

[Report 1942 - 1943] / Medical Officer of Health, Chertsey U.D.C., Walton & Weybridge U.D.C., Bagshot R.D.C.

Contributors

Chertsey (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1943

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/vjfcvc49>

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>

Surrey combined LIBRARY
D.M.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY,

the

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON
& WEYBRIDGE,

and the

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

for the years
1942 and 1943.

Chertsey :

STEVENS & SON LTD.,
The Caxton Printing Works,
57, Guildford Street,

—
Phone 3156.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

the

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON

& WEYBRIDGE

and the

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF

HEALTH

for the years

1942 and 1943

Printed by
The London Printing Works
at Guildford Street
Chertsey

1944

**URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY,
the
URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON
& WEYBRIDGE,
and the
RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT**


REPORT

**of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH**

**for the years
1942 and 1943.**

Chertsey :
STEVENS & SON LTD.,
The Caxton Printing Works,
57, Guildford Street,

—
Phone 3156.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Weybridge,
Surrey.

To the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health Committees
of the Urban Districts of Chertsey and Walton and Weybridge
and the Rural District of Bagshot.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the
years 1942 and 1943.

The Reports have been prepared in accordance with the
Ministry of Health's instructions and as formerly omissions are
made in respect of population figures and war-time activities. Also
any note of extensions in connection with water supply, sewerage
or other Public Utility Undertakings do not appear.

From the Vital Statistics will be seen the continued natural
increase of the population, and especially in the Urban Districts
the increased birth rate during the years.

It is very satisfactory to note in these areas the marked fall
in the infant mortality death rate and also the very low maternal
mortality rates which now prevail.

The response of the general public to Diphtheria Immunisa-
tion propaganda has been satisfactory, as will be seen by figures
shown later in the report. The lowered incidence of this disease
may now be attributed in large measure to the number of immuni-
sed children under fifteen years of age in the districts.

Mention is made of the measures taken by the Ministry of
Health to deal with Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease, although
both these services are primarily administered by the County Medi-
cal Officer of Health's Department.

Efforts made during these years by the Ministries concerned
with the keeping quality of milk have been successful in their object
of diminishing loss due to souring. The difference between the purity
and safety of milk is, however, still not properly appreciated. The
fact that milk may be pure and of good keeping quality does not

in any way enhance its reputation for safety and one cannot expect any improvement in the safety of raw milks, or in other words their freedom from pathogenic organisms under war-time conditions, until all such milks are adequately heat treated or pasteurised. It should be realised that graded milks such as Accredited and Tuberculin Tested constitute, of course, a raw supply.

The very valuable work performed by members of the British Red Cross and St. John Detachments in connection with the Cleansing Stations in the Urban Districts for Scabies and Lice infestations has been maintained.

The formation of a Nursing Aid Service by the British Red Cross Society in Walton and Weybridge during 1943 proved of great help to many families throughout the year and especially during a period of influenza prevalent towards the end of 1943.

The normal Public Health work of the Sanitary Inspectors has again been considerably encroached upon by matters arising out of duties in connection with Civil Defence, Evacuation and Salvage. The Government Slaughterhouses in Walton and Chertsey have demanded a great deal of their time for meat inspection when, as formerly, the majority of such food is consumed outside the district. In addition, in Chertsey the times of slaughtering are frequently late afternoon so that the Officers' inspections are invariably during the evening.

On the question of housing, great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining labour for the repairs of various sanitary defects, while the demand for satisfactory accommodation at an economic rental continues to increase.

With depleted staffs, both technical and clerical the Sanitary Inspectors have applied what time they can apportion to routine Public Health work with their usual assiduity.

In conclusion, I wish to express my great appreciation to all Officers and Members of the Councils, the County Medical Officer, his staff, and the General Practitioners in the districts for their assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. McPHERSON.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Urban District of Chertsey.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

| | 1940. | 1941. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Area (in acres) | 9,983 | 9,983 |
| Rateable value | £190,509 | £192,187 |
| Sum represented by a penny rate | £762 2s. 1d. | £783 5s. 1d. |

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are connected with agriculture and engineering; a large part of the area is of rural character; the smaller urban portion contains the bulk of the population in the townships of Addlestone and Chertsey.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—

| | 1942. | | | 1943. | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | |
| Live Births— | Legitimate | 523 | 264 | 259 | 474 | 255 | 219 |
| | Illegitimate | 19 | 11 | 8 | 28 | 17 | 11 |
| Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population | 18.97 | | | 17.39 | | | |
| Still-births— | Legitimate | 10 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| | Illegitimate | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births | 21.66 | | | 25.24 | | | |
| Deaths | 250 | 117 | 113 | 225 | 119 | 106 | |
| Death-rate (actual) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population | 8.75 | | | 7.80 | | | |
| Death-rate (for purposes of comparison with other districts) | Not available. | | | | | | |
| Deaths from puerperal causes— | Rate per 1000 total Deaths (live and still) births. | | | | | | |
| Puerperal sepsis | Nil | (Rate) | | Nil | | | |
| Other puerperal causes | 1 | 1.81 | | Nil | | | |
| Total | 1 | 1.81 | | Nil | | | |
| Death-rate of Infants under one year of age— | | | | | | | |
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 42.44 | | | 35.86 | | | |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | 43.98 | | | 35.86 | | | |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | | | | 37.71 | | | |
| Deaths from Cancer (all ages) | 42 | | | 38 | | | |
| Deaths from Measles (all ages) | Nil | | | Nil | | | |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) | Nil | | | Nil | | | |
| Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years) | 2 | | | 1 | | | |

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

| | 1942. | | 1943. | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F |
| ALL CAUSES : | 117 | 133 | 119 | 106 |
| Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers | — | — | — | — |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | — | 1 | — | — |
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system | 3 | 2 | 7 | — |
| Other forms of tuberculosis | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Syphilitic diseases | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Influenza | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Measles | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Encephalitis Lethargica | — | — | — | — |
| Cancer | 16 | 26 | 23 | 18 |
| Diabetes | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions | 11 | 18 | 6 | 13 |
| Heart Disease | 27 | 30 | 20 | 28 |
| Other diseases of circulatory system | 3 | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| Bronchitis | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Pneumonia | 12 | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| Other respiratory diseases | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| Ulcer of stomach or duodenum | 4 | — | 3 | 1 |
| Diarrhoea (under two years) | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Appendicitis | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Other digestive diseases | 2 | 7 | — | 2 |
| Nephritis | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis | — | — | — | — |
| Other maternal causes | — | 1 | — | — |
| Premature birth | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Congenital debility, etc. | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Suicide | 3 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Road traffic accidents | — | — | — | — |
| Other violent causes | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| All other causes | 11 | 14 | 13 | 9 |

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.**

Public Health Officers of the Authority :--

(a) Medical Officer of Health :

D. P. MacIVER, M.D., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health—

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

The Medical Officer of Health, acts in a similar capacity for the Rural District of Bagshot, and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. He is also Medical Officer for Otter-shaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector :

C. J. CLEEVE, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

S. L. MORRIS, C.R.S.I.

Mr. C. J. Cleeve holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, the R.S.I. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods, the Certificate for Building Construction of the Board of Education, and the Honours Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene for Hygiene of the Home.

Mr. S. L. Morris holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors and for the inspection of meat and other foods.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

(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.

Since September, 1939, the normal duties of the Public Health Department have been greatly curtailed, as the staff have been engaged on duties in connection with Evacuation.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector has been responsible for stocks of blankets and beds and for the issue and collection.

In addition he has been responsible for arranging removal of infested or infected bedding and clothing for treatment at the Isolation Hospital and for its return to the various households.

Further, he has been responsible for equipment at hostels and requisitioned houses and their general maintenance.

Byelaws in force in the District :—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|------|
| Byelaws in respect of New Streets and Buildings | .. | 1926 |
| Common Lodging Houses | .. | 1899 |
| Nuisances | .. | 1899 |
| Slaughterhouses ... | .. | 1899 |
| Tents, Vans and Sheds ... | .. | 1902 |
| Hackney Carriages ... | .. | 1920 |
| Allotments | .. | 1907 |
| Offensive Trades ... | .. | 1935 |

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Laboratory Facilities :—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied by the West Surrey Water Company, are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal, and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Chertsey, and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. The results of these investigations are tabulated on page 12.

(2) Milk. Samples of milk are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination.

(3) Infectious Disease. Bacteriological examinations of specimens from suspected cases of infectious disease are examined by the Clinical Research Association. The following figures show the results of such examinations.

1942.

Twenty-six specimens of sputum examined. Three positive for tubercle bacilli.

Forty-eight swabs examined. Two gave a positive result for diphtheria bacilli.

1943.

Fourteen specimens of sputum examined. Four positive for tubercle bacilli.

Thirty-eight swabs examined. Two gave a positive result for diphtheria bacilli.

The submission of swabs, specimens of sputum and faeces, etc. from General Practitioners and Voluntary Hospitals for examination continues to be unsatisfactory in that one has to rely on the postal service for such a scheme.

The availability, however, of the E.M.S. Bacteriological Laboratory at Botleys Hospital has been much appreciated in certain cases of emergency.

The establishment of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory of the Ministry of Health at Epsom College has proved very helpful for work occasioned by the evacuation scheme.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Ambulance Facilities :—

| Name of Authority Telephone Number. | Number of Ambulances. | Address of Ambulance Station. |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|

Cases of Infectious Disease:—

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30. | Two | The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw. |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|

Non-infectious Cases :

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| Council Depot, Fordwater Road. Chertsey 2349. | One | Fordwater Rd., Chertsey. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|

In addition one St. John Ambulance is available and a scheme of mutual assistance in operation with adjacent Local Authorities.

Nursing in the Home :

Five nurses are employed under the District Nursing Association for work in the Urban District. All of these Nurses are also Midwives under the supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority.

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

| Centre | Address | Clinic | Day |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Addlestone | S.C.C. Clinic, Princess Mary's Village Homes | School Medical | Every Thur. |
| | | Child Welfare | Every Fri. |
| | | Ante-Natal | Every Thur. |
| Chertsey | Windsor St. Schools | School Medical | Every Wed. |
| | | Child Welfare | Every Mon. |
| | | Ante-Natal | 1st & 3rd Thur. |
| New Haw | Co-Operative Hall, Woodham Lane | School Medical | Every Wed. |
| | | Child Welfare | Every Wed. |

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Special clinics for dental and eye treatment are also held monthly or as required.

