

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Richmond].

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BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

(SURREY)

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1947.

DEVONPORT PRESS LTD.,

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BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

(SURREY)

ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
PARKSHOT,
RICHMOND.

September, 1948

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND (SURREY).

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1947 upon the Sanitary Circumstances, Sanitary Administration and Vital Statistics of the Borough.

At the request of the Ministry of Health the material for this report has been once again curtailed by the omission of certain tables of statistics. As in previous years these will be retained in the Public Health Department.

Examination of the section on Vital Statistics shows that the health of the residents of Richmond has been good during the year under review. The Birth rate is the highest ever recorded and the low Infant Mortality Rate is most satisfactory.

The new Health Centre at Ham was opened in July and has proved to be a great asset to your Maternity and Child Welfare Services. Not only are the residents of Ham given a better service but the Centre has also reduced congestion at the Health Centre, Windham Road.

I am indebted to Mr. B. Aisthorpe, Chief Sanitary Inspector for the report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the area and to Mr. L. Martindale, Housing Manager, for the figures relating to the housing programme.

Mr. Aisthorpe's report gives some idea of the scope of the work which was carried out by the Department even though for seven months of the year there was a vacancy for an Inspector caused by the retirement of Mr. E. S. Power.

I must take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to every member of the staff for their loyal and efficient support. Miss

J. Black acted most ably as Chief Clerk during the first quarter of the year when the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. B. Lamacraft.

I am grateful to the Council for agreeing to a staff establishment which has proved adequate, and for the support I have received from all Committees with which I have been concerned.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

ERIC PEREIRA

Medical Officer of Health.

LIST OF STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

ERIC PEREIRA, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officers to Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics:

PHYLLIS M. REX, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Part time).

EVELYN FISHER, B.A., M.D., D.P.H., (Part time).

Medical Officers to Child Welfare Clinics and Day Nurseries:

MARJORIE F. CARTLEDGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(Part time).

EVELYN FISHER, B.A., M.D., D.P.H., (Part time).

Ophthalmic Surgeon to Maternity and Child Welfare Dept.:

C. J. L. BLAIR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental Surgeon to Maternity and Child Welfare Department:

ROBERT FULLERTON FERGUSON, H.D.D., L.D.S.,
R.F.P.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

BERNARD AISTHORPE, M.R.San.I.

Senior Additional Sanitary Inspector:

THOMAS S. ELLIS, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

ERNEST S. POWER, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A. (Resigned
July, 1947.)

CHARLES S. SMEATON, M.R.San.I.

Senior Health Visitor:

MISS E. D. STEUART, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s
Cert.

Health Visitors:

MISS E. M. MORTIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Cert.

MISS J. L. EDDYVEAN, S.R.N., H.V.'s Cert.

MISS M. J. GALLIGAN, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s
Cert.

MISS S. M. GABBUTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Cert.

MISS D. O. ASHCROFT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Cert.
(From January, 1947).

Social Welfare Worker:

MISS H. OLIVER, Soc.Sc.D. (University of London).

Clinic Assistant:

MRS. E. ELVIDGE. (Resigned September, 1947.)

Dental Attendant:

MISS J. AYLAND (Part time).

Chief Clerk:

B. LAMACRAFT. (From 14th April, 1947.)

Clerks:

MISS J. BLACK (Senior Clerk—Acting Chief Clerk to 14th
April, 1947).

MISS I. E. WORLAND.

MRS. F. G. SMITH

MRS. M. WRIGHT

MISS J. HAWKINS (resigned 30th November, 1947).

MISS H. BLACK (from 19th May, 1947).

MISS J. WELCH (from 1st December, 1947).

Drain Tester and Disinfector:

J. DAVIS.

SECTION A—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	4,234
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	37,791
Population (estimated 1947)	...	...	...	...	41,100
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	...	...	...	...	10,432
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£604,453
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£2,377

BIRTHS

BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	20.8
Total number of births (live and still)	...	...	...	...	852

Analysis :—

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births : Legitimate	427	355	782
Illegitimate	25	29	54
Still Births : Legitimate	7	6	13
Illegitimate	2	1	3

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	18.7
---	-----	-----	------

Environment of Births :—

Proportion taking place in the Borough	...	...	...	48%
Proportion taking place outside the Borough	...	...	...	52%
Proportion taking place in Institutions	...	...	...	78%
Proportion taking place in dwelling houses	...	...	...	22%
Proportion notified by midwives alone	...	...	...	96%
Proportion notified by doctors or parents	...	...	...	4%

DEATHS

DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	13.9
Total number of deaths from all causes	...	...	...	...	574

<i>Analysis :—</i>			M.	F.	Total
All Causes	...	...	276	298	574
Cancer	...	...	38	56	94
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	—	1
Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	3	—	3
MATERNAL-MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 total births					2.3
Total number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	2
INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths under one year of age).					
Infant Mortality Rate for all infants per 1,000 live births					29.9
Rate for legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births					29.4
Rate for illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births					37
Total number of infant deaths in the Borough					25
<i>Analysis :—</i>			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	12	11	23
Illegitimate	...	...	1	1	2
<i>Environment of Infant Deaths :—</i>					
Number occurring in the Borough					9
Number occurring outside the Borough					16
Number occurring in Institutions					18
Number occurring in dwelling houses					7

Causes of Death under 1 year of age

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
1. Pneumonia	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
2. Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth	10	1	1	1	13	1	...	1	...	15
3. Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
4. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
5. Asphyxia (Accidental Death)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
6. Accidental Death	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	10	2	1	1	14	5	3	3	...	25

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS—1947

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 smaller Towns (Resident Popula- tions 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Richmond
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* RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION

<i>Births—</i>					
Live	20.5§	23.3	22.2	22.7	20.3
Still	0.50§	0.62	0.54	0.49	0.5
<i>Deaths—</i>					
All Causes	12.0§	13.0	11.9	12.8	13.9
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough ...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	—

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

Deaths under 1 year of age	41†	47	36	37	29.9
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8	3.5

RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION

<i>Notifications—</i>					
Typhoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.01
Scarlet Fever ...	1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31	0.58
Whooping Cough ...	2.22	2.41	2.02	2.80	2.31
Diphtheria	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.00
Erysipelas	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.19
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Measles	9.41	9.13	9.58	5.29	10.19
Pneumonia	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64	0.12

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL)

Puerperal Fever	7.16	8.99	6.27	1.21	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia				6.94††	7.0
<i>Maternal Mortality—</i>					
Abortion with Sepsis	0.10	not	available		
Abortion without Sepsis	0.06				1.17
Puerperal Infections	0.16				
Other maternal causes	0.85				1.17

* Signifies that there were no deaths.

