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County Borough of Ipswich

REPORT
of
**THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**
and
**PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**
for the Year 1964

REGINALD LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
*Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer,
Port Medical Officer.*



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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.

It is my privilege to present the Health Report of the County Borough and Port for the year 1964. As in the preceding seventeen years, there has been an increase in the population, according to the Registrar-General's estimate to 120,120, representing an additional 680 persons, and the birth-rate has shot up to 19.28, comparing favourably with the rest of the country at 18.4. The illegitimate birth-rate of 9.67 is an improvement on last year as indeed is the illegitimate death-rate of 26.78 as compared with 38.6 in the previous period. The total number of births at 2,343 is again the highest, being an increase of 81 on the previous year, and representing the work of an additional midwife. The actual number of deaths (1,253) and the mortality rate of 10.43 are a considerable improvement for the Borough as compared with 1963. Unfortunately, one mother lost her life in childbirth.

The child welfare statistics are satisfactory with an improvement of the perinatal rate to 23.04. There is an analysis of the causes of the 46 infant deaths in the body of the report, which again illustrates the high number of male neo-natal deaths, 20 of which occurred during the first week of life.

Registration was known in Egypt in 1250 B.C. but the first census dates in Rome from 550 B.C. It is interesting to note that slaves were counted with the animals. The first Empire census was recorded in 4 B.C., but our own statistics date from 1538 with the baptism, burial, and wedding registers. Twenty-five years later Parish Clerks were made responsible for collecting mortality statistics in their areas, and in 1801 we had our first census. The progress during the last 163 years is by any standards extraordinary, complex, and at times rather confusing.

In 1947 there are 156 deaths from cancer recorded in the borough. During 1964 there were 258 cancer deaths, 25 of these being due to breast cancer. The breast is the commonest site for cancer in women, and some 20% of fatal cancers in women are of the breast. The statistics with regard to this disease are well-known and go back for a considerable period of time. For instance, in 1713 it was recorded that the disease was unusually common amongst Nuns, and later that childlessness in married women favours the disease.

One in twenty women may expect to contract the disease and one-half of these to die of it. Thus there are many aspects, posing urgent questions. Precise diagnosis is possible, but it is rather depressing to realise that the effect of modern methods of treatment on mortality and on length of survival has been virtually nil. The effects of the modern contraction in family spacing must be considered if marriage and fertility are indeed protective, and the present decline in breast feeding must be another operative factor. Education programmes to achieve earlier diagnosis and screening by soft tissue mammography are certainly indicated.

I must confess that I am impressed by the new type of multiple screening centre that is emerging in the various Public Health Authority clinics. In view of the high prevalence of unnecessary disease in middle aged men, a recent survey examined men aged 45 and over. These examinations consisted of height and weight, blood pressure, haemoglobin, glycosuria, visual acuity and a chest

X-ray. Particularly among the elderly population would this type of screening be useful, for there exists a vast amount of ill health and disability which is preventable and remediable. Nearly one-third of the elderly, for example, have nutritional deficiencies and anaemia, there is always some arterial disease, women get foot defects, the wrong spectacles are worn, and increasing deafness is often an affliction. "Old people do not want to trail round hospital departments on different days for examinations of the eyes, of the ears, for electrocardiography, X-rays, chiropody, haematology or physiotherapy. If full examination can be properly carried out in one place without undue waiting or delay, then subsequent appointments are most likely to be kept." I think this is the new public health and I commend it for a trial period at one or any of your clinics.

The other development that I wish to recommend is what may be called "Day-care". If the infirm—and other patients—can be collected and assembled during the day time for the purposes of care and some form of therapy, and discharged to their own homes at night to sleep, then I think we have made a large and beneficial contribution to the National Health Service.

This may well be my last Annual Report, and I must therefore take the opportunity of thanking all members and colleagues for their many acts of kindness and help on occasions too numerous to mention.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD A. LEADER,

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1965.

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

Chest Physician

Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Messrs. W. J. & A. G. Glenn

Head Teacher of Whitton Special School

Head Teacher of the Beacon Hill Special School

Department of Child and Family Psychiatry

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A.	Page
Members of Committees	12
Staff of the Department	12
Extracts from Vital Statistics	16
Population	17
Marriages	18
Births	19
Deaths	21
Maternal Mortality	23
Infant Mortality	23
Analysis of Infant Mortality	24
Stillbirths	26
Cancer	28
SECTION B.	
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.	
Section 22.—Care of Mothers and Young Children.	
Facilities for Ante and Post-Natal Care	32
Child Welfare Clinics	33
Examination of Infants by Medical Officers	34
Examination of Infants by Ophthalmic Consultant	34
Infectious Diseases	34
Maternal Deaths	34
Supply of Dried Milks and Welfare Foods	34
Dental Care	35
Montrose Day Nursery	37
Residential Accommodation for Expectant and Nursing Mothers	39
Section 23.—Midwifery.	
Staff	42
Part II Training School	42
Obstetric Flying Squad	42
Health Education	42
Unmarried Mothers	43
Family Planning Clinics	43
Comments on Tables	43
Deliveries attended by Midwives	44
Statistics	45
Section 24.—Health Visiting.	
Staff	48
Bursary Scheme	49
Refresher Courses	49
Ascertainment of Deafness	49
Practical Training of Students	49
Health Education	50
Statistics	50

Section 25.—Home Nursing Service.

Staff	...	...	...	52
Analysis of Cases treated and Visits Paid	...	...	...	53

Section 26.—Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination against Smallpox	...	...	...	56
International Certificates of Vaccination	...	...	...	56
Statistics	...	...	...	57

Section 27.—Ambulance Service.

Staff	...	...	...	60
Vehicles	...	...	...	60
Patients conveyed by Rail	...	...	...	60
East Suffolk County Council	...	...	...	61
Patients Carried	...	...	...	61
Statistics	...	...	...	61
Hospital Car Service	...	...	...	62

Section 28.—Prevention, Care and After Care.

B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	64
Control of Tuberculosis—Examination of Contacts	...	...	...	64
Care and After-Care	...	...	...	64
Nursing Equipment and Apparatus	...	...	...	65
Recuperative Holidays	...	...	...	65
Statistical Tables	...	...	...	65
Prevention of Break-up of Families	...	...	...	67
Chiropody	...	...	...	67

Section 29.—Domestic Help Service.

Staff	...	...	...	70
Assessment Sub-Committee	...	...	...	70
Domestic Help Club	...	...	...	70
Night Attendants	...	...	...	71
Washing Service	...	...	...	71
Statistics	...	...	...	72

Section 51.—Mental Health Service.

Administration	...	...	...	74
Staff	...	...	...	74
Training of Mental Health Workers	...	...	...	74
Duties delegated to Voluntary Association	...	...	...	75
Co-ordination	...	...	...	75
Prevention, Care and After-Care	...	...	...	76
Short Term Care	...	...	...	76
Mental Health Act, 1959	...	...	...	76
Facilities for Occupation and Training	...	...	...	78
Heathsides Training Centre	...	...	...	78

SECTION C.

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases.					
Notifications	...	...	...	...	80
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	81
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	81
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	81
Measles	...	...	...	...	81
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	81

SECTION D.

Miscellaneous.					
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	84
Nurseries and Child-Minders	...	...	...	...	84
Registration of Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	84
Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons	...	...	...	...	85
Medical Examination of Staff	...	...	...	...	87
Health Education	...	...	...	...	87
Public Mortuary	...	...	...	...	88
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	...	88
Meteorological Notes	...	...	...	...	88

SECTION E.

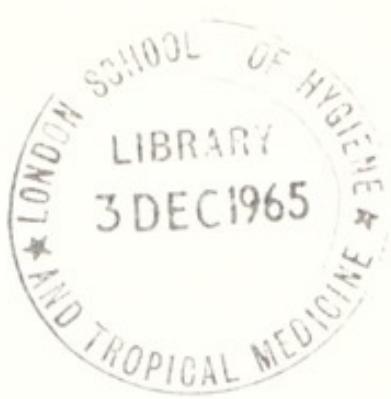
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.					
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	92
Certificate of Analysis of Water	...	...	...	...	93
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	...	...	...	...	94
Progress of Notices	...	...	...	...	97
Shops	...	...	...	...	97
Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act, 1963	...	...	...	...	97
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960	...	...	...	...	98
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	98
Swimming Baths and Pools	...	...	...	...	98
Eradication of Bed Bugs	...	...	...	...	98
Schools	...	...	...	...	98
Housing:—					
Inspection of Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	99
Remedy of Defects	...	...	...	...	99
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	99
Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	99
Other Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	100
Housing Act—Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	100
Disrepair Certificates	...	...	...	...	100
Milk Supply	...	...	...	...	100
Meat and other Foods	...	...	...	...	102
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	...	...	...	106
Ice Cream Examinations	...	...	...	...	109
Clean Food Campaign	...	...	...	...	109
Diseases of Animals	...	...	...	...	111
Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	...	111
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	112
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	112
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	112
Factories Acts	...	...	...	...	113
Land Charges Act	...	...	...	...	114
Examination of Plans	...	...	...	...	114
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	114
Atmospheric Pollution Results	...	...	...	...	115

Port of Ipswich.

Staff	...	...	...	...	116
Amount of Shipping	...	...	...	...	117
Character of Shipping and Trade	...	...	...	...	117
Inland Barge Traffic	...	...	...	...	117
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	118
Public Health (Ships) Regulations	...	...	...	...	118
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	120
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	120
Cases of Notifiable and other Infectious Diseases on Ships	...	...	...	...	121
Malaria	...	...	...	...	121
Plague	...	...	...	...	121
Measures against Rodents—Inspection of Ships	...	...	...	...	121
Inspection of Ships for Nuisances	...	...	...	...	123
Shell-Fish Regulations	...	...	...	...	123
Medical Inspection of Aliens	...	...	...	...	123
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	123
Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	124
Measures against Rodents—Rodent Control Certificates	...	...	...	...	126
Co-operation with other Officials	...	...	...	...	126

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Committees	...	...	...	...	128
Staff	...	...	...	...	129
General Information	...	...	...	...	130
Medical Inspection in Schools	...	...	...	...	131
Arrangements for Treatment:—					
Minor Ailments	...	...	...	...	132
Ophthalmic	...	...	...	...	134
Orthoptic	...	...	...	...	134
Dental	...	...	...	...	134
Treatment of Warts	...	...	...	...	135
Infectious Diseases in School Children	...	...	...	...	135
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	...	...	...	...	136
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	136
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	137
Provision of Meals, Milk, etc.	...	...	...	...	138
Handicapped Pupils	...	...	...	...	138
Beacon Hill Special School	...	...	...	...	140
Whitton Special School	...	...	...	...	141
Isolation Hospital School	...	...	...	...	143
Speech Therapy	...	...	...	...	143
Child Guidance	...	...	...	...	143
Miscellaneous:—					
Employment of Children	...	...	...	...	144
Children's Homes	...	...	...	...	144
Medical Examination of Members of Teaching Profession	...	...	...	...	144
Child Neglect	...	...	...	...	144
Deaths	...	...	...	...	145
Statistical Tables	...	...	...	...	145



SECTION A.

Members of Committees

Staff of Department

Extracts from Vital Statistics

Population

Marriages

Births

Deaths

Maternal Mortality

Infant Mortality

Analysis of Infant Mortality

Still births

Cancer

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Constitution at 31st December, 1964)

THE MAYOR (Alderman E. C. GRIMWADE)

Councillor Mrs. F. P. LAMBERT (Chairman)

Alderman P. WEINER (Vice-Chairman)	Councillor Mrs. B. A. HALE
	Councillor J. W. HAZELL
Alderman V. R. R. FRANCIS	Councillor C. E. O. JONES
Alderman R. J. LEWIS	Councillor W. A. NEWMAN
Councillor C. R. BERRY	Councillor Mrs. R. A. SKERRITT
Councillor Mrs. D. E. CLAYTON	Councillor F. M. WOOTTON
Councillor C. J. C. CLEGG	Councillor P. D. YOUNG
Councillor Mrs. V. A. DOWE	

HEALTH COMMITTEE

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

Mr. A. I. CURL

Mr. A. R. HILL

Dr. J. D. HALFORD

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY
for the Year 1964****MEDICAL STAFF***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:

B. A. SMITH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

M. G. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B. D.R.C.O.G. (Senior Assistant)

H. G. H. WATERS, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Resigned 31.1.64).

H. K. S. EGERTON, M.B., Ch.B., (P/T).

R. WRIGHT, M.B., B.S. (P/T).

C. S. WEBSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (P/T).

E. B. KILSBY, B.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., (P/T). (Resigned 18.9.64).

H. H. FORDE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G. (P/T).

M. A. RIDDELL, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (P/T). (Resigned 1.5.64).

J. BROWN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.D.S. (Commenced 1.4.64).

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

CONSULTANT STAFF

Orthopaedic Specialist:

T. DENNESS, M.B., B.S., M.Ch. (Orth.), F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ophthalmologist:

H. HARDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Psychiatrist:

J. G. HOWELLS, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., D.P.M., A.K.C.

Dermatologist:

J. B. LYON, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Ch.B.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist:

K. W. MACKENZIE, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.L.O.

Paediatrician:

R. M. MAYON-WHITE, Ph.D., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Chest Physician:

C. J. STEWART, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G.

DENTAL OFFICERS

*Education and Public Health.**Senior Dental Officer:* T. S. LONGWORTH, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)*Area Dental Officers:*

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

A. L. JONES, B.D.S.

G. TIDSWELL, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

Dental Auxiliary:

Miss A. SCRIVENS (Resigned 23.2.64)

Miss P. MARTIN (Commenced 17.8.64)

OTHER OFFICERS

Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. J. MASSAM, 1, 2.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

O. C. WILLIAMS, 1, 2, 3.

District Public Health Inspectors:

G. W. BAKER, 1, 2, 3.	B. M. LOWEN, 9.
K. F. CUTTING, 1, 2.	(Commenced 6.7.64)
(Resigned 15.11.64.)	I. M. MASSEY, 1, 2
F. E. ELLISTON, 1, 2.	(Commenced 19.11.64)
D. P. HALL, 1, 2.	H. T. PIZZEY, 1, 2.
(Resigned 7.7.64)	P. W. SMITH, 1, 2, 3.
J. E. JOHNSTONE, 1, 2.	D. W. WILKINS, 1, 2.
(Commenced 20.4.64)	(Commenced 27.1.64)

Four Pupil Public Health Inspectors undergoing training.

Supervisor of Rodent Operators: R. AINSWORTH.*Superintendent Health Visitor:* MISS J. M. STABLES, 4, 5, 6.*Centre Superintendents:*

Mrs. G. R. KIDD, 5, 6.	Miss N. MEARS, 4, 6.
Miss K. M. POTTER, 4, 6.	Miss M. E. WALLER, 4, 5, 6.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. D. BURROWS, 4. (Commenced 12.10.64)	Miss C. M. KEEBLE, 4, 5, 6.
Mrs. M. G. CHAPLIN, 4 (P/T).	Mrs. A. M. McGOWAN, 4, 5, 6. (Commenced 10.8.64)
Miss M. CORSTON, 4, 6.	Mrs. H. M. MACDONALD, 4, 5, 6.
Miss K. A. FINCH, 4, 5, 6. (P/T)	Mrs. I. M. MARTIN, 4, 5, 6.
Miss B. A. H. GOODEY, 4, 5, 6.	Mrs. A. M. PARKER, 5, 6. (P/T).
Mrs. P. M. GREEN, 4, 5, 6. (P/T).	Miss V. D. PIKE, 4, 5, 6.
Mrs. M. HAMBLING, 4. (Resigned 23.8.64)	(Resigned 31.5.64)
	Mrs. P. M. WARD, 4, 5, 6.

Supervisor of Midwives: Miss M. D. DOWN, 4, 5, 7.*District Midwives:*

Miss E. J. AYLING-TURNER, 4, 5.	Miss L. M. LINTOTT, 4, 5.
Miss H. BOORMAN, 4, 5.	Mrs. L. M. LONEY, 4, 5. (Commenced 21.9.64)
Miss H. J. COBB, 4, 5. (Resigned 14.2.64)	Miss H. M. MAUN, 4, 5.
Mrs. A. D. FILLIS, 4, 5. (Commenced 12.10.64)	Miss R. MAXWELL, 4, 5.
Miss F. M. FROST, 4, 5.	Mrs. L. G. McWADE, 4, 5.
Mrs. A. M. KELLY, 4, 5.	Miss F. R. PANNIFER, 4, 5.
Mrs. E. E. KENDZIORRA, 4, 5.	Miss G. J. RAWLINS, 4, 5.
Miss J. M. LANE, 4, 5.	Miss C. SMITH, 5.
Miss R. LARTER, 4, 5.	Miss F. A. M. TAYLOR, 4, 5.
Miss A. K. LEWIS, 4, 5.	Miss J. H. WARDROPPER, 4, 5.
	Miss A. E. WOOD, 4, 5.

*Home Nursing Service:**Superintendent:* Miss D. A. I. STREET, 4, 5, 8.
and staff equivalent to 24 whole-time.*Orthoptist:* Miss M. L. HARRIS, D.B.O. (Resigned 14.11.64)*Occupational Therapist:*

Miss C. B. JACKSON (Commenced 3.2.64. Resigned 25.9.64)

Speech Therapists:

Miss A. G. WILSON, L.C.S.T.

Miss W. E. STOKES, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 31.12.64)

*Ambulance Service:**Ambulance Officer:* R. M. HOPWOOD, and staff of 20.*Domestic Help Service:**Organiser:* Mrs. C. M. LILLEY, and staff equivalent to 85 full-time.*Assistant Organiser:* Miss I. MAEERS (Commenced 15.6.64)*Mental Health Services:**Senior Mental Health Officer:* H. G. ORME, B.Sc., (Soc.) D.P.A.*Mental Welfare Officers:*

E. A. OWEN, R. G. WYTHE, and two part-time Mental Welfare Officers.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

Training Centre Supervisor:
Mrs. M. F. HOWELL and 9 Assistant Supervisors.

