necessary..

(b) *Short Term Care of the Mentally Defective:*

As in previous years, certain mental defectives were afforded short stays in mental deficiency hospitals under the provisions of Circular 5/52 of the Ministry of Health. During the year a total of 18 patients benefited from this very useful service, thus enabling the parents to take holidays apart from the care of these difficult cases, and, in certain instances, allowing a parent to enter hospital for treatment. The periods varied from two weeks to one month, and it is with regret that it is learned that similar provisions are most unlikely to apply during 1959.

7. Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.

The following are the admissions to Mental Hospitals by Duly Authorised Officers during 1958 :—

Form of Admission.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Voluntary Patients	20	46	66
By "Three Day" Order	27	50	77
By Urgency Order	1	1	2
By Summary Reception Order ...	11	17	28
<hr/>			
Re-admission of licensed Patients	59 1	114 —	173 1
Total No. of Admissions	60	114	174

The number admitted in 1957 was 168.

The number of patients admitted outside office hours during 1958 was 60 ; during 1957 this number was 79.

It is perhaps worth mentioning here that the amount of time and travelling involved on many of these cases is considerable. The admission of some patients may take as long as three or four hours, particularly if they occur during the night or at week-ends. The Mental Health Officer, the full-time and part-time Duly Authorised Officers maintain a 24-hour service, at least one of them being available at any time. So that they can be contacted easily at any time, a rota of duties is supplied to the Borough Police, St. Clement's Hospital, the Ambulance Station, and the general office of the Public Health Department.

8. Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938.

(a) Ascertainment :

	Males	Females	Total
Cases reported by Local Education Authority :—			
(i) Under Section 57 (3) ...	2	2	4
(ii) Under Section 57 (5) ...	6	6	12
Other defectives ascertained during 1958, and placed under Statutory Supervision ...	3	3	6
Other defectives reported during 1958, but not placed under Statutory Supervision ...	—	—	—
Total No. of cases reported during year :—	11	11	22

(b) Admissions to Mental Deficiency Hospitals :

Males ...	3
Females ...	3
	—
	6
	—

Mental Defectives awaiting Admission to Mental Deficiency Hospitals :

	31.12.57	31.12.58
Males ...	21	28
Females ...	20	24
	41	52

(c) Guardianship and Supervision :

	Males	Females	Total
Guardianship ...	1	—	1
Statutory Supervision ...	102	100	202
Voluntary Supervision ...	122	120	242
	225	220	445

(d) Number of Ipswich Mental Defectives in Hospitals (including those on Licence) :

Males ...	116
Females ...	90
	—
	206
	—

9. Facilities for Occupation and Training.

The following Table shows the position as at the 31st December, 1958 :—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Occupation Centre	...	...	...	25	19	44
Adult Classes	...	...	...	14	19	33
Home Training	...	...	...	3	39	42
Totals	...	...	...	42	77	119

Work on the construction of the new Occupation Centre on Heath Road commenced in the autumn of this year, and the new building is scheduled to be opened in September, 1959. Provision has been made for extensions so that the new building will accommodate eventually the Adult Classes as well as the Occupation Centre proper. The need for these extensions is already urgent, especially on the male side. The present male workshop at Dyke Street is over-crowded, and there is a waiting list of young men urgently requiring training and occupation.

SECTION C.

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

Gastro-Enteritis.

Poliomyelitis.

Typhoid.

Food Poisoning.

Notifications.

Diphtheria.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Gastro-Enteritis.

At intervals during the year a large number of cases of mild but acute diarrhoea and vomiting of unknown cause occurred. Small epidemics occurred in several primary schools. Intensive investigations did not reveal the cause and the epidemics appeared to be self-limiting.

Poliomyelitis.

One case of poliomyelitis, a severe paralytic type in an adult, was notified in January.

Typhoid.

There was one case of typhoid, the infection almost certainly having been contracted outside Ipswich.

Food Poisoning.

Forty-two cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, thirty-two of them due to salmonella typhimurium, five to salmonella Heidelberg, one to salmonella Munchen, and four due to unidentified agents. Twenty-four of them all due to salmonella typhimurium, occurred in small family outbreaks in seven households and the cause of the outbreak in two households was traced to infected egg material.

Five cases of salmonella Heidelberg infection occurred in a nursing home for old people, infection having been introduced by a patient transferred from another home. Several patients and two members of the staff were infected and the first patient, who was aged 84, subsequently died.

On three occasions patients from outside Ipswich were admitted to general wards of a hospital and subsequently found to be suffering from food poisoning. In one case specimens were examined from all contacts; in the others, contacts were kept under observation only and no further cases developed.

Notifications.

The following Table gives (a) Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified in Ipswich during 1958, (b) the notification rates per 1,000 living in 1958 ; and (c) the number removed to Hospital.

The numbers of cases notified in 1957 are given for comparison.

	AGE GROUPS											Total	1957 figures	Notification rates 1958	Removals to Hospital	Mortality rate for whole Boro.
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65+				
Scarlet Fever	—	2	10	13	11	66	7	—	1	—	—	—	110	71	0.97	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	1	—	2	5	3	1	—	—	1	7	2	26	13	0.23	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0.62
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	47	12	—	—	68	68	0.60	60
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	1	7	8	0.06	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	0.03	3
Jaundice	—	—	1	1	2	28	9	2	6	2	2	—	53	44	0.47	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	0.01	1
Measles	50	130	157	171	172	615	18	4	6	1	—	—	1324	827	11.68	5
Whooping Cough	7	10	10	3	11	10	2	1	—	1	—	—	55	497	0.48	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	0.01	1
Food Poisoning	—	1	2	2	1	4	5	4	6	6	6	5	42	8	0.37	2
Dysentery	2	3	4	2	2	12	5	3	5	—	2	1	41	121	0.36	2
Total	63	148	184	195	204	740	47	23	74	23	21	9	1731	1663	—	75

NOTE: The figures given in this Table are the "Corrected" ones and agree with the figures submitted to the Registrar-General as to final diagnosis.

THE PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA.

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year.

The following Table provides the main facts with regard to Diphtheria prevalence since 1901 and also the percentage of cases removed to Hospital, together with the case fatality per cent.

Periods.	Notifications.		Removals.		Deaths. Case Fatality of Cases notified per cent.
	Numbers.	Attack Rates per 1,000 living	Numbers.	Proportion per cent.	
1901-1905	428	1.22	185	43	13.5
1906-1910	363	1.01	267	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
1936-1940	363	0.78	355	98	2.3
1941-1945	356	0.82	346	97	4.4
1946-1950	208	0.42	191	94	10.9
1951-1955	1	0.01	1	100	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—
1957	—	—	—	—	—
1958	—	—	—	—	—

The following Table shows the behaviour of the Diphtheria death-rates since 1901.

Periods.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
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
1936-1940	5	.02	7	.03	12	.03
1941-1945	5	.02	10	.04	15	.03
1946-1950	5	.02	3	.01	8	.02
1951-1955	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Venereal Diseases.

Nurseries and Child Minders.

Registration of Nursing Homes

Blind Persons.

Medical Examination of Staff.

Public Mortuary.

Atmospheric Pollution.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

Health Education.

Epileptics and Spastics.

Meteorological Notes.

Venereal Diseases.

Table I shows the number of Ipswich patients dealt with for the first time during the year 1958 and Table II gives the days and hours of out-patient sessions :—

TABLE I.

				No. of Cases.
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	118
Syphilis	...	...	...	10
Other conditions	...	...	...	118
TOTAL				246

TABLE II.

HOURS OF OUT-PATIENT SESSIONS				
Day		Males.	Females.	
Monday	...	5.30—7.30 p.m.	7.30—8.30 p.m.	
Tuesday	...	—	2.30—5.00 p.m.	
Wednesday	...	—	—	
Thursday	...	—	—	
Friday	...	1—2.30 p.m.	2.30—5.30 p.m.	

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

At the end of 1958 eight persons were registered under this Act.

Registration of Nursing Homes.

Homes first registered during the year	...	...	—
Homes on the register at the end of the year	...	...	2
Number of beds provided for : Maternity	...	...	—
Others	...	...	35

No action was taken by the Authority during the year other than to carry out routine inspections

NEW REGISTRATIONS DURING 1958.

A. Blind Register.

<i>Age Groups :</i>	0-15	16-40	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 & over
Males	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	2	1
Females	—	—	—	2	2	5	2	2	—
	—	1	1	2	3	7	4	4	1
Males					...	...	10		
Females					...	...	13		
Total					...	...	23		

Incidence of Blindness:

<i>Age Groups :</i>	0-15	16-40	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 & over
Males	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	3	—
Females	—	—	—	2	3	4	2	2	—
	1	—	1	2	4	6	4	5	—
Males					...	...	10		
Females					...	...	13		
Total					...	...	23		

B. Partially-Sighted Register.

<i>Age Groups :</i>	5-15	21-49	50-64	65 & over
Males	4	1	—	6
Females	—	1	1	8
	4	2	1	14
Males		...	...	11
Females		...	...	10
Total		...	...	21
(a) Prospective Blind	<i>Males</i> 3		<i>Females</i> 6	
(b) Mainly industrially handicapped	—		1	
(c) Requiring observation	4		3	
(d) Children	4		—	
	11		10	
			21	

The following changes took place during the year ended 31st December, 1958 :—

Blind Register.

New cases registered	...	...	...	...	23
Transfers into Ipswich	...	...	...	...	5
Transfers out of Ipswich	...	...	...	...	9
Deaths	...	...	...	...	34
De-certified on sight improvement	...	...	...	...	4

A total of 50 (42 males, 8 females) were in employment, 29 by blind organisations and 21 by others.

The total number of blind persons on the register at the 31st December, 1958, was 301 (140 males, 161 females).

Partially-Sighted.

New cases registered	...	...	...	...	21
Transfers into Ipswich	...	...	...	...	2
Transfers out of Ipswich	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths	...	...	...	...	6
Sight deteriorated (registered as blind)	...	...	...	...	6
Sight improved	...	...	...	...	1
Removed at own request	...	...	...	...	1

The total number of partially-sighted persons on the register at 31st December, 1958, was 79 (26 males, 53 females).

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons. Year ended 31st December, 1958.

	Cause of Disability.			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para.7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	6 B. 2 P.S.	1 B. —	— —	13 B. 4 P.S.
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	2 B. 5 P.S.	1 B. —	— —	— 10 P.S.
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.	1 B. 1 P.S.	1 B. —	— —	— 8 P.S.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during 1958.

**Medical Examinations of Staffs Carried Out
1st January—31st December, 1958**

Analysis of Examination.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Superannuation	146	176	144	174	178	174
Council Sickness Scheme ...	151	162	167	189	166	148
Public Service Vehicle (statutory)	74	64	45	46	68	32
New Entrant	107	145	106	94	56	45
Determination of Fitness ...	14	19	12	15	19	9
Freedom from Infection ...	31	23	44	70	65	39
For other Authorities ...	2	2	6	6	8	1
	<hr/> 525 <hr/>	<hr/> 591 <hr/>	<hr/> 524 <hr/>	<hr/> 594 <hr/>	<hr/> 560 <hr/>	<hr/> 448 <hr/>

Personnel of Departments.

Transport	204	216	162	158	145	82
Borough Surveyor's ...	105	165	104	147	115	95
Public Health	84	65	81	77	100	93
Education	50	52	73	94	81	72
Welfare	26	36	40	37	45	43
Borough Treasurer's ...	13	12	13	13	14	9
Children's	11	8	9	16	14	6
Libraries	7	6	6	4	3	6
Town Clerk's	6	8	5	9	7	7
Police	5	4	2	2	3	4
Cemeteries	5	6	5	4	4	1
Waterworks	3	6	2	10	8	5
Parks	2	3	11	10	3	6
Fire Service	—	—	—	—	10	12
Other Departments and Authorities	4	4	11	13	8	7
	<hr/> 525 <hr/>	<hr/> 591 <hr/>	<hr/> 524 <hr/>	<hr/> 594 <hr/>	<hr/> 560 <hr/>	<hr/> 448 <hr/>

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The Public Mortuary is situated at The Mount, approximately one hundred yards from the Public Health Department. The mortuary attendant and post-mortem assistant is also employed as the storekeeper at the Public Health stores. The mortuary provides a viewing room, an operating room and an office, and a 3-tier refrigerator is installed at one end of the laying-out room. During the year 384 bodies were received at the mortuary and post-mortems were conducted on 372 bodies.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations are situated at Elm Street (on the flat roof of the Public Health Department) and at Allington House Branch Clinic, Woodbridge Road (on the flat roof of the ante-natal wing). The following tables will indicate the readings that were obtained month by month. As a comparison, the results of deposited matter for previous years are also given.

