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ANNUAL REPORTS

for the year ending 31st December, 1949,

1. ON THE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
2. OF THE PATHOLOGIST,
3. ON THE JERSEY DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY,
4. OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,
5. ON THE AMBULANCE SERVICE,
6. ON ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL.

Presented to the States by Senator Edward Le Quesne, President of the Public Health Committee, on the 2nd October, 1950.



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AUX ETATS DE L'ILE DE JERSEY.

L'An 1950, le 2e jour d'Octobre.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT du Comité de Santé Publique a présenté à l'Assemblée les Rapports suivants pour l'année finissant le 31 Décembre, 1949—

- 1° Le Rapport de l'Hôpital-Général avec Rapports des Chefs de Service y relatifs, ainsi que le Relevé Annuel des dépenses et Recettes dudit établissement ;
- 2° Le Rapport du Directeur Pathologiste ;
- 3° Le Rapport du " Jersey Dispensary and Infirmary " ;
- 4° Les Rapports Annuels de l'Inspecteur Médical (contenant un bref extrait au sujet de " Overdale Hospital " et de l'Inspecteur Sanitaire en Chef avec Tableaux y relatifs) ;
- 5° Le Rapport au sujet du service des Ambulances ; et
- 6° Le Rapport Annuel de l'Hôpital de St.-Sauveur contenant un Etat des Recettes et dépenses dudit établissement présenté en conformité de l'Article 7 de la Loi (1890) sur la Régie et l'Administration de l'Asile Publique des Aliénés, ainsi qu'un Rapport du Médecin-Directeur dudit établissement ;

lesdits Rapports et Relevés approuvés par Acte dudit Comité en date du 27 Septembre 1950.

LES ETATS ont ordonné l'impression desdits Rapports, ainsi que desdites pièces y relatives, pour être distribués aux Membres de l'Assemblée.

F. DE L. BOIS,
Greffier des Etats.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

September 27th, 1950.

The Public Health Committee having approved the reports of the various departments under its supervision has requested the President to present them to the States with a request that they be printed and distributed.

EDWARD LE QUESNE,

President.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1949.

28th August, 1950.

The year under review (1949) has again been one of activity and progress in all departments under the control of the Committee.

Much has again been done to bring into operation the decision of the Committee to bring our Hospital services up to a standard equal to those provided by the best provincial hospitals on the mainland.

In this effort wholehearted support has been given both by the medical and nursing staff, as also by all tradesmen and domestic staff, and the Committee wish to express their appreciation and thanks for this assistance.

Once more due to the generosity of various benefactors, a considerable amount of new apparatus has been purchased for the use of the surgical and medical staff and in this connection special mention must be made of the magnificent legacy bequeathed by the late Mrs. Agnes Rayner. Not only has this legacy furnished the funds for the construction of a Nurses Hostel but has also enabled the Committee to visualise the building of a large extension to the Home for Old Ladies at Sandybrook. From this legacy monies have also been available for the purchase of various apparatus the use of which has been much appreciated by both staff and patients.

Jersey is indeed fortunate in having been so generously remembered by one whose only association with the Island was a few years of residence.

The extensions at the Maternity Home have been completed and accommodation is now available for even the poorest mother to have her child in surroundings equal to any available to those in possession of means enabling them to attend private homes.

At Overdale extra accommodation has been provided by means of a number of separate bungalows and the out-patients department has been working overtime in the screening of hundreds of children, and in innoculating of many hundreds more with B.C.G.

At St. Saviour's Hospital a complete new unit has been erected, for the housing and treatment of Mental Defective Children. This unit will enable Dr. Wishart to keep in separate quarters children who have at present either to be cared for by parents, often in most unsatisfactory conditions, or who have to be housed with adults in the Main Building.

The Old Ladies Home at Sandybrook has been full to capacity, and the Committee as previously stated, have in mind a large extension to the existing premises. On all sides the Committee hears expressions of thanks from inmates and relatives for the care and consideration given to the old ladies in residence.

Many structural alterations have been made at the General Hospital. Extra sessions at the various clinics have been introduced and the Hospital Services have been extended to meet the requirements of the ever increasing number availing themselves of the facilities provided for treatment. Amongst the new clinics provided are a cardio-graphical and a psychiatric clinic and a full time pathologist has been placed in charge of the Laboratory. A full time social worker has also been engaged in order to follow up cases after their discharge from the various Hospitals.

This lady's work also includes the arrangements made for the entry of special cases to Hospitals and Institutions on the Mainland.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors has greatly increased during the year and with extra staff concentrating on the provision of cleaner milk many improvements have been amicably effected in the stabling for cattle, and the provision of better dairy facilities. Much remains to be done in this direction but the majority of farmers are co-operating in what will be both to their benefit and that of the community at large.

The work of planning and surveying for the new Island drainage scheme has been in operation throughout the year and it is hoped to start work on the main pipe line during the coming year. In the meantime some of the old sewers have been reconstructed, and several new branch sewers constructed.

Much has been done and much yet remains to be done, but already justification can be found for the work entailed in carrying out this reorganisation and modernisation of our Hospitals, and, the use now being made of the services provided show the work is more and more being appreciated, by those in particular who need these services and also we venture to think by the large majority of the Island's citizens, who often critical during the course of this transformation, now realise that what has been ; and is in process of being done, is for the benefit of all.

On behalf of the Public Health Committee,

EDWARD LE QUESNE,

President.

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
JERSEY.

13th April, 1950.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit a report on the Surgical Department for the year ending 31st December 1949.

SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS.

Number of Male Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	583
Number of Female Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	610
Number of Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
							<hr/>
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,431

OPERATIONS.

Number of General Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	976
Number of E. N. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
Number of Ophthalmic	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
							<hr/>
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241

The total number of operations is rather less than last year owing to the fact that no E. N. T. operations were done during the Poliomyelitis epidemic.

SURGICAL OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Number of new patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	578
Number of old patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	627
							<hr/>
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,205

This total is an increase of 208 on last year's attendances.

PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT.

Number of attendances	14,888
Number of treatments... ..	22,692
Number of Fracture Clinic attendances	1,563
Number of New Patients	898
Number of Discharges	324
Number of In-patient attendances	2,829
Number of In-patient treatments	4,648
Number of Out-patient attendances... ..	12,059
Number of Out-patient treatments	18,044
Number of diathermy treatments	3,065
Number of sun-light treatments	1,426
Number of massage treatments... ..	4,359
Number of electric treatments	5,984
Number of exercise treatments... ..	7,858

POLIOMYELITIS.

The Poliomyelitis epidemic of 1949 caught us to a large extent unprepared, not only because of the number of cases but chiefly by reason of their severity. The Hospital possessed two 'iron lungs' and these were soon found to be insufficient. Others were flown from England on the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health as required and we always had just one in reserve for an emergency.

The difficulty in the treatment of this disease is that in the acute stage they are usually admitted to an Isolation Hospital, when this stage is passed they require orthopaedic treatment. In England the rule is that they remain in an Isolation Hospital for three weeks, after which they are transferred to an Orthopaedic Hospital. We were not able to follow this routine in Jersey because the severe cases with paralysis had to be treated at the General Hospital because there was no trained team or Resident Medical Officer at Overdale Hospital capable of dealing with them. Thus we were faced with the absurd position that the most severe cases were not isolated, while the less serious went to Overdale Hospital. I will deal with this point later.

We admitted to the General Hospital 29 CASES, OF WHICH SIX DIED. The youngest was a baby of two weeks who is still under treatment. Of the 23 cases which

survived, two were transferred to England, one is still in hospital and seven are still under treatment as out-patients. This leaves thirteen discharged cases or with minor disability.

It soon became obvious that a bath would be necessary for the rehabilitation of these cases and this has now been built and will soon be available.

I was asked by the Public Health Committee to visit hospitals in England to find out how they deal with the disease, both in the acute stage and during convalescence. I came to the following conclusions :—

It would be a great advantage if cases both acute and chronic could be treated in the one Hospital where physiotherapy etc. is available, instead of transferring them from an Isolation Hospital to the General Hospital. This would require accommodation for the isolation of the acute cases for between four and seven days. Cubicles would be necessary for patients in 'iron lungs'. Nurses would have to be trained in the treatment of an infectious case and they should be volunteers. Normally, a nurse who trains at a General Hospital is not expected to nurse infectious diseases.

I discussed the matter with the Medical Officer of Health and Dr. R. O'Meara and we came to the conclusion that this can be done satisfactorily at the General Hospital if there is another epidemic during 1950 because there will be accommodation available when the Nurses' Home is completed.

This arrangement is considered by the Orthopaedic Surgeons in England to be ideal, but they are not able to carry it out owing to a Ministry of Health regulation which prevents infectious diseases from being admitted to a General Hospital. I gather that this regulation was recommended for the benefit of nursing staff in General Hospitals who might object to nursing infectious diseases.

A. C. HALLIWELL,
F.R.C.S.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL HOSPITAL,
JERSEY.
31st March, 1950.

THE PRESIDENT,
The Hospital Committee.

THE X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

The number of cases referred to this Department for Diagnostic examination during 1949 was 6,969. This was an increase of 1,037 over the 1948 figures.

The above figures include 6,711 cases referred by the Medical Officer of Health in connection with the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The Number of In-patients referred for examination during this period was 755 ; 520 screen examinations were also carried out.

Sixty-nine patients were also referred for X-Ray Therapy Treatment, the number of treatments was 491.

The X-Ray plant continues to function satisfactorily. 39,780 exposures have now been made with the present X-Ray Tube.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS WARRINGTON.

MEDICAL OUT-PATIENT CLINIC.

A total number of 421 patients was seen in the Medical Out-Patient Clinic held on Thursday afternoons throughout the year. The figure comprises 164 new patients and 257 old patients.

All the new patients were referred by other doctors, either by the R.M.O. from his daily clinics or direct by outside doctors.

There is one point in connection with this Clinic that deserves the attention of the Public Health Committee, namely, that X-Ray examinations are frequently required, many to exclude diseases the overlooking of which would reflect unfavourably on the Hospital. As these X-ray examinations are charged to the patient it is felt that a case can be made for free X-ray examination, provided, of course, that the cases are referred only by the Visiting Staff.

R. O'MEARA.

CARDIAC OUT-PATIENT CLINIC.