Chiropodists:
J. D. BURNIE, m.ch.s.
Miss M. BOWER, m.ch.s. (P/T).
R. W. MOFFITT, m.ch.s. (P/T)
Mrs. D. E. DEXTER, m.ch.s. (P/T) (Commenced 10.4.64)
A. J. RAMSEY, m.ch.s. (P/T) (Commenced 4.9.64)
J. W. MALCOLM, m.ch.s. (P/T)

Matron, Montrose Day Nursery: Miss D. MANCHESTER, c.n.n.

Housekeeper, Nurses' Home: Mrs. M. E. BRANDON.

Chief Clerk: H. M. COLES

Administrative Assistants:
A. R. GOSSINGTON (Commenced 17.2.64) B. H. GREENE

Clerical Officers:

Miss M. J. BENNETT.	R. R. MORE.
A. J. R. FOREMAN.	Miss G. N. PARKER.
Miss P. A. M. HAMMOND.	H. STEPHENSON.
R. HURCOMBE.	R. J. TRAVERS.
J. F. MACKIE.	E. W. WOODWARDS.

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

1. Public Health Inspectors Certificate.	5. State Certified Midwife.
2. Meat Inspectors Certificate.	6. Health Visitors Certificate
3. Smoke Inspectors Certificate	7. Midwives Teachers Certificate.
4. State Registered Nurse.	8. Registered Sick Children's Nurse.
	9. Public Health Inspectors Diploma.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

Area of the County Borough (including the fresh water river)	9,925 acres
Rateable value as at 31st March, 1964	£5,002,509
Product of 1d. rate (financial year 1963/64) ...	£20,156
No. of hereditaments described in the rate book as "inhabitable dwellings" as at the 31st March, 1964.	Houses and Flats 37,455 House Shops 731 38,186
Estimated Civilian Population (R.G.'s Estimate mid-year 1964)	120,120
Area comparability factors :	
	Births ... 1.01
	Deaths ... 0.98
Live Births :	
Number	2,316
Rate per 1,000 estimated Civilian population:	19.28
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	9.67
Stillbirths :	
Number	27
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	11.52
Total Live and Stillbirths	2,343
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	46
Infant Mortality Rates :	
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ...	19.86
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	19.12
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	26.78
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	12.95
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	11.65
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	23.04
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :	
Number of deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...	0.42

POPULATION.

1 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		
							Inward	Outward	
1801	4,984	6,293	11,277	—	—	—	—	—	1,262
1811	6,064	7,606	13,670	2,393	21.2	—	—	—	1,254
1821	7,831	9,355	17,186	3,516	25.6	—	—	—	1,194
1831	9,169	11,032	20,201	3,015	17.5	—	—	—	1,203
1841	11,894	13,490	25,384	5,185	25.6	—	—	—	1,134
1851	15,474	17,440	32,914	7,530	29.6	2,822	4,708	—	1,127
1861	17,667	20,283	37,950	5,036	15.3	4,075	961	—	1,148
1871	20,047	22,900	42,947	4,997	13.1	4,373	624	—	1,143
1881	23,608	26,712	50,320	7,373	17.1	5,290	2,083	—	1,131
1891	26,658	30,712	57,360	7,040	13.9	7,033	7	—	1,151
1901	31,181	35,449	66,630	9,270	16.1	6,610	2,660	—	1,136
1911	34,980	38,952	73,932	7,302	10.9	8,232	—	930	1,113
1921	37,359	42,012	79,371	5,439	7.4	5,979	—	540	1,124
1931	41,317	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
1961	57,006	60,389	117,395	12,607	12.02	x	x	x	1,059

x not quoted

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATES

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

Year	Persons	Year	Persons	Year	Persons	Year	Persons
1932	88,700	1942	85,210*	1952	106,360	1962	118,410
1933	89,070	1943	86,290*	1953	107,500	1963	119,440
1934	90,157	1944	87,290*	1954	108,300	1964	120,120
1935	91,400	1945	88,920*	1955	109,200		
1936	92,470	1946	97,010*	1956	110,300		
1937	93,870	1947	100,460*	1957	111,900		
1938	95,070	1948	102,100	1958	113,400		
1939	96,500	1949	103,800	1959	114,600		
1940	91,230*	1950	104,140	1960	115,780		
1941	84,950*	1951	104,000	1961	117,230		

* Civilians only.

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages registered in Ipswich in 1964 was 883.

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

Periods	No. of Marriages	Marriage rates per 1000 living	
		Ipswich	England & Wales
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—1960	4,398	15.56	15.3
1961	892	15.22	15.0
1962	887	14.98	14.9
1963	1,020	17.08	14.9
1964	883	14.61	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

2,316 live births were registered in Ipswich in 1964 as compared with 2,223 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
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—1960	5,120	4,794	9,914	17.5	16.4
1961	1,094	1,007	2,101	17.2	17.4
1962	1,108	1,046	2,154	18.2	18.0
1963	1,165	1,058	2,223	18.8	18.2
1964	1,174	1,142	2,316	19.3	18.4

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	872	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
1959	956	876	1,832	77	57	134	1,033	933	1,966	1,107
1960	987	936	1,923	88	72	160	1,075	1,008	2,083	1,066
1951-1960	9,160	8,636	17,796	669	629	1,298	9,829	9,265	19,094	1,061
1961	978	916	1,894	116	91	207	1,094	1,007	2,101	1,086
1962	1,000	939	1,939	108	107	215	1,108	1,046	2,154	1,059
1963	1,039	951	1,900	126	107	233	1,165	1,058	2,223	1,092
1964	1,056	1,036	2,092	118	106	224	1,174	1,142	2,316	1,028

DEATHS

DEATHS AT THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS DURING 1964.

	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	31	4	6	38	134	395	608
Females	15	3	3	20	100	504	645
Persons	46	7	9	58	234	899	1253

The age distribution of the deaths was very much the same as for 1963. Deaths of persons of 65 years of age and upwards accounted for 71.7% of the deaths (1963=72.3%).

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
1 Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2	2	4
2 " (Other)	1	1	2
3 Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	1	—	1
6 Meningococcal infection	—	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8 Measles	—	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic disease	1	—	1
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	14	22
11 " lung, bronchus	49	18	67
12 " breast	—	25	25
13 " uterus	—	6	6
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	68	60	128
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	6	4	10
16 Diabetes	7	8	15
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	66	114	180
18 Coronary disease, angina	139	100	239
19 Hypertension with heart disease	3	8	11
20 Other heart disease	34	70	104
21 Other circulatory disease	24	33	57
22 Influenza	—	1	1
23 Pneumonia	48	50	98
24 Bronchitis	32	18	50
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	4	3	7
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	11	4	15
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	6	9
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1	4
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
31 Congenital malformations	12	8	20
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	43	50	93
33 Motor vehicle accidents	18	8	26
34 All other accidents	16	25	41
35 Suicide	4	6	10
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	1	1
Totals	608	645	1,253

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES

The following Table shows the quinquennial death rates since 1851, and annual for 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 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—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—1960	3,071	2,975	6,046	10.86	—	10.51	—	10.68	11.6
1961	615	638	1,253	10.49	—	10.89	—	10.69	12.0
1962	665	642	1,307	11.23	—	10.54	—	11.03	11.9
1963	761	657	1,418	12.74	—	11.00	—	11.87	12.2
1964	608	645	1,253	10.12	—	10.74	—	10.43	11.3

The number of deaths registered in 1964 was 1,253 and the death-rate was 10.43. This rate compares favourably with that for the country as a whole.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

One death was associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth in 1964.

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—1960	.05	.10	.05	.16	7	0.37
1961	—	—	—	0.46	1	0.46
1962	—	0.45	—	0.45	2	0.91
1963	—	0.44	—	—	1	0.44
1964	—	—	—	0.42	1	0.42

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	Fmls.	Infants	Males		Females		Infants			
				Ips.	E & W	Ips.	E & W	Ips.	E & W		
1851—1855	550	453	1,003	188	172	158	141	173	156	823	
1856—1860	572	478	1,050	180	166	160	137	171	152	835	
1861—1865	567	492	1,059	171	166	156	136	164	151	867	
1866—1870	574	490	1,064	164	170	146	142	155	157	855	
1871—1875	647	487	1,134	169	167	133	138	152	153	752	
1876—1880	722	537	1,259	172	159	135	130	154	145	744	
1881—1885	647	496	1,143	152	152	117	125	134	139	766	
1886—1890	680	508	1,188	155	159	119	131	138	145	747	
1891—1895	763	559	1,322	171	165	128	135	150	151	732	
1896—1900	819	622	1,441	177	170	141	141	160	156	759	
1901—1905	763	605	1,368	155	151	128	124	142	138	792	
1906—1910	559	439	998	119	129	97	105	109	117	785	
1911—1915	525	365	890	115	121	85	97	101	110	695	
1916—1920	364	250	614	92	101	65	79	78	90	686	
1921—1925	274	197	471	71	86	50	66	61	76	718	
1926—1930	222	146	368	58	77	41	59	50	68	657	
1931—1935	148	159	307	43	70	48	54	45	62	1074	
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—1960	112	69	181	22	—	14	—	18	23	616	
1961	20	16	36	18	—	16	—	17	21	800	
1962	15	18	33	14	—	17	—	15	21	1200	
1963	24	19	43	21	—	18	—	19	21	792	
1964	31	15	46	26	—	13	—	20	20	484	

ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL-BIRTHS

The infant death-rate for 1964 was 19.86 as compared with 20.0 for England and Wales. The perinatal rate was 25.0 and for England and Wales 28.2. The following figures are based on the available local statistics :—

Neonatal Deaths				Deaths over 1 month		Total Infant Deaths	
Under 1 week		1 week—1 month		Deaths over 1 month		Total Infant Deaths	
Males	20	Males	2	Males	9	Males	31
Females	7	Females	1	Females	7	Females	15

(i) Deaths under one week.

The causes were as follows :—

Prematurity	...	...	...	13
Congenital abnormalities	...	...	5	
Birth injury	...	...	...	5
Pulmonary Atelectasis	...	...	2	
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	1	
Adrenal Haemorrhage	...	...	1	

Premature Births				
Weights			Age at Death	
— 2 lbs.	...	3	— 24 hours	...
— 3 lbs.	...	6	— 7 days	...
— 4 lbs.	...	3		5
— 5½ lbs.	...	1		8

Congenital abnormalities :—

Congenital heart	...	...	...	3
Multiple Abnormalities	...	...	...	1
Meningomyelocele	...	...	...	1

(ii) Deaths one week—one month.

Cause of death :—

Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Congenital heart	...	...	...	2

(iii) Deaths of infants over one month.

Of the 16 deaths of infants over one month, 9 were males and 7 females. The causes were as follows :—

Group Cause	Specific Disease	Total	Ages	
Infections	Broncho Pneumonia	3	1 Month	
			2 Months	
			7 Months	
	Lobar Pneumonia	1	3 Months	
	Pneumonia	1	2 Months	
	Pneumonia and Prematurity	1	1 Month	
	Gastro Enteritis	2	3 Months	(2)
Congenital Defects	Extra dural abscess	1	1 Month	
	Meningitis	1	2 Months	
	Meningomyelocele	1	1 Month	
	Mongol and Congenital Heart	1	9 Months	
Accidental Death	Congenital heart	1	1 Month	
	Hydrocephalus	1	3 Months	
—	Crushing of chest	1	8 Months	
—	Cerebral haemorrhage	1	1 Month	

(iv) Still-Births.

There were 27 still-births allocated to Ipswich in 1964 giving a rate per 1,000 total births of 11.5 (England and Wales 16.4) as compared with 17.2 in 1963 (England and Wales 17.2).

ANALYSIS

(a) General.

Total Number	Illegitimate	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still-births
27	3	11.5
13 Male 14 Female		

(b) Maturity.

Full Term	Premature				
	—1 lb.	1—2 lbs.	2—3 lbs.	3—4 lbs.	4—5½ lbs.
10	—	1	6	5	5

(c) Place in Family.

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

(d) Place of Birth.

Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	21
Maternity Home (General practitioner obstetricians)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	...	6

(e) Associated Conditions :—

Maternal abnormalities	...	...	...	...	11
Foetal abnormalities	...	...	...	...	10
No obvious cause	...	...	...	...	6

(i) *Maternal abnormalities* :—

Placental insufficiency	...	...	...	...	6
Premature separation of placenta	...	...	...	...	2
Chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	1
Rhesus incompatibility	...	...	...	...	2

(ii) *Foetal abnormalities* :—

Prolapse of cord	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cord round neck	...	...	...	...	...	1
Birth injury	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital abnormality	...	...	...	...	...	3

(f) Conditions of Foetus.

Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	8
Macerated	...	...	...	...	...	19

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

Causes of death :—

Specific Disease	Total	Ages
Tuberculous meningitis	1	20 months
Accidental death—drowning	1	3 years
Congenital heart disease	1	2 years
Cerebral tumour	1	3 years
Lobar Pneumonia	1	19 months
Encephalitis	1	3 years
Pertussis	1	15 months

CANCER

A total of 258 deaths (131 males and 127 females) were ascribed to Cancer during 1964 as compared with 246, 250, 266 and 276 respectively in the four preceding years.

20.5% of the deaths from all causes were due to Cancer.

85 males and 82 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—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—1960	635	2.24	541	1.91	1176	2.07
1961	109	1.86	141	2.41	250	2.13
1962	140	2.36	126	2.12	266	2.24
1963	148	2.47	128	2.14	276	2.31
1964	131	2.18	127	2.11	258	2.14

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

Site	Males	Females	Total
Stomach	8	14	22
Lungs and Bronchus	49	18	67
Breast	—	25	25
Female Generative Organs	—	6	6
All others	74	64	138

Table showing age and sex distribution of the Cancer deaths for 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 :—

Age Periods	1960			1961			1962			1963			1964			
	M.	F.	P.													
0—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	3	1	—	1
5—14	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	1
15—24	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—44	2	2	4	5	13	18	—	3	3	6	5	11	6	7	13	13
45—64	43	38	81	41	49	90	51	45	96	55	40	95	39	37	76	76
65—74	46	29	75	33	30	63	42	37	79	42	40	82	49	40	89	89
75+	48	35	83	29	48	77	45	38	83	40	42	82	36	42	78	78
Totals	141	105	246	109	141	250	140	126	266	148	128	276	131	127	258	258

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

Examination of Infants by Ophthalmic Consultant

Infectious Diseases

Maternal Deaths

Supply of Dried Milk, 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, 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
1959	2,007	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	57 26	3,927 39	1,472 36
1960	2,117	6	Ante-natal	43	4,154	1,449
1961	2,153	6	Ante-natal	42	4,372	1,456
1962	2,191	6	Ante-natal	44	4,680	1,550
1963	2,262	6	Ante-natal	45	5,439	1,693
1964	2,343	6	Ante-natal	46	6,343	1,826

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 and 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 pass to the supervision of the health visitor of the area.

During 1964, Child Welfare clinics were held weekly at seven different centres; details of attendances are as follows :—

Clinic	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Central	5,919	6,059	6,701	6,640	6,758
Gainsborough	4,731	5,022	5,725	6,560	7,648
Whitton	5,363	5,153	5,382	6,030	6,945
Allington	6,428	6,665	6,550	7,211	7,756
Maidenhall	1,325	1,433	1,219	938	1,023
Rushmere	1,342	1,590	1,428	1,277	1,554
Chantry	4,566	4,768	4,782	5,048	6,130
Total	29,674	30,690	31,787	33,704	37,814

(a) No. of Centres provided at end of year	...	7
(b) No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held during the year	...	1,226
(c) No. of children who attended the Centres	...	5,374
(d) No. of children who attended the Centres during the year and who were born in :—		
1964	...	1,689
1963	...	1,602
1959—1962	...	2,083
(e) Total number of attendances made by children included under (c) :—		
Under 1 year of age	...	24,628
Over 1 year of age	...	13,186

Examination of Infants by Medical Officers.

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

Age	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
—1	4,324	4,413	5,037	4,882	5,367
1—2	1,514	1,763	1,878	1,547	1,942
2—3	737	757	814	699	725
3—4	501	406	461	350	420
4—5	435	315	465	347	401
Totals	7,511	7,654	8,655	7,825	8,855

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	...	...	...	86
Number of attendances	...	...	...	167
Number for whom glasses were ordered	...	...	...	16
Number for whom glasses were changed	...	...	...	5
Number referred for treatment other than glasses	...	...	...	54
Number to continue present glasses	...	...	...	9

Infectious Diseases.

- (a) No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.
- (b) Nineteen cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.

Maternal Deaths.

There was one maternal death registered in 1964.

Supply of Dried Milk and Welfare Foods.

The following tables show the quantities issued during 1964:—

(a) *Dried Milk* :—

National Dried Milk full and half cream tins	...	19,553
Other Dried Milk	...	27,161
		Tins 450
		47,164

(b) *Other Foods, etc.:*—

Lactagol Tablets (Packets)	...	...	327
Marmite	...	...	4,319
Ovaltine	...	...	17,569
Cereals	...	...	2,579
Virol 1-lb.	...	...	467
½-lb.	...	...	474
Rose Hip Syrup (bottles)	...	...	11,655
Orange Juice	...	...	Bottles 33,831
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	Bottles 2,620
Vitamin tablets	...	...	Packets 2,774

Welfare Foods under the Welfare Food Scheme are distributed at all infant welfare centres.

Dental Care.

The number of sessions devoted to treatment by the Dental Surgeons was 195.

(a) Numbers provided with treatment by Dental Surgeons:—

	Examined	Commenced treatment during year	Treatment completed during year
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	211	188	100
Children under five	566	392	205
Totals	777	580	305

(b) Forms of treatment provided by Dental Surgeons :—

	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Silver Nitrate treatment	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided		Dentures repaired	Scalings and Gum treatment
	Extractions	Local	General			Full	Partial		
Expectant and Nursing mothers	404	206	45	325	5	—	23	22	—
Children under five	653	73	255	291	53	—	—	—	6
Totals	1,057	279	300	616	58	—	23	22	—
									178

(c) Visits to Dental Surgeons :—

Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	...	...	203
Children under five ...	...	...	570

MONTROSE DAY NURSERY

The Montrose Day Nursery, is open from 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on five days a week. It provides places for sixty children—twenty-five in the 0—2 age group and thirty-five in the 2—5 age group. Fees are paid by the parents on a modified A.M.C. scale, the minimum being 18/9d. and the maximum £4/7/6d. per week for each child. Where the scale assessment causes hardship the Assessment Sub-Committee reviews cases and varies the charges as necessary.

