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Contributors

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RURAL DISTRICT OF

BAGSHOT

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R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER


OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1950

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A N N U A L R E P O R T .

Council Offices,
Weybridge, Surrey.

August, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bagshot Rural
District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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

From a perusal of the vital statistics which follow it will be seen that the actual increase in population from the excess of births over deaths was forty-three. The birth-rate for the year was 14.23 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 15.93 for 1949. The death-rate was 11.21 per 1,000 as compared with 10.48 for 1949. The infant mortality rate was 29.56 per 1,000 live births, the majority of deaths being neo-natal, that is under four weeks of age.

The incidence of major infectious disease continued at a low level. There were a few sporadic cases of scarlet fever and one case of poliomyelitis. No cases of diphtheria came to notice and there was no mortality from infectious diseases in children.

Seventy-three families were re-housed in permanent accommodation during the year. Many of the Ex-Service huts are approaching a condition in which repair is not satisfactory and these should be demolished when vacated.

Approval was given in principle by the Ministry of Health to a scheme for the sewerage of parts of Chobham and Bisley following on a public inquiry. There has been during the year considerable extension of main water supply and a marked reduction in the number of properties served by wells.

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

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MacIVER.

Medical Officer of Health.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Journal of the
Faculty of the

University of Chicago

Volume 1, Number 1, 1932

Published by the University of Chicago Press

Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

The Journal of the Faculty of the University of Chicago is published quarterly. It contains articles, reviews, and notices. The articles are written by members of the faculty and are of a high standard of scholarship. The reviews are written by other members of the faculty and are also of a high standard. The notices are written by members of the faculty and are of a high standard. The Journal is published by the University of Chicago Press.

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GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:-

(a) Medical Officer of Health:

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

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

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector:

A. L. Aldridge, M.S.I.A.

Mr. A. L. Aldridge holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, and the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods. In addition to his general duties as Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Aldridge carries out the duties of Cleansing Superintendent.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

G. R. Watkin, M.S.I.A.

Mr. G. R. Watkin holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

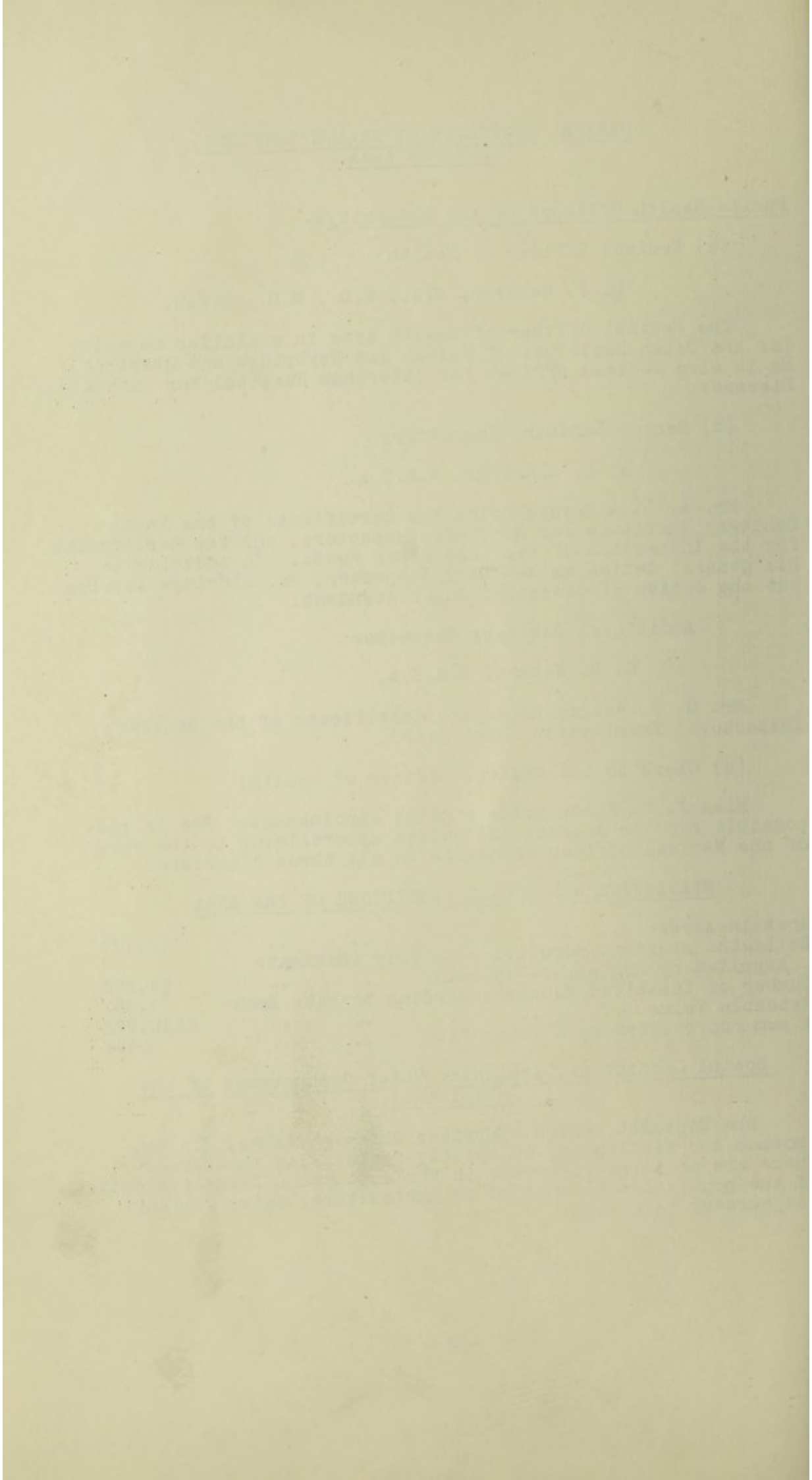
Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	16,177
Estimated resident population in July (Estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	14,270
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	4,077
Rateable Value	£125,973
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	£492