THE HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

Population

At the Census of 1931 the population of the Borough was 37,791, while the Registrar General's estimate at the middle of 1947 was 41,100.

Until the year 1943 there were always more deaths than births in Richmond. Since 1943 there has been an excess of births over deaths each year until in 1947 when 852 births were recorded compared with 574 deaths.

Births

There were 852 births during the year (461 males and 391 females) which is 80 more than were recorded in 1946. This gives a birth-rate of 20.3 compared with 19.8 in 1946.

The number of illegitimate births was 57 compared with 54 in the previous year.

78% of confinements took place in hospitals and nursing homes and only 22% in dwelling houses.

Deaths

The total number of deaths occurring amongst residents was 574 (276 males and 298 females). This gives a death rate of 13.9 per thousand of the population compared with 12.0 for England and Wales. These are crude Death Rates which are not strictly comparable since the ages of populations in different areas vary. If corrected and made comparable it would be more favourable in Richmond.

The Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under one year of age) has fallen from 37 to 29 per thousand live births.

Each of the 25 Infant Deaths was carefully investigated with a view to ascertaining what action could be taken to reduce the number of such cases in the future.

From the table it will be seen that the majority of deaths under 4 weeks of age fell into the sub-heading "Congenital Debility and Malformation." The prevention of death in such cases is most difficult.

Sixteen of the deaths took place in hospital, two in Nursing Homes and seven in dwelling houses. Two of the latter were 6 months old twins who died as a result of burns received when their home was destroyed by fire.

Unfortunately there were two maternal deaths during the year. One of these patients suffered from heart disease. She attended the Antenatal clinic frequently and was under close supervision by specialists. She was admitted to hospital but died from heart failure after the confinement.

The second patient died from the effects of self-induced abortion.

Infectious Diseases

In almost every case the incidence of infectious diseases in Richmond compares very favourably with other towns and the country as a whole.

There was not a single case of diphtheria.

The country-wide epidemic of poliomyelitis spread to Richmond rather later than to other areas. There was a total of 10 confirmed cases (6 males and 4 females). The first case occurred early in September. Eight of the cases were admitted to the South Middlesex and Richmond Isolation Hospital and two remained at home under private doctors.

Five of the patients made rapid recoveries soon after the initial acute phase had subsided. Two cases were transferred to Orthopaedic Hospitals and made good recoveries after some weeks. The remainder were left with some degree of muscular weakness but were able to be treated at home, where they made complete recoveries under medical supervision.

SECTION B—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

LABORATORY WORK

The standing arrangements with Richmond Royal Hospital continued to operate satisfactorily during the year.

The following table gives particulars of the specimens examined :—

Disease Suspected	Nature of Specimen	Result		Total
		Positive	Negative	
Diphtheria	Swabs from Throat and Nose	Nil	108	108
Tuberculosis	Sputa	4	23	27
Hæmolytic Streptococcus	Swabs from Throat and Nose	11	27	38
Other Diseases	...	4	45	49
	Total	19	203	222

This arrangement is very convenient for the local general practitioners.

In addition the following laboratory facilities are available to the Public Health Department :—

Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, N.W.9

For advice, special immunising agents and special investigations.

Ministry of Health, Public Health Laboratory, Epsom

For examination of samples of milk, ice cream and water and for advice and field investigations in case of epidemics.

The Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66 Victoria Street, S.W.1

For examination of water samples and advice on the control of a water supply.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The South Middlesex and Richmond Fever Hospital has ambulances for the conveyance of infectious diseases.

The Richmond Council have two ambulances for accident and removal cases, together with an Austin Utility vehicle originally presented to the Council by Mrs. Reynolds Veitch.

These three vehicles are located at the Technical Institute, Kew Road. Covered accommodation is available for two of the vehicles and the personnel are housed in a small part of the ground floor of the Institute.

Ten whole time driver-attendants are employed to operate the service; this number includes a Station Officer and three women.

The two ambulance vehicles are very old and for this reason are rather frequently undergoing repair. One new Austin ambulance has been ordered.

Even so, a satisfactory service has been maintained although the number of calls continues to increase each year. Reciprocal mutual-aid arrangements exist with surrounding Boroughs and it will be seen from the table that calls were answered for other Authorities on 58 occasions.

The following table shows the continued increase in the work of the Richmond Ambulance Service:—

1935	841 calls	1943	1,497 calls
1937	913 calls	1944	1,480 calls
1939	1,046 calls	1945	1,826 calls
	1946	1,930 calls	
	1947	2,445 calls	

Analysis of calls obeyed during the year 1947

1947	Accident cases	Removal cases	Maternity cases	Others	Total
1st qr.	111	377	91	—	579
2nd qr.	135	407	81	—	623
3rd qr.	185	428	67	—	680
4th qr.	124	371	68	—	563
TOTAL	555	1,583	307	—	2,445

Division of Calls into time periods

Number of calls received between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.	1,931
Number of calls received between 6 p.m. and midnight	358
Number of calls received between midnight and 6 a.m.	156
Total calls for the year 1947	2,445