Comparison of Deposited Matter, Tons Per Square Mile.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Elm Street</i>	<i>Allington House</i>
1953 ...	148.26	135.75
1954 ...	125.76	136.88
1955 ...	130.14	113.52
1956 ...	125.05	92.64
1957 ...	139.21	103.76
1958 ...	152.31	92.04

Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method, 1958.

Month.	Weight of S.O ₃ collected. Mg/100 sq. cms./day.	
	Elm Street	Allington House
January ...	1.88	1.42
February ...	1.98	1.71
March ...	—	1.06
April ...	1.37	0.72
May ...	0.57	0.53
June ...	0.54	0.35
July ...	0.57	0.46
August ...	0.49	0.35
September ...	0.55	0.42
October ...	1.39	0.98
November ...	1.77	0.95
December ...	1.52	1.11
TOTAL ...	12.63 (11 mths)	10.06
Monthly Average ...	1.15	0.84

Comparison of Weight of S.O₃ Collected

<i>Year</i>	<i>Elm Street</i>	<i>Allington House</i>
1951 ...	13.112 (11 mths. only)	—
1952 ...	14.608	4.078 (5 mths. only)
1953 ...	13.78	8.65
1954 ...	16.57	11.26
1955 ...	16.42	9.81
1956 ...	14.10	10.47
1957 ...	11.69	9.27
1958 ...	12.63 (11 months only)	10.06

Deposited Matter, 1958

Month.	Rainfall (inches)		Water Insol. Matter Tons per sq. miles.		Water Soluble Matter Tons per sq. mile.		Total Solids Tons per sq. mile.	
	Elm St.	Allington House	Elm St.	Allington House	Elm St.	Allington House	Elm St.	Allington House
January	2.88	2.57	6.34	5.07	8.32	8.05	14.66	13.12
February	2.68	2.23	2.62	1.28	8.73	6.07	11.35	7.35
March	0.98	0.80	5.97	2.85	5.64	3.59	11.61	6.44
April	0.99	0.94	8.93	4.40	4.30	2.85	13.23	7.25
May	2.70	2.70	7.62	1.78	10.44	3.62	18.06	5.40
June	4.71	4.65	2.42	1.48	9.37	6.99	11.79	8.47
July	2.24	2.07	5.81	2.62	4.23	4.73	10.04	7.35
August	3.31	3.17	5.50	2.08	4.20	5.24	9.70	7.32
September	3.07	3.59	4.63	1.81	6.34	6.14	10.97	7.95
October	2.66	2.56	5.77	3.39	6.21	2.32	11.98	5.71
November	0.99	0.93	5.40	2.32	3.05	1.78	8.45	4.10
December	3.55	3.34	13.02	7.69	7.45	3.89	20.47	11.58
TOTALS	30.76	29.55	74.03	36.77	78.28	55.27	152.31	92.04
Monthly Average	2.56	2.46	6.17	3.06	6.52	4.61	12.69	7.67

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47.

Action had again to be taken under the modified procedure in respect of the same blind person who was removed last year. On this occasion his condition was such that an Order was obtained for his removal to hospital.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

A considerable number of requests were received during the year for members of the staff to visit and talk to various groups on the work of the department. The majority of these requests, as can be expected, came during the winter months, and in the main were from women's clubs, youth organisations, food traders, church groups and Home-School associations.

The talks were undertaken by members of the medical and nursing staff, mental health officers, public health inspectors and administrative staff. The subjects dealt with were in the main concerning the following :—

The work of the Public Health Inspector ; Food Hygiene ;
the Domestic Help Service ; the Home Nursing Service ;
the Health Visiting Service ; the Mental Health Service ;
the Ambulance Service ; Care and After Care of Illness ;
the work of the School Health Service.

A number of students from teachers training Colleges came to the department during the year when they had been set end of term tasks of investigating and writing articles on various aspects of the Health or School Health Service in their area. These students are welcomed to the department, permitted to peruse annual reports, etc., and then advised as to the draft of their paper.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS.

Children of school age suffering with epilepsy and cerebral palsy are known to the School Health Service. As yet, however, there are no reliable figures to indicate the incidence of these diseases in the other age groups. The number of children known to the School Health Service at the end of 1958 was :—

Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

The details given in the Annual Report for 1956 (page 97) cover the other aspects of this matter and the circumstances have not varied.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, 1958.

These notes are supplied by Messrs. W. J. and A. G. Glenn who are Fellows of the Royal Meteorological Society and who maintain a private Meteorological Station.

The readings summarised in the appended tables are taken just outside the borough boundary at a height above M.S.L. of approximately 145 feet. With the exception of the grass temperature, all the thermometers are sited in a standard Stevenson screen, giving what is commonly known as the "shade," or "air," temperature. The grass thermometer, fully exposed at night an inch or two above short grass, does not so much indicate the temperature of the surrounding air at that level as to register the temperature to which the thermometer itself has been reduced through loss of heat by radiation. It gives, therefore, some indication of the temperature to which an object—freely exposed to the sky—has been subjected. A ground frost is not reckoned to have occurred unless the grass thermometer has fallen to 30 degs. F. or less—2 degs. or more below freezing point—that being the temperature at or below which damage to the tissues of growing plants may be caused.

Under the heading of rainfall will be found, in addition to the total and heaviest fall in each month, the number of rain days in each month. For official purposes a "rain day" is logged whenever the total rainfall for the 24 hours ended 9 a.m. exceeds 0.01 ins., whilst a fall of 0.04 ins. or more qualifies as a "wet day."

Generally speaking, 1958 was a dull, cool and wet year and the populace was again disgruntled by the fact that these unfavourable conditions were most predominant during the summer months. Earlier in the year there was a notably cold spell during the latter half of January, with substantial snowfalls lying to a depth of nearly two feet locally with considerable drifting in places. It will be noted by the appended summary that during this January cold spell the grass thermometer on one occasion fell to within 1 deg. of zero—an unusually severe reading for these parts.

The main feature of 1958, however, was its disappointing summer. Expressive of the absence of any sustained summer warmth or dryness are the facts that on only two occasions (successive days in July) did the shade temperature reach or exceed 80 degs., and that the wettest period of the year was the normally dry month of June, which in 1958 produced a total rainfall of no less than 4.90 ins. Add to this the fact that the peak holiday month of August, had a total rainfall of 3.78 ins. and the melancholy

record of never more than three successive rainless days throughout the whole of the month and we have a fairly adequate summing up of the 1958 summer. In fact, out of the 92 days comprising June, July and August measurable rain fell on no less than 53 days and, for the record, it may be noted that the five months May, June, July, August and September produced a total of no less than 16.84 inches—well over half the entire rainfall of 1958.. The 1958 total of 31.05 ins. was, in fact, as much as 25% in excess of the average.

The longest rainy and dry spells respectively (taking 0.01 ins. as the definition of a rainy day) were as follows :—

Longest rainy spell (inclusive dates) :—

10 days—February 18th to February 27th.

Longest dry spells (inclusive dates) :—

13 days—November 13th to November 25th.

11 days—April 6th to April 16th.

10 days—March 14th to March 23rd.

The last ground frost of Spring was on May 13th (30 degs.) and the first Autumn frost occurred on October 19th (30 degs.)

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY, 1958

Month	TEMPERATURES										No. of Ground Frosts	RAINFALL				
	In Screen								On Grass			Total	Greatest fall in 24 hours	No. of Rain days	No. of wet days	
	Highest Maximum		Lowest Minimum		Lowest Maximum		Highest Minimum		Lowest Minimum							
	°F.	Date	°F	Date	°F	Date	°F	Date	°F	Date						
January	53	6th	17	25th	30	21st 22nd	42	17th	1	25th	15	2.81	0.62	1st	19	14
February	59	14th	25	7th	32	25th	50	15th	22	7th	14	2.62	0.91	24th	16	12
March	60	30th	17	12th	34	9th	46	29th	9	10th	17	0.87	0.24	8th	11	6
April	69	30th	27	2nd 3rd	42	5th	48	21st	18	2nd	9	0.85	0.30	26th	8	4
May	72	2nd	32	4th	49	16th	53	6th	25	4th	3	2.74	0.83	15th	16	8
June	75	16th	38	13th	54	12th	55	9th	32	13th	—	4.90	1.22	26th	17	13
July	81	8th	45	23rd 24th	61	6th	60	2nd	40	25th	—	2.03	0.42	25th	14	12
August	78	10th	46	8th	63	23rd	60	5th 10th 11th	41	8th	—	3.78	1.07	28th	22	12
September	76	5th 6th	39	27th	60	26th	62	6th	31	27th	—	3.39	0.75	3rd	11	8
October	63	4th 8th 9th 10th	38	19th	52	17th 30th	55	4	30	19th		2.64	0.64	5th	15	11
November	56	7th	29	16th	42	25th	50	3d	25	15th 16th 17th	11	1.09	0.33	2nd	12	5
December	54	27th 28th	25	7th	38	7th 14th	48	20th	16	7th	19	3.33	0.47	13th	17	13
Year	81	July 8th	Jan. 25th 17Mar12th	Jan. 21 22	30	Sept. 6th	1	Jan 25th	89	31.05	1.22	June 26th	178	118		

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

I. WATER SUPPLY.

(i) *Supplies Statistics.*

The Water supply for the whole of Ipswich has been satisfactory as regards quality and quantity.

The total quantity pumped during the year was 1,503,491,000 gallons, compared with 1,487,744,600 gallons in the previous year, showing an increase of 15,746,400 gallons.

(ii) *Purity.*

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made by the Public Analyst of the raw water at the pumping stations and at the reservoirs after chlorination.

During the year, 107 samples of water from the public supplies were examined by the Public Analyst.

The copy of a certificate of analysis of waters (shown opposite) can be taken as an average of results of the whole year.

(iii) *Plumbo Solvency.*

None of the Ipswich waters is plumbo solvent.

(iv) *Potential Contamination.*

Persons to be employed at the pumping stations are required to pass a medical examination to the satisfaction of the M.O.H. before commencing duties.

(v) The number of dwelling houses in Ipswich supplied from public water mains was 36,772.

Bulk supplies by meter are also afforded to a small part of the Samford Rural District, and to Bramford in the Gipping Rural District.

I am indebted for much of the above information to Mr. John B. Storey, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., A.R.I.C.S., Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

COPY

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD, LTD.
Analytical and Consulting Chemists.

Eric C. Wood, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
M. W. Wood.

Clarence House,
6 Clarence Road,
NORWICH.
Tel.: NORWICH 24555.

Sample received: 11th November, 1958.
Marked: as under.

from IPSWICH PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
Lab. No. 7788/96/W.

21st November, 1958.
Certificate No. 159.K

The chemical results are stated in parts per million

Distinctive No. or Name	Nitrogen				Chloride as Chlor- ine	Hardness		pH	Bacteriological Results				
	Ammon- iacal	Album- inoid	Nitrate	Nitrite		Total	emp.		Perm.	Colonies per ml. on agar at 37° C.	Presumptive Coliform Organisms		
											Present in (ml.)	Absent in (ml.)	Probable No. (100 ml)
88 Waterworks St. Well	neg. trace	0.01	6	nil	390	305	85	1	—	100	nil		
89 Spring Road Resvr.	0.03	0.03	6	nil	370	295	75	1	—	100	nil		
90 Park Road Resvr.	0.01	0.04	4.5	nil	350	285	65	2	—	100	nil		
91 Whitton Well	0.03	0.03	5	nil	360	285	75	2	—	100	nil		
92 Westerfield Well	0.01	0.02	5.5	nil	380	290	90	3	—	100	nil		
93 P.H. Dept. Tap	0.02	0.02	5	nil	355	285	70	3	—	100	nil		
94 Belstead Bore—Raw Iron - 0.70	0.05	0.02	nil	nil	330	300	30	2	—	100	nil		
95 Belstead Bore (Treated) Iron - practically Nil	0.02	0.02	nil	nil	335	290	35	nil	—	100	nil		

Remarks:—These analyses do not differ significantly from those previously obtained. The organic quality of all the samples is very good and their bacteriological condition is excellent. The iron content of the raw water at Belstead is lower than it was last month, and has been satisfactorily removed from the treated water. In our opinion all these waters are fit for drinking and general purposes.

for LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD, LTD.
(Sgd.) ERIC C. WOOD.

2. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. H. L. Baty, reports as follows:—

Analysis of Inspections.	1958
Houses for detailed inspections	835
„ for overcrowding	66
„ for nuisances	521
„ for disrepair	1,145
„ for verminous and filthy conditions	136
„ for drainage	831
„ prior to removal to Council Houses	—
„ for Disrepair Certificates	572
„ for Improvement Grants	83
Caravan Dwellings	89
Common Lodging Houses	9
Houses let in lodgings	14
Total Inspections of Housing Conditions	4,301
Slaughterhouses	1,072
Butchers Shops	191
Dairies and Shops Selling Milk	233
Bakehouses	122
Ice Cream Premises	266
Fried Fish Premises	48
Other Fish Premises	33
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars ...	229
Food Hawkers	32
Clean Food Campaign and Food Hygiene Regs.	681
Wholesale Food Premises	120
Miscellaneous Food Premises	310
Food Inspections at P. H. Dept.	172
Total Inspections with reference to Food	3,509
Visits after Infectious Diseases	378

Analysis of Inspections— <i>continued.</i>				1958
Factories Act—Power Factories	...	...	...	152
Non-Power Factories	...	...	...	32
Outworkers	...	...	...	26
Building Sites	...	...	...	3
Canteens	...	...	...	50
Sanitary Accom. Regs	...	...	...	61
Means of escape in case of fire	...	...	...	48
Offices	...	...	...	7
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	17
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	13
Shops Act visits	...	...	...	264
Schools	...	...	...	97
Rodent Control	...	...	...	299
Pet Animal Acts	...	...	...	26
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	8
Accumulation of Refuse	...	...	...	102
Hairdressing Premises, Ipswich Corp'n. Act	...	...	...	50
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	31
Merchandise Marks Acts	...	...	...	20
Health Education	...	...	...	29
Port Health	...	...	...	368
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	339
Total of other Inspections	...	...	...	2,420
Total Inspections made during 1958	...	...	...	10,230
Analysis of Work Carried Out				
Drains smoke tested	...	...	...	263
Drains water tested	...	...	...	82
Drains unblocked and cleansed	...	...	...	100
New drains constructed	...	...	...	1
Drains repaired	...	...	...	83
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	2
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	10
Vent shafts repaired	...	...	...	4
New vent shafts provided	...	...	...	—
New water-closets provided	...	...	...	5
New water-closet pans fixed	...	...	...	10
New flushing apparatus provided to W.C.	...	...	...	4
Flushing apparatus to water-closets repaired	...	...	...	8
W.C. seats fixed	...	...	...	3
Total drainage, etc. works carried out	...	...	...	576

Analysis of Work Carried Out— <i>continued</i>	1958
Roofs repaired	64
Chimney stacks repaired	8
Roof gutters repaired or renewed	15
Eaves-gutters and rain water pipes repaired or renewed	35
Brickwork re-pointed	19
Dampness otherwise remedied	16
Yards repaved or paving repaired	2
Walls cement rendered	8
New floors provided	4
Floors repaired	16
Ceiling plaster repaired	21
Wall plaster repaired	23
New fireplaces provided	4
Firegrates repaired	11
Coppers repaired	4
Sashcords renewed	25
Windows repaired or renewed	17
Doors repaired	16
Ash bins provided	29
Skirting boards renewed or repaired	2
New sinks fixed	2
New sink waste pipes fixed	1
Sink waste pipes repaired	6
Ventilation improved	6
Miscellaneous Works	15
Total works carried out to houses	369
Walls, ceilings, floors repaired	6
Walls, ceilings, floors redecorated	21
Washing facilities provided	15
Water-closets repaired or reconstructed	3
Insecticide treatments	1
Cupboards for clothing provided	2
Total works to food premises	48
Walls, etc. cleaned and redecorated	6
San. Accom. provided or improved	8
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed	3
Dirty premises cleansed	2
Dirty persons cleansed	2
Total of other works carried out	21
Total works carried out during the year	1,014

PROGRESS OF NOTICES.

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	283
Informal Notices completed		...	...	...	199
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	5
Statutory Notices completed		...	...	...	4

SHOPS.

264 visits were made to shops for the purpose of the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

CAMPING SITES.

Five licensed caravans, and one licensed caravan site together with one camping site, were in use in the Borough during 1958.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Conditions at the Swimming Baths and Pools were found to be satisfactory during the year.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	5
Number of other houses found to be infested	...	11

In all cases, the houses were disinfested.

Treatment was, in most cases, by using D.D.T. insecticides.

SCHOOLS.

97 routine visits were made to schools during the year.

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 and the Rent Act, 1957 ...	1,969
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,982
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ...	835
	(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	1,013
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	179
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 ...	230

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF NORMAL NOTICES.

		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	143
--	--	---	-----

3. HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	11
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein ...	15
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein ...	99
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	11
(c)		Number of cases rehoused during the year ...	7
(d)		Number of persons concerned ...	34

It should be recorded that none of the number of cases rehoused during the year, were rehoused solely on the grounds of overcrowding. In Local Authority cases, the abatement of overcrowding coincided with the rehousing of a family because of its position on the normal waiting list or the demolition of slum clearance properties.

4. CLEARANCE AREAS.

Representations were made in respect of six Clearance Areas during the year. Details are given below.

	Areas 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 County Borough of Ipswich (Station St. and District) Com- pulsory Purchase Order 1958.	Area 6. County Borough of Ipswich (16, 18, 20 and 22, St. George's Street) Clearance Order 1958
No. of Premises	71	4
No. of Occupants	206	12

Local public enquiries were held in connection with both the above orders.

5. OTHER UNFIT HOUSES.

(a) **Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957.**

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (i) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and Section 17, Housing Act, 1957 | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| (ii) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and Section 16, Housing Act, 1957, and still in force | ... | ... | ... | 4 |

(b) **Housing Acts, 1949 and 1957.**

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (i) Closing Orders made under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1949, and Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1957 | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|

(c) **Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, and Housing Act, 1957.**

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (i) Closing Orders made under Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, and Section 17, Housing Act, 1957 | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|

(d) **Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957.**

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Parts of buildings closed under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936, and Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|

6. HOUSING ACT, 1949—IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

In co-operation with the Borough Surveyor's Department visits have been made to 64 premises during the year for inspections with reference to applications for improvement grants.

7. DISREPAIR CERTIFICATES.

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year, 260 applications for Disrepair Certificates were received. 114 certificates were issued and also 260 undertakings to carry out work were accepted.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. MILK SUPPLY.

(a) **Inspection of Dairies under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.**

Number of dairies on register	...	...	20
Number of distributors on register	...	...	57
Number of visits to dairies and shops selling milk			223

(b) **Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**

Number of samples taken—school milk	...	95
Number of samples taken—designated milk	...	113

In connection with a report of unsatisfactory cleansing of milk churns, twelve rinse samples of washed churns were taken and sent for bacteriological examination. As a result, improvement in the sterilising technique was obtained, and further rinse tests gave satisfactory results.

(c) **Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949. Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.**

Number of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences issued		3
Number of Dealer's Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"		35
Number of Dealer's Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	...	29
Number of Dealer's Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised"	...	34
Number of Supplementary Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	...	2
Number of Supplementary Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	...	2

2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part					
	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	8690	1471	230	5268	133,243
Number killed	8690	1471	230	5268	133,243
<i>All diseases except TB and Cysticerci</i>	14	9	12	26	313
Whole carcases condemned					
Part carcases condemned	2171	464	15	206	10,211
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than TB and cysticerci	25.1	32.2	11.7	4.4	7.8
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>	5	1	—	—	13
Whole carcases condemned					
Part carcases condemned	297	150	1	—	8702
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.5	10.2	0.4	—	6.6
<i>Cysticercus</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	11	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Each of the carcases affected by *Cysticercus Bovis* was treated appropriately by cold storage for 21 days in local refrigeration before release for consumption. The total number of carcases examined as shown in the above table was 148,902. This shows an increase of 24,091 on last year. Four private slaughterhouses were licensed during 1958 but one ceased to be used as such as from April, 1958.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1951.

Number of new Slaughtermen's licences issued	...	...	...	2
Number of Slaughtermen's licences renewed	...	...	...	31

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Number of animals marked under provisions of Part III of the Regulations	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

Beasts.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	20
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	74
Heads	...	...	...	...	274
Tongues	...	...	...	...	248
Lungs	...	...	...	...	395
Livers	...	...	...	...	1,443
Part- Livers	...	...	...	...	970
Tripes	...	...	...	...	12
Intestines	...	...	...	...	3
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	28
Kidney Suet	...	...	...	...	5
Hearts	...	...	...	...	28
Spleens	...	...	...	...	23
Udders	...	...	...	...	6
Skirts	...	...	...	...	29
Forequarters	...	...	...	...	16
Hindquarters	...	...	...	...	10
Mesentery Fats	...	...	...	...	21
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	16

Calves.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	13
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	6
Plucks	...	...	...	...	2
Lungs	...	...	...	...	4
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	5
Livers	...	...	...	...	7
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	—
Hearts	...	...	...	...	—
Head and Tongue	...	...	...	...	5

Sheep.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	28
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	28
Plucks	...	...	...	...	50
Livers	...	...	...	...	121
Lungs	...	...	...	...	15
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	7

Pigs.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	320
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	1,355
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	1,966
Heads	...	...	...	...	6,452
Necks	...	...	...	...	119
Plucks	...	...	...	...	2,351
Livers	...	...	...	...	853
Lungs	...	...	...	...	976
Hearts	...	...	...	...	204
Intestines	...	...	...	...	4
Legs	...	...	...	...	341
Flare Fats	...	...	...	...	3,155
Hocks	...	...	...	...	265
Forends	...	...	...	...	31
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	86
Bellystrips	...	...	...	...	792
Tenderloins	...	...	...	...	6
Mesentery Fats	...	...	...	...	2,451
Stomachs	...	...	...	...	—
Meat	...	...	...	...	1,325 tins
Bacon, Sausages and Imported Meats	...	...	...	...	6,056 lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	1,954 tins
Soup	...	...	...	...	757 tins
Jam, Marmalade, etc.	...	...	...	...	366 tins and jars
Milk	...	...	...	...	828 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	3,509 tins
Fresh Fruit	...	...	...	...	138 lbs.
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	67 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	893 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	8½ stones
Sauce	...	...	...	...	175 bottles
Cake	...	...	...	...	123 lbs.
Butter, Margarine, Cooking Fats	...	...	...	...	33 lbs.
Cream	...	...	...	...	76 tins
Cheese	...	...	...	...	689 lbs.
Lemon Cheese	...	...	...	...	77 jars
Pickles	...	...	...	...	38 jars
Puddings	...	...	...	...	128 tins
Fruit Juices	...	...	...	...	115 tins & bottles
Liquid Egg	...	...	...	...	88 lbs.
Cereals	...	...	...	...	604 lbs.
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	1 bottle
Jellies	...	...	...	...	9 pkts.
Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	249
Potato Crisps	...	...	...	...	43 pkts.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	37 tins
Baking Sundries	...	...	...	...	17 tins & pkts.
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	202 jars
Flour	...	...	...	...	132 lbs.

Condemned food, except meat, is disposed of by burial on a Corporation refuse tip. Condemned meat is stained with green dye and converted by approved firms into inedible products or for animal feeding.

3. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The following Table shows samples taken during the year:—

ARTICLE	Samples taken		Samples genuine		Samples adulterated
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Milk and Cream	23	—	23	—	—
Other Foods	1	194	1	188	6
Totals	24	194	24	188	6

The following action was taken during the year:—

Sample No.	Article	Offence	Action Taken
20	Pork Luncheon Meat	Deficient in meat content	No action, in the absence of a standard
22	Luncheon Meat	Deficient in meat content	No action, in the absence of a standard
33	Pork Sausages	Deficient in meat content	Vendor cautioned.
96	Pork Sausages	Deficient in meat content	Vendor cautioned.
103	Glauber Salts	Deterioration due to storage	Vendor informed and stock withdrawn from sale.
193	Pork Luncheon Meat	Deficient in meat content	The importers have ceased to import, pending agreement by the packer to increase the meat content.
185	Stilton Cheese	Not Stilton Cheese	Proceedings were taken and the defendant was fined £40 and 6 guineas costs.
186	Stilton Cheese	Not Stilton Cheese	

4. ICE CREAM EXAMINATIONS.

Thirty-one samples of ice cream were taken from retailers and manufacturers during 1958 and were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Where samples were found to be in Provisional Grades III and IV, follow-up samples were taken, with satisfactory results.

5. CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Inspections of all newly established food premises in the Borough are made for the purpose of advising the proprietors on the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. A copy of a "Guide to the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955" is given to each proprietor.

Talks on food handling have been given to various groups of people during the year, including trainee nurses at the local hospitals and a number of women's clubs. A large local store organises a course for their new employees in which a number of lectures on "Hygiene for Shop Workers" is included. Eleven such lectures were given by public health inspectors during 1958.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

Retail.

Butchers	...	...	99
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	73
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	107
Grocers	...	...	226
Sweets and Mixed	...	...	146
Wet and Dried Fish	...	...	16
Wet, Dried and Fried Fish	...	...	21
Fried Fish	...	...	36
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	...	...	59
Public Houses, Hotels, etc.	...	...	163

Wholesale Only.

Butchers	...	...	...	4
Butchers' Supplies (Sausage Rusk, etc.)	...	...	...	2
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	6
Grocers	...	...	...	9
Sweets	...	...	...	6
Fish	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	4

Manufacture Only.

Jam	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	1
Mineral Waters	...	...	...	3
Sweets	...	...	...	1
Brewers	...	...	...	2

Total 986

Food Premises, etc.

The following table shows the number of registered food premises, etc. in the borough and the number of inspections carried out in connection therewith.

Type of Registration	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections
(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955		
(i) Preparation or manufacture of pickled or preserved food	32	40
(ii) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	79	
(iii) Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Ice Cream	6	236
(iv) Wholesale Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	2	
(v) Wholesale and Retail Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	2	
(vi) Retail Sale and Storage of Ice Cream	250	—
(vii) Boiling of Shellfish	11	
(b) Ipswich Corporation Act, 1948		
(i) Hawkers of Food—Section 126	56	22
(ii) Vendors of Shellfish—Section 127	23	4
(c) Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949		
(i) Distributors and Shops selling milk	57	223
(ii) Dairies	20	

6. DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950.

Nineteen cows, four calves, seven heifers and two steers were slaughtered under this Order, in the Borough during 1958, and the carcasses and offals in each case were examined by the Public Health Inspectors.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

No animals were slaughtered in the Borough under this Order during the year.

Anthrax Order, 1938.

No cases of suspected Anthrax were reported during the year.

Swine Fever Order, 1938.

No cases of suspected Swine Fever were found in the Borough following post-mortem examination by the meat inspectors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Two samples of fertilisers and six samples of feeding stuffs were taken during the year and submitted to the official agricultural analyst for examination. Where variations from statutory standards occurred the necessary action was taken.

Twelve samples of fertilisers were taken on behalf of the Fertiliser Manufacturers' Association Ltd. This Association was organising a nation wide investigation into the composition of fertilisers at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The samples were examined at an independent analytical laboratory..

2. Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887—1953.

Twenty visits were made to premises under the provisions of these Acts.

3. Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Ten premises were registered under the provisions of this Act. Sixteen visits were made to premises in connection with the Act.

4. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

(a) During the year, complaints of rodent infestations were received as under:—

	Business Premises	Private Premises	Local Authority Premises	Agricultural Premises	Totals
RATS	78	818	46	7	949
MICE	36	200	8	Nil	244

(b) The number of inspections made in connection with suspected rodent infestations (not including sewer treatments) was as follows :—

Visits to premises by Public Health	
Inspectors	249
New infestations investigated by Rodent	
Operatives	2,829
Routine visits and revisits by Rodent	
Operatives	3,229

(c) 932 rats and 518 mice bodies were recovered.

(d) Maintenance treatments of sewers were carried out during the year. An extended baiting system was used for both treatments. Oatmeal and Warfarin poisoning were the materials used in conformity with the methods advised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(e) Following investigation of rat complaints by the rodent operatives, 67 drains were tested and found to be defective thereby allowing the egress of rats from the sewers. The necessary repairs or renewals were carried out.

(f) On the 1st October, 1958, the charge for treatment of business premises was raised from 7/6d. to 7/10d. per hour. This charge is still exclusive of materials. Private premises are treated free of charge.

5. Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.

(a) Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	37	22	1	—
2. Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	486	112	6	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	36	3	1	—
Total	559	137	8	—

(b) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	7	4	—	5	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	7	—	10	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	12	—	17	—

(c) Outworkers Premises.

Twenty-six visits were made to outworkers premises during the year.

(d) Factory Canteens.

Thirty visits were made to factory canteens during 1958.

(e) Workplaces.

Seven visits were made to office premises.

(f) Means of escape in case of Fire.

Eighteen certificates as to means of escape in case of fire in factories were issued during 1958.

6. Land Charges Act.

1,950 enquiries were made under this Act in 1958.

7. Hen Egg Albumen.

The heat treatment of this product has continued in a local food factory during the year and samples for bacteriological examination have been taken regularly by the Public Health Inspectors. During the year 133 samples were taken before heat treatment and 43 samples following heat treatment. All the samples following heat treatment were satisfactory. Of the samples taken before heat treatment 16 contained coliform organisms (13 of faecal type); in 3 cases Salmonella organisms were found.

8. Examination of Plans.

The number of plans examined that have been referred by the Borough Surveyor to the Public Health Department for observations or comment was 213.

PORT REPORT, 1958

Section I.—Staff.

Table A.

<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any other Appointments held</i>
Reginald A. Leader	Port Medical Officer	1/4/48	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health to the County Borough of Ipswich
G. E. Welch	Deputy Port Medical Officer	1/7/55	M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	Deputy, do.
B. A. Smith	Resigned „ Commenced	31/12/58 22/12/58	Ditto	Deputy, do.
H. L. Baty	Chief Port Health Inspector	15/6/32	Certificates as a Sanitary Inspector and an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Special Cert. of Liverpool University School of Hygiene for Port Health Inspection	Chief Public Health Inspector
L. J. Massam	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector	1/7/33	Certificates of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector and as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
G. W. Baker	Port Health Inspector	7/11/47	Certificates of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector and as an Inspector of Meats and Other Foods	District Public Health Inspector
R. W. Kirby	Section Senior Clerk	16/2/56		Section Senior Clerk, Public Health Dept.
D. C. C. Wakefield	Resigned „ Commenced	23/11/58 24/11/58		do.
A. McIntyre	Rat Searcher	7/5/51		Supervisor of Rodent Operatives

Address and Telephone Number of the Medical Officer of Health:

Public Health Department, Elm Street, Ipswich. Ipswich 55511.

Section II.—Amount of Shipping Entering the District During the Year.

Table B.

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected</i>		<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease on board</i>
			<i>By the M.O.H.</i>	<i>By Port Health Inspector</i>	
Foreign Ports	391	133,123	—	239	None
Coastwise	1,674	552,561	—	190	None
Total	2,065	685,684	—	429	None

Section III.—Character of Shipping and Trade.

Table C.

Passenger Traffic:

Number of passengers inwards	...	...	...	15
Number of passengers outwards	...	...	...	7

Cargo Traffic:

Principal Imports :—Coal, petroleum, fertilisers, grain, timber, edible oil, road stone, pyrites.

Principal Exports:—Barley, coke breeze, flour, malt, fertilisers, edible oil, scrap metal, sugar, tar.

Principal Ports from which Ships Arrive:

Aarhus, Antwerp, Archangel, Bahia Blanca, Barcelona, Blankaholm, Casablanca, Churchill, Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Fredriksund, Gdansk, Grenaa, Hamina, Helsingor, Hudiksvall, Huelva, Igarka, Karlshamm, Kasko, Kemi, Kotka, Leixoes, Leningrad, Mantyluoto, Montreal, Oxelosund, Philippeville, Port Alberni, Rafso, Rauma, Rijeka, Three Rivers, Vancouver, Ventspils, Warnemunde, Wismar.

Section IV.—Inland Barge Traffic.

Numbers and Tonnage Using the District and Places Served by the Traffic. None.

Section V.—Water Supply.

(1) Source of Supply for

(a) *The District.*

The water supply is obtained from deep wells in Waterworks owned by the Ipswich County Borough Council.

(b) *Shipping.*

Shipping is supplied from hydrants on the Quayside connected to Ipswich County Borough Council's water mains.

(2) Reports of Test for Contamination.

Samples from the Ipswich County Borough Council's water supplies are taken by the Public Analyst monthly. Reports of examination results are uniformly good.

(3) Precautions Taken Against Contamination of Hydrants and Hosepipes.

Standpiping and hosepipes are used exclusively for supplying shipping and when not in use are stored under cover.

(4) Number and Sanitary Condition of Water Boats, and Powers of Control by the Authority.

No water boat now used in the Port of Ipswich.

Section VI—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952**(1) List of infected Areas (Regulation 6).**

The Weekly Epidemiological Record issued by the World Health Organisation is received each week, and an abstract of the ports and other areas which are infected or believed to be infected with a Quarantinable disease is sent by post to the Preventive Officer, H.M. Customs and Excise Office, New Cut East, Ipswich.

(2) Radio Messages.

- (a) *Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the District (Regulation 13) ; and*
- (b) *Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2)).*

The Port of Ipswich is not specified as a "Radio Transmitting Port."

(3) Notifications Otherwise than by Radio (Regulation 14 (1) (b)).

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

Any message for the purpose of Regulation 14 (1) (b) is received at the Public Health Office, Elm Street, Ipswich, during office hours, and outside office hours such messages are received at the residence of the Chief Port Health Inspector, by telephone or otherwise.

Action is taken as may be necessary according to the circumstances of the case.

(4) Mooring Stations (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of Stations and any Standing Directions issued under these Regulations.

The Mooring Station for the purpose of Regulations 22 to 30 is at Cliff Quay, Ipswich.

(5) Arrangements for—

- (a) *Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases (other than Smallpox—see Section VII).*

St. Helen's Isolation Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich.

- (b) *Surveillance and Follow up of Contacts.*

Contacts proceeding to places outside the Borough and the Port of Ipswich are notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the District to which they are proceeding, and contacts remaining on the ship are kept under observation daily by an Officer of the Port Health Authority.

- (c) *Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons, Clothing and other articles.*

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 St. Helen's Isolation Hospital and at the Ipswich Smallpox Hospital.

Section VII—Smallpox

- (1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which Smallpox Cases are sent from the District.**

Ipswich Smallpox Hospital, Foxhall Heath.

- (2) Arrangements for Transport of such Cases to that Hospital by Ambulance, giving the Name of the Authority Responsible for the Ambulance and the Vaccinal State of the Ambulance Crews.**

Ipswich Ambulance Service.

The vaccinal state of the ambulance crews is under constant review.

- (3) Name(s) of Smallpox Consultant(s) Available.**

Dr. R. A. Leader, Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer, County Borough of Ipswich.

- (4) Facilities for Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox.**

Public Health Laboratory, Borough General Hospital, Woodbridge Road East, Ipswich.

Cavendish Laboratory, Austin Wing, Free School Lane, Cambridge. Telephone : Cambridge 54481.

Section VIII.—Venereal Disease.

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease among merchant seamen under International arrangements, including in-patient treatment, and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

Printed pamphlets are available and given to each ship requiring information as to locations and times of Clinics. Diagnosis and treatment are carried out at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital at the following times :—**Males** : Mondays, 5.30—7.30 p.m. ; Fridays, 1—2.30 p.m. **Females** :—Mondays, 7.30—8.30 p.m. ; Tuesdays, 2.30—5 p.m. ; Fridays, 2.30—5.30 p.m.

There are beds available for in-patient treatment.

Section IX.—Cases of Notifiable and Other Infectious Diseases on Ships.

Table D.

