

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Coulsdon].**

**Contributors**

Coulsdon and Purley (London, England). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

[1953?]

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# HEALTH REPORT

*for*

1952



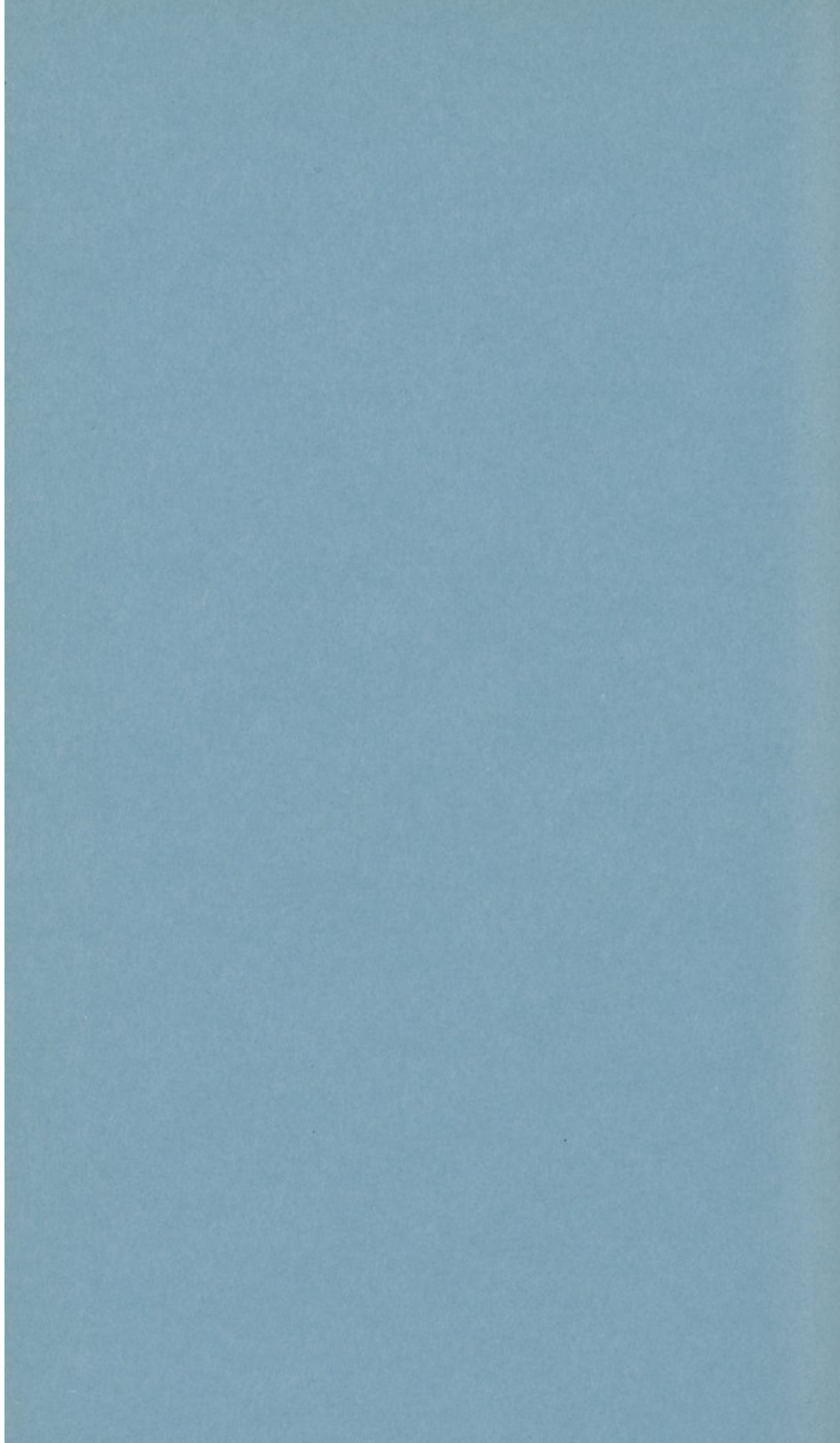
*for the*

COULSDON & PURLEY  
URBAN DISTRICT

*by the*

MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH







# HEALTH REPORT

*for*

## 1952

*for the*

# COULSDON & PURLEY URBAN DISTRICT

*by the*

MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH



# HEALTH REPORT

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COURSDON & PURLEY  
URBAN DISTRICT

MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH



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1952.

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## Public Health Department.

### STAFF:

#### *Medical Officer of Health:*

\*F. R. EDBROOKE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

#### *Deputy Medical Officer of Health:*

\*MARY SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.CH., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

#### *Chief Sanitary Inspector:*

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#### *Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:*

G. H. COCKELL, M.S.I.A.

#### *Additional Sanitary Inspectors:*

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#### *Assistant to Sanitary Inspectors:*

W. H. SANDS.

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F. J. SMITH.

(\* Part-time appointment only to this Council.)



## COULSDON AND PURLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMAN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1952, this being my twentyfirst report as your Medical Officer of Health.

It will be noted that, in general and as judged by the vital statistics, the health of the District remained good.

The Birth Rate again dropped to the low level reached in 1950 and was almost as low as the average for 1930-34. On the other hand the percentage of illegitimate births was nearly the lowest, and the Stillbirth Rate was in fact the lowest known locally.

Similarly the general Death Rate was slightly better than in 1951 and the Corrected Death Rate was well below that for the Country as a whole.

While the death rate from all types of cancer showed a welcome decrease after a series of annual increases, there was again an increase in the proportion of women dying from cancer of the breast and of men who succumbed to cancer of the lungs. As death from at least the former condition should be preventable, if only reported and treated early enough, the opportunity must be taken of again stressing the importance of obtaining medical opinion on any persistent lump in the female breast at an early date. The relief of a negative finding can be almost as beneficial as the prompt treatment of a case.

One of the most pleasing items to report this year is that no maternal death occurred for the second year in succession. In fact there have been no deaths connected with childbirth in three of the last four years.

While the Infant Mortality Rate was again fairly low, it was not so good as in the two preceding years, and with the national rate breaking its previous record annually the gap between these two rates is becoming steadily less marked. This year at least five of the deaths in babies might well have been prevented, four being due to infections and one to an accident.

In view of the present interest in the prevention of accidents in the home, it should be noted that of 15 deaths resulting from accidents during 1952, only 3 were due to road accidents, while the commonest cause was falls in the elderly or in very young children.

The incidence of almost all forms of infectious disease remained at a low level, the most marked decrease in notifications being in measles, followed by pneumonia, tuberculosis and scarlet fever. Only dysentery showed a substantial increase and that in the Mental Hospitals.

Nationally, poliomyelitis was again rather more prevalent but only 8 cases occurred locally, of which unfortunately 3 proved fatal, 2 being adults. Only one of the remainder, however, had any appreciable permanent paralysis.



As usual the majority of this Report records the unspectacular but steady maintenance of the various branches of the Local Authorities' Health Services. Apart from minor improvements in these and attempts at various levels to strengthen liason between the three main sections of the National Health Service, in this District most thought recently has been given to Health Education. That serious consideration of this subject is justified is supported by the following comment by the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his introduction to his Annual Report for 1951:— "We have, in fact, arrived at a time when the citizen himself must actively participate in the campaign for better health if substantial progress is to be made. We are leaving the era of Sanitary Engineering and are entering into that of personal hygiene, in which each person must definitely contribute to the commonweal".

From the official point of view this challenge to stimulate and inform public opinion involves time being spent on absorbing the relevant sections of the vast amount of research work which is continuously being published, and simplifying it in order that it can be presented in an interesting manner. From the point of view of the Local Authorities it must be recognised that, unless the available professional manpower is to be increased the existing staff will have to be relieved of some of the least essential of their former duties if they are to devote more time to this increasingly important subject. The public also will need to help, not only by being prepared to abandon some preconceived ideas, habits and prejudices, but by taking a greater share in the education of all age groups, and in providing opportunities for consideration of health topics.

When it is remembered that positive health, which should be our ideal, involves not only the absence of disease but complete physical, mental and spiritual fitness, it will be seen that a campaign of this type calls for a concerted effort by all types of educationalists and not only by the medical profession. For some time there has been general concern about the heavy cost of the National Health Service. Should not our aim be to reduce the cost of the relatively expensive curative services by continually focusing on the prevention of illhealth and the encouragement of positive measures toward true Health? In this readjustment we can all contribute our quota.

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would again express my thanks to all who have been associated with the Health Services for their sympathetic co-operation during the year, and I must mention particularly the contributions of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, his Deputy, and my Administrative Assistant, who have not only helped to maintain a friendly team spirit, as have all members of the Divisional Health Service, but have given valuable assistance in the preparation of this Report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. EDBROOKE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) ... ..	11,142
Registrar-General's estimate of population, mid. 1952	64,180
Population, Census 1931 ... ..	37,666
Population, Census 1951 ... ..	63,770
Number of occupied houses, December, 1952 ... ..	17,798
Number of occupied houses, 1931 ... ..	9,533
Number of occupied houses, 1951 ... ..	18,071
Rateable Value, December, 1952 ... ..	£785,353
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£3,145

### VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1952.

	Total	M.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the F.estimated resident population
Live Births—Legitimate	737	370	367
do. Illegitimate	14	9	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	751	379	372
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			Corrected Birth Rate
			12.4

	Total	M.	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.
Still Births—Legitimate	8	8	—
do. Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9	8	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	Total	M.	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
Deaths ... ..	656	319	337
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			10.2
			Corrected Death Rate
			9.4

	Total	M.	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.
Deaths from puerperal causes :—			
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	—	—
Other Puerperal causes ... ..	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age :—				
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	24.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	24.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	114
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	Nil



# HEALTH REPORT FOR 1952.

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The Urban District of Coulsdon and Purley was constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board dated 1st November, 1914, and came into existence on the 7th April, 1915. It has therefore been a separate District for just over 37 years.

Situated on the North Downs immediately to the south of Croydon, it is a well-favoured "dormitory" suburb, with a very considerable proportion of its area forming part of the "Green Belt". Thanks to successful Town Planning Schemes in the past there is comparatively little dense development, most of the houses being well spaced. It is hoped that, as an outcome of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, it will continue to possess extensive open spaces, but constant vigilance is very necessary if the claims on land for housing and other forms of development are not to be allowed to destroy the green belt which London has tried, but failed to ensure for the last 300 years.

The majority of the residents who work, do so in London or Croydon, travelling to and fro daily. Locally there are no really large manufacturing or other industries, most of the residents employed in the District being connected with building and decorating, with the provision of food and the other wants of the inhabitants, or attached to the mental hospitals. The amount of unemployment, apart from temporary unemployment pending transfer, is still negligible.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The District has an area of 11,142 acres, these being distributed among the wards as follows:—

Coulsdon East	...	...	2,812
Coulsdon West	...	...	1,253
Kenley	...	...	1,292
Purley	...	...	685
Sanderstead	...	...	2,311
Selsdon and Farleigh	...	...	1,924
Woodcote	...	...	865

At the time of the 1951 census the population was shown to be 63,770 and this has only increased slightly since, the mid-year population for 1952 being estimated by the Registrar-General to have been 64,180 which is 20 less than his estimate for the preceding year.