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The District, which comprises three parishes, Bisley, Chobham and Windlesham, is chiefly residential in character. There are no large factories in the area and a large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture, dairy farming and nursery gardening.



Vital Statistics.

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>
Number of Births	203	225
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population ..	14.23	15.93
Number of Still Births	2	6
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	9.85	26.00
Number of Deaths	160	148
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	11.21	10.48
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor) ..	10.64	10.06
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths ..	43	77
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year)	6	3
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ..	29.56	13.33
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	1	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	Nil	0.14
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	0.56	0.35
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.07	0.42
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.82	2.05
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	4.41	2.90

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births:			
Legitimate	94	103	197
Illegitimate	5	1	6
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) - Mean of five years 1945-1949 .. .. .	..	..	15.97
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) - Mean of five years 1945-1949 .. .. .	..	..	10.14
Deaths from Maternal Causes - Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ..	..	..	4.88
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:			
All infants per 1,000 live births .. .. .	..	..	29.56
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	30.46
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .. .	..	..	Nil

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

Comparative Birth and Death Rates.

	Annual Rates per 1000 of population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		1950	1949	1950	1949
	1950	1949	1950	1949				
Bagshot R.D.	14.23	15.93	11.21	10.48	29.56	13.33	4.88	0.00
England and Wales ..	15.8	16.7	11.6	11.7	29.8	34	0.86	0.98

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	10	19
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	2
Diabetes	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	9	12	21
Coronary disease, angina	5	13	18
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
Other heart disease	21	21	42
Other circulatory disease	2	3	5
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	4	4	8
Bronchitis	2	4	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	6	14
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
All other accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	1	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	74	86	160

Laboratory Facilities:-

(1) Water. Samples of water supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company and the Woking Water Company are submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom.

Water samples are taken from all new wells and from old wells which are suspected to be defective, and submitted to the Epsom Public Health Laboratory for analysis.

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

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

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

Ambulance Facilities:-

<u>Name of Authority and Telephone Number.</u>	<u>Number of Ambulances.</u>	<u>Address of Ambulance Station.</u>
Non-infectious Cases: St. John Ambulance Brigade. Bagshot 3272.	One	Grove's Garage, Jenkin's Hill, Bagshot.