The Cardiac Clinic was opened at the Hospital on May 4th, 1949, and was held on each Wednesday morning throughout the year. The total number of patients seen was 293, 104 of which were new patients and 189 old. (The yearly average on this basis being a total of 440). This Clinic has been highly successful from the start and some idea of the work involved may be gained from the fact that a new case requires thirty minutes for a complete cardiological examination and old patients require about ten minutes. All new patients were examined on the X-ray screen and underwent full electro-cardiographic examination in addition to the purely clinical investigation. Every effort was made to make these examinations instructive for the benefit of the several nurses under training.

The types of cases seen are of considerable interest, several suffering from serious lung conditions which had been mistaken for heart disease. These included malignant new growths of the lung and tubercle. In addition, great care must now be taken in diagnosing accurately all cases of congenital heart disease and three successful operations have already been carried out on Jersey schoolchildren for a congenital condition called Patent Ductus Arteriosus. Several cases of high blood pressure have also been successfully operated on, most of the operations having been performed at the Westminster Hospital.

(The numbers attending this weekly Clinic are increasing and it may be necessary to limit them by initiating an appointment system).

R. O'MEARA.

PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC,
 GENERAL HOSPITAL,
 JERSEY.
 10th May, 1950.

*The President of the
 Public Health Committee,
 General Hospital,
 Jersey, C.I.*

PSYCHIATRIC DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the work of the Psychiatric Department for 1949.

	Attendances.		Total
	New	Old.	
	—	—	—
ADULTS			
Out-patients	325	906	1,231
In-patients	119	153	272
CHILD GUIDANCE	58	332	390
	—	—	—
	502	1,391	1,893

The total attendance of 1,893 shows an increase of 830 over the 1948 figure. This does not necessarily indicate an increase in the incidence on neurosis, but rather a heightened awareness of the part played in ill-health not only by emotional and mental factors, but by social, familial and economic ones. At the same time there is no doubt that there is a lot of emotional instability caused by the upheavals, frustrations and deprivations of these last ten years. It takes a mature person to adjust to difficulties and it is this

lack of maturity which is perhaps the greatest single cause of neurosis. Immaturity is a failure to reach full emotional development and, unfortunately, it is nearly as common in those of high intellectual and educational attainments as in those less well endowed.

There is still a lack of understanding of the limitations of the mentally defective and the unalterable incapacity of the imbecile and idiot, and we are in urgent need of a hostel for these unfortunate people.

I am deeply grateful to Dr. Wishart for his continued help and interest in the Clinics. Dr. Collinson (late Lt.-Col. I.M.S.) gives his services voluntarily on one afternoon a week and is particularly interested in ex-service patients. Dr. Darling has been another valuable addition to our team. He does all the intelligence testing (each test takes from one to two hours) and forms a closer link between the Child Guidance Clinic and the schools.

Miss Findlay has been appointed Psychiatric Social Worker. I believe every member of the Public Health Committee has personal experience of the splendid work she is doing.

Mrs. Layard continues to give her services voluntarily as playroom supervisor at the Child Guidance Clinic.

With this excellent team we are gradually moving towards our goal, which is the prevention, rather than the treatment, in mental and nervous illness.

Yours faithfully,

LOUISE O'MEARA,
M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., D.P.M.,
Psychiatrist.

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

JERSEY.

27th March, 1950.

*The President,
Public Health Committee,
General Hospital.*

THE EYE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the activities of the Eye Department for the year 1949.

The number of examinations performed during 1949 was 2,581, an increase over 1948 of nearly 400.

The number of operations was 65.

The School Children's clinic has proved successful and I am now able to spend more time on these patients.

Clinics are running very smoothly owing to the permanency of the staff and my only wish is for the continuation of the present position.

E. A. C. DRECOURT, M.D.

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
JERSEY.

31st March, 1950.

*The President,
Public Health Committee,
General Hospital.*

THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the Ear, Nose and Throat Department for the year 1949.

As the figures below show, there was an increase in the number of Out-Patients seen during the year. The number of operations performed although slightly less than the previous year was very satisfactory considering the fact that all operations were suspended for twelve weeks owing to the severe outbreak of Poliomyelitis. The waiting list for tonsil and adenoid cases, although still fairly long has been somewhat reduced.

The figures for the year are as follows :—

Out-patients seen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059
Major Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
Minor operations performed in the Out-patient Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39

LEO. L. RATAZZI, M.B., CH.B.

7, DAVID PLACE,

ST. HELIER.

16th February, 1950.

*To the President and Members,
Public Health Committee.*

REPORT FROM THE HEAD OF THE MEDICAL UNIT.

Progress in the Medical Unit has increased by leaps and bounds during the past year. Since the appointment of Dr. Richard O'Meara to the Unit confidence regarding the Medical Wards and their ability to treat all medical cases in a prompt and up to date manner has been completely restored. There is a feeling amongst the General Public that the Hospital is a "good place to go to". The Unit has been especially successful, thanks to the devoted care of the Nursing Staff, in dealing with the recent epidemic of Poliomyelitis most cases of which, unfortunately, had to be nursed in the iron lung.

A new and up to date department of the Cardiology has been created by Dr. R. O'Meara and his clinics are always crowded.

The children's Unit is an especial pride to us and in the recent case of Constable England's little boy praise was deservedly paid to Dr. Durell and his team for their prompt and efficient treatment of this grave case.

The Out-patient Medical and Skin Clinics jog along in their merry way and the following figures pay tribute to their success.

MEDICAL CLINIC (Dr. Bentlif's only)

Old Patients	177
New Patients...	82

SKIN CLINIC

Old Patients	427
New Patients...	169

To sum up : It has been a most satisfactory year but there is still more to be done. I should like to end by congratulating the Committee responsible for the two-bed wards. An unqualified success.

I am Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

GRAEME BENTLIF, M.A., M.D. M.R.C.P.

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

JERSEY.

30th March, 1950.

*The President,
Public Health Committee,
General Hospital.*

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Before commencing my report proper, I wish to pay tribute to the excellent work done by Mr. Price for many years past and to the first class organisation which he set up. We would all wish him, I am sure, a complete return to good health.

The routine work of the extraction clinic of the Department was carried on without a break, but the examination and treatment of children in the Island Schools was held up for a month after Mr. Price's illness.

The following figures will show that the amount of work in the Department shows no decline.

Adult patients for extractions under General Anæsthesia	769
Child patients for extractions under General Anæsthesia	953
	Total... 1,722
Number of fillings in permanent teeth	318
Number of Children attending Clinic... ..	2,006

24 Schools were visited and 3,966 children examined. Of these 786 required treatment and 536 came for treatment.

There were three cases of fractured jaws and six cases of Vincents' disease of the mouth successfully treated.

Two cases of benign tumours of the jaw in children, were treated by excision.

In addition St. Saviour's Hospital and Overdale were each visited some half a dozen times for treatment of pain cases.

I am Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. S. SWAIN, L.D.S.

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

JERSEY.

17th July, 1950.

*The President,
Public Health Committee,
General Hospital.*

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Engineering Department for the year 1949.

CHILDRENS' UNIT.

What was once our Smaller Ward has now been turned into a self contained Isolation Block divided into glass panelled cubicles each fitted with wash hand basin, power point and radiator. In addition a sterilizer, bath, toilet and linen cupboard have been fitted for the use of this block.

PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC.

The waiting room of this department has been divided and turned into a Cardiac Clinic, comprising a dark room, electrocardiograph room and toilet.

MALE SURGICAL WARD.

The Le Couteur Ward has been turned into two self contained glass sided cubicles, adjoining these cubicles a linen cupboard has been constructed. The kitchen and sterilizing room on this floor has been entirely remodelled. A new tile floor has been laid and the sterilizing room separated from the kitchen. Modern labour saving devices have been installed in both the sterilizing room and kitchen.

MAIN KITCHEN.

A set of six gas ovens with hot plates has been installed replacing the old electric ovens which had been in use a number of years and were beyond repair.

LAUNDRY.

A set of four powerful extractor fans has been fitted in this building giving between twenty and thirty complete air charges per hour. The results have more than justified this innovation and the workers, benefiting from the improved working conditions, are able to cope with the increasing volume of work.

MALE POOR LAW DEPARTMENT.

Three new modern type windows have been fitted in the Lower Square Ward, giving more light and ventilation to the patients besides improving the general appearance of this ward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General repairs and decorations have been carried out throughout the hospital but special mention might be made of the work done in the Mortuary, Casualty Department, Chapel, Greenhouse and Main corridors, etc.

Maintenance work has been carried out at Sandybrook Annexe, Overdale and Elysée as required.

In conclusion I would like to put on record the general efficiency and goodwill of my staff.

H. DALLAIN,

Engineer.

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
JERSEY.

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Number of out-patients seen in this, the second year of the Children's Out-patient Clinic, increased by about one hundred attendances on last year to a total of three hundred and thirty-five.

A Mothercraft Clinic is at work under the skilled guidance of Sister Fishwick to help the less experienced or less intelligent mothers with feeding and general care of convalescent and normal infants.

The In-patient Wards have flourished ; in spite of eleven infectious cases there has been no need to close the Wards as the new cubicles provided by the Committee last year have proven their efficiency. The number of infectious cases was smaller than expected and plans for extension of the cubicle system and provision of a very necessary kitchen and milk room will be presented for the Committee's inspection and, it is hoped, approval.

This work will be necessary for next winter as this last winter cubicles have been double banked and babies have had to be put in laundry baskets on the ward tables during a particularly busy month.

The total number of In-patients was 204, of whom 6 died :

- 4 of Congenital defects
- 1 from injuries
- 1 Premature birth.

41 patients were suffering from some form of tuberculosis, and it is expected that your B.C.G. vaccination scheme will make this the peak year and that a rapid decline in the number of cases will appear in the ensuing years.

Two Tubercular Meningitis patients were transferred to England for Special Treatment.

A number of chronic cases has been hospitalised for many months and a school teacher is now making a most welcome appearance to guide their studies and alleviate boredom; this is a most necessary addition to the care of their bodies and is much appreciated by patients and staff.

H. L. LE V. DIT DURELL, M.B., D.C.H.,
Physician, Children's Department.

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
JERSEY.

*The President and Members,
Public Health Committee,
General Hospital,
Jersey.*

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting a report for the year 1949.

The increased cost of the Department is mainly due to the continued, though essential, use of Penicillin, Streptomycin, Oxygen and Anaesthetics and the increase in cost of all surgical dressings. The number of Out-Patient prescriptions dispensed has also shown a considerable increase over the preceding year.

All demands for Sterilised Intravenous Solutions and Injections have been met, despite certain adverse conditions during the course of preparation. The establishment on a small scale, of dry-heat sterilisation for syringes and hypodermic needles has been successful in reducing breakages, and I feel confident that the proposed extra accommodation incorporating an Aseptic Laboratory and a Dry-Heat Steriliser will give scope for a better service and increased efficiency.