Staff.

The staff consists of Matron, Deputy Matron, 4 nursery nurses and 8 students. There are three nursery assistants who work part-time on the days when the students attend at the Civic College for further education. The children are accommodated in four rooms (big toddlers, little toddlers, tweenies and babies) and the nursery nurses and students provide the equivalent of two staff per room.

(Note: Three students count as equivalent to one nursery nurse. Students attend lectures and demonstrations, and have practical tuition in cookery, dietary, washing, preparation of infant feeds, needlework and social studies).

Training Scheme.

Montrose is an approved training school for nursery nurses. The training course follows the approved syllabus. Four students are recruited each year, so that normally there are four 1st year and four 2nd year students taking the 2-year course. The training is undertaken at the Nursery by staff of the department, apart from further education which is provided at the Civic College. The four second year students entered for the N.N.E.B. examination and all were successful.

Recommendations for care.

Recommendations for day nursery care come from officers of many agencies, e.g. general hospitals, mental hospitals, Department of Child Psychiatry, the National Assistance Board and from General Practitioners, social workers and the Co-inordinating Officer.

Reasons for Admission (1964).

During 1964 admissions to the nursery totalled 127. Of these, 84 were cases where the mother was the sole support, 10 where both parents were working, and 33 for social reasons.

Details of attendances.

	Age	1962		1963		1964	
Average Attendances (Daily)	0-2 2-5	10.7 15.0	25.7	7.3 15.2	22.5	14.2 24.1	38.3
Admissions	0-2 2-5	38 38	76	40 31	71	60 67	127
Discharges	0-2 2-5	35 45	80	24 36	60	47 73	120

At the end of December, 1964, 52 children were on the register at the nursery 19 (0-2) and 33 (2-5), the circumstances necessitating their admission being as follows :—

Mother sole support	...	...	34	= 65.3%
Social reasons	...	...	5	= 9.7%
Both parents working	...	...	13	= 25.0%

Vaccinations and Immunisations.

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

Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	11
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	22
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	15
					—	—
					48	—

Dental Care.

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 years since the 5th July, 1948. The Local Authority makes a contribution of £500 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 contribution 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 Heathfields, Woodbridge Road East, which is under the control of the Welfare Services Committee. Arrangements are made with the Hospital Management Committee for the mothers to be admitted to maternity accommodation for their confinements.

SECTION 23.—MIDWIFERY.

Staff

Part II Training School

Obstetric Flying Squad

Health Education

Unmarried Mothers

Family Planning

Deliveries attended by Midwives

Statistics

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The staff comprised :

- 1 Medical Supervisor.
- 1 Non-Medical Supervisor.
- 20 Midwives (7 approved Teaching Midwives).
- 12 Pupil Midwives.

The staff was increased by one midwife during 1964.

In 1964 there were 1,243 home confinements, and 937 mothers delivered in institutions were subsequently cared for at home by the midwives—a total of 2,180 cases as compared with 2,129 in 1963—(domiciliary care is extended to all mothers in the Borough until the 28th day).

As indicated last year, the pattern of midwifery and child care is constantly changing. In addition to ante-natal, delivery and post-natal care, midwives devote much time to health education.

Several items of disposable equipment (caps, towels and mucous extractors) are in use and the possibility of extending the range of items is under constant review.

The Maternity Liaison Committee met on three occasions during 1964.

Ipswich Second Period Training School.

Some difficulty was experienced in recruiting pupil midwives. In view of the competition from other Training Schools, especially those attached to Hospitals, it was fortunate that the full establishment of 12 pupils was maintained.

Obstetric Flying Squad.

The Obstetric Flying Squad was called out on 13 occasions, as compared with 7 in 1963.

The Disposable Giving Sets and Dextraven issued to midwives for emergency use by the General Practitioners, were used on two occasions.

Health Education.

Mothercraft classes were undertaken by all the midwives in addition to Relaxation Classes. Group discussions were again undertaken and included talks to members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, First-Aid workers at local Engineering Works and Townswomen's Guilds.

Unmarried Mothers.

As in previous years, the Supervisor of Midwives personally visited each known such mother and maintained close co-operation with the Moral Welfare Worker and the Children's Officer.

Family Planning Clinics.

Weekly sessions are held at Allington Clinic on Thursday mornings. Advice is also given at Whitton, Gainsborough and Chantry Clinics by arrangement. 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 :—

	1961	1962	1963	1964
(a) Number of women attending	178	174	144	152
(b) Number of attendances during the year	328	299	261	262

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.

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES.

TABLE I.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the Area during the Year.

		Domiciliary Cases.			Cases in Institutions	
		Doctor not booked.	Doctor booked.		Totals	(7)
		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 not present at time of delivery of child (5)	(6)
(a)	Midwives employed by the Authority	—	4	570	669	1,243
(b)	Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations—					44
	(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	—	—	—	—	1,895
(d)	Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS	—	4	570	669	1,243
						1,895

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the tenth day—191.

		1962		1963		1964			
		Doctor (Booked)		Doctor (Not booked)		Doctor (Booked)		Doctor (Not booked)	
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	...	4	—	251	886	1141	880	1,207	2
Delivery by forceps	...	—	—	15	1	16	2	16	—
Breech	...	—	—	—	4	4	7	9	—
Medical Aid called in during labour	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematures:	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sent to Hospital	...	—	—	1	2	3	2	5	—
Retained at home	...	—	—	15	25	40	30	47	—
Patient sent to hospital during labour	...	—	—	20	14	34	—	53	—
Deaths of infants retained at home (within 14 days)	...	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—
Obstetrician booked and present	...	—	—	189	323	512	—	213	345
STILLBIRTHS	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	558	—
No. of cases	...	—	—	—	1	8	9	—	—
Delivery by forceps	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Breech	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Medical Aid called in during labour	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Patient sent to hospital during labour	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macerated foetus	...	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	6
Obstetrician booked and present	...	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	7

* In two cases the stillbirth was one of twins—the other twin being born live in each case.

SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING

Staff

Bursary Scheme

Refresher Courses

Ascertainment of Deafness

Liaison

Practical Training of Students

Health Education

Statistics

HEALTH VISITING

Until 1946 health visiting was mainly concerned with the physical health of mothers and young children. The National Health Service Act brought changes. The work of the health visitor has progressively extended and she is now concerned with the health of the family as a unit.

The health visitor is a member of the public health nursing team and is concerned with health education and social advice to encourage and promote the attainment of complete health within the family unit.

The promotion and maintenance of health has many facets—some deal with environment including the control of infection, and the provision of adequate living facilities; others deal with more personal and intangible items such as—

- (a) advice to the individual and the education of groups in the promotion of health;
- (b) the detection of early symptoms of illness or handicap which may be evident as a result of failure to adjust to the social situation;
- (c) the assessment of the progress of individuals in the family group;
- (d) action to counteract conditions which may prevent full development of the young child or the continued good health of the adult.

Such activities may call for the service of more than one social worker. Much of the work of the health visitor is therefore undertaken in the home where she talks with individuals in their own environment. As a member of the staff of the local health department, the health visitor has frequent contact with family doctors, midwives, home nurses, home helps and the staff of other departments concerned with the provision of welfare services. She also has close contact with the many voluntary organisations.

The establishment of the service at the 31st December, 1964 was 1 Superintendent and the equivalent of 19.5 full time health visitors. The actual staffing position at the same date was :—

- 1 Superintendent
- 1 Senior Health Visitor
- 3 Centre Superintendents
- 7 full time health visitors
- 3 part time health visitors
- 1 full time clinic nurse
- 6 part time clinic nurses

making the equivalent of 1 Superintendent and 17 whole time staff.

Bursary Scheme.

One student attended a course of training under the bursary scheme arrangements and joined the staff as a full time health visitor in August, 1964.

Refresher Courses.

One Centre Superintendent attended a Summer School arranged by the Central Council for Health Education.

Ascertainment of Deafness.

During the year the number of children notified as being "at risk" for deafness was 325. Each of these was seen after the sixth month and where necessary was referred for further investigation.

Liaison.

Liaison plays a large part in the work of the health visitor and throughout the year close contact was maintained with general practitioners. The monthly ward rounds in the Paediatric Department of the Heath Road Wing were attended by the health visitors in turn. The senior health visitor regularly visited the Consultant and the Sister at the V.D. Clinic. Individual health visitors visited and had consultations with the staff at the Chest Clinic. One health visitor attended the weekly case conference at St. Clement's Hospital. The Superintendent Health Visitor attended a fortnightly consultation at the Department of Social Work at the Anglesea Road Wing of the Hospital. One health visitor spent a day each week at the Department of Family Psychiatry.

Close contact was kept with the staff of the Children's Department, the Welfare Services Department, the Probation Officers and the local Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C.

Practical training of Students.

A number of doctors, nurses and social workers from other countries were attached to the section for varying periods during the year. Some wished to accompany health visitors in their normal duties, others to attend the various clinic sessions whilst others were more interested in discussion periods arranged with the Superintendent.

The student nurses from the Ipswich Combined Training School accompanied the health visitors on practical training visits and the students from the Ipswich and District Enrolled Nurses Training School spent a number of sessions at the branch clinics to observe the work carried on there. 16 students attending the Civic College course in Child Care each spent a day with a health visitor.

Health Education.

A large number of invitations were received during the year for health visitors to speak to various organisations. Talks on health and hygiene were given weekly from September to December to the fourth form boys and girls at Priory Heath Secondary Modern School. 14 sessions were given to Nacton Road Girls' School in order that pupils in the fifth form could be instructed in first aid in preparation for the examination for the St. John's First Aid Certificate. The talks given to the pupils attending Beacon Hill School were continued throughout the year.

The staff have taken part in producing a number of coloured slides and tape recorded commentaries on "The work of the Health Visitor" and "The Infant Welfare Clinic." A number of photographs of local activities have been taken and these are used with the film strip projector during the course of talks and have aroused and maintained considerable interest, particularly among students. It is intended as time goes by to continue with this collection in an endeavour to cover all aspects of the work of the public health department.

Visits by Health Visitors.

The figures recorded for 1964 are as follows :—

Children born 1964	...	...	6,037
Children born 1963	...	...	5,534
Children born 1959—62	...	...	10,155
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	2,066
			—
Total effective visits	...	...	23,792
Ineffective visits (no one at home)	...		4,042
			—
		Total visits	27,834
			—

Miscellaneous Visits, 1964 :—

Persons aged 65 or over	...	...	259
Mentally disordered persons	...		195
Persons discharged from hospital			
(other than mental hospital)	...		61
Tuberculous households	...	...	128
Households visited on account of other			
infectious diseases	...	...	28
Expectant mothers	...	...	450
Visits to schools	...	...	114
Visits to houses re. schoolchildren	...		439
Other visits	...	...	392
			—
		Total :	2,066
			—

SECTION 25.—HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Staff.

Refresher Courses.

Travelling Facilities.

Cases treated and visits paid.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The establishment of this service at 31st December, 1964 was—

- 1 Superintendent and staff equivalent to
- 24 full time district nurses.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in recruiting to this service. Six nurses left during the year (1 to undertake midwifery training, 1 to return to hospital nursing, 2 moved away from the district, 1 left through ill-health, and 1 to be married). It was only possible to recruit three nurses in replacement, and at the end of the year the equivalent of two whole time vacancies were unfilled. Several times during the year, with staff vacancies and absences owing to holidays and sickness, the service was working seven below establishment. As a consequence the available staff had to be allocated to the best advantage and having regard to the type of case being dealt with at the time.

The difficulty in recruiting and retaining staff is further illustrated in the figures for the year which are given later in this section and which show an increase of 93 in the number of cases, but a decrease of 893 in the number of visits paid.

Four of the nurses attended refresher courses and all the staff co-operated in giving practical training to student nurses from the Ipswich and East Suffolk Hospital Nurses' Training School.

The Superintendent and four of the full time nurses have car allowances, two of the nurses use Corporation owned vehicles, and the remainder are in receipt of either motor-scooter or bicycle allowances.

The figures given in tables 2 and 3, are sub-divided into male and female and it is interesting to note that female cases accounted for approximately 65% of the total number of visits.

Number of Cases treated and visits paid by the Home Nurses.**Table 1.**

Year.	Total Nurses (Equiv. whole-time).	Male Nurses	Cases Attended.	Visits.
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
1959	18.5	5	2,105	51,831
1960	18.6	6	2,052	53,704
1961	19.8	6	1,855	56,921
1962	22	6	1,847	58,955
1963	22	6	1,550	61,242
1964	24	6	1,643	60,347

Table 2.

	No. of cases attended by Home nurses during the year			No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Medical	434	901	1,335	16,442	32,100	48,542
Surgical	88	159	247	4,156	6,556	10,712
Infectious Diseases	—	1	1	—	9	9
Tuberculosis ...	4	4	8	144	756	900
Maternal complications	—	13	13	—	90	90
Others	—	39	39	—	94	94
Totals	526	1,117	1,643	20,742	39,605	60,347

Table 3.

	Cases			Visits		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
No. of patients who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	357	559	916	13,784	27,215	40,999
No. of children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	17	21	38	172	213	385
No. of patients who had more than 24 visits during the year.	162	322	484	14,632	35,641	50,273

SECTION 26.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against Smallpox

International Certificates

Statistics

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Age Groups	Primary Vaccinations		Re-vaccinations	
	By GPs	By L.A.	By GPs	By L.A.
Under One Year	0—3 mths. 3—6 mths. 6—9 mths. 9—12 mths.	5 13 16 40	2 2 7 14	— — — —
1 year	...	388	312	— —
2—4 years	...	41	61	12 8
5—14 years	...	27	42	31 29
15 years or over	...	135	62	265 100
Totals		665 1,167	502	308 445 137

An encouraging rise in vaccination has taken place, particularly in the 1—2 year olds where the incidence of unpleasant complications is lowest. Nevertheless real safety from this disease cannot be assured unless every child is vaccinated, which at present is a long way off.

International Certificates of Vaccination.

1,303 certificates were authenticated during 1964.

SECTION 27.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Staff

Vehicles

Patients conveyed by Rail

East Suffolk County Council

Patients carried

Statistics

Hospital Car Service.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The demands on this service continued to grow, as they have over the past few years. Because of this, the additional vehicle provided in 1961, which was intended to :—

- (a) reduce the waiting periods for patients returning home after treatment, and
- (b) ensure that there were two ambulances working in the town,

was, in fact, absorbed into routine work.

When preparing the 10-Year Plan it was anticipated that with normal population growth an additional vehicle would be required in the year 1964/65, and this addition to the fleet was taken into service in December, 1964. The ambulance used for long distance journeys was also due for replacement and a new Austin Princess was purchased in May, 1964. This replaced the Austin Sheerline which had given service for long distance journeys for approximately 10 years.

The figures for the year which are quoted at the end of this section show that compared with 1963 :—

- (a) 1,120 more patients were conveyed, of which 753 were additional ambulance cases;
- (b) this involved an extra total mileage of 10,907, representing 616 additional journeys;
- (c) the calculated figure for miles per patient run by the service was 5.33; and
- (d) the Hospital Car Service carried 1,981 more patients.

Staff.

At the 31st December, 1964, the staff consisted of 1 Ambulance Officer, 1 senior driver, 21 driver/attendants and 1 mechanic—an increase of 3 driver/attendants. With an ambulance service certain overtime is inevitable. When the working week was reduced from 44 hours to 42 hours, overtime was used to compensate for the reduction and to preserve the working of the rotary shift. The proposed reduction in working hours from 42 to 40 per week as from January, 1966, will however mean that at least two more men will have to be recruited in order to cover this reduction.

Vehicles.

The vehicles in operation were 6 ambulances, 1 ambulance for long distance journeys, 1 sitting case car, and 2 dual-purpose vehicles.

Patients conveyed by Rail.

The number of patients conveyed by rail was 74. Every co-operation and help is extended by the officers of British Railways who organise these journeys.

East Suffolk County Council.

The arrangements for co-operation and mutual aid made with the East Suffolk County Council continued as in previous years. 497 cases were transferred to the County Council ambulance service during the year.

Patients carried.

	1964	1963	1962
Ambulances	11,027	10,274	9,791
Car and dual-purpose vehicles	18,160	17,793	17,873
	<hr/> 29,187	<hr/> 28,067	<hr/> 27,664

	1964	1963	1962
Other services including midwives and/or equipment	142	102	229

1. Details of Journeys and Mileage.

<i>Index Mark & No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Miles run</i>	<i>Journeys made</i>	<i>Date of first registration</i>
Ambulances				
BPV 196	Long distance	4,511	49	April, 1953
GPV 425	General purpose	7,939	395	April, 1958
KPV 670	General purpose	17,375	3,409	March, 1960
NDX 920	General purpose	17,764	2,751	July, 1961
OPV 9	General purpose	19,622	1,418	Feb., 1962
OPV 439	General purpose	13,196	785	May, 1962
TPV 384	Long distance	9,481	79*	May, 1964
APV 549B	General purpose	582	17†	Dec., 1964
		<hr/> 90,470	<hr/> 8,903	

Sitting Case Vehicles

ODX 526	Sitting case car	26,482	883	Nov., 1961
RDX 128	Dual purpose vehicle	20,425	2,384	Nov. 1962
RDX 242	Dual purpose vehicle	18,481	1,954	Dec., 1962
		<hr/> 65,388	<hr/> 5,221	
Grand Totals		<hr/> 155,858	<hr/> 14,124	

*Replaced BPV 196

†Additional vehicle

2. Details of cases dealt with.

<i>Ambulance Cases</i>		<i>No. carried</i>
Maternity	...	354
Midwives	...	132
Accidents	...	760
Emergencies	...	2,181
Infectious	...	9
General	...	7,591
		<hr/>
		11,027
<i>Sitting Cases</i>		<hr/>
		18,160
Total	...	<hr/>29,187

3. Hospital Car Service.

No. of journeys undertaken...	1,828
No. of patients carried ...	5,709
No. of miles run ...	21,639

SECTION 28.—

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

B.C.G.