Cases of Infectious Disease:

The Surrey County Council took over the ambulance service provided by the Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board in July, 1948, and it is now operated from the Main Station, Sharrard House, Heathside Road, Woking (tel. Woking 3040).

Nursing in the Home:-

Midwives and District Nurses:

There are three Midwives practising in the Rural District and supervised by the County Health Department, who also act as District Nurses.

In addition there are Midwives in practice at the Bagshot and Windlesham Maternity Homes.

Health Visitors:

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

Clinics and Treatment Centres:-

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

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day</u>
Bagshot	St. Anne's Parish Hall	School Medical, Child Welfare and Ante-Natal	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday
Chobham	Village Hall	School Medical and Child Welfare	2nd & 4th Wednesday
	Hut 13b, Chobham Camp	School Medical and Child Welfare	1st & 3rd Monday
Windlesham	Village Institute	School Medical and Child Welfare	1st & 3rd Monday
Lightwater	All Saints Church Hall	School Medical and Child Welfare	2nd & 4th Tuesday

Tuberculosis Chest Clinics:-

The Bagshot Rural District is served by the tuberculosis chest clinic at Clarence Avenue, Woking, where the County Chest Physician attends for consultation each Monday at 10.0 a.m. and the second Monday of a month at 5.30 p.m.

Venereal Diseases:-

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

Guildford:	Royal Surrey County Hospital. Males - Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m. Females - Mondays 2.0 to 7.0 p.m. Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.
Kingston-upon-Thames:	Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue. Females - Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.
Woking:	Woking and District Victoria Hospital. Males - Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m. Females - Tuesdays 4.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals:-

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee took over control of the following hospitals serving the district in July, 1948.

<u>General Hospitals:</u>	St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey. Victoria Hospital, Woking.
<u>Maternity Homes:</u>	Duchess of Connaught Maternity Home, Bagshot. Maternity Home, Windlesham. Maternity Home, Woking.
<u>Infectious Diseases:</u>	Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47:-

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

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

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

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply:-

The Parish of Bisley is within the area of supply of the Woking Water and Gas Company, and the Parishes of Chobham and Windlesham are within the area of supply of the South West Suburban Water Company.

Samples from these parishes are taken monthly and examined for purity at the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom. These maintained a satisfactory standard throughout the year.

There has been a considerable reduction in the Parish of Chobham of properties served by shallow wells. There is always a risk attached to these wells when there are adjacent cesspools and it is gratifying to know that so many residents have taken advantage of a main water supply. Samples of well water were taken regularly throughout the year and every effort is made to get these properties connected up to the main supply.

In December, 1950 a local Inquiry was held with regard to the installation of a main water supply at Dunstall Green, Chobham. Following on the inquiry the South West Suburban Water Company have agreed to extend their mains to serve these properties.

Bacteriological examinations were made of fifty-four shallow wells serving forty-eight properties during the year and in thirty-seven cases the water was unsatisfactory. Thirteen of the properties concerned were subsequently connected to the Company's mains and sixteen were under consideration at the end of the year.

During 1950 there were one hundred and thirty-eight yards of 4" main laid in the parish of Chobham and one hundred and three houses connected to the main supply. Three hundred and eighty-six yards of 4" main were laid in the parish of Windlesham and forty-six houses connected to the main supply. There were no main extensions in the parish of Bisley.

Water Supplies:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Houses.</u>	<u>Main Water.</u>		<u>Wells and Springs</u>
		<u>Direct</u>	<u>Stand-pipes</u>	
Bisley ..	286	247	-	39
Chobham ..	1,718	1,573	2	143
Camp Huts	104	104	-	-
Windlesham ..	1,955	1,941	3	11
Camp Huts	14	14	-	-

Drainage and Sewerage:-

Following on the application of the Bagshot Rural District Council to borrow sums of money for works of sewerage and sewage disposal in Chobham and Bisley, the Ministry of Health held a local inquiry at Chobham in September, 1950. The menace to the health of the community from the presence of sewage effluent in open ditches and drains and the pollution of streams was again stressed by the Medical Officer of Health. Since the previous inquiry in 1938 considerable building and laying of several miles of water mains have taken place and this has resulted in the exaggeration of these unhealthy conditions.

