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CHERTSEY



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1950

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40-42, Brighton Road, Surbiton.

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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,

Weybridge.

July, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chertsey Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1950.

From a perusal of the vital statistics which follow it will be seen that the natural increase in population from the excess of births over deaths was two hundred and eight. The birth rate for the year was 14.49 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 16.64 in the previous year. The death rate was 7.86 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 8.30 in 1949.

The infant mortality rate was 13.19 per 1,000 births as compared with 29.8 for England and Wales. This is a remarkably low figure and the lowest ever recorded in the district. All the six deaths recorded were neo-natal, i.e., under four weeks of age. In this connection it is worthy of note that there were no deaths from acute infectious diseases in children up to school leaving age.

At the other end of the scale, cases of old people often living alone who are in need of further care and attention frequently come to notice. Consultation between the different authorities concerned in their welfare is essential if the best results are to be achieved. A hospital ward is now available locally in Ottershaw for suitable cases.

Progress in building of new houses continues but despite the number of families rehoused the waiting list of applicants does not seem to

diminish. The large caravan dwelling population in the district is a matter of some concern and is commented on more fully in this report.

I wish to express my thanks to Members and Officers of the Council, to the County Medical Staff and Medical Practitioners in the district for their very helpful assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:—

(a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MACIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Rural District of Bagshot and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. He is also Medical Officer for Ottershaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector:

C. J. CLEEVE, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

G. H. BIRCH, C.R.S.I.

Mr. C. J. Cleeve holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, the R.S.I. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods, the Certificate for Building Construction of the Board of Education, and the Honours Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene for Hygiene of the Home.

Mr. G. H. Birch holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors and for the inspection of meat and other foods.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	9,983
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	31,400
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	7,547
Rateable Value	£224,152
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	£895

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are connected with agriculture and engineering; a large part of the area is of rural character, the smaller urban portions contain the bulk of the population in the townships of Addlestone and Chertsey.

Vital Statistics.

	1950	1949
Number of Births	455	501
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	14.49	16.64
Number of Still Births	14	10
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	30.77	19.57
Number of Deaths	247	250
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	7.86	8.30
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	8.96	—
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	208	251
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year) ...	6	10
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	13.19	19.96
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population ...	0.06	Nil
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population ...	0.41	0.37
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population ...	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.19	0.36
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	1.53	1.39
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	2.68	2.39

Extract from Vital Statistics.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Live Births:			
Legitimate	201	232	433
Illegitimate	6	16	22
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) — Mean of five years 1945–1949			17.50
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) — Mean of five years 1945–1949			8.62
Deaths from Maternal Causes — Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			Nil
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:			
All infants per 1,000 live births			13.19
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			13.85
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil

The following table shows the birth and death rates per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1949 and 1950.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Mortality Maternal per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		1950	1949	1950	1949
	1950	1949	1950	1949				
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Chertsey U.D. ...	14.49	16.64	7.86	8.30	13.19	19.96	Nil	Nil
England and Wales ...	15.8	16.7	11.6	11.7	29.8	34	0.86	0.98

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	4	2	6
Tuberculosis, other forms ...	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	1
Measles ...	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	2	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	5	4	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	8	1	9
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	13	8	21
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	—	—
Diabetes ...	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	8	23	31
Coronary disease, angina ...	27	14	41
Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	2	5
Other heart disease ...	19	19	38
Other circulatory disease ...	5	7	12
Influenza ...	2	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	7	6	13
Bronchitis ...	7	4	11
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	—	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	1	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	12	8	20
Motor vehicle accidents ...	2	—	2
All other accidents ...	1	4	5
Suicide ...	1	—	1
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES ...	133	114	247

Byelaws in force in the District:—

Byelaws in respect of New Streets	1926
„ „ Buildings	1939
„ „ Common Lodging Houses	1899
„ „ Nuisances	1899
„ „ Slaughterhouses	1899
„ „ Tents, Vans and Sheds	1902
„ „ Hackney Carriages	1920
„ „ Allotments	1907
„ „ Offensive Trades	1935

Laboratory Facilities:—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied by the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Chertsey and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. The results of these investigations are tabulated on page 11.