Tuberculosis Dispensary :

Addlestone and Chertsey are served by the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends for consultations on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 10.0 a.m.

Venereal Disease :

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

CARSHALTON:—St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane.

Males—Mondays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Wednesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Fridays 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.

CROYDON:—Croydon General Hospital.

Males—Tuesdays 7.0 p.m. Saturdays 2.30 p.m.

Females—Wednesdays 2.30 p.m. Thursdays 11.0 a.m.

Fridays 3.0 to 5.0 p.m. and 5.30 to 7.30 p.m.

GUILDFORD:—Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m. Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Mondays 2.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

KINGSTON:—Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females—Thursday 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

REDHILL:—East Surrey Hospital.

Males and Females—Wednesdays 5.0 to 6.30 p.m.

WOKING:—War Hospital, Oriental Road.

Males—Mondays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Tuesdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals :—

Voluntary General Hospitals serving Addlestone and Chertsey:

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.

The Cottage Hospital, Weybridge.

Infectious Diseases Hospital :

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

The establishment of Botleys Park E.M.S. Hospital, Chertsey, has proved very helpful to General Practitioners, their patients and evacuees in the district.

Mortuaries :—

One mortuary is provided for the district, and is situated at the Council's Dépôt, Fordwater Road, Chertsey .

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply :—

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company. Samples of water as supplied by the Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination.

During the year 1942 ten and in 1943 eighteen samples were taken by either the West Surrey Water Company or the Council's Analyst.

The following tabulated results are fairly representative of the two years' analyses :

| | | 1942. | | | | 1943. | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Date | Sample taken ... | 30th Mar. | 24th May | 27th July | 27th Nov. | 31st Mar. | 1st July | 29th Oct. |
| Organisms per ml. at 20°C. | ... | 40 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 6 |
| Organisms per ml. at 20° C. R.L. | ... | 7 | 1 | 3 | less than 1 | 3 | 1 | less than 1 |
| Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C. | ... | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Coli-form organisms | ... | Abst. from 50ml. | Abst. from 50ml. | Abst. from 50ml. | Abst. from 50ml. | Absent from 50ml. | Absent from 50ml. | Absent from 50ml. |

Chemical Examination in parts per 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Free ammonia | ... | 0.0045 | 0.0045 | 0.0045 | 0.024 | 0.009 | 0.003 | 0.0045 |
| Albuminoid ammonia | ... | 0.0135 | 0.0075 | 0.0060 | 0.018 | 0.009 | 0.0105 | 0.015 |
| Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80° F. | ... | 0.13 | 0.067 | 0.067 | 0.13 | 0.048 | 0.069 | 0.11 |

It will be noted that the figures for the ammonias are high, a not infrequent finding in filtered and chlorinated river water. The majority of bacteriological examinations show the absence of B.Coli from 100 c.c., which results indicate a high degree of purity.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Samples of the water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company to the Chertsey Urban District Council and the adjoining district of Walton and Weybridge are taken monthly at different points and analysed both chemically and bacteriologically. These results are reported monthly to the respective councils. The results of analysis show that a satisfactory standard has been maintained throughout the year.

By an arrangement with the Water Engineer of the West Surrey Water Company, reports are exchanged monthly and so a fortnightly check on the bacteriological and chemical condition of the supply is available.

Drainage and Sewerage :—

The Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. W. V. Davies, has kindly supplied the following details of the work which has been carried out during 1942 and 1943—

“The cessation of development has resulted in the absence of any schemes of extensions to sewers.

Considerable strain on the Sewage Disposal Works and the Pumping Stations has been experienced owing to the increased population due to voluntary and organised evacuation.

An improved system of sludge digestion has reduced the volume of sludge to be disposed of on land and in consequence any nuisance from smell has been further eliminated.

It would appear that substantial additions to the capacity and plant at the Works will be essential when national circumstances permit.”

Rivers and Streams :—

No pollution was detected during the years 1942 and 1943.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Closet Accommodation :—

The following are the number of pail closets, etc., at premises situate in the district :—

| | | Privies. | Pail or Tub Closets. | 'Elsan' type Closets. |
|-----------------|-----|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Addlestone Ward | ... | 2 | 60 | — |
| Chertsey Ward | ... | — | 40 | 9 |
| Outer Ward | ... | 4 | 137 | — |
| Total | ... | 6 | 237 | 9 |

One hundred and two of the above are emptied under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Public Cleansing :—

(a) Street cleansing and the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details

1942 and 1943—

Salvaged materials sold during the years.

| | 1942 | | 1943 | |
|--------------------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | Tons | Cwts. | Tons | Cwts. |
| Paper | 345 | 9 | 245 | 17 |
| Black scrap | 69 | 3 | 39 | 15 |
| Tins | 151 | 15 | 112 | — |
| Non-Ferrous Metals | 2 | 9 | 2 | 19 |
| Rags | 21 | 4 | 23 | 17 |
| Bottles and Jars | 44 | 17 | 60 | 18 |
| Cullet | 80 | 2 | 100 | 12½ |
| Bones | 9 | 11 | 10 | 14¼ |
| Rubber | 16 | 3 | 14 | 12½ |
| Kitchen Waste | — | — | 74 | 1¾ |

The need for strict economy and the shortage of available labour necessitated some reduction in the high standard of road cleansing but no complaint or nuisance has arisen in consequence.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Cesspool Emptying :—

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

One 750 gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptier is in use whole-time for this purpose, two men being employed, and a 350 gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptier is used part-time.

During the years 1942 and 1943 the following work was carried out :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| Number of private houses where cesspools were emptied | 260 | 288 |
| Number of institutions, etc., where cesspools were emptied | 6 | 7 |
| Number of cesspools emptied during the year | 1710 | 1356 |
| Total volume removed from private houses : | | |
| 1942 2,675,275 galls. | | 1943 2,475,950 galls. |
| Total volume removed from institutions, etc. : | | |
| 1942 79,100 galls. | | 1943 119,200 galls. |

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 | 2 | — |
| Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act | 24 | 78 |
| Dwelling houses inspected with respect to housing accommodation and overcrowding | 6 | 18 |
| Dwelling houses inspected with respect to water supply etc. | 77 | 9 |
| Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage and closet accommodation | 128 | 133 |
| Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease etc. | 86 | 268 |
| Visits to houses with respect to infestation | 49 | 49 |
| Visits to houses and other premises with respect to complaints of rat infestation | — | 102 |
| Visits to houses re dustbins | | 9 |
| Inspections of Meat at Government Slaughterhouse ... | 173 | 164 |
| ,, ,, Dairies and Cowsheds | 101 | 66 |
| ,, ,, Food at Shops | 97 | 173 |
| ,, ,, Knackers Yards | 11 | 20 |
| ,, ,, Offensive Trade Premises | 6 | 5 |
| ,, ,, Factories | 33 | 25 |
| ,, ,, Common Lodging Houses | 7 | 7 |
| ,, ,, Tents, Vans, etc. | 34 | 35 |
| ,, ,, Ditches | 13 | 6 |
| Enquiries re cases of Scabies | | 66 |
| Visits made on Evacuation Matters, i. e. delivery and collection of bedding, removal of infected bedding for disinfection, etc. | 3266 | 1037 |
| | 3713 | 2270 |
| Re-inspections... | 88 | 159 |
| | Total | 3801 2429 |

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Other matters :

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Number of complaints received | 51 | 110 |
| „ letters sent | 231 | 265 |
| „ received | 395 | 316 |
| „ rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease | 52 | 99 |
| „ verminous rooms cleansed | 17 | 17 |

Preliminary Notices :

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| Number of Preliminary notices served | 55 | 89 |
| Number of Preliminary notices complied with | 57 | 53 |

Statutory Notices :

1942.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---|
| Notice served under Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936 | | 1 |
| Notices served under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 | | 1 |

Owing to default of the Owner the necessary work under the above two notices was carried out by the Council and the cost recovered.

1943.

One Statutory Notice was served under Section 66 of the Housing Act, 1936, for the abatement of overcrowding. This notice had not been complied with at the end of the year.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Defects remedied and Work carried out as a result of the Sanitary

Inspector's representations :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Roofs repaired | 5 | 11 |
| Eavesgutters repaired or provided | 3 | 6 |
| Rainwater pipes repaired or provided | 1 | — |
| Chimneys repaired | 2 | 1 |
| External walls repaired | 1 | 9 |
| External walls roughcast or rendered | 2 | — |
| Exteriors painted | 2 | — |
| Windows repaired | 7 | 4 |
| Sash Cords provided | 2 | 2 |
| Doors repaired | 1 | — |
| Living rooms or bedrooms cleansed | 3 | 6 |
| Floors repaired or renewed | 6 | 26 |
| Plastering to walls repaired | 3 | — |
| Sculleries cleansed | — | 2 |
| Grates, Stoves and Coppers renewed or repaired | — | 4 |
| Dustbins provided | 2 | 4 |
| Water closets repaired | 8 | 4 |
| Drains cleared | 14 | 30 |
| Drains repaired | 4 | 4 |
| Yard Paving repaired | 2 | 1 |
| Food stores cleansed | 2 | — |
| Ceilings repaired | 1 | 4 |
| Verminious rooms treated | 5 | 17 |
| Main water laid on in lieu of well supply | — | 2 |
| Water taps repaired | — | 1 |
| Encampments removed | — | 1 |
| Accumulations of refuse, etc., removed | 1 | 2 |

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by byelaws or regulations :—

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate 43 lodgers. During 1942 four visits, and in 1943 seven were made to the premises, which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byelaws.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on various lands for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928 :—

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Acts. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

Smoke Abatement :—

No action was taken during the years 1942 and 1943.

Swimming Pools :—

There are no known private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted. The Council have provided and maintain a bathing pavilion with accommodation for males and females, on the north bank of the River Thames, near Chertsey Bridge; during the summer months an attendant is also provided.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Number of Council houses found to be infested ... | 2 | 2 |
| „ privately owned houses do. ... | 5 | 4 |
| „ Council houses disinfested | 2 | 2 |
| „ privately owned houses disinfested ... | 5 | 4 |

The work of disinfestation of Council Houses is carried out by the Public Health Department. The treatment consists of fumigation by Cimex blocks and spraying with Zaldecide. Picture rails, skirting boards and other movable woodwork are usually taken down before treatment.