Examination of Contacts

Care and After-Care

Nursing Equipment and Apparatus

Recuperative Holidays

Heaf Testing

Notification of Tuberculosis

Prevention of Break-up of Families

Chiropody

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children aged 13 years and over. The preliminary skin test was carried out on 486 children and produced a negative result in 400 cases, all of whom were given B.C.G. vaccination. This is a much smaller number than usual due to considerable difficulties in staffing during the year.

Control of Tuberculosis—Examination of Contacts.

The details of the Contact Examinations carried out in 1964 are as follows :—

No. of new cases of tuberculosis (all types)	...	38
No. of new contacts examined or in process of examination	...	261
No. of contacts per case	...	6.87
No. of male contacts per case	...	1.08
No. of female contacts per case	...	1.45
No. of child contacts per case	...	4.34

New Contact Examinations.

Males	Females	Children	Total
41	55	165	261

No. of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis in Contacts.

Males	Females	Children	Total
—	—	—	—

Percentage of new cases amongst new contacts—Nil.

Care and After-Care.

- (i) Free Milk—at the end of 1964, two patients were in receipt of free milk.
- (ii) The provision of appliances, beds and/or bedding continued throughout the year, and the following items were loaned during the year :—

Speech Training	Hearing Aid	1	Back Rest	...	...	1
Bedsteads	...	5	Elbow Crutches	...	...	12
Hoists	...	5	Mattresses	...	...	4
Tripod Walking Sticks	...	9	Blankets	...	...	3
Hoist Slings	...	9	Lightweight Walking Aids	8		
Sheets	...	6	Quadruped Walking Sticks	2		

- (iii) £50 is paid annually to the local Voluntary After-Care Committee.
- (iv) Leaflets prepared by the Chest and Heart Association are distributed through the medium of the Chest Clinic and by the health visitors.
- (v) Patients are supplied with disinfectant on the advice of the Chest Physician.
- (vi) A supply of sputum flasks is 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). An 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, rest, etc.	Mugs, sputum.
Bottles, rubber, hot water.	Cans, douche.
Bowls, enamelled iron, round shape.	Kettles, steam.
Funnels, tubing, etc. (for bladder wash outs).	Commodes.
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.

Heaf Testing.

Heaf testing of school children was continued during the year and the results are given in the report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

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—1880	...	2.57	0.47
1881—1890	...	2.07	0.60
1891—1900	...	1.74	0.42
1901—1910	...	1.45	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—1960	...	0.10	0.02
1961	...	0.05	0.01
1962	...	0.04	0.02
1963	...	0.03	—
1964	...	0.03	0.02

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
Average 1951-1960	45.2	27.2	72.4	5.8	8.0	13.8	51.0	35.2	86.2
1961	19	15	34	2	2	4	21	17	38
1962	28	15	43	1	7	8	29	22	51
1963	23	10	33	—	6	6	23	16	39
1964	23	2	25	5	8	13	28	10	38

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Age.	Pulmonary			All other forms			Total 1964			Total 1963
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	1
5—10	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20—25	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
25—35	7	—	7	—	2	2	7	2	9	7
35—45	4	2	6	3	1	4	7	3	10	4
45—55	5	—	5	1	1	2	6	1	7	6
55—65	1	—	1	1	2	2	1	3	8	—
65 & over	3	—	3	—	2	2	3	2	5	5
Total ...	23	2	25	5	8	13	28	10	38	39

THE PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

The arrangements for co-ordinating the work of the various social agencies continued during 1964. The annual contribution was made towards the cost of providing an N.S.P.C.C. Social Worker.

CHIROPODY

At the end of 1964 the staff consisted of one full time and five part time chiropodists, who together filled the approved establishment of 24½ sessions a week. When vacancies arose considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining replacement staff.

Sessions were held throughout the year at the Public Health Department, Elm Street, and at the branch clinics at Allington, Chantry, Gainsborough and Whitton. In addition, sessions were held at the Aged Persons Homes (Heathfields, Congreve Road, Hawthorn Drive and Burlington Road).

The figures given below show the growth of this service and illustrate how since 1961 (the first full year of operation), the number of patients attending the chiropody clinics had more than trebled.

New applications were regularly received. As a result, at the end of the year, there were waiting lists at two clinics and the period between appointments had been extended at all clinics. Normally the period between appointments was about six weeks. In order to see new applicants within a reasonable time, the period between appointments had been extended to between 8 and 11 weeks. At the same time the period of waiting for new applicants had become as long as three months.

Towards the end of the year the Old People's Welfare Committee requested that the Corporation should take over the domiciliary chiropody service. In 1960 when the Council agreed to take over the general chiropody service it was decided that the Old People's Welfare Committee should continue to provide domiciliary treatment, the cost being reimbursed by the Corporation. One of the reasons for that arrangement was that some of the chiropodists engaged by the Old People's Welfare Committee did not hold the qualification specified for direct employment by the Corporation. It was anticipated that the transfer would be effective from the 1st January, 1965.

The figures given in the following table indicate the use made of the service since September, 1960 :—

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
i) No. of sessions held	33	353	751	802	1,108
ii) Total attendances	153	1,975	4,282	4,879	7,111
iii) No. of individual patients on Register as at 31.12.64.	96	382	636	933	1,105

The sessions held during 1964 at individual clinics and Old Peoples' homes, and total attendances, are as shown below :—

Clinics	No. of Sessions	Total No. of Attendances
Elm Street	642	4,153
Allington	147	849
Chantry	87	460
Gainsborough	84	451
Whitton	53	296

Welfare Services Homes

Burlington	13	126
Heathfields	45	382
Hawthorn Drive ...	24	255
Congreve Road ...	13	139
	1,108	7,111

SECTION 29.—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Staff

Assessments

Domestic Help Club

Night Attendants

Washing Service

Statistics

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

At the 1st January, 1964, the approved establishment of domestic help was 81, representing 3,402 hours per week. This was increased to 85 (3,570 hours per week) with effect from 24th May, 1964.

Cases helped in comparison with the two previous years were as follows :—

	Maternity	%	Old Age	%	Other	%	Total
1962	204	18.7	723	66.3	164	15.0	1,091
1963	183	17.0	743	68.9	152	14.1	1,078
1964	218	18.8	785	67.7	157	13.5	1,160

The total case load increased compared with the previous year. The cases receiving help at the end of the year numbered 651, an increase of 38 on the case-load at 31st December, 1963.

167,018 hours of help were provided, an increase of 8,810 hours over the previous year.

The 218 maternity cases each received an average of 52 hours help, usually over a period of a fortnight. The 785 elderly people received an average of 189 hours help during the year, representing an average of 3.6 hours a week. The number of hours of help actually given to old persons totalled 136,393.

The total allocation for the year was underspent. Towards the end of the year the Health Committee was advised that more cases were being dealt with and all new requests for help were being met, but in order to do so help had to be reduced to existing cases because of the difficulty of recruiting helpers. This difficulty continued until the end of the year. When there was no reserve of help, cases had, of necessity, to be left unattended when holidays or sickness affected the helpers.

Assessment Sub-Committee.

The Assessment Sub-Committee met monthly to review cases of hardship and to deal with requests for the provision of help at reduced charges.

Domestic Help Club.

The Club continued to have monthly meetings which were well attended. Activities of an instructional and social nature were undertaken.

Night Attendants.

The demands on this service are not constant or regular and vary considerably from week to week.

The Night Attendants are called upon as and when required, and normally serve from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m.

Patients in receipt of a National Assistance allowance receive the service free of charge, others are assessed in the same way as if they were in receipt of domestic help.

During 1964, 22 cases were attended, involving 3,081 hours of night attendance.

Washing Service.

The washing service continued and details are given in the following table :—

Number of cases dealt with	...	...	...	6
Number of days machine operated	...	...	...	53
Number of articles washed	...	...	...	1,459
Number of hours of duty by helper	...	...	...	152

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Monthly statement of cases receiving help and hours of attendance during 1964.

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 and assistant (5)			No. of hours of duty performed by helpers. (6)			No. Employed (Full and Part time) (7)				
	M	OA	O	M	OA	O	M	OA	O	M	OA	O	T	M	OA	O	T	M	OA	T
JANUARY (4 wks)	—	522	91	613	26	15	7	48	20	22	4	46	6	515	94	615	163	983	10089	1932
FEBRUARY (5 "	6	515	94	615	15	37	8	60	19	33	8	60	2	519	94	615	228	886	13221	2156
MARCH (4 "	2	519	94	615	27	28	4	59	18	14	2	34	11	533	96	640	215	1085	10173	1596
APRIL (4 "	11	533	96	540	21	31	6	58	29	35	7	71	3	529	95	627	176	1040	10665	1729
MAY (5 "	3	529	95	627	23	21	9	53	21	15	9	45	5	535	95	635	164	1086	13616	2120
JUNE (4 "	5	535	95	635	11	28	7	46	14	17	5	36	2	546	97	645	63	548	10980	1784
JULY (4 "	2	546	97	645	18	17	4	39	18	9	9	36	2	554	92	648	113	792	10567	1568
AUGUST (5 "	2	554	92	648	29	19	6	54	23	11	4	38	8	562	94	664	204	1102	9963	1599
SEPTEMBER (4 "	8	562	94	664	11	19	4	34	14	12	5	33	3	569	93	665	151	568	10614	1373
OCTOBER (5 "	3	569	93	665	12	22	1	35	13	41	7	61	2	550	87	639	212	429	14197	1755
NOVEMBER (4 "	2	550	87	639	10	16	9	35	10	12	2	24	2	554	94	650	181	415	11549	1774
DECEMBER (4 "	2	554	94	650	15	10	1	26	14	10	1	25	3	554	94	651	145	589	10759	1716
TOTALS																		2,015	9,523	136393
																		21102	167018	—

M—Maternity Case confined at home.

OA—Old Age

O—All other cases.

T—Total.

SECTION 51.—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Administration

Staff

Training of Mental Health Workers

Duties delegated to Voluntary Association

Co-ordination

Prevention, Care and After-Care

Short Term Care

Mental Health Act, 1959

Statistics

Facilities for Occupation and Training (**Heathside**)

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Details of administration, together with statistics and other points of interest, are as follows :—

1. Administration.

The Mental Health Service is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. This sub-committee consists of seven members of the Council and two co-opted members.

2. Staff employed in the Mental Health Service.

(a) Medical :

The medical examination of the mentally sub-normal and the severely sub-normal is carried out by the medical staff of the Department. The Medical Officer, his Deputy, and certain Assistant Medical Officers are on the panel of approved practitioners as provided for in the Mental Health Act, 1959. Also on this panel are a number of psychiatrists and general practitioners. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, in association with the Mental Health Officer, undertakes visits to certain cases.

(b) Social :

1. The Mental Health Officer (male), who is also a Mental Welfare Officer under the Act.
2. Two Mental Welfare Officers (male), and one vacancy.
3. Two part-time Mental Welfare Officers (male), who share with 1 and 2 above, the duties after office hours and at weekends and Bank Holidays.

(c) Training :

1. The Supervisor (female) of Heathside Training Centre.
2. Eight Assistant Supervisors (7 female, 1 male) at the Centre.
3. Two part-time Home Teachers.

3. Training of Mental Health Workers.

Three new Assistant Supervisors (unqualified) have been given in-service training at Heathside Training Centre. Student nurses, trainee health visitors, trainee play-therapists, visiting foreign psychiatrists and psychiatric social workers and other students have visited the Mental Health Service during the year as part of their training.

4. Duties Delegated to Voluntary Associations.

As in the past the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association has continued to perform a very valuable function, although no specific duties are delegated to it. It makes monetary grants to necessitous cases, arranges outings and parties, and provides facilities for publicity about mental health. A new form of service which the Association has provided this year is that of arranging a special bus to take relatives to visit sub-normal patients who are in a somewhat remote special hospital.

The Mental After-Care Association, a national voluntary body, has a re-habilitation hostel in Ipswich for post psychotic cases. The Ipswich Corporation guarantees the financial maintenance of a varying number of patients in this and in other hostels. The number of patients maintained by this Authority at the end of 1964 was 5 male and 5 female.

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

(a) The Mentally Sub-normal and Severely Sub-normal :

Supervision under community care for these cases continues as before. As has been the case for many years, the waiting list for admission to special hospitals continues to cause concern as these hospitals are unable to admit many patients. The position with regard to low-grade cases is extremely difficult. Some attempt to alleviate the difficulties experienced by the families of such cases is made by affording short-term care. This is arranged with the Regional Hospital Board and with private Homes. Details are given below in 6 (b), while figures in 8 (b) show admissions for permanent care during the year. Permanent care is, of course, arranged by the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board.

(b) Mental illness :

The close co-operation between the Mental Welfare Officers and the medical staff at St. Clement's Hospital has continued throughout the year. Regular case conferences are held by Consultant Psychiatrists at the hospital, and Mental Welfare Officers attend these.

Unfortunately, the number of Mental Welfare Officers is inadequate to cope with the demands made upon them by the hospital for the after-care and re-habilitation of post-psychiatric patients. Some statistical data relating to psychiatric social work in 6 (a) and 7 overleaf.

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 :**

A total of 338 cases has been investigated during the year. Of these, 278 were admitted to psychiatric hospitals (see 7 below). Of the rest, 23 were referred by hospitals for after-care and "follow-up", while 37 were cases for whom no treatment was considered necessary. Most of these 37 were visited regularly for a time, until it appeared that they had stabilised sufficiently to require no more outside assistance.

(b) **Short-term Care of the Mentally Sub-normal:**

This year 27 patients were admitted for temporary care under the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 5/52. Of these, 16 went to special hospitals and 11 went to private Homes at the expense of the Local Authority. Last year the numbers were 24 and 11 respectively.

7. **Mental Health Act, 1959 (Mental Illness).**

The following are the admissions to psychiatric hospitals by mental welfare officers during 1964 :—

Form of Admission	Males	Females	Total
Informal patients	50	62	112
Section 25 (observation)	18	41	59
Section 26 (treatment)	4	6	10
Section 29 (emergency)	32	43	75
Section 60 (Court-Order)	—	—	—
Section 136 (Assisting police)	1	1	2
Returned from Leave of Absence	8	12	20
Total number of admissions—	113	165	278

The number admitted in 1963 was 276.

The number of patients admitted outside office hours during 1964 was 86, compared with 106 during 1963.

A 24-hour coverage is maintained, at least one mental welfare officer being available at any time. So that they can be contacted easily, either during or outside office hours, 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 Health Act, 1959 (Subnormality).

(a) *Ascertainment of sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients:*

	Males	Females	Total
Cases notified by Local Education Authority and placed under Community Care	16	10	26
Notified as leaving special hospitals and placed under Community care	—	—	—
Notified by Police and Courts and placed under Community care	—	—	—
Notified from other sources and placed under Community care	2	—	2
Total no. of cases reported during 1964:	18	10	28

(b) *Admissions to Special Hospitals:—*

Females	...	...	...	...	...	2
Males	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
						4
						—

Patients awaiting admission to such hospitals:

		31.12.63	31.12.64
Males	...	27	27
Females	...	18	13
		—	—
		45	40
		—	—

(c) *Number of Cases under Community Care:—*

	Males	Females	Total
Community Care	96	79	175
Informal Community Care	47	36	83
Guardianship	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	144	115	259
	—	—	—

(d) *Number of Ipswich Cases in Special Hospitals :—*

Males	...	...	...	...	...	103
Females	...	...	...	...	...	77
						—
						180

9. **Facilities for Occupation and Training :**

The following table gives details of patients in attendance at Heathside Training Centre at the 31st December, 1964 :

	Males	Females	Total
Severely sub-normal, under 16	38	19	57
Severely sub-normal, over 16	15	13	28
Sub-normal, under 16	—	—	—
Sub-normal, over 16	14	3	17
Adult Female Higher Grade (class held twice a week)	—	6	6
Number having visits from the Home Teacher	67	41	108
	6	22	28
Totals :—	73	63	136

Although much good work continues to be done for mentally handicapped patients at Heathside, much more could be done if (a) a Special Care Unit were provided for the very severely handicapped; and (b) if trained and qualified staff could be obtained. It is hoped that a Special Care Unit as well as a new Adult Centre, will very soon be in existence, but the staff position is still one which gives cause for concern. The present staff manage very well considering the lack of qualifications on the part of most of them, but there can be no doubt that trained personnel are essential.

At the annual children's party at Christmas, a Nativity Play was performed by the children, the play having been written by the staff. The high standard reached by the trainees in their performances, and their obvious enjoyment in their parts, made the play a salutary example for those who doubt the wisdom of treating the mentally handicapped as nearly normal as possible.

As has been noted earlier (para. 3), a large number of visitors and students have found the Centre both instructive and interesting.

SECTION C.

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

Notifications

Measles

Diphtheria

Typhoid

Dysentery

Food Poisoning

Notifications.

The following Table gives (a) Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified in Ipswich during 1964 (b) the notification rates per 1,000 living in 1964; and (c) the number removed to Hospital.

The numbers of cases notified in 1963 are given for comparison.

	AGE GROUPS										1963 figs.	Total 1963 figs.	Notifica- tion rates 1964	Removals to Isolation Hospital			
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+					
Scarlet Fever	1	1	4	3	8	49	61	9	2	3	...	...	141	162	1.17	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	10	0.02	...	...
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	2	...	...	19	21	0.16	12	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.01	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Meningococcal Infection	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0.02	3	...
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	10	0.01	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	14	37	44	65	50	146	6	362	1518	3.01	3	...
Whooping Cough	5	12	10	4	12	17	2	1	1	64	28	0.53	1	...
Paratyphoid	1
Typhoid Fever	1	1	2	1
Food Poisoning	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	6	60	0.05	...	...
Dysentery	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	6	...	13	89	0.11	7	7
Total	24	51	59	72	70	216	70	17	19	9	6	...	613	1905	—	26	

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

Typhoid.