(2) Specimens relating to infectious disease and routine samples of water and milk have been examined at the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom since 1944. Specimens of an urgent nature, e.g., diphtheria swabs, can be sent for examination to the Laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Routine samples of water, milk and ice cream have been examined at Epsom throughout the year.

The Bacteriologist at the Epsom Laboratory is also prepared to act in a consultative capacity and this service is much appreciated.

Ambulance Facilities:—

The Ambulance Service provided by the Surrey County Council in this area is controlled from the Main Station, Sharrard House, Heathside Road, Woking (tel. Woking 3040). There is a Sub-Station at Chertsey Fire Station (tel. Chertsey 3185).

For infectious diseases an ambulance was operated by the Regional Hospital Board at the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

In addition transport was provided for hospital patients by the Hospital Car Service, the local area transport office being at 36, Guildford Street, Chertsey (tel. Chertsey 2350).

The St. John Ambulance Brigade also provide an ambulance from London Street, Chertsey (tel. Chertsey 3220).

Nursing in the Home:—

District Nurses and Midwives:—

Five District Nurses are in practice in the Urban District. These Nurses also act as Midwives.

Health Visitors:—

There are four County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Clinics and Treatment Centres:—

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Princess Mary's Village Homes.	School Medical Child Welfare Ante-Natal	Every Thursday Every Friday Every Monday
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates.	School Medical Child Welfare Ante-Natal	Every Wednesday Every Thursday Every Friday
New Haw	S.C.C. Clinic, Co-operative Hall, Woodham Lane.	Ante-Natal School Medical & Child Welfare	1st & 3rd Thursday Every Wednesday 1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday
Ottershaw	Red Cross Hut.	School Medical & Child Welfare	2nd & 4th Thursday

Special clinics for dental and eye treatment are also held monthly, or as required.

Chest Clinics:—

Addlestone and Chertsey are served by the following Clinics:—

Locke King Clinic, Weybridge:

1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Fridays of each month at 10.0 a.m.

2nd Friday of each month at 2.0 p.m.

Clarence Avenue, Woking:

Every Monday at 10.0 a.m.

2nd Monday of each month at 5.30 p.m.

Venereal Disease:—

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

GUILDFORD.—Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays, 2.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays, 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

KINGSTON—Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females.—Thursdays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING.—Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Tuesdays, 4.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals:—

The district is served by the following hospitals:—

GENERAL.—St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

The Hospital, Weybridge.

MATERNITY.—Woking Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

These Hospitals came under the control of the Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee in July, 1948.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47:—

No action was required to be taken by the Council under this Section. Several cases did arise of old people in need of care and attention. These were either taken over by the County Welfare Department or persuaded to enter hospital for treatment.

As welfare, housing and hospital authorities are all concerned with the well being of old people the need for consultation and co-ordinated effort is apparent.

A hospital ward for old people has recently been opened at the Ottershaw Hospital.

Mortuaries:—

One mortuary is provided for the district, and is situated at the Council's Depot, Fordwater Road, Chertsey.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply:—

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company. Samples of water as supplied by the Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination.

During the year twenty-seven samples were taken by the Public Health Department and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom. In one locality four of these samples fell below the usual bacteriological standard. This was rectified by flushing out the main pipes.

The West Surrey Water Company informed us of the results of twenty-six samples taken throughout the year.

Three samples were taken by the Council's analyst and examined both bacteriologically and chemically. The results of analysis are tabulated below:—

Date sample taken	9th June	14th Sept.	12th Dec.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar	2	12	54
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine	1	5	17
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar	4	5	95
Coliform organisms	Absent from 50 ml.	Present in 5 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.

Chemical Examinations in parts per 10,000.

Free Ammonia	0.0048	0.0024	0.006
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0108	0.0039	0.010
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hours at 80°F)	0.102	0.1088	0.1886

Approximate number of dwelling houses with main water, supplied direct to the houses	7,417
Estimated population supplied direct	30,900
Approximate number supplied by means of standpipes	18
Estimated population supplied by means of standpipes	70

Samples of the water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company to the Chertsey Urban District Council and the adjoining district of Walton and Weybridge are taken monthly at different points and analysed both chemically and bacteriologically. These results are reported monthly to the respective Councils. The results of analysis show that a satisfactory standard has been maintained throughout the year.

By an arrangement with the Water Engineer of the West Surrey Water Company, reports are exchanged monthly and so a fortnightly check on the bacteriological and chemical condition of the supply is available.