In the case of privately owned houses, arrangements are usually made with a contractor who carries out the necessary work at the expense of the owner. The Council do not supply materials but the Sanitary Inspectors are always prepared to advise and if necessary supervise the work.

Before transfer to Council Houses, the belongings of tenants are inspected. If there is reason to suspect infestation, spraying with Zaldecide is carried out.

SCHOOLS.

There are nine elementary schools, one secondary school, and four private schools within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the West Surrey Water Company.

All schools have main drainage with the exception of a small elementary school in Lyne in the rural area of this district.

The sanitary arrangements at certain of the Church of England schools are insufficient for the number of children attending.

The Memorandum on Closure of, and Exclusion from Schools, 1942, is followed.

Diphtheria immunisation is carried out at Schools and especially those for infants.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 26 | 78 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 32 | 82 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... | 2 | Nil |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 2 | Nil |
| (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 | 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 ... | 26 | 78 |

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 | 21 | 50 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|

(This number includes premises inspected prior to 1942.)

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

3.—Action under Statutory Powers :

No action was taken under Statutory Powers during the years 1942 and 1943 with the exception of one dwelling house in 1942 when notice of work required was served upon the owner and executed by the local authority in his default.

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

No reliable figures can be given to estimate the degree of overcrowding which is known to exist as a result of evacuation both privately and officially into the district.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply :—

The following number of dealers are on the register kept under the Milk and Dairies Order 1926:—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|---------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders | 19 | 23 |
| Cowkeepers who are retail traders | 9 | 4 |
| Retail purveyors | 36 | 36 |

The following licences were granted to sell designated milks under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936:—

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| Tuberculin Tested Milk | 6 | 6 |
| Pasteurised Milk | 5 | 5 |
| Tuberculin Tested Milk (Bottling Licences) ... | 2 | 2 |
| Pasteuriser's licence | 1 | 1 |

One hundred and one visits in 1942, and sixty-six in 1943 were made of premises where milk was produced or sold and where infringements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were detected the necessary attention was called to the persons concerned.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Tuberculin Tested Milk :—

- (1) Misses Hare and Hornby, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.
- (2) Micklem, Longcross House, Longcross.
- (3) Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.
- (4) Mr. A. L. and Mrs. H. V. Stanley, St. Anne's Hill House, Chertsey.

During the year 1943 one Tuberculin Tested licence was applied for and granted by the Surrey County Council to :—

Elizabeth May Cannon, Fan Court Gardens, Longcross.

Accredited Milk :—

- (1) Hoffman, Barrs Brook Farm, Chertsey.
- (2) Merrett, Hamm Court Farm, Weybridge.
- (3) Alexander, Great Grove Farm, Ottershaw.
- (4) Ricks, Hatch Farm, Addlestone.
- (5) Vines, Woodham Grange Farm, Addlestone.
- (6) Greyhound Racing Association Ltd., Hersham Farm, Longcross.
- (7) Smith, Home Farm, Ottershaw.
- (8) Stanford and Son, Chilsey Green Farm, Chertsey.
- (9) L. C. and C. V. Lewis, Pannells Farm, Chertsey.
- (10) Smith, Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.
- (11) A. Taylor, Queenwood Farm, Ottershaw.
- (12) Mr. P. E. Hill, Hersham Farm, Longcross.
- (13) Mr. F. C. Rands, Blackboy Farm, Addlestone.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Pasteurised Milk :—

The Addlestone & District Co-operative Society pasteurise and retail pasteurised milk in the district under licence.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining pieces of machinery for pasteurisation plants and as formerly during the year 1942 several unsatisfactory samples were received in respect of the Phosphatase Test. In 1943 the position improved and all samples taken denoted a satisfactory pasteurisation and Plate Count Tests for organisms.

Unsatisfactory samples of milk were obtained from four Tuberculin Tested supplies when Methylene Blue Tests for keeping quality and the Coliform Count were below the standard required for such a grade.

Of Accredited samples, ten failed to pass the bacteriological standard for that milk, six in respect of the Methylene Blue and Coliform Count and two in respect of the Coliform Count only.

Of undesignated grades of milk eleven satisfactorily passed the Methylene Blue Test for keeping quality but the bacterial plate counts in all instances were high.

No applications were received in respect of "High Temperature Short Time" pasteurisation as a result of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1941, which permitted Local Authorities to licence alternative types of pasteurisation plants.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

(b) **Meat :—**

1942.

There is one Government Slaughter house situate at Mead Lane Chertsey, to which visits were made during the year for the purpose of examination of carcasses and offals.

The following were the number of animals inspected:—

Cattle 1516, Calves 77, Sheep 396, Pigs 484.

The total weight of meat, etc., condemned was 30,403 lbs. This figure included 20 carcasses and 16 parts of Beasts, affected with Tuberculosis.

The following are details, etc., of meat condemned :—

| | lbs. |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Beasts. | |
| 20 Carcasses | 10002 |
| 16 parts of carcasses | 904 |
| 195 Heads | 5074 |
| 94 Tongues | 605 |
| 309 Livers & parts of 239 livers | 5802 |
| 293 Lungs | 3187 |
| 48 Melts | 54 |
| 45 Skirts | 85½ |
| 31 Manifolds | 372 |
| 34 Hearts | 123 |
| 19 Kidney knobs | 109 |
| 19 Tails | 35½ |
| 15 Sets of feet | 240 |
| 63 Sets of Guts | 985 |
| 33 Tripes | 950 |
| 17 Udders | 223 |
| Fat | 650 |
| Calves. | |
| 1 Carcase | 49 |
| 1 Head | 5 |
| 1 Pluck | 5 |
| 1 Set of feet | 6 |
| Pigs. | |
| 7 Carcasses | 490 |
| 1 part of carcase | 28 |
| 15 Heads | 137 |
| 22 Plucks | 72 |
| 5 Hearts | 4 |
| 47 Lungs | 68 |
| 3 Sets of Guts | 17 |
| Sheep. | |
| 1 Carcase | 36 |
| 2 parts of carcasses | 23 |
| 1 Head | 3 |
| 3 Plucks | 13 |
| 31 Lungs | 37 |
| 1 Set of Guts | 9 |

30403

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

1943.

(b) Meat :

There is one Government Slaughterhouse situate at Mead Lane, Chertsey, to which 164 visits were made during the year for the purpose of examination of carcasses and offals.

The total weight of meat, etc., condemned was 44901½lbs. This figure included 29 carcasses and 11 parts of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis.

The following are details of meat and offals, etc., condemned :

| Beasts. | | | | lbs. |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 35 carcasses | ... | ... | ... | 16849 |
| 37 parts of carcasses | ... | ... | ... | 2675 |
| 258 Heads and 232 Tongues | ... | ... | ... | 8563 |
| 395 Livers & parts of 293 livers | ... | ... | ... | 7184 |
| 52 Hearts | ... | ... | ... | 211 |
| 55 Melts | ... | ... | ... | 67 |
| 59 Skirts | ... | ... | ... | 111 |
| 375 Lungs | ... | ... | ... | 4152 |
| 21 Kidney knobs | ... | ... | ... | 170 |
| 49 Tripes | ... | ... | ... | 1493 |
| 47 Manifolds | ... | ... | ... | 739 |
| 85 Sets of Guts | ... | ... | ... | 1390 |
| 28 ditto Feet | ... | ... | ... | 455 |
| 30 Tails | ... | ... | ... | 55½ |
| 7 Udders | ... | ... | ... | 84 |
| Fat | ... | ... | ... | 703 |
| | | | | |
| Sheep. | | | | |
| 2 parts of carcasses | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Lungs | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | | | | |
| Pigs. | | | | |
| 6 carcasses | ... | ... | ... | 453 |
| 1 part of carcass | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| 23 Heads | ... | ... | ... | 295 |
| 10 Plucks | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| 3 Sets of Guts | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| 5 Sows mudgeons | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Fat | ... | ... | ... | 8¼ |
| | | | | 45771¾ |

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Shops, etc. :

1942.

Ninety-seven visits were made to Food shops, etc., during the year.

The following were found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption :

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| | lbs. |
| Beef | 54 |
| Sheeps liver | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bacon | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Cheese | 162 |
| Turkeys | 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Cake | 37 |
| Eggs | 146 |
| Salted Fish | 78 |
| | boxes |
| Kippers | 8 |
| Cod | 1 |
| | tins |
| Milk | 125 |
| Canned Rabbit | 3 |
| Corned Beef | 46 |
| Pork Luncheon meat | 40 |
| Pork Sausage | 7 |
| Prepared meal | 4 |
| Prem | 20 |
| Meat Roll | 6 |
| Meat Galatine | 2 |
| Chopped ham | 12 |
| Chopped pork | 2 |
| Steak and Vegetables | 3 |
| Vegetables in gravy | 3 |
| Macedoine of Vegetables | 3 |
| Stewed Steak | 3 |
| Irish Stew | 1 |
| Soup | 4 |
| Mackerel | 1 |
| Pilchards | 19 |
| Sardines | 7 |
| Salmon | 10 |
| Crawfish | 2 |
| Tomatoes | 14 |
| Peas | 21 |
| Beans | 19 |
| Carrots | 9 |
| Pineapple | 21 |
| Plums | 5 |
| Grape Fruit | 5 |
| Pears | 12 |
| Peaches | 14 |
| Fruit Salad | 1 |
| Apples | 2 |
| Marmalade | 1 |
| Figs | 28 |

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Shops, etc. :

1943.

One hundred and seventy-three visits were made to Food shops etc., during the year.