These numbers include persons resident in Institutions in the District, the numbers of which at the end of 1952 were as follows:—



Cane Hill Hospital...	...	2,486
Netherne Hospital ...	...	2,145
Russell Hill School	...	238
Reedham Orphanage	...	265

In 1952 there were 17,798 occupied houses, distributed as follows:—

Coulsdon East	...	...	2,749
Coulsdon West	...	...	3,109
Purley	...	...	2,622
Woodcote	...	...	1,644
Sanderstead	...	...	4,649
Selsdon and Farleigh	...	...	1,738
Kenley	...	...	1,287

This suggests an average of 3.61 persons per occupied house in 1952, or 3.32 if the institutional population is excluded. The latter is comparable with 3.66 at the time of the 1931 Census, and the former with an average of 4.3 per house in 1915.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table gives the average population, birth, death, maternal and other important mortality rates for the quinquennial periods 1920-1949, together with the actual figures for 1951 and 1952.

<i>Rates per 1,000 population.</i>	1920- 1924.	1925- 1929.	1930- 1934.	1935- 1939.	1940- 1944.	1945- 1949.	1951.	1952.
Birth rate ...	13.5	12.9	11.6	12.8	15.2	15.2	12.2	11.7
Percentage illegitimate ...	3.4%	3.7%	2.8%	3.4%	3.9%	3.4%	3.1%	1.9%
Stillbirth rate...	—	—	—	0.43	0.48	0.40	0.36	0.14
Death rate ...	7.4	7.0	7.4	8.3	11.4	9.7	11.5	10.2
Cancer death rate ...	0.96	1.15	1.35	1.19	1.70	1.75	1.91	1.78
Tuberculosis death rate (per 100,000 population)	57	36	38	35	48	36	33	22
Violence including Suicide	0.44	0.35	0.32	0.46	0.82	0.37	0.45	0.34
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	2.08	2.66	3.21	2.27	2.10	1.12	Nil.	Nil.
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 registered births) ...	28	38	32	38	40	26	22	24
Neo-natal mortality rate ...	—	—	—	26	28	19	18	17
Estimated population ...	21,351	28,950	41,616	53,084	49,880	60,610	64,200	64,180



## BIRTHS.

During the year 1952, 751 births were registered as occurring in the District, of which 370 were male and 367 were female, compared with 782 in 1951. It will be seen by reference to the above table that this is equal to an annual birth rate of 11.7 per 1,000 population, as compared with 12.2, 11.7, 13.0, 14.6 and 17.0 in the previous five years. The rate of 17.6 in 1946 was the highest birth rate experienced in this District, but in 1952 it was again equivalent to the lowest pre-war average rate.

The corresponding birth rates for England and Wales were 15.3 in 1952 and 15.5, 15.8, 16.7, 17.9 and 20.5 in the preceding five years.

ILLEGITIMACY.—In 1952, of the births registered, 14 were illegitimate (9 males and 5 females), this being 10 less than in the preceding year. The percentage of illegitimate births was thus well below the lowest pre-war average, and one of the lowest noted in the District.

STILLBIRTHS.—The number of stillbirths registered during 1952 was only 9 (8 males and 1 female), which is also much lower than in any recent year. One of the stillbirths occurred in respect of an illegitimate child. The local stillbirth rate of 0.14 per thousand of population was the lowest recorded locally. The stillbirth rate for England and Wales was 0.35 in 1952.

## DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during 1952 as belonging to this District was 656 (319 males and 337 females), as compared with 739, 615, 622, 545 and 672 in the preceding five years.

These numbers exclude deaths which, although occurring within the District belonged to other districts, but include deaths of residents who died outside the District, and also non-residents dying in the District who have previously had no permanent place of abode. The latter group has increased of recent years, being 37 in 1952 and 40, 22, 35, 24 and 32 in the preceding 5 years.

It will be seen from the table of vital statistics that the crude death rate for the year was equal to 10.2 per thousand of population, as compared with 11.5 last year, and an average of 9.9 since the war.

The age and sex distribution of the population of this District not being typical of that of the country as a whole, a correction is necessary. Using the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General it is found that the corrected death rate was 9.4 compared with 10.6 last year; this is also comparable with the crude death rate for England and Wales which was 10.8 in 1948, 11.7 in 1949, 11.6 in 1950, 12.5 in 1951, and 11.3 in 1952.



The principal causes of death locally during 1952 together with the rates per cent of total deaths, are shown in the following table:—

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per cent. of Total Deaths.</i>
Heart and circulatory diseases ...	330	50.3
Cancer, malignant disease ...	114	17.4
Pneumonia ... ..	37	5.6
Bronchitis ... ..	33	5.0
Accidents ... ..	15	2.3
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	14	2.1

(A full list of the causes of deaths and the ages at which they occurred is given in Table IV. in the Appendix.)

### HEART AND CIRCULATORY DISEASE.

The death rate from heart and other circulatory diseases, 5.14, was lower than in 1951, but higher than in 1949 and 1950. As, however, this group includes a high proportion of elderly people dying virtually of old age, it is not regrettable if this particular rate remains high.

This year 79 per cent were over 65 years of age at the time of death, compared with 81 per cent in each of the previous three years, while no less than 54 per cent were over 75 years of age. (Incidentally, 67 per cent of deaths from all causes were over 65 years, compared with 71, 69, and 61 in the three preceding years.)

### CANCER.

The cancer death rate for the year 1952 was 1.78 compared with 1.91, 1.84 and 1.73 in the last three years and an average of 1.75 since the war. The tendency for this rate to become more stable after increasing more or less steadily for years is a welcome change, although, unfortunately the improvement did not affect all types of the disease. In general this death rate compares not unfavourably with that for the Country as a whole.

The following table gives the age, sex and distribution of this disease in the fatal cases which occurred in 1952. Compared with recent years a regrettable increase in the number of deaths from breast cancer in females is noted and a further increase of lung cases among males. (This year 30% of the male deaths from cancer were associated with the lung, while over 34% of the female deaths were due to breast cancer, whereas the comparable post-war averages for these conditions were 23% and 24% respectively).

The sudden increase in deaths from breast cancer calls for a further reminder that any persistent lump in the female breast should be reported to a doctor without delay, as successful remedial measures can be applied.



CANCER DEATHS, 1952.

Localisation.	0-30		30-40.		40-50.		50-60.		60-70.		70-80.		Over 80.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Skin and Tongue ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain and Thyroid ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Bone ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Pharynx and Oesophagus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	3	2	2	5	9
Intestines ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	5	1	3	1	11	6
Liver ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	5	1
Pancreas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Lungs ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	6	2	4	1	—	1	16	4
Bladder ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	1
Prostate ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	—
Uterus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vagina and Ovary ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Breast ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	21
Ill-defined ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	5	6
TOTALS ... ..	1	3	1	1	4	5	11	15	11	14	17	14	8	9	53	61



Unfortunately the position with regard to male cancer of the lung is not so satisfactory, and nationally it has been shown that the increase in deaths attributed to this cause is a true increase, even allowing for the aging population, better diagnosis, etc. Research on the cause is proceeding and the suspected association with heavy cigarette smoking is being investigated. Meanwhile, the evidence is such as to justify personal restrictive measures. The younger generation would be wise to consider this unnecessary risk before they become addicted to what is at the least a foolish and uneconomic habit and one which most probably contributes to other forms of illhealth.

### VIOLENCE.

Deaths from violence (including suicide) showed a slight improvement compared with 1951, the death rate being 0.34 per thousand of population compared with 0.45 and 0.37 in the last two years and an average of 0.39 both for the inter-war years and for the years since the war.

Deaths on the road decreased slightly, three deaths being attributed to this cause, compared with five last year. Two of these deaths were in elderly pedestrians struck by motor cars and one was a motor-cyclist.

There were a variety of causes for the remaining 12 accidental deaths, the only cause producing multiple deaths being falls in the elderly, 4 being women. The two deaths in young children from preventable accidents emphasise the importance of the prevention of accidents in the home, upon which the nation's attention is now being focussed.

The number of deaths attributed to suicide, 7, was 2 less than last year and very slightly above the annual average since the war.

### TUBERCULOSIS AND PNEUMONIA.

Deaths from tuberculosis and pneumonia are referred to in later sections of this report.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

It is pleasing to report that for the third time in four years, no maternal death occurred during the twelve months under review.

The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.72 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, which is the lowest yet recorded.

### INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1952 there were 18 deaths among children under one year of age, as compared with 17 last year, and an average of 20 in the last five years. None of the deaths was in respect of an illegitimate child.



The following table gives the causes of the 18 deaths which occurred during 1952, together with the age at death.

# INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1952.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Under 1 week.</i>	<i>1-2 weeks.</i>	<i>2-3 weeks.</i>	<i>3-4 weeks.</i>	<i>Total under 4 weeks.</i>	<i>4 weeks and under 3 months.</i>	<i>3 months and under 6 months.</i>	<i>6 months and under 9 months.</i>	<i>9 months and under 12 months.</i>	<i>Total deaths under 1 year.</i>
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	4
Congenital Malformation	2	4	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	7
Prematurity and Atelectasis	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Pneumococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Accidental Strangulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ...	7	5	—	1	13	2	2	—	1	18



The resultant infant mortality rate was thus 24.0 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 21.7 in 1951 and 17.2 in 1950, the latter being the lowest ever recorded for this District.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was the record of 27.6 in 1952, compared with 29.6 in 1951, which was the lowest previously recorded.

It is relatively satisfactory to note that congenital malformation, the cause of which is unknown, produced over a third of the total deaths, but the number of deaths due to infection could be improved upon, while the one death due to accidental strangulation was very regrettable.

The 13 babies dying in the first month correspond with a neo-natal mortality rate of 17.3 (i.e. deaths in the first month per 1,000 live births), which is a very slight improvement on 1951 but not unlike the average for the past 7 years, which was 18.

During the year 6 premature babies were notified as being born at home and 27 in institutions. Of the former one died during the first day and of the latter 4 died, 2 in the first day and 2 within fourteen days.

This suggests that 15 per cent of the premature babies died, compared with 20% in 1951 and an average of 22% in the years since 1945.



**COMPARATIVE CRUDE BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES,  
ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-  
RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIONS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1952.**

	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.</i>	<i>160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census</i>	<i>London Adminis- trative County.</i>	<i>Coulsdon and Purley Urban District.</i>
<b>Rates per 1,000 Home Population :</b>					
<b>Births :</b>					
Live Births .. .. .	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	11.7
Still Births .. .. .	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.14
<b>Deaths :</b>					
All causes .. .. .	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	10.2
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Whooping cough ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria .. .. .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis .. ..	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.22
Influenza .. .. .	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03
Smallpox .. .. .	0.00	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis ..	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05
Pneumonia .. .. .	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.57
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>					
Typhoid fever .. ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever ..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet fever .. ..	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	1.25
Whooping cough ..	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	3.05
Diphtheria .. .. .	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	—
Smallpox .. .. .	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles .. .. .	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	2.64
Pneumonia .. .. .	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	0.33
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic .. .. .	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.10
Non-paralytic .. ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01
Food poisoning .. ..	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.08
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	17.87†	23.94†	10.22†	30.77†	2.63†
<b>Rates per 1,000 Live Births :</b>					
<b>Deaths :</b>					
All causes under 1 year of age .. .. .	27.6*	31.2	25.8	23.8	24.0
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	—
<b>Maternal Mortality :</b>		<i>England and Wales.</i>		<i>Coulsdon and Purley Urban District.</i>	
		<b>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.</b>		<b>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.</b>	
Abortion with Sepsis ..		0.09		—	
Other abortion .. ..		0.04		—	
Toxaemia .. .. .		0.23		—	
Haemorrhage .. .. .		0.09		—	
Sepsis .. .. .		0.09		—	
Other complications		0.20		—	

A dash (—) signifies that there were no cases.