Pump or Well Supplies:—

Fifty-five samples were collected from pumps and wells, with the following results:—

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Contaminated</i>	<i>Total</i>
From dwelling houses ...	16	9	25
From camping sites ...	12	18	30
	—	—	—
Totals ...	28	27	55
	—	—	—

In one case, at a dwelling house, main water supply was available and was laid on to the premises. In other cases, the owners were advised where possible on the cleansing of the wells, and in all cases of unsatisfactory reports, the occupiers were advised on the necessary precautions.

Drainage and Sewerage:—

There was no drainage or sewerage work worthy of note undertaken in 1950.

Rivers and Streams:—

No pollution was detected during the year.

Closet Accommodation:—

The following are the approximate number of pail closets, etc., at premises situate in the district:—

	<i>Privies</i>	<i>Pail or Tub Closets</i>	<i>"Elsan" type Closets</i>
Addlestone Ward	2	60	—
Chertsey Ward	—	47	10
Outer Ward	4	137	—
	—	—	—
Totals ...	6	244	10
	—	—	—

In addition to the above there are 35 pail closets at Camps taken over by the Council for temporary housing purposes.

There are also a number of these types of closets at Camping Sites and on Farm lands.

139 closets are emptied weekly under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. This work is carried out by means of a Bedford and a Dennis Cesspool Emptier adapted for the purpose.

Public Cleansing:—

(a) Street Cleansing and the disposal of house and trade refuse and salvage are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details:—

<i>Salvaged materials sold during the year:</i>						tons	cwts.
Waste paper	...	...	...	...	...	204	19½
Baled tins	...	...	...	...	...	11	0
Scrap iron	...	...	...	...	...	18	10¼
Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...	...	...	—	17
Bottles and Jars	...	...	...	...	...	32	15
Cullet	...	...	...	...	...	29	17½
Household bones	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
Kitchen waste	...	...	...	...	...	78	11
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Sundries, Red Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	—	1

Cesspool Emptying:—

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

One 750 gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptier and one 750/800 gallon Bedford Cesspool Emptier are in use whole-time, each of the vehicles being specially equipped for dealing with the contents of pail closets.

During the year the following work was carried out:—

Number of houses where cesspools were emptied	...	401
„ „ institutions, business premises, etc., where cesspools were emptied	... ..	18
„ „ loads removed from private houses	...	4,773½
„ „ loads removed from institutions, etc.	...	592½

Total volume removed from:—

Private houses	... ..	3,580,125 gallons.
Institutions, etc.	... ..	397,125 gallons.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector:—

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	9
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	153
Dwelling houses visited with respect to water supply	118
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage and closet accommodation	102
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease, etc.	349
Visits to houses with respect to infestation	35
„ „ Council houses	23
„ „ houses re dustbins	38
Visits re nuisance from Smoke, etc.	10
Visits to houses for purpose of examination of bedding and furniture of prospective tenants for houses	123
Premises inspected as regards accommodation and overcrowding	33
Inspections of Meat at Government Slaughterhouse	343
„ „ Dairies and Cowsheds	105
„ „ Food at Shops	150
„ „ Knackers Yard	48
„ „ Offensive Trade Premises	6
„ „ Factories	182
„ „ Common Lodging House	9
„ „ Ice Cream Stores, etc.	128
„ „ Tents, Vans, etc.	210
„ „ Ponds, etc., re Mosquito control	8
„ „ Shops under Shops Acts	375
	2,557
Re-inspections ...	595
	Total ... 3,152

Other Matters:—

Number of complaints received	183
„ „ letters sent	502
„ „ letters received	506
„ „ rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	43
„ „ verminous rooms cleansed	23
„ „ samples of Ice Cream taken for analysis	16
„ „ samples of Milk taken for analysis	93
„ „ samples of Water taken for analysis	82

Preliminary Notices:—

Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	185
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	147	

(This number includes premises dealt with prior to 1950).

Statutory Notices:—

Number served under the Public Health Act, 1936:—

Section 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Number served under the Housing Act, 1936:—

Section 9	18
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of notices complied with:—

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ „ „ 75	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ „ „ 83	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ „ „ 93	...	...	...	1
Housing Act, 1936. Section 9	...	...	...	16

(The number complied with under the Housing Act includes notices served prior to 1950).

Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspector's representations:—

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Eaves-gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Rainwater pipes repaired or replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Means of disposal provided for rainwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
External walls roughcast or rendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Concrete provided under floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
External walls treated with waterproof solution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Window sills repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Damp proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Exterior of premises painted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cement plinths provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Treads to stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Soil removed away from walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Pail closets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Plastering to walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Living rooms or bedrooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Passages and staircases cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sculleries cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Food stores cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Grates and stoves renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Drains repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Premises provided with main water supply in lieu of well supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Factories Act, 1937:—

182 inspections of factories were made during the year and attention called to defects and want of cleansing.

Work carried out as follows:—

Trade waste removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " provided with ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Inspections:—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	82	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	94	100	9	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	114	182	10	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found:—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	Inspector By H.M.	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	9	8	—	5	—
TOTAL ...	13	12	—	8	—

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111):—

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	4	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations:—

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate 43 lodgers. During the year, nine visits were made to the premises which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byelaws.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on various lands for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

Smoke Abatement:—

During the year, complaints were received with respect to nuisance from a factory chimney. Representations were made to the firm concerned, and the plant has now been modernised and a larger and taller chimney erected.

Eradication of Bed Bugs:—

Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	...	10
„ „ privately-owned houses found to be infested	...	...	1
„ „ Council houses disinfected	...	...	10
„ „ privately-owned houses disinfected	...	...	1

The work of disinfestation of Council houses is carried out by the Public Health Department. The treatment consists of fumigation by Cimex blocks and spraying with Zaldecide or other similar product. Picture rails, skirting boards and other moveable woodwork are usually taken down before treatment.

In the case of privately-owned houses, arrangements are usually made by the owner with a Contractor who carries out the necessary work at the expense of the Owner. The Council, if necessary, assist

the Contractor by supplying materials at cost price and the Sanitary Inspectors are always prepared to advise and supervise the work.

Pest Control:—

Since the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into operation on the 1st April this year, a Pests Officer has been employed whole-time by the Council to carry out the functions of the Act.

The Ministry's recommended methods of control and disinfection are employed and the following is a summary of the work carried out:—

Private Dwelling Houses:—

Number of complaints of Rat Infestation received	85
„ „ complaints of Mice Infestation received	27
„ „ Treatments carried out by Local Authority	71
„ „ Treatments carried out by Occupiers after advice	20
„ „ Private Contractors engaged by Occupiers	5
„ „ cases where no infestation was found	16
„ „ visits made for the above purpose	211

Premises under the control of the Council:—

- 3 treatments involving 12 visits were made at the Sewage Works.
- 3 treatments involving 16 visits were made at the Lyne Refuse Tip.
- 3 treatments involving 16 visits were made at the Fordwater Road Depot.

Sewers:—

Tests were carried out during October on the sewer system with negative results.

The estimated kill according to the formula of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was	1,195 Rats
The number killed by trapping was	14 Rats
	—————
	1,209 Rats
	—————

The estimated number of mice killed by poisoning and trapping was 84 Mice

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928:—

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Acts. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

Swimming Pools:—

There are no known private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted. The Council have provided and maintain

a bathing pavilion with accommodation for males and females, on the north bank of the River Thames near Chertsey Bridge; during the summer months an attendant is also provided.

Schools:—

There are nine elementary schools, one secondary school, four Boys' Colleges and two private schools within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the West Surrey Water Company.

One elementary school and one Boys' College are provided with cesspool drainage, one Boys' College is drained on the septic tank system, one Boys' College and the two private schools are provided with a complete private drainage system, and the remainder all have main drainage.

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)	164
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	164
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	9
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	9
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(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	159

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	126
(This number includes premises inspected prior to 1950).	

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	18
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—	
(a) By Owners	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—

- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—
- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 7 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:— | |
| (a) By Owners | 5 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... | — |

As regards houses found to be unfit for habitation, 1 has been demolished by the owner, in one case a part of a building has been closed, and the remaining three cottages are under consideration.