S. F. AMY, M.P.S.,
Chief Pharmacist.

CULDERRY HOUSE,

SAMARÈS.

6th June, 1950.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit to you my report on Sandybrook Hospital for the year 1949.

On December 31st 1948 there were fifty-nine patients in the hospital, during the year 1949 there were twenty-seven admissions; seventeen discharges or transfers to other institutions. There were seventeen deaths with an average death age at seventy-four years approximately. The low average death age is attributable to the fact that three patients died at a comparatively early age from carcinomatous conditions. The maximum number of patients at any one time was sixty-five.

In ending I would like to pay a tribute to the morale, efficiency and kindness of the Matron and Nursing Staff who have carried out their duties loyally and conscientiously often under very trying and overcrowded conditions.

JOHN R. HANNA,

Visiting Physician.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGICAL
LABORATORY FOR 1949.

During the second half of the year the Laboratory has been reorganised. New techniques have been introduced, and insistence of a higher standard of technical achievement has been stressed. Hours of opening have been increased by staggering meal-times and half holidays. The Department is now open from 9 a.m., to 5.30 p.m., Monday to Saturday inclusive, and 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon on Sundays. Emergency work outside these hours is also dealt with. The total number of specimens examined is 9,180. A detailed list is appended.

In this connection, it should be noted, that except in a broad sense, numbers mean little, as some procedures involve a few minutes work only, while others may take several hours. All the Histology formerly sent to England is now done in the Department. In six months 172 sections have been prepared. This has involved a large amount of work by the Technical Staff.

The only work now sent to England is serum for the Wasserman Tests, as it is considered uneconomical in time and materials to perform this test for a small number of specimens. The total cost of work sent to England has declined from several hundred pounds in the first six months, to eight guineas in the second six months of 1949.

25 Post Mortems have been performed by the Pathologist.

Twenty of these were for the Viscount's Department in which evidence was given at inquests. The Pathologist is available for, and has been consulted frequently, by the Law Officers in Medico Legal matters.

An excellent liason exists between the Pathological Department and the official Analytical Laboratory.

The blood transfusion service has met all demands upon it, and the Panel of Donors is being Rheseus tested as they are used. The Department is indebted to Dr. A. E. Mourant for a supply of Rheseus Serum. Difficulty is found in finding accommodation for taking blood from Donors.

Modern facilities have been installed in the Mortuary, and in conjunction with the Matron of the General Hospital, it has been redecorated and refurnished with suitable hangings and a small altar.

The Technical Staff has met the increased work, which has frequently meant overtime and longer working hours, with cheerfulness and keenness. The Medical Staff of the three hospitals and the Island Practitioners, have shewn courtesy and consideration in a difficult transitional period.

It is felt that the efficiency of the Department would be increased by the provision of more working space and the gradual replacement of out-worn apparatus. Much of the latter is reaching the end of its useful working life of fifteen years.

It is submitted that the Pathological Laboratory is now an independent, active and essential part of the Island Medical Services.

EDWARD GEAL,
Director of Pathology.

EXAMINATIONS PERFORMED IN PATHOLOGICAL
LABORATORY.

Blood counts	1,122
Blood Sugars	247
Blood Ureas	259
Blood grouping	216
Blood Transfusions	140
Blood Sedimentation Rate	774
Blood cultures	56
Bleeding and clotting time	22
Blood Cholesterol	22
Red cell fragility Tests	3
Kahn Tests... ..	709
Throat and nasal swabs	1,190
Eye Swabs... ..	10
Urine Chemical	1,280
Urine Bacteriological	261
Urine Pregnancy Tests	91
Faeces. Chemical	54
Faeces. Bacteriological	475
Faeces. Fat estimation	14
Cerebro-spinal Fluids	84
Examination of Pus	201
Tissue for Histological Exam.	172
Sputum Examinations	941
Preparation of Vaccines	29
Test Meals... ..	51
Urea clearance Tests	19
Urea concentration Tests	9
Widal Reactions	100
Van Den Bergh Reactions	5
Hair for Fungus	14
Pleural Fluids	52
Estimation of Serum Thiocyanate	21
Bacteriological examination of water	103
Examination of spermatic fluid	35
Examination of Sewage effluent	89
Serum Calcium Estimation	19
Estimation of Prothrombin time	60
Liver Function Tests	9
Blood Phosphorous estimation	4
Estimation of serum Protein... ..	20
Blood Alkaline Phosphotase	19
Milk Examinations (Bacteriology)	179
Total... ..	9,180

THE JERSEY DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY. REPORT FOR 1949.

No. of women delivered (including 7 cases in which mother was delivered at home before arrival of Midwife)	609
No. of cases for which Dr. was booked	213
No. of cases for which medical aid was summoned, during or just after labour.....	30
No. of forceps deliveries	92
No. of cases delivered by Dr.	193
No. of cases delivered by Midwife	389
No. of cases delivered by Cæsarean Section	19
No. of cases delivered before arrival of Midwife	7
No. of live births :	
Boys	326
Girls.....	277
	603
Including 6 sets of twins :	
3 sets of two boys	
1 set of two girls	
2 sets of one boy and one girl.	
No. of labours in which duration of pregnancy was less than 38 weeks.....	45
No. of premature boys	19
No. of premature girls	26
Weights	
Lightest boy	2 lb. 14 oz.
Lightest girl	1 lb. 2 oz.
Heaviest boy	10 lb. 8 oz.
Heaviest girl	9 lb. 7 oz.
No. of Stillbirths	10
2 cases foetus was macerated	
1 case cord was prolapsed	
2 cases placenta prævia	
1 case baby was anencephalic	
1 case baby was breech	
2 cases were pre-eclamptic toxæmia	
1 case of hydramnious	

No. of infantile deaths	8
7 premature babies	
1 cerebral condition	
No. of miscarriages	2
No. of maternal deaths	1
Cause of death	
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia. One fit. Patient collapsed	
10 hours after birth of stillborn female. Died	
13 hours after delivery.	
No. of circumcisions	77
No. of surgical rupture of membranes.....	64
No. of attendances at Ante-Natal Clinic.....	952

E. THORNLEY,

Matron.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.
STATISTICAL TABLES for the Year ending
31st December, 1949.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1949.

Patients and Inmates at the General Hospital on 1st January 1949— 166

Month	Admissions	Discharges	Remaining at end of Month
January	216	181	201
February	218	208	211
March	246	246	211
April	272	271	212
May	239	237	214
June	253	239	228
July	245	255	218
August	254	254	218
September	198	212	204
October	172	190	186
November	199	187	198
December	163	186	175

Patients and inmates at the General Hospital on 31st December
 1949 175

OUT-PATIENTS.

Total number of new out-patients	25,022
Total number of Out-patient attendances	63,136

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON OUT-PATIENTS AND AVERAGE COST OF EACH OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCE AND OF EACH OUT-PATIENT.

	Expendi- ture on Out- patients	Average cost of each Out- patient Atten- dance	Average cost of each Out- patient
	£	d.	d.
Provisions	600	2.22	5.76
Surgery and Dispensary	6,310	24.01	60.52
Domestic	1,251	4.76	12.00
Salaries and Wages (Maintenance)	7,513	28.59	72.06
Miscellaneous.....	700	2.66	6.71
Administration	870	3.31	8.35
Statistical Cost	17,244	65.55	165.40
Establishment Renewals & Repairs	887	3.37	8.51
Total Cost.....	18,131	68.92	173.91

IN-PATIENTS.

Number of In-patients in Hospital at beginning of year.....	173
Do. admitted during the year	2,765
Do. in Hospital at end of year	175
Average number of days each patient was resident.....	27.32
Do. patients resident daily throughout the year	200

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON IN-PATIENTS APART FROM THAT ON
OUT-PATIENTS ; AVERAGE COST OF EACH IN-PATIENT PER WEEK
AND AVERAGE COST OF EACH IN-PATIENT.

	Expenditure on In- Patients.	Average cost of each In-Patient per week.	Average total cost of each In-Patient.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions	20,477	1 19 3	7 13 5
Surgery and Dispensary ...	6,380	12 3	2 7 11
Domestic	11,093	1 1 3	4 3 3
Salaries and Wages	52,317	5 0 4	19 12 6
Miscellaneous.....	1,464	2 10	11 0
Administration	1,741	3 4	13 1
	93,472	8 19 3	35 1 2
Establishment.....	4,631	8 11	1 14 10
Total Cost.....	98,103	9 8 2	36 16 0

General Hospital, Statement of Affairs

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
HOSPITAL BALANCES.							
Amount due from Pensionnaires...	1,317	16	6				
Amount due from Parishes	4,603	2	4				
Cash in hand	261	18	10				
					6,182	17	8

TREASURER OF THE STATES OF JERSEY.

Expenditure during the 12 months
to date, on the following Votes.

Salaries and Wages	66,296	14	3				
Upkeep of Hospital and Inmates	46,711	2	8				
Upkeep of Buildings	9,782	19	11				
Replacement of Equipment—							
Relevé	567	2	7				
Pensions	1,103	10	0				
Nurses Home	90,075	0	0				
Contributions in Suspense ...	671	16	7				
Patients travelling expenses ...	947	3	2				
Buildings—Relevé	228	17	3				
Mrs. I. A. Foard, Bequest... ..	983	17	4				
Sandybrook Expenses	2,738	0	0				
					220,106	3	9
					£226,289	1	5

for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
TREASURER OF THE STATES OF JERSEY.						
Receipts during 12 months to date, under the following heads.						
Interest on Investments... ..	287	13	2			
Pensions	5,542	0	2			
Sundries	3,414	19	3			
Parishes	9,909	16	10			
Contributions in suspense ...	603	14	9			
	<hr/>			19,758	4	2

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Hospital for the year to date... ..	199,275	5	10
-------------------------------------	---------	---	----

HOSPITAL BALANCE AT THE

31st DECEMBER 1949

Amount due from Pensioners ...	1,919	6	6			
Amount due from Parishes	5,209	19	4			
Cash in hand	126	5	7			
	<hr/>			7,255	11	5

£226,289 1 5

FREDERICK B. BROWN,
Secretary Accountant.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS FOR 1949.

I have the honour to present the report on the health of the people of Jersey for the year 1949.

During the year under review there occurred the largest outbreak of acute anterior poliomyelitis so far recorded in the island, and let us hope that this experience will not be repeated, even though this hope is contrary to the opinion of experienced epidemiologists.