Miscellaneous Figures

Total distance (in miles) covered by the ambulance vehicles in 1947	13,164
Average mileage per call	5½
Number of calls referred to other Authorities ...	113
Number of calls answered for other Authorities ...	58
Greatest number of calls answered in any one day ...	17
Average time lag in reaching scene of accident ...	4½ mins.
Number of occasions upon which both ambulances were out at the same time	22
Number of complete days when one vehicle was out of commission for repairs	250
Number of accidents to ambulance vehicles ...	7
Number of instances of mechanical breakdown ...	4
Number of false alarms and malicious calls ...	47

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS—1947

Nature of Service	Address in Richmond	Particulars	By whom provided or arranged	Total number of:—			
				Sessions held	Pts. attending	Attendances made	Doctor's consultations
Ante-Natal Clinic.	Windham Road	Twice weekly	M. & C.W. C'tte	102	511	2,098	1,631
Ante-Natal Clinic.	Back Lane, Ham (opening date Sept. 1947)	Two sessions per month	M. & C.W. C'tte	8	18	87	74
Ante-Natal Clinic.	Windham Road (for Grove Rd.)	Alternate weeks	County Council	27	214	373	373
M. & C.W. Clinic.	Windham Road	For infants, twice weekly	M. & C.W. C'tte	100	580	5,659	2,087
M. & C.W. Clinic.	Windham Road	For toddlers, twice monthly	M. & C.W. C'tte	23	190	466	297
M. & C.W. Clinic.	Back Lane, Ham (transferred from Trefoil House in July, 1947)	For infants and toddlers, twice weekly	M. & C.W. C'tte	75	237	2,341	975
M. & C.W. Clinic.	St. Winifride's Hall, Kew	For infants and toddlers, once weekly	M. & C.W. C'tte	51	207	2,150	677
M. & C.W. Consultations.	Royal Hospital, Richmond	Once weekly	M. & C.W. C'tte		25		
M. & C.W. Eye Clinic.	Windham Road	By appointment	M. & C.W. C'tte		13	20	
M. & C.W. Dental Clinic.	Windham Road	Two sessions per week	M. & C.W. C'ttee	91	261	793	
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.	Windham Road, Back Lane, Ham	Once weekly	M. & C.W. C'ttee	47	1,675	2,227	
		As required	M. & C.W. C'tte	5	132	204	
Scabies Treatment.	Windham Road	Daily, as required	Health C'tte		66	87	

HEALTH VISITORS

In addition to their indoor duties in connection with the various clinics, during the year 1947 the Health Visitors paid a total of 5,303 visits, as under :—

	First Visits	Re- visits
Routine visits paid to :—		
Expectant mothers	442	273
Children under 1 year	649	1,397
Children between 1 and 5 years	...	2,309
Special visits in connection with :—		
Adoption Cases	39	
Home Helps	58	
Infant Deaths	7	
Infant Life Protection	...	83
Neonatal Deaths	1	
Scabies	1	
Special enquiries	11	
Stillbirths	11	
Tuberculosis	1	
Whooping Cough	1	
Chicken Pox	1	
Post-natal	1	
Aged Persons	15	
Home conditions	3	
Totals ...	1,241	4,062

Clinic Activities

From the table it will be seen that all clinics were well attended during the year.

The new hutted Health Centre was opened at Ham in July and is proving to be a great asset. Antenatal sessions started at this Centre in September, helped to relieve the strain on the Health Centre, Windham Road,

The weekly Infant Welfare Session held at St. Winifred's Hall, Kew was very popular and served a useful purpose in shortening the journey for numerous mothers. The premises are by no means satisfactory but alternative accommodation is not available.

The Creche which was opened for one afternoon each week at the Health Centre, Windham Road, was not well attended and was discontinued in September.

The "Sitters-In" Service has continued under a voluntary Committee with Mrs. M. A. Toms, of 4 Lawn Crescent, Kew Gardens, as Chairman. There is an adequate panel of Sitters-In but their services are not fully used.

PREMATURE INFANTS

	Number born	Number nursed	Number born alive but dying within			Number surviving for over 28 days
			24 hrs.	7 days	28 days	
Richmond Children born in the Borough:						
(a) At Home	14	12	1	—	—	13
(b) In Nursing Homes	5	5	—	—	—	5
(c) In Hospitals	7	9	—	—	—	7
Richmond Children born outside the Borough:						
(a) In Nursing Homes	9	7	1	1	1	6
(b) In Hospitals	19	21	2	2	—	15
Children born in Richmond, mother normally residing elsewhere:						
(a) In Nursing Homes	4	—	—	—	—	4
(b) In Hospitals	2	—	—	—	—	2

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

The employment of a Social Welfare Officer by the Boroughs of Richmond and Barnes continues to justify itself by the volume and nature of the work performed.

The following is a record of the work carried out in Richmond only :—

Number of cases brought to the notice of the Department during the year.

(a) Through Local Authority Records, Clinics and Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	44
(b) Through Almoners, Probation Officers, Clergy, personal applications, etc.	...	...	...	...	16

60

Number of cases visited for the first time during the year	...	...	...	...	...	54
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of home visits and re-visits to all known cases	...	...	...	...	...	453
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of visits to employers, relatives, institutions, hostels and welfare societies in connection with cases	...	...	...	...	...	299
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total 806.

Arising out of these visits, the following arrangements were concluded :—

On Behalf of Mothers

Ante- and post-natal home	...	...	...	5 cases
Post-natal home	...	...	...	3 „
Short-stay shelter	...	...	...	15 „
Special homes for confinement	...	...	...	8 „
Residential employment found	...	...	...	14 „
Non-residential employment found	...	...	...	10 „
Affiliation Order obtained through Court procedure	...	...	...	3 „
Affiliation Order arranged voluntarily	...	...	...	6 „

On Behalf of Children

Children placed apart from their mothers:—

By adoption	10 cases
In Church homes	2 "
With foster-mothers	2 "

As recorded in the section on Vital Statistics the number of illegitimate infants born to women resident in Richmond was 57 compared with 54 in 1946. When the increased population and birth rate are taken into account it is seen that the situation is much as it was in 1946.

