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Contributors

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1938.



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the
Urban District (Municipal Borough)
of Romsey



ANNUAL REPORT

for 1938 of the

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for the

Urban District (Municipal Borough) of Romsey

*To the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Romsey
acting as the Urban Sanitary Authority.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for 1938.

Section A.—Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	1212
Population (as estimated by the Registrar-General)	...	...	...	5730
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	1611
Ratio of population to inhabited houses	...	...	...	3.5
Rateable value	...	...	...	£34756
Sum represented by a 1d. Rate	...	...	...	£130
Number of Council Houses	...	...	...	160

The District is a small one and although it has doubled in size, is still one of the smallest of the several Urban Districts.

A Brewery, a Nursery, Mills, a few small factories and a Gravel Pit give employment to a proportion of the population. The rest of the inhabitants are mostly engaged in retail trade or in other occupations common to all market towns. It has good sanitation, lighting and a piped water supply.

The pleasant surroundings and moderately low rents have attracted people working at Eastleigh and Southampton.

There are no industries of special interest from a Public Health point of view.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1938

		Male	Female	Total	
Live Births.	Legitimate	41	34	75	} Birth-rate 14·3
	Illegitimate	3	4	7	
Still Births	...	3	—	3	Rate, 3·5
Deaths	...	32	27	59	Death Rate 10·2
Deaths from puerperal causes		...	...	...	0
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :					
All infants per 1000 live births		...	...	...	12·2
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births...		...	...	...	12·2
Illegitimate „ „ illegitimate „ „		...	...	...	0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		...	...	...	1
„ Whooping Cough		...	...	...	1
„ Diarrhoea (under 2)		...	...	...	0
„ Cancer (all ages)		...	...	...	5

Of all causes of death Heart disease accounted for 17, other circulatory disorders 7, Tuberculosis 1, and Violence 5. There was no excessive mortality from any particular cause. The number of deaths from Cancer and Tuberculosis is below the average.

The death rate and the infant mortality rate is low.

The report has to include any evidence statistical or otherwise that unemployment or environment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

A fairly common deficiency in the school child's diet in Romsey is an insufficient amount of proteid. Some children do not like meat and many do not like fish. The cheap milk provided in schools, one ration in most cases, seems to have supplied this want to a certain extent. A double ration of milk makes an appreciable difference in the nutrition of children. This was noticed when the daily issue of free milk was increased from one to two rations. The Head Teacher in one School in a neighbouring area was so convinced of the good effects of milk, that he persuaded as many children as possible, including ones from good homes, to have two rations a day, and he was surprised at the general increase in height and weight.

The Head Teachers of the Junior Schools considered that the five and six year olds were in much better condition than formerly. This is chiefly due to the milk ration and the improved housing conditions in Romsey. Mothers make an effort to spare the money for milk for the younger children but do not realise that milk is just as important for the older growing child as for the younger one. Until recently more attention was directed to the feeding of infants and younger children by articles in newspapers and periodicals, visits of health visitors and by visits of mothers to Welfare Centres.

Many of the children do not get enough rest. The eleven and twelve year old groups seem to need rest and milk more than some of the other age groups.

Schoolchildren showing evidence of malnutrition and whose parents could not afford to pay for the milk, have been provided with free milk by the Education Authority. Some nursing and expectant mothers and some children under school age have been provided with free milk by the County Authorities.

Section B.—General Provision of Health Services.

(1) Public Health Officers of the Authority :—

(a) The Medical Officer of Health is also Assistant County Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health of the adjoining Rural District of Romsey and Stockbridge.

(b) The Sanitary Inspector is also Borough Surveyor.

(c) A Veterinary Surgeon for the inspection of Dairies, Cowsheds, Meat Shops and Slaughter Houses.

(2) Services provided :—

There has been no change in the services provided in the area, viz.: Laboratory Facilities, Ambulance Facilities, Nursing in the Home, Clinics, Treatment Centres and Hospitals.

Section C.—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

*Report of the
Borough Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.*

(I). Water.