Towards the end of the year a campaign was started to raise the resistance of the community to tuberculosis by means of B.C.G. vaccination.

To deal with the rapid increase of work the staff of the Public Health Department has been increased by the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, in the person of Dr. A. S. Darling. One sanitary inspector, Mr. C. S. Dart, retired after many years valuable service. Mr. L. Hammond was appointed Chief Sanitary Inspector and he now has a staff of five inspectors busily employed on the work of the department. Two of these men were specially employed for milk duties in connection with our efforts to obtain a cleaner milk supply. The initial results of their work are recorded in the report of Mr. Hammond.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Population mid-year 1949	57,490
Death rate per 1,000 living	12.05
Birth rate per 1,000 living... ..	16.3
Maternal mortality per 1,000 births... ..	1.06
Persons married per 1,000	19.4
Infantile mortality per 1,000 births	28.8
Tuberculosis death rate (all forms) per 1,000 ...	.54

POPULATION.

The population which rapidly increased after the war reached its peak in August 1948 and has since then levelled out with a slight tendency to fall. At the peak of the visitor season in August the total population, including foreign workers and visitors was 76,200 approximately.

THE BIRTH RATE.

There were 936 live births during the year giving a rate of 16.3 per 1,000 living. The rate in 1947 was 18.9 and in 1948 16.9. It would seem from these figures that the rate is slowly falling from its post war peak.

THE DEATH RATE.

The deaths during 1949 numbered 693 giving an annual rate of 12.05 per 1,000. The rate last year was 12.3 and in 1947 11.6. 62.8% of the total deaths were aged 65 and upwards.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one maternal death from eclampsia.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 27 deaths in the first year of life so the infantile mortality rate is 28.8 per 1,000 live births. The number of still births at the Jersey Maternity Hospital was 10.

The age distribution of deaths during the first year of life was as follows :—

0— 7 days	...	...	...	...	...	13
7— 28 days	...	...	...	...	...	4
28 days— 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	3
3 months— 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	7

The act making still-births registrable has now passed the States and will in due course become Law. The act will involve a medical certificate for each still-born child.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 31 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year 1949 giving an annual death rate of .54 per 1,000. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis so .54 is also the figure for respiratory tuberculosis alone. At the beginning of the century this figure was 1.5 so there has been a reduction to 1/3. A similar fall has occurred over most of the civilised world.

As bovine tuberculosis is for practical purposes absent from the Jersey herd all cases of T.B. contracted in Jersey are contracted from an open case of pulmonary tuberculosis. For prevention it is of the utmost importance to find every open case and provide treatment or where that is impossible to educate the individual in methods of preventing infection of others. Compulsory segregation of all open cases is often advocated, but it would be of very doubtful value as compulsion leads to concealment, and besides it would be very expensive. The only feasible method is casefinding, treatment, education, and persuasion.

In order to estimate what response was likely to be obtained from mass radiography a free X-ray examination of the chest was offered to anyone between the age of 15 and 20. The response was very poor only 664 coming forward. Of these 3 were found to be active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. This is 4.5 per 1,000. The figure is about the average for mass radiography, but the number is too small for any definite conclusions.

Although by more intensive advertising a larger number might be obtained, it would not seem that the expense of a mass radiography plant would be justified by results. We still, however, offer free X-ray to all school leavers.

When we do find a case an attempt is made to have all contacts examined by X-ray. By this means some cases are detected, but here again we often come up against opposition. Many fear to be X-rayed in case something is found. They prefer to avoid facing the facts. As since the

introduction of Streptomycin and Para-amino-Salicylic acid (P.A.S. for short) the outlook for many forms of T.B. has become more hopeful, this attitude is I think on the decrease. Today with these new drugs and various surgical procedures available there is certainly a more hopeful prospect for the tuberculous patient.

The intensive Mantoux survey which is now proceeding leads often to the detection of open cases. So by every possible means we seek out the sources of infection and deal with them.

The rate at which infection occurs is evidence of the absence of bovine tuberculosis, as its presence would mean a far greater percentage of children with positive Mantoux tests.

The table below gives the percentage found positive in the various age groups for the first 1,558 tests in the survey.

MANTOUX SURVEY.

Age Group	Total Tests	Positive	% Positive
Years			
0—5	295	13	4.4%
5—10	229	37	16.15%
10—15	657	175	25.16%
15—20	239	78	32.63%
20—30	60	48	80%
30—70	78	67	85.9%
Total	1,558	418	26.83%

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

During the last three months of the year a campaign for this form of vaccination was started. There is ample evidence that this confers increased resistance to tuberculosis. Since its introduction in 1922, the vaccine has slowly but steadily won confidence and its use is now compulsory in many countries. By its aid there is hope of reducing the incidence and mortality of tuberculosis by reducing the susceptibility of the population at risk. Every effort both by advertisement and by talks is being made and will continue to be made to popularise its use.

Up to the end of the year we had vaccinated 454 persons, mainly children. Unfortunately supplies were stopped for technical reasons early in December so the campaign temporarily ceased. The technical difficulties of carrying out this campaign are great. The vaccine comes from the Serum Institute at Copenhagen and should be used fresh preferably within 8 days of the date of issue. It has to be ordered well ahead so the casual vaccination of individuals at irregular intervals is not practicable. In addition all who receive it must have a preliminary Mantoux test, as only those who are negative to the tuberculin test are suitable for inoculation. Six weeks after the injection of the B.C.G. a further test is done to ascertain if the Mantoux has become positive as it does when the vaccination is successful.

All new nurse trainees at the hospital are now Mantoux tested and if negative they receive B.C.G. to protect them from the risk of infection involved in their work. By this and a three monthly X-ray examination the nurse will be better protected than her sisters who are not nurses.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria.

There were four cases of confirmed diphtheria during the year. Free immunisation was given to 2,399 children as against 2,372 last year. Dr. Darling reports that a very high percentage of the school children seen by him have been immunised.

Poliomyelitis.

During the year there occurred the largest outbreak of acute anterior poliomyelitis so far recorded in the Island.

The first case was removed to hospital on the 13th August. It was a little boy of 20 months who took ill on the 9th of August with fever and vomiting, paralysis of right leg appeared on the 10th and he had general spasm and paralysis of both legs by the 12th. This first case occurred when all schools had been shut for the summer holidays for about 14 days. From that case until the end of the epidemic 42 cases were notified—10 in August, 22 in September, 5 in October and 5 in November. 31 of these cases had definite paralysis and 11 were non-paralytic. Of the 31 paralytic cases 20 were under 15 and 11 over 15 years. Of the 11 non-paralytic cases 5 were under 15 years and 6 over.

Of the 42 cases 24 were males and 18 females, a male-female rate of 1.3 to 1.

Up to the end of the year there were 5 deaths of which 4 were males aged 9, 13, 31, and 44 respectively and 1 female aged 11. 6 other cases received prolonged treatment in iron lungs. Of these, two adults, a male and a female, died in 1950.

26 of the 42 notified cases came from 5 well localised areas, viz: St. John's 5, St. Aubin's 6, Grouville 4, Le Bourg 6, Grasset Park 5, 6 cases were notified from scattered parts of St. Helier, 10 other cases being widely scattered over the Island. In the five areas direct contact could be established in 12 instances and indirect contact by intermediaries in most of the remainder. No form of contact, direct or indirect, could be found in the 16 cases occurring in other areas.

The disease did seem to hang round certain areas in a curious way. At St. John's where case 1 occurred there was another case, number 23, a month later. At Le Bourg we

had case 6, onset 24th August, and case 39, onset 3rd November. There were altogether 6 cases in this area, 6, 10, 13, 37, 38 and 39, all either below school age or adults. The virus does in some way hang around definite areas.

I must record our thanks to Dr. W. H. Bradley, Senior Epidemiologist of the Ministry of Health for coming over to give us the advantage of his great experience in dealing with such outbreaks, and for his valuable advice both on that epidemic and on possible future outbreaks.

Enteric Fevers.

3 cases of paratyphoid B and one case of typhoid occurred during the year. All made good recoveries.

There was one case of Cerebro-spinal fever.

OVERDALE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Total admissions during the year numbered 151, there were 130 discharges and 12 deaths.

	Admissions.	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	71	11
Diphtheria	4	—
Cerebro-spinal fever... ..	1	—
Chickenpox	2	—
Typhoid	1	—
Paratyphoid B	2	—
Tonsilitis	2	—
Whooping Cough	2	—
Measles	1	—
Rheumatic fever	1	—
Salmonella infection... ..	2	—
Stomatitis	1	—
Scarlet Fever	3	—
Poliomyelitis	42	1

14 cases were admitted for various infectious ailments which were not confirmed after observation. One child was admitted as a diphtheria contact and another was

admitted for isolation during B.C.G. inoculation as her mother was an open case of tuberculosis. Of the 51 cases of tuberculosis discharged 27 were able to resume work.

The dentist attended 6 times for inspection and treatment of patients.

Out-Patients' Department.

There are now four clinics a week for out-patients. There were 1,449 attendances for screening and observation and 918 attendances for refills to artificial pneumothorax or pneumoperitoneum. 247 patients were sent by outside doctors for investigation and report.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector Mr. L. Hammond is of great interest and demonstrates very fully the rapid growth of this branch during the year. Of particular interest is the fact that in spite of the present housing difficulties it has been necessary to condemn 66 houses as unfit for human habitation.

It is true that many of these houses are still inhabited as their unfortunate tenants have so far been unable to obtain alternative accommodation though we receive every possible assistance in this matter from the Housing Committee. If the housing conditions were better many more would be condemned, as unfortunately there are many houses which by any reasonable standard are unfit for human habitation.

Another interesting point is the work of the two new sanitary inspectors who devote their entire time to improving the conditions under which our milk is produced and distributed. No farmer who produces clean milk is ever asked to carry out structural alterations to his farm. If the farmer thinks he can produce clean milk under the conditions existing on his farm, and does it, he has nothing to fear from this department. Considerable improvement and reconstruction of stables has been and is being carried out, a

large percentage of this work is initiated and carried out by the farmers themselves with the help and advice of the department freely given if asked for.

The work of rodent destruction and the continuous inspection and spraying of dumps to prevent fly nuisance has made good progress.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES.

The Jersey District Nursing Association.

The District Nurse has become an essential part of the structure of our Health services. Their devoted and highly skilled services are available to all classes of our society and their work in the homes of the poor does much to relieve and prevent suffering. Their advice on matters of home hygiene has done and is doing much to improve standards all over the Island. As Medical Officer of Health I make many and heavy calls on them and they have never let me down. Now they are giving invaluable assistance in the campaign for B.C.G. vaccination.