Miss Oliver has had an active year and has been able to carry out a great deal of most helpful work. Richmond Borough Council helped numerous girls during the year by paying the cost of their maintenance in residential homes and hostels.

NURSING HOMES

The Surrey County Council have registered eight Nursing Homes.

44, Onslow Road,	General Medical and Maternity
25, West Park Road,	" "
86, Mount Ararat Road,	General Medical
22, Cardigan Road,	"
19, Grena Road,	"
18, Mortlake Road,	"
108, Church Road,	"
Beaconsfield, Kew Green,	Maternity only

All these Homes have been visited during the year.

DAY NURSERIES

With the approval of the Ministry of Health the following Day nurseries are maintained in the Borough.

(a) PARKSHOT DAY NURSERY, RICHMOND (52 PLACES).

(b) GREY COURT DAY NURSERY, HAM (60 PLACES).

The total attendances made at each nursery during the years 1946 and 1947 were as follows :

				1946	1947
Parkshot Nursery	...	...	...	10,286	11,443
Grey Court Nursery	...	...	...	11,707	10,878

The high attendance at Parkshot Day Nursery is most satisfactory and is a reflection on the low incidence of infectious disease amongst the children.

Whooping Cough was largely responsible for reducing attendances at Grey Court and, in addition, at the end of the year, vacancies were not filled as the Nursery was shortly to be taken over as a Nursery School.

HOME HELP SERVICE

In Richmond the Home Help Service is a combined one and provides help for Domiciliary Maternity Cases and cases of illness and other emergencies in the home.

The service is organised from the Public Health Department and detailed administration is in the hands of the Senior Clerk.

A staff of nine or ten Home Helps was maintained throughout the year, with the result that it was possible to give a more complete and satisfactory service to those who required it.

The following are details of the work carried out by Home Helps during 1947 :—

Number of households attended :—

(a) M. and C.W. cases 93 (b) Domestic cases 69

Number of hours engaged in work :—

(a) M. and C.W. cases 5,645 (b) Domestic cases 8,468

Altogether an average of 60.7 hours were spent on each M. and C.W. case, and an average of 125.3 hours per Domestic case.

After allowing for charges waived in necessitous cases, sick absences on the part of the Home Helps, holidays and time lost due to travelling, the balance sheet at the end of the year was as under :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages paid	1367	1	6
Payments received or due	702	9	6
Net cost	664	12	0
Approximate cost to ratepayers	200	0	0

The Home Help Service is now firmly established in Richmond and is a success. So many very deserving cases have been helped that it is difficult to understand how these patients fared when no such facilities existed.

It is now easier to obtain suitable and reliable Home Helps and it is intended to increase the staff gradually as the need arises.

SECTION C—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supply

Richmond has two separate sources of drinking water:—

- (a) From local wells.
- (b) From the Metropolitan Water Board.

(a) There are seven wells and they produce the bulk of the water supply in the district. One of them, known as the Terrace Gardens Well, is 320 feet deep and reaches two miles of adits in the chalk. The remainder are shallow wells which draw their water from the ballast covering the London Clay.

The water is not filtered but is chlorinated before being passed into the mains for supply to the public.

Of the water so treated, sixty-two samples were examined during the course of the year, all of which reached the highest standard of bacterial purity. Richmond water contains 27 parts per 100,000 of hardness and is not plumbo-solvent.

(b) The supply from the Metropolitan Water Board is received in bulk through six connections off the 30-inch M.W.B. main.

The source is the River Thames, abstracted at the Laleham and Walton intakes, and pumped into Queen Mary Reservoir, Littleton, and Knight and Bessborough Reservoirs, Walton.

After storage the water passes to the works at Hampton, where it is treated by primary and secondary sand filtration and finally is sterilized by the ammonia-chlorine process before being pumped into the supply.

Samples are collected on five days a week at each stage of the purification process, and the tests include physical, chemical and bacteriological examination. Samples are taken at weekly intervals for full chemical and biological tests. Chemical examination was carried out on 252 samples and 1080 samples were examined bacteriologically. The results of these tests indicated that a very high standard of chemical and bacteriological purity was maintained throughout the year.

The water is not plumbo-solvent.

There is also a supply of raw river-water delivered to allotments, Kew Gardens and a proportion of the residences in Richmond. After sedimentation it is pumped to a special reservoir and is delivered from there by gravity. This water is not fit for drinking; it is used for gardens and for periodic flushing of the sewers.

The following figures show the daily average consumption from the three sources :—

<i>Source</i>	<i>Daily Average Consumption</i>
All Richmond Wells	976,651 galls.
Metropolitan Water Board	532,688 galls.
Raw River Water	229,271 galls.

At all times there is an unlimited reserve available from the Metropolitan Water Board.

Water fit for human consumption is made available by piped supply to every dwelling-house in the Borough. No privately owned wells are in use.

SANITARY INSPECTION

For the following particulars I am indebted to the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who submitted his Report in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

Inspections during 1947

Houses visited and particulars recorded (Housing Act)	7
Houses visited (Public Health Acts)	2108
Revisits to houses and other premises	2360
Visits paid in connection with :—	
Overcrowding	30
Vermin	81
Disinfestation	3
Enquiries into Infectious Diseases	64
Corporation Dwellings	32

Routine inspections in connection with :—

Factories (mechanical)	33
Factories (non-mechanical)	42
Work-places	2
Bakehouses	27
Butchers' shops	28
Fishmongers and Poulterers	16
Other registered food stores	3
Cowsheds	1
Dairies and Milk Shops	32
Ice-cream premises	160
Restaurants and Tea Shops	68
Fried Fish Shops	2
Stables	10
Piggeries	6
Public Sanitary Conveniences	12
Shops Acts	115
Theatres and Cinemas	4
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	2
Tents, Vans, and Sheds	2
Rats and Mice	455
Smoke Observations	9
Schools—Elementary and Secondary	46
„ —Private	1
Water Supply	30
Drainage	195
Employment Agencies	1
Massage Establishments	1
Milk Sampling (Pasteurised)	23
Food and Drugs Sampling... ..	5
Unsound Food	137
Petroleum Acts	126
Rent Restrictions Acts	57
Interviews	593
Miscellaneous Visits	794