No case of typhoid occurred during the year and it is pleasing to report that by using large doses of one of the new penicillins (Ampicillin) it was possible to free the only known carrier from infection.

Dysentery.

Thirteen cases of dysentery were notified as compared with eighty-nine in 1963.

Food Poisoning.

Only six cases of food poisoning were notified during the year compared with sixty in 1963. All were due to *Salmonella Typhimurium*. In no case was it possible to trace the source of infection.

Measles.

As was expected, the number of cases of measles fell during 1964.

Diphtheria.

Once again no case occurred, but the freedom from this disease is very largely dependent upon maintaining a high rate of immunisation. Every effort continues to be made in this direction.

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	522	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	—
1956-1960	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	—	—	—	—
1964	—	—	—	—	—

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	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956-1960	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Venereal Disease

Nurseries and Child Minders

Registration of Nursing Homes

Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons

Medical Examination of Staff

Public Mortuary

Health Education

National Assistance Act

Meteorological Notes

VENERAL DISEASE

Table I shows the number of Ipswich patients dealt with during the last 16 years, and Table II gives the days and hours of out-patient sessions:—

TABLE I.

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-V.D. conditions	TOTALS	
				Actual	Grand
1949	36	36	114	72	186
1950	32	22	123	54	177
1951	39	34	189	73	262
1952	35	41	184	76	260
1953	67	36	203	103	306
1954	14	67	117	81	198
1955	15	144	151	159	310
1956	45	125	144	170	314
1957	27	125	164	152	316
1958	10	118	118	128	246
1959	15	138	134	153	287
1960	21	135	165	156	321
1961	18	53	148	71	219
1962	16	100	137	116	253
1963	10	121	182	131	313
1964	5	105	181	110	291

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.

As suggested by the Ministry an experienced health visitor is employed for tracing contacts of infectious cases and the follow-up of cases under treatment. She deals with cases in all parts of the town.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT,
1948

At the end of 1964 sixteen persons were registered under this Act.

These registrations provided places for a total of 171 children.

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	...	...	38

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

NEW REGISTRATIONS DURING 1964

A. Blind Register.

Age Groups	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90+
Males	1	1	—	3	—	3	3	2	3
Females	—	1	1	4	2	8	4	8	2
	1	2	1	7	2	11	7	10	5
Males	...	...			16				
Females	...	...			30				
						46			
						—			

Incidence of Blindness.

Age Groups	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90+	—
Males	1	1	—	3	—	3	5	3	2	—
Females	—	1	2	3	2	8	6	6	2	—
	1	2	2	6	2	11	9	9	4	—
Males	...	...			16					
Females	...	...			30					
Total	...	...	...	...	46					—

B. Partially-Sighted Register.

Age Groups	2-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65+
Males	1	—	—	1	3	7
Females	—	—	—	—	1	9
	1	—	—	1	4	16
Males	...	...		12		
Females	...	...		10		
Total	...	...	...	22		

		Males	Females	Total
(a) Prospective blind	...	...	8	9
(b) Mainly industrially handicapped	...	2	—	2
(c) Requiring observation	...	1	1	2
(d) Children	...	1	—	1
		12	10	22
		—	—	—

The following changes took place during the year ended 31st December, 1964 :—

Blind Register.

New cases registered	...	...	...	46
Transfers into Ipswich	...	...	...	—
Transfers out of Ipswich	...	...	...	8
Deaths	...	...	...	31
De-certified—sight improved	...	...	...	1
De-certified—transferred to P/S register				2

A total of 37 (29 males, 8 females) were in employment, 16 by blind organisations and 21 by others.

The total number of blind persons on the register at the 31st December, 1964, was 296 (122 males, 174 females).

Partially-Sighted Register.

New cases registered	...	...	...	22
Transfers into Ipswich	...	...	...	3
Transfers out of Ipswich	...	...	...	4
Deaths	...	...	...	5
Sight deteriorated (registered as blind)	...	...	...	8
Sight improved	...	...	...	—

The total number of partially-sighted persons on the register at 31st December, 1964, was 87 (33 males, 54 females).

**Follow-up of Registered Blind/Partially-Sighted persons
Year ended 31st December, 1964.**

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of para. 7 (c) on Form B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	4 B. 2 P.S.	—	—	15 B. 1 P.S.
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	17 B. 6 P.S.	4 B. 3 P.S.	—	7 B. 9 P.S.
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.	11 B. 5 P.S.	4 B. 3 P.S.	—	4 B. 5 P.S.

C. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

(i) Total number of cases notified during year	...	Nil
(ii) Number of cases in which :—		
(a) Vision lost	...	...
(b) Vision impaired	...	...
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	...	Nil

**Medical Examination of Staff Carried Out
during the past three years.**

Analysis of Examination.

		1962	1963	1964
Superannuation	...	163	203	251
Council Sickness Scheme	...	373	611	624
Public Service Vehicle (statutory)	...	93	100	112
New Entrant	...	66	90	90
Determination of Fitness	...	25	42	69
Freedom from Infection	...	195	286	386
For other Authorities	...	5	12	15
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		920	1,344	1,547
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Personnel of Departments.

Transport	...	...	174	231	238
Borough Surveyor's	...	...	113	174	116
Public Health	...	...	53	172	157
Education	...	...	421	596	815
Welfare	...	...	51	63	29
Borough Treasurer's	...	...	21	12	19
Children's	...	...	14	6	10
Libraries	...	...	8	5	9
Town Clerk's	...	...	6	6	8
Police	...	...	6	1	11
Cemeteries	...	...	3	1	5
Waterworks	...	...	10	17	11
Parks	...	...	9	6	11
Fire Service	...	...	18	17	45
Other Departments and Authorities	...	13	37	63	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		920	1,344	1,547	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Health Education.

A one day course on Health Education in schools was conducted on Tuesday, the 21st July by Miss Collyer, the Assistant Education Officer of the Central Council for Health Education.

The course was attended by health visitors, midwives and a number of teachers from secondary modern schools in the town. A number of new methods of health education were demonstrated and the course was very much appreciated by all who attended.

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 494 bodies were received at the mortuary and post-mortems were conducted on 484 bodies.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT—SECTION 47.

During 1963 six requests were submitted for consideration for possible action. Only one case had to be removed compulsorily. In the other cases the patient was either persuaded to go to hospital or to Heathfields or sufficient help was mobilised to enable them to stay at home.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES 1964

The readings summarised in the appended tables were taken at Rushmere St. Andrew at a height above M.S.L. of approximately 145 feet. With the exception of the grass thermometer, all the thermometers are housed in a standard Stevenson screen, giving the "shade" or "air" temperature. The grass thermometer, fully exposed at night an inch or two above short grass, gives some indication of the temperature to which an object—freely exposed to the sky—has been subjected through loss of heat by radiation. A reading of 32 deg. F. or less on the grass thermometer is the criterion of an official ground frost.

The outstanding feature of 1964 was its unusually low rainfall. The total rainfall for the year (18.50 inches) is, in fact, only 75% of the normal annual total. One of the driest years of the century, an interesting feature was the upset in the normal pattern of monthly rainfall. For example, March and June, normally dry months (particularly March), were the two wettest months of the year, producing 6.90 inches between them—whereas August (which often produces heavy thundery rains) was the second driest month of the year with January (also a usually wet month) a close third in dryness. In this rainfall topsy-turvy we find that during a usually dry month (March) we had the heaviest fall of the year in 24 hours (1.83 inches). If we isolate this very exceptional fall in 24 hours, we find that the total rainfall for the rest of the year (bar this one single day) was only 16.67 inches—a remarkably low annual yield.

Another feature was the abnormal dryness of the last six months—July to December producing a total of only 5.84 inches, which, bearing in mind an annual local average for the whole year of 24.5 inches, is something of a meteorological freak—particularly as some of our wettest months usually occur in the autumn.

As regards temperatures and weather generally, the summer was a vast improvement over the previous year with temperatures reaching or exceeding 75°F. on as many as 38 days compared with only 15 such days in 1963. There were some notable individual daily maxima; including 88°F. in the shade on August 26th (followed by 87°F. the next day) and an unusually hot day for the time of year (82°F. in the shade) on September 14th.

As usual, we give below a summary of the longest rainy and dry spells (0.01 ins. being the definition of a rainy day):—

Rainy spells of 10 or more day's duration (inclusive dates) :

Nil.

(The longest spell was of 9 days only—April 16th/24th).

Dry spells of 10 or more days duration (inclusive dates) :

20 days—July 19th to August 7th.

14 days—June 23rd to July 6th.

14 days—September 21st to October 4th.

The criterion of an official drought is 15 or more consecutive rainless days and it will be seen by the above that one such drought occurred during 1964.

The last ground frost of the spring was on April 8th (32°F) and the first ground frost of autumn was October 11th (30°F.).

WALTER J. GLENN, F.R.Met.Soc.

ALFRED G. GLENN, F.R.Met.Soc.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY, 1964

TEMPERATURES

In Screen | On Grass

SECTION E.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. 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 1,797,088,000 gallons compared with 1,757,220,000 gallons in the previous year, showing an increase of 39,868,000 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. Samples for bacteriological examination are also taken by the Public Health Inspectors from various premises in the Borough.

During the year 97 samples of water from the public supplies were examined by the Public Analyst and 190 samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

A copy of a Certificate of Analysis of Waters (shown overleaf) can be taken as an average of the results of the whole year. The sampling of water from newly installed mains before the water was put into circulation was continued, and in a few instances it was necessary to flush out mains and re-chlorinate before satisfactory results were obtained.

All the consumer samples taken from various premises in the town gave very satisfactory results.

(iii) *Potential contamination.*

Persons to be employed at the pumping stations are required to pass a medical examination to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health before commencing duties.

(iv) The number of dwelling houses in Ipswich supplied from public water mains was 38,188.

Bulk supplies by meter are also afforded to small parts of the Samford Rural District and 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.I.R.C.S., Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

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.

Sample received : 3rd November, 1964

Marked: as under

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

6 CLARENCE ROAD,
 NORWICH, NOR 29T.
 Telephone. NORWICH 24555.

25th November, 1964
 Cert. No. R243.

from Ipswich Public Health Dept.
 Lab. No. 8713/20/W

The chemical results are stated in parts per million

Distinctive No. or Name	Nitrogen				Hardness			pH	Colonies per ml. on agar at 37° C 2 days	Presumptive Coliform Organisms	Probable No. per. 100ml
	Ammon- iacal	Album- inoid	Nitrate	Nitrite	Chloride as Chlorine	Total	Temp.				
247 Waterworks Street	0.03	0.02	6.0	nil	98	420	300	120	7.1	nil	nil
248 Spring Road	0.01	0.02	5.0	nil	81	400	295	105	7.3	2	nil
249 Park Road	0.03	0.02	5.0	nil	36	355	285	70	6.9	nil	nil
250 Whitton Well	0.01	0.01	4.5	nil	36	355	290	65	7.0	1	nil
251 Westerfield Well	neg. tr.	0.02	5.5	nil	60	390	285	105	7.1	1	nil
252 Chantry Clinic	neg. tr.	0.5	neg. tr.	nil	38	300	260	40	7.4	nil	nil
253 Belstead Raw	0.06	0.02	0.02	nil	38	340	300	40	7.1	nil	nil
254 Belstead Water Tower	0.01	0.02	nil	nil	36	295	255	40	7.5	nil	nil

neg. tr. = negative trace.

Remarks :—

All these waters are of very good organic and bacteriological quality. The chemical analyses call for no special comment. In our opinion these waters are all suitable for drinking and general purposes.
 for LINCOLNE SUTTON & WOOD LTD.
 (sgd.) ERIC C. WOOD.

2. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows :—

Analysis of Inspections	1964
Houses for detailed inspections	533
Houses for overcrowding	87
Houses for nuisances	493
Houses for disrepair	1,066
Houses for verminous and filthy conditions	102
Houses for drainage	1,448
Houses for Disrepair Certificates	56
Houses for Improvement Grants	369
Caravan Dwellings	142
Common Lodging Houses	23
Houses let in multiple occupation	163
 Total Inspections of Housing Conditions	4,482
 Slaughterhouses	1,666
Butcher Shops	104
Dairies and Shops Selling Milk	474
Bakehouses	68
Ice Cream Premises	225
Fried Fish Premises	8
Other Fish Premises	26
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars ...	154
Food Hawkers	39
Clean Food Campaign and Food Hygiene Regs.	673
Wholesale Food Premises	18
Miscellaneous Food Premises	1,041
Food Inspections at P.H. Dept.	98
Grocers Shops	270
 Total Inspections with reference to Food	4,864
 Visits after Infectious Diseases	277

Analysis of Inspections— <i>continued</i>	1964
Factories Act—Power Factories	104
Non-Power Factories	6
Outworkers	56
Building Sites	10
Sanitary Accom. Regs	103
Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act, 1963	858
Shops Act visits	125
Work Places	22
Schools	1
Rodent Control	368
Pet Animal Acts	22
Rag Flock Act	—
Accumulation of Refuse	204
Hairdressing Premises, Ipswich Corpn. Act	22
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act	7
Merchandise Marks Acts	10
Health Education	38
Port Health	249
Miscellaneous visits	565
 Total of other Inspections	3,047
 Total Inspections made during 1964	12,393
Analysis of work Carried Out	
Drains smoke tested	85
Drains water tested	2
Drains unblocked and cleansed	131
Re-constructed drainage systems	4
Drains repaired	27
New gullies fixed	2
Inspection chambers provided	7
Inspection chambers repaired	5
Total drainage, etc works carried out	263
 New water-closet pans fixed	11
New flushing apparatus provided to W.C. ...	1
Flushing apparatus to water-closets repaired	6
W.C. seat fixed	4
Flush pipe joints repaired	3
W.C. seats repaired	2

Analysis of Work carried-out— <i>continued</i>	1964
Roofs repaired	28
Chimney stacks repaired	3
Roof gutters repaired or renewed	5
Eaves-gutters and rain water pipes repaired or renewed	19
Brickwork re-pointed	10
Dampness otherwise remedied	—
Walls cement rendered	—
Floors repaired	25
Ceiling plaster repaired	18
Wall plaster repaired	56
Firegrates repaired	7
Sashcords renewed	49
Windows repaired or renewed	20
Doors repaired	16
Ash bins provided	6
Skirting boards renewed or repaired ...	5
New sinks fixed	5
New sink waste pipes fixed	2
Sink waste pipes repaired	2
Miscellaneous Works	6
 Total works carried out to houses	280
 Walls, ceilings, floors repaired	6
Walls, ceilings, floors redecorated	14
Washing facilities provided	8
Water-closets repaired or reconstructed ...	15
Cupboards for clothing provided	2
Other works	16
 Total works to food premises	61
 Walls, etc., cleaned and redecorated ...	2
San. Accom. provided or improved ...	18
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed ...	3
Dirty persons cleansed	4
 Total of other works carried out	27
 Total works carried out during the year ...	633

PROGRESS OF NOTICES

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	528
Informal Notices completed	...	...	...	...	...	297
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	2
Statutory Notices completed	...	...	...	...	...	2

SHOPS

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

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This Act came into force during the year and five of the Public Health Inspectors were appointed for the purpose of the Act, but the general inspections were carried out by two Inspectors only.

1,124 premises were registered during the year and 331 premises received a general inspection. In all, 858 visits were made to registered premises.

Accidents.

The number of accidents officially notified under the Act from August to December was 15. In each case an Inspector visited the premises to investigate the cause of the accident.

Informal Notices.

205 informal notices were issued by the end of the year and of these 62 were complied with by December, 1964. The following items were provided or works carried out :—

Thermometer provided	...	...	...	...	...	37
Sanitary accommodation—cleansed/re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sanitary accommodation marked for the sexes	...	...	...	...	...	16
First Aid Boxes provided	...	...	...	...	...	37
Sanitary accommodation—artificial lighting provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Running hot water provided to washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	3
Additional washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Work rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Four new licences were issued during 1964. One application for a site licence was granted subject to the applicant providing a water supply in all respects fit for drinking purposes. The particular site was supplied from a shallow well and on analysis it was found that the supply was not suitable for babies. A licence was issued subject to a satisfactory supply of water being provided, but the condition imposed was not complied with and no caravans have been installed on the site.

There are now 19 site licences for caravans in the Borough.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There were two licensed common lodging houses in the Borough during the year and routine visits were made to both premises. They were maintained and run in a satisfactory manner.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are four public swimming baths in the town, two being open-air pools and two indoor baths. The source of water supply is from the town mains and each has a continuous filtration and chlorination plant.

In the case of open-air pools, there is a full change of water every three hours and in the case of the indoor baths, every four hours. Daily tests for residual chlorine and alkalinity are taken by the Baths Superintendent's staff.

Public Health Inspectors took 42 samples of water for bacteriological examination. They also checked the water for residual chlorine at the time of sampling. During the year two more school swimming pools were opened and Public Health Inspectors paid regular visits during the season for the purpose of sampling.

In five instances unsatisfactory bacteriological results were obtained, and in each case, this was found to be caused by unsatisfactory chlorination. The faults were rectified and repeat samples gave satisfactory results.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	...	3
Number of other houses found to be infested	...	...	3

In all cases the houses were disinfested.

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

In addition, 97 local authority owned houses were sprayed for woodworm.

SCHOOLS

One routine visit was made to a school 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 ...	1,599
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	2,009
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	533
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	537
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	248
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	145

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

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers	95
---	----

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

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	16
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	23
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	119
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	22
(c) Number of cases rehoused during the year	4
(d) Number of persons concerned	20

4. CLEARANCE AREAS.

Housing Act, 1957, Section 42.

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

	No. of premises	No. of occupants
29/35 Milton Street Clearance Area ...	4	15
Crown Street and District Clearance Area	190	391
Navarre Street Clearance Area ...	18	41

A local public enquiry was held in connection with one of 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 Sections 16 and 17, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	10
(ii) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	7
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	1
(b) Housing Acts, 1949 and 1957.				
Closing Orders made under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	13
(c) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, and Housing Act, 1957.				
Closing Orders made under Sections 17 (3) and 26 of Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	Nil

6. HOUSING ACT, 1949—IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

During the year, visits were made to 369 premises for inspections with reference to applications for improvement grants.

