

[Report 1955] / Medical Officer of Health, Bagshot R.D.C.

Contributors

Bagshot (Surrey, England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1955

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/q7u8nx9u>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

1 in Orange & S
2 Libby
C4413(3) BAGSHOT
156
17

RURAL DISTRICT OF
BAGSHOT

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1955

Printed by
Charles Burrell & Son
The Castle Printing Works
Chertsey, Surrey



ANNUAL REPORT
RURAL DISTRICT OF
BAGSHOT

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1955

RURAL DISTRICT OF
BAGHROT

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1955

ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Weybridge,
Surrey.

August, 1956.

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 1955. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health given in Circular 17/55.

The population of the Rural District at mid year 1955 is estimated by the Registrar-General to be 14,520, an increase of forty from the previous year. The natural increase of population during the year from the excess of births over deaths was thirty-two.

The birth-rate for the year, after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor, was 13.41 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 14.41 for 1954. The death-rate, also corrected, was 9.20 per 1,000 as compared with 9.28 for 1954. The infant mortality rate was low, 16.48 per 1,000 live births as compared with 24.9 for England and Wales.

With regard to the incidence of infectious diseases, five cases of poliomyelitis were notified, four being associated with a children's home. They were mild in character, of the non-paralytic type, and all proceeded to full recovery. This was an "epidemic" year for measles, no cases being notified in the previous year. Apart from the foregoing, cases of other forms of infectious disease were of a sporadic type. No cases of diphtheria were notified for the seventh consecutive year. It should be emphasised that cases of diphtheria are still occurring in other parts of the country and that a high level of immunisation must, therefore, be maintained if the district is to remain free from this once alarming disease.

The number of deaths due to cancer was thirty, of which just over twenty-three per cent. were due to cancer of the lung.

The large number of new houses that have been constructed since the last war in unsewered areas and the consequent demand for, and

extensions of, a main water supply emphasise the urgent need for main drainage. Detailed plans for the sewerage of Chobham, Burrow Hill, West End and Bisley were prepared and submitted to the Ministry during the year, and work on this very necessary scheme was commenced in May of this year.

The temporary hutted accommodation at Chobham Camp was still further reduced and it is hoped that these substandard dwellings will be demolished in the near future.

In conclusion I wish to thank members of the Council for their advice and support and the staff for their ready assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

Medical Officer of Health.

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 & Weybridge and Chertsey.

(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. Mr. Aldridge carries out the duties of Cleansing Superintendent.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

P. S. FORBES (Commenced 1st January, 1955).

Mr. Forbes holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods and the Diploma in General Hygiene, Advanced (Honours) of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

MISS J. M. EGLON.

The Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in the Urban Districts of Walton & Weybridge and Chertsey.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,085
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,520
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,178
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£137,976
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£550

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 several small factories in the area. A large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture, dairy farming and nursery gardening.

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

Public Health Committee.

Housing Committee.

Drainage Sub-Committee.

Vital Statistics.

	1954	1955
Number of Births	195	182
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	13.47	12.53
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	14.41	13.41
Number of Still Births	6	2
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	29.85	10.87
Number of Deaths	151	150
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.43	10.33
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	9.28	9.20
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	44	32
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year)	4	3
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	20.51	16.48
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	Nil	0.07
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	0.35	0.21
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	0.14	Nil
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.86	2.07
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.59	3.24

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:			
Legitimate	92	83	175
Illegitimate	4	3	7
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1950-1954			13.85
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1950-1954			10.98
Deaths from Maternal Causes—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			Nil
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:			
All infants per 1,000 live births			16.48
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			17.14
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil

The following table shows the birth and death rates per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1955 and 1954.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		1955	1954	1955	1954
	1955	1954	1955	1954				
Bagshot R.D. ...	*13.41	*14.41	*9.20	*9.28	16.48	20.51	0.00	0.00
England and Wales ...	15.0	15.2	11.7	11.3	24.9	25.5	0.64	0.69

*Corrected for age and sex distribution by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other forms ...	—	—	—
Syphilitic diseases ...	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	7	—	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	9	10	19
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	—	—
Diabetes ...	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	5	16	21
Coronary disease, angina ...	11	13	24
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1	2
Other heart disease ...	7	14	21
Other circulatory disease ...	3	4	7
Influenza ...	—	1	1
Pneumonia ...	2	1	3
Bronchitis ...	6	1	7
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	—	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	3	4
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Congenital malformations	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	7	16
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
All other accidents	—	1	1
Suicide	1	1	2
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
ALL CAUSES	70	80	150
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infant Mortality.