Category	Disease	No. of cases during year		No. of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from Foreign Ports	None	None	None	None
Cases which have occurred on ships from Foreign Ports but have been disposed of before arrival	None	None	None	None
Cases landed from other ships	None	None	None	None

A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ship of (a) any case of Smallpox, Cholera, Plague, Yellow Fever, Typhus or Relapsing Fever included in Table D; (b) any suspected case of any such disease.

No cases have occurred.

Section X.—Observations on the occurrence of Malaria in Ships.

No cases have occurred.

Section XI.—Measures Taken Against Ships Infected with or Suspected for Plague.

No ships infected with, or suspected for Plague, have arrived.

Section XII.—Measures Against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports.

(1) Procedure for Inspection of Ships for Rats.

This procedure is carried out in every case when the inspection of a ship is made on entry to the Port.

(2) Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological Examination of Rodents, with Special Reference to Rodent Plague, Including the Number of Rodents Sent for Examination During the Year.

If any suspected infection arises in a ship from a foreign port, special search would be made for dead rats.

Traps would be set and rat guards put on mooring ropes.

Any rodents found or trapped would be sent for examination to the local Public Health Laboratory.

During the year no suspected ship arrived in port and there were therefore no special measures taken in this connection.

(3) Arrangements in the District for De-Ratting Ships, the Methods Used, and, if Done by a Commercial Contractor, the Name of the Contractor.

As Ipswich is not an "Approved Port" nor a "Designated Approved Port" approved by the Minister in accordance with Paragraphs 1 or 2 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, no de-ratting certificates or de-ratting exemption certificates are issued.

Where the master of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port cannot produce a valid de-ratting certificate or de-ratting exemption certificate, or where the ship is not found to be free from rodents, action is taken in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

(4) Progress in the Rat-Proofing of Ships.

Advice is given as may be found necessary.

Table E.
Rodents Destroyed During the Year in Ships from Foreign Ports.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>
Black Rats	}
Brown Rats	
Species not known	
Sent for Examination	
Infected with Plague	Nil.

Table F.**De-Ratting Certificates and De-Ratting Exemption Certificates Issued During the Year for Ships from Foreign Ports.**

Ipswich is not an "Approved Port" nor a "Designated Approved Port" approved by the Minister in accordance with Paragraphs 1 or 2 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951. No certificates were therefore issued.

Section XIII.—Inspection of Ships for Nuisances.**Table G.****Inspections and Notices.**

<i>Nature and Number of Inspections</i>		<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
		<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	
British Ships	221	Nil	8	Complied with
Other Nations	208	Nil	9	Complied with
Total	429	Nil	17	Complied with

Section XIV.—Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1934-1948.

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the Jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

The oyster beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Ipswich Port Health Authority are not now in use.

Section XV.—Medical Inspection of Aliens.

(Applicable only to Ports Approved for the Landing of Aliens).

Ipswich is not an approved Port for the landing of aliens.

Section XVI.—Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the Burial on shore of Persons who have died on board Ship from Infectious Diseases.

If such a case occurred the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936, in this respect would be carried out.

Section XVII.

Food Inspection.

It was not found necessary to inspect any food at the port during the year.

Measures Against Rodents.

(1) Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951.

10 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal shipping during the year.

(2) The Total Number of Rats Destroyed in the Port and Borough During the Year was as Follows:—

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>	
	<i>Estimated Kill</i>	<i>Dead Bodies Recovered</i>
Black Rats ..	—	—
Brown Rats	—	932
Species not known	—	—
Total ..	—	932
Sent for Examination	14	
Infected with Plague	Nil	

Co-operation with Other Officials.

No difficulty has arisen in matters of co-operation between Officers of the Local Authority and Officials of H.M. Customs Water Guard, and the Ipswich Dock Commission.



County Borough of Ipswich

Principal
School Medical Officer's
REPORT
1958

REGINALD A. LEADER,
Principal School Medical Officer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(Constitution at 31st December, 1958)

Councillor W. M. MORFEY (*Chairman*)

Alderman Mrs. L. LEWIS (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	Councillor O. S. NUNN
Alderman A. J. COOK	Councillor N. H. P. TURNER
Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE	Mr. N. ARMSTRONG
Councillor W. C. BARKER	Miss A. O. BEAMISH
Councillor E. W. CLAYTON	Very Rev. Canon W. BURROWS
Councillor A. F. DANIELS	Mrs. M. COLMAN
Councillor H. R. DAVIS	Mr. J. C. EGERTON
Councillor J. W. HAZELL	Rev. A. G. ERREY
Councillor H. A. HEAD	Mr. C. J. GOOLD
Councillor A. A. P. JACOBI	Mr. F. METCALFE
Councillor Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE	Mr. F. S. ROGERS
Councillor R. J. LEWIS	Rev. R. SOUTHWELL
	Mrs. P. M. TILLET

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT & WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE (*Chairman*)

Alderman A. J. COOK	Councillor W. M. MORFEY
Alderman Mrs. L. LEWIS	Miss A. O. BEAMISH
Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE	Mrs. M. COLMAN
Councillor W. C. BARKER	Rev. A. G. ERREY
Councillor E. W. CLAYTON	Mr. F. S. ROGERS
Councillor J. W. HAZELL	Rev. R. SOUTHWELL
Councillor A. A. P. JACOBI	Mrs. P. M. TILLET

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

—
MEDICAL STAFF*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :*

REGINALD A. LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

G. E. WELCH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Resigned 31.12.58)

B. A. SMITH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Appointed 22.12.58)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers :

MABEL G. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

DOROTHY J. BALL, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., C.P.H.

H. G. H. WATERS, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

K. G. MELLISH-OXLEY, M.A., L.M.S.S.A.

JEAN CANDY, M.B., B.S. (Part-time)

JANET F. TAIT, M.B., B.S. (Part-time) (Resigned 31.3.58)

RUTH WRIGHT, M.B., B.S. (Part-time) (Resigned 17.12.58)

DENTAL STAFF

Principal Dental Surgeon :

A. L. WHITAKER, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Surgeons :

H. E. HOVELL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

J. E. CHURCHYARD, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (Part-time)

Oral Hygienist :

Vacant

and

Three Dental Attendants

OTHER OFFICERS

Orthoptist :

MARGARET L. HARRIS, D.B.O.

Speech Therapist :

JILL J. B. TURNER, L.C.S.T.

Superintendent Health Visitor :

Miss E. L. MARTIN

and

four full time and six part time School Nurses

CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Clerk : H. M. COLES*Senior Clerk, School Health Service :* B. H. GREENE

and the equivalent of six full-time Clerks

GENERAL INFORMATION

POPULATION (Estimated mid-year 1958)	113,400
--------------------------------------	---------

SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS (including Voluntary Schools) :

Number of Schools	.....	38
Number on roll	.....	10,958

SECONDARY SCHOOLS :

Number of Schools	.....	10
Number on roll	.....	5,484

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS :

Number on Roll :

Northgate Grammar School for Boys	.....	765
Northgate Grammar School for Girls	....	573

SPECIAL SCHOOLS :

California Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	.....	79
Whitton Special School for Delicate Pupils		114
Orthopædic Ward, Isolation Hospital	.....	*10
(*This figure includes pupils from East and West Suffolk)		

NURSERY SCHOOL :

Raeburn Road	40
--------------	-------	----

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS (included in arrangements for Medical Inspection)

Ipswich School	.....	630
Convent High School for Girls	.....	330

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

During 1958, 3,290 pupils attending maintained schools were examined at "periodic inspections" as compared with 3,947 in the previous year. "Follow-up" examinations numbered 887 as compared with 1,378 in 1957. The number of children examined was once again the lowest for many years due to the priority given to poliomyelitis vaccination. During the early part of the year an average of seven sessions weekly was devoted to poliomyelitis vaccination but the number is now much less than that and it is confidently expected that there will be a considerable increase in the number of sessions available for periodic medical inspections during 1959.

Details of the examinations carried out at maintained primary and secondary schools are given below :—

	Boys	Girls	Total	Total, 1957
Entrants—				
No. examined	888	876	1764	1558
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment	113	82	195	193
Percentage	12.7	9.4	11.1	12.4
Intermediates (10-11 yrs. old)				
No. examined	192	188	380	1302
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment	38	25	63	221
Percentage	19.8	13.3	16.6	17.3
Leavers—				
No. examined	649	497	1146	1087
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment	97	73	170	198
Percentage	14.9	14.7	14.8	18.2
Total—				
No. examined	1729	1561	3290	3947
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment	248	180	428	612
Percentage	14.3	11.5	13.0	15.6

Forty audiometer tests were carried out during the year on children who were thought to have defective hearing. Four of these children were referred to the E.N.T. Consultant, one of whom was supplied with a hearing aid.

FREQUENCY OF TONSILLECTOMY IN CHILDREN.

This authority, in conjunction with other county boroughs and county councils, supplied information with regard to a survey in 1958, comprising 435,300 children aged 5—6 years, 478,255 aged 10—12 years, and 389,356 aged 14 years, which was conducted by the Ministry. It was found, as is demonstrated in the table (appendix A) that 4.8% of the entrants, 18.6% of intermediates and 23.2% of the 14 year old children had undergone tonsillectomy; the Ipswich comparative figures being 5.1%, 17.9% and 22.4%. In other words, slightly higher than average in the entrants, but lower in the intermediates and 14 year old children.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

(a) MINOR AILMENTS.

Facilities for the treatment of minor ailments were provided during the year at the following clinics :—

<i>Location of Clinic.</i>	<i>Times of sessions.</i>
Public Health Department, Elm Street 	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m.—12 noon.
Gainsborough Clinic, 263, Clapgate Lane ...	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m.—12 noon.
Allington House Clinic, 427, Woodbridge Road	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9 a.m.—10 a.m. Tuesday, 9 a.m.—12 noon.
Whitton Clinic, Meredith Road ...	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m.—12 noon.
Chantry Clinic, 295, Hawthorn Drive ...	Tuesday and Thursday, 9 a.m.—12 noon.

In the event of accidents occurring at school at other times during the day head teachers are able to obtain immediate advice as to the appropriate treatment, as all the schools are on the telephone. A nurse is in attendance at the Public Health Department every afternoon to attend to accidents and other emergencies. In cases where a doctor's advice is considered necessary, it is usually possible to arrange for the child to attend a clinic where a doctor is in attendance. Where necessary, arrangements are made for transport to be provided by the Ambulance Service.

CLINIC	Number of Children			ATTENDANCES								
				For Inspection only			For Inspection and Treatment			Total Attendances		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Elm Street	1,703	1,242	1,418	1,495	1,158	1,153	2,543	2,488	2,083	4,038	3,646	3,236
Gainsborough	1,274	851	1,581	698	397	414	3,996	3,773	5,143	4,694	4,170	5,557
Whitton	1,495	1,439	1,366	1,919	2,013	1,682	4,649	4,863	4,482	6,568	6,876	6,164
Allington	503	438	490	476	384	365	1,123	964	785	1,599	1,348	1,150
Chantry	122	66	161	95	65	122	65	118	232	160	183	354
TOTAL	5,097	4,036	5,016	4,683	4,017	3,736	12,376	12,206	12,725	17,059	16,223	16,461

(b) OPHTHALMIC.

The additional weekly Eye Clinics, commenced in February, 1957, were continued throughout 1958 as the result of which it was possible to avoid the accumulation of a waiting list. New cases referred to the Eye Clinic are now seen almost immediately and cases attending for re-examination are subject to a delay of three months.

The number of children attending the eye clinics during the year was 1,168, representing 1,940 attendances.

Orthoptic Treatment.

The work carried out in the Orthoptic Clinic is summarised below. Commencing in April, 1958, one session each week was held at the Whitton Branch Clinic.

Number of children who attended during the year	275
Total attendances :—	
For treatment	782
For occlusion	553
For tests, observations and examinations	501
New cases examined and registered	81
	1917
Treatment discontinued during the year :—	
Cured (including 4 operation cases) ...	6
Unsuitable for treatment ...	2
Left district (operation case) ...	1
	9
Operation cases followed by orthoptic treatment	20

The number of cases in which treatment was discontinued during the year was very small compared with the previous year. When the Clinic was re-opened, in January, 1957, after being closed for two years, all the cases were reviewed and a large number discharged. During 1958 a large number of treatments were carried out and many cases placed under observation, and it will only be after a period of observation that any appreciable number of cases will be ready for discharge.