7. DISREPAIR CERTIFICATES.

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year, 13 applications for Disrepair Certificates were received. Two certificates were issued and also 10 undertakings to carry out work were accepted. One certificate was refused.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. MILK SUPPLY.

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

Number of dairies on register	...	...	...	19
Number of distributors on register	...	...	...	124
Number of visits to dairies and shops selling milk	...			474

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

Number of samples taken—school milk	...	...	132
Number of samples taken—designated milk	...		197

Milk Samples.

Of the samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination, twenty failed the Methylene Blue test. Investigations were made into these failures and in some instances unsatisfactory storage was thought to be the cause.

Two samples of milk failed the Phosphatase test and investigations were instituted at the dairy concerned. No apparent cause for failure could be found and the Plant Engineers were called in by the dairy to check the whole pasteurising plant. This was done and no reason for the failure could be found. Further samples gave satisfactory results.

Anti-biotics.

300 samples of milk were taken on arrival at the dairies and sent to the laboratory for examination for the presence of the antibiotics. Of these samples nine failed the test and the procedure adopted was to notify the Milk Marketing Board, the Dairy, and the producer concerned with a view to appropriate measures being taken.

(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	—
Number of Dealer's Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" ...	24
Number of Dealer's Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" ...	10
Number of Dealer's Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised" ...	4

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 killed	11,548	1,979	375	8,217	130,469
Number inspected	11,548	1,979	375	8,217	34,593
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	10	15	12	23	209
Part carcases condemned ...	2,393	806	14	836	20,924
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and cysticerci	20.8	41.4	6.9	10.4	16.1
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	4
Part carcases condemned ...	20	2	—	—	6,417
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	0.17	0.1	—	—	4.9
<i>Cysticercus</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	27	2	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	27	2	—	—	—
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 56,712. This shows a decrease of 89,010 on last year. Three private slaughterhouses were licensed during 1964.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Number of new Slaughtermen's licences issued	...	3
Number of Slaughtermen's licences renewed	...	27

One slaughterhouse was closed during the year, new premises having been built to take its place on the outskirts of the town. The new premises were licensed and opened in April, 1964, and have continued in regular use since that date.

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

These Regulations have been fully implemented and all carcases inspected and officially stamped at two of the three private slaughterhouses in the Borough. Unfortunately due to extreme shortage of staff the Regulations could not be implemented at one of the premises, but with the assistance of the factory staff some form of inspection was carried out and maintained during the year.

The Local Authority has endeavoured on many occasions to recruit additional staff without success.

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

Beasts.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	23
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	34
Heads	...	...	...	...	...	142
Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	84
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	894
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	2,242
Part-Livers	...	...	...	...	...	450
Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	43
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	43
Kidney Suet	...	...	...	...	...	39
Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	54
Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	86
Skirts	...	...	...	...	...	80
Forequarters	...	...	...	...	...	10
Hindquarters	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mesentery Fats	...	...	...	...	...	41
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	...	22
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	13

Calves.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	6
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pluck	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	11
Head and Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	...	2

Sheep.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	30
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	28
Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	153
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	345
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	418
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	...	13
Mesentery Fats	...	...	...	...	...	11
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	5

Pigs.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	308
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	964
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	...	3,007
Heads	...	...	...	...	...	5,016
Necks	...	...	...	...	...	45
Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	5,673
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	3,265
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	7,544
Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	713
Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	2,506
Legs	...	...	...	...	...	816
Flare Fats	...	...	...	...	...	2,954
Hocks	...	...	...	...	...	353
Fore Ends	...	...	...	...	...	23
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	5,704
Bellystrips	...	...	...	...	...	186
Tenderloins	...	...	...	...	...	20
Mesentery Fats	...	...	...	...	...	110
Skirts	...	...	...	...	...	80

Meat	...	...	...	tins	1,314
Bacon, Sausages and Imported Meats				lbs.	9,653
Vegetables	...	...	...	tins	1,526
Soup	...	...	...	tins	169
Jam, Marmalade, etc.	...	...	...	tins and jars	304
Milk	...	...	...	tins	324
Fruit	...	...	...	tins	3,613
Fish	...	...	...	tins	547
Fish	...	...	...	lbs.	551
Rice Puddings	...	...	...	tins	159
Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	...	...	...	pkts. and tins	65
Sugar	...	...	...	lbs.	65
Tea	...	...	...	lbs.	13½
Nuts	...	...	...	lbs.	36½
Vinegar	...	...	...	pints	4
Mincemeat	...	...	...	tins or jars	8
Bread	...	...	...	loaves	1
Custard	...	...	...	lbs.	2¼
Salt	...	...	...	pkts.	20
Jellies	...	...	...	pkts.	9
Flour	...	...	...	lbs.	78
Sauces, etc.	...	...	...	bottles	88
Butter, Margarine, Cooking Fats				lbs.	76
Cream	...	...	...	tins	48
Cheese	...	...	...	lbs.	½
Puddings	...	...	...	tins	117
Fruit Juices	...	...	...	tins	31
Liquid and Frozen Egg				lbs.	56
Cereals	...	...	...	pkts. or tins	10
Beverages	...	...	...	tins or jars	27
Baking Sundries	...	...	...	pkts.	13
Meat Paste and Fish Paste				jars	94
Vegetable Juices	...	...	...	tins	5
Cordials, Squash, Canned Drinks, etc.				bottles	34
Baby Food	...	...	...	tins	41
Sweets	...	...	...	lbs.	9

In addition to the items listed above, the following foodstuffs were condemned during the year, as a result of breakdowns in refrigerating apparatus in shops.

Cakes, Sweets, etc.	...	...	pkts.	157
Fish, Fish Fingers and Fish Cakes			pkts.	1,108
Vegetables	...	...	pkts.	1,563
Meat, Meat Pies, etc.	...	...	pkts.	509
Other Foods	...	...	pkts.	138
Ice Cream	...	...	pkts.	434

3. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The following table shows samples taken during the year :—

Article	Samples taken		Samples genuine		Samples Not genuine
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Milk and Cream	24	Nil	24	Nil	Nil
Other Foods	1	217	1	188	29
TOTALS	25	217	25	188	29

During 1964, 491 visits were made to premises under this Act.

The following action was taken during the year—

Sample No.	Article	Offence	Action Taken
9	English Cherries	Article incorrectly described	Manufacturers requested to amend labels on future consignments of this commodity.
33	Mixed Salad	Ingredients not in correct order	Importers requested to ensure that future consignments are correctly labelled.
37	Mixed Sweet Herbs	Contains an excessive amount of copper	Manufacturers carrying out investigation into quality of copper in various ingredients in the mixture.
50	Wildunger Helenquelle (Imported Tonic Water)	Incorrectly labelled	Importers requested to ensure that future shipments comply with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.
71	Fine Kiel Herring Fillets, Skinless in Remoulade	Contains a non-permitted preservative	Importers assurance requested that steps will be taken to comply with the Preservatives in Food Regulations (sample was taken from a parcel landed at Ipswich Quay).
72	Kiel Herrings in Jelly	Contains a non-permitted preservative	—Ditto—
81	Peanuts (containing glass particles)	“Peanuts” contained glass splinters	Proceedings taken against retailer who was fined £10 with £3.5.0 costs.
99	Table Jelly Lemon Flavour	Does not conform to the setting test. Incorrect label	Future prints of labels will be suitably amended. Subsequent sample taken to check setting test—satisfactory.
102	Tarragon Mayonnaise	One of the ingredients incorrectly described	Old stock—labels on this product have already been amended.
103	Pork Pie	Contained foreign body	After investigation, it was decided that the “foreign body” consisted of fibres introduced by the spices. Steps have been taken by the manufacturers to prevent a recurrence.
108	Vinegar	Added salt not included in list of ingredients	Retailer requested to exhibit label stating that vinegar contains salt and caramel as declared on manufacturers barrel.
119	Natural Yoghurt	Appears to have been made from watered milk	Subsequent check sample of same product reported satisfactory.
124	Chicken Fricassee	Deficient in meat content	Importers disposing of present stock and do not intend to import any further consignment.
127	Tomato Juice	No address of packer given	Manufacturers have agreed to amend labels on all new stock coming forward.

Sample No.	Article	Offence	Action Taken
128	Hamburgers with gravy	Deficient in meat. List of ingredients incorrect	Taken up with manufacturers.
130	Prawns	Sample incorrectly described	Manufacturers will amend labels on next reprinting.
171	Luncheon Meat	Green stains on surface of sample	Further action in this matter not considered practical after investigation by importers into possible cause.
176	Potted Beef with butter	Deficient in meat content	Recipe of this product now amended to provide for higher meat content.
180	Chicken Soup Cubes	Chicken absent. Name misleading	Foreign Company instructed to modify labelling, and/or contents of the product.
188	Evaporated Milk	Sample sour and not fit for consumption	Old stock—withdrawn from sale.
189	Dairy Fudge	Piece of plastic tape	After identification of foreign body, manufacturers advised to devise means of preventing a recurrence.
190	Bread	Insect fragments present	Case referred to Authority in whose area the bread is produced.
200	Fruit Juice	No common or usual name in English	Importers approached with request that steps be taken to amend label.
214	Shredded Beef Suet	Deficient in fat	Manufacturers' explanation accepted in view of special nature of mixture concerned.
239	Peach Nectar	No quantitative particulars of the amount of ascorbic acid present are given	Modifications of wording on label to be carried out by manufacturers.
249	Sandwich Spread	One of the listed ingredients incorrectly described.	Modification of list of ingredients being carried out by manufacturers.
250	Ham Tivoli	Deficient in meat content	The attention of the manufacturers drawn to the deficiency, consideration will be given to the modification of their recipe to conform with any future regulations.
255	Chicken Casserole	Description inaccurate and misleading	Wording is being altered by manufacturers.

Sample No.	Article	Offence	Action Taken
258	Chutney	One of the ingredients incorrectly described	Modification of list of ingredients being carried out by manufacturers.
263	Herring Fillets in Beer Sauce	One of the ingredients incorrectly described	Modification of list of ingredients being carried out by manufacturers.
275	Lemon Curd	Contaminated with squirrel hairs	Manufacturers carried out exhaustive investigation but could not ascertain the origin of the bristles. Every precaution taken to prevent contamination during the process of manufacture.
292	Pork Sausages	Two of the listed ingredients incorrectly described	Modifications of list of ingredients taken up with manufacturers.

4. ICE CREAM EXAMINATIONS.

50 samples of ice cream were taken from retailers and manufacturers during 1964 and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results were as follows :—

- 17 ... Grade 1.
- 18 ... Grade 2.
- 5 ... Grade 3.
- 10 ... Grade 4.

Where unsatisfactory results were obtained an investigation so far as practicable was made into the manufacture or storage of the product.

5. CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

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

Fourteen talks on food handling were given to various groups of people during the year, including trainee nurses at the local hospital and members of parent-teacher and women's groups.

A large store organises courses for their new employees, in which lectures on "Hygiene for Shop Workers" are included. Four such lectures were given by Public Health Inspectors during 1964.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

Retail.

Butchers	...	...	...	93
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	51
Grocers	...	...	...	189
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	85
Sweets and Mixed	...	...	...	121
Fish Shops (all types)	...	...	...	66
(Frying carried out at premises)				49
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	...	...	...	64
Licensed Premises, Hotels, etc.	...	...	...	124

Wholesale Only.

Butchers	...	...	...	4
Butchers Supplies (sausage rusk, etc)	...	...	...	3
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	10
Grocers	...	...	...	9
Fish	...	...	...	1
Sweets	...	...	...	2
Ice-cream	...	...	...	2

Manufacture Only.

Jam	...	...	...	1
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	1
Mineral Waters	...	...	...	1
Brewers	...	...	...	1
Sweets	...	...	...	1

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) <i>Food and Drugs Act, 1955</i>		
(i) Preparation or manufacture of pickled or preserved food	49	104
(ii) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	87	
(iii) Manufacture, Storage or sale of ice cream	5	
(iv) Wholesale Storage and sale of ice cream	3	225
(v) Wholesale and Retail Storage and Sale of ice cream	1	
(vi) Retail Sale and Storage of ice cream	240	
(vii) Boiling of Shellfish	9	1
(b) <i>Ipswich Corporation Act, 1948</i>		
(i) Hawkers of Food—Section 126	78	39
(ii) Vendors of Shellfish—Section 127	21	1
(c) <i>Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949</i>		
(i) Distributors and Shops selling milk	124	474
(ii) Dairies	19	

6. DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.**Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950.**

Nil

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Nil

Anthrax Order, 1938.

Nil

Swine Fever.

Nil

MISCELLANEOUS**1. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

Four samples of Fertilisers and four samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken during the year and submitted to the official Agricultural Analyst for his examination. All gave satisfactory results except one, in which the oil content was in excess of the permitted variation. This matter was drawn to the attention of the manufacturer.

2. Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887—1953.

Ten visits were made to premises under the provisions of these Acts, and in several cases, cautions were given regarding the labelling of imported foodstuffs.

3. Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Six premises were registered under the provisions of this Act. Twenty-two 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	47	705	36	Nil	788
MICE	67	232	17	Nil	316

(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 ... 368
 New infestations investigated by Rodent Operatives 2,154
 Routine visits and revisits by Rodent Operatives 10,258

(c) 1,369 rats and 718 mice bodies were recovered.

(d) Two routine maintenance treatments of the public sewers were carried out during the year. Oatmeal and Warfarin poison were the materials used and in each treatment over 3,000 manholes were treated. In over 100 manholes, complete takes were recorded.

(e) Following the investigation of rat complaints by the rodent operatives 20 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) Wasps' Nests.

During the year a service for the destruction of wasps' nests was continued and 129 nests were destroyed by the rodent operators.

(g) Pigeons in Public Places.

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1961, steps have been taken to reduce the number of pigeons frequenting the public buildings in the centre of the town.

For the period from January, 1963 to the end of 1964, 173 pigeons were caught by trapping and humanely destroyed.

5. Factories Acts, 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.	21	6	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	494	104	12	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).	14	—	—	—
Totals	529	110	12	—

(b) Cases in which defects were found.

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

(c) Outworkers Premises.

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

(i) Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Forty-nine persons were employed in the making of wearing apparel and four on sack making.

(d) Factory Canteens.

Twenty-two visits were made to factory canteens during 1964.

6. Land Charges Act.

3,005 enquiries were made under this Act in 1964.

7. 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 317.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The four stations set up in 1961, to measure the concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere continued in use involving 1,042 visits, and results received for 1964 from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research are given on the opposite page.

Complaints.

During the year 27 complaints relating to atmospheric pollution were investigated and 53 visits were made to various premises.

The complaints included grit emission from a laundry chimney; smoke nuisance from heating installations; bonfires; the burning of trade refuse, sawdust, and old cars; fumes from cupolas, asphalte boiling, and paint spraying; dust from the manufacture of road making materials and grain drying.

Smoke Observations.

During the year 55 smoke observations were made and verbal warnings were given where necessary.

31 routine visits were also made to factories.

Summary of Visits:

Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	1,042
Smoke observations	...	...	55
Complaints	...	...	53
Factory visits	...	...	31
			1,181

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RESULTS 1964

DATE	VALUE	Microgrammes per cubic metre.							
		P.H. Dept., Elm St.		London Rd.		Smart St.		Nacon Rd.	
		Smoke	So ₂	Smoke	So ₂	Smoke	So ₂	Smoke	So ₂
Dec. 31st 1963 to February 3rd 1964	Average	194	213	263	193	210	238	198	199
	Highest	513	436	530	428	518	468	392	461
	Ratio	0.91		1.36		0.83		0.99	
	Days Exceeding 500	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February 4th to March 2nd	Average	133	184	200	161	140	183	139	145
	Highest	316	279	515	233	319	310	299	240
	Ratio	0.72		1.24		0.77		0.96	
	Days Exceeding 500	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 3rd to April 6th	Average	69	142	108	112	100	125	69	88
	Highest	152	368	196	279	226	328	147	255
	Ratio	0.49		0.96		0.80		0.78	
	Days Exceeding 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April 7th to May 4th	Average	38	118	53	97	45	136	51	103
	Highest	79	239	106	192	94	232	113	170
	Ratio	0.32		0.55		0.33		0.50	
	Days Exceeding 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May 5th to June 1st	Average	24	81	29	78	27	100	23	88
	Highest	38	202	50	230	49	356	41	304
	Ratio	0.30		0.37		0.27		0.26	
	Days Exceeding 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June 2nd to June 29th	Average	22	57	27	44	25	66	19	58
	Highest	48	80	51	72	55	126	43	104
	Ratio	0.39		0.61		0.38		0.33	
	Days Exceeding 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June 30th to July 27th	Average	18	61	22	48	24	69	17	64
	Highest	29	124	35	85	64	135	34	182
	Ratio	0.30		0.46		0.35		0.27	
	Days Exceeding 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July 28th to Aug. 31st	Average	19	51	23	45	29	58	16	43
	Highest	48	103	49	94	95	102	39	84
	Ratio	0.37		0.51		0.50		0.37	
	Days Exceeding 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sept. 1st to Sept. 28th	Average	28	51	34	48	37	70	26	56
	Highest	57	111	76	119	86	146	73	155
	Ratio	0.55		0.71		0.53		0.46	
	Days Exceeding 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sept. 29th to Nov. 2nd	Average	124	120	164	116	135	139	119	109
	Highest	445	304	419	224	550	312	310	173
	Ratio	1.03		1.41		0.97		1.09	
	Days Exceeding 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nov. 3rd to Nov. 30th	Average	118	144	165	133	126	159	118	142
	Highest	522	266	453	203	448	297	384	281
	Ratio	0.82		1.24		0.79		0.83	
	Days Exceeding 500	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dec. 1st to Jan. 4th 1965	Average	105	152	181	135	N	N	131	158
	Highest	261	290	417	285	162	213	299	424
	Ratio	0.69		1.34		N		0.83	
	Days Exceeding 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Subject to recalculation by the Warren Springs Laboratory

N—No figures available for Smart Street from 10th to 30th December, 1964, as no power available

SECTION F.