There were three infant deaths during the year, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 16.48 per 1,000 live births, compared with 24.9 for England and Wales. These deaths all occurred within two days of birth and were certified as due to prematurity.

The Infantile Death Rate for illegitimate children was nil.

Malignant Neoplasms.

Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms were responsible for thirty deaths, or twenty per cent. of total deaths.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory is located at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, and specimens relating to infectious disease are sent there for examination and report. Specimens of an urgent nature, e.g., diphtheria swabs, can be examined at the laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Routine samples of milk and ice cream are examined at the Public Health Laboratory in Guildford. Biological examinations of milk for the tubercle bacillus are also carried out in this laboratory.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-Western area of the County is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey. This station retains the telephone number of the previous Control Station at Woking, i.e. Woking 3040.

In addition, the St. John Ambulance Brigade have one ambulance operating from Guildford Road, Bagshot.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains four whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:—

Mrs. M. S. Sperni	1, Westralia Villas, Grasmere Road, Lightwater.	Bagshot 3387
Miss L. E. Fry	33, Windle Close, Windlesham.	Bagshot 2185
Mrs. A. Brunskill	16, Victoria Road, Knaphill.	Brookwood 3298
Miss H. Parson	Nurse's Cottage, Scotts Grove Road, Chobham.	Chobham 270

Health Visitors.

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

Home Help Service.

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

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:—

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

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 and Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: 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 5.0 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.

	<i>Bed Complement</i>
GENERAL HOSPITALS:	
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	404
Woking Victoria Hospital	72
MATERNITY HOSPITALS:	
Maternity Home, Windlesham	16
Maternity Hospital, Woking	54
INFECTIOUS DISEASES:	
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	24
AGED SICK:	
Ottershaw Hospital	38
Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green ...	14

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No action was required to be taken by the Council under the 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.

Welfare.

Aged Sick Hospitals.

The Ottershaw Hospital now accommodates thirty-eight old ladies, where much success is being achieved in rehabilitation and by occupational therapy.

At Englefield Green the infectious diseases hospital, now not in use as such, has fourteen beds to accommodate old men in need of nursing care.

Despite these facilities there is still a considerable waiting list for hospital beds for these patients.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Hospital Committee concerned with selecting cases in order of priority for hospital beds as and when they become available.

Mortuaries.

A mortuary is provided at the Lightwater Cemetery and is available for the Windlesham and Bagshot area. The parishes of Chobham and Bisley have access to the mortuary at Woking.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Parish of Bisley is within the area of supply of the Woking and District Water 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 regularly and examined for purity at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford.

There has been a further 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.

Six bacteriological examinations were made of six shallow wells serving six properties during the year and in three cases the water was unsatisfactory. In all these cases there was no Company's main to connect to but the Council are considering the extension of the main to serve these premises.

During 1955 there were no main extensions in the parish of Chobham but nineteen houses were connected to the main supply. Three hundred and ninety yards of 4" main were laid in the parish of Windlesham and thirty-seven houses connected to the main supply. Two hundred and eighteen yards of main extension were laid at Bisley and three new supplies were connected during the year under review.

Water Supplies.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Direct Main Water</i>	<i>Wells and Springs</i>
Bisley	274	257	17
Chobham	1,854	1,823	31
Camp Huts	33	33	—
Windlesham	2,017	2,008	9

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Chobham and Bisley.

Work on the above scheme was commenced in May, 1956. The Contractors are proceeding simultaneously with the construction of the new sewage disposal works (on land adjacent to the drained Chobham Brick Works, Pumping Station No. 1, adjacent to the Chobham Recreation Ground) and the main outfall sewer discharging thereto.

Windlesham.

The Report prepared by the Council's Consultants for the enlargement of the Lightwater Sewage Disposal Works and provision of sewers in Macdonald and Ambleside Roads was accepted by the Council and the Consultants were instructed to prepare plans of the scheme for submission to the Ministry. The necessary additional land for the new works can be secured and when planning approval is obtained, the scheme will be submitted to the Ministry.

Closet Accommodation.

	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Water Closets</i>	<i>Pail Closets</i>	<i>Privies</i>	<i>Chemical Closets</i>
Bisley ...	274	152	116	2	4
Chobham ...	1,854	1,272	554	4	24
Windlesham ...	2,017	1,995	15	—	7

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 five hundred and eighty-four 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 eight hundred and twenty-three cesspools were emptied in these two parishes during the year.