The following were found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption :

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|--------|-------|
| | | | lbs. |
| | Beef | ... .. | 118 |
| | Mutton | ... .. | 34 |
| | Lambs tongues | ... .. | 6 |
| | Galatine | ... .. | 12 |
| | Ox Liver | ... .. | 28 |
| | Bacon | ... .. | 71½ |
| | Margarine | ... .. | 12 |
| | Butter | ... .. | 2¼ |
| | Rice | ... .. | 7½ |
| | Eggs | ... .. | 397 |
| | | | stone |
| | Dogfish | ... .. | 4 |
| | Cod fillets | ... .. | 10 |
| | Herrings | ... .. | 2 |
| | Skate | ... .. | 10 |
| | Roker | ... .. | 4 |
| | | | lbs. |
| 47 | Tins of Pork Luncheon Meat | ... .. | 248½ |
| 21 | „ Chopped Ham | ... .. | 76 |
| 5 | „ Beef Loaf | ... .. | 5 |
| 20 | „ Corned Mutton | ... .. | 120 |
| 11 | „ Pork Sausage | ... .. | 51 |
| 105 | „ Corned Beef | ... .. | 578 |
| 12 | „ Ox Tongue | ... .. | 12 |
| 4 | „ Ready Meal | ... .. | 4 |
| 5 | „ Prem | ... .. | 13½ |
| 4 | „ Stewed Steak | ... .. | 4 |
| 3 | „ Canned Rabbit | ... .. | 7½ |
| 9 | „ Salmon | ... .. | 10 |
| 1 | „ Lobster | ... .. | ½ |
| 24 | „ Pilchards | ... .. | 18 |
| 1 | „ Mackerel | ... .. | 1 |
| 6 | „ Herrings | ... .. | 6 |
| 5 | „ Sardines | ... .. | 1¼ |
| 1 | „ Meat Roll | ... .. | 6 |
| | Sausages | ... .. | 44 |
| 2 | Jars of Fish Paste | ... .. | ½ |
| 70 | Tins of Milk | ... .. | 70 |
| 3 | „ Lyles Syrup | ... .. | 3 |
| 1 | „ Jam | ... .. | 2 |
| 3 | „ Grape Fruit | ... .. | 3 |
| 1 | „ Blackberries | ... .. | 1 |
| 20 | „ Pineapple | ... .. | 44 |

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 5 | Tins of Apples | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| 14 | „ Pears | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| 88 | „ Plums | ... | ... | ... | 202 |
| 2 | „ Rhubarb | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 20 | „ Peas | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| 26 | „ Beans | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| 13 | „ Soup | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| 1 | „ Gooseberries | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 20 | „ Canned Carrots | ... | ... | ... | 27½ |
| 1 | „ Vegetables in gravy | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 1 | Jar of Mustard Pickle | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | Cheese | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| | Cake | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| | Spaghetti | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | Celery Hearts | ... | ... | ... | 5 |

Preparation or Manufacture of Preserved Food :

There are fourteen premises on the Register where sausages are manufactured or pressed and pickled meat is prepared.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr. J. Ferguson, the County, Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Chertsey Urban District during 1942 and 1943 :

| Articles. | Analysed | | | Adulterated or deteriorated. | | | Prose- cutions | Con- victions |
|-------------|----------|----------|-------|------------------------------|----------|-------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | | |
| 1942. | | | | | | | | |
| Milk | 31 | 15 | 46 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| Vinegar | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Mustard | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Total | 32 | 16 | 48 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| 1943. | | | | | | | | |
| Milk | 34 | 11 | 45 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| Goat's Milk | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Total | 35 | 11 | 46 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | |

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever:—

Thirty-three cases in 1942 and fifty-one in 1943 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital with this diagnosis. The majority were in school children and during 1943 several showed some degree of increased severity.

It was necessary to ask General Practitioners to arrange for home nursing of cases where suitable conditions existed during certain periods in each year owing to the demand upon cubicle beds at the Hospital.

Anti-Scarlatinal serum is made available for all such cases treated but usually the use of Sulphonamides was favoured.

There were no deaths during these two years.

The distribution of cases was as follows :—

| | | | 1942 | 1943 |
|------------|-----|-----|------|------|
| Chertsey | ... | ... | 12 | 30 |
| Addlestone | ... | ... | 24 | 31 |
| New Haw | ... | ... | 5 | 21 |
| Outer Ward | ... | ... | 7 | 3 |

Diphtheria :

Twenty-eight cases in 1942 and fifteen in 1943 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital with this diagnosis, which was not confirmed in thirteen instances. There was one death in 1942 in a non-immunised child under five years of age.

The fact that during these two years eighty-six swabs from General Practitioners were examined for diphtheria organisms and of these four only showed the presence of morphological diphtheria bacilli is worthy of comment. Firstly, that all precautions are being taken to examine the majority of suspected throats and secondly that owing to the unsatisfactory postal system procedure for swab examinations many are fruitless because the causal infecting organisms have died out in transit before their arrival at the laboratory.

Anti Diphtheric serum is freely available to all General Practitioners.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

The distribution of cases was as follows :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|-------------------------|------|------|
| Chertsey | 2 | 7 |
| Addlestone | 8 | |
| Outer Ward | | |
| New Haw | 4 | |
| Botleys Hospital | 6 | 3 |

Diphtheria Immunisation :—

The following represents the number of children of school and pre-school age immunised by the prophylactic Alum Precipitated Toxoid :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Immunisation of children aged five to fifteen at schools | 245 | 23 |
| Immunisation of children of school and pre-school age at First Aid Posts | | |
| Addlestone First Aid Post— | | |
| School Children | 294 | 120 |
| Pre-school Children | 195 | 51 |
| Chertsey First Aid Post— | | |
| School Children | 211 | 159 |
| Pre-school Children | 123 | 57 |
| New Haw First Aid Point— | | |
| School Children | 60 | 23 |
| Pre-school Children | 160 | 51 |

During the years, therefore, the following children of pre-school age were immunised :—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|--|--|--|-----|
| | 1942 | | | | 478 |
| | 1943 | | | | 159 |
| Children of School age— | | | | | |
| | 1942 | | | | 810 |
| | 1943 | | | | 325 |

The above figures represent complete courses of immunisation. It is unfortunate that a certain number of children do not attend for second injections and these can only be regarded as partially immunised.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

In addition to the figures given above two hundred and fifteen in 1942 and three hundred and fifty-two in 1943 children under fifteen years of age were immunised either by Private Practitioners or Assistant County Medical Officers at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

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

| Estimated Population of Children— | | 1942 | 1943 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Under five years | ... .. | 2,293 | 2,465 |
| Percentage immunised | ... .. | 55.69% | 59.02% |
| Five to fifteen years | ... .. | 3,270 | 4,224 |
| Percentage immunised | ... .. | 80.91% | 72.59% |

This above type of return is now required six-monthly by the Ministry of Health.

In determining this estimate of children immunised in the district it should be realised that the figures represent a lower percentage than in fact must be the case because these are based on total child populations. This number includes evacuees, many of whom were immunised before their arrival in Chertsey and whose immunisation history is either not forthcoming or unreliable. Furthermore, in representing the position of children under five the figures are based on total child population under five years of age, in which group, of course, the majority of those under one year of age are naturally immune.

The large amount of immunisation carried out during the years 1942 and 1943 will be seen and the position has now been reached when one may rightly attribute the low incidence and case mortality rate to the effects of this scheme. As, of course, the incidence of the disease falls so will measures for propaganda have to be strengthened to retain and increase the state of immunity in children under fifteen years.

Diphtheria Immunisation Propaganda :—

Apart from Ministry of Health broadcasts and the Ministry of Information film trailers shown at public cinemas, poster notices have been exhibited in newspapers, clinics, schools and other sites.

It is felt that undoubtedly the most useful form of propaganda is by personal contact with parents, and General Practitioners,

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

District Nurses, Elementary School Teachers, and especially the Surrey County Council Health Visitors have been of most assistance in securing a satisfactory response.

Apart from the Local Authority Clinics which are held regularly in Chertsey, Addlestone and New Haw, periodical visits to schools are made for the purpose of immunisation. The Head Teachers have been very helpful in distributing diphtheria immunisation consent forms to the parents of each child.

Other Diseases :—

Cerebro-spinal Fever—

Five cases in 1942 and four in 1943 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital with this diagnosis, which was not confirmed in seven instances. The incidence of this disease, therefore, shows a marked decrease on previous years, and there were no deaths.

Pneumonia—

Fifteen deaths occurred from Pneumonia during 1942 and thirteen in 1943.

Measles—

Three hundred and sixty-three cases in 1942 and two hundred and forty-nine in 1943 were notified. Of these the numbers admitted during the corresponding year to the Isolation Hospital were nine and thirteen.

The incidence of this disease remained on much the same level as for the years 1940 and 1941.

There were no deaths.

The majority of cases appeared in children of school age—five to ten years—and a supply of Measles Convalescent Serum was made available to all General Practitioners requiring to either prevent or attenuate this disease in susceptible contacts.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Whooping Cough—

Fifty-seven cases in 1942 and sixty-three in 1943 were notified and of these five and three respectively were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. The majority of cases occurred in children under five years of age.

There were no deaths.

Scabies and Lice—

The Gas Cleansing Stations attached to the First Aid Posts in Chertsey and Addlestone were again put to very good use during these two years for the purpose of treating scabies and vermin occurring in the population.

The work is carried out mainly under the supervision of the Surrey County Council's Health Visitors who are assisted by members of the whole and part-time Civil Defence personnel attached to these Posts and a part-time paid helper appointed under the Government Evacuation Scheme.

Over one thousand attendances were made during these two years for cleansing purposes, the majority being for lice infestations in the form of verminous heads.

Routine treatment for scabies now consists in the use of a twenty-five per cent. emulsion of Benzyl Benzoate. It is advisable that prophylactic treatment be given to all members of the family when a case of scabies is discovered. For this purpose Benzyl Benzoate in the form of a vanishing cream has proved successful.

For lice infestations the solution Lethane 384 Special has been successful. Used prophylactically it is of value in preventing re-infestations of the scalp and in the form of a hair lotion should similarly be employed by all members of the family during the time treatment is being undertaken by others.

No remedy yet appears to be effective for nits in the hair and mechanical removal of the majority of these is the only satisfactory way of dealing with this prevalent complaint.

Many parents are only too anxious to place the onus for these problems upon the Local Authority and Surrey County Council's Officers and do not appear to appreciate their own responsibilities

in the matter. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that only too frequently are washing facilities and baths in their own homes wholly inadequate for the maintenance of general cleanliness. The question of public provision of washing facilities and shower baths is one that should be considered carefully when opportunities present themselves for such a programme..

Typhus Precautions.

The scheme for Typhus control is set out on page 119 of the Isolation Hospital Report.

The most important measure practicable at the present time is the detection and treatment of as many cases of lice infestation as possible; when treatments are given as mentioned in the previous paragraph.