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:—

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

Housing:—

At the end of the year six hundred and fourteen new houses had been completed by the Local Authority since 1945. There were in course of erection ninety-eight houses and forty-four flats. One hundred and thirty-six family units were rehoused in Council houses or requisitioned houses and hutted camps. There still remains a waiting list of eleven hundred applicants. Various factors such as the amenities of the district and easy access to London help to keep this list at a high level.

Special consideration is given to the rehousing of families where there is an infectious and notified case of tuberculosis and where there are young children at risk, the aim being to give each infectious case a separate bedroom.

The deterioration in the condition of privately-owned older houses continues, as is inevitable at the present rate of building of new houses. Some of these houses are not capable of being brought up to a desirable standard of fitness at a reasonable cost and in the present housing shortage it would be unreasonable to represent them for demolition.

Some newcomers to the district, especially in the region of new trading estates, find the answer to their housing problems by taking to dwelling in caravans. A list of Camping Sites follows with comments on various aspects of this ever-increasing problem.

Camping Sites:—

Mixnam's Farm:—

In this area, scattered about various fields and on the bank of the River Thames, are approximately two hundred and seventeen dwellings, comprising trailers, vans, coaches and huts. Of this number ninety-four are occupied permanently, with a population of one hundred and seventy-eight adults and sixty-eight children.

This camping site has been in existence for at least twenty years. The present Medical Officer of Health and his predecessors have repeatedly advised the Council to adopt Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, by which it was hoped to control by licence and keep within reasonable limits the number of caravans on this site. The Council have preferred to retain the provisions of the Surrey County Council Act for dealing with this problem.

Since the end of the last war, owing to the ever increasing caravan population, these unsatisfactory conditions have become alarming and I consider them a potential danger to the health of the permanent and week-end residents.

All residents are supplied with water from pumps driven into the gravel soil. Excreta and foul water are usually disposed of in pits in the various plots. The pollution of wells cannot fail to take place from the very heavy and continuous addition of foul matter adjacent to the well supplies. The level of the ground water is high and pollution occurs very readily.

Summary of Water Samples Collected.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Samples Collected</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Contaminated</i>	<i>% Contaminated</i>
1945	11	2	9	82%
1946	9	3	6	66%
1949	21	1	20	95%
1950	26	12	14	54%

The position with regard to these insanitary conditions and unsafe water supply has been frequently before the Council. In December, 1950, the Chertsey Council expressed their grave concern for the health of the residents in a report to the Ministry of Health. This site was the subject of an enquiry under Town and Country Planning as a result of which permission has been given to week-end residents to remain on the site for three years.

Controlled camping grounds appear to be the solution of the problem for these types of caravan used on account of the housing shortage. Such sites can be provided with reasonable services including main water supply, adequate sanitation and ablution blocks. These sites can be under Council management or be managed by private enterprise on plans approved by the Council.

The Surrey County Council have made suggestions for model rules for the management of permanent sites. Following on discussions between the County Medical Officer of Health and District Medical Officers regulations and standards have been devised and agreed relating to sanitary and other arrangements which it is considered should be made applicable to all sites used for permanent and temporary accommodation.

It is hoped that the Council can see their way to acquire and establish such a site with these approved standards. This seems to be the best way of dealing effectively with the existing insanitary sites.

Chertsey Lock:—

On this site there are approximately fifty trailers and vans. Of this number thirty-three are permanently occupied, with a population of fifty-six adults and thirteen children.

Water is obtained from one pump on the site. It is understood, however, that further pumps are being installed.

Closet contents are taken to a properly constructed pit in an adjoining field, which is periodically emptied.

Refuse bins are provided for the use of the occupiers and the refuse is removed from the site.

Brox Lane, Ottershaw:—

On this site there are seven vans and one hut. Seven are permanently occupied with a population of twelve adults and one child.

One well is in use for water supply.

Contents of closets and refuse are disposed of on the site.

Duffins, Ottershaw:—

There are eleven trailer type vans on this site, of which four are permanently occupied, with a population of nine adults and four children.

Pail closets are in use and the contents are disposed of on the site.

Refuse is removed.

Main water is supplied by means of a standpipe on the site.

Boathouse, Weybridge Road:—

On this site there are eleven trailers and vans, of which ten are permanently occupied, with a population of eighteen adults and six children.

Main water supply is available.

Pail closets are in use, and the contents are disposed of into a cesspool near the boathouse.

Refuse is removed from the site.