Public Cleansing.

Dry refuse is collected approximately every ten days 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 £1,746 4s. 10d. was realised from the sale of salvaged goods as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Paper and cardboard, books and magazines, newspapers	1,257	19	8
Rags, wools, scrap iron, metals, bones, tyres, etc.	488	5	2
	<hr/>		
	£1,746	4	10
	<hr/>		

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Rural Housing Survey ...	66
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	41
Premises inspected under the Public Health Acts other than above	489
Premises inspected re infectious diseases	32

Inspection of:

Food premises and under the Meat Regulations	210
Dairies	36
Factories, etc.	37
Encampments (Tent and Van Dwellers)	70
Chobham Camp	80
Rodent Control	74

Total inspections ... 1,135

Verbal Notices.

Number of verbal notices given	156
Number of verbal notices complied with	143
Number of verbal notices in respect of which work is in hand	6
Number of verbal notices outstanding	7

Preliminary Written Notices.

Number of preliminary notices served	32
Number of preliminary notices complied with	32
Number of preliminary notices in respect of which work is in hand	—
Number of preliminary notices outstanding	—

Particulars of Work carried out during the year as a result of representations made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Dirty rooms cleansed	24
Dampness to walls remedied	30
Roofs repaired	21
Eaves-guttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed ...	15
Floors repaired or renewed	28
Plastering to walls and ceilings repaired	17
Ranges and fireplaces repaired or renewed	6
Repairs to sinks	20
Repairs to windows, brickwork, etc.	40
Drains repaired or cleansed	31
New drains laid	2
Main water laid in lieu of well supply	1

Closets repaired or cleansed	27
Defects remedied under Factories Act	6
Pollution of water courses abated	13
Overcrowding abated	4
Other unclassified work carried out	26
Number of samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination	38
Number of samples of milk taken for biological examination	7
Number of samples of main water taken for bacteriological examination	30
Number of samples of well water taken for bacteriological examination	9
Number of samples of swimming pool water taken for bacteriological examination	1
Number of samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination	5
Number of cesspools emptied by Council	2,407
Rooms disinfested of vermin	4
Rooms disinfested of pests	15
Rooms disinfested after infectious disease	10

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 made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	39	39	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 applies	52	31	6	—
3. Other premises under the Act excluding Outworkers' premises	10	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	101	70	6	—

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	
Lack of cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	4	4	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	6	6	—	2	—

Eradication of Vermin.

One house was found to be infested by vermin and disinfested. In addition seventeen premises were treated for insect pests.

Disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority by means of spraying with Zaldecide and D.D.T. preparations and fumigation with Gammexane.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

During the year seven hundred and sixty-two premises were inspected for the presence of rodents. Ninety major rat infestations were found. One hundred and nineteen minor rat infestations and twenty-eight mice infestations were detected, of which two hundred and thirty-one were treated by the Council.

A sewer baiting test carried out in September produced a few results in one area. A maintenance treatment was carried out subsequently and no further evidence of infestation was found during the year.

Premises and Occupations Controlled by Byelaws.

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

Schools.

There are nine Council 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, the remaining five being provided with water closets connected to cesspools.

Swimming Pool.

There is one private swimming pool in the area to which the public are admitted during the summer months. Four samples of the water were taken and found to be satisfactory. The pool is equipped for continuous filtration and chlorination.

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)	107
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	107
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(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	46

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without the Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	32
--	----

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	4
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	4
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	26
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	7
(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 ...	—

Rehousing Programme.

During 1955 the progress made was as follows:—

Bagshot: Four three bedroomed houses were built.

Windlesham: Forty three bedroomed houses were completed and six were under construction at the end of the year.

Forty-four families were allocated permanent accommodation during the year.

Private Enterprise Building.

In 1955 forty-nine houses were erected and there were thirty-seven under construction at the 31st December.

Temporary Housing Accommodation. 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 in addition to general maintenance duties. At the end of the year there were thirty-three families living in the camp and during the year fifteen were rehoused in permanent dwellings. Six huts were demolished during the year and others were vacant and waiting demolition at the end of the year.

Unfit Houses.

The list of properties submitted in the report to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in August, 1955, contained one hundred and thirteen houses which were considered to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense.