† per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births).

\* per 1,000 Related Live Births.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table indicates the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1952, the number thought to have been treated in hospital, and the number of deaths which occurred.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Numbers Notified.</i>	<i>Treated in Hospital.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ... ..	80	24	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	2	—	—
Pneumonia — primary ... ..	21	14	37*
Typhoid fever ... ..	1	1	—
Paratyphoid fever ... ..	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	48	40	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..	8	7	3
Meningococcal infections ... ..	1	1	1
Encephalitis, acute ... ..	1	1	—
Measles ... ..	170	1	—
Whooping cough ... ..	196	1	—
Food poisoning ... ..	5	3	—
TOTALS ... ..	533	93	41

\* Includes deaths from all forms of pneumonia.

A further analysis of these cases by age, wards and the months during which they occurred is given in Tables I and II in the Appendix, while a full statement of the cases of infectious disease notified since 1922 is presented in Table III in the Appendix.

It will be seen that whooping cough was the commonest notifiable infectious disease, 1952 being a relatively good year for measles. Scarlet fever was also slightly less prevalent, and dysentery, which was as usual mainly associated with the Mental Hospitals was the only infectious disease to show any marked increase.

Excluding measles and whooping cough which were not notifiable between the two Wars, and the hospital cases of dysentery, the incidence of the remaining acute notifiable infectious diseases decreased from 3.1 per 1,000 in 1950 and 2.6 in 1951 to 2.0, which is well below the pre-war average and slightly below the post-war average of 2.2.

## SMALLPOX.

Three times during the year contacts with cases of smallpox overseas were under surveillance in the District. On two occasions the contacts had arrived by plane and once by liner. No cases developed, however.



## DIPHTHERIA.

For the sixth year in succession no confirmed case of diphtheria occurred in the District, and this was the first year during which no case was sent to hospital as being even suspected of having this disease.

While this achievement, which is chiefly attributable to the health services, is one of the most satisfying in recent years, particularly when the saving of life, illhealth, manpower and money is considered, there was evidence during the Spring that the germ of this disease was not absent from this neighbourhood. It is, therefore, still very important to ensure that the standard of immunity of the population is not permitted to decline.

## SCARLET FEVER.

There was a further recession in the prevalence of scarlet fever in the District during 1952, as was expected after the wave of infection in 1949-50 in which years the number of cases was relatively high. The number of cases notified was 80 compared with 90, 149, 138, 78 and 62 in the preceding five years. Judging by previous experience the incidence should not increase greatly during 1953.

The disease remains of a very mild type, resulting in an increase in the number of missed cases, and it is, therefore, the more difficult to limit its spread, or to forecast the number of cases which can be expected. In fact, when it is remembered that, associated with each case there are almost always other persons carrying the germ and sometimes showing symptoms of illhealth but not developing a rash, it is remarkable that the number notified as scarlet fever remains relatively constant from year to year. Similarly, it is surprising that for the last 5 years almost all the cases have been young children. It would appear that with advancing years an immunity is developed to the rash producing elements, though not to the same extent to the invasion of the germs. In 1952 eight cases were over school age, which is a slightly higher proportion than of late, but no less than 53 were of the 5-10 year age group.

While contact at school is not the only way of spreading the infection, it is obvious from the distribution of the cases that this has probably the greatest influence. (The Hamsey Green area was most affected early in the year, and the Chipstead end of the District in the Autumn.)

Of the 80 cases, 56 were treated at their homes and 24 in a variety of Isolation Hospitals. (Wandle Valley 13, Bletchingly 3, Cuddington 1, Croydon 4, Carshalton 2 and The Grove 1.) The proportion treated at home is steadily increasing and this policy appears to be fully justified by experience.

Unnecessary hospitalisation should obviously be avoided in view of the risks of cross infection for the patient, the absorption



of bed space and nursing manpower which might be otherwise utilised, and the cost to the community.

### ERYSIPELAS.

For the first time no case of erysipelas was notified during the year.

### PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were 2 cases notified as suffering from puerperal pyrexia, which is the average for recent years. Both were mild cases following confinement at their homes, and they recovered quickly without admission to hospital.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

Only one case of typhoid fever was notified, and no cases of paratyphoid fever. The patient developed the disease in August while working in Rhodesia and had not fully recovered when he landed in England in December. As a result of an exacerbation of symptoms he was admitted to the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, all the usual measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease being taken locally. The type of the organism was Vi-phage D.1.

### DYSENTERY.

There were 48 notifications of dysentery compared with 22 in 1951, but of these 35 were inmates of one of the Mental Hospitals and 4 were patients at the other Mental Hospital. All but one of the mental hospital cases were infected by the Flexner type of dysentery bacillus and in the second half of the year only occasional cases were occurring in one hospital. All but one of the 9 cases notified from among the residents in the District were cases of the milder Sonne type of dysentery. The majority of these were associated with an outbreak in the Spring in the Kenley/Whyteleafe part of the District in which most probably many more cases of dysentery occurred than suggested by the number of notified cases.

### FOOD POISONING.

During the year 5 single cases were notified, all of whom were excreting *S.typhi murium*. In only one case was the probable source of the infection identified, viz. ducks' eggs and in that instance two other members of the family had similar symptoms. Three of the cases were admitted to hospital, and all recovered, but one persisted in excreting the causal organism for about six months.



In addition to the above, during the Autumn a number of schools reported cases of diarrhoea and/or vomiting among the children and staff, but these were probably not caused by infected food. Similarly a number of cases experiencing gastro-intestinal upsets was noted in the District as a whole still later in the year, but no reports being received of any special organism being found, both outbreaks were attributed to "epidemic vomiting".

### POLIOMYELITIS.

This disease was more prevalent nationally during the year than in 1951 and locally 8 notifications were received and the diagnosis confirmed, but of these one adult case had developed the disease while en route from Australia. By contrast a local adult resident first became ill 14 days after she had gone to the North of England in October and did not return until almost all signs of her moderately severe attack had gone.

Of the other 7 local cases the first (a child) and the last (an adult) died from polio-encephalitis, while another adult died from poliomyelitis in September. Three of the remaining four cases (three of whom were school children) had some paralysis but only one of these was left with some incapacitating paralysis.

The above cases were distributed throughout the year, July being the only month with two cases, and there appeared to be no connection between them or the four suspected cases which were sent into hospital during the year, three of whom were subsequently diagnosed as suffering from "meningism", "influenza" and "Haemophilus influenzal meningitis".

### MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.

It was decided after a post mortem examination that one school child who died suddenly in May had suffered from a pneumonic condition and meningococcal meningitis.

Two other children who were admitted to hospital in June and July, one being a suspected case of poliomyelitis, were said to have suffered from "meningism".

### ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS.

One adult was notified in November as suffering from acute encephalitis but the final diagnosis after admission to hospital was meningitis complicating glandular fever.

### PNEUMONIA.

During the year 21 cases of acute primary or influenzal pneumonia were notified compared with 51 in 1951. None of the cases appeared to be interconnected.

At least 14 are known to have been treated in hospital, and of these only one died of the disease. There were, however, 37 deaths from all forms of pneumonia.



## MEASLES.

This disease is usually prevalent in alternate years and it was therefore not unexpected when only 170 notifications were received in 1952 compared with 810 in 1951. The previous outbreak extended from October, 1950, until August, 1951, and the build up for the next wave can be observed in the gradual increase in the number of cases noted each month in 1952, the maximum being 40 in December.

Only one case is known to have been admitted to hospital during the year, the disease remaining of a fairly mild type.

The lack of value of notification of measles and whooping cough in a District such as this has been commented upon for a number of years without any official recognition.

## WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping cough was slightly less prevalent in 1952, 196 notifications being received compared with 204 and 242 in the two previous years. Most cases occurred in March and June with very few in the second half of the year. Only one case is believed to have been admitted to Hospital and all recovered.

A note on immunisation against whooping cough is included later in this report.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table presents concisely the position with regard to tuberculosis in the District during 1952:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of cases on register, 1st January, 1952 ... ..	226	163	32	34	258	197
ADDITIONS, 1952:—						
New cases notified ... ..	26	16	3	1	29	17
Cases removed into District Restored to register ...	15	12	2	1	17	13
Restored to register ... ..	1	1	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ADDITIONS ... ..	42	29	5	2	47	31
REMOVALS, 1952:—						
Deaths from (a) Tuberculosis (b) Other causes	7	4	—	3	7	7
Removed from District ... ..	10	8	—	—	10	8
Recovered ... ..	5	1	1	—	6	1
Non-tuberculous ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL REMOVED FROM REGISTER	22	14	1	3	23	17
Number of cases on register, 1st January, 1953 ... ..	246	178	36	33*	282	213*

\* As at 31st January, 1953.



The following table shows the age-groups in which notifications and deaths occurred :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5 ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 and under 10 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10 and under 15 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 and under 20 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 and under 25 ...	4	5	—	—	—	2	—	1
25 and under 35 ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 and under 45 ...	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 and under 55 ...	7	2	—	—	2	1	—	1
55 and under 65 ...	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ...	2	1	—	—	4	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	26	16	3	1	7	4	—	3

The new cases were distributed amongst the wards as follows :—

Localisation.	Coulsdon East.	Coulsdon West.	Kenley.	Purley.	Sanderstead.	Selsdon and Farleigh.	Woodcote.
Pulmonary ...	3	14	5	11	14	9	5
Non-pulmonary ...	1	1	—	1	1	1	2
TOTALS ...	4	15	5	12	15	10	7

The number of new notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis was 42, compared with an average of 54 in the previous five years. This corresponds with a case rate of 65 per 100,000 population, which is below the average for the last 10 years and the pre-war averages. The fact that this rate is still higher than it was in the years immediately before the war, is partly due to the influence of Mass Radiography, etc., in detecting more cases in their earlier stages, and partly because the success of modern treatment encourages early notification.

The incidence of this disease can be further reduced by extensions of the present policy, aiming at early detection and treatment, the immunisation and supervision of contacts, and preferential treatment in rehousing and rehabilitation.

By contrast with the case rate, the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has dropped to a low level, both locally and nationally, being only 17 per 100,000 population in 1951 and 1952, compared with 31, 64 and 29 in the three preceding years and a



post-war average of 39. (Nationally it was 40 in 1949, 32 in 1950, 28 in 1951 and 21 in 1952.)

The incidence of new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis remained at 6 per 100,000 population compared with 11 in 1950, and the post-war average of 12. There were 3 deaths from this form of tuberculosis, which is slightly above the post-war average of 2.5.

The Council continues to be responsible for two measures aimed at combating this disease, viz., rehousing and disinfection, but the County Council bears the responsibility for all other preventive measures except the treatment of cases, which has passed to the Regional Hospital Boards. A scheme for the immunisation of certain sections of the population is being practised, while special measures are taken to examine all contacts among school children of infectious cases.