Black Boy Farm, Weybridge Road:—

On land adjacent to the river and railway there are twenty-seven trailers, three vans, one coach and three houseboats. Of these various types twenty-five are permanently occupied, with a population of forty-nine adults and twenty children. Elsan closets are in use and the contents are disposed of on the various sites. Water is obtained from a few pumps in different parts of the area, which are used in common.

Two hundred and ten inspections were made at the various sites during the course of the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply:—

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture is now responsible for the supervision of milk production and the bacterial cleanliness of milk produced on the farm. The Local Authority is now only concerned and responsible for conditions of distribution to the consumer. It is felt that only the closest liaison and interchange of information between the Inspectors of the Ministry and the Local Authority can hope to equal the valuable results achieved in the past by the Officials of the Local Authority with their experience and personal and local knowledge of conditions.

If there is any suspicion of infectious disease being carried by the milk the Medical Officer of Health has still the right to visit the farm and submit any specimens of human or animal origin, including the milk itself, for examination for pathogenic organisms.

The Medical Officer of Health was authorised towards the end of the year to take samples of untreated milk and have them tested biologically for tuberculosis. This is a very necessary preventive measure when all milk is not pasteurised and so rendered safe. Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis do occur, particularly in children, and suspicion with regard to the milk supply arises in these cases. Six samples of untreated milk are now examined monthly and this will ensure that herds from which raw milk is sold are examined at least four times a year. All samples of milk examined during the year for tuberculosis were found to be negative.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949:—

Licences were issued under the above Regulations as follows:—

DEALERS' LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	6
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	4
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	1

SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	4
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	4
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	3

Milk Samples:—

Ninety-three samples of Milk were collected as follows:—

	<i>Collected at Dairies</i>	<i>Collected on Delivery</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pasteurised Milk	48	38	86
Heat Treated Milk	2	2	4
Sterilised Milk	1	—	1
Ordinary Milk	1	—	1
Tuberculin Tested Milk	1	—	1

All the above were found satisfactory, with the exception of four samples of Pasteurised Milk, which failed to pass the Phosphataze Test.

Milk Containers:—

Forty-two washed bottles were collected from the two dairies where milk is pasteurised and were submitted for analysis, with the following results:—

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	19
Fairly satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	21

The occupiers of the dairies were informed of the unsatisfactory reports and took steps to overhaul the bottle washing machines.

Milk Production:—

At the present time there are twenty-two Cowkeepers who are producing milk for sale, made up as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	8
Accredited	...	...	...	...	3
Ungraded	...	...	...	...	11
					—
					22
					—

Tuberculin Tested Milk:—

- Misses Hare & Hornby, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.
- Mr. R. Mann, Brackendene Farm, Woburn Hill, Addlestone.
- Mr. J. G. Caddey, Abbey Chase Farm, Chertsey.
- Major C. Micklem, Longcross House, Longcross.
- Greyhound Racing Association Ltd., Home Farm, Longcross.
- Mrs. E. M. Cannon, Fan Court Gardens, Longcross.
- Mr. W. D. Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.
- Mr. A. E. Cawley, Home Farm, Ottershaw Park, Ottershaw.

Accredited Milk:—

- Mr. R. L. Flux, Pannells Farm, Chertsey.
- Mr. A. E. Smith, Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.
- Messrs. Gandy & Son, Almnors Farm, Lyne.

Pasteurised and Heat Treated Milk:—

There are two pasteurising plants in the district, which are regularly supervised.

Meat:—

There is one Government Slaughterhouse situated at Mead Lane, Chertsey, to which 343 visits were made during the year for the purpose of examination of carcasses and offals.

The following were the number inspected:—

Cattle 3,182; Calves 510; Sheep 5,129; Pigs 332.

The total weight of meat, etc., condemned was 104,707½ lbs. This figure includes 63 carcasses and 14 parts of other carcasses affected with Tuberculosis.