The presence of lice, malnutrition and overcrowding are the factors most likely to favour the spread of this disease and of these three the most inconspicuous at the present time is that of malnutrition.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

| Disease. | Total Cases Notified. | | Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital. | | Total Deaths | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|--------------|------|
| | 1942 | 1943 | 1942 | 1943 | 1942 | 1943 |
| Smallpox | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | 48 | 88 | 33 | 51 | — |
| Diphtheria | ... | 22 | 8 | 28 | 15 | 1 |
| Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) | ... | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | 1 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia | ... | 26 | 21 | — | — | 15 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | 3 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | ... | 8 | 5 | — | 2 | — |
| Malaria | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | ... | 363 | 249 | 9 | 13 | — |
| Whooping Cough | ... | 57 | 63 | 5 | 3 | — |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | — |
| Dysentery | ... | 16 | 17 | 1 | — | — |
| Poliomyelitis | ... | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | — |

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

according to Age Groups.

| AGE. | Smallpox | Scarlet Fever | Diphtheria | Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid fever) | Puerperal Pyrexia | Pneumonia | Erysipelas | Measles | Whooping Cough | Dysentery | Poliomyelitis | Ophthalmia Neonatorum | Cerebro-spinal Fever | Encephalitis Lethargica |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1942. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 year | 1 | | | | | | | 4 | 8 | | | | 3 | |
| 1—2 years | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 24 | 5 | | | | | |
| 2—3 years | 3 | 2 | | | | | | 29 | 11 | 1 | | | | |
| 3—4 years | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 30 | 6 | 1 | | | | |
| 4—5 years | 4 | 1 | | | | | | 33 | 3 | | 1 | | | |
| 5—10 years | 22 | 7 | | | | 3 | | 209 | 18 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| 10—15 years | 7 | 3 | | | | | | 15 | 3 | | 1 | | | |
| 15—25 years | 4 | 3 | | | | 7 | 1 | 10 | | 2 | | | | |
| 25—35 years | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | | | | |
| 35—45 years | 1 | | | | | 8 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| 45—65 years | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 65 years and upwards | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | | | | | | 1 | | 5 | 2 | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 48 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 8 | 363 | 57 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| 1943. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 year | | | | | | | | 10 | 3 | | | | 4 | |
| 1—2 years | 1 | | | | | | | 13 | 6 | | | | | |
| 2—3 years | 4 | | | | | | | 25 | 5 | | | | | |
| 3—4 years | 3 | | | | | | | 20 | 7 | | | | | |
| 4—5 years | 11 | | | | | | | 34 | 7 | | | | | |
| 5—10 years | 48 | 2 | | | | | | 113 | 29 | 4 | | | 1 | |
| 10—15 years | 16 | 1 | | | | | | 19 | 4 | 1 | | | | |
| 15—25 years | 2 | 4 | | | | 2 | | 5 | 1 | 7 | | | 1 | |
| 25—35 years | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 5 | | 4 | | 1 | | | | |
| 35—45 years | 1 | | | | | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| 45—65 years | | | | | | 5 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| 65 years and upwards | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 88 | 8 | 4 | 21 | 5 | 249 | 63 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | |

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools :

| Disease | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1942 : | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chickenpox | 1 | 22 | 31 | 24 | 3 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| German Measles | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Mumps | 11 | 42 | 32 | 23 | 27 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| Jaundice | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| 1943 : | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chickenpox | 5 | | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | | | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| German Measles | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mumps | 5 | 11 | 38 | 24 | 10 | 3 | | 2 | | | | |
| Jaundice | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer of Health weekly returns of cases 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 the medical practitioners.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality.

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|-----------|----|---------------|----|-----------|----|---------------|----|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1942. | | | | | | | | |
| 0 — 1 year | | | | | | | | |
| 1 — 5 years | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 5 — 15 „ | 1 | | 2 | | | | | |
| 15 — 25 „ | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | | |
| 25 — 35 „ | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 35 — 45 „ | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| 45 — 55 „ | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| 55 — 65 „ | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 65 and upwards | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Totals | 9 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| 1943. | | | | | | | | |
| 0 — 1 year | | | | | | | | |
| 1 — 5 years | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 5 — 15 „ | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 15 — 25 „ | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 |
| 25 — 35 „ | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 35 — 45 „ | 8 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | | |
| 45 — 55 „ | 3 | | | | 1 | | | |
| 55 — 65 „ | | 2 | | | 2 | | | |
| 65 and upwards | | | | | | | | |
| Totals... | 16 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 7 | | 1 | 1 |

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

Public Health Acts, 1926 and 1936:—

No action was required to be taken under the above acts relating to employment in the milk trade or relating to compulsory removal to hospital.

Tuberculosis Care Committee :—

The Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its useful work during 1942 and 1943. In considering the problems of tuberculosis, the family, and not the individual patient, must be reckoned as the unit. The Committee, with this end in view, have assisted many families with grants of nourishment, supplies of clothing and coal, and in other ways. Many patients have received similar help on discharge from the sanatorium. Every effort is made to secure adequate and suitable housing for affected families.

In the year 1943 the increased incidence of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was noted when twenty-five cases were notified as compared with an average of fourteen for the previous three years.

The Ministry of Health's scheme of mass miniature radiography and financial allowances introduced in 1943 and administered by the County Medical Officer of Health represents such an advance in the detection and treatment of this problem that some remarks as to its significance are desirable.

By mass miniature radiography one can rapidly take small X-ray plates of a person's chest and so refer any suspicious cases for a fuller examination. In this manner early pulmonary disease can be recognised and treatment instituted at a stage in the illness when the chances of recovery are good.

This scheme will ultimately take its place as a routine for all children of school leaving age as well as being applied to workers in training establishments and various branches of industry.

As regards financial allowances, these are a fundamental necessity to ensure that the case after detection receives adequate treatment without undue hardship falling upon either the patient or the

family. Maintenance allowances and special payments are available to promote a frame of mind in the patient and family conducive to recovery as well as contributing materially towards any loss of income.

Venereal Disease :

As regards this infection and its incidence throughout the country generally, schemes for its treatment and control are again administered by the County Medical Officer of Health. Clinic facilities have been extended to deal with the increased number of cases both venereal and non-venereal in origin.

Regulation 33 (b) made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940 came into operation in 1943. This provides for the notification by "Special Registered Medical Practitioners" to the County Medical Officer of Health of persons stated by patients suffering from venereal diseases to be the source of infection. When two independent notifications are received in respect of the same person the County Medical Officer of Health is empowered to require the person so named to submit to medical examination and if necessary, treatment.

During these years the Central Council for Health Education have undertaken work of a propaganda nature and several of the local factories directed towards securing early medical treatment for all suspected of this disease.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the United States. It discusses the various factors which have influenced the development of the country, and the role of the individual states in the formation of the national government.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the various periods of American history. It begins with the early years of the settlement of the continent, and continues through the period of the American Revolution, the early years of the Republic, and the period of the Civil War.

The third part of the book is devoted to a study of the various movements and reforms which have shaped the modern United States. It discusses the movement for the abolition of slavery, the movement for the rights of women, and the movement for the rights of the colored people.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various political parties and movements which have influenced the course of American history. It discusses the Federalist Party, the Democratic Party, the Whig Party, and the Republican Party.

Urban District of Walton and Weybridge.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

| | 1940. | 1941. |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Area (in acres) | 9,049 | 9,049 |
| Rateable value | £445,229 | £446,966 |
| Sum represented by a penny rate | £1,778 | £1,789 |

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The more important industries in the area are associated with the manufacture of aircraft and aircraft accessories, electrical equipment and dental instruments, and the carrying on of market gardening. The residential character of the area is responsible for the employment of a proportion of the population in personal service.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—

| | 1942. | | | 1943. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | | | |
| Live Births— | { Legitimate | | ... | 596 | 329 | 267 | 594 | 315 | 279 |
| | { Illegitimate | | ... | 34 | 23 | 11 | 44 | 29 | 15 |
| Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population | 18.40 | | | 18.92 | | | | | |
| Still-births— | { Legitimate | | ... | 24 | 18 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 6 |
| | { Illegitimate | | ... | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births | 39.65 | | | 30.40 | | | | | |
| Deaths | ... | 370 | 195 | 175 | 362 | 164 | 198 | | |
| Death-rate (actual) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population | 10.81 | | | 10.73 | | | | | |
| Death-rate (for purposes of comparison with other districts) | Not available. | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths from puerperal causes— | Rate per 1000 total Deaths (live and still) births. | | | | | | | | |
| Puerperal sepsis | ... | Nil | (Rate) | Nil | | | | | |
| Other puerperal causes | ... | Nil | 1.77 | Nil | — | | | | |
| Total | ... | Nil | 1.77 | Nil | — | | | | |
| Death-rate of Infants under one year of age— | | | | | | | | | |
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 41.27 | | | 28.21 | | | | | |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | 35.23 | | | 20.20 | | | | | |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | 147.00 | | | 136.36 | | | | | |
| Deaths from Cancer (all ages) | 66 | | | 55 | | | | | |
| Deaths from Measles (all ages) | Nil | | | Nil | | | | | |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) | Nil | | | Nil | | | | | |
| Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years) | 4 | | | 4 | | | | | |

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

| | 1942. | | 1943. | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F |
| ALL CAUSES : | 195 | 175 | 164 | 198 |
| Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers | — | — | — | — |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | 1 | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | — | — | — | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system | 8 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Other forms of tuberculosis | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Syphilitic diseases | 1 | 2 | 3 | — |
| Influenza | 2 | 1 | 11 | 13 |
| Measles | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Encephalitis Lethargica | — | — | — | — |
| Cancer | 32 | 34 | 26 | 29 |
| Diabetes | — | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions | 22 | 27 | 18 | 32 |
| Heart Disease | 38 | 33 | 39 | 41 |
| Other diseases of circulatory system | 13 | 8 | 7 | 17 |
| Bronchitis | 8 | 10 | 12 | 10 |
| Pneumonia | 11 | 8 | 5 | 16 |
| Other respiratory diseases | 7 | 4 | 2 | — |
| Ulcer of stomach or duodenum | 5 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Diarrhoea (under two years) | 2 | 2 | 4 | — |
| Appendicitis | 1 | — | 2 | 1 |
| Other digestive diseases | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Nephritis | 7 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis | — | — | — | — |
| Other maternal causes | — | 1 | — | — |
| Premature birth | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Congenital debility, etc. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Suicide | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Road traffic accidents | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Other violent causes | 7 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| All other causes | 13 | 22 | 12 | 16 |

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority :—

(a) Medical Officer of Health :

D. P. MACIVER, M.D., D.P.H.,

Acting Medical Officer of Health—

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

(b) Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. T. CARD, A.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

R. C. SWEET, A.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

Assistant :

P. E. GUNNER.

Mr. H. T. Card holds a Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board and also Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

In addition to the duties of Chief Sanitary Inspector, he carries out those of Petroleum Officer and Chief Inspector under the Shop Acts.