The area is supplied with a piped supply by the Southampton Corporation from their Waterworks Pumping Station at Timsbury. The quality of the water is good and the supply is "constant." A few houses in isolated spots still obtain their supply from shallow wells which are liable to contamination.

With few exceptions, all houses are supplied direct from the mains, but instances remain of bib-taps being situated in common yards, and shared by more than one household.

The Local Authority are now insisting on a supply of drinking water being readily available in each house, and during the past year 21 houses have had separate supplies laid on.

(II). Drainage and Sewerage.

The drains of all new properties are connected with the sewerage system and it is only in exceptional cases that septic tanks are necessary, that is, where the properties are not within reasonable distance of a sewer. The exceptional cases occur mostly in the Added Area of the Borough, but almost the whole of the available land within the boundaries of the old Borough is served by a sewer leading to the Pumping Station at Saddlers Mill, from where it is pumped to the Sewage Disposal Works.

The sewerage system is working fairly satisfactorily. During the year under review 51,620,975, gallons of sewage were pumped to the Disposal Works at Greenhill to receive treatment, and no nuisance was reported. The effluent discharged into the adjoining stream is satisfactory in every respect, and well within the limits of the Royal Commission Standard. The quantity dealt with is equivalent to an average twenty-four hour flow of 141,427 gallons, which is the discharge expected from a population of 7071 persons at an allowance of twenty gallons per head per day. During the six winter months 31,129,725 gallons were pumped, equal to an average twenty-four hour flow of 171,042 gallons—a discharge expected from a population of 8552 persons, and during the six summer months 20,491,250 gallons were pumped, equal to an average twenty-four hour flow of 111,974 gallons—a discharge expected from a population of 5598 persons, allowing in both instances 20 gallons per head per day.

The amount of rainfall for the year registered at the Disposal Works was 25.715 inches, 16.92 of which fell in the winter months and 8.795 in the summer months.

Since the sewerage system was laid and Sewage Disposal Works installed, the following are the summarised figures of each year's working:—

	Sewage Pumped.	Average Daily Flow.	Expected from a population of:—	Rainfall.
1933	91,287,792 galls.	250,103 galls.	12,505	25.836 ins.
1934	39,298,790 „	107,677 „	5,383	28.463 „
1935	78,028,125 „	213,775 „	10,688	43.280 „
*1936	83,244,375 „	227,389 „	11,369	34.571 „
1937	91,955,400 „	251,933 „	12,596	37.28 „
1938	41,620,975 „	141,427 „	7,071	25.715 „

*Leap year, 366 days allowed for.

The above figures depict a marked difference in the quantity of sewage pumped in the years 1937 and 1938—nearly 40,000,000 gallons. The difference of nearly 52,000,000 gallons between the returns for the years 1933 and 1934 was reported as being due to works of repair undertaken in the latter part of 1933 to arrest the amount of infiltration into sewers. Since 1934 the yearly returns have steadily increased and in 1937 the return was very similar to the 1933 return. Nevertheless, without carrying out any remedial works the decrease in last year's figures calls for some explanation. The survey of the sewage system carried out in 1935/36 and submitted to the Council in 1936, tabulated the amount of infiltration occurring in each section of the system, with a fairly accurate estimate of the total amount of ground water gaining access into the underground pipe lines. An opportunity was taken of again testing lines of sewer where the major leaks occur, and the figures given in the report on infiltration are again substantiated. Surface water sewers are laid in certain streets in the Borough but they do not provide for the whole of

the properties. The leats that run through the Township are helpful in taking the discharge from properties out of reach of the surface water sewers and soakaways constructed in some streets, and to some dwellings decrease the amount of surface water that can discharge into the foul sewers. It has been observed that during periods of heavy rainfall the sewers become charged, and in consequence more volume reaches the station at Saddlers Mill, which, owing to the absence of storm overflows, requires lifting by the pumps and turbines through the rising main to the Disposal Works. During fine weather no difficulties are experienced, and the periods of rest during the night time are now more marked on the pumping charts. It appears therefore that a considerable amount of surface water is being received into the pipe lines, perhaps more than was anticipated. During very bad weather portions of the Borough are subject to flooding, and this surface water gains access into the system. This accounts for heavy pumping periods, and such volumes are not traceable by the rainfall records.