The Mass X-ray Unit operated for a period during the Autumn in South Croydon, this being the best site which could be obtained to deal with those most needing examination in the area.

The local Tuberculosis Clinic is held every Monday from 2-4 p.m. at the Surrey County Council Clinic, 62 Whytecliffe Road, Purley, while an additional session has been added. The self-contained Chest Clinic which it is proposed to build in the Purley Hospital grounds is long overdue and badly needed.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.  
PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)  
REGULATIONS, 1925.**

No action has been required under these powers during recent years.

**NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

The group of non-notifiable infectious diseases again accounted for very few deaths, even influenza only causing 2 deaths during 1952.

Apart from the death returns, the only information as to the presence of outbreaks of non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from the returns from the nurseries and public elementary schools. As judged by these, there were no severe outbreaks, and the only waves of note were chickenpox, which chiefly affected Old Coulsdon and Purley in the late Spring, and mumps, chiefly at Coulsdon and Old Coulsdon in the Spring and Kenley in the Summer, with some cases of rubella at Kenley, Purley and Sanderstead in early Summer. No case of ringworm was reported.

Home visitation and exclusion from school are still the two chief methods relied upon to prevent the spread of these diseases.



Treatment in hospital is provided when required owing to social or physical complications being present, but records of these admissions are rarely received.

## INFESTATIONS.

### (a) SCABIES.

During 1952 only 4 adults were treated by the Health Department for this disease, compared with 11 in each of the two preceding years and a maximum of 399 in 1944.

In view of the very small number of isolated cases now occurring it would be preferable for them to be referred to the Medical Officer of Health in order that the contacts can be dealt with really effectively.

### (b) VERMIN.

The number of reported cases of infestation also remained small and was limited to 34 children found to have head nits in school. Almost all of these were only casual infestations which immediately responded to the treatment which was mainly provided by the parents. A concerted effort is being made to deal with the few families most prone to reinfestation.

## THE CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Immunisation when practicable is the most effective of the measures for the control of infectious disease, and during 1952 the experimental work on whooping cough immunisation reached a stage at which it became justifiable to inaugurate an official scheme for the provision of this treatment.

The comparatively small risk of inoculations influencing the onset of poliomyelitis is now well-recognised, especially when precautionary measures are instituted as soon as the necessity arises. It should certainly not deter parents from agreeing to immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, which treatment will only be given if the time is considered opportune by the doctor concerned.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

It is still very important that the parents of all children should ensure that they are kept as highly immune as possible against diphtheria by early immunisation and periodical enhancing doses.

The following table shows the treatment given during 1952, and the proportion of children estimated to have been immunised:—



CENTRES AND CLINICS (including day nurseries).						
Number who completed Primary treatment	...	...	...	...	...	379
Number of "Booster" doses given	...	...	...	...	...	97
SCHOOLS.						
Number who completed Primary treatment	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of "Booster" doses given	...	...	...	...	...	328
GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.						
Number who completed Primary treatment	...	...	...	...	...	307
Number given "Boosters"	...	...	...	...	...	267
Proportion of children estimated to have been immunised:—						
(a) from 1-5 years	...	...	...	...	...	60.0%
(b) from 5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	94.0%

When the above figures are compared with those for 1951 there appears to have been an increase of about 300 in the number receiving primary immunisation, mainly as a result of treatment by general practitioners, but a very substantial decrease in "boosting" among the older children. The latter is probably due to arrears of work which were done in 1951.

The percentage of children aged 1 to 5 years estimated to have been immunised was much better than in the previous year, while the proportion of school children who had been treated probably increased by at least 1 per cent.

## VACCINATION.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations performed in the District during 1952:—

WELFARE CENTRES.						
Primary vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	230
GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.						
Primary vaccinations 0-15 years	...	...	...	...	...	295
" " over 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	46
Re-vaccinations 0-15 years	...	...	...	...	...	37
" over 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	138

Although all these figures are substantially smaller than those for 1951, in which year acceptances were encouraged by the proximity of the Brighton outbreak of smallpox, it would appear that more primary vaccinations were carried out than in 1949 and 1950. The most important observation is that about 60% of the babies born in 1952 were vaccinated. If this percentage can be maintained it will be very satisfactory.



## WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

From the beginning of August all the private doctors in the District sending in reports of complete courses of immunisation against whooping cough with a prescribed vaccine have been paid a similar fee to that which has been payable for years in respect of diphtheria immunisation. It was not practicable, however, to offer this treatment at the Welfare Centres until January, 1953. By the end of the year 79 records of completed primary courses had been received and 10 of booster doses which had been given.

At present it is recommended that 3 doses of whooping cough vaccine should be given (usually combined with a diphtheria immunisation agent) at monthly intervals, commencing at the sixth month, and a 'booster' dose at 2 years, but with experience this time table may be varied.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Almost all the specimens requiring bacteriological examination in the interests of the public health are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, West Hill House, West Hill Road, Epsom, and during 1952 reports were received on the following specimens :—

Milk, ice cream, and water samples	...	...	...	414
Nose or throat swabs	...	...	...	60
Sputum	...	...	...	1
Faeces	}	...	...	27
Food				

Samples of water requiring chemical analysis, and milk for biological examinations are sent by the Local Authority to The Clinical Research Association, while Food and Drug samples are submitted to the Public Analyst.

## DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of bedding, etc., is undertaken at the Wandle Valley Hospital, while the disinfection of premises is carried out by the officers of the Public Health Department.

For the convenience of ratepayers, the Council has decided to arrange disinfection even when this is not essential in the interests of public health, but in these cases the following charges are made :—

£1 per load of bedding, etc., 5s. for the first room and 2s. 6d. for each additional room disinfected at the same time.

During 1952 the following disinfections were carried out:—

	<i>Free of cost.</i>	<i>Upon payment.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Loads of bedding, etc	76	8	84
Houses disinfected	123	—	123
Parcels of clothing	—	5	5



## MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The provisions of Part IV of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, relating to the registration and management of massage establishments, are in operation. There are 17 such establishments in the Urban District.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

The powers given under this section for securing the removal of aged persons from insanitary conditions were not utilised during 1952.

The one case dealt with under this Section in 1949 is still living happily and voluntarily in a Home for elderly people in the neighbourhood.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50.

Under the above section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the disposal of the remains of any person dying in the District, where suitable arrangements would not otherwise be made, and during the year 1 burial was thus arranged.

## HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

Increasing use is made of the opportunities for health propaganda at the Clinics and Centres in the area and during the visits made by the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors. In addition a number of talks were given by the Officers to various organisations and a Health Exhibit dealing chiefly with the prevention of various infectious diseases and accidents in the home was displayed at the Regal Cinema for a week, thanks to the courtesy of the management.

The material supplied by the Central Council for Health Education and other bodies proved extremely useful, but the sudden dissolution of the Ministry of Information's Mobile Film Units was a great loss to those engaged in Health Education.

## OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

The local Council is represented on the S.E. Divisional Health Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee, which body has considerable delegated powers and responsibilities for some of the allied Health Services. The Medical Officer of Health for this District and his Deputy, who hold similar positions in the Caterham and Warlingham Urban District, are also the responsible officers for the Divisional Health Service, which deals with the maintenance and detailed organisation of the following branches:—



## MATERNITY CLINICS.

These are now held at:—

62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley.	2nd, 4th and 5th Wednesday in each month, 2—4 p.m.	(Purley and Kenley mothers).
62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley.	Every Thursday 2—4 p.m.	(Old Lodge Lane, Coulsdon and Sanderstead mothers).
Westway, Caterham-on-the-Hill.	Every Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.	(Old Coulsdon mothers).
The Baptist Church, Addington Road, Selsdon.	2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month, 2—4 p.m.	

It is open to any expectant or post-natal resident to attend for advice and, when necessary, examination. The facilities include the introduction of suitable cases to the maternity wards at the local hospitals, and routine blood examinations for Rh. factor, etc., which service may be of assistance to general practitioners.

## DOMICILIARY AND HOME NURSING SERVICES.

The Midwifery and General Nursing Services have now been divisionalised.

## MIDWIVES.

The County midwives can be found as follows:—

		<i>Telephone:</i>
*Miss Neighbour, Flat 1, "Woodlands," Sanderstead Hill, Sanderstead	...	SANderstead 3514
Miss Dale, Flat 2, "Woodlands," Sanderstead Hill, Sanderstead	...	SANderstead 5654
*S.C.C. Nurses' Home, "Westview," Woodstock Road, Coulsdon	...	Downland 4005

\*Premature baby outfits are held by these officers for use throughout the Division.

## DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE.

The services of general trained nurses employed by the County Council can be obtained by application to:—

		<i>Telephone:</i>
S.C.C. Nurses Home, "Westview," Woodstock Road, Coulsdon	...	Downland 4005
Miss Dickinson, 58, Brighton Road, Purley	...	UPLands 6815
Mrs. Hill, 42 Beaumont Road, Purley	...	UPLands 8077
Miss Hawking, Flat 1, The Quest, Sanderstead Road, Sanderstead	...	SANderstead 1969
Miss Dale, Flat 2, "Woodlands," Sanderstead Road, Sanderstead	...	SANderstead 5654



## HOME HELP SERVICE.

Applications for the service of a Home Help should be addressed to the Home Help Organiser, 115, Brighton Road, Purley. In case of emergency the following telephone numbers may be used:— UPLands 7014 or 9277, preferably between 9.30 and 10.30 a.m. Home Helps can only be supplied to cases genuinely needing their assistance in which ill-health or old-age are involved; the capacity of the Service is limited, but preference is given to those in greatest need, the degree of help varying with the physical and social circumstances of the family.

## FAMILY PLANNING.

The local Family Planning Clinic is now held at the Surrey County Council Clinic, Westway, Caterham-on-the-Hill. Residents needing advice are seen only by appointment and this should be obtained by application to the Divisional Medical Officer at 115, Brighton Road, Purley.

## HEALTH VISITORS.

The local Health Visitors are based on 115, Brighton Road, Purley (UPLands 9277), and should normally be contacted through the Divisional Medical Officer or the Divisional Health Visitor.

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The following Infant Welfare Centres are held regularly from 2 - 4 p.m.:—

Methodist Church, Brighton Road, Coulsdon ...	Every Thursday.
Church of St. Francis, Rickman Hill, Coulsdon ...	Every Tuesday.
St. John's Hall, Bradmore Green, Old Coulsdon ...	Every Wednesday.
Methodist Church, Sylverdale Road, Purley ...	Every Friday.
Baptist Church, Addington Road, Selsdon ...	Every Monday.
Congregational Church, Sanderstead Road, Sanderstead ...	Every Friday.
Whitgift Sports Pavilion, Lime Meadow Avenue, Sanderstead ...	Every other Thursday.
Laing's Estate Office, Mitchley Avenue, Purley ...	1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month.
Community Centre, Hooley ...	1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month.

The first session in each month at those centres which are held weekly (except at Old Coulsdon) is chiefly devoted to the supervision of toddlers, while a Toddlers' Session is held at the Selsdon Centre from 10 - 12 noon on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month.



## DAY NURSERIES.

The two local Day Nurseries, which are situated as follows, accept the children of residents for health reasons or if they come within certain very limited social groups.