The following are details of Meat, etc., condemned:—

Beasts:—	lbs.
83 Carcasses	44,298
66 parts of carcasses	3,988
411 Heads and Tongues	12,210
802 Livers and parts of 297 Livers	12,503
824 Lungs	8,713
177 Melts	323
145 Skirts	266
148 Manifolds	2,139½
104 Hearts	440
87 Tails	159
83 Sets of Feet	1,458
283 Sets of Guts	5,660
161 Tripes	4,780
40 Udders	631
1 Tongue	5
Fat	2,980
7 Kidneys	93

Calves:—

1 Head	9
2 Plucks	15
2 Sets of Guts	9

Pigs:—

11 Heads	205
10 Carcasses	1,915
7 parts of carcasses	144
15 Plucks	108
2 Lungs and Hearts	7
3 Livers	5
3 Paunches	18
27 Sets of Guts	154
Fat	15

Sheep:—

12 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	428
9 parts of carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
12 Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
51 Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
4 Kidney Knobs	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
350 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	523
1 Lungs and Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
11 Paunches	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
12 Sets of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

lbs. 104,707½

In addition to the above, five pigs were examined at private premises and were found satisfactory.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	2,112	1,070	510	5,129	332
Number inspected ...	2,112	1,070	510	5,129	332
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	4	16	—	12	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	212	299	2	238	23
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	10.22%	29.44%	0.39%	4.87%	8.73%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	19	44	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	153	510	3	—	16
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8.14%	51.77%	0.58%	—	6.02%

Cysticercus Bovis:—

Twenty-nine cases of Cysticercus Bovis were discovered during the year, the following table indicating the situation and number of the cysts and the number of affected organs and parts:—

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Number of Cysts</i>	<i>Number Affected</i>
Heads and Tongues ...	3 in one case	
	2 in two cases	
	1 in 24 cases	... 27
Hearts	2 in one case	
	1 in three cases	... 4
Necks	1 cyst	... 1

All affected parts were condemned, the remainder of the offals and carcasses being dealt with in the recommended manner.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks:—

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year. Medical practitioners are aware of their obligations under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, that is, to notify the Medical Officer of Health forthwith of any cases of food poisoning coming to their notice.

Shops, etc.:—

One hundred and fifty visits were made to Food Shops, etc., during the year.

The following are details of food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption:—

	lbs.
22 Tins Corned Beef	111
Pork	40
Beef	65
Mutton	48
1 Box Imported Pigs' Livers	10
Fresh Fish	409½
Cheese	36
4 Tins Beef and Pork	6¼
207 Tins Milk	207
36 Tins Fish	25¼
4,143 Shell Eggs	—
Sugar	10
29 Tins and Jars Jam, Marmalade and Mincemeat	35
18 Tins Tomatoes	33
165 Tins Peas	278½
26 Tins Meat Loaf	24
1 Tin Dried Eggs	1
15 Tins Soup	15
39 Tins Beans in Sauce	37½

								lbs.
2	Tins	Vegetable	Macaroni	...	...	...	...	2
127	Tins	Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	267 $\frac{1}{4}$
27	Jars	Mixed	Pickles	...	...	...	...	—
7	Tins	Beetroot	...	...	...	...	...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	Tins	Jellied	Veal	...	...	...	...	24
	Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 $\frac{3}{4}$
16	Bottles	Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	—
4	Jars	Meat and	Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	—
15	Tins	Luncheon	Meat	...	...	...	...	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Tin	Treacle	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Macaroni	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Suet	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	Bottles	Tomato	Sauce	...	...	...	...	—
1	Bottle	Orange	Squash	...	...	...	...	—
4	Tins	Pork	Brawn	...	...	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	Tins	Casserole	Steak	...	...	...	...	6
1	Tin	Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$
3	Tins	Mixed	Vegetables	...	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Tins	Grape	Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
15	Tins	Fruit	Pulp	...	...	...	...	180
	Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
6	Tins	Ham	...	...	...	...	...	39 $\frac{1}{4}$
1	Box	Currants	...	...	...	...	...	49 $\frac{1}{2}$

Preparation or Manufacture of Preserved Food:—

There are fourteen premises on the Register where sausages are manufactured or pressed and pickled meat is prepared.

Sale or Manufacture of Ice Cream:—

There are eighty-two premises on the Register. In nine cases, premises are used for manufacture and in the remaining seventy-three the premises are used only for the retail sale of Ice Cream.

During the year, one hundred and twenty-eight visits were made to registered premises, and, where necessary, attention was called for improvements.