During the year there has been no case of backpounding of sewage, and this is greatly due to the fact that the Corporation now have control of the hatches at Saddlers Mill. The hatches are carefully manipulated to ensure the necessary head of water for the turbines, and to eliminate any danger of flooding by impounded river water. Such manipulation has improved matters at the Pumping Station considerably.

(2). Rivers and Streams.

There is now little pollution of the streams passing through the Area. Notices are erected at certain points prohibiting the depositing of refuse into the Waterways. No flooding was experienced in the Greatbridge Road Area.

Ditches under the care of the Corporation were thoroughly cleaned out during the year. Notices to riparian owners to clean out streams were served and some improvement has been effected. Some of the notices remain to be complied with.

(3). 1.—Closet Accommodation.

The District, except in a few isolated cases, is on the water carriage system. Efforts are being made to ensure that each dwelling has its own sanitary accommodation. Three houses have been supplied with separate W.C.'s during the year.

(II). Public Cleansing.

During the year a complete change was made in the method of refuse collection. Prior to the 1st April, the service was carried out by Direct Labour in the portion covered by the boundaries of the old Borough, and by Contract in the Added Area. Horse transport was used in both cases. On the 1st April the service changed over to Mechanical Transport, and the whole of the refuse in the area is now collected by Direct Labour, the "contract" system in the Added Area being eliminated. The results have been good,

and with an up-to-date vehicle, the refuse has been handled in a more hygienic manner. All premises are visited once per week, and in certain cases, where the volume of refuse is heavy, the visits are more frequent. Complaints are extremely rare.

Owing to (1) an incident which interfered with the running of the vehicle, (2) that during the first three months the old system was in operation, (3) to the fact that the average weight of a load of refuse had not been satisfactorily and definitely established, I am unable to produce with accuracy the annual yield of refuse collection in the Borough.

In accordance with the recommendation of Mr. J. C. Dawes, Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspector of the Ministry of Health, each load of refuse collected by the mechanical freighter was weighed during the period April 4th to 9th and 11th to 16th, which comprised twelve working days. Twenty eight loads were collected and the total weight was 40 tons 10 cwts. 2 qrs., which gives an average weight per load of 1 ton 9 cwts., and this figure has been used in computing the weight of refuse collected by the freighter during the period of the year it has been working.

On the 27th June the freighter was involved in a collision with another vehicle, and was out of service until 29th August. During such period the work was performed by hired team labour. This incident, in which the Corporation were held to be blameless, interfered with regular working and consequently the records are to a certain extent incomplete.

The following figures give some indication of the work performed during the year:—

	<i>No. of Loads collected</i>	<i>Est. Weight per load</i>	<i>Total Weight.</i>
1st January to 2nd April.	311	15 cwts.	233 tons 5 cwts.
(Horse Transport under old system in use. Does not include collection in Added Area).			
4th April to 27th June.	206	1 ton 9 cwts.	298 tons 14 cwts.
(Mechanical Transport. Included collection in Added Area).			
28th June to 27th August.	221	15 cwts.	165 tons 15 cwts.
(Horse Transport. Includes collection in Added Area).			
29th Aug. to 1st October	80	1 ton 9 cwts.	116 tons
(Mechanical Transport. Whole Area).			
3rd Oct. to 31st December	211	1 ton 9 cwts.	305 tons 19 cwts.
(Mechanical Transport. Whole Area).			
Total for Year ...			<u>1119 tons 13 cwts.</u>

All the highways are subject to weekly cleansing, the Main Roads being cleansed by arrangement with the County Council who contribute towards the cost.

The refuse collected is taken to the Refuse Disposal Works situated in Budds Lane. Tins, etc., are separated and sold. The refuse is then burnt in the incinerator. During the year an accumulation of several years, about 600 Tons of incombustible material, was hauled away from the works and tipped in disused gravel pits. Generally the arrangements are fairly good.

(III) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Systematic inspection of the District has been carried out as often as possible, and individual complaints received immediate attention.