"Hazelglen" Day Nursery, Sanderstead Road, Sanderstead.  
(SANDerstead 5329.) *Acting Matron:* Miss I. M. BETTRIDGE.

Old Coulsdon Day Nursery, Bradmore Green, Old Coulsdon.  
(Downland 4071.) *Matron:* Mrs. L. C. BRYAN, S.R.N.

## EYE DEFECTS AND DENTAL TREATMENT.

Children under 5 years of age suffering from eye defects are referred by appointment from the Infant Welfare Centres to the County Council eye clinic held at 62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley. Similarly, ante-natal or nursing mothers and children under 5 years needing dental treatment are referred for treatment to the dental clinic sessions held in the same premises.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Surrey County Council is also responsible for this service, the responsible officer locally being the Divisional Medical Officer, 115, Brighton Road, Purley, but representatives of the local Council serve on the South Eastern Divisional Executive, which is based on 38, Grovelands Road, Purley. (UPLands 7601).

## SCHOOL CLINICS.

The following minor ailment clinics are held weekly at:—

S.C.C. Clinic, 62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley	...	Thursdays	9—11 a.m.
Baptist Church, Addington Road, Selsdon	...	Mondays	1.30—2.0 p.m.
St. John's Hall, Bradmore Green, Old Coulsdon	...	Wednesdays	1.45—2.0 p.m.

The following clinics for school children are also held at 62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley.

School dental clinic	...	Monday 9.45 a.m. or by appointment.
School Eye clinic	...	} By appointment.
Speech therapy clinic	...	
Remedial exercise clinic	...	

## OTHER COUNTY SERVICES.

### AMBULANCES.

The Ambulance Stations in this District are at present at:—

Purley Fire and Ambulance Station, Brighton Road, Purley	...	Telephone: UPLands 2222
Sanderstead Fire and Ambulance Station, Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead	...	SANDerstead 2222



The Area Superintendent, Mr. R. A. Cupit, is stationed at the S.C.C. Main Ambulance Station, Smallfield, Horley (Smallfield 271).

#### WELFARE OFFICERS.

The County Welfare Officers can be found as follows:—

*Telephone:*

Mr. W. J. Middleton (Principal Divisional Welfare Officer),  
Mr. E. G. Griffiths, (Divisional Welfare Officer),  
115a Brighton Road, Purley ... ... UPLands 0776

#### WELFARE HOMES.

These are situated in the Chipstead and Caterham areas, adjoining the Coulsdon and Purley District, namely:—

*Telephone:*

"Chipstead Lodge," Hazelwood Lane, Chipstead ... Downland 4811  
"Santa Tecla," Stanstead Road, Caterham ... ... Caterham 2641

#### DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Duly Authorised Officer for this District can be found as follows:—

*Telephone:*

Mr. D. E. Twivey, 44, Reigate Hill, Reigate ... ... Reigate 3357

#### CHILDREN'S OFFICER.

The care of children apart from their parents is the responsibility of the County Council under the provisions of the Children's Act, 1948. The Children's Welfare Officer for this area is as follows:—

*Telephone:*

Miss J. M. Vann, Children's Department, County Hall,  
Kingston-upon-Thames ... ... KINGston 1050

#### BLIND WELFARE WORKER.

*Telephone:*

Miss Mitchell, 53, Abbey Road, Selsdon ... ... SANDerstead 2790

#### HOSPITALS.

This District comes within the ambit of two Hospital Groups of the S.W. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, viz., the Croydon and Redhill Groups, which are centred on the Croydon General Hospital, London Road, Croydon, (Tel. No.: CROydon 3425), and the Redhill County Hospital, Earlswood Common, Redhill, (Tel. No.: Redhill 3581).



The majority of the local residents needing in-patient hospital treatment are admitted to the Redhill County Hospital, especially the local maternity cases, but out-patient treatment is supplied by both Groups, while a proportion attend Out-patients' Departments at St. Helier's Hospital and the London Hospitals.

## CLINICS ADMINISTERED BY THE GROUP HOSPITAL BOARDS.

### TUBERCULOSIS—

62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley ... Every Monday 1.30—3.30 p.m.

### VENEREAL DISEASE—

Croydon General Hospital	...	<i>Males:</i> Tuesdays, 7 p.m. Saturdays, 10.45 a.m. <i>Women and Children:</i> Tuesdays, 11.0 a.m. Fridays, 5.30—7.0 p.m.
Redhill County Hospital	... ..	<i>Males:</i> Mondays, 5—7 p.m. <i>Females:</i> Wednesdays, 5—7 p.m.

### CONSULTANT SERVICE.

The general practitioners have been supplied by the Regional Hospital Board with particulars of the specialists whose services are available in the District.

### EMERGENCY UNITS.

The Emergency Units or "Flying Squads" based on Redhill County, St. Helier and May Day Hospitals are available at any time for bona fide service in this District.

## ASSOCIATED VOLUNTARY BODIES.

### MORAL WELFARE WORKER.

Miss Pottinger, 1, Sunnyside, Caterham ... .. Caterham 3728

### NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Inspector R. Lee, 37, Hartley Road, Croydon ... .. Thornton Heath 4250

### COULSDON AND PURLEY GUILD OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

Miss Honeyman, 105, Brighton Road, Purley ... .. UPLands 6800

### COULSDON AND PURLEY OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

Secretary: Mr. A. Lever, 4, Britton Crescent,  
Sanderstead ... .. Sanderstead 1171

### COULSDON AND PURLEY MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL.

Secretary: Mrs. H. W. Pritchard, 38, Russell Hill,  
Purley ... .. UPLands 9029

### ROAD SAFETY COMMITTEE (COULSDON AND PURLEY).

Secretary: Major A. Melling, 17 Britton Crescent, Sanderstead.



## HOUSING.

The following is a statistical record of work carried out in respect of the sanitary condition of dwelling houses, as required by the Minister.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR 1952.	
(1) (a) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	272
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	1,516
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	7
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	25
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(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 ... ..	263
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	195
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..	Nil
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	9
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	1
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	Nil



(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil
4. HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV—OVERCROWDING:—	
(a) (1) Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at end of year	7
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	11
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	38
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	5
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	6
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	25
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	Nil

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:—

By the Local Authority ... ..	185
By other persons ... ..	79

The Chief Sanitary Inspector reports that "The work carried out during the year in respect of the sanitary condition of dwelling houses has followed the pattern of recent post-war years and, although there has been a drop in the total number of houses made fit, the number of inspections has been well maintained.

The policy of dealing only with the more urgent items of disrepair under the provisions of the Public Health Act has been continued with moderate success.

A more positive attitude towards house repair, as envisaged by the Housing Act, 1936, must be preceded by amendment of the law dealing with rent control, and there are indications that this problem will be tackled in the near future.

An example of the difficulties being experienced in this connection is illustrated by the following case.

During the year, consideration was given by the Council to the condition of an eight-roomed house reported upon as unfit and not capable at a reasonable expense of being made fit. It was estimated that it would cost approximately £750 to carry out the minimum repairs necessary, and the value of the property after these repairs had been completed would be approximately £375, based on the existing rent and on a 12½ years' purchase.

In the circumstances, the owner was unwilling to incur any expenditure and eventually the property was sold to the tenant for a small sum on the understanding that he would carry out the repairs."



"Fortunately, the general level of housing in this district is of a much higher standard than the average throughout the Country and consequently such cases are not so common as in many local authority areas.

The Council's Housing Department continues to assist where possible in the more acute cases of overcrowding and were responsible for five of the six cases relieved."

### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the District was, as in previous years, provided by the Sutton District Water Company and the East Surrey Water Company, with a private supply supplementing, as necessary, at Cane Hill Hospital.

Routine samples of the treated water in public supply were submitted quarterly for bacteriological and chemical examination, and two further samples were obtained solely for bacteriological examination.

In addition, both the Water Companies and the Local Authorities sharing these public supplies provided the Department with copies of the reports on the samples taken by them. No complaints were received during the year with regard to the quality or quantity of water supplied by the Companies, and no unsatisfactory reports were received on the samples taken from the supplies to the District.

The Cane Hill Hospital Management Committee has made arrangements with the Public Health Department of the London County Council for routine sampling and supervision of the water supply from the relatively shallow well in their grounds, which is used exclusively by this Hospital. Adequate chlorination is essential and steps have been taken to ensure this and to effect closer co-operation between the officers of the three authorities interested in the standard of this supply.

The results of two chemical and two bacteriological examinations of the water in public supply are given below and these are fairly typical of the reports received:—

### CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

	Sutton District Water Company.		East Surrey Water Company.	
	Parts per 100,000.	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per 100,000.	Grains per Gallon.
Total solids (dried at 180°C.) ...	20.0	14.0	19.0	13.3
Combined chlorine (Cl) ...	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.2
equivalent to Sodium Chloride (Na Cl).	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.0
Nitric nitrogen (Nitrates) ...	0.54	0.38	0.58	0.41
Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrites) ...	Faint trace	present.	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen ...	0.0004	0.0003	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid nitrogen ...	Nil	Nil	0.0004	0.0003
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead or Copper ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Temporary hardness { equivalent	6.5	4.6	5.5	3.9
Permanent hardness { to	5.0	3.5	4.0	2.8
Total hardness { CaCO <sub>3</sub> }	11.5	8.1	9.5	6.7



## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Probable number of coliform bacilli,

MacConkey 2 days, 37°C.

0 per 100 ml.

0 per 100 ml.

There are no private wells in use in the District ; all houses are provided with a mains supply laid into the house, and there are no standpipes for common use.

A total of 44 samples were taken from the supplies of the two Companies and examined for hardness by the Department, all of which were satisfactory, in that adequate softening had been carried out.

## RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered by the automatic rain gauge installed at Alderstead Heath was 30.10 inches, this being a decrease of 14.35 inches compared with the previous year. The monthly totals throughout the year were as follows :—

	inches.
January ... ..	2.38
February ... ..	0.98
March ... ..	3.78
April ... ..	1.77
May ... ..	1.68
June ... ..	1.69
July ... ..	0.75
August ... ..	3.18
September ... ..	3.22
October ... ..	3.67
November ... ..	3.72
December ... ..	3.28

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A total of 3,282 yards of new sewers was constructed during the year, and of this total, 3,157 yards were necessitated by the development of Council Housing Estates. The balance of 125 yards was constructed in connection with a scheme for converting the cesspools of 9 houses to main drainage.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year the Council continued, to a limited extent, the implementation of their long standing policy of eliminating cesspool drainage in the District wherever possible. As a result, 10 houses and 2 other premises were connected to the public sewer and 13 cesspools abolished.



At the end of the year the following pail closets and cesspools remained in use:—

Premises with pail closets	...	..	11
Number of cesspools	...	...	144

The contents of pail closets at private premises are disposed of in the gardens by the occupiers of the houses.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection of refuse was continued on a weekly basis throughout the year, and the charges for trade refuse collection and for cesspool emptying remained unchanged.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The chimneys of the small factories in the District give little trouble and no serious nuisance was recorded during the year.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

From time to time inspections are made of the watercourses in the District, and they have been cleared whenever necessary. No particular difficulty has arisen in regard thereto.