Following on the inquiry notification has been received that the proposals of the Council have been approved in principle. It is now agreed by the Ministry that the sewage disposal works should be located on one site, and negotiations were proceeding at the end of the year to acquire sufficient land for this site.

Closet Accommodation:-

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Pail Closets</u>	<u>Privies</u>	<u>Chemical Closets</u>
Bisley	286	134	146	2	4
Chobham	1,822	1,086	679	4	24
Windlesham	1,969	1,909	-	-	7

Public Cleansing - Scavenging:-

Dry refuse is collected in the three parishes and three vehicles are employed for this purpose. A van is also used for the collection of salvage.

Salvage:-

During the year £1,191 0s. 6d. was realised from the sale of salvaged goods.

Cesspool and Earth Closet Cleansing:-

The Council have two Dennis Cesspool emptiers which were purchased by the parish of Windlesham to deal with the drainage of such houses not on the line of the sewers. A special wet scavenging rate is levied on the parish for this service. During the year four hundred and fifty-eight cesspools were emptied in the parish.

The contents of cesspools are tipped, when possible, on to farm land, but in very wet weather it is necessary to discharge this into the main sewers at specified manholes, where flushing chambers ensure that the sewage is diluted at once. Sludge from the cesspools is mixed with ashes and disposed of at the Depot.

Chobham and Bisley:-

The Council has not undertaken the cleansing of cesspools and earth closets in the parishes of Bisley and Chobham, and there is no rate levied for this purpose. Arrangements can be made with the parish of Windlesham for cesspools to be emptied upon payment. One thousand four hundred and twenty cesspools were emptied in these two parishes during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Report of the Sanitary Inspector:-

Dwelling houses inspected under the Rural Housing Survey	110
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	166
Premises inspected under the Public Health Acts other than above	476

Inspection of:-

Food stores and under the Meat Regulations	164
Dairies	58
Slaughterhouses	-
Workshops, etc.	21
Common Lodging House	10
Encampments (Tent and Van Dwellers)	66
Chobham and Bagshot Camps	155
Rodent Control	21

Inspections	1,247
Re-Inspections	330
Total	1,577

Verbal Notices:-

Number of verbal notices given	21
Number of verbal notices complied with	28
Number of verbal notices in respect of which work is in hand	-
Number of verbal notices outstanding	-

Preliminary Written Notices:-

Number of preliminary notices served	139
Number of preliminary notices complied with	138
Number of preliminary notices in respect of which work is in hand	7
Number of preliminary notices outstanding	24

Particulars of Work carried out during the year as a result of representation made by the Sanitary Inspector:-

Dirty rooms cleansed	145
Dampness to walls remedied	59
Roofs repaired	47
Eaves-guttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	57
Floors repaired or renewed	56
Plastering to walls and ceilings repaired	120
Ranges and Fireplaces repaired or renewed	19
Paving repaired	2
Repairs to sinks	5
Repairs to windows, brickwork, etc.	90
Drains repaired or cleansed	29
New drains laid	3
Closets repaired or cleansed	8
Main water laid in lieu of well supply	23

Sanitary dustbins provided	86
Defects remedied under Factories Act	3
Pollution of Water courses abated	9
Overcrowding abated	24
Other unclassified work carried out	37
Number of samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination	80
Number of samples of main water taken for bacteriological examination	12
Number of samples of well water taken for bacteriological examination	54
Number of samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination	25
Number of cesspools emptied by Council	1,878
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	13
Premises disinfested of vermin	6

Smoke Abatement:-

No action was necessary under Sections 101-103 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Factories Act, 1937:-

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	30	15	2	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 applies				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1933	-	-	-	-
(b) Others ..	68	6	1	-
3. Other premises under the Act excluding Outworkers' premises	10	-	-	-
Total	109	21	3	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	3	-	-	-

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111):-

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

Eradication of Vermin:-

Six houses were found to be infested by vermin.

Disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority by means of spraying with Zaldecide and fumigation with Sulphur Dioxide and Gammexane.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and The Infestation Order, 1943:-

During the year treatment was carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator at two hundred and forty premises and it is estimated that three thousand three hundred and eighty-three rats were destroyed, of which five hundred and ten carcasses were picked up. In addition two hundred and eighty-five rats and four hundred and seventy-four mice were caught in traps.