Mr. R. C. Sweet who holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board fulfils additional duties as Shops Acts Inspector. He has been absent on Active Service since 1939.

(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.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Laboratory Facilities :—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied from the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge, and the Urban District of Chertsey. The results of the investigations made during 1942 and 1943 are tabulated on page 50.

(2) Milk. Samples of milk from retailers in the District are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination.

(3) Infectious Disease. Bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of infectious disease are examined by the Clinical Research Association. The following figures show the results of such examinations :

1942.

Sixty-nine specimens of sputum examined. Eight were positive for tubercle bacilli.

Two hundred and two swabs examined. Ten gave a positive result for diphtheria bacilli.

1943.

Eighty four specimens of sputum examined. Seven were positive for tubercle bacilli.

Nine-two swabs examined. All gave a negative result for diphtheria bacilli.

The submission of swabs, specimens of sputum and faeces, etc. from General Practitioners and Voluntary Hospitals for examination continues to be unsatisfactory in that one has to rely on the postal service for such a scheme.

The availability, however, of the E.M.S. Bacteriological Laboratory at Botleys Hospital has been much appreciated in certain cases of emergency.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Ambulance Facilities :—

| Name of Authority and Telephone Number. | Number of Ambulances. | Address of Ambulance Station. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cases of Infectious Disease: | | |
| Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30. | Two | The Isolation Hospital Ottershaw. |
| Non-infectious Cases: | | |
| The Walton and Weybridge U.D.C. Walton-on-Thames 873. | One | Council Offices, Hersham Road, Walton. |
| The Committee of the Weybridge Cottage Hospital. Weybridge 209. | One | Weybridge Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge. |

Nursing in the Home.

Four Nurses are employed under the District Nursing Association for work in the Urban District.

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

| Centre. | Address. | Clinic. | Day. |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Walton | Cambridge Mansions, Hersham Road. | School Medical | Every Tuesday |
| | | Child Welfare | Every Friday |
| | | Ante Natal | Every Thursday |
| Weybridge | Stretton Lodge, Wey Road. | School Medical | Every Tuesday |
| | | Child Welfare | Every Tuesday |
| | | Ante Natal | 3rd Tuesday |
| Hersham | Cambridge Mansions, Hersham Road. | Child Welfare | Every Thursday |

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Tuberculosis Dispensary :—

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends for consultations on the second Wednesday of each month at 10.0 a.m., and on the fourth Monday of each month at 5.30 p.m.

Venereal Disease :

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

CARSHALTON:—St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane.

Males—Mondays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Wednesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Fridays 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.

CROYDON:—Croydon General Hospital.

Males—Tuesdays 7.0 p.m. Saturdays 2.30 p.m.

Females—Wednesdays 2.30 p.m. Thursdays 11.0 a.m.

Fridays 3.0 to 5.0 p.m. and 5.30 to 7.30 p.m.

GUILDFORD:—Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m. Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Mondays 2.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

KINGSTON:—Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females—Thursday 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

REDHILL:—East Surrey Hospital.

Males and Females—Wednesdays 5.0 to 6.30 p.m.

WOKING:—War Hospital, Oriental Road.

Males—Mondays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Tuesdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals :—

Voluntary General Hospitals serving Walton, Weybridge and Hersham :

The Hospital, Weybridge.

The Cottage Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

Infectious Disease Hospital :—

Ottershaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Ottershaw.

The establishment of Botleys Park E.M.S. Hospital, Chertsey, has proved very helpful to General Practitioners and their patients in the district.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company, the works of which are situated on the banks of the River Thames in the Walton area, the intake being obtained a short distance above Walton Bridge. Samples of water as supplied by this Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal, and Sciver. The samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and the Urban District of Chertsey. Results of the examination of these waters are given on page 50.

Water Samples:—

During the years 1942 and 1943 sixteen samples of water were taken for analysis from different parts of the Walton and Weybridge district. All samples were satisfactory and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes on bacteriological examination.

The figure for albuminoid ammonia was occasionally high, varying between 0.006 and 0.105 in parts per 100,000.

The figure for oxygen consumed from permanganate was also high on occasions, varying from 0.005 to 0.22 in parts per 100,000.

The Thames is obviously liable to contamination and it is only through efficient storage, filtration, and chlorination that water from this source can be rendered bacteriologically fit for drinking and domestic purposes. The bacteriological reports varied little from month to month.

At the end of 1937, an interchange of water reports was arranged with the West Surrey Water Company. There is now available to the Medical Officer of Health a fortnightly check on the condition of main water supply in the district, and these reports come before the Public Health Committee at all their meetings.

Field Common :—

Sixty dwellings (85% of the total) are now connected to the mains of the West Surrey Water Company. An appeal against a notice under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to provide a wholesome supply of water to one dwelling-house awaits determination.

Rivers and Streams :—

No Pollution was detected during 1942 and 1943.

**Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the West Surrey Water Co., in the
Walton and Weybridge District.**

| Date sample was taken | 1942. | | | 1943. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 30th Jan. | 29th Apr. | 3rd Sept. | 30th Oct. | 28th Apr. | 1st Sept. | 29th Nov. |
| Organisms per ml. at 20°C | 3 | 5 | 4 | less than 1 | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| Organisms per ml. at 20°C C.R.L. | 2 | 3 | 1. | less than 1 | less than 1 | 1 | less than 1 |
| Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C | 4 | 6 | 1 | less than 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Coliform Organisms | Absent from 50 ml. | Absent from 50 ml. | Absent from 50 ml. | Absent from 50 ml. | Absent from 50 ml. | Absent from 50 ml. | Absent from 50 ml. |

Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Free Ammonia | 0.003 | 0.0015 | 0.0045 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.0015 |
| Albuminoid ammonia | 0.012 | 0.006 | 0.0045 | 0.0135 | 0.0045 | 0.0105 | 0.006 |
| Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80°C) | 0.12 | 0.064 | 0.072 | 0.074 | 0.019 | 0.082 | 0.106 |

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Mr. V. Marsden, the Cleansing Officer, has kindly supplied the following details.

During 1942 and 1943 the trend of activities in the collection of refuse and street cleansing was dominated by the national necessity of salvaging materials for reclamation for use in war industries. Salvage during these years was collected separately from refuse, and the extent of salvage operations was increased by the need for salvaging rubber and kitchen waste for pig food. It became impossible to carry out a regular weekly collection of refuse, due to the employment of labour on these salvage operations. The average period between collections of both household refuse and salvage during this period was approximately once fortnightly.

Street cleansing efficiency also suffered, due to the employment of street orderlies on collection of kitchen waste. Nevertheless all main roads and shopping centres were given full attention, and on the whole the roads in the district were maintained in a reasonable state of cleanliness.

Labour difficulties necessitated the employment of female labour on salvage collection and treatment. Considerable difficulty was experienced during this period in maintaining the fleet of motor vehicles in a roadworthy condition.

The amounts of materials salvaged and returned to industry together with the income received were as follows —

| | T. | C. | lbs. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------|------|---------|------|-----|--------|----|----|
| Paper | 1041 | 19 | 74 | ... | 6760 | 8 | 11 |
| Scrap Iron and Tins | 463 | 9 | 35 | ... | 464 | 18 | 7 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals | 6 | 2 | 86 | ... | 148 | 12 | 2 |
| Textiles | 87 | 8 | 64 | ... | 1492 | 8 | 3 |
| Bones | 34 | 0 | 33 | ... | 156 | 18 | 8 |
| Kitchen Waste | 708 | 4 | 60 | ... | 1088 | 6 | 11 |
| Rubber | 43 | 7 | 85 | ... | 106 | 9 | 5 |
| Cullett | 114 | 0 | 0 | ... | 162 | 19 | 9 |
| Miscellaneous | 24 | 16 | 39 | ... | 80 | 19 | 7 |
| Bottles and Jars | | 722,143 | | ... | 1544 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | | | £12006 | 4 | 3 |

The employees were again provided with suitable forms of clothing.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

The fall of snow which had to be dealt with during the early part of 1942 was expeditiously and economically removed from the streets. Primary attention was given to the shopping centres, the approaches to the railway stations and the hilly parts of the district. The work of snow clearing was severely hampered and restricted by transport and labour difficulties and not less so by the black-out lighting regulations which caused the closing down of snow removal work at dusk each day.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 and 1932 | Nil | 1 |
| Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts | 93 | 106 |
| Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding | 27 | 67 |
| Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases, etc. | 188 | 212 |
| Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts .. | 319 | 267 |
| Other Inspections :— | | |
| Foodstores | 128 | 204 |
| Slaughterhouses | 344 | 333 |
| Cowsheds and Dairies | 66 | 25 |
| Bakehouses | 3 | 4 |
| Workshops, etc. | 80 | 64 |
| Movable dwellings | 5 | 5 |

Preliminary Notices :—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year | 49 | 63 |
| Number of Preliminary Notices served during year ... | 150 | 155 |
| Number of such notices complied with during year... | 136 | 125 |
| Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year | 63 | 93 |

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Statutory Notices :—

Number of Statutory Notices served :

1942 :

Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936—Served 1. Executed by Council in default of Owner, 1.

Section 93 of the Public Health Act 1936, served 3, complied with 3

Section 7 of the Housing Act 1936, served 1, executed by Council in default of owner, 1.

1943 :

Section 93 of the Public Health Act 1936, served 7, complied with 5

Other Matters :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Number of Complaints received | 173 | *261 |
| Number of Letters sent | 677 | 684 |
| Number of Letters received | 342 | 312 |
| Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination ... | 39 | 4 |
| Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company ... | 8 | 8 |
| Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from Wells in the district | — | — |
| Number of Rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease | 11 | 14 |

*Includes 140 rats and mice reports arising from Ministry of Food Campaign.

Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspectors' representations :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Roofs defective | 12 | 16 |
| Eavesguttering defective | 9 | 10 |
| Rainwater pipes defective and provided | 6 | 9 |
| Walls, external wet | 8 | 12 |
| Walls, dirty | 7 | 1 |
| Walls defective | 8 | 19 |
| Plinths, defective | 1 | 1 |
| Ceilings defective | 7 | 13 |
| Ceilings dirty | 8 | 1 |

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|
| Windows defective | 8 | 6 |
| Floors defective | 24 | 26 |
| Floors damp | 1 | — |
| Grates defective | 3 | 4 |
| Staircases defective | — | — |
| Doors defective | 2 | 1 |
| Cooking ranges defective | — | — |
| Hot Water Cylinders defective | 3 | 1 |
| Scullery sinks, want of | — | — |
| Scullery sinks, defective | 3 | 4 |
| Coppers defective | 1 | — |
| Leaking Boilers | 1 | — |
| Water closets provided | — | — |
| „ „ pans renewed | — | 1 |
| „ „ want of water to | — | — |
| „ „ defective | 16 | 9 |
| Drains, new provided | — | 1 |
| „ defective | 4 | 7 |
| „ obstructed | 38 | 29 |
| „ manhole covers renewed or repaired | 2 | 3 |
| „ vent shaft defective | — | — |
| „ gullies provided | — | 1 |
| „ soil pipes defective | 4 | 1 |
| Soakaways provided | — | 1 |
| Cesspools defective | — | 1 |
| Waste Preventer defective | 14 | 1 |
| Waste services and fittings defective | 3 | 11 |
| Yard Paving defective | — | 2 |
| Dustbins, want of | 7 | 3 |
| Larders ventilated | 1 | 1 |
| Insufficient sub-floor ventilation | 2 | 1 |
| Nuisances arising from animals | — | 1 |

The Shops Act, 1934 :—

During 1942 and 1943 no visits were made under this Act.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No rag flock is manufactured in the district, but there are three upholsterers' premises where rag flock is used. These premises are periodically inspected and no action has had to be taken in respect of them.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations :—

No offensive trade has been established within the district, and there is no common lodging house.

Byelaws.

Byelaws under the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds are in operation.

Byelaws under the Housing Act, 1936, relating to Working Class Houses and to Houses let in Lodgings are also in force and are to establish a standard of fitness in these houses.

Smoke Abatement :—

No complaints were received during the years 1942 and 1943. However, the nuisance referred to in 1939 recurred at occasional intervals. Difficulties in obtaining an appropriate grade of fuel were in a large measure responsible for aggravating the position.

Swimming Pools :—

There is one private swimming pool to which the public are admitted.

The Council have a bathing station on the bank of the Thames at Walton, and a similar station at Weybridge ; during the Summer months, attendants are provided.

No Byelaws are available in this district in relation to the supervision of swimming pools.

Mosquito Control :—

Some trouble has been experienced by mosquito breeding during these years. Many disused air raid shelters in gardens having provided ideal breeding places. Larvicidal oil has been sprayed into ponds and ditches as frequently as possible.

Difficulties have been experienced by the public in obtaining appropriate solutions for periodical spraying of breeding places.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :—

Number of houses in respect of which action was necessary :—

| | <i>Found to be infested.</i> | | <i>Disinfested.</i> | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| | 1942 | 1943 | 1942 | 1943 |
| (a) Council Houses | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| (b) Other Houses | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 |

Disinfection has been carried out by spraying with Zaldecide, followed by fumigation with sulphur.

One privately owned house was fumigated with hydrocyanic gas in 1942, the Local Authority being duly informed.

The dwellings of all prospective occupiers of Council Houses are inspected for general cleanliness and absence of vermin.

Council Houses requiring disinfection are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses and all cases where hydrocyanic acid gas treatment is necessary are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

Schools :—

All public elementary schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Visits are paid to schools in which cases of infectious disease have occurred. The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School is followed, and family and other contacts are excluded where indicated.

It was not found necessary to close any school temporarily during the year on account of infectious disease.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 93 | 107 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 251 | 247 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | — | 1 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | — | 1 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | — | 1 |
| (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 ... | 93 | 106 |

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

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers | 72 | 66 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|

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 | 1 | — |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

1942 1943

(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 1

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 4 7

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 3 5

(b) By local authority in default of owners 1

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 — —

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. — —

(3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertakings under section 11 — 1

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 rooms having been rendered fit — —

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| (a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 6 | 11 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... | 9 | 15 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... | 42 | 79 |
| | | |
| (b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 5 | 8 |
| | | |
| (c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 2 | 3 |
| (ii) Number of persons in such cases ... | 17 | 19 |

Overcrowding :

The seven cases outstanding at the end of the previous year have been dealt with as follows :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Families in privately-owned houses transferred to Council houses | — | — |
| Tenants obtained other accommodation | — | — |
| Number of occupants reduced | — | 1 |
| Overcrowding Licence given | — | — |
| Unsolved | 3 | 5 |
| | 3 | 6 |

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply :—

The following are the number of Milk Dealers on the Register, kept under the Milk and Dairies Orders 1926 and 1938 :

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Cowkeepers who are wholesale purveyors ... | 7 | 8 |
| Cowkeepers who are wholesale and retail purveyors ... | 2 | 2 |
| Cowkeepers who are retail purveyors ... | — | — |
| Retail purveyors | 24 | 24 |

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1936 and 1938 :—

The following licences were granted to sell designated milks:—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Tuberculin Tested (Dealers) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 |
| " " (Bottling) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Pasteurised Milk (Dealers) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 13 |

Twenty-three inspections in 1942 and nineteen in 1943 were made of Cowsheds and Dairies, and where infringements of the Milk and Dairies Orders were detected, notices were issued requiring compliance.

During 1942 satisfactory results were obtained from two Tuberculin Tested samples, one Accredited, three Pasteurised and three Undesignated grades of milk. The Plate Counts were, however, high for all grades of raw milk.

Unsatisfactory samples were obtained from twenty-five samples of milk alleged to be pasteurised, but in fact sold as a raw commodity. This milk arrives in the district from Somerset and considerable delay frequently takes place between the time of its production and consumption.

Five unsatisfactory samples were received from Accredited herds as judged by their Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests.

In 1943 satisfactory samples were obtained in respect of two samples of milk taken from Tuberculin Tested and Accredited herds and in two cases of a Pasteurised supply.

Unsatisfactory reports were given from four samples of Accredited milk and one of Tuberculin Tested. In each of these the Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests were unsatisfied.

It is a not infrequent practice for milk to be pasteurised at its place of origin, conveyed to this district and then sold locally as a raw product. In this way standards for pasteurised milk do not apply and as an undesignated milk, therefore, its control in the absence of any definite bacteriological standards becomes very difficult.

The following is a list of licensed producers of Designated Milk in the area :—

Accredited :

- R. H. Timmis, Longmore Farm, Esher Road, Esher.
- H. J. Bere, Southwood Manor Farm, Burhill Road, Hersham.
- W. H. Mackay, Burvale Farm, Burwood Road, Hersham.
- P. H. Ricks, Brooklands Farm, Brooklands Lane, Weybridge.
- G. W. T. Scott, South Weylands Farm, Hersham Road, Esher.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

During 1942 an Accredited Licence was granted to Messrs, W. J. Lavender, Ltd., Southwood Manor Farm, Hersham.

Tuberculin Tested :

A. Ezra, Home Farm, Foxwarren Park, Redhill Road, Cobham.

R. F. Whitmore, Home Farm Dairy, Rydens Road, Walton-on-Thames, holds a Pasteuriser's Licence.

Accredited Milk Licences are issued by the County Council on being satisfied, after consultation with the District Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, that the dairy and cowsheds are up to an agreed standard, and are provided with proper cleansing and sterilising equipment. The conditions applicable to these licences are not so onerous as those required for Tuberculin Tested Milk, in that the animals have only to pass a clinical examination and do not require to be subjected to a tuberculin test. The County Council has power to revoke these licences if, on sampling, the Accredited Standard is not consistently maintained.

No applications were received in respect of "High Temperature Short Time" pasteurisation as a result of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1941, which permitted Local Authorities to licence alternative types of pasteurisation plants.

(b) Meat :—

Seventy-one inspections in 1942 and sixty-eight in 1943 of butchers' shops, slaughterhouses and other premises were made. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

The Ministry of Food's Government Slaughterhouse is established at Messrs. Grimditch, Hersham. Details of work carried out is given later in the Report.

It is necessary for the Sanitary Inspector's Assistant to attend at these premises daily and approximately ninety per cent. of his time is so required in meat inspection duties only.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered during 1942 and 1943 :

1942.

| | | lbs. |
|--------------------------|-----|------|
| Beef. | ... | 875 |
| 1 Ox head and tongue | ... | 30 |
| Mutton. | | |
| 16 carcasses | ... | 439 |
| Various parts | ... | 10 |
| 69 sheep's livers | ... | 152 |
| 29 sheep's plucks | ... | 103 |
| 10 sheep's heads | ... | 40 |
| Veal. | | |
| 1 carcass | ... | 24 |
| 1 calf pluck | ... | 3 |
| Pork. | | |
| 35 carcasses | ... | 2987 |
| 176 pig's heads | ... | 3337 |
| 159 pig's plucks | ... | 779 |
| Various parts | ... | 570 |
| 34 pairs pigs lungs | ... | 52 |
| 47 pairs pigs livers | ... | 137 |
| Fish. | | |
| 20 boxes | ... | 243 |
| 21 tins | ... | 19 |
| Tinned Goods. | | |
| 224 tins corned beef | ... | 1372 |
| 95 tins meat | ... | 360 |
| 92 tins vegetables | ... | 152 |
| 16 tins soup | ... | 9 |
| 2 tins syrup | ... | 4 |
| 321 tins milk | ... | 310 |
| 4 tins jam | ... | 6 |
| Other Goods. | | |
| 1 turkey | ... | 16 |
| Cheese | ... | 83 |
| Coffee | ... | 310 |
| Sugar and Rice | ... | 10 |

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

1943 :