### CAMPING SITES.

The Boy Scouts' camping site at Featherbed Lane continues to be used, and is conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

The action under Section 57 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, as amended, which was taken by the local Council in 1951 to obtain prohibition orders in respect of certain areas in the District has continued to prove effective in preventing nuisance arising from gipsy encampments.

During the latter part of the year an unauthorised camp site for trailer caravans for residential and occasional use was established on land at Dean Lane, Merstham, adjoining Alderstead Heath. Planning permission has been refused by the Council and an appeal against this decision is pending.

### SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two swimming baths in the District which are used by the general public, and during the year, 17 samples of water were obtained for chemical and bacteriological examination, with satisfactory results.



Both baths are privately controlled and regular routine inspections are carried out for the purpose of making residual chlorine and pH. tests of the bath water. During the year 43 such combined tests were made and the appropriate action taken.

## SHOPS AND OFFICES.

As far as possible inspections have been made of the sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, heating and ventilation of shops and offices, and improvements have been effected as circumstances have permitted.

Surveys are carried out as and when necessary to observe compliance with the Shops Act in respect of general closing hours, half day closing and Sunday trading, with individual inspections as necessary in respect of conditions of employment of young persons.

In addition, advice is given to traders on the operation of the Shops Act as related to specific trades.



# FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

### PART I.

#### 1. INSPECTIONS.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Number on Register.</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections.</i>	<i>Written notices.</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted.</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	38	103	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	146	272	16	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	7	2	—
TOTAL ...	187	382	22	—

#### 2. 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. By H.M. Inspector.		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	5	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	4	4	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient... ..	6	4	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	43	38	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	16	16	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	75	67	1	4	—



## PART VIII.

### 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 { Making, etc. apparel { Cleaning and washing ...	34	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc. of buttons etc. ...	31	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	74	—	—	—	—	—

### SANITARY INSPECTIONS, ETC.

The following is a summary of the complaints received, visits made, notices served and defects remedied during the year 1952.

The number of complaints of almost all types showed a decrease on the previous year, but the total number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors continued at a satisfactory level, particularly in respect of those premises in which food is prepared and stored for sale.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and his colleagues can again be congratulated on a very full and useful year's work.



## COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

General disrepair and insanitary conditions	...	...	...	68
Dampness	...	...	...	26
Overcrowding	...	...	...	7
Defective drainage systems	...	...	...	44
Blocked drainage systems	...	...	...	111
Defective drainage fittings	...	...	...	6
Defective W.C. pans and flushing apparatus	...	...	...	6
Defective service water pipes	...	...	...	8
Defective hot water systems	...	...	...	2
Defective chimney stacks	...	...	...	4
Absence of, or defective dustbins	...	...	...	2
Insanitary pig waste bins	...	...	...	2
Accumulation of refuse, etc.	...	...	...	25
Insanitary A.R.P. shelters	...	...	...	1
Rats and mice	...	...	...	362
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	4
Insect pests, etc.	...	...	...	31
Wasps' nests	...	...	...	93
Unsound food	...	...	...	116
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	38
TOTAL				956

## SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE.

Number of houses visited	...	...	...	301
Number of reinspections and calls made	...	...	...	1,255
Verminous premises	...	...	...	45
Water supply	...	...	...	12
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	86
Schools	...	...	...	7
Places of entertainment	...	...	...	4
Licensed premises	...	...	...	29
Storage of refuse	...	...	...	66
Accumulations	...	...	...	117
Piggeries, fowls and other animals	...	...	...	109
Stables	...	...	...	7
Rats and Mice Destruction	...	...	...	6,360
Drainage inspected	...	...	...	2,059
Drainage tested	...	...	...	307
Cesspools	...	...	...	158
Urinals	...	...	...	5
Sewers and street gullies	...	...	...	85
Cowsheds, dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	144
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	145
Meat shops	...	...	...	131
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	322
Other food shops	...	...	...	537
Bakehouses—Power	...	...	...	47
"    Other	...	...	...	4
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	13
Food Inspection—Meat	...	...	...	46
"    Other Food	...	...	...	230
Factories—Power	...	...	...	225
"    Other	...	...	...	96
Workplaces	...	...	...	10
Outworkers	...	...	...	57
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	...	...	...	20
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	11
Shops Act	...	...	...	292
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	7
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	136
Infectious disease contacts	...	...	...	32
Food poisoning enquiries	...	...	...	7



Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Swimming baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Sampling—Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248
„ Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
„ Milk (bacteriological)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
„ Milk (biological)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
„ Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,576
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	836
TOTAL								17,062

#### DEFECTS REMEDIED.

##### *Drainage and Sanitary Fittings:*

Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Disused drainage sealed off	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Inspection chamber covers renewed and frames rebedded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
New stoppers provided to interceptor traps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fresh air inlets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
New W.C. pans fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
New W.C. seats fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
W.C. flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Cesspools provided or enlarged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools cleansed, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cesspools abolished and house drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soakaways reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Eaves gutters and stack pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
New lavatory basins fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Baths provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glazed sinks renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste pipes trapped, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sink gully curbs and dishings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Pail closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

##### *General Housing Repairs:*

Defective roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Yards paved, or paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dampness in walls remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Damp-proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Brickwork of walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Additional sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
New ceilings provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Walls of rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Ceilings of rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Internal staircase repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilation and lighting of rooms improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Firegrates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Domestic boilers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hearths repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Service water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cellars cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
External staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Additional ventilation and light provided to W.C. apartments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Portable dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9



### *Ratproofing:*

Work carried out by occupiers of premises after completion of treatments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
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### *Food Premises:*

Hot water supply provided for ablution purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Glazed sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Staff sanitary accommodation repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Staff sanitary accommodation cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Staff sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls and ceilings cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Additional ventilation provided to food rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food store provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Equipment repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Yards paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Covered refuse bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

### NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It was not necessary to take legal proceedings in connection with the public health in 1952.

### SCHOOLS.

Matters affecting adversely the hygienic conditions of the schools are normally reported by the Divisional Medical Officer to the Divisional Executive or, in the case of the canteens, to the Central Committee concerned. Improvements are slowly being effected, but progress is retarded by the dimensions of the problems and the economic condition of the Country.

Close co-operation exists between the School Health and Public Health Services in relation to the above and the prevention of the spread of infectious disease.

### DISINFESTATION.

During the year only 8 houses needed to be, and were disinfested owing to the presence of bed bugs, but action was taken by the Department in 85 cases of infestation with other pests such as cockroaches, crickets and wasps.

In the majority of cases disinfestation was carried out by spraying with a proprietary insecticide.



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The table on the following page is a tabular statement indicating the action taken in 1952 under this Act.

During 1952, 80 visits were made to the Council Depots at Millstock, Purley Oaks, Kenley and Old Lodge Lane, and land at Littleheath Woods, Selsdon.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, a routine test baiting of the sewers in the District was carried out, with such subsequent maintenance treatment as was necessary. Only minor infestations were recorded.

The Council's charges for services rendered in the destruction of rats and mice remain the same, i.e. 6/3d. per hour, plus the cost of materials at premises other than private dwellings, and a flat rate charge of 5/0d. in respect of private dwellings.

The Council continues to undertake the routine disinfection of schools and school canteens owned by the County Council within the District, as and when necessary, on a contract basis.



Type of Property.	Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority as a result of—			Number of properties found to be infested by—		Number of treatments carried out by Department by arrangement with occupier.		Number of Notices served under Section 4.		Number of inspections made.		
	Notification	Otherwise.	Total.	Rats.	Mice.	Rats.	Mice.	Treatment.	Structural works, i.e. proofing.	Primary and re-inspections.	Sewer treatment.	Total.
Local Authority	1	25	26	11	—	11	—	—	—	5,708	652	6,360
Dwelling Houses	319	231	550	292	20	279	19	—	—			
Business Premises	53	75	128	47	17	41	17	—	—			
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL	373	331	704	350	37	331	36	—	—			



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MILK.

#### MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

In accordance with these Regulations, the handling, distribution and sale of milk after leaving the point of production continued to receive the necessary supervision.

The entries in the register, which has to be kept, were as follows:—

Distributors of Milk in the district ...	...	16
Premises registered as Dairies ...	...	2

The two registered Dairies are equipped with pasteurising plant and are licensed by the Council under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

By virtue of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1951, the use of a special designation became obligatory in respect of all sales of milk within the Urban District.

### MILK SAMPLING.

The routine sampling of milk was continued and a total of 314 samples was submitted for bacteriological and biological examination, with the results set out in the following tables:—

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL.

##### TESTS REQUIRED BY THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Designation.	Num-ber.	Methylene Blue.		Phosphatase.		Turbidity.	
		Satis-factory.	Unsatis-factory.	Satis-factory.	Unsatis-factory.	Satis-factory.	Unsatis-factory.
Pasteurised ...	216	213	3	214	2	—	—
T.T. (Raw) ...	15	13	2	—	—	—	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	25	25	—	25	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	17	—	—	—	—	17	—
TOTALS ...	273	251	5	239	2	17	—



## BIOLOGICAL.

Designation.	Num- ber.	Tubercle Bacillus.	
		Present	Absent
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	19	—	19
Pasteurised ... ..	2	—	2
Ungraded ... ..	20	—	20
TOTALS ...	41	—	41

Of the total samples taken only a comparatively small number failed to pass the prescribed test.

The two samples of pasteurised milk that failed to pass the Phosphatase test, thus indicating inadequate pasteurisation, were obtained from a retailer having plant outside the District. Representations were made to the Company concerned and to the Authority in whose district the premises were situate, with the result that the necessary remedial measures were taken, and subsequently the existing plant was discarded in favour of one incorporating the H.T. S.T. process.

In accordance with a standard practice throughout the County samples of all milk (including T.T. milk) which is sold to the public without heat treatment are submitted to routine biological testing, and it is very satisfactory to be able to record that none of the 41 samples showed any evidence of the presence of the tubercle bacillus.

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Licences to sell milk under the above Regulations were issued as follows :—

#### Dealers:

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	11
Pasteurised	...	...	...	12
Sterilised	...	...	...	14

#### Supplementary

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	10
Pasteurised	...	...	...	10
Sterilised	...	...	...	7

## ICE CREAM.

Under the provisions of Section 64 of the Coulsdon and Purley Act, 81 premises within the District are registered for the sale of ice cream and a further 3 for the manufacture and sale of this commodity. In addition, the sale of ice cream is carried on from 23 premises which are exempt from registration.



The bulk of the ice cream retailed in the District is obtained by the vendors from manufacturers whose premises are situated outside the District.

A total of 114 samples of ice cream were examined for bacterial quality by submission to the methylene blue reduction test, and placed in the following provisional grades—

Grade I	...	...	...	92
Grade II	...	...	...	14
Grade III	...	...	...	4
Grade IV	...	...	...	4

Grade I and II samples can be considered satisfactory; only about a fifth of the samples taken from any dealer should be of Grade III quality, and none of Grade IV. Two of the Grade IV samples came from one salesman who gave up his business shortly afterwards. The other 2 samples were of wrapped ice cream which had been manufactured outside this District. By comparison with recent years the above results can be considered reasonably satisfactory; apparently the gradual improvement in the bacterial quality of ice cream which has been noted for some years is continuing.