The total number of Sanitary Inspections amounted to 690 and 134 nuisances and defects were discovered. The number of nuisances abated was 118 and 62 Informal Notices were served. The 16 nuisances not complied with concerned dilapidated conditions of dwelling houses and subsequent action under the Housing Acts was taken to deal with these cases.

During the year 17 fumigations were carried out after cases of infectious disease. The Local Authority provide applicants with sanitary fluid and carbolic powder where cases of infectious disease arise.

(IV) Shops.

Informal action was taken in one case regarding temperature and cleanliness under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, which was immediately complied with.

(V) Camping Sites.

(1) Two small sites for camping purposes were used during the year. One was occupied for only a short period, and was abandoned when action was taken by the Local Authority upon being informed of nuisance being created through lack of proper water supply and sanitary accommodation.

Regarding the other site, attention was called to the owner/occupier of the site that a licence was necessary, and when application for same was made a licence was refused owing to lack of proper water supply and sanitary accommodation. This site is not occupied by campers.

(2) No licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were issued by the Local Authority during the year.

(3) Estimated maximum number of campers resident in the Area at one time—20.

(VI) Smoke Abatement.

No complaints were received during the year. The Borough has very few factories. Smoke abatement action is in the hands of the Police.

(VII) Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Township, through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Crosfield, of Embley Park, Romsey, now possesses an up-to-date open-air Swimming Pool. The constructional works were completed towards the end of May, and the pool was formally opened by the Donors on Saturday, 4th June.

The Swimming Pool is situated on the By-pass Road (main Winchester-Bournemouth) in the same grounds as the Crosfield Hall. It is approached from the Main Road by a bridge which crosses the Tadburn Stream. The site has a frontage to the By-pass of 230 ft., the front of the pool buildings being 62 ft. facing South. There is ample accommodation for the free parking of vehicles.

The main entrance in the centre of the front leads to the vestibule, where the turnstile is placed, from which access is obtained to the superintendents' office and clothes storage, filter plant house, the dressing annexes, slipper baths, showers and sanitary accommodation.

The pool has a length of 75 ft., a breadth of 35 ft., varies in depth from $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 3 ft., and contains 91,000 gallons of water. It is constructed of reinforced concrete and finished white. Guide and turning lines are marked on the bottom of the pool and depth marks are inset on the sides.

The surrounds are paved in concrete and drained. All drainage from the surrounds and from the scum trough of the pool goes direct to the sewers and is not re-circulated with the pool water.

A three metre diving stage and a one metre spring board are provided at the deep end, and ladders are placed in each corner of the pool.

Arranged on either side are dressing cubicles. The bathers deposit their clothes in wire baskets and hand them to the attendant for storage and numbered wrist bands are provided for checking.

The water for the pool is taken from the mains of the Southampton Corporation. It is continually filtered, sterilized and aerated. The pumping rate is 15,200 gallons per hour, which ensures the whole contents of the pool being circulated or "turned over" every six hours.

The main outlet is situated in the centre of the deep end and is connected to the Purification Plant by 5-in. diameter pipes. The water is drawn to the filter by an electrical pumping unit and first passes through a coarse strainer to remove small particles. At this stage the amount of chemicals necessary for perfect coagulation is injected in a definite proportion to the flow passing through the filter. The water is then delivered by the pumping unit into a 9ft. diameter air cleansed vertical pressure filter, working at a rate of 270 s. ft. per hour, and all suspended matter is intercepted. After leaving the filter, the water is subjected to sterilization in order to destroy bacteria, thus preventing any risk of the spread of infectious diseases. The sterilization is

effected by means of injections of Ammonia and Chlorine into the stream of water returning to the pool by means of scientific instruments, similar in every detail to apparatus used for the sterilization of drinking water.

The water then passes through the external cascade aerator. The air bubbles up through the stream of water, releasing any gasses dissolved in it and restoring its natural brilliance and sparkle. The water enters the pool through two spreader inlets at the shallow end so as to distribute evenly the flow and at the same time to break any direct force that might tend to alarm young bathers.