7,723

Drains and Sewerage Systems Tested

Hydraulic tests	...	...	...	...	...	62
Smoke tests	...	...	...	...	...	52
Chemical tests	...	...	...	...	...	6
Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	10

Factories Act, 1937

At the end of the year there were 191 factories on the register (117 mechanical and 74 non-mechanical), carrying on the following trades :

				Mechanical	Non-mechanical
Artificial wreaths, etc.	...	...	...	1	—
Bakeries	...	...	...	12	2
Boat Repairs	...	...	...	3	1
Boot-making	...	...	...	8	4
Box-making	...	...	...	1	1
Building	...	...	...	5	9
Carpentry	...	...	...	1	4
Carpet-repairing	...	...	...	—	1
Clothing	...	...	...	4	—
Dressmaking	...	...	...	3	8
Electrical Instruments	...	...	...	7	—
Engineering	...	...	...	8	—
Furniture & Upholstery	...	...	...	4	6
Furriers	...	...	...	—	3
Gas Storage	...	...	...	1	—
Glue-making	...	...	...	1	—
Jewellery Repairs	...	...	...	1	1
Laundering & Cleaning	...	...	...	4	1
Millinery	...	...	...	—	2
Milk Pasteurising	...	...	...	1	—
Motor Vehicle repairing	...	...	...	17	3
Printing	...	...	...	5	1
Sausage-making	...	...	...	6	—
Saw Mills	...	...	...	2	—
Surgical Instruments	...	...	...	2	—
Tailoring	...	...	...	1	15
Undertaking	...	...	...	1	—

Welding	2	—
Wheelwright & Coach building	3	—
Wig-making	—	1
Wireless Repairs	1	1
Miscellaneous Trades	12	10
	117	74

Seventy-five visits were made to the above premises during the year and as a result of action taken by the department, the following defective conditions have been remedied :—

Ineffective drainage of floors	3
Want of cleanliness	8
Unsuitable sanitary conveniences	7
Other nuisances and defects remedied	10
	28

Shops Acts, 1934

Shops on the Register	781
Visits made	115

SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED

Water Supply:

Defective or foul storage tanks	26
Defective fittings (notified to Water Engineer)	12

W.C.s and Urinals:

Defective pans	66
Foul pans	9
Defective woodwork around pans	11
Defective seats	5
Absence of water-supply	15

Defective flushing apparatus	21
Defective flush-pipe connections	15
Defective walls, floors or roofs	15
Defective doors and windows	6
Want of light and ventilation	7
Insufficient closet accommodation	8
Defective walls and channels of urinals ...	2
Insanitary urinals cleansed	11
Defective brickwork (repaired or re-built) ...	7

Soil-pipes:

Defective or insufficient soil-pipes and vent-shafts	9
Want of, or defective ventilation-shafts ...	9
Rain-water pipe acting as ventilation shafts ...	19
Defective Fresh-air inlets	16

Drains:

Defective drains	13
Defective sewers	24
Want of additional house-drains	2
Choked or foul drains or gullies	26
Defective or insufficient gullies	10
Defective grating, dishing or curbing	5
Absence of, or defective, interceptor	2
Defective manholes	5
Defective manhole covers and frames	1
Sub-soil drains required	1
Defective drainage of Stables	2

Dustbins:

Defective receptacles	75
------------------------------	----

Paving:

Defective paving of yards, forecourts, etc. ...	1
---	---

Sinks:

Defective or insanitary sink	22
Want of sink	5
Insanitary wall-surface around sink	6

Waste-pipes:

Insanitary W.P.'s or shafts	6
Defective waste-pipes	37
Untrapped or unventilated waste-pipes	5
Waste-pipes directly connected to drain	2

Dampness:

Defective roofs	185
Defective gutters or spouting	114
Want of damp-proof course	2
Defective external brickwork	28
Defective pointing of door and window reveals	15
Damp and insanitary site under floor	3
Floor cavity unventilated	1
Defective wall or floor ventilators	3

General Defects:

Verminous rooms	126
Verminous bedding	226
Dirty floors, woodwork, etc.	10
Accumulations of offensive matter	20
Nuisances from fowls, or other animals	2
Defective plastering (No. of rooms)	344
Dirty walls and ceilings (No. of rooms)	174
Dirty walls and ceilings of staircases and passages	24
Defective floors	67
Defective doors and windows	56
Defective doors and window fastenings	35
Overcrowding	5
Defective furnace or brickwork of copper	5
Permitted No. not in Rent Book	2

Defective sashcords	...	...	...	...	65
Defective window sills	...	...	...	...	38
Windows not made to open	...	...	...	...	10
Inadequate lighting and ventilation	...	...	...	...	7
Defective firegrates and kitchen ranges	...	...	...	...	51
Defective chimney-pots, etc.	...	...	...	...	19
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	8
Defective coppers	...	...	...	...	2
Defective coal cupboards	...	...	...	...	2
Defective staircases	...	...	...	...	2
Premises infested with rats and mice	...	...	...	...	84
Contraventions of Byelaws	...	...	...	...	7
Temporary Outbuildings obstructing light & air	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous defects	...	...	...	...	261

					2,538

NOTICES SERVED TO REMEDY DEFECTS AND ABATE NUISANCES

Informal Action

Preliminary intimations	...	...	...	...	519
Interviews	...	...	...	...	593

Statutory Action

<i>Act and Section</i>	<i>Notices Authorised</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>
<i>Public Health Act 1936</i>		
Section 24 (Drainage)	...	3
Section 39 (Drainage)	...	32
Section 44 (Provision of Closets)	2	1
Section 45 (Defective Closets)	...	14
Section 75 (Dustbins)	...	28
Section 92/3 (Nuisances)	...	107
<i>Housing Act 1936</i>		
Section 9 (Insanitary Dwellings)	32	29

Although in the main the work called for on Statutory Notices was carried out by owners, in three cases, the owners failed to carry out their obligations and it became necessary for the Local Authority to do the work in default.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Act and Section</i>	<i>Cost of Work Carried out in default</i>
19/21 Church Road	Housing Act, 1936 Section 9.	£32 12s. 0d.
31 Evelyn Road	Public Health Act, 1936 Section 45.	£4 0s. 0d.
6/11a Dancer Road	Public Health Act, 1936 Sections 39 and 45.	£3 0s. 0d.