(c) DENTAL.

The following is the report of the Principal School Dental Officer :—

The staff position has remained the same as last year.

3,927 routine school inspections were carried out, thirty-five sessions being devoted to this work, averaging 112 children at each session.

The number of special cases inspected has risen from 2,850 to 3,448, an increase of 598 for the year.

Unfortunately, as in previous years, the number of permanent teeth extracted continued to rise. This is likely to continue whilst there is an acute staff shortage. A comparison of figures for the last five years is shown below :—

1954	...	583
1955	...	659
1956	...	758
1957	...	886
1958	...	1102

Thus the number of permanent teeth extracted has been doubled over this period. 67 children had 128 teeth removed for orthodontic purposes..

Only simple orthodontic work was attempted. Nineteen new cases were commenced and fourteen completed during the year. Nineteen children were fitted with twenty-two removable appliances. The more difficult cases requiring lengthy treatment were referred to the Consultant Orthodontist at the Ipswich and East Suffolk Hospital from whom we received the fullest co-operation and assistance.

45 pupils were supplied with artificial dentures, an increase of 13 over 1957. Most of these were necessary owing to accidents to the front teeth.

Arrangements were made for medical officers to administer general anaesthetics.

Additional treatments by dental surgeons were :—

Scalings	...	...	71
Gum treatment	...	...	86
Dentures fitted	...	...	45
Repairs to dentures	...	...	17
Silver Nitrate	...	...	469

Seventy-two X-ray films were taken at the Anglesea Road Wing of the Ipswich and East Suffolk Hospital.

During the early part of the year it was decided to commence evening sessions in an effort to try and reduce some of the arrears of work that had built up over the last few years. An average of two sessions a week were held, commencing at about 5.30 p.m. and going on for approximately two hours.

The following figures will illustrate the exceptionally good acceptance rate which compares most favourably with the day time figure.

No. of sessions held	...	36
No. of appointments made		359
No. of appointments kept		323
Attendance rate	...	89.9%
Average attendance per session		9

The evening sessions are used almost exclusively for school children, although occasionally an expectant mother is seen.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

			1955	1956	1957	1958
Dysentery	...	...	3	288	46	17
Poliomyelitis	...	...	4	—	1	—
Polioencephalitis	...	...	1	—	—	—
Salmonella Food Poisoning	...	...	9	17	1	9
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	—	5	23	37
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary	...	...	—	5	2	5
Non-pulmonary	...	...	—	2	1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	2	3	5	4
Measles	...	...	1,211	347	369	633
Whooping Cough	...	...	3	95	229	12
Scarlet Fever	...	...	16	32	47	73
Paratyphoid B.	...	...	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	—	—	—	1

(a) POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

During the year registrations were received in respect of a further 4,500 schoolchildren, making a total of approximately 12,750 registrations since the vaccination programme was commenced in 1956. 188 sessions were devoted to poliomyelitis vaccination during the year and approximately 8,030 schoolchildren had a course of two or more injections. During the past three years, approximately 12,200 schoolchildren have received two injections and 3,485 of these have had a third injection.

(b) TUBERCULOSIS.

The routine tuberculin testing of school entrants and of children in the 10—11 age group was continued during 1958, parental consent being received in respect of just over 86% of the children examined.

1,089 entrants were tested of whom 37 (3.4%) were positive and 333 intermediates were tested of whom 13 (3.9%) were positive.

The percentage of positive reactions in the intermediate group was unusually low but cannot be regarded as a reliable average owing to the small number of cases tested in this group.

The following are the results of the investigations of the cases which were referred to the Chest Clinic :—

Total investigated	...	...	...	96
Found to be contacts of known cases	...	...	...	15
Infection from milk	...	...	...	1
No cause found	...	...	...	63
Converted since previously tuberculin tested	...	...	...	8
B.C.G. previously	...	...	...	6
P.T. healed	...	...	...	4
Adult contacts X-rayed	...	...	...	84
Healed T.B. in adults	...	...	...	4
(2 known cases)				

No active cases of tuberculosis in children or adults were found.

In connection with B.C.G. vaccination of children in the 13—14 age group, preliminary skin tests were carried out on 1,265 children producing a negative result in 1,094 cases. 1,069 of these children were given B.C.G. vaccination.

SHALLOW SWIMMING POOLS.

The question of shallow swimming pools was again investigated, after inspecting certain types in or associated with schools of other authorities. It was thought advisable to consider in the first instance the provision of "fill and empty" learner Pools only. Such pools would presumably be at primary schools and should be not more than 3' 6" in depth (e.g. one such pool inspected was 60' x 24' in size with a depth of 2' 6" to 3' 6" and a capacity of approximately 30,000 gallons).

Certain features are necessary in the construction of a pool and these are set out below :—

- (a) Provision should be allowed for the addition of a filter chlorination plant at a later date.
- (b) A parapet wall 1' 6" above ground level should be provided around the pool.
- (c) A foot bath should be provided at the entrance to the pool.
- (d) A scum channel should be provided on at least three sides of the pool.
- (e) The bottom of the pool should always be light coloured.

There are many precautions to be taken in the maintenance of the pool and these are given below :—

- (a) The water must be emptied quickly and frequently during the summer months (7—10 days).
- (b) The permissible bathing load should be determined and regulated accordingly.
- (c) The level of residual chlorine is important and several readings will be necessary each day. The residual chlorine content should never be allowed to drop below .5 to .7 p.p.m. All readings taken should be recorded. At the end of each day a shock dose of hypochlorite should be added to the water to bring the residual chlorine up to 1.0 p.p.m.
- (d) The Ph. value of the water should be greater than 7.5.
- (e) The growth of Algae must be controlled with precautions because of the poisonous nature of the copper sulphate.

General Hygiene.

In addition to these points all children using the pool should be sent to the lavatory before entering the water and must also enter the water through the foot bath to be provided. This foot bath should be super-chlorinated and the water changed daily. A suitable squeegee must be provided for cleaning the bottom of the pool and also a small net for the removal of debris, etc. During the winter months one foot of water should be left in the pool. The pool must be in the charge of one responsible person.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Report for the Year Ended 31st December, 1958.

Staff : H. STOTT, *Chief Organiser.*

Miss R. B. AYLES
Mr. F. W. NEWBORN { *Assistant Organisers.*

Primary Schools :

The increasing amount of apparatus in the schools is contributing much to a general improvement in the standard of work and the interest, both by teachers and children, in the subject.

Secondary Shools :

The success of Physical Education depends a great deal on the work being in the hands of specialist teachers, and the subject suffered considerably from a lack of such specialists in both boys' and girls' schools. Those teachers who stepped in are to be congratulated on their efforts, but it does not alter the fact that the subject was not as well maintained in quality as it should have been.

Courses :

Following a request made by a section of teachers a Course was arranged in Modern Educational Dance which was taken by an outside lecturer. The Course was held in the Spring Term and consisted of six evening sessions of 1½ hours. Although the numbers attending dropped, due perhaps to illness and other circumstances, the Course was instructive and interesting as it gave many a first opportunity of learning something of this new approach to teaching dance in schools.

Tournaments :

- (a) *Netball.* Sixty teams took part from a total of twenty-seven schools in the county area. From eight schools in the Borough seventeen teams were entered and four of these were placed top in the section in which they played.
- (b) *Rugby Touch—Primary Schools only.* Two Tournaments were arranged but weather conditions prevented one from taking place. Nineteen schools entered twenty-two teams of girls, seven of boys, and eight of boys and girls.

- (c) *Tennis—Under 15's.* One Tournament, the second of its kind, was arranged and held under very good conditions. Seven schools entered teams of two pairs. This has established itself as an annual event.

Swimming :

The restrictions in size of classes continued to result in improved instruction as well as added safety. A lack of baths in the north and east of the town means much wasted time in getting to and from places of instruction. Lack of facilities also limit the number of children who can receive instruction.

PROVISION OF MEALS, MILK AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOURISHMENT.

During the year under review, the arrangements have continued under which the majority of schools in the town have been served from four large Central Kitchens situated at Westbourne, Luther Road, Landseer and Priory Heath Schools respectively. In addition, meals have been provided for Henley Village School (East Suffolk Education Committee)..

At a number of the schools, the family type service with tables for six, eight or twelve children has continued.

It was necessary to discontinue the Training Scheme at Westbourne Canteen during the Autumn Term owing to the illness of the Supervisor. Whilst it lasted, this small scheme helped to maintain and, in some instances, improve the standard of cookery and the general service of meals.

The next aim for the Service generally will be to introduce variations in the menus so as to allow children some choice of the meat or sweet dish.

The following figures may be of interest :—

Year	Average No. of Children on Roll	No. of Children taking meals daily			Percentage of Children taking meals
		Paying	Free	Total	
1958	17,882	3,308	479	3,787	21.17
1957	17,559	3,197	388	3,585	20.42
1956	17,190	3,538	433	3,971	23.1

The average number of one-third of a pint bottles of milk supplied daily to children in maintained schools was 14,998 compared with 14,376 in 1957 and 14,746 in 1956. In Independent Schools the average daily supply during 1958 was 1,798 as compared with 1,844 in 1957 and 1,927 in 1956.

The number of children being supplied with other forms of supplementary nourishment at the end of the year was as follows:—

Cod Liver Oil and Malt	...	20
Maltoline	... ..	211
Adexolin	... ..	53

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

During the year 67 examinations were carried out by medical officers approved in connection with the ascertainment of educationally sub-normal children, with the following results:—

Classified as Educational Sub-Normal and recommended for admission to California Special School	... ..	17
Recommended for notification to Local Authority under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944, as ineducable	... ..	5
Recommended for notification to Local Authority under Section 57 (5) of the Education Act, 1944, on leaving school	... ..	8
Recommended for admission to a Residential School for E.S.N. children	... ..	3
Recommended for admission to a Residential School or Hostel for Maladjusted Children	... ..	7
Recommended for admission to a Residential School for Epileptics	... ..	1
To remain at California Special School	... ..	1
To attend Whitton Special School	... ..	1
Excluded from school for re-examination at a later date	... ..	6
To remain in ordinary school and re-examination at a later date	... ..	5
Referred to Child Psychiatry Department	... ..	7
To remain in an ordinary school	... ..	6

The numbers of handicapped pupils in the various categories at the end of the year were :—

Blind	2	One in a residential special school. The other, who was awaiting a vacancy, was admitted early in 1959.
Partially Sighted	6	One in a residential special school and five attending ordinary schools.
Deaf	8	All in residential special schools.
Partially Deaf	8	Three in residential special schools. Five attending ordinary schools, four of whom have hearing aids.
Delicate	104	Ninety attending Whitton Special School, ten residential special schools, one in a Children's Hospital and three attending ordinary schools.
Educationally Sub-normal	106	Four in residential special schools, 79 in California Special School and 23 in ordinary schools.
Epileptics	2	One in a residential special school and one awaiting a vacancy who was admitted early in 1959.
Maladjusted	27	Twenty-three in residential special schools or hostels, two awaiting vacancies, one of whom was admitted early in 1959, and two attending ordinary schools.
Physically Handicapped	37	Four in hospital schools, six in residential special schools, twenty-four at Whitton Special School and three having home tuition.
Speech	99	Seventy-seven under active treatment and a further twenty-two were under observation by the Speech Therapist.

CALIFORNIA SPECIAL SCHOOL.

The head teacher has submitted the following report :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
On Register December, 1957	40	37	77
Admitted during the year	10	8	18
Left during the year	9	7	16
Remaining December, 1958	41	38	79

Admissions.

One from Priory Heath Mixed Secondary Modern School.
 One from Sidegate Lane Primary School.
 One from Nacton Road Infants' School.
 Two from Castle Hill Infants' School.
 Two from Whitton Infants' School.
 One admitted at five years of age.
 One from County Primary School, Kesgrave.
 One from Whitton Special School.
 One from Bramford Voluntary County Primary School.
 One from Raeburn Road Infants' School.
 One from Christchurch Secondary Modern School for Girls.
 One from Bristol "House in the Garden" Special School.
 One from Smart Street Primary School.
 One from Rushmere Hall Infants' School.
 One from Copleston Secondary Modern School for Boys.
 One from Westbourne Secondary Modern School for Girls.