Port of Ipswich

PORT REPORT 1964

Section I.—Staff.

Table A.

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointments held
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
B. A. Smith	Deputy Port Medical Officer	22/12/58	M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	Deputy, do.
L. J. Massam	Chief Port Health Inspector	7/12/59	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	Chief Public Health Inspector
O. C. Williams	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector	1/4/60	Certificates of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector, as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, and as a Smoke Inspector.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
J. E. Johnstone	Port Health Inspector	1/8/64	Certificates of the R.S.A.S. as a Sanitary Inspector and as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	District Public Health Inspector
E. W. Woodwards	Section Senior Clerk	1/2/61		Section Senior Clerk, Public Health Dept.
R. H. Ainsworth	Rat Searcher	13/7/59		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.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease on board
			By the M.O.H.	By Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	952	229,876	2	217	None
Coastwise	1,342	576,274	—	18	3
Total	2,294	806,150	2	235	3

Section III.—Character of Shipping and Trade.

Table C.

Passenger Traffic:

Number of passengers inwards ...	...	...	289
Number of passengers outwards ...	...	...	182

There was an unseasonable increase in winter months due to passage to and from "Pirate" Radio Ship.

Cargo Traffic:

Principal Imports: Petroleum, fertilisers, grain, coal, road stone, soft woods (loads), feeding meals, oil cake, and electrical equipment.

Principal Exports: Fertilisers, malt, coke breeze, grain, farm machinery, motor vehicles, whisky, and electrical goods.

Principal Ports from which Ships Arrive:

Abo, Aalesund, Barcelona, Bayonne, Bremen, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Danzig, Esbjerg, Fredericksund, Fredrichstad, Ghent, Gdansk, Halifax, Hamina, Helsinki, Hull, Igarka, Immingham, Karlshamm, Kemi, Köping, Korsnas, Kotka, Kristianstad, Maldon, Malmo, Mantyluoto, Merekula, Oslo, Ravenna, Rotterdam, Rouen, Safi, Sorel, Sousse, Stavanger, Stettin, Stockholm, Svendborg, Toppila, Trelleborg, 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 is used in the Port of Ipswich.

Section VI—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

(1) List of infected Areas (Regulation 6).

The 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) Notification 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, Heath Road Wing, Ipswich and East Suffolk 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 Ipswich and East Suffolk 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.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of cases during year</i>		<i>No. of ships concerned</i>
		<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Crew</i>	
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 there is any suspicion of infection in a ship from a foreign port, a 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

See Table E.

(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	—

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.

Ships requiring renewal of de-ratting certificates or de-ratting exemption certificates during the year were referred to the Port Health Staff at Harwich, who carried out the necessary inspection at Ipswich and issued the appropriate certificates.

Section XIII.—Inspection of Ships for Nuisances.

Table G.

Inspections and Notices.

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices served		Result of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
British Ships 27	Nil	5	Complied with
Other Nations 208	Nil	2	Complied with
Total 235	Nil	7	—

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.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937/1948.
Food Inspection.

Regular services between Ipswich and the continental ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Le Treport continued during the year and the following are lists of food inspected, items sampled, and foodstuffs condemned.

During 1964, food imports continued at a high level and 1,449 tons were inspected.

Items Inspected.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.
Almond Bread	3	7	1	15
Sliced Tinned Apples	39	7	1	13
Teabreak Biscuits	2	2	3	24
Bread Improver	32	2	2	1
Butter	42	5	4	11
Cheese	345	0	1	11
Confectionery	70	11	0	2
Caraway Seed	2	0	3	8
Coffee	0	7	1	26
Tinned Fish	12	15	0	5
Fruit Syrup	22	9	0	3
Fruit	26	18	2	9
Herring in brine	6	16	2	24
Jam	12	15	1	8
Milk Powder	617	1	2	17
Tinned Milk	54	13	1	10
Marzipan	23	9	1	14
Meat Products	1	14	1	7
Peanuts	12	19	3	8
Pepper	0	7	2	18
Cereals	2	5	1	17
Soup	4	6	0	13
Sauerkraut	0	17	1	24
Tea	1	13	1	16
Vegetable Preserves	8	3	3	27
Yeast	92	16	0	19
Potatoes	10	0	0	0
Total	1,449	9	1	12

Foodstuffs Condemned.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.
Egg Rusks	—	—	7	21
Fish Preserves	—	—	2	16
Potatoes	10	—	—	—
Fish	—	—	1	5
Marzipan	—	—	5	—
Cheese	—	9	2	26
Jam	—	—	—	24

Items Sampled for Chemical Analysis.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Result</i>
4 samples Milk Powder	... Genuine.
6 samples Fruit Juice	... Genuine.
1 sample Fruit Juice	... Unsatisfactory. Label in English required.
Wildunger Helenenquelle	... Contravention of Food Labelling Order, 1953. Label in English required.
4 samples Tinned Milk	... Genuine.
Plum Butter	... Genuine but Analyst suggests name should be Plum Spread.
6 samples Tinned Fish	... Genuine.
4 samples Wine	... Genuine.
2 samples Chewing Gum	... Genuine.
5 samples Confectionery	... Genuine.
Drained Cherries	... Genuine.
Cocktail Medley	... Genuine.
Tinned Mushrooms	... Genuine.
Chicken Soup Cubes	... Not genuine, chicken not an ingredient of this product. Taken up with importer.
Austrian Smoked Cheese	... Genuine.
Sauerkraut	... Genuine.
Raspberry Jam	... Genuine.
Dehydrated Vegetables	... Genuine.
Powdered Rice	... Genuine.
Instant Coffee	... Genuine.
Egg Noodles	... Genuine.
Sausages in Brine	... Contravention of Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Samples for Bacteriological Examination.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Result</i>
Dried Yeast	... No bacterial growth obtained in routine cultures.
Dried Milk Powder	... —ditto—
Dehydrated Vegetables	... —ditto—
Rice Powder	... —ditto—
Tinned Fish	... Heavy mixed growth of micro-cocci on cultural examination. None of the organisms isolated was a recognisable pathogen.
Tinned Fish	... Sterile.
Butter Oil	... No bacterial growth obtained on routine cultures.

Measures against Rodents.

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

No 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	—	1369
Species not known	—	—
 Total	 —	 1369
 Sent for Examination	 11 Brown Rats	
Infected with Plague	Nil	

Co-operation with other Officials.

Every help and co-operation has been received by Officers of the Port Health Authority from Officials of H.M. Customs and Excise and the Ipswich Dock Commission.



County Borough of Ipswich

Principal
School Medical Officer's
REPORT

1964

REGINALD A. LEADER,
Principal School Medical Officer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(Constitution at 31st December, 1964)

Alderman R. J. LEWIS (*Chairman*)

Councillor W. M. MORFEY (*Vice-Chairman*)

Alderman Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE	Councillor B. C. TOOKE
Alderman Mrs. L. LEWIS	Mr. N. ARMSTRONG
Councillor Mrs. D. E. CLAYTON	Mr. J. A. CHANDLER
Councillor H. R. DAVIS	Mr. O. JOB
Councillor Mrs. H. B. GARDINER	Mr. F. METCALFE
Councillor J. B. GREEN	Mrs. J. M. NICHOLAS
Councillor Miss M. GRIEVE	Mr. E. B. SAUNDERS
Councillor A. A. P. JACOBI	Mr. A. J. F. SHINER
Councillor T. E. LAMBERT	Canon R. SOUTHWELL
Councillor A. E. SEABROOKE	Very Rev. Canon J. H. THOMSON
Councillor F. W. A. SKERRITT	Mrs. P. M. TILLETT
Councillor K. F. W. STOCKS	Mrs. D. I. YOUNG

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT & WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. L. LEWIS (*Chairman*)

Alderman Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE	Mr. J. A. CHANDLER
Alderman R. J. LEWIS	Mr. O. JOB
Councillor Mrs. D. E. CLAYTON	Mrs. J. M. NICHOLAS
Councillor Mrs. H. B. GARDINER	Mr. A. J. F. SHINER
Councillor Miss M. GRIEVE	Canon R. SOUTHWELL
Councillor W. M. MORFEY	Very Rev. Canon J. H. THOMSON
Councillor A. E. SEABROOKE	Mrs. P. M. TILLETT
Councillor F. W. A. SKERRITT	Mrs. D. I. YOUNG
Councillor K. F. W. STOCKS	

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 :

B. A. SMITH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers :

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

H. G. H. WATERS, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 31.1.64)

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

HERMIONE K. S. EGERTON, M.B., Ch.B., (Part-time)

CHRISTINA WEBSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Part-time)

EVELYN B. KILSBY, B.A., B.Sc., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Part-time)
(Resigned 20.9.64)

MARGARET A. RIDDELL, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Part-time)
(Resigned 1.5.64)

HONORA H. FORDE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G. (Part-time)
(Appointed 20.4.64)

JOSEPH BROWN, M.B., B.S., B.D.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.S.S.A., L.D.S.,
R.C.S., A.K.C. (Appointed 1.4.64)

DENTAL STAFF

Chief Dental Officer :

T. S. LONGWORTH, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.)

Area Dental Officers :

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

A. L. JONES, B.D.S.

G. TIDSWELL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Dental Auxiliary :

Miss A. SCRIVENS, (Resigned 23.2.64)

Miss P. R. MARTIN (Appointed 17.8.64)

Four Dental Attendants

OTHER OFFICERS

Orthoptist :

MARGARET L. HARRIS, D.B.O. (Resigned 14.11.64)

Speech Therapists :

APRIL G. WILSON

WENDY E. STOKES (Resigned 31.12.64)

Superintendent Health Visitor :

Miss J. M. STABLES

and eleven full time and three part time Health Visitors,
and one full time and six part time Clinic Nurses

CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Clerk : H. M. COLES

Senior Clerk, School Health Service : R. HURCOMBE

(Appointed 6.1.64)

and the equivalent of six full-time Clerks

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Chief Organiser : Mr. H. STOTT

Assistants : Miss R. B. AYLES

Mr. F. W. NEWBORN

GENERAL INFORMATION

		1962	1963	1964
POPULATION				
(Estimated mid-year) ...	...	118,410	119,440	120,120
SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY—				
PRIMARY SCHOOLS (including Voluntary Schools):				
Number of Schools ...	...	40	40	39
Number on roll ...	...	10,701	10,826	10,901
SECONDARY SCHOOLS:				
Number of Schools ...	...	10	10	10
Number on roll ...	...	5,681	5,653	5,693
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS:				
Northgate Grammar School for Boys				Number on roll
830				803
Northgate Grammar School for Girls				613
603				596
SPECIAL SCHOOLS:				
Beacon Hill Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils				98
92				97
Whitton Special School for Delicate Pupils				108
100				100
Orthopaedic Ward, Isolation Hospital				*11
*10				*11
(*This figure includes pupils from East and West Suffolk)				
NURSERY SCHOOL:				
Raeburn Road				40
40				40
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS (included in arrangements for Medical Inspection):				
Ipswich School				637
647				650
Convent High School for Girls				*364
345				350
(*includes 15 boys)				

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

During 1964, 3,163 pupils attending maintained schools were examined at "periodic inspections" as compared with 4,037 in the previous year. "Follow-up" examinations carried out at school numbered 32.

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

	Boys	Girls	Total	Total 1963
Entrants—				
No. examined	855	744	1599	1821
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	108	86	194	267
Percentage	12.6	11.6	12.1	14.7
Intermediates—				
No. examined	24	23	47	977
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	1	3	4	215
Percentage	4.2	13.0	8.5	22.0
Leavers—				
No. examined	813	704	1517	1239
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	103	152	255	215
Percentage	12.7	21.6	16.8	17.4
Total—				
No. examined	1692	1471	3163	4037
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	212	241	453	697
Percentage	12.5	16.4	14.4	17.3

In addition to the above, 15 pupils were examined at the Ipswich School and 56 at the Convent High School.

As reported last year, plans for the establishment of a partially hearing unit were well under way by the end of 1963.

Early in 1964 the children known to have hearing defects were seen again and a final decision made regarding their admission to the new unit.

The teacher of the deaf had already been appointed and her help in selection was invaluable.

On 9th March the unit opened and the five children selected were admitted. When they had settled in their new class a further assessment was made of their hearing, intelligence and educational attainments so that a comprehensive record is available for the staff.

The unit consists of a large converted classroom in an existing school, together with a diagnostic room for use by visiting staff. Both the classroom and the assembly hall have been provided with a loop so that the children can take a full part in the activities of the school. The headmistress is to be congratulated on the way in which she has made the unit an integral part of the school and the close interest she has taken in this class.

At the end of the year the children have shown a marked improvement and there is every hope of further progress.

The audiometric survey of the children at Beacon Hill was completed during the early part of the year and all those where treatment was required were dealt with appropriately.

By the end of 1964 plans were in hand for the routine audiology of all school entrants and this will be started early in 1965.

Audiometry of other children continued and during the year 211 were tested.

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	Wednesday and Friday, 9—10 a.m. Tuesday, 9 a.m.—12 noon
Whitton Clinic, Meredith Road ...	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m.—12 noon
Chantry Clinic, Hawthorn Drive ...	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 9—10 a.m.

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.

ATTENDANCES AT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

CLINIC	Number of Children			Total Attendances		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Elm Street	1,381	1,089	1,320	2,188	1,934	2,475
Gainsborough	1,160	1,802	1,800	3,536	3,825	4,097
Whitton	1,714	1,844	1,589	3,535	3,555	3,161
Allington	542	431	433	885	673	612
Chantry	217	333	523	309	438	591
TOTAL —	5,014	5,499	5,665	10,453	10,425	10,936

In addition to the treatment of Minor Ailments, immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is carried out at the School Clinics, either as part of the normal clinic sessions, or at special clinics arranged for this specific purpose. During 1964, 60 special sessions were held at the various clinics.

The number of children who were immunised during the year was as follows:—

	<i>Primary course</i>	<i>Secondary or re-inforcing doses</i>
Diphtheria .....	...	21
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	887	605
Diphtheria and Tetanus	182	612
Tetanus	206	66
	1275	1304

(b) OPHTHALMIC

The number of school children attending the eye clinics during the year was 1,193, representing 1,801 attendances.

Orthoptic Treatment

The following figures show the work done in the Orthoptic Clinic during 1964:—

Number of children who attended during the year	114
Total attendances:—	
For treatment (Binocular training)	264
For occlusion	63
For tests, observations and examinations	271
New cases examined and registered	15
	— 613

Included in the above are 9 children who made 43 attendances at the Whitton Branch Clinic and 14 who made 81 attendances at the Chantry Clinic.

Treatment discontinued during the year:

Cured (including 21 operation cases)	33
Good cosmetic result (including 34 operation cases)	57
Improvement (1 operation case)	2
	— 92
Operation cases	20

(c) DENTAL

The following is the report of the Chief Dental Officer. The dental staff remained at full strength as shown under the details of staff at the front of the report (1 Chief Dental Officer, 3 Area Dental Officers—one of these part-time 9/11ths).

The first Dental Auxiliary was appointed in August, 1963, and left in February, 1964. There was then a break of six months before another newly qualified auxiliary could be recruited. It seems that shortness of stay is a feature of this class of ancillary worker and it is hoped the experiment will not be undermined by this not uncommon event.

Despite being fully staffed there is still an incomplete service in two clinics where demands necessitate full-time dental officers.

Inspections

The number of children inspected in school increased by about 30%, but the number of specials decreased by 7%, the latter mainly representing toothache cases. This reduction is encouraging. It is not the function of the school dental service merely to provide emergency treatment, but rather to stimulate prevention through frequent school inspections.

An unfortunate trend is that whilst the total number of toothache cases goes down, an increasing proportion of younger children and infants come with toothache, dental decay starting much earlier and often occurring before the child attends school and can be inspected. The infant provides a great anaesthetic problem. Many are quite unsuitable either for local anaesthetic or general anaesthetic, and the whole procedure is often an unpleasant business for all concerned. Some means of inspecting 2½ year old children before it is too late, must be found.

Treatment

The number of children actually treated decreased. This was because individuals had to have more treatment and more appointments. Indeed the number of fillings increased substantially by 1,544. The average attendances for children increased from 2.6 to 3, and the average number of fillings per child increased from 2 to 2.6.

The number of teeth extracted has also increased significantly by 1,483, not from emergencies increasing, but as a result of preventive measures being taken in removing unsavable teeth, cleansing the mouth and in the prevention of overcrowding.

General anaesthetics have been further reduced but compensated for by an increase of almost 100% in the use of local anaesthesia.

The number of orthodontic appliances fitted showed a satisfactory increase from 23 to 40, and indicates an improved service rather than an increasing incidence of irregularity of the teeth.

(d) TREATMENT OF WARTS

Special Clinics were held at Elm Street, Whitton and Gainsborough Clinics during the year and 56 sessions were allocated for this purpose, at which 233 children were treated making 526 attendances.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

			1961	1962	1963	1964
Dysentery	...	...	8	16	24	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	6	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	3	1	26	1
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	—	6	4	—
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary	...	...	—	1	3	1
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	2	1	3	1
Measles	...	...	674	199	778	152
Whooping Cough	...	...	21	11	12	19
Scarlet Fever	...	...	26	13	114	110
Encephalitis	...	...	—	—	2	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	1

(a) POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The vaccination of school children against poliomyelitis was continued during 1964. Details of these vaccinations will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

(b) TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculin testing of children in the entrant age group, was continued during 1964.

842 children were tested, of whom 66 (7.8%) were positive, 146 children in the intermediate age group were tested, of whom 20 (13.7%) were positive.

B.C.G. Vaccinations:

Preliminary skin tests were carried out on 486 children, producing a negative result in 399 cases, all of whom were given B.C.G. Vaccination.