A further sewer baiting test was carried out in October on ten per cent of the manholes on the sewerage system, again with negative results.

Premises and Occupations Controlled by Byelaws:-

No offensive trade has been established and there are no known underground sleeping rooms.

SCHOOLS.

There are nine public elementary schools in the district, one in the parish of Bisley, four in the parish of Chobham and four in the parish of Windlesham. All have a main water supply, but only the four in the Windlesham Parish are connected to the main sewers.

HOUSING.

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)	166
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	166
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	105
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	110
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	80

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without the Service of Formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	72
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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 ..	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By local authority in default of owners	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By local authority in default of owners	0

C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders made prior to 1949	0

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	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	0

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding:-

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	41
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..	59
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	296
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	15
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	24
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	180
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	-

Re-housing Programme:-

During 1950 the progress made was as follows:-

<u>Bagshot:</u>	Nineteen three bedroom houses constructed, sixteen two bedroom and four four bedroom houses in course of construction.
<u>Chobham:</u>	Twenty houses constructed. Thirty three bedroom and twenty-four two bedroom houses under construction.
<u>Windlesham:</u>	Four Duplex flats constructed. Four Duplex flats and four old people's dwellings under construction.

Seventy-three families were re-housed in permanent accommodation during the year.

Private Enterprise Building:-

In 1950 twenty-one houses were erected during the year and there were several under construction at 31st December.

Rural Housing Survey:-

The housing survey was continued during the year.

The total number of houses now surveyed is 1,908, and these have been categorised as follows:-

1. Satisfactory in all respects	304
2. Minor defects	393
3. Requiring repairs, structural alterations or improvements	1,029
4. Appropriate for re-conditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act	21
5. Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable expense	161
6. Percentage now surveyed	95.40%

Temporary Housing Accommodation:-
Hutted Camps.

The Council have made use of these Camps to house temporarily the more urgent cases requiring accommodation, pending the building of sufficient houses.

Chobham Camp, Chobham Common.

A considerable amount of time and attention was devoted to this Camp during the year, the Resident Warden carrying out a number of minor improvements, including the provision of partitions, in addition to general maintenance duties. At the end of the year there were one hundred and four families living in the camp and during the year nine were re-housed in permanent dwellings.

Bagshot Camp.

Fourteen families were housed in this Camp at the end of the year, four families having been allocated permanent dwellings. Routine maintenance was carried out by the Warden.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

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

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

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

The following are the number of milk vendors on the Registers:-

Cowkeepers who are retail traders	6
Retail purveyors whose premises are within the area ..	4
Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the area ..	4
Dealers who have been granted Supplementary Licences ..	4
Dealers who have been granted by Surrey County Council Pasteurisers Licences	1
Dealers who have been granted Special Designation Licences	6

Fifty-eight inspections of dairies were made during the year.

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Twenty-one samples were taken and submitted for the methylene blue reduction tests and bacteriological examination. All attained the required standard.

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)

Regulations, 1949:-

Pasteurised Milk:

The sampling of pasteurised milk has been undertaken at the request of the Surrey County Council, who are the authority for the above Regulations. During the year fifty-eight samples were taken, of which five failed to reach the required standard for keeping quality.

Pasteuriser's Licence granted by Surrey County Council.

J. H. Crawford (E. D. Searle), Updown Hill Dairy,
Windlesham.

Ice Cream:-

Twenty-five samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, of which all but two attained the required standard of bacterial purity. The two unsatisfactory samples were followed up and Grade I results attained.

Meat and Other Foods:-

One hundred and sixty-four inspections were made where food is stored, prepared or sold.