The Jersey Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre.

This centre which now employs two full time Health Visitors has increased its clinics to five. The attendances have increased enormously and with the increased staff many home visits are made. Since the development of the Dispensary as a maternity hospital, and the ante-natal clinics at the Dispensary and of the District Nurses, combined with the post-natal work of the Infant Welfare Centre, Jersey is developing arrangements for the care of the mother and child of which there is every reason to be proud.

Your obedient servant,

R. N. MCKINSTRY,
*Medical Officer of Health,
States of Jersey.*

TABLE III.
MONTH OF JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1949.

Disease.	All ages.	Age unknown.	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-70	70-80	80-90	90 & up.
I.													
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25	—	—	—	—	4	14	6	—	—	1	—	—
Generalised Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Miliary Tuberculosis	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicæmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	5	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.													
Cancer of Bronchus	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer of Stomach	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	5	—	2	—
Cancer of Bladder	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Cancer of Prostate	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
Cancer of Colon	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
Cancer of Breast	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—
Carcinomatosis	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	5	—	2	—
Cerebral Tumour	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward.....	98	—	3	—	—	6	22	26	9	21	11	—	—

Disease.	All ages.	Age unknown.	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-70	70-80	80-90	90 & up.
Brought Forward...	98	—	—	—	—	3	6	22	26	9	21	11	—
Cancer of Pancreas	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	1
Cancer of Lung	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
Cancer of Oesophagus	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Cancer of Uterus	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—
Cancer of Ovary	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Cancer of Bile Duct	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Colloid Carcinoma	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer of Mediastinum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer of Liver	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cancer of Bowel	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Cancer of Pharynx	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Malignant Tumour of Spinal cord.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cancer of Cervix.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer of Larynx	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
III.													
Diabetes	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Addison's Disease	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried Forward.....	144	—	—	—	—	3	7	25	47	15	33	13	1

Disease.	All ages.	Age unknown.	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-70	70-80	80-90	90 & up.
Brought Forward.....	144	—	—	—	—	3	7	25	47	15	33	13	1
IV.													
Pernicious Anemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
V.													
—													
VI.													
Cerebral Thrombosis	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	11	14	1
Hemiplegia.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage.....	53	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	11	17	14	1
Cerebral Sclerosis.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Parkinson's Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Disseminated Sclerosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Intra-Cranial Haemorrhage ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Embolism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Jacksonian Epilepsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Paralysis Agitans	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebral Ischaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pontine Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carried Forward.....	257	—	—	—	1	3	7	28	64	39	65	46	4

Disease.	All ages.	Age unknown.	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-70	70-80	80-90	90 & up.
Brought Forward..... VII.	257	—	—	—	1	3	7	28	64	39	65	46	4
Other Diseases of Heart	47	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	14	9	11	5	1
Myocarditis	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	16	1
Myocardial Degeneration.....	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	20	17	2
Coronary Thrombosis.....	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	7	8	7	—
Arterio Sclerosis	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	8	1
Mitral Disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Aortic Regurgitation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Auricular Fibrillation	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	—
Angina Pectoris.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
Cardiac Affection	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Valvular Disease of Heart.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Gangrene of foot	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Asystole	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Coronary Embolism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Endocarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Valvular Degeneration.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Coronary Occlusion.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Aortic Stenosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Aortic Aneurysm	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Rupture of Aneurysm of Aorta	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Carried Forward.....	473	1	—	1	1	3	8	33	109	76	122	110	9

Disease.	All ages.	Age unknown.	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-70	70-80	80-90	90 & up.
Brought Forward.....	473	1	—	1	1	3	8	33	109	76	122	110	9
Stokes-Adams Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Aortic Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
VIII.													
Broncho-Pneumonia	29	—	4	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	10	4	1
Pneumonia.....	32	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	7	5	8	6	—
Bronchitis	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	5	1	1
Bronchiectasis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Pulmonary Oedema.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Bronchial Asthma	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
Pulmonary Embolism	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Emphysema of Lungs	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
IX.													
Intestinal Obstruction	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
Intussusception	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastric Ulcer.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Toxic Hepatitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Obstruction of Bowel	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Volvulus.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carried Forward.....	577	1	10	1	1	3	10	40	137	88	152	123	11

Disease.	All ages.	Age unknown.	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-70	70-80	80-90	90 & up.
Brought Forward.....	577	1	10	1	1	3	10	40	137	88	152	123	11
Appendicitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Strangulated Hernia.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Peritonitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Ileus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Biliary Calculus.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Duodenal Ulcer.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
X.													
Uraemia	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	—
Nephritis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
XI.													
Eclampsia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII.													
XIII.													
Osteitis Deformans	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
XIV.													
Congenital Heart Disease.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Morbus Cordis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried Forward.....	599	1	13	1	1	3	11	40	143	90	158	127	11

Disease.	All ages.	Age unknown.	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-70	70-80	80-90	90 & up.
Brought Forward..... XV.	599	1	13	1	1	3	11	40	143	90	158	127	11
Atelectasis	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tentorial Tear	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVI.													
Senility	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	22	12
Cachexia.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
XVII.													
Suicide	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	1	—	—
Accident.....	23	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	3	1	2	2	—
Found Drowned	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
XVIII.													
Post-Operative Shock	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cardiac Asthenia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sudden Death	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Surgical Shock	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cachexia.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total.....	693	1	27	1	1	4	16	55	153	93	167	152	23

Regarding Table III, the numerals refer to the following Groups :

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases. | X. Non-Veneral Diseases of Genito-Urinary System and Adnexa. |
| II. Cancer and other Tumours. | XI. Diseases of Pregnancy. |
| III. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, etc. | XII. Diseases of Skin and Tissue. |
| IV. Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming organs. | XIII. Diseases of Bones. |
| V. Chronic Poisoning. | XIV. Congenital Malformation. |
| VI. Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs. | XV. Diseases of Early Infancy. |
| VII. Diseases of the Circulatory System. | XVI. Old Age. |
| VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System. | XVII. Deaths from Violence. |
| IX. Diseases of Digestive System. | XVIII. Ill-Defined Diseases. |

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SOUTH HILL,
JERSEY.

April, 1950.

*To the President and Members of the States Public Health
Committee.*

LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1949.

1949 has seen many changes in the administration of the Public Health Department. During the past twenty-six years the Island was divided into two districts, with one Sanitary Inspector responsible for each, a system which worked exceptionally well. On the retirement of Mr. C. S. Dart in May of this year the Public Health Committee decided, in view of the employment of additional qualified staff, to appoint a Chief Sanitary Inspector. We have now six qualified Inspectors, two of which are allocated to a definite district, two for clean milk production, and one mainly for restaurants, cafés, snack bars, clean food production etc. In addition we have a Rodent Control Officer, whose duties are chiefly confined to this branch of the service.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Total number of inspections, re-inspections and miscellaneous visits.....	3,894
Inspections and re-inspections to dwelling houses.....	1,563
Inspections in response to requests for advice	411
Inspections in connection with complaints.....	501
Inspections in connection with infectious diseases.....	39
Inspections of premises where food is prepared, or exposed for sale (Restaurants, cafés, tea-rooms, etc.)	423
Inspections at request of Department of Essential Commodities (Food Control Section)	138

Inspections of Licensed premises.....	108
Inspections of Crisp Factories.....	5
Inspections of Bathing Pool	3
Inspections of Airport	8
Inspections of St. Peter's Barracks.....	2
Inspections of proposed piggeries.....	4
Inspections of Caravan Sites	21
Inspections of proposed Cinema Sites	3
Inspections of Cinemas	1
Inspections of proposed housing sites	255
Inspections of proposed sites for garages, greenhouses, etc.	405
Inspections of proposed Tobacco Factory sites	2
Inspections of yards, lanes and private passages	1
Visits to supervise works in progress.....	485
Inspections with President of Committee	5
Inspections with Medical Officer of Health.....	94
Inspections with Officials of States' Engineer's Department ...	17
Complaints received and investigated	292
Requests for advice	550
Interviews and appointments	933
Callers.....	2,276
States Committee Meetings attended.....	41
Tests applied to drains.....	381
Preliminary notices served	115
Detailed reports submitted	19
Letters written	374
Reports to Department of Essential Commodities (Food Control Section)	144
Unsound Food Certificates issued	229
Detailed reports submitted to Public Health Committee	50
Reports to Committee <i>re</i> plans submitted	82
Certificates issued in connection with Licensing Law.....	20
Permits granted under the "Loi sur la Protection de L'Enfance"	4
Attendances at Police Court	3
Inspections of Boarding Houses.....	74
Inspections in connection with Law on Public Health, 1934 ...	1,011
Inspections in connection with "Loi sur la Protection de L'En- fance"	12

Inspections of dairy farms, dairies and milk shops.....	118
Inspections of shops.....	107
Inspections of workshops, workrooms, etc.....	86
Inspections of Schools.....	31
Inspections of Institutions	38
Inspections of Butchers' shops	12
Inspections of Bakehouses	4
Inspections in connection with unsound food	65
Inspections in connection with the extermination of rats.....	566
Inspections of rubbish dumps.....	34
Inspections of brooks, streams etc.....	50
Inspections of Holiday Camps	43
Inspections of Parish Halls	11
Inspections of Rifle Range.....	11
Inspections of Brewery	2
Inspections of Circus Ground	3
Inspections of Ice Cream premises	9

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples taken for chemical analysis	91
Chemical samples which were not satisfactory.....	60
Samples taken for bacteriological examination	121
Bacteriological samples which were not satisfactory	65
Number of wells dealt with	75
Number of springs dealt with	1
Number of rain water cisterns dealt with	8
Number of samples which contained lead in solution	16

IMPROVEMENTS TO DWELLING HOUSES.