Sixteen samples of Ice Cream were collected for analysis, with the following results:—

Grade I.	...	...	...	9
„ II.	...	...	...	3
„ III.	...	...	...	2
„ IV.	...	...	...	2

In the case of unsatisfactory reports, a careful check was made at the plants concerned, and manufacturers were advised on cleansing and sterilisation.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938:—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council.

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Chertsey Urban District during 1950:—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Milk	40	21	61	1	3	4	—	—
Clotted Cream	1	—	1	1*	—	1	—	—
Ice Cream	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sausage Meat	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages	10	—	10	1	—	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	56	21	77	3	3	6	—	—

* Labelling offence.

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

Scarlet Fever:—

Twenty cases were notified compared with thirty-six in the previous year. The majority of these were in the age group 5-10 years.

There was no definite outbreak of the disease, the cases being of the sporadic type. Five cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital on account of some septic complication. All made a good recovery after three weeks treatment.

It is not now considered necessary to remove uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever to hospital provided adequate isolation is available in the home.

Diphtheria:—

One case was notified in the case of a nurse from a Colony for Mentally Defectives. She made a good recovery in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There was no previous history of immunisation.

Three further cases of severe tonsillitis were sent to the same hospital for observation and treatment but were subsequently not confirmed as diphtheria.

It is gratifying to be able to report again that no cases occurred in school or pre-school children.

There has been a slight falling off in the numbers immunised. This is not now carried out during the summer months when cases of poliomyelitis are occurring.

Diphtheria Immunisation:—

The following is the estimated position showing the percentage of children immunised in the district:—

Estimated population of children (Registrar-General's estimate mid-1950):—

Under 5 years	2,664
Percentage immunised	50%
5-14 years	5,227
Percentage immunised	77%

It should be noted that diphtheria immunisation is not usually carried out until a child is approaching one year of age.

Poliomyelitis:—

Five cases occurred in 1950.

The first case, a gardener's assistant aged 15 years, was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital in July with moderately severe paralysis of both legs. He was treated in hospital for five weeks and made a complete recovery.

The second case, a nurse aged 20 years, occurred in September. She was a mild case of bulbar paralysis and made a complete recovery.

Three further cases occurred in November. Two were girls in attendance at private schools. They had a minor degree of paralysis and made an apparently complete recovery.

The fifth case, an adult female of 39 years, died in hospital after a week's illness, despite treatment in an artificial respirator.

None of these cases were associated in any way, nor had any been inoculated prior to onset.

Four further cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital as suspected cases, but were found to be suffering from other illnesses.

Measles:—

Two hundred and ninety-five cases were notified, mainly in the age group 5–10 years.

Five cases in pre-school children were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, mainly with lung complications. All made a good recovery including one infant aged four months.

Whooping Cough:—

One hundred and twenty-four cases were notified, mainly in the age group 5–10 years.

Five cases aged one or two years were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital with lung complications. All made a good recovery.

Influenza and Pneumonia:—

Two adult females were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Both made a good recovery.

Infective Hepatitis (Catarrhal Jaundice):—

Three adult males were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment.

Other Diseases:—

Several cases of minor infectious diseases such as mumps and chicken-pox were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital from general hospitals for treatment.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases:—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	22*	5	—
Diphtheria	1	1	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal)	3	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Measles	295	5	—
Whooping Cough	124	5	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	—
Poliomyelitis	5	2	1

* 2 not confirmed.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis):—

According to Age Groups.

AGE	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	32	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	37	23	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	156	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	20	1	—	—	3	4	295	124	2	5	—	—	—	—

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases:—

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chicken-pox ...	16	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	25	15
German Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Jaundice ...	—	1	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis — New Cases and Mortality:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
25-35 years ...	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 upwards ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Unspecified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	11	5	2	1	4	2	—	—

The total number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1950, was as follows:—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males	80	28
Females	72	18
TOTAL ...	152	46

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925:—

Public Health Acts, 1926 and 1936:—

No action was required to be taken under the above Acts relating to employment in the milk trade or relating to compulsory removal to hospital.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 172:—

No case arose in which action was necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

Tuberculosis Care Committee:—

Very useful work was carried out by this committee during the year. All cases requiring help are considered on notification and on discharge from a sanatorium. Particular attention is paid to adequate housing for affected families, for it is realised that prevention of infection in the home is all important. The Housing Committee has been most helpful in giving priority to such deserving cases.