The purification plant is designed to meet the latest requirements and the water is kept fully aerated, sparkling and attractive in appearance. Samples of the pool water are taken each day to ascertain the correct quantity of chlorine in parts per million being present, and to test the alkalinity. Samples of the pool water are also taken at frequent intervals for bacteriological examination and forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health. The reports on the condition of the water are very satisfactory, and no adverse report has been received.

Though the pool was opened late in the season and the summer was not accompanied by ideal weather conditions, the public made very good use of the pool. It is hoped that fuller use of the facilities available will be made by the public in future years, and also the Education Authorities will complete arrangements whereby school children in organised parties, under the control of Teachers, can visit the pool and learn the art of swimming which tends to ensure personal hygiene and to promote the full physical development which is so necessary to maintain mind and body in healthy activity.

The bathing place in a portion of the Fishlake Stream is still used by members of the male sex.

(VIII) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of Council Houses found to be infested and disinfested—4.

Other houses ditto —

The method employed for freeing infested houses is by —

- (1) Fumigation with Cyanide.
- (2) By removing portions of woodwork, spraying with 40% solution Formaldehyde, and fumigation with sulphur using 6-lb. per 1,000 c ft.

The method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses is for an issue of proprietary brand of carbolic disinfectant so that the people can clean all their belongings. An inspection to ensure freedom from vermin is then made. Verminous articles are destroyed and all articles sprayed with insecticide together with fumigation where necessary.

Disinfestation work is carried out by the Local Authority, but when cyanide is used such method is placed in the hands of Specialist Contractors.

Cyanide fumigation was not used during the year.

(4). **Schools.**

An efficient system of supervision ensuring good and proper sanitary conditions on School premises was invariably met with. Water supplies for all purposes are direct from mains of high pressure character, affording abundant and pure deliveries. Conditions were found to be uniformly good.

Section D.—Housing.

New Buildings and Housing.

Plans for the provision for a total of 7 houses were approved during the year, 3 of which were completely erected. 17 others approved in previous years were completed in 1938, making a total completed during the year of 20.

The Corporation did not erect any new dwellings, but consideration has been given to a further building scheme. A site of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Alma Road has been acquired and a layout plan for 60 houses prepared. Tenders for the erection of 22 dwellings on portion of the Estate have been received and it is hoped that a start will soon be made on the work.

Attention has been directed to dilapidated properties in need of repair or demolition. Owing to accommodation not being available in Council Houses, displacements of persons from condemned houses has been retarded, only 12 persons being rehoused during the year. This brings the total to 277 persons displaced from Slum properties to Council Houses built for the purpose out of a total of 292.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1). (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	132
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	155
(2). (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	45
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	45
(3).	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
(4).	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be fit in all respects for human habitation.	21

2.—*Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal Action by the Local Authority or their Officers	43
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3.—*Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*

(a)—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By Owners	11
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(c)—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were served	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	—

4.—*Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV. —Overcrowding.*

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	14
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	14
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	86
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	13

Section E.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Food and Drugs Act.

Under the Food and Drugs Act, the County Council Inspectors have taken the following samples in the Borough during the year:—Butter, 1; Cinnamon, 1; Flour (self-raising), 1; Gin, 1; Jam, 1; Meat Pie, 1; New Milk, 11; Sausage, 1; Sulphur, 1; Whiskey, 1. All were found to be genuine.

Health and Inspection of Cattle.

A Veterinary Surgeon is specially appointed for the inspection of Cowsheds, etc., as well as for the inspection of Meat.

The Veterinary Surgeon's Report for 1938.

ALMA HOUSE,

ROMSEY, HAMPSHIRE.

10th July, 1939.

Borough of Romsey.

Inspection and Supervision of Foods.

A.—Milk Supply. Under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Orders, I continue to inspect all Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops in the Borough with regard to drainage, lighting, ventilation and water supply.

Fifty such inspections were made during the year ended 31st December, 1938.

I have no authority to inspect cows in the Borough as to their general health or their milk.

The number of cowkeepers on the register is 13; the number of cows in the Borough is about 130.