34 lbs. Beef.	2 tins	Sardines.
32 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Suet.	1 tin	Crawfish.
24 lbs. Sausages.	3 tins	Smoked Fillet.
66 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Corned Beef.	1 tin	Haddock Liver.
6 lbs. Bacon.	3 tins	Herring Spread.
7 tins Stewed Steak	2 tins	Mussels.
23 tins Various Cooked Meats.	1 tin	Cod Liver Roe.
2 tins Ham.	1 tin	Herrings.
1 tin Corned Beef Hash.	6 tins	Meat Soup.
1 tin Sausages	2 tins	Tomato Soup.
698 Eggs.	5 tins	Soup.
2 tins Spaghetti	1 tin	Steak and kidney Pudding.
13 tins Baked Beans.	1 tin	Meat Paste.
4 tins Tomatoes.	2 tins	Fruit Pudding.
25 tins Peas.	5 tins	Marmalade.
32 tins Carrots.	1 tin	Blackcurrant Jam.
11 tins Mixed Vegetable.	3 pkts.	Pudding Mixture.
6 tins Beetroot.	1 pkt.	Oats.
13 tins Spinach.	1 pkt.	Barley Kernels.
2 tins Beans.	1 pot	Marmalade.
1 tin Tomato Juice.	1 tin	Mustard.
8 tins Plums.	1 pot	Raspberry Jam.
3 tins Grapefruit Juice.	2 lbs.	Jam.
28 tins Apples.	1 jar	Chutney.
1 tin Peaches.	1 jar	Horse-radish Relish.
1 tin Grapes.	1 jar	Red Cabbage.
6 tins Pears.	2 jars	Pickles.
5 tins Apricot Pulp.	1 bottle	Plums.
2 tins Prunes.	1 bottle	Damsons.
2 tins Grapefruit.	1 bottle	Tomato Ketchup.
3 tins Cherries.	103 bottles	Salad Cream.
11 tins Strawberries.	70 lbs.	Cheese.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938:-

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 is carried out by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Bagshot Rural District during 1950:-

Articles	Analysed		Adulterated or deteriorated		Prose-cutions	Con-victions
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal		
Milk	77	8	17	4	4	4(3 Convictions (1 Dismissed)
Ice Cream	2	-	-	-	-	-
Marzipan	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sausage Meat	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sausages	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	82	9	17	4	4	4(3 Convictions 1 Dismissed)

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

Scarlet Fever:-

Five cases of scarlet fever were notified, all in the age group 5-10 years. All made an uncomplicated recovery. All cases were of the sporadic type and not associated in any way.

Diphtheria:-

No cases of diphtheria came to notice during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation:-

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

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

Under five years ..	..	1,089
Percentage immunised ..	..	42% *
Five to fourteen years ..	..	2,284
Percentage immunised ..	..	79%

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

Acute Poliomyelitis:-

One case only was notified in a girl of 2 years. This was a very mild case, a slight weakness in one limb being discovered at an orthopaedic clinic and the inference was drawn that this followed an undiagnosed attack of poliomyelitis some months previously.

Measles:-

Twenty cases were notified, three of these being admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. One child with severe pneumonia following measles made a good recovery.

Measles immune serum is available at the Infectious Diseases Hospital for distribution to medical practitioners for the temporary prevention of the disease in infants and children in poor health.

Whooping Cough:-

Sixty-seven cases were notified, two cases with complications being admitted to hospital. Both made a satisfactory recovery.

Dysentery:-

Two infants of nine months were notified and treated in hospital, both making a satisfactory recovery.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases:-

Disease	Notified	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-
Measles	20	3	-
Whooping Cough	67	2	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	1	-	-
Polioencephalitis ..	-	-	-

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) According to Age Groups:-

Age	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Poliomyelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia
Under 1 year	-	2	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	5	3	-	-
2 - 3 "	-	6	1	1	-
3 - 4 "	-	7	1	-	-
4 - 5 "	-	6	1	-	-
5 - 10 "	5	27	10	-	-
10 - 15 "	-	2	-	-	-
15 - 25 "	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 "	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 "	-	1	-	-	1
45 - 65 "	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and upwards	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	-	11	4	-	-
TOTAL	5	67	20	1	1

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases Occurring in Council Schools:-

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	20
German Measles	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mumps	2	5	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Jaundice	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Head Teachers of the local Primary Schools forward to the Medical Officer weekly returns of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by Medical Practitioners.

Tuberculosis - New Cases and Mortality:-

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1- 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 "	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 "	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55-65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	-

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

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Males	36	12
Females	32	18
TOTAL	68	30

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925:-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 172:-

No action was found necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