PROSECUTIONS

It was found necessary to take legal proceedings in two cases of contraventions of Acts or Regulations.

Both cases were heard at the Petty Sessions Court, Paradise Road and the details are as follows:—

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Date Case heard</i>	<i>Result of hearing</i>	<i>Amount of Fine</i>
1. Sale of 11 pine-apples which were unfit for human consumption in contravention of Sections 9 & 10 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.	10.3.47	Conviction	£10 Fine £1 1s. 0d. Costs
2. Storage of 290 gals. of rubber solution (Petroleum Mixture) in contravention of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928, i.e., stored on premises without licence and not in an approved Pet-	20.11.47	Conviction	£10 Fine £21 0s. 0d. Costs

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received by the Department from the 1st January to 31st December, 1947 was 1,087.

The complaints received during the year have been classified and are set out below :—

Defective sinks	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	66
Leaking pipes	...	...	...	...	...	45
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	15
Defective storage tanks	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective skylights	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective floorboards	...	...	...	...	...	4
Unsatisfactory living conditions	...	...	...	...	...	16
Offensive manholes	...	...	...	...	...	10
Offensive sewers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Lack of water	...	...	...	...	...	23
Defective W.C.s	...	...	...	...	...	105
Defective roofs and gutters	...	...	...	...	...	46
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	89
Dry rot	...	...	...	...	...	19
Defective ceiling	...	...	...	...	...	48
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective fences	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective stoves	...	...	...	...	...	16
Defective sashcords	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective stairs and steps	...	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulations of rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	18
Defective dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	46
Unsound food	...	...	...	...	...	68
Nuisance from rats	...	...	...	...	...	169
Nuisance from pigeons	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisance from smoke	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisance from vermin, ants, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	77
General defects	...	...	...	...	...	124
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	17

1,087

ICE CREAM

Ice Cream premises were kept under regular supervision during the year, 160 visits being paid to manufacturers and retailers in the Borough.

103 samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination and of this number 54 samples fell within Grades I and II and were considered satisfactory, and 49 fell within Grades III and IV and were unsatisfactory.

In all cases of unsatisfactory samples careful checks were made of the premises concerned and help and advice were given. All manufacturers and retailers were found to be very co-operative in their efforts to improve conditions, and in most cases the result was satisfactory.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 came into force on the 1st May, 1947, its main objects being to fix the temperatures at which Ice Cream should be pasteurized, cooled and stored and to provide for the protection of Ice Cream at all times during manufacture, distribution and storage.

Retailers and Manufacturers have been visited and the provisions of the Regulations have been fully explained.

FOOD INSPECTION

The following foodstuffs, found to be unfit for human consumption, were surrendered by the owners and either salvaged for animal food or destroyed:—

Commodity	Amount Condemned			Reason for Condemnation
	Cwt.	lbs.	ozs.	
Bacon - - -		20.	0	Decomposed.
Baked Beans -		77.	7	Tins blown or pierced.
Baking Powder -			12	Moisture spoiled.
Butter - - -		2.	0	Rancid.
Biscuits - - -		37.	0	Mouldy.
Cereals - - -	2.	52.	8	Unsound, weevil in- fested.
Cheese - - -	1.	31.	6	Decomposed.
Chocolate Trifles		11.	4	Mouldy.
Chickens, etc. -	8.	34.	4	Decomposed.
Cocoa - - -		1.	0	Mouldy.
Dried Egg - - -		2.	15	Out of Condition.
Fish (Tins) - - -	3.	7.	13½	Tins blown or pierced.
do. (Wet) - - -	23.	108.	0	Decomposed.
Flour - - -		35.	0	Mouldy.
Fruit - - -	5.	57.	5	Decomposed.
Jam, etc. - - -	3.	91.	11	Tins blown or pierced.
Meat (Tinned) -	2.	80.	5½	Tins blown or pierced.
Meat - - -	2.	48.	14	Decomposed.
Margarine - - -		1.	0	Rancid.
Macaroni - - -		11.	8	Weevil infested.
Milk - - -	20.	16.	8	Tins blown or pierced.
Paste (Fish & Meat) - - -		1.	0½	Decomposed.
Peanuts - - -		100.	0	Weevil infested.
Pickles - - -		31.	1½	Fermented.
Pheasants - - -		3.	14½	Decomposed.
Puddings - - -		35.	8	Mouldy.
Rabbits - - -		55.	5	Decomposed.
Sausages - - -		71.	6	Out of Condition.
Soup - - -		77.	9	Tins blown or pierced.
Spaghetti - - -		6.	8	Unsound.
Sugar - - -		1.	8	Moisture spoiled.
Tea - - -		1.	4	Moisture spoiled.
Vegetables - - -	7.	2.	2½	Tins blown or pierced.

PETROLEUM ACTS 1928

Visits made	...	...	...	...	...	126
Licences for which applications for renewal were made during the year :—						
(a) Petroleum Spirit	...	...	...	...		51
(b) Carbide of Calcium	...	...	...	...		2
Licences transferred during the year	...	...	...	...		1
New licences issued during the year	...	...	...	...		5
Premises under Government control and not subject to licence by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...		2
Licences refused by Local Authority	...	...	...	...		2

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

Reason	Houses	Rooms	Bedding
Infectious Fevers	38	41	383
Tuberculosis	20	30	144
Vermin	19	23	150
Other Diseases	75	126	226

The total costs recovered from the disinfection and disinfection of rooms during the year amount to £41 7s. 9d.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECT PESTS IN THE HOME.