Progress has been made as follows:—

Undertakings received not to re-let	7
Houses reconditioned... ..	6
Houses demolished	3
Action commenced under Housing Act, 1936 ...	5
	—
	21
	—

The original number of houses on the list has, therefore, been reduced to ninety-two.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

All milk sold in the Rural District is now required to be either heat treated in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, or, if raw, to be derived from attested herds, and sold as Tuberculin Tested to which the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations apply. Milk now retailed in the district can be considered safe, provided adequate pasteurisation is carried out. It is, therefore, considered necessary to continue testing milk for adequate pasteurisation and as an additional safeguard to test unpasteurised milk for the presence of tuberculosis.

During the year eleven samples of pasteurised and four samples of tuberculin tested pasteurised milk were examined and found to be satisfactory as regards adequate pasteurisation and of the required standard of bacteriological purity. Samples of raw milk were taken from three separate herds and no evidence of tuberculosis was found.

Several samples of cream also proved satisfactory on examination.

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

Cowkeepers who are retail traders	...	...	...	4
Retail purveyors whose premises are within the area	...	...	...	4
Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the area	...	...	...	3
Dealers who have been granted Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	3
Dealers who have been granted Licences to sell designated milk	...	...	...	7

Thirty-six inspections of dairies were made during the year.

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

Samples were taken and submitted for biological test. Negative reports were received in each case.

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Pasteurised Milk.

During the year eleven samples of pasteurised milk and four samples of tuberculin tested pasteurised milk were taken from dealers, all of which reached the required standard for bacterial purity.

Samples of cream and yoghurt were also submitted for bacterial examination, both of which proved satisfactory.

Ice Cream.

There is one manufacturer in the district. Equipment and plant are in accordance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations and are maintained to the satisfaction of the Local Authority. With this

exception, all the ice cream sold in the Rural District is manufactured outside the district, mainly by firms of national repute.

All samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination attained the highest standard of purity.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Steady progress is being made in raising the hygienic standards of food premises. By reason of his intimate contact with both producer and retailer the inspector is able to carry out a great deal of educational work and this is of value to all concerned. The public can also achieve a lot by demanding higher standards of food hygiene. The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, together with the Food Hygiene Regulations which came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, should be very helpful to Public Health Departments in their endeavours to secure hygienic premises and practices.

Meat and Other Foods.

Two hundred and ten inspections were made where food is stored, prepared or sold.

During the year 176 lbs. of beef and two hundred and seventy-six tins of assorted foods were voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

Food Hygiene.

The distribution of retail food premises is as follows:—

Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ice-cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioners (ice-cream and sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Provision merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

The following are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:—

Sausage and pressed meat manufacturers	...	...	...	9
Ice-cream stores or manufacturers	...	...	...	55

The number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, is five.

Two hundred and ten inspections were carried out of registered food premises.

Condemned food from shops and canteens is disposed of locally to a reputable pig farmer, where the process of sterilisation and preparation for animal feeding can be supervised.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950, 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 1955.

Articles	Analysed		Adulterated or deteriorated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	54	1	2	1
Baby Foods	3	—	2	—
Gin	1	—	—	—
Margarine	2	—	—	—
Rum	1	—	—	—
Calcium Tablets	1	—	—	—
Whisky	—	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	62	2	4	1

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

Poliomyelitis.

Five cases consisting of a nurse helper aged 16 years and four children aged 15, 13, 8 and 5 years, were admitted to Ottershaw Infectious Diseases Hospital in July from a convalescent home for children in Bagshot. On further investigation four of these cases were presumed to be mild cases of poliomyelitis and were notified as such. All these cases made a rapid recovery and there was no paralysis. One further case, a school child of 9 years, was notified in October.

In addition to the above, fifteen cases were reported to me by local practitioners as possible cases of poliomyelitis. They occurred between the 15th and 30th July. I investigated these cases and submitted a report to the Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OUTBREAK.

Age Incidence. Five cases were in adults. Eight were in children of school age. Two were in infants.

Incubation Period. Probably two to four days.

Density of Infection within the Household. One household had two cases, a mother and daughter aged 11 years. One household had three cases, a mother and two children. The remainder were single cases.

Duration of Illness. Usually 48 to 72 hours.

Symptomatology. Usually a sudden onset with headache and pyrexia. Patient acutely ill for twenty-four hours. Usually vomiting as well and slight neck rigidity in the majority of cases.

No cases developed paresis.

In the light of the above these were not considered clinical cases of poliomyelitis.