## MEAT.

The two private slaughterhouses in the District have not been licensed since 1940. In 1952 one licence was issued under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, for the purpose of slaughtering at a Public Institution in the District.

The arrangements made to carry out post-mortem inspections of all animals slaughtered at Cane Hill and Netherne Hospitals for consumption by the inmates were continued, but in fact no slaughterings were recorded at the Cane Hill slaughterhouse during the year.

At Netherne Hospital the carcasses and offals of 4 cattle, 1 calf and 15 pigs were inspected for evidence of disease, and a small quantity of offal only was condemned as unfit for food.

Meat delivered to local butchers' shops from the Wholesale Meat Supply Association Depot situated outside the District was inspected on frequent occasions.

The delivery of meat within the Urban District continues to be made in a type of vehicle which is not conducive to its hygienic handling. In 1951 the Council made representations to the Ministry of Food on this matter, suggesting the introduction of hanging gear in such vehicles, but so far no improvement has been noted.



## FOOD PREMISES.

The routine inspection of food shops and other premises where food is prepared continued to form an important part of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors. A register of all such premises includes the following:—

Confectioners	...	...	...	...	61
Butchers	...	...	...	...	29
Fishmongers (Wet and Dry)	...	...	...	...	18
Fishmongers (Fried))	...	...	...	...	8
Bakers	...	...	...	...	27
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	48
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	107
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	67
Grocers	...	...	...	...	71

With very few exceptions all these premises can be considered to comply with the minimum requirements based on Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, but the standard in many premises is, of course, much higher than the minimum.

The Inspectors found in practice that the maintenance of a reasonably high standard of Food Hygiene in food premises, and amongst food handlers, can only be attained by regular and frequent inspections and during the year 1,215 visits were made for this purpose.

Every opportunity is taken of discussing the subject of Food Hygiene with the food handlers and others, and a number of local organisations have been addressed on the subject, the talks being supported by film strips and sound films.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector reports that "as a further measure of control and advisory work, increasing attention has been given to the standard of washing up in catering premises. For this purpose, swabs have been taken from washed crockery and the varying results obtained have provided very useful evidence of the need for improved technique and closer attention to this aspect of the meals service. It is hoped to pursue this line of action with combined tests of utensils and washing-up water, and already there is evidence that interest has been stimulated and consequently better standards obtained."

The Council has adopted the new Model Byelaws issued by the Ministry of Food in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, and copies have been circulated to all food traders in the District.



# UNSOUND FOOD.

The following unsound foods were surrendered during the year, the total bulk being substantially less than that surrendered in 1951:—

						<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Canned Soups	...	...	...	...	...	—	23	7
Canned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	6	101	13½
Canned Fish	...	...	...	...	...	—	31	9½
Canned Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	4	35	6
Canned Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	11	82	1½
Canned Milk	...	...	...	...	...	—	13	0
Meat, Bacon, Poultry, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	9	38	2
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	7	19	0
Whalemeat	...	...	...	...	...	—	50	0
Meat and Fish Pastes	...	...	...	...	...	—	13	12½
Butter, Fats and Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	—	75	12½
Sugar, Jam, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	12½
Flour, Bread, Cereals and Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	—	62	9½
Pickles and Sauces	...	...	...	...	...	—	47	1
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	—	30	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	—	81	2
TOTAL						44	39	1½



# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following samples were taken during 1952 and submitted to the Public Analyst, with the results shown :—

Article.	Analysed.			Non-Genuine.		
	For-mal.	Informal.	Total.	For-mal.	Informal.	Total.
Almonds, Ground ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Butter ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Banana Curd ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beans in Tomato Sauce ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bisurated Magnesia ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef, Minced ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beef Suet, Shredded ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beer ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cherries, Tinned ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cherries, Glace ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coconut, Dessicated ... ..	1	1	2	—	—	—
Curry Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cherryade Table Water ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cake, Fruit ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cough Syrup ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Custard Powder ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dessert Powder ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gooseberries, Tinned ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ginger Beer ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gravy Thick ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Golden Crumbs ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Wine ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Honey ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream ... ..	4	—	4	—	—	—
Ice Cream Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Jelly Crystals ... ..	1	2	3	—	—	—
Jam ... ..	3	—	3	—	—	—
Lard ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon and Barley Water ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Juice ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk ... ..	62	2	64	—	1	1
Marshmallow Creme ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat ... ..	2	1	3	—	—	—
Marzipan ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Juice ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Orangeade Powder ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Peel, Mixed ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Peas, Tinned ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pudding Mixture ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pepper, White ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pepper Flavour Condiment ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pineapple Pulp, Tinned ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pickle ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pickling Spice ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Peppermint Cordial ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sausages ... ..	9	—	9	—	—	—
Sausage Meat ..... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—



Article.	Analysed.			Non-Genuine.		
	For- mal.	Infor- mal.	Total.	For- mal.	Infor- mal.	Total.
Semolina Pudding Mixture ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soup, Tinned ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soup Mix ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweets ... ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sugar ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Stewed Steak ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sparkling Clarade ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Soya Flour ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tea ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vinegar ... ..	2	1	3	—	1	1
Welsh Rarebit ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whisky ... ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	125	25	150	—	4	4

It will be noted that adverse reports were received on 4 samples, including 1 milk sample, and the following is a summary of the action taken in respect thereof.

#### **Ice Cream Powder.**

The Public Analyst reported that the use of this powder in the preparation of ice cream according to the instruction on the label would have produced an article containing only 3 per cent of fat, whereas the legal minimum standard for the fat content of ice cream was 5 per cent.

Investigation revealed that the manufacturers had at a later date received the approval of the Food Standards and Labelling Division of the Ministry of Food to a modification of the label which was attached to this particular sample, together with an intimation that in the opinion of the Ministry the Foods Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1952 did not apply to ice cream powders retail-ed as such.

Although the modified label, which called for the addition of milk together with evaporated milk or cream, covered the Analyst's original objection, he was of the opinion that the utmost prominence should have been given to this requirement in order to avoid any misconception.

Representations were made to the Ministry of Food and the manufacturers accordingly, and the necessary assurances obtained.

#### **Milk.**

An informal sample of milk taken from bulk supplies being delivered to a Public Institution in the District was reported as deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 2 per



cent, and the freezing point indicated 4 per cent of added water. On receipt of this report, formal samples were taken from a similar bulk consignment in course of delivery, but these samples proved satisfactory.

### **Pickle.**

In response to a complaint by a resident, a jar of pickle alleged to contain fragments of glass was submitted for analysis, and the presence of glass splinters was confirmed, thus rendering the article unfit for human food.

The glass jar itself was completely intact but as the complainant was unable to say when or where this jar of pickle was purchased, no further action was taken apart from informing the manufacturers of all the circumstances.

### **Malt Vinegar.**

This sample contained 0.6 per cent of added salt and the Public Analyst commented that added salt is not a natural ingredient of malt vinegar.

The manufacturers did not hold a special dispensation from the Ministry of Food to add salt without declaration and following representation the bottlers concerned arranged for new labels to be supplied.



TABLE I.  
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1952.

Disease.	At all ages.	Number of cases notified. At Ages—Years.											Total cases notified in each Ward.							
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.	Coulsdon East.	Coulsdon West.	Purley.	Kenley.	Sanderstead.	Selsdon and Farleigh.	Woodcote.
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ... ..	80	1	—	1	8	5	53	4	2	4	1	1	—	12	9	10	9	26	10	4
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	21	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	4	4	4	3	7	2	4	2	2	1	3
Dysentery ... ..	48	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	1	11	6	6	17	35	6	2	5	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	1
Measles ... ..	170	2	10	16	15	22	98	5	1	1	—	—	—	25	33	25	9	74	3	1
Whooping cough ... ..	196	12	8	14	24	34	91	4	—	2	6	1	—	21	22	23	29	37	60	4
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	5	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	533	16	19	31	49	61	257	16	6	29	17	12	20	104	77	66	55	141	77	13



TABLE II.  
THE MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1952.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paratyphoid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ... ..	5	9	13	12	—	5	3	1	2	9	7	14	80
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ... ..	4	3	1	1	1	3	1	—	1	1	1	4	21
Dysentery ... ..	4	15	11	6	3	2	1	—	1	3	—	2	48
Meningococcal infection ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	2	8
Measles ... ..	—	—	2	4	5	2	15	26	12	33	31	40	170
Whooping cough ... ..	16	20	33	16	23	37	24	9	9	5	4	—	196
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Food poisoning ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5
TOTALS ...	29	47	62	40	34	50	46	40	26	52	44	63	533



TABLE III.  
INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED EACH YEAR SINCE 1922

Disease	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Small pox . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever . . . .	59	40	58	35	48	74	94	125	69	45	29	69	119	124	117	62	71	65	61	39	45	184	88	67	93	78	62	138	149	90	80
Diphtheria . . . .	70	27	101	14	17	11	23	26	17	8	21	16	24	52	35	8	10	10	25	7	9	7	19	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas . . . .	9	2	12	10	4	13	8	3	11	8	11	23	17	11	12	14	13	10	17	27	22	5	9	4	8	5	8	4	4	3	—
Typhoid and para- typhoid fever . .	16	11	5	24	9	9	9	6	4	4	7	5	5	1	3	26	5	1	53	12	3	1	6	4	4	2	2	2	1	11	1
Meningococcal infections . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	8	6	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal fever . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	2	1	—	2	5	3	2	—	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2
Poliomyelitis . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	2	3	—	—	2	1	11	2	9	10	—	8
Polio-encephalitis . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis . . . .	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum . . . .	—	1	—	—	12	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia . . . .	21	6	16	11	—	9	7	38	11	14	29	28	20	32	13	30	12	52	19	32	38	27	9	17	16	20	13	5	23	51	21
Malaria . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery . . . .	7	17	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	2	10	85	224	121	21	42	172	82	43	71	14	28	22	48
Whooping cough . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary . . . .	29	16	24	14	19	25	23	22	38	44	36	44	28	30	27	36	32	31	31	32	43	39	51	44	38	59	48	57	47	60	42
Other forms . . . .	5	3	6	5	2	9	4	2	7	4	6	10	17	5	3	7	10	12	8	11	7	9	7	3	7	11	13	5	7	4	4
Totals . . . .	218	124	224	114	113	153	174	232	162	135	154	196	235	265	213	197	162	207	323	743	809	632	337	1137	435	564	990	880	998	1260	579



TABLE IV.  
DEATHS OCCURRING DURING THE YEAR, 1952.