Houses provided with new sanitary facilities	22
Farm houses provided with new sanitary facilities.....	14
Houses supplied with Waterworks services	4
Number of houses repaired	8
Number of farm houses repaired	1
Houses which have been cleansed and distempered.....	3
Verminous houses disinfected.....	108
Yards concreted or gravelled	1
Overcrowding abated	3

DETAILS OF DWELLING HOUSES WHICH HAVE UPON REPORT BEEN CONDEMNED AND CLOSED BY ACT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE AS BEING UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

Number of houses condemned.	Position.	Date of report.	Result of action taken.
1	No. 100, Bath Street, St. Helier.	31.1.49	Demolished.
14	Nos. 1—14, Springfield Cottages, St. Helier.	7.2.49	Still occupied. Ordered to be demolished.
4	Nos. 1—4, Springfield Place, St. Saviour.	7.2.49	Ditto
2	Nos. 1 and 2, Le Geyt Road, St. Saviour.	7.2.49	No. 1—Vacated. No. 2—Still occupied. Both ordered to be demolished.
9	Nos. 1—9, Le Geyt Cottages, St. Saviour	12.2.49	No. 1—Vacated. Nos. 2—9 Still occupied. Ordered to be demolished.
1	Old Bakery Cottage, St. Saviour.	12.2.49	Still occupied. Ordered to be demolished.
1	Malan Cottage, St. Saviour.	12.2.49	Still occupied. Ordered to be demolished.
1	One room dwelling adj. Old Bakery Cottage, St. Saviour.	12.2.49	Ditto

Number of houses condemned.	Position.	Date of report.	Result of action taken.
1	No. 1 Le Geyt Villas, St. Saviour.	12.2.49	Still occupied. Ordered to be demolished.
1	Le Geyt Stores, St. Saviour.	12.2.49	Ditto
1	No. 3, Le Geyt Road, St. Saviour.	12.2.49	Unoccupied. Ordered to be demolished.
3	Nos. 1—3, Copp's Cottages, St. Saviour.	12.2.49	Still occupied. Ordered to be demolished.
4	Nos. 1—4, Mon Sejour, St. Lawrence.	7.3.49	Still occupied.
2	No. 36, Ann Street, St. Helier.	19.4.49	Still occupied. Ordered to be demolished.
1	No. 38, Ann Street, St. Helier.	19.4.49	Ditto
8	Nos. 1—8, Cornubia Place, Ann Street, St. Helier.	19.4.49	Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 still occupied. No. 3 Unoccupied. Ordered to be demolished.
1	"True-View," Trinity.	7.11.49	Demolished.
1	Douceville Cottage, Mont Cochon.	21.11.49	Still occupied.
3	Le Nicolais, Fauvic Common.	10.12.49	Still occupied. Ordered to be demolished.

Number of houses condemned.	Position.	Date of report.	Result of action taken.
2	Nos. 1 and 2, Victoria Cottages, Grève d'Azette.	12.12.49	Still occupied. Ordered to be demolished.
3	Nos. 1—3 Gregg's Cottages, Patier Lane, St. Saviour.	12.12.49	Ditto
1	Woodburn Cottage, Patier Lane, St. Saviour.	12.12.49	Ditto
1	Cottage at rear of No. 7, Pomona Road, St. Helier.	12.12.49	Ditto

Total number of houses condemned..... 66

Details lists of tenants have been forwarded to the Housing Committee for their consideration for re-housing when accommodation becomes available.

CLOSING ORDER RESCINDED, PROPERTY BEING
COMPLETELY RE-CONDITIONED.

Number of houses.	Position.	Closing order.	Rescinded.
1	No. 2, Hue Street, St. Helier.	11.12.39	12.12.49

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

86 cases of infectious diseases were investigated, the properties inspected, and where necessary, works and alterations carried out.

SUMMARY OF WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW
ON PUBLIC HEALTH, 1934, AND AMENDMENT, 1949.

Seven hundred and seventeen plans were submitted for examination, out of these, six hundred and twenty-four were approved. These plans were for one hundred and forty nine houses, sixty-five bungalows, thirty-six flats and one hundred and sixty-two alterations and additions to houses.

Three hundred and ninety-seven miscellaneous plans comprising mostly of garages, sheds, greenhouses, offices, bakehouses, stores, clubrooms, chalets, cinemas, cowsheds, pigsties, cafés, public conveniences, etc., a great number of which required sanitary accommodation and drainage.

One hundred and fourteen dwelling houses, bungalows and flats were to be newly connected directly or indirectly to the main sewers and one hundred and thirty-three would be drained to modified sewage disposal plants. Wherever possible the drains were arranged so that connection would be made to the sewers when they become available.

Seventeen plans were, on report, rejected by the Committee as being unsatisfactory.

FOOD SAMPLES AND SUPPLY.

Nature of sample.	Number of samples taken.	Genuine.	Remarks.
Milk	98	80	10 samples were poor and 8 contained extraneous water.
Tinned Milk	1	1	—
Ice Cream	4	4	—
Thyme	1	1	—
Ground Ginger	1	1	—
Pastry Mixture	1	1	—
Honey	1	1	—
Tea Tablets	1	1	—
Table Water	1	1	—
Lemon Consommé ...	1	1	—
Flour	2	2	—
Bovril	1	1	—
Torox Cubes.....	1	1	—
Cider	2	2	—
Caraway	1	1	—

Nature of sample.	Number of samples taken.	Genuine.	Remarks.
Parsley	1	1	—
Cloves.....	1	1	—
Ground Nutmegs	1	1	—
Mustard	1	1	—
Curry Powder	1	1	—
Ground Arrowroot ...	1	1	—
Coffee.....	2	2	—
Coffee and Chicory...	2	2	—
Saccharin Tablets	1	1	—
Custard Powder	3	3	—
Olive Oil	1	1	—
Mayonnaise	1	1	—
Horlicks Tablets	1	1	—
Desert Gelatine	1	1	—
Gruyère Cheese.....	1	1	—
Cake Mixture	4	4	—
Fish Paste	3	3	—
Sweepate	1	1	—
Mixed Spice	1	1	—
Cinnamon	1	1	—
Total.....	146	128	—

The Ice Cream samples taken showed a good percentage of fat.

MILK SUPPLY AND SAMPLING.

All milks containing extraneous water or showing poorness in fat were investigated and in one case the farmer was presented before court and fined a total of £45 with costs.

PRODUCTION OF CLEAN MILK.

It has been ascertained that there are one thousand one hundred and twenty dairy farms in the Island supplying milk to the collecting and distributing dairies, where to start on a cleaner milk production was the problem. To produce a clean milk one must commence from the source, that is the cow, its health, the conditions under which it is housed, many times overcrowded and dirty, the milker, his or her mentality, their clothing, hands, habits, methods of washing, straining

cloths, milking cans and containers, roadside depositing depots, collecting lorries with personnel, distribution to smaller dairies, delivery to the consumer by the roundsmen, and finally the receptacle produced by the consumer. In every one of these points there is a definite danger of pollution. It is no use having modern cowsheds if we cannot have the co-operation of all agents in its distribution.

Farm inspections and clean milk production had not by any means been neglected in the past, but it was impossible with the then existing staff, to give this work the attention it needed, so it was decided to appoint two fully qualified Sanitary Inspectors whose chief duties would be to :—

- (1) Investigate complaints.
- (2) Take samples of milk for the Methylene Blue Reductase test.
- (3) Indicate the condition of the milk as regards cleanliness by means of the Tustmun Sediment tester.
- (4) Inspect farms.

It must be pointed out that no farm was inspected or the farmer made responsible, except when the milk samples proved to be unsatisfactory and had been taken direct from his cans before being collected by the collecting dairies.

A farmer who produced a clean milk was not asked to carry out any structural alterations to his stables.

The following tables will give an idea of the amount of work involved in clean milk production over a period of approximately three months.

METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTASE TEST.

Total number of samples taken..... 179

One hundred and twenty-nine samples were taken from farmers, cans at the collecting depots. Ninety-two were examined on day of receipt, sixty-five were satisfactory, ten were fair, and seventeen were unsatisfactory. Eighty were examined after being kept for twenty-four hours at shade temperature, thirty-nine were satisfactory, fourteen were fair, and twenty-seven were unsatisfactory.

Six samples were taken direct from the milking of a herd under supervision and, when examined on day of receipt, all were found to be satisfactory.

Eight samples of mixed milk were taken at the dairies from bulk directly before pasteurisation. Six were examined on day of receipt, one was satisfactory, four were fair, and one was unsatisfactory. Six were examined after being kept for twenty-four hours at shade temperature, all were found to be unsatisfactory.

Twelve samples were taken at the dairies after pasteurisation. Nine were examined on day of receipt, eight were satisfactory and one was fair. Twelve were examined after being kept for twenty-four hours at shade temperature, five were satisfactory, one was fair, and five were unsatisfactory.

Nineteen pasteurised samples were taken from roundsmen on house to house distribution, when examined on day of receipt, all were found to be satisfactory, and after keeping for twenty-four hours at shade temperature, thirteen were satisfactory, five were fair, and one was unsatisfactory.

Five samples of raw milk were taken from roundsmen on house to house distribution, and when examined on day of receipt, four were satisfactory and one was fair. The same milk after being kept for twenty-four hours at shade temperature, one was satisfactory, two were fair, and two were unsatisfactory.

TUSTMUN SEDIMENT TESTING.

Two hundred and ninety-four samples were examined under this method for dirt, out of which two hundred and fifty-eight proved to be satisfactory.

Inspections of Farms.....	73
Re-inspections of Farms	37
Notices served	5
Complaints <i>re</i> dirty cans.....	10
Visits to dairies during pasteurisation.....	41

The undermentioned goods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption and destroyed:—

Milk—449 tins; Cheese—4,796 cartons; Baked Beans—152 tins; Beans—43 tins; Sausages—44 tins; Minced Beef Loaf—28 tins; Beef and Carrots—2 tins; Stewed Steak—7 tins; Veal Loaf—30 tins; Whale Steak—18 tins; Bœuf Picnic—399 tins; Bœuf Gelée—65 tins; Potted Meat—58 tins; Luncheon Meat—30 tins; Mincemeat—11 tins; Meat—2 tins; Paté de Fois gras—3 tins; Brisket Beef—1 tin; Pork Ham—5 tins; Corned Beef Hash—3 tins; Whale Meat—60 lbs.; Pork Luncheon—13 tins; Ham Loaf—1 tin; Ham—144½ lbs.; Bacon—44½ lbs.; Black Pudding—50 lbs.; Beef with Cereals—6 tins; Tongue—7 tins; Brawn—145 tins; Rabbit Brawn—149½ lbs.; Rabbit—2 tins; Cod Roe—5 tins; Crab Paste—11 tins; Haddock—42 lbs.; Cod Fillet—84 lbs.; Tripe—45 tins; Sardines—32 tins; Herrings—434 lbs.; Salmon—39 tins; Brisling—74 tins; Mussels—59 tins; Herrings—79 tins; Kippered Herrings—16 tins; Sild—2 tins; Conger—84 lbs.; Brislings in tomato—557 tins; Herring Roes—1 tin;