No cases of paralytic poliomyelitis came to light during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

Two isolated cases of scarlet fever were notified. The first case, a boy of 6 years, resided on a dairy farm. All contacts were examined and bacteriological specimens taken in order to secure that the milk supply was safeguarded from infection.

The second case occurred in a schoolboy in Sunningdale in November.

Diphtheria.

This is the seventh consecutive year that no cases have occurred in children up to school leaving age. This does not mean that the disease has been eradicated, as cases are occurring every week in different parts of the country. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure by all possible means a high level of immunisation among infants and school children as the absence of the disease is conditional on immunity by inoculation.

Owing to the outbreak of poliomyelitis in the latter months of the year inoculations for diphtheria immunisation were suspended. This is in accordance with the advice given by the Ministry of Health. There has, therefore, been a falling off in the number of inoculations and the diphtheria immunity index of school children is lower.

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows:—

Primary injections	...	...	151
Reinforcing doses	...	...	92

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Notification is received from time to time of contacts of smallpox abroad arriving in this district from seaports and airports. In these days of quick travel these contacts have to be kept under observation for two weeks from their arrival in the country. Air journeys from smallpox endemic areas take less time than the incubation period of the disease. There have been twenty-three importations of variola major into the United Kingdom in the past ten years and there will undoubtedly be more. It is, therefore, necessary to secure as high a percentage as possible of vaccination in infancy. If re-vaccination has to be carried out later, say in a local outbreak of smallpox or for persons proceeding abroad, a mild reaction is ensured, whereas vaccination for the first time in adult years may react unpleasantly.

Notifications have been received of the following vaccinations carried out. This also was discontinued during the outbreak of poliomyelitis in accordance with instructions from the Ministry.

Primary vaccination	...	...	128
Re-vaccination	...	...	17

Measles.

An outbreak of measles, as in neighbouring districts, made its biennial appearance in the Spring and early Summer. Three hundred cases were notified, the vast majority being in the 5 to 10 year age group.

No fatalities or complications came to light.

Whooping Cough.

Only one case of whooping cough was notified, a child of 5 years of age.

Details of children immunised during the year are as follows:—

Primary injections	...	...	134
Reinforcing doses	...	...	34

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—
Pneumonia	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—
Malaria	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—
Measles	300	—
Whooping Cough	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—
Dysentery	4	—
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	—	—
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	5	5
Food Poisoning	—	—

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

AGE		Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles	Whooping Cough
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1-2 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
2-3 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	32	—
3-4 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
4-5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	33	—
5-10 years	...	1	1	—	2	—	171	1
10-15 years	...	1	3	—	1	—	7	—
15-25 years	...	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
25-35 years	...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
35-45 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
TOTAL	...	2	4	3	5	3	300	1

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases occurring in Council Schools.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Head Teachers of the local Council Schools forward to the Medical Officer 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.

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 years ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—

Cases added to register during year:

New Cases	8
Transfer into district	8
	<hr/> 16

Cases removed from register during year 8

Total on register at end of year:

Pulmonary — Males	47
Females	43
Non-Pulmonary — Males	13
Females	16
	<hr/> 119

Net increase for the year 8

The Chest Physician is in attendance at the Chest Clinic at Clarence Avenue, Woking, every week. New cases are examined and if confirmed as tuberculous the Health Visitor visits the homes concerned and invites the contacts of the patient to attend for further examination. Clinical and X-ray examination of these contacts is carried out and arrangements are made for Mantoux testing and B.C.G. inoculation, if found necessary.

Contacts of old cases already notified attend for observation as and when invited by the Chest Physician.

Steps are immediately taken to follow up deaths of persons whose tuberculous disease was not notified during life. Enquiries are made into the reason for failure of notification, disinfection is carried out in the home and the contacts are examined.

Home Conditions.

The Medical Officer of Health has detailed knowledge of the home conditions of all persons notified to him as suffering from tuberculosis from personal visits as well as from reports from the Health Visitor. He is thus in a position to advise on the housing requirements of the family concerned. The patient should be isolated at least to the extent of having a bedroom to himself. Advice is given on the necessity of strict precautions as to proper disposal of sputum and on general matters of hygiene.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

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

The first of these is the fact that the
... in the ...
... of the ...
... and the ...

The second of these is the fact that
... of the ...
... and the ...

The third of these is the fact that
... of the ...
... and the ...

The fourth of these is the fact that
... of the ...
... and the ...

The fifth of these is the fact that
... of the ...
... and the ...

The sixth of these is the fact that
... of the ...
... and the ...