<i>Cause of death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1 and under 2.</i>	<i>2 and under 5.</i>	<i>5 and under 15.</i>	<i>15 and under 25.</i>	<i>25 and under 45.</i>	<i>45 and under 65.</i>	<i>65 and over.</i>
Respiratory tuberculosis	7	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	5
Other tuberculosis ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Syphilitic disease ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Cancer ...	53	61	114	—	—	—	1	2	5	47	59
Leukaemia ...	7	1	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	3
Diabetes ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	30	59	89	1	—	1	—	—	2	15	70
Coronary disease, angina	65	35	100	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	75
Hypertension with heart disease ...	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Other heart disease ...	33	61	94	—	—	—	1	—	1	10	82
Other circulatory disease	19	19	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	29
Influenza ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia ...	16	21	37	1	—	—	—	1	3	6	26
Bronchitis ...	20	13	33	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	30
Other respiratory diseases	3	2	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformation	5	2	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	21	31	52	5	3	—	1	1	1	17	24
Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
All other accidents ...	5	7	12	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	5
Suicide ...	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	319	337	656	18	3	2	7	7	25	154	440



# INDEX.

	Page
Ambulances ... ..	29, 30
Analysis of Mortality ... ..	12, 13, 14
Area ... ..	6, 7
Bacteriological work ... ..	25
Bed Bugs, Eradication of ... ..	42
Birth Rates ... ..	6, 8, 15
Births, Live, Illegitimate and Still ... ..	6, 8, 9
Blind Welfare Worker ... ..	30
Camping Sites ... ..	36
Cancer ... ..	10, 11, 12
Causes of Deaths ... ..	10, 12, 56
Chicken Pox ... ..	22
Children's Officer ... ..	30
Clinics :	
Diphtheria Immunisation ... ..	24
Family Planning ... ..	28
Infant Welfare ... ..	28
Maternity ... ..	27
School ... ..	29
Toddlers ... ..	28
Tuberculosis ... ..	31
Venereal Disease ... ..	31
Closet Accommodation ... ..	35, 36
Consultant Service ... ..	31
Day Nurseries ... ..	29
Deaths and Death Rates ... ..	6, 8, 9, 15, 56
Dental Treatment ... ..	29
Diphtheria ... ..	17
Diphtheria Immunisation ... ..	23, 24
Disinfection ... ..	25
Disinfestation ... ..	42
District Nursing Service ... ..	27
Drainage and Sewerage ... ..	35
Dysentery ... ..	18
Emergency Units ... ..	31
Encephalitis ... ..	19
Enteric Fever ... ..	18
Erysipelas ... ..	18
Eye Defects ... ..	29
Factories ... ..	38, 39
Family Planning Clinic ... ..	28
Food and Drugs Act ... ..	50, 51, 52
Food Supply :	
Milk ... ..	45
Meat ... ..	47
Unsound ... ..	48, 49
Food Premises ... ..	48
Food Poisoning ... ..	18
Guild of Social Service ... ..	31
Health Visitors ... ..	28
Health Propaganda ... ..	26
Heart Disease, etc. ... ..	10
Home Helps ... ..	28
Hospitals ... ..	30, 31



INDEX—*continued.*

Houses, Inspection of	...	...	...	...	...	32
Houses, Inhabited	...	...	...	...	...	6, 8
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	32, 33, 34
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	...	46, 47
Illegitimate Babies	...	...	...	...	...	9
Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	24
Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	6, 12, 13, 14
Infectious Disease :						
Cases Notified	...	...	...	...	...	16, 53
Control of	...	...	...	...	...	23
Monthly incidence of	...	...	...	...	...	54
School Notifications	...	...	...	...	...	22
Inspection and Supervision of Food	...	...	...	...	...	45
Laboratory Facilities	...	...	...	...	...	25
Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	42
Marriage Guidance Council	...	...	...	...	...	31
Massage Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	26
Maternal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	12
Maternity Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	27
Maternity and Child Welfare :						
Services	...	...	...	...	...	27, 28, 29
Centres	...	...	...	...	...	28, 29
Hospital Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	30, 31
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	20
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	47
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	19
Mental Health Service	...	...	...	...	...	30
Midwifery Service	...	...	...	...	...	27
Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	45
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	46
Milk, Sampling of	...	...	...	...	...	45, 46
Moral Welfare Worker	...	...	...	...	...	31
Mortality :						
Analysis of	...	...	...	...	...	12, 13, 14
Infant	...	...	...	...	...	6, 12, 13, 14
Maternal	...	...	...	...	...	12
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	22
National Assistance Act, Sect. 47	...	...	...	...	...	26
National Assistance Act, Sect. 50	...	...	...	...	...	26
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	...	...	...	...	...	31
Non-notifiable Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	22
Nursing Service	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	18
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	19
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	19
Population	...	...	...	...	...	6, 7, 8
Premature Babies	...	...	...	...	...	27
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	36
Public Health Committee	...	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	18
Rainfall	...	...	...	...	...	35
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rats and Mice Destruction	...	...	...	...	...	43, 44
Rivers and Streams	...	...	...	...	...	36
Road Safety Committee	...	...	...	...	...	31



INDEX—*continued.*

Sanitary Inspections, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	39, 40, 41, 42
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
School Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Social Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	6, 7
Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Statistics :							
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	32, 33
Vital	...	...	...	...	...	...	6, 8, 15
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	6, 15
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	36, 37
Toddlers' Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	20, 21, 22
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Violence, Deaths from	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Vital Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	6, 8, 15
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	34, 35
Welfare Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Welfare Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Whooping Cough, Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	25



# INDEX—continued

Sanitary Inspections, etc.	70	71	72	73	74
Scabies	75	76	77	78	79
Scarlet Fever	80	81	82	83	84
Schools	85	86	87	88	89
School Clinics	90	91	92	93	94
Severage	95	96	97	98	99
Shops	100	101	102	103	104
Showerbaths	105	106	107	108	109
Smoking	110	111	112	113	114
Smoke Abatement	115	116	117	118	119
Social Conditions	120	121	122	123	124
Spas	125	126	127	128	129
Statistics	130	131	132	133	134
Thomson	135	136	137	138	139
Tonsils	140	141	142	143	144
Tuberculosis	145	146	147	148	149
Typhoid Fever	150	151	152	153	154
Vaccination	155	156	157	158	159
Variola	160	161	162	163	164
Veneral Diseases	165	166	167	168	169
Vital Statistics	170	171	172	173	174
Water Supply	175	176	177	178	179
Water Pollution	180	181	182	183	184
Water Pollution	185	186	187	188	189
Whooping Cough	190	191	192	193	194
Whooping Cough, Immunization	195	196	197	198	199
Worms	200	201	202	203	204
Wounds	205	206	207	208	209
Wounds	210	211	212	213	214
Wounds	215	216	217	218	219
Wounds	220	221	222	223	224
Wounds	225	226	227	228	229
Wounds	230	231	232	233	234
Wounds	235	236	237	238	239
Wounds	240	241	242	243	244
Wounds	245	246	247	248	249
Wounds	250	251	252	253	254
Wounds	255	256	257	258	259
Wounds	260	261	262	263	264
Wounds	265	266	267	268	269
Wounds	270	271	272	273	274
Wounds	275	276	277	278	279
Wounds	280	281	282	283	284
Wounds	285	286	287	288	289
Wounds	290	291	292	293	294
Wounds	295	296	297	298	299
Wounds	300	301	302	303	304
Wounds	305	306	307	308	309
Wounds	310	311	312	313	314
Wounds	315	316	317	318	319
Wounds	320	321	322	323	324
Wounds	325	326	327	328	329
Wounds	330	331	332	333	334
Wounds	335	336	337	338	339
Wounds	340	341	342	343	344
Wounds	345	346	347	348	349
Wounds	350	351	352	353	354
Wounds	355	356	357	358	359
Wounds	360	361	362	363	364
Wounds	365	366	367	368	369
Wounds	370	371	372	373	374
Wounds	375	376	377	378	379
Wounds	380	381	382	383	384
Wounds	385	386	387	388	389
Wounds	390	391	392	393	394
Wounds	395	396	397	398	399
Wounds	400	401	402	403	404
Wounds	405	406	407	408	409
Wounds	410	411	412	413	414
Wounds	415	416	417	418	419
Wounds	420	421	422	423	424
Wounds	425	426	427	428	429
Wounds	430	431	432	433	434
Wounds	435	436	437	438	439
Wounds	440	441	442	443	444
Wounds	445	446	447	448	449
Wounds	450	451	452	453	454
Wounds	455	456	457	458	459
Wounds	460	461	462	463	464
Wounds	465	466	467	468	469
Wounds	470	471	472	473	474
Wounds	475	476	477	478	479
Wounds	480	481	482	483	484
Wounds	485	486	487	488	489
Wounds	490	491	492	493	494
Wounds	495	496	497	498	499
Wounds	500	501	502	503	504
Wounds	505	506	507	508	509
Wounds	510	511	512	513	514
Wounds	515	516	517	518	519
Wounds	520	521	522	523	524
Wounds	525	526	527	528	529
Wounds	530	531	532	533	534
Wounds	535	536	537	538	539
Wounds	540	541	542	543	544
Wounds	545	546	547	548	549
Wounds	550	551	552	553	554
Wounds	555	556	557	558	559
Wounds	560	561	562	563	564
Wounds	565	566	567	568	569
Wounds	570	571	572	573	574
Wounds	575	576	577	578	579
Wounds	580	581	582	583	584
Wounds	585	586	587	588	589
Wounds	590	591	592	593	594
Wounds	595	596	597	598	599
Wounds	600	601	602	603	604
Wounds	605	606	607	608	609
Wounds	610	611	612	613	614
Wounds	615	616	617	618	619
Wounds	620	621	622	623	624
Wounds	625	626	627	628	629
Wounds	630	631	632	633	634
Wounds	635	636	637	638	639
Wounds	640	641	642	643	644
Wounds	645	646	647	648	649
Wounds	650	651	652	653	654
Wounds	655	656	657	658	659
Wounds	660	661	662	663	664
Wounds	665	666	667	668	669
Wounds	670	671	672	673	674
Wounds	675	676	677	678	679
Wounds	680	681	682	683	684
Wounds	685	686	687	688	689
Wounds	690	691	692	693	694
Wounds	695	696	697	698	699
Wounds	700	701	702	703	704
Wounds	705	706	707	708	709
Wounds	710	711	712	713	714
Wounds	715	716	717	718	719
Wounds	720	721	722	723	724
Wounds	725	726	727	728	729
Wounds	730	731	732	733	734
Wounds	735	736	737	738	739
Wounds	740	741	742	743	744
Wounds	745	746	747	748	749
Wounds	750	751	752	753	754
Wounds	755	756	757	758	759
Wounds	760	761	762	763	764
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Wounds	780	781	782	783	784
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Wounds	790	791	792	793	794
Wounds	795	796	797	798	799
Wounds	800	801	802	803	804
Wounds	805	806	807	808	809
Wounds	810	811	812	813	814
Wounds	815	816	817	818	819
Wounds	820	821	822	823	824
Wounds	825	826	827	828	829
Wounds	830	831	832	833	834
Wounds	835	836	837	838	839
Wounds	840	841	842	843	844
Wounds	845	846	847	848	849
Wounds	850	851	852	853	854
Wounds	855	856	857	858	859
Wounds	860	861	862	863	864
Wounds	865	866	867	868	869
Wounds	870	871	872	873	874
Wounds	875	876	877	878	879
Wounds	880	881	882	883	884
Wounds	885	886	887	888	889
Wounds	890	891	892	893	894
Wounds	895	896	897	898	899
Wounds	900	901	902	903	904
Wounds	905	906	907	908	909
Wounds	910	911	912	913	914
Wounds	915	916	917	918	919
Wounds	920	921	922	923	924
Wounds	925	926	927	928	929
Wounds	930	931	932	933	934
Wounds	935	936	937	938	939
Wounds	940	941	942	943	944
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Wounds	970	971	972	973	974
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Wounds	980	981	982	983	984
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Wounds	990	991	992	993	994
Wounds	995	996	997	998	999
Wounds	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004