Discharges.

Nine left at 16 years of age.
 Four to Occupation Centre.
 One to Maudesley Hospital, Beckenham.
 One to Whitton Special School.
 One to Thornley House School.

Six of the nine who left at 16 years of age are employed ;
 one is unemployed ;
 one is in the Occupation Centre Workshop ; and
 one returned to London and is employed there.

Visits to the school by School Medical Officers are not so frequent as, under a new arrangement, the children visit Allington House Clinic for their tests. The School Medical Officers have personal contact with the Head of the school, however, and the exchange of ideas about the children continues to be helpful. Medical inspections of the leavers are conducted at the Clinic.

Five cleanliness inspections have been carried out.

Nine children attended Allington House Clinic once a week for Speech Therapy. Visitors to the school during the year included students from the Department of Child and Family Psychiatry, Montrose Nursery and St. Osyth Training College, Clacton ; three teachers from Rushmere Hall Junior School, members of the Christchurch Townswomen's Guild, various students on holiday from colleges and psychiatric social workers.

The Visiting Committee of the Education Committee have visited the school each term.

In the August Holidays the whole school was decorated internally and externally. It certainly gave the school a new face and congratulations are due to all concerned in this job of work on such an old building—above all to the caretakers.

This year children attended the baths from March to July and again from September to December. Proficiency Certificates and Badges were gained and 26 children had prizes. Many children have benefitted from the instruction, learning to co-ordinate mind and body, so very necessary with E.S.N. pupils.

A most interesting school journey was held on the 7th May when the whole school was entertained at a local farm. Much good work preceded and followed this visit. Many children made farm books, one of which was given to the farmer when he attended the Carol Service here. The boys also made a wooden stool in their workshop which they gave to him as a Christmas present.

Other journeys were made by the Girls to the Folk Dance Festival at Norwich and by the Boys to the Museum and Castle at Norwich. The Senior Girls also visited the Dairy Festival and a party went to the Bolshoi Ballet Film. Class I, the younger children, have taken short walks to Derby Road Station and one ride and walk to the Docks.

At the beginning of the year, the monthly meetings of the parents had to be cancelled as the Head Teacher was in charge of a class owing to staff illness, but in September they were resumed. The teacher of Class I and the Head gave addresses which were followed by lively discussion. At the next meeting a health visitor spoke interestingly. An Open Day took the place of a December meeting.

March Open Day was disappointing, only a third of the parents being present.

July Open Day was better, when two thirds came and December proved the best of all three. Parents show a very great interest in the children's welfare. Sports afternoon was held at Copleston Playing Fields in June when the Deputy Medical Officer had lunch with the children at the school and, after watching their activities, gave out the trophies. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobi, representing the Education Committee, afterwards visited the school.

On the 6th December, 1957, 68 old scholars were present at their party at the school. This year there have been four meetings only. March 7th—an ordinary Club night with Skiffle Entertainment; June 6th—an ordinary Club night; September 5th—an outing to Felixstowe, combining a visit to the Spa Pavilion; and October 3rd—a Harvest Supper and film entertainment. There has been an average attendance of 33 per meeting.

On the 23rd September, Miss Burdett, Mental Health Officer, at present doing all the after-care of these children, met the head teacher to discuss the Old Scholars' Club, and it was decided to hold three meetings per year—January, June and October. January—party; June—outing; and October—Harvest Supper with Film Show. An aunt of one of the old scholars has been helping financially with these meetings and so has the Mental Health Officer, friends and, twice, the Soroptimist Club.

During the first week in July, 15 went to Summer Camp at Kessingland. This is the second year and it was held in the term so that a member of staff could accompany the Head Teacher. Diaries were kept of activities including a page for expenditure. Wild flower collections and beach collections were made and brought back to school to tabulate and mount. Excursions were made to Lowestoft, Oulton Broad and Southwold. At church we met Rushmere Hall Junior School. On September 26th a Harvest Festival Service was held. Thirty parents attended. The Rev. D. Smith, then Curate of St. Margaret's Church, gave a most interesting and suitable address and Mrs. M. Whitmore spoke appreciatively to the school. The children conducted their own service.

WHITTON SPECIAL SCHOOL.

The head teacher has submitted the following report :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
On Register December, 1957	59	59	118
Admitted during the year	20	16	36
Left during the year	19	21	40
Remaining on Roll December, 1958	60	54	114

<i>Leavers.</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Over 15 years of age	1	1	2
Removed from district	3	4	7
Transferred to residential school	7	5	12
Transferred to ordinary school	6	11	17
Transferred to grammar school	1		1
Transferred to California Special School	1		1

Although there are a number of physically handicapped children who attend the school for most of their school life, the majority of the children are classified as delicate and are able to return to a normal school after a period of two or three years at the special school. The approximate length of stay at the school can be judged from the following approximate dates of admission :—

Admitted during 1958	...	35
1957	...	32
1956	...	24
1955	...	9
1954	...	4
1953	...	3
1952	...	5
1951	...	1
1950	...	1
Total	...	<hr/> 114 <hr/>

Visits from School Medical Officers took place on 15 different occasions when routine examinations or special tests were carried out. Cleanliness inspections were made each term.

Speech Therapy has been taken twice weekly at the school. The Speech Therapist has also followed up her work by assisting and advising the teacher of the individual children concerned, by visiting the homes and by keeping close contact with the parents as well as the children. She has also given her support and help to the teaching staff in the preparation of dramatic productions.

No pains or time has been spared for the one severely handicapped "spastic" boy who is partially deaf, and who had no speech at all when first admitted to this school in April. He can make audible words now but he needs daily treatment. Many of the other cerebral palsied children would also derive further benefit if they could have more frequent close contacts with the Speech Therapist and the Physiotherapist.

Physiotherapy has been carried out at school twice weekly—two sessions of $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours each.

Three groups of children for postural and breathing exercises.

One group requiring foot exercises.

Individual children for treatment.

Postural drainage, which is a daily routine for approximately eight children, has been supervised by the Bath Attendant and Welfare Assistant, Miss Marriott. She retired at Christmas after effectively carrying out the varied duties since she was first appointed in 1939.

Swimming has been continued weekly throughout the school year and proves to be a worthwhile activity not only for the severely handicapped and cerebral palsied children but for those whose posture and chest development needs to be improved. Visitors to the school included groups of student nurses, trainees from Training Colleges and Day Nurseries. Members of the East Anglian Branch of the Special Schools Association met here in July.

Large numbers of parents have visited the school on the Open Days held each term and it is gratifying to know that most of them appreciate the facilities for their children's benefit.

Educational visits included outings to the Suffolk Show, Colchester, Bourne Park, a Farm and the Town Hall.

Staff.

Mr. A. E. Humphries has taken charge of the Special Class since the resignation of Mrs. Hurlock. Unfortunately, the work with these children is hampered because they have no special classroom at present.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

Nineteen Ipswich pupils were admitted to this Hospital School during the year, three of whom were in attendance at the end of the year. The total number of children in attendance during 1958 was twenty-one. These included three who were suffering from Perthes' Disease, and four under observation for that defect, three cases of primary tuberculosis, one with after effects of poliomyelitis, one with a chest condition, and nine with other orthopaedic defects.

SPEECH THERAPY.

Speech therapy was given at the following centres during the year :—

Three sessions per week	...	Elm Street Clinic.
Two sessions per week	...	Allington House Clinic.
Two sessions per week	...	Whitton Clinic.
Two sessions per week	...	Whitton Special School.
One session per week	...	Gainsborough Clinic.

Once again the speech therapist is most grateful to the head teachers for their co-operation and regrets being unable to make more visits to the schools in order to discuss individual cases with the class and head teachers. The co-operation between the schools and the speech clinic is most valuable, not only in assessing the progress of patients, but also in carrying on a theme and standard of work from the school to the clinic.

The speech therapist has been invited to several school plays and functions during the year which have been enjoyable and interesting.

At both Whitton and California Special Schools the co-operation of the Head Teacher has been greatly appreciated. It is unfortunate that more time cannot be devoted to speech therapy in both these schools as there remains a great deal of routine work which could be done with the children whose speech is not necessarily defective, but poorly produced and careless.

Two visits a week have been made to Whitton Special School where the work each term has been concluded with a play or concert. At Christmas the children attending the speech therapist took part, with the severely handicapped children, in a play, which proved most successful. The progress made by the children at Whitton Special School has been satisfactory.

During the past year only eight children of pre-school age have been referred for speech therapy. Although the work with under fives is slow it would be most valuable if more children of this age could be referred. The problem of children missing school to attend the clinic is always acute, especially when they miss a whole session of school owing to the distance from the clinic.

The recording machine has been used continually during the year but owing to the number of children under treatment it has not been possible to devote as much time to recordings as the speech therapist would have liked.

Two visits have been made to London during the year. In June twelve boys went to the Royal Tournament and in December a mixed group of twelve went to a pantomime. These excursions are valuable for observing the children's behaviour in an environment outside the clinic and away from their parents. At half-terms during the year visits have been made to the docks, Christchurch Mansion, and the East Anglian printing works. These outings create new topics for work and stimulate the children whose treatment is of necessity long term.

Total number of children treated during the year	...	...	...	...	...	132
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	2,381
New cases—						
Under school age	...	...	...	...	...	8
Over school age	...	...	...	...	...	40
						—
						48
Children discharged from treatment—						
Speech normal	...	...	...	...	...	33
Speech improved	...	...	...	...	...	8
Left school	...	...	...	...	...	3
To other areas	...	...	...	...	...	5
Non-attendance	...	...	...	...	...	7
						—
						56
Under observation	...	...	...	...	...	22

Types of disorder treated—

Simple dyslalia	...	...	...	...	28
General dyslalia	...	...	...	...	27
Multiple dyslalia	...	...	...	...	20
Delayed speech development	...	...	...	...	10
Stammering	...	...	...	...	31
Cleft palate	...	...	...	...	6
Partial deafness	...	...	...	...	3
Cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	7

CHILD GUIDANCE.

Total number of new cases seen	.....	139	
Children of school age	.....	116	{ 109 maintained schools 7 private schools
Referred through School Medical Officer		52	{ 49 maintained schools 3 pre-school
Cases under treatment at the end of the year	.....	222	
Cases on waiting list	.....	9	

Age and Sex Distribution.

Ages	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Over	Total
Boys	—	—	5	5	2	8	3	12	3	7	4	6	12	5	7	3	1	—	—	—	1	84
Girls	—	2	2	2	1	6	2	3	5	4	5	7	2	4	4	3	1	—	—	—	2	55
	—	2	7	7	3	14	5	15	8	11	9	13	14	9	11	6	2	—	—	—	3	139

There continues to be close co-operation between the Department of Child and Family Psychiatry and the staff of the School Health Service. This often takes the form of free discussion between the Psychiatrist and the School Medical Officers on cases referred for treatment, also personal contact between the medical staff and the psychiatric social workers who, as the result of their home visits, are able to provide reports which are valuable in deciding upon special educational measures that may be necessary.

During the year members of the health visiting staff continued to carry out case work on selected patients.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

- (i) (Section 18 of Children and Young Persons Act, 1933), chiefly in connection with the sale of newspapers.
411 children were examined during the year and in no instance was a licence refused on medical grounds.

- (ii) (Section 22 of Children and Young Persons Act, 1933), with reference to the taking part in entertainments. Eighteen children were examined during the year.

(b) CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Medical officers of the department provided General Medical Services for the children at Freeland's Nursery and the Children's Home, 158 Foxhall Road. In addition, these children were examined every six months and also prior to admission and boarding out. At the request of the Children's Officer, routine examinations were also carried out on children in the care of foster parents.

(c) MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF MEMBERS OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

During the year, 31 young people were medically examined in connection with their application for admission to Training College and also 29 teachers on taking up appointments in Ipswich.

(d) CHILD NEGLECT.

I am informed by the local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children that he dealt with 96 families during the year. Of the 248 children in these families, 151 were of school age. The complaints were classified as :—

Neglect	...	...	...	42
Assault and ill-treatment	...	...	...	15
Advice and Aid sought	...	...	...	39
				<hr/>
				96
				<hr/>

(e) DEATHS.

There were nine recorded deaths of children of school age during the year, three being due to accidents.

The causes of death were :—

Leukaemia (5 years).

Asphyxia due to drowning (13 years).

Suicide (16 years).

Fracture of the skull sustained in road accident (11 years and 14 years).

Pneumonia (11 years).

Abnormalities of the brain (6 years and 11 years).

Malignant disease (5 years).

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS).**

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col.2
1	2	3	4	5	6
1954 and later	39	39	100%	1	.61
1953	625	625	100%		
1952	937	937	100%		
1951	164	163	99.39		
1950	10	10	100%		
1949	5	5	100%		
1948	6	6	100%		
1947	159	159	100%		
1946	154	154	100%		
1945	25	25	100%		
1944	21	21	100%		
1943 and earlier	1146	1146	100%		
Total	3291	3290	99.97	1	.03

**TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)**

Group	For defective vision (exclud- ing squint).	For any other conditions	Total individual pupils
1954 and later	1	—	1
1953	11	44	54
1952	23	106	126
1951	4	11	14
1950	—	—	—
1949	—	—	—
1948	—	—	—
1947	11	22	33
1946	14	8	21
1945	4	2	6
1944	2	1	3
1943 and earlier	117	56	170
TOTAL	187	250	428

TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	4,873
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	4,779
		Total	...	<u>9,652</u>

TABLE D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	33,149
(b)	Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	468
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	—
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	—

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING
THE YEAR

A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections						Total	
		Entrants		Leavers		Others			
		Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation
4	Skin	20	39	20	10	6	4	46	53
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision	39	139	117	21	31	19	187	179
	(b) Squint	23	6	—	1	3	—	26	7
	(c) Other	4	14	1	1	4	3	9	18
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing	5	41	6	4	1	3	12	48
	(b) Otitis Media	3	34	3	2	—	2	6	38
	(c) Other	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	7
7	Nose and Throat	34	402	4	15	4	23	42	440
8	Speech	10	18	1	—	3	1	14	19
9	Lymphatic glands	9	318	—	9	1	20	10	347
10	Heart	5	28	—	4	1	1	6	33
11	Lungs	6	82	4	6	1	5	11	93
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia	7	10	2	4	1	2	10	16
	(b) Other	16	110	8	11	7	7	31	128
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture	3	35	6	19	2	9	11	63
	(b) Feet	26	75	5	13	2	3	33	91
	(c) Other	13	73	1	5	—	4	14	82
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
	(b) Other	—	7	1	2	—	—	1	9
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development	2	24	1	—	—	2	3	26
	(b) Stability	1	44	1	2	—	5	2	51
16	Abdomen	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	11
17	Other	2	15	2	5	—	2	4	22

TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin	426	12
5	Eyes—		
	(a) Vision	217	63
	(b) Squint	25	5
	(c) Other	190	4
6	Ears—		
	(a) Hearing	4	16
	(b) Otitis Media	8	7
	(c) Other	75	7
7	Nose and Throat	183	109
8	Speech	29	—
9	Lymphatic glands	12	72
10	Heart	3	14
11	Lungs	17	26
12	Developmental—		
	(a) Hernia	6	1
	(b) Other	23	35
13	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture	31	25
	(b) Feet	28	20
	(c) Other	29	18
14	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy	5	2
	(b) Other	3	7
15	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	7	11
	(b) Stability	14	11
16	Abdomen	1	1
17	Other	1567	32

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND
SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	273
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	836
Total	1109
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	518

TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND
THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	7
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	225
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	3
Received other forms of treatment	83
Total	318
Total number of pupils in Schools who are known to have been pro- vided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1958	7
(b) in previous years	4

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	No. of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients depts.	—
b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanness)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm: (a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	—
Scabies	9
Impetigo	10
Other skin diseases	532
Total	551

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	328

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	124

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	2,214
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1069
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above— Orthoptic	245
Total	3,528

DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—					
(a)	At Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	3,927
(b)	As Specials	...	...	...	3,448
Total					7,375
(2)	Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	5,721
(3)	Number offered treatment	...	...	...	5,668
(4)	Number actually treated	...	...	...	4,031
(5)	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11 (h)	...	...	...	10,880
(6) Half days devoted to :—					
(a)	Periodic (School) Inspection	...	...	...	35
(b)	Treatment	...	...	...	1,135
Total					1,170
(7) Fillings :					
(a)	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	6,169
(b)	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	123
Total					6,292
(8) Number of Teeth filled :—					
(a)	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	5,141
(b)	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	119
Total					5,260
(9) Extractions :—					
(a)	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	1,102
(b)	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	4,348
Total					5,450
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	...	...	...	2,978
(11) Orthodontics :—					
(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	19
(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	7
(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	14
(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	4
(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	19
(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	22
(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	—
(h)	Total attendances	...	...	...	266
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	...	...	...	45
(13) Other operations :—					
(a)	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	944
(b)	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	698
Total					1,642

FREQUENCY OF TONSILLECTOMY IN CHILDREN

Appendix A

L.E.A.	Entrants		Intermediates		Leavers	
	Number examined	% who had Tonsillectomy	Number examined	% who had Tonsillectomy	Number examined	% who had Tonsillectomy
COUNTY BOROUGHES						
Barnsley	441	2.4	368	6.8	673	3.4
Barrow-in-Furness	1,326	1.6	2,143	8.9	1,050	11.0
Bath	930	2.1	1,177	20.8	1,235	35.6
Birkenhead	2,112	4.1	3,803	11.3	1,725	11.1
Birmingham	17,635	8.0	25,159	24.0	13,002	26.5
Blackburn	1,919	7.8	1,788	31.2	913	31.9
Blackpool	2,774	14.1	2,077	28.2	1,515	35.0
Bolton	1,830	7.1	2,721	23.8	1,987	22.3
Bootle	1,166	2.2	1,570	7.6	1,270	8.8
Bournemouth	966	7.1	537	31.6	1,305	33.6
Bradford	4,401	4.6	4,417	15.8	2,317	18.3
Brighton	1,776	11.9	1,740	32.5	1,642	32.6
Bristol	5,228	7.1	2,425	22.5	3,410	30.6
Burnley	1,173	3.8	1,602	11.7	1,367	18.1
Burton-upon-Trent	776	1.7	228	19.7	721	21.9
Bury	895	3.3	485	14.4	691	25.6
Canterbury	355	4.5	471	22.0	572	30.9
Carlisle	1,095	8.4	1,237	30.5	914	34.1
Chester	941	16.3	887	25.7	1,002	17.5
Coventry	1,435	3.5	2,086	16.2	2,874	9.8
Croydon	Not given	5.3	Not given	20.1	Not given	30.8
Darlington	1,154	3.4	1,494	15.2	1,084	13.6
Derby	1,046	4.0	978	14.9	1,174	18.4
Dewsbury	768	0.6	966	12.4	613	12.9
Doncaster	1,295	5.6	982	17.2	1,085	17.6
Dudley	726	4.1	1,049	16.8	1,077	17.2
Eastbourne	516	5.6	727	24.6	546	28.9
East Ham	—	—	5,849	25.2	2,013	33.0
Exeter	645	1.5	2,378	12.5	1,073	19.6
Gateshead	1,714	4.1	1,799	14.3	1,444	22.6
Great Yarmouth	779	5.6	857	28.1	671	25.7
Grimsby	1,306	6.6	1,510	22.4	1,332	20.2
Halifax	662	2.7	833	16.6	910	10.9
Hastings	228	7.0	844	13.4	578	13.1
Huddersfield	2,494	3.7	2,030	17.8	1,224	16.5
Ipswich	1,764	5.1	380	17.9	1,146	22.4
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,807	9.9	4,029	32.4	3,448	36.2
Leeds	3,151	6.2	5,105	20.9	2,809	23.1
Leicester	3,358	3.4	3,626	23.8	3,301	24.2
Lincoln	1,127	5.1	1,137	24.9	1,148	31.0
Liverpool	10,699	3.2	10,475	10.7	10,831	14.0
Manchester	10,415	3.6	12,941	4.7	8,550	2.8
Middlesbrough	2,845	9.2	1,989	29.1	1,670	29.8
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	4,054	4.9	4,248	14.5	3,476	15.8
Northampton	982	8.4	1,464	21.6	1,451	27.9
Norwich	938	1.8	711	17.1	1,445	18.3
Nottingham	5,475	5.4	4,268	24.5	3,878	24.4
Oldham	1,723	0.8	1,799	8.0	1,382	13.2
Oxford	641	5.5	1,264	19.8	799	20.8
Plymouth	3,017	3.0	2,679	13.4	1,332	11.9
Portsmouth	2,002	5.1	4,073	26.5	3,338	29.6
Preston	1,590	3.9	2,818	11.7	1,618	15.4
Reading	1,603	7.0	494	13.1	1,529	16.6
Rochdale	1,286	7.8	1,455	20.1	1,018	23.8
Rotherham	577	5.4	905	16.8	843	20.0
St. Helens	1,800	0.9	2,277	9.1	2,057	13.4
Salford	3,456	8.6	—	—	2,274	18.7

L.E.A.	Entrants		Intermediates		Leavers	
	Number examined	% who had Tonsillectomy	Number examined	% who had Tonsillectomy	Number examined	% who had Tonsillectomy
COUNTY BOROUGHES						
<i>Continued.</i>						
Sheffield	3,282	4.5	9,792	8.6	6,656	13.1
Smethwick	821	1.2	542	14.2	945	4.8
Southampton	2,690	8.3	4,106	21.6	3,102	22.9
Southend-on-Sea	1,209	6.1	895	13.8	347	23.6
Southport	607	10.5	994	24.9	867	19.1
South Shields	1,805	6.9	1,987	22.1	1,615	24.4
Stockport	2,231	3.9	1,854	33.2	1,645	21.6
Stoke-on-Trent	8,753	1.5	5,554	15.7	4,092	16.2
Sunderland	1,106	3.2	1,586	14.1	1,233	13.9
Tynemouth	1,084	11.2	1,239	27.9	716	22.5
Wakefield	675	5.9	923	15.7	566	14.8
Wallasey	1,421	2.1	1,102	10.6	907	13.3
Walsall	1,539	2.1	1,793	12.6	1,509	18.6
Warrington	1,557	6.3	1,627	18.8	1,140	23.9
West Bromwich	1,012	3.3	1,103	11.1	1,259	16.9
West Ham	2,448	7.0	3,319	24.3	3,302	27.5
West Hartlepool	1,023	6.9	1,163	21.9	436	21.8
Wigan	1,178	3.8	1,551	15.9	1,339	26.9
Wolverhampton	2,358	3.5	2,647	16.1	2,498	20.1
Worcester	980	3.7	1,094	20.7	976	27.2
York	832	3.8	1,302	21.2	1,577	25.6
WALES:						
Anglesey	891	1.7	816	8.4	832	14.1
Breconshire	156	2.6	310	9.0	189	27.5
Caernarvonshire	1,051	1.8	1,120	9.9	54	12.9
Cardiganshire	613	5.1	1,074	12.7	495	11.1
Carmarthenshire	2,139	2.9	2,764	12.3	804	15.5
Denbighshire	2,254	5.6	1,652	12.0	2,612	5.1
Flintshire	1,843	7.7	456	18.8	1,575	20.9
Glamorgan	10,621	4.7	7,939	17.6	7,609	20.6
Merionethshire	113	2.6	112	10.7	91	8.8
Monmouthshire	6,217	3.6	3,235	4.9	4,072	10.6
Montgomeryshire	679	35.0	539	0.4	1,092	0.2
Pembrokeshire	486	8.4	961	12.2	822	9.5
Radnorshire	239	3.8	317	8.8	231	8.7
Cardiff	1,044	8.0	4,084	15.7	2,063	16.2
Merthyr Tydfil	805	0.5	1,184	9.6	729	5.9
Newport (Mon.)	263	3.8	1,502	32.7	1,640	32.0
Swansea	1,808	1.9	1,397	4.8	2,749	1.3
TOTALS—ENGLAND:						
Counties	232,482	4.2	243,734	17.6	206,413	20.4
County Boroughs	142,082	5.4	160,424	17.8	127,253	28.2
London	29,514	6.7	44,635	26.9	27,031	27.9
TOTAL—WALES:	31,222	4.7	29,462	15.5	28,659	19.5
TOTALS—ENGLAND & WALES:	435,300	4.8	478,255	18.6	389,356	23.2