B.—Meat. As Meat Inspector I continue to inspect regularly all slaughter houses in the Borough, and all animals slaughtered or intended for slaughter, as to their fitness for human consumption, that I may find on the premises.

There are seven licensed slaughter houses, but no public slaughter house in the Borough.

During the year ended 31st December, 1938, a total of over 600 visits were made and 3756 animals were inspected, dead or alive.

I inspect all stalls (if any), shops, stores and vehicles.

W. F. MAYNARD,

M.R.C.V.S.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	70		114	502	3070
Number Inspected	70		114	502	3070
<i>All diseases except</i> <i>Tuberculosis</i> Whole carcasses condemned					1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned					16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuber- culosis					about .55
<i>Tuberculosis only</i> Whole carcasses condemned	1				1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned					12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis... ..	about 1.42				about .42

NOTE.—Cows are included in total number of Cattle (70). I have no record of exact number, but should think about 10.

W. F. MAYNARD.

Section F.

Where cases cannot be satisfactorily nursed at home they are admitted by arrangement to the Southampton Isolation Hospital. The admission of senior and other children to Romsey Schools from different areas of the Rural District has rendered the control of infectious disease much more difficult.

There were 7 cases of Scarlet Fever of a mild type and all were nursed at home. There were 12 cases of Diphtheria; 5 cases were over school age and were on the staff of the local Hospital. They had not been immunised. 5 cases were of school age, and 2 under school age. They had not been immunised. There have been no gravis type cases since the outbreak of 1936.

Immunisation against Diphtheria—88 children were immunised during the year, 30 under school age and 58 of school age. Total number immunised since 1933—871.

Diphtheria is essentially a disease of the first ten years of life, and especially of the first five.

Diphtheria Cases.

Year	Under school age	School age	Over school age	Previously immunised
1934	1	2	0	0
1935	1	4	5	0
1936	2	18	9	3
1937	1	1	3	0
1938	2	5	5	0

The large proportion of the number over school age and the very small proportion of the susceptible under school age, are, I think, definite indications of the alteration produced by immunisation. The figures although small are of a fairly good indication of any variation, as the population does not vary much from year to year. Notifications of infectious cases of illness coming to the knowledge of the teachers is made both to the County Authority and the Medical Officer of Health. This is especially useful in cases of notifiable disease, where there is no doctor in attendance. Cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis in children under and of school age are sent to Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton, by arrangement with the County Authorities.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year, 1938.

Disease	Age Periods											Total	Number admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	un.1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over		
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	12	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chicken Pox...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1938 :

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the Area during 1938 :—

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
15 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—

Ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths—0.

Public Health (prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations. There was no action under these Regulations, no case to which they apply having been met with, nor was there any case for action under the Public Health Act, 1925, sec 62.

Maternity and Child Welfare work is done by the staff of the County Authority.

The incidence of Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles, Whooping Cough has been light and no special action with regard to such cases has been taken or called for.

TABLE.

Causes of Death					Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	32	27
Measles	...	...	...	...	1	—
Whooping cough...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	—
Tuberculosis (other)	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cancer	...	...	...	...	1	4
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	2	1
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	10	7
Other circulatory	...	...	...	...	2	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	—
Other respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	1
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	—
Other digestive	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1	—
Congenital debility	...	...	...	...	1	—
Senility	...	...	...	...	4	2
Other violence	...	...	...	...	3	2
Other defined	...	...	...	...	2	1

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938).

1. Inspections.

For purposes of provisions as to health.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	7	0	0
Factories without mechanical power	6	2	0
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).	15	0	0
Total ...	28	2	0

2. Defects found.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp'tor (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ...	1	1		
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...				
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	1	1		
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...				
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—				
Insufficient ...	1	1	—	
Unsuitable or defective ...			—	
Not separate for sexes ...			—	
Other offences ...	4	4		
<i>(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).</i>				
Total ...	7	7	—	—

Six copies of this report will be duly forwarded to the Minister of Health, one copy to the Home Office and one copy to the County Medical Officer as soon as printed.

Yours faithfully,

G. TATE,

Medical Officer of Health