Bugs: During the year 75 houses, involving 126 rooms, were treated by the Department for the destruction of bed bugs. The treatment consisted of spraying the walls, furniture and bedsteads with a 5% solution of D.D.T. in kerosene. Respraying, particularly after redecoration of the rooms is effective in preventing a recurrence.

Cockroaches: 5% and 10% D.D.T. Powder has had a marked effect in eradicating these pests from properties and in addition the product "Gammoxane" has been added to the Department's list of lethal powders and is giving even better results than D.D.T.

Flies: In August all pig bins, together with the ground and wall surfaces in their immediate vicinity were sprayed with 5% D.D.T. in kerosene. It was hoped that flies attracted by the pig food would be destroyed in this way.

The results appear to be very satisfactory and it is now proposed to make this a regular feature of the summer programme until such time as the necessity for the pig bin ceases.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Foot & Mouth Disease

During the year four outbreaks of Foot & Mouth Disease brought Richmond within the boundaries of "infected areas" and in consequence imposed restrictions upon the movement of cattle.

The outbreaks were as follows :—

17.2.47	Ashford (Middlesex)
19.2.47	Maidenhead
25.2.47	Romford
15.3.47	Ewell

During the periods of restriction of movement, 1 Occupational and 4 Movement licences were issued or countersigned to enable stockholders to move stock for essential purposes (i.e., immediate slaughter or breeding purposes).

Fowl Pest

Changes took place in the Fowl Pest legislation during the year and a new order known as the Fowl Pest (Amendment) Order, 1947 was issued on the 15th April, 1947. In effect this order does not now require poultry keepers to send the carcasses of suspected poultry to the Ministry of Agriculture at Weybridge but provides for immediate notification to the police who in turn notify the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture deal with the outbreak, including the declaration of infected premises and subsequent disinfection.

Two cases were notified by the Divisional Inspector as occurring in the Richmond District on the 28th October, 1947, and 18th November, 1947.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT 1919 AND MINISTRY OF FOOD INFESTATION ORDER 1943

During the year 169 complaints were received from occupiers of dwelling houses or business premises of suspected rat infestation of their premises.

To investigate these complaints 455 visits were made to various properties.

Infestations were eventually isolated and dealt with at 84 premises.

Destruction of Rats in Sewers, 1947

Operations were continued in 1947 in investigating and treating all sewers for the destruction of rats. Baiting of sewers for this purpose took place as follows:—

3.3.47 to 23.3.47

430 manholes throughout the whole area of the Borough were prebaited with sausage rusk for two days and poison bait consisting of Zinc phosphide mixed with sausage rusk was applied on the 3rd day. Out of 430 manholes so treated 89 only gave a positive result.

15.12.47 to 22.12.47

166 manholes throughout the whole borough were treated as in March, and of this number 79 manholes only gave a positive result. The results obtained on both these poisoning campaigns were considered to be very satisfactory. Treatment is repeated at regular intervals otherwise the sewers would soon be heavily infested.

Major Rat Infestation

One major rat infestation on private property was dealt with in April, 1947. The infestation occurred in open land and treatment consisted of prebaiting and poisoning on similar lines to the system used in sewers.

The first treatment was the baiting of 400 rat holes and at 350 points poison bait was taken. A second treatment of the same number of points showed a reduction in takes to 10, and final treatment and test baiting produced a clear result.

Smoke Abatement

Richmond being a residential district contains no very large works or factories. The smaller factories give little trouble by smoke nuisance.

Five complaints of a minor character were received during the year and all were overcome by inspection of the boiler plant, advice to stokers and interviews with managers.

SECTION D—HOUSING

The normal routine house to house inspection of working-class dwellings is still very much curtailed, principally by reason of the shortage of building materials and post-war difficulties. The effect of this is seen in the steady deterioration of the dwellings in the Borough.

Overcrowding throughout the Borough is heavy. In 1947 five new cases of overcrowding, according to the standard of the Housing Act, 1936, were added to the Department's list. Two cases were abated by rehousing the families in new houses provided by the Borough at Ham.

A basement flat was found to be in such a state of disrepair as to be unfit for human habitation. The owner gave an undertaking not to relet the flat for habitation and the family were re-housed at Ham.

A garden hut also unfit for human habitation was found to be in occupation for living purposes. The owner gave an undertaking not to relet the hut again for living purposes and the tenants of the hut found other accommodation.

Moveable Dwellings

A licence is held by an owner of land in the Borough permitting him to allow two caravans to stand on his land. This licence is renewable each year.

Satisfactory provision is made for refuse disposal, sanitary conveniences and water supply and frequent inspections of the site are made each year.

Housing Programme

Total number of houses erected			
post-war to 31st Dec., 1947	...	(Temporary)	179
		(Permanent)	50
Total number, included in above			
erected in 1947	...	(Temporary)	54
		(Permanent)	50

Total number of premises requisitioned up to 31st Dec., 1947	...	...	...	125
			(providing 246 family units)	

Total number families rehoused in 1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total number families still on waiting list at 31st Dec., 1947	...	...	...	...	1,990
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Between January and August, 1948, a further 124 families have been rehoused in permanent Council Houses and flats* and requisitioned property.

* (The flats referred to are 78 in number, are situate at Beaufort Court, Ham, and are all served with central heating and constant domestic hot water).

Total waiting list at present date is 2,088.

Future Programme

Contracts are in hand for a further 126 dwellings, of which 84 should be completed during 1948.

Beyond this, further projects encompass a total of 442 dwellings.

Present development and future schemes are all sited in the Ham area.