Kippers—266 lbs. ; Mackerel—728 lbs. ; Crayfish—23 tins ; Skate—61 lbs. ; Pilchards—96 tins ; Fish Balls—7 tins ; Garden Peas—90 tins ; Processed Peas—73 tins ; Sweet Peas—17 tins ; French Peas—46 tins ; Parsnips—843 tins ; Carrots—533 tins ; Macedoins of Vegetable—45 tins ; Mixed Vegetable—13 tins ; Beetroot—9 tins ; Spinach—116 tins ; Brussels Sprouts—740 lbs. ; Lettuce—1,320 ; Broth—10 tins ; Soup—9 tins ; Jam—6 tins ; Golden Syrup —6 tins ; Plums—62 tins ; Plums—131 bottles ; Gooseberries—2 bottles ; Cherries—69 tins ; Cherries—... bottles ; Park Apples—9 tins ; Apples—2 bottles ; Apple Purée—18 tins ; Loganberries—1 bottle ; Grapes—22 tins ; Peaches—21 tins ; Pineapple—8 tins ; Apricots—11 tins ; Pears—6 tins ; Rhubarb—27 tins ; Blackberries—5 tins ; Strawberries—4 tins ; Raisins—3 packets ; Black Currants—1 tin ; Grape Fruit Juice—18 tins ; Grapefruit—13 tins ; Orange Juice—14 tins ; Tomatoes—1 tin ; Tomato Purée—1 tin ; Tomato Juice—11 tins ; Tomato Ketchup—720 bottles ; Cream of Tomatoes—1 tin ; Suet—11 tins ; Pastry Mixture—2,160 packets ; Dried Eggs—14 tins ; Pickled Onions—442 bottles ; Piccaililli—2 jars ; Spaghetti—19 tins ; Xmas Puddings—4 tins ; Treacle Pudding—1 tin ; Chicken Noodle—2 tins ; Mandarines—13 tins ; Tea—80 lbs. ; Salad Dressing—985 bottles ; Jack Straws—2,640 pkts. ; Pickles—216 jars.

HOLIDAY CAMPS.

The conditions existing at one holiday camp made it imperative that it should not be allowed to be opened for the next season until certain major works had been re-organised. The owners have been notified regarding these matters and are preparing plans for sewage disposal, water supply, etc.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS TABLE.

New connections made to sewer	29
Drainage systems remodelled	62
Petrol Interceptors Fixed.....	1
Modified sewage disposal plants installed	37
Cesspools constructed	4
Soakaways built.....	17
Sewage lifting pumps fixed.....	1
Drains unchoked	21
Foul soakaways or cesspools abolished	13
Brick drains abolished	3
Old drains abolished.....	18
Obsolete or defective drainage fittings removed.....	25

PLUMBING WORK.

New baths installed	39
New shower-baths installed	1
New sinks installed	59
New wash-hand basins installed.....	47
New urinals installed	3
Flushing cisterns fixed to existing W.C.'s.....	8

IMPROVEMENTS TO SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

New Water closets constructed.....	86
Foul privies and closets abolished	6
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	83
New liquid manure tanks	1

CESSPOOL EMPTIERS.

One thousand two hundred and sixty-six septic tanks, soakaways, etc., were emptied by the cesspool emptiers. May I here thank the personnel who are responsible for the operation of this work, particularly the drivers, Messrs. Bouchet, des Vaux and Hamon. During the whole of the year we have not received a single complaint, but continually receive compliments on their efficiency.

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS.

During the year one hundred and thirty-eight complaints were investigated, these requiring three hundred and thirty-four re-inspections and extra visits for various reasons, in addition to which two hundred and forty-four services of baiting, gassing and shooting were carried out. From these services, two hundred and eighteen rats were shot, three hundred and twenty-three mice were trapped, in addition to which, on six extra occasions various number of rats killed by poison and gas, were handled and disposed of.

A properly organized rat destruction scheme was carried out bi-annually on the main sewers, one hundred and ninety-five sewer manholes being twice serviced during the year, each service consisting of pre-baiting (twice), poisoning, and inspection of results, making a total of three hundred and ninety manholes, each of which were visited four times. The inspection results of the above were as follows—one hundred and seventy-two complete takes of poison (the poison being used—Zinc Phosphides), one hundred and twenty-eight part takes, and seventy-nine no takes. Dead rats were seen on the manhole floor on seventeen occasions. On enquiry of the Main Drains Department's

workmen, they reported that in respect of the numbers the rat situation down the sewers has improved. It was necessary to carry out two inspections down the main sewers. Two smoke tests were carried out.

In connection with the fly nuisance on Parish and other dumps, twenty-four dumps were located and inspected, fifteen re-inspected, while seven spraying services of D.D.T. and powder sprays were carried out.

SANITARY INSPECTORS ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.

As your delegate, I attended the above conference held at Eastbourne and thank you for the opportunity of enlightening the mind in Public Health matters.

Yours obediently,

L. HAMMOND,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

**REPORT ON THE AMBULANCE SERVICE
FOR THE YEAR 1949.**

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE,
JERSEY COUNTY.

18th January, 1950.

E. LE QUESNE, Esq.,
*President, Public Health Committee,
General Hospital,
Jersey.*

DEAR SIR,

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

In connection with the above Service, I have the honour to submit the following report for 1949.

CASES TRANSPORTED.	TOTAL MILEAGE	18,641 Miles
General 1,291	PETROL CONSUMED	1,732 Gallons
Maternity 105	OIL CONSUMED	39 Quarts
Accident 489	AMBULANCE HIRE CHARGES	£965 2 6
X-Ray 166		
Fever 68		
Mortuary 68		
By Air 39		
By Sea 29		
—————		
2,255		

Note.—Ambulance Hire charges do not include Accidents which are carried free.

Yours truly,

p.p. County Commissioner Dr. J. R. HANNA,

O. L. AUBIN,

Assistant County Commissioner,

REPORT.

STATES OF JERSEY, ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1949.

To *The President and Members,*
Committee of Public Health,
St. Saviour's Hospital Department.

Mr. PRESIDENT, Deputy Mrs. FORSTER AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Eighty-first Annual Report of the work of the hospital.

The changes which have occurred amongst the patients are as follows :—

	MALE	FEMALE	Total.
Number resident on 1st January, 1949 ...	71 ...	123 ...	194
Number admitted during the year 1949...	14 ...	25 ...	39
Number discharged „ „ „ ...	12 ...	12 ...	24
Number deceased „ „ „ 1949...	5 ...	7 ...	12
Number resident on 31st December, 1949...	69 ...	129 ...	198
Total under treatment during 1949 ...	85 ...	148 ...	233

ADMISSIONS.

There have been thirty-nine admissions during the year, two more than in 1948. Of these, thirty-two were certified for the first time, and seven had previously been patients here. The hospital remains full to capacity on the female

side and the following table, classifying the admissions by age and sex, shows a notable preponderance of females, particularly in the older age groups :

	MALE.	FEMALE.
	-----	-----
Over 70 years	3	6
50—70 years	1	11
30—50 years	6	6
15—30 years	3	1
Under 15 years	1	1
	-----	-----
	14	25

DISCHARGES.

Twenty-four patients, twelve male and twelve female, were discharged during the year, compared with eighteen in 1948. Four of these relapsed and were subsequently readmitted.

- i. Discharged recovered 12
- ii. Discharged relieved on application of relatives 9
- iii. Transferred to the care of the hospital authorities at Southampton 2
- iv. Transferred to Sandybrook Hospital 1

DEATHS.

Seven female and five male patients died, twice as many as in 1948. Apart from three cases which were diagnosed as carcinoma of the œsophagus, general paralysis, and hepatic cirrhosis with splenomegaly respectively, the deaths were due to cardiovascular lesions and pneumonia supervening in elderly persons. The average age of the deceased was 69 years.

HEALTH.

During the month of February there was a mild outbreak of influenza affecting eight male and eleven female patients, all of whom recovered. Otherwise, the general state of health of patients and staff has been satisfactory. Two female patients underwent major operations for physical disorders at the General Hospital, and two others sustained minor fractures as a result of falls.

ESCAPES.

Two females absconded during the year, but were retaken within a short time.

The chargeability of patients remaining under treatment at the end of the year is as follows :—

CLASS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First... ..	2	16	18
Second	7	18	25
RATE-AIDED PATIENTS.			
Island	3	23	26
St. Helier	36	38	74
St. John	—	4	4
St. Saviour... ..	2	3	5
St. Lawrence	4	1	5
St. Martin	3	8	11
St. Ouen	7	1	8
St. Clement	—	1	1
St. Peter	1	2	3
Grouville	2	3	5
St. Brelade... ..	1	2	3
Trinity... ..	1	7	8
St. Mary	—	2	2
	69	129	198

STAFF.

DEATHS.

I regret to have to report the sudden and unexpected deaths of three members of the male staff during 1949. Both comparative newcomers, Charge Nurse A. N. King passed away in February, and Ward Orderly C. J. Horsman died in September, the latter from a disability arising during military service. In November, Mr. William Owen, who had rendered valuable service to the hospital for over 20 years in the capacity of assistant engineer, died with tragic suddenness after an operation. Sympathy has been extended to the relatives in each case.

DENTAL SURGEON.

Mr. J. S. Price, L.D.S., has unfortunately suffered from protracted illness during the year, and in his absence the

dental work of the hospital has been carried out by Mr. A. S. Swain, L.D.S., who has now succeeded Mr. Price as Consulting Dental Surgeon. I would like at this point to pay tribute to Mr. Price for his work in the development of the dental department.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER.

After a preliminary period of six months during which her services were lent to the hospital by the National Association for Mental Health, Miss E. M. Findlay was appointed to the staff in the capacity of psychiatric social worker. She has had many years experience of this work, and her appointment fills a long-felt gap in the Mental Health Services of the Island.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST.

Miss Karen Andersen has been engaged on a temporary basis as Assistant to Miss Roche in the department of Occupational Therapy.

PHYSIOTHERAPIST.

The services of Miss Campbell, senior physiotherapist to the General Hospital, have been made available here, and she has already carried out much useful work.

NURSING STAFF.

The situation with regard to nursing staff has on the whole been easier and replacements have been obtained as required. Mr. W. Murphy retired on pension in October after 27 years service as a Nursing Assistant, and appreciation of his services was marked by the presentation from the staff of a suitably inscribed wrist watch. Mr. Harry Bailey, S.R.N., passed the final examination for the Certificate in Mental Nursing of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association.