SCHOOL SURVEY IPSWICH CHEST CLINIC, 1964

Large Reactors	46 (of whom 4 were recent converters)
of these	35 were seen at the clinic
	15 were given 6/12 antituberculous treatment
	2 (not seen) are to have an annual X-ray

Index cases investigated at Clinic		Contacts of Tuberculin Reactors			Total
		Children	Adults		
P.T. Active	...	0	2*	0	2
Non-Pulmonary					
Tuberculosis (Active)	0	0	1*		1
P.T. Healed	...	4	0	2	2
Normal	...	31	30	37	67
		—	—	—	—
		35	32	40	72
		—	—	—	—
Previously investigated	3	3	4		7
B.C.G. previously	5	4	—		4
Failed to attend	1	—	2		2

One index case tested 1963 and seen 1964, and three contacts.
 *The two children were admitted and treated successfully, but their father who was also discovered to have tuberculosis was admitted and died.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1964

The time given by the Organisers to the matters of the County Borough remained as formerly, namely, Mr. Stott 1/5th; Miss Ayles 3/10ths and Mr. Newborn 1/5th. The services of both sexes has great advantages, in fact, it is very necessary but the disadvantage of time available remains very real. The work increases but the capacity to fulfil the needs remains static.

All schools were visited and help given in all aspects of the work but there was, throughout, an obvious need to arrange suitable Refresher Courses in both Primary and Secondary fields to acquaint teachers of the progress made in methods of presentation. During the year the concluding Infant Course was held and proved as successful as those held in the previous year. Plans were made for Primary Courses but yet again there was no opportunity to come to any definite decisions on the much needed help to the Secondary school teachers.

The equipping of the schools with suitable apparatus and facilities continued. Progress in this respect stands high except for Playing Field provision which still falls far short of reasonable needs. The fields are grossly overworked and do not provide the standard of surface that is needed to satisfy the demands of the schools.

Short courses, lecture demonstrations and the like were arranged or supported by the Committee in various specialised activities. These were well attended and proved valuable to the teachers and others who attended.

Tournaments for Primary school children were again held and entered with skill and enthusiasm. A departure from the pattern of competition was made with certain success. Although competition and the will to win remained evident the emphasis on winning was reduced with satisfaction to the less well placed teams. Although Tennis Tournaments and non competitive meetings were held there was evidence of a need to improve conditions of play and coaching in this particular game. There is a definite place for the more social games of this nature to run parallel with the major and minor team games in which the schools are generally so well provided.

The carry over effect of these activities was again marked by the interest of school leavers in the opportunities presented by clubs in the town.

The increase in the demands made upon the time of the P.E. Specialists still increases and much credit is due to the majority of these ladies and gentlemen for the amount of service they contrived to offer to the children and to the community. The shortage of specialist teachers made their task more difficult and it is hoped that an increase in their numbers might be effected before very long.

PROVISION OF MEALS, MILK AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOURISHMENT

The upward trend in the numbers of children taking meals has continued during the year and reached the highest mark in December, 1964, when 39% of children on roll were taking meals.

In February a new kitchen providing 500 meals was opened at White House School, where 170 children are taking meals, and from here meals are transported to Thurlestone Secondary Modern and Castle Hill Infants' and Junior Schools.

Later in the year, in November, a new kitchen with a capacity of 400 meals opened at Copleston Secondary Modern School.

In all there are fourteen kitchens now in use.

Year	Average No. of children on roll	No. of children taking meals daily	Percentage of children taking meals
1964	18,338	6,121	33.38
1963	18,113	5,770	32.21
1962	18,235	5,294	29.03

The average number of children taking $\frac{1}{2}$ pint bottles of milk supplied daily to children in maintained schools was 14,722, compared with 14,674 in 1963, and 14,719 in 1962. To Independent schools the average supply during 1964 was 1,877, compared with 1,882 in 1963 and 1,918 in 1962.

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

Cod Liver Oil and Malt	...	1
Adexolin	...	1
Minadex	...	43

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

During the year 74 examinations were carried out by medical officers approved in connection with the ascertainment of educationally sub-normal children, with the following results:—

Classified as Educationally Sub-normal and recommended for admission to Beacon Hill Special School 14

Recommended for notification to Local Authority under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, as unsuitable for education 12

Recommended for attendance at a Residential School for E.S.N. Children	...	...	...	...	—
To remain at Beacon Hill Special School	...	...	...	22	
To remain at Ordinary Schools	...	...	...	15	
To remain at Whitton Special School	...	...	...	3	
Recommended for Informal Community Care on leav- ing Beacon Hill Special School	...	...	...	8	

In addition, eight maladjusted pupils were examined and recommended for admission to residential schools or hostels, fourteen physically handicapped and twenty-four delicate children were examined and recommended for admission to Whitton Special School.

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

Blind	1	In a residential Special School.
Partially Sighted	7	One in a residential Special School and six attending Ordinary Schools.
Deaf	5	All in residential Special Schools.
Partially Hearing	23	Five in residential Special Schools, five at the Partially Hearing Unit and thirteen attending Ordinary Schools. Those not attending residential Special Schools have hearing-aids.
Delicate	73	Five at residential Special Schools, sixty-eight attending Whitton Special School.
Educationally Sub-normal	109	Three in residential Special Schools, ninety-eight in Beacon Hill Special School, seven in Ordinary Schools, and one in a Hospital Special School.
Epileptics	7	Two in residential Special Schools, three at Whitton Special School, one at Beacon Hill Special School and one in an Ordinary School.
Maladjusted	28	Seventeen in residential Special Schools or Hostels, ten in ordinary Schools, all of whom were awaiting residential vacancies, and one in Whitton Special School.

Physically Handicapped	44	One in a Hospital School, two in residential Special Schools, five attending Ordinary Schools, thirty-five at Whitton Special School and one receiving Home Tuition.
Speech Defects	159	One hundred and thirty-nine under active treatment and twenty under observation by the Speech Therapist.

BEACON HILL SPECIAL E.S.N. SCHOOL

	Boys	Girls	Total
On register December, 1963 ...	62	36	97
Admitted during the year ...	11	5	16
Left during the year ...	8	7	15
Remaining December, 1964 ...	65	33	98

ADMISSIONS:

Ten from Primary Schools, one from Secondary Modern School, three from Whitton Special School, one from Moor House Special School and one from St. Helen's Infants' School.

DISCHARGES:

Fifteen, of whom one returned to America, one was transferred to Heathside Training Centre, five left at 15+, being suitable for employment, two were transferred to Residential Special Schools and one temporarily to the Orthopaedic Ward. The remaining five left the school at 16+, but only one is employed. Two went on to Heathside Training Centre, one remained home, being unsuitable for employment, and the fifth child returned home to Mexico.

Visits from the Deputy Principal School Medical Officer have been made almost weekly and his advice has been of great help to teachers in dealing with many of the children. Every child has had an audiometer test. The health visitor has again attended at the school and given First-Aid and Home-making instruction to the senior girls. Great benefit was derived from the increased visits of the Speech Therapist.

Head hygiene inspections have been carried out on six occasions. There are still a few troublesome cases.

School activities during the year have continued on an increased scale. They have included a holiday camp at Dymchurch, in which twenty-four of the children took part, a school outing to Colchester Zoo and Castle, excursions to Dover, Canterbury, New Romney and Dungeness. The senior pupils in the citizenship class visited the Royal Mint and were later taken on a conducted tour of the Houses of Parliament which had been arranged by the local M.P.

For the first time a Sports Day was held at the school, which was attended by many parents and by the Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, Alderman Mrs. Lewis, and Councillor Miss Grieve. Thirteen children from the school also entered for events at the Ipswich Schools' Sports Association meeting. Swimming has continued to be very successful at the school.

Visitors to the school during the year, besides the Special Schools Visiting Sub-Committee each term, included students from Training Colleges and the Civic College, Psychiatrists, Educational Psychologists, doctors and play therapists.

The school was a winner of a Library Book grant in the National Savings Competition. The meetings of old scholars had been discontinued, but pupils who have left the school continue to write or to visit us. The Youth Employment Officers continue to be most helpful in placing leavers in suitable employment.

WHITTON SPECIAL SCHOOL

	Boys	Girls	Total
On register December, 1963 ...	54	46	100
Admitted during year ...	24	24	48
Left during year ...	21	19	40
Remaining December, 1964 ...	57	51	108

MEDICAL INSPECTION:

The Deputy Medical Officer has made several visits to investigate and advise on special cases. The customary fortnightly visits have been made by the School Medical Officer.

SPEECH THERAPY:

Miss A. Wilson has visited the school for the whole day each Tuesday. Some 12-14 children have been given remedial treatment each week.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, HEALTH VISITORS, ETC.

Youth Employment Officers, Health Visitors, Probation Officers and the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector have continued to visit and give assistance and advice when necessary.

PHYSIOTHERAPY:

Two Physiotherapists have been visiting the school; one alternate mornings; the other each afternoon. Some 28 children have been given treatment each week.

SWIMMING:

Throughout the year approximately 20-24 children have been attending swimming instruction each week at Fore Street Baths.

VISITORS:

A considerable number of visitors have come to the school including: Professor and Mrs. Shirley, from America, and Miss Jacobsen, Clinical Psychologist, from Oslo.

Students from the Civic College Course on Child Care; pre-nursing courses, Raeburn Road Nursery School; Training Colleges, Nurses and Tutors, and two teachers on observation from Sprites Lane Infants' School have also visited.

VISITS:

Groups of children have attended the Northgate Foundation Recitals—the Ipswich Theatre to see “Great Expectations”. Three main outings were arranged; the seniors going to Woodbridge and Framlingham; the juniors to Colchester and the Holly Trees Museum; the infants to Felixstowe.

OPEN DAYS, ETC.:

The Summer Term “Open Day” was a special occasion. On 14th July the school made a presentation to Miss King on her retirement after 30 years' service as Head Teacher. Mr. J. T. Hill, the Chief Education Officer, and Alderman R. J. Lewis, Chairman of the Education Committee, were present with other Committee members, together with Miss R. Ayles. In the evening old pupils and former staff entertained Miss King and made presentations.

A Harvest Festival Service was held at which the Rector of Whitton, the Rev. D. Smith, addressed the school.

The Christmas “Open Day” was very successful, when a Christmas Play was performed and in spite of rain some 80 parents and friends were present.

Nine cartons of books were collected for the Ranfurly Scheme.

Mrs. P. M. Cunnington has been appointed Deputy Head Teacher and Mrs. A. Locke has been appointed on the resignation from teaching of Mrs. E. Thompson. Mrs. Cassells has been appointed Children's Assistant, on the resignation of Mrs. Beale, who left to marry.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL SCHOOL

Nineteen Ipswich pupils were admitted to this Hospital School during the year, and three were in attendance at the end of the year. The total number of children in attendance during 1964 was twenty-two. These included eleven with Orthopaedic defects, four with injuries and seven with a chest condition.

SPEECH THERAPY

Therapy was given at the following centres during the year:—	
Elm Street Clinic	Heathside Training Centre
Whitton Clinic	Raeburn Road Nursery School
Gainsborough Clinic	Raeburn Road Infants' School
Chantry Clinic	Whitton Infants' School
Allington House	Sidegate Lane Primary School
Beacon Hill Special School	Whitton Special School

The speech therapists were concerned by the number of children of seven years and upwards who have speech defects and severe reading difficulty, dyslexia. These children responded well to phonetic teaching, but the Look and Say method is not adequate for their needs. Some of these children because of reading and spelling difficulty have had behaviour problems and these and their speech defects have cleared up through phonetic teaching.

CHILD GUIDANCE

Total number of new cases seen	...	...	135
Children of school age	...	...	123
Referred through School Medical Officer	...	...	9
Cases under treatment at the end of the year	...	...	299
Cases on waiting list at end of year	...	...	2

Age and Sex Distribution :

Ages	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Boys	1	3	5	7	10	5	9	5	10	3	7	4	10	9	6	3	97
Girls	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	2	2	3	3	2	38
	2	5	7	10	12	7	12	7	12	6	11	6	12	12	9	5	135

MISCELLANEOUS

(a) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

(Section 18 of Children and Young Persons Act, 1933), chiefly in connection with the sale of newspapers.

Four hundred and eighty-three children were examined during the year and in two instances a licence was refused on medical grounds.

(Section 22 of Children and Young Persons Act, 1933). Twenty children were examined during the year to ascertain their fitness to take part in entertainments.

(b) CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Medical Officers of the department provided General Medical Services for the children at 134 Britannia 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, 88 young people were medically examined in connection with their application for admission to Training College and also 17 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 128 families during the year. Of the 399 children in these families, 126 were of school age. The complaints were classified as:—

Neglect	...	...	...	...	49
Assault and ill-treatment	...	...	...	...	11
Advice sought	...	...	...	...	65
Moral danger or beyond control	...	...	...	...	2
Dropped after investigation	...	...	...	...	1
					—
				128	
				—	

(e) DEATHS.

There were seven recorded deaths of children of school age during the year, one being due to an accident.

The causes of death were:—

- Congenital Heart Disease (5 years and 13 years).
- Pneumonia (5 years).
- Head Injuries, following accident (12 years).
- Status Asthmaticus (10 years).
- Rheumatic Heart Disease (10 years).
- Tumour of Brain (9 years).

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS 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
1960 and later	77	77			
1959	482	482			
1958	989	986		3	
1957	51	51			
1956	6	6			
1955	2	2			
1954	—	—			
1953	1	1			
1952	5	5			
1951	1	1			
1950	32	32			
1949 and earlier	1,517	1,517			
Total	3,163	3,160	99.91	3	0.09

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

Age Group Inspected	for defective vision (excluding squint).	For any other conditions	Total individual pupils
1960 and later	—	—	—
1959	8	46	54
1958	17	117	130
1957	2	8	10
1956	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—
1952	1	1	2
1951	—	—	—
1950	1	1	2
1949 and earlier	140	120	255
Total	169	293	453

TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	3,667
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	2,112
				5,779

TABLE D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,581
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
(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

		Periodic Inspections							
Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation
4	Skin	10	56	26	37	2	1	38	94
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision	25	142	140	56	4	5	169	203
	(b) Squint	11	24	7	7	—	2	18	33
	(c) Other	6	12	10	27	2	2	18	41
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing	10	61	—	8	—	1	10	70
	(b) Otitis Media	1	26	3	7	—	—	4	33
	(c) Other	5	7	1	6	—	1	6	14
7	Nose and Throat	28	255	11	56	1	8	40	319
8	Speech	24	42	—	6	1	—	25	48
9	Lymphatic glands	1	41	3	7	—	1	5	49
10	Heart	2	48	4	22	—	2	6	72
11	Lungs	22	68	9	22	1	2	32	92
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia	1	19	3	2	1	1	5	22
	(b) Other	5	46	3	15	—	—	8	61
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture	1	10	8	15	—	1	9	26
	(b) Feet	35	66	21	39	3	4	59	109
	(c) Other	12	27	19	24	1	2	32	53
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	4
	(b) Other	1	7	1	4	—	—	2	11
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development	—	8	2	3	—	—	2	11
	(b) Stability	2	28	1	5	—	—	3	34
16	Abdomen	—	2	—	3	—	1	2	14
17	Other	—	2	1	5	—	3	5	32

TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin 	486	9
5	Eyes— (a) Vision (b) Squint (c) Other 	166 16 58	21 2 14
6	Ears— (a) Hearing (b) Otitis Media (c) Other 	45 8 19	25 4 7
7	Nose and Throat ...	78	66
8	Speech 	31	6
9	Lymphatic glands ...	3	10
10	Heart 	13	23
11	Lungs 	32	9
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia (b) Other 	4 9	4 21
13	Orthopedic— (a) Posture ... (b) Feet (c) Other 	15 30 6	9 36 18
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy ... (b) Other 	7 21	2 11
15	Psychological— (a) Development ... (b) Stability ...	15 18	4 5
16	Abdomen 	1	—
17	Other 	643	2

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLSTABLE 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	275
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ...	729
Total :	1,004
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	420

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 ...	57
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis ...	225
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	26
Received other forms of treatment ...	148
Total	456
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids— (a) in 1964	9
(b) in previous years	14

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number 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 uncleanliness)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm : (a) Scalp ...	—
(b) Body ...	—
Scabies ...	4
Impetigo ...	26
Other skin diseases ...	943
Total ...	973

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

		Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics		288

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

		Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists		281

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

			Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	2,134
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements			—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	...		400
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above— Orthoptic	...	...	114
Total	...		2,648

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(a) Dental and Orthodontic Work			
(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—			
(a) At Periodic Inspections	7,049		
(b) As Specials	3,012		
	<hr/>		
(2) Number found to require treatment	10,061		
(3) Number offered treatment	7,067		
(4) Number actually treated	5,495		
	<hr/>		
(b) Dental Work (other than Orthodontics)			
(1) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, excluding those recorded at 10 (a)	10,573		
(2) Half days devoted to			
(a) Periodic (School) Inspections	56		
(b) Treatment	1,610		
	<hr/>		
(3) Fillings :	Total	1,666	
(a) Permanent Teeth		8,299	
(b) Temporary Teeth		1,070	
	<hr/>		
(4) Number of Teeth filled	Total	9,369	
(a) Permanent Teeth		5,637	
(b) Temporary Teeth		824	
	<hr/>		
(5) Extractions :	Total	6,461	
(a) Permanent Teeth		1,448	
(b) Temporary Teeth		4,288	
	<hr/>		
(6) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	Total	5,736	
(7) Number of half days devoted to the administration of general anaesthetics by:—		1,269	
Dentists	22		
Medical Practitioners	96		
	<hr/>		
(8) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth		118	
(9) Other Operations		41	
(a) Crowns		3	
(b) Inlays		<hr/>	
(c) Other treatment		1,433	
	<hr/>		
(10) Orthodontics :	Total	1,436	
(a) Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment		235	
(b) Number of half days devoted to orthodontic treatment		22	
(c) Cases commenced during the year		35	
(d) Cases brought forward from previous year		8	
(e) Cases completed during the year		30	
(f) Cases discontinued during the year		7	
(g) Number of pupils treated by means of appliances		43	
(h) Number of removable appliances fitted		40	
(i) Number of fixed appliances fitted		<hr/>	
(j) Cases referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontists		82	

N.B. The Dental Auxiliary did 175 of the above treatment sessions

695 " " fillings

138 " " extractions