SECTION E—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Particulars of samples taken in the Borough of Richmond by Surrey County Council during the year ended December 31st, 1947.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total		
Milk	34	10	44	2		2		
Cocoa	1	1	2					
Coffee		1	1					
Cooking Fat ...	1		1					
Dried Milk		1	1		1	1		
Drugs		8	8					
Fish Paste ...		1	1					
Home Brewed Ale		1	1					
Lemonade Powder ...		1	1					
Malt Extract ...		1	1					
Malted Milk ...		1	1					
Salad Oil		1	1					
Salami	1		1					
Soup		1	1					
Soya Milk								
Cocoa	1	1	2	1	1	2		
Spirits	1	1	2					
Vinegar		1	1					
Totals	39	31	70	3	2	5		

Milk (Special Designations) Order 1936

No. of samples of milk taken for analysis during the year	46
No of samples found to be satisfactory ...	43
Applications granted for the renewal of licences to sell Special Designated Milk:—	
Pasteurised Milk	18
Tuberculin Tested Milk	14
Applications granted for the renewal of	
Pasteurised licences	1
Supplementary Licences granted	4

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

(Civilians only)

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospitals	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	24	22	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	6	—
Pneumonia	5	1	15
Erysipelas	8	4	—
Measles	419	15	—
Whooping Cough	95	4	1
Malaria	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis	10	8	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	1	1
Total ...	570	62	17

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST TYPHUS AND SMALLPOX

The following figures serve to show the extent of this work in Richmond. The Council will already be aware that no case of either of these diseases occurred in the Borough during 1947.

Month	Nature of Contact	
	Typhus	Smallpox
January	—	—
February	—	1
March	—	—
April	—	2
May	—	5
June	—	2
July	—	4
August	—	—
September	—	—

October	...	...	...	...	—	—
November	...	...	...	...	—	—
December	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total ...					—	14

SOUTH MIDDLESEX FEVER HOSPITAL

ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED

Disease	No. of Patients Admitted from Richmond
Poliomyelitis	8
Malaria	1
Scarlet Fever	22
Diphtheria	—
Measles	15
Whooping Cough	4
Pneumonia	—
Other Diseases	34
Total	84

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINIC

Total number of attendances 2,431

Number of Children immunised for the first time during the year 1947:—

(a) Pre-school children (under 5 years)	636
(b) Between 5 and 15 years	47
Total	683

Grand Total of Children in the Borough who had received immunising treatment by the end of the year:—

(a) Under 5 years	1,829
(b) Between 5 and 15 years	3,528

Number of Children given boosting doses during 1947:—

(a) Under 5 years	...	...	...	135
(b) Between 5 and 15 years	...	...	...	1,023

At the 31st December the percentages of children who had been immunised were as follows:—

0—5 years	...	...	...	...	59%
5—15 years	...	...	...	...	88%

If it is remembered that during the year eight hundred infants were added to the population and that, therefore, there must always be a number who are not yet old enough for immunisation, it will be seen that the figures are very satisfactory.

The policy of giving single small reinforcing doses at appropriate intervals during a child's life has been pursued. Over three times as many such doses were given in 1947 as in 1946.

The materials used are, for children under 10 years, Alum Precipitated Toxoid, and, for children over 10, Toxoid Anti-Toxin Floccules. The number of reactions resulting from the use of these materials has been very small.

Immunization Against Whooping Cough

For some time now immunization against Whooping Cough has been available to Richmond residents. As the efficacy of the vaccine still remains in doubt, no effort has been made to encourage parents to have their children protected.

In spite of this there has been a growing demand and during the year 93 children received full courses of the injections. The material used is Alum Precipitated Vaccine (Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.), and the course consists of two injections of 0.5 c.c. followed by a final injection of 1.0 c.c.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

SCABIES

During the year 1947, 66 new cases of scabies were treated at the Health Centre. This figure includes school children, and compares very favourably with 337 new cases treated in 1946.

HEAD LICE

The following figures serve to indicate the position for the year under review :—

Children

Total number of inspections of children made in the schools by the School Nurses	...	...	6,730
--	-----	-----	-------

Number of individual children found to be unclean at above	...	...	...	...	...	239
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Proportion of children found unclean at all inspections	...	...	...	...	...	3.4%
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Number successfully cleansed by parent or guardian without requiring exclusion for more than 24 hours	...	...	...	...	213
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number excluded for longer than 24 hours	...	26
--	-----	----

Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken

(a) Under the Education Act, 1944	...	Nil
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(b) Under the School Attendance Byelaws	...	Nil
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Adults

No adults were referred to the Health Centre for treatment during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

The position in Richmond for the year 1947 may be summarised as follows :—

NOTIFICATIONS:

Respiratory Tuberculosis

Sixty-six cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified, viz., 38 males and 28 females. The corresponding figure for 1946 was 58.

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

Five new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year and there were 2 deaths from this cause. Eleven such cases had been notified during 1946.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

After all additions and deletions had been taken into account, the number of cases of tuberculosis remaining upon the Register at the close of the year was as under:—

					<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>
Males	...	...	...	...	190	24
Females	...	...	...	...	133	27
					—	—
Total					323	51
					—	—
Corresponding figures for 1946						
were	...	...	...	...	293	50

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, powers are given to prohibit any person suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from entering upon employment involving the handling of milk.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 (Section 172) powers are given to cause the removal and detention of any tubercular patient where proper precautions are not being taken and the circumstances are such as could constitute a danger to others..

During the year 1947 it was not found necessary to take action under either of the above enactments.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
15	8	11	1	...	...	3	...	...
25	9	9	...	...	1	3	...	...
35	9	2	...	2	1	1	...	1
45	4	3	...	...	4	1	...	...
55	5	2	...	...	7	...	...	1
65 and upwards ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals ...	38	28	3	2	14	8	...	2

AFTER CARE

The voluntary After Care Committee has continued actively on behalf of the tuberculosis patients of Richmond and Barnes.

The financial position of the Committee was much more satisfactory than formerly as a result of a successful Sale of Seals Campaign held in the autumn of 1946.

The aim of the Committee is to supplement where necessary the Surrey County Council's Treatment Allowances Scheme, to enable patients to carry out the recommended treatment with a minimum of financial worry. Cases are treated confidentially and are given individual consideration.

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