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|------|
| Mutton. | | lbs. |
| 6 carcasses | ... .. | 282 |
| 48 livers | ... .. | 99 |
| 30 plucks | ... .. | 108 |
| 4 pairs lungs | ... .. | 10 |
| various parts | ... .. | 91 |
| Beef : | | |
| Various parts | ... .. | 810 |
| 2 Ox livers | ... .. | 26 |
| Veal : | | |
| 5 carcasses | ... .. | 227 |
| 4 calves plucks | ... .. | 16 |
| 1 calves liver | ... .. | 2 |
| Pork : | | |
| 70 carcasses | ... .. | 3115 |
| 103 pigs heads | ... .. | 1669 |
| 125 pigs plucks | ... .. | 641 |
| 28 pigs livers | ... .. | 100 |
| 42 pairs pigs lungs | ... .. | 63 |
| Fish : | | |
|  | ... .. | 1237 |
| Lamb. | | |
| Various parts | ... .. | 38 |
| Lambs liver (imported) | ... .. | 374 |
| Tinned Goods : | | |
| 97 tins Fish | ... .. | 83 |
| 329 tins Meat | ... .. | 1941 |
| 212 tins Fruit | ... .. | 553 |
| 148 tins Milk | ... .. | 111 |
| 159 tins Vegetables | ... .. | 235 |
| 9 tins ready Meals | ... .. | 4 |
| 66 tins Jam | ... .. | 100 |
| Other Goods : | | |
| 9 bags Flour | ... .. | 63 |
| Tripe | ... .. | 100 |
| Cheese | ... .. | 57 |
| Cake | ... .. | 65 |
| Cereals | ... .. | 11 |
| Prunes | ... .. | 4 |

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned :—

1942 :

| | Cattle exclud- ing Cows. | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs. | Pigs. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|------------------------|-------|
| Number killed (if known) ... | 2 | — | 934 | 5780 | 3198 |
| Number inspected ... | 2 | — | 934 | 5780 | 3198 |
| All disease except Tuberculosis | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | — | — | — | 7 | 24 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 1 | — | — | 96 | 149 |
| Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ... | 50% | | 1% | 1.78% | 5.72% |
| Tuberculosis only. | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | — | — | — | — | 11 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | — | — | — | — | 186 |
| Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuberculosis ... | — | — | — | — | 6% |

1943 :

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|------|-------|-------|
| Number killed (if known) ... | — | — | 1829 | 11509 | 2888 |
| Number inspected ... | — | — | 1829 | 11509 | 2888 |
| All disease except Tuberculosis | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | — | — | 1 | 4 | 63 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | — | — | 3 | 87 | 152 |
| Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ... | | | .05% | .78% | 7.4% |
| Tuberculosis only. | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | — | — | — | — | 104 |
| Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuberculosis ... | — | — | — | — | 3.84% |

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

At the commencement of 1940, there were four registered slaughterhouses and two licensed without limit as to time. Upon Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, taking effect, one slaughterhouse in each category was licensed on an annual basis. The other registered slaughterhouses had fallen into disuse and the occupiers have not sought licences. The remaining licensed establishment was the subject of a notice under Sub-Section 3 of this Section. The matter was not proceeded with as the premises were diverted to another use.

Early in the year the principal establishment became a Government Slaughterhouse in the occupation of the Ministry of Food. At the invitation of the latter the Council's inspectorate continues the work of meat inspection there. This has resulted in greatly increased work, the number of animals slaughtered in the district in pre-war years, averaging 3,000 head, having risen to approximately 23,000. From the point of view of expenditure of time a serious feature is the disproportionate increase in the incidence of disease, upwards of 1,000 diseased animals having had to be dealt with as against 44 in 1939. Such cases involve a more detailed examination in order to ascertain how much of the animal can be passed for human consumption.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The administration of the Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr. J. Ferguson, The County Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District during 1942 and 1943.

| Articles. | Analysed. | | Adulterated or deteriorated. | | Prosecutions. | Convictions. |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| | Formal. | Informal. | Formal. | Informal. | | |
| 1942. Milk | 46 | | 7 | | | |
| Coffee | | 2 | | | | |
| Sausages | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Sausage Meat | 1 | | | | | |
| Lun. Sausage | 1 | | | | | |
| Dried Milk | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Lemon Squash | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| "Extano" | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Pancake Mix. | | 1 | | | | |
| York. P. Mx. | | 1 | | | | |
| Onion Salt | | 1 | | | | |
| Egg Sub. P. | | 4 | | | | |
| Onion Juice | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Cust. Powder | | 1 | | | | |
| Onionette | | 1 | | | | |
| Lemon Squash | | 1 | | | | |
| Total | 51 | 16 | 9 | 3 | | |
| 1943. Milk | 31 | | 1 | | | |
| Coffee | | 1 | | | | |
| Marstead | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| York. P. Mx. | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Bun Flour | | 1 | | | | |
| Colloid for water ices | 1 | | | | | |
| Liq. Sweetng. | 1 | | | | | |
| Unswet. flv'g | 1 | | | | | |
| Foam Ice | 1 | | | | | |
| Beef & Veg. Ex | | 1 | | | | |
| Liq. colorg. | 1 | | | | | |
| Lemon flvr'g | | 1 | | | | |
| Blackc'nt Es. | | 1 | | | | |
| Pancake Mx. | | 1 | | | | |
| Ycrk. P. Mx. | | 1 | | | | |
| Malt Vinegar | | 1 | | | | |
| Banners Barley | | 1 | | | | |
| Butterette | | 1 | | | | |
| Total | 36 | 12 | 1 | 2 | | |

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

Scarlet Fever :—

In 1942 seventeen and in 1943 fifty-four cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital with this diagnosis.

During 1943 the disease was somewhat more severe in type and one death occurred due to Endocarditis in a child of school age.

The distribution of cases was as follows :—

| | | | 1942. | 1943. |
|-----------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Walton | ... | ... | 11 | 64 |
| Weybridge | ... | ... | 12 | 35 |
| Hersham | ... | ... | 8 | 16 |

Diphtheria :—

Sixteen cases in 1942 and eleven in 1943 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital with this diagnosis, which was not confirmed in eleven instances.

The distribution of cases was as follows :

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|---|---|
| Walton | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Weybridge | ... | ... | 4 | 3 |
| Hersham | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |

One death occurred at the Isolation Hospital in a non-immunised child of pre-school age.

The fact that during these two years two hundred and ninety-four swabs from General Practitioners were examined for diphtheria organisms and of these ten only showed the presence of morphological diphtheria bacilli is worthy of comment. Firstly, that all precautions are being taken to examine the majority of suspected throats and secondly that owing to the unsatisfactory postal system procedure for swab examinations many are fruitless because the causal infecting organisms have died out in transit before their arrival at the laboratory.

Anti Diphtheric serum is freely available to all General Practitioners.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

The large amount of immunisation carried out during the years 1942 and 1943 will be seen and the position has now been reached when one may rightly attribute the low incidence and case mortality rate to the effects of this scheme. As, of course, the incidence of the disease falls so will measures for propaganda have to be strengthened to retain and increase the state of immunity in children under fifteen years.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following represents the number of children of school and pre-school age immunised by the prophylactic Alum Precipitated Toxoid :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Immunisation of children aged 5 to 15 at schools | 316 | 20 |
| Immunisation of children of school and pre-school age at at Immunisation Clinics— | | |
| Cambridge Mansions, Walton: | | |
| School children | 83 | 142 |
| Pre-school children | 121 | 118 |
| Stretton lodge, Weybridge: ... | | |
| School children | 63 | 21 |
| Pre-school children | 106 | 10 |

During the years, therefore, the following children of pre-school age were immunised :—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------|-----|-----|
| | 1942 | ... | 227 |
| | 1943 | ... | 128 |
| Children of School age :— | | | |
| | 1942 | ... | 462 |
| | 1943 | ... | 183 |

The above figures represent complete courses of immunisation. It is unfortunate that a certain number of children do not attend for second injections and these can only be regarded as partially immunised.

In addition to the figures given above eight hundred and eight in 1942, and two hundred and thirty-nine in 1943 children under fifteen years of age were immunised either by Private Practitioners or Assistant County Medical Officers at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

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

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Estimated population of children | | |
| Under 5 years | 2403 | 2613 |
| Percentage immunised | 62.72% | 66.13% |
| 5 to 15 years | 3271 | 4051 |
| Percentage immunised | 69.12% | 63.73% |

This above type of return is now required six-monthly by the Ministry of Health.

In determining this estimate of children immunised in the district it should be realised that the figures represent a lower percentage than in fact must be the case because these are based on total child populations, and the immunisation history in many is either not forthcoming or unreliable. Furthermore, in representing the position of children under five the figures are based on total child population under five years of age, in which group, of course, the majority of those under one year of age are naturally immune.

Pneumonia :—

There were nineteen deaths in 1942 and twenty-one in 1943.

Cerebro-spinal Fever :—

Three cases in 1942 and one in 1943 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. One death occurred in 1942.

Measles :—

Of three hundred and twenty cases in 1942 and one hundred and ninety-one in 1943 notified five and three only were respectively admitted each year to the Isolation Hospital. The majority of these cases occurred in children aged five to ten years and there were no deaths.

Measles Convalescent Serum was made available to General Practitioners for either prevention or attenuation of this disease in susceptible contacts.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Whooping Cough :—

Of twenty-one cases in 1942 and sixty-six notified in 1943 three in each year were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

The majority of cases occurred in children under five years of age.

There were no deaths.

Poliomyelitis :—

There were three cases of Infantile Paralysis during these two years. These were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and any further orthopaedic treatment was carried out at St. Nicholas Hospital, Pyrford.

There were no deaths.

Scabies and Lice.

The Gas Cleansing Stations attached to the First Aid Posts in Walton and Weybridge were again put to very good use during these two years for the purpose of treating scabies and vermin occurring in the population.

The work is carried out mainly under the supervision of the Surrey County Council's Health Visitors who are assisted by members of the whole and part-time Civil Defence personnel attached to these Posts.

During these two years over fifteen hundred attendances were made. The numbers appear to be fairly equally proportioned between these two complaints.

Routine treatment for scabies now consists in the use of a twenty-five per cent. emulsion of Benzyl Benzoate. It is advisable that prophylactic treatment be given to all members of the family when a case of scabies is discovered. For this purpose Benzyl Benzoate in the form of a vanishing cream has proved successful.

For lice infestations the solution Lethane 384 Special has been successful. Used prophylactically it is of value in preventing re-

infestations of the scalp and in the form of a hair lotion should similarly be employed by all members of the family during the time treatment is being undertaken by others.

No remedy yet appears to be effective for nits in the hair and mechanical removal of the majority of these is the only satisfactory way of dealing with this prevalent complaint.

Many parents are only too anxious to place the onus for these problems upon the Local Authority and Surrey County Council's Officers and do not appear to appreciate their own responsibilities in the matter. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that only too frequently are washing facilities and baths in their own homes wholly inadequate for the maintenance of general