DOMESTIC STAFF.

No great difficulty has been experienced in maintaining an adequate domestic staff and the situation in this respect has improved.

DEVELOPMENTS.

NURSES HOME.

Work has begun on the remodelling of the Isolation Hospital which is being converted into a home for female nursing and domestic staff, but further extensions than those immediately contemplated will be necessary to accommodate additional staff to be employed at the Maison de la Martine. Heretofore, those members of the staff who resided on the premises have occupied rooms adjacent to the wards and dormitories, an out-moded practice which has many disadvantages. When the alterations are completed, the female nurses and domestics will be able to live under quiet and pleasant surroundings to be away from the hospital when off-duty, and to enjoy improved recreational facilities, all of which will benefit their health and morale. It is hoped that at a future date further accommodation will be made available for members of the male staff, who are also urgently in need of a mess room similar to that provided for the female nurses.

MAISON DE LA MARTINE.

The new building which has been erected on a part of the Clos de la Martine on the north side of the main road fronting the hospital will shortly be ready for occupation. It is intended to house those mentally deficient children who are at present living in unsuitable surroundings either at home or in various institutions. The site chosen provides a healthy country atmosphere for the patients, and, although antirely separate from the hospital, is yet close enough for an economically advantageous unification of administration. Until up-to-date mental deficiency legislation has been presented to and approved by the States, admission to the Maison de la Martine will be on a voluntary basis at the request of the parents, or in the case of orphans, on the authority of the Public Health Committee, and in either contingency, on the recommendation of a qualified psychiatrist.

HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

A small room has been converted into a hairdressing saloon and the services of a professional barber have been secured. These improvements have resulted in an increased sense of well-being amongst the patients, particularly the men.

SPECIALISED TREATMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

The purchase of an electro-narcosis machine has made modern electrocoma treatment available in suitable cases. A beginning has also been made with psycho-surgical procedures, two patients having undergone the operation of prefrontal leucotomy—and in one of them, dramatic improvement was achieved. An X-Ray plant, formerly in use at Overdale Hospital and suitable for screening purposes, has been installed, and is proving a useful diagnostic accessory.

MORTUARY.

Alterations and additions to the mortuary have been effected so that it is now virtually a Chapel of Rest where relatives may see deceased patients in more fitting surroundings than formerly.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY EXHIBITION.

In November, Members of the States and other prominent residents were invited to the first exhibition and sale of work held in the Occupational Therapy Department. The opening speeches were made by Senator C. H. B. Avarne, F.R.C.S., and by Deputy Mrs. Ivy Forster, both of whom referred to the great therapeutic value of the work carried on in the department, complimented the patients on their attainments, and commended Miss Roche and her assistant, Miss Andersen, for their remarkable achievements since the department was inaugurated in August 1948. Among the articles on view were several which had been awarded certificates at the 1949 Eisteddfod.

DIVINE SERVICE.

The usual monthly Church of England services have been conducted by the Chaplain, the Rev. S. R. Knapp, with a special service on Xmas day. Roman Catholic Services are also held once a month.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

As last year, the programme has been a full one, and has included socials, dances and concerts for the patients, and a visit to the pantomime at Xmas. The weekly cinema show continues to be well attended despite the imperfect sound recording. Outdoor games have been played in suitable weather, and the annual picnic which this year took place at l'Etacq with both male and female patients participating, was favoured with bright sunshine and much enjoyed by all. Fortnightly motor coach drives were also arranged during the summer months. The Christmas festivities lived up to their usual high reputation, and the Annual Staff Dance was extremely successful.

OUT-PATIENTS CLINICS.

I have continued to assist at the Child Guidance and Adult Clinics at the General Hospital and regard the time so spent as well justified because of the preventive aspect of the work, and the opportunities for early treatment which are afforded.

THE FARM.

The Farm showed a loss on the year's working of £695 15s. 10d. sterling, due to the account being debited with capital expenditure by reason of the purchase of a lorry, the installation of mechanical milking apparatus and the erection of poultry houses amounting to the sum of £814 os. od. sterling. Supplies to the hospital by way of fresh vegetables, potatoes, fruit, eggs and milk totalled a sum of £2,691 4s. od. sterling at market prices.

REPAIRS AND UPKEEP OF BUILDINGS.

All the necessary maintenance and repairs have been done to the buildings, a number of wards have been redecorated,

and rubber floor covering has been laid down in several single rooms. A great improvement has been effected in the kitchen scullery by the tiling of the walls.

AVENUES AND GARDENS.

Owing to the very dry summer the grounds were not up to their usual standard of beauty and colour. It was only by the untiring efforts of the gardener that there was in fact a reasonably good show notwithstanding the drought.

HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.

Satisfactory reports have been received from the Insurance Company's Inspector in respect of the power house and electrical plant. Electrical power points have been installed throughout the hospital in order to provide energy for the electric equipment recently purchased.

WATER.

As the service supply pipes to the upper floor of the hospital were too small to provide an adequate flow of water, a new and larger series of pipes has been installed to increase the volume available and has proved satisfactory. During the period of drought experienced this summer measures were introduced to reduce consumption and obviate waste of water. By the whole-hearted co-operation of the staff in giving effect thereto, the supply of water from all sources combined remained adequate for the requirements of the hospital.

Finally, my sincere thanks are due to the Steward and all Members of the Staff for their loyal and zealous assistance in the work of the hospital, and to the President and Members of the Public Health Committee who have at all times afforded me their support and encouragement.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WISHART,

B.A., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.,

Medical Superintendent.

St. Saviour's Hospital—Statement of Affairs,

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
HOSPITAL BALANCES 1ST JANUARY, 1949.							
Cash in Hand... ..	82	18	10				
Amount due from Parishes	2,921	15	0				
Amount due from Pensionnaires, Nett	858	16	4				
					3,863	10	2
TREASURER OF THE STATES OF JERSEY.							
Expenditure on the following Votes.							
Rental, King's Farm and Land ...	154	0	0				
Salaries and Wages	16,619	0	10				
Pensions	326	2	8				
Upkeep of Buildings	3,016	14	9				
Maintenance and Supplies	22,333	11	4				
Constructional Alterations	9,844	2	10				
Nurses Quarters (Construction)...	2,504	2	0				
					54,797	14	5

£58,661 4 7

Year ended 31st December, 1949.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
TREASURER OF THE STATES OF JERSEY.						
Receipts on the following Estimates during the Year to date.						
Pensions	5,276	17	10			
Sundries	485	17	1			
Parishes	11,780	0	0			
	<hr/>			17,542	14	11
MAINTENANCE, APPROPRIATION AND FARM A/CS.						
Nett Cost twelve months to date.						
Maintenance	20,467	0	6			
Appropriation	16,242	4	5			
Farm	695	15	10			
	<hr/>			37,405	0	9
HOSPITAL BALANCES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1949.						
Cash in hand	240	12	8			
Amounts due from Parishes ...	2,941	5	0			
Amounts due from Pensionnaires (Nett)	531	11	3			
	<hr/>			3,713	8	11
				<hr/>		
				£58,661	4	7
				<hr/> <hr/>		

R. KILLMISTER,
Steward/Secretary.

St. Saviour's Hospital—Maintenance Account,

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
TO ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							
1. PROVISIONS... ..	10,688	4	10		10,688	4	10
<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>							
2. SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.							
Drugs, Chemicals and Disinfectants	418	8	4				
General Equipment	242	13	11				
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>				661	2	3
3. DOMESTIC.							
Furniture and Fixtures	664	0	4				
Patients' Clothing	1,055	18	5				
Bedding and Drapery	1,389	2	4				
Rent, Light, Heat, Power, Cleansing	5,703	16	4				
Uniforms, Staff... ..	195	4	0				
Occupational Therapy	998	14	6				
Medical and Dental Treatment, Staff... ..		3	6				
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>				10,006	19	5
4. SALARIES, WAGES AND PENSIONS.							
Other Officers and Employees... ..	11,858	15	8				
Pensions, retired Employees	326	2	8				
Social Assurance	14	4	7				
Medical and Dental Treatment, Patients	176	0	7				
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>				12,375	3	6
5. MISCELLANEOUS.							
General and Miscellaneous Expenses	252	18	2				
Travelling Expenses	542	15	8				
Maintenance Allowances, Nurses	498	15	1				
Newspapers and Press Notices... ..	96	7	2				
Funerals, Inmates	9	8	0				
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>				1,400	4	1
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>						
Carried forward...					£35,131	14	1
					<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>		

Year ended 31st December, 1949.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BY INCOME.						
Charges to In-Patients and Parishes	16,749	2	9			
BY BALANCE, being Nett Cost of the Institution for the Year to date, (Maintenance of Patients only) carried to Statement of Affairs...	20,221	13	1			

STATISTICS FOR UNIT OF COST.

Number of days in Period ...	365
Number Paying-in Patient days	62,920
Number Non-paying Patient days	9,069
Cost per Patient per day	10/6
Average receipt per paying Patient per day	5/4

Carried forward... £36,970 15 10

St. Saviour's Hospital—

		£	s.	d.
Brought forward		35,131	14	1
6. ADMINISTRATION.				
Medical Superintendent	1000	0	0	
Steward	540	0	0	
Postages, Telegrams and Tele- phones	90	14	9	
Books and Stationery	170	3	8	
			1,800	18 5
7. ESTABLISHMENT.				
Chaplain	20	0	0	
Freights and Wharfage	18	3	4	
			38	3 4
			£36,970 15 10	

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
TO EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							
Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings	3,800	13	11				
Upkeep of Roads, Avenues and Gardens	338	13	1				
Construction Nurses Quarters...	2,504	2	0				
Constructional Alterations, Colony	9,844	2	10				
			£16,487		11	10	
					£16,487 11 10		

FARM ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
TO GENERAL EXPENSES, Labour,							
Forage, Rental, etc....	3,638	16	4				
			£3,638		16	4	
					£3,638 16 4		

Maintenance Account (*continued*).

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward...	36,970	15	10

£36,970 15 10

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BY BALANCE, carried to Statement of Affairs	16,487	11	10			

£16,487 11 10

FARM ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BY SUPPLIES, to the Institution, viz. :— Vegetables, Milk, Potatoes, Eggs and Pork... ..	2,691	4	0			
BY SALES, Live Stock, etc... ..	251	16	6			
BY BALANCE, carried to Statement of Affairs	695	15	10			

£3,638 16 4

Intelligence Account (cont'd)

1870-1871

1870-1871

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

1870-1871

1870-1871

1870-1871

1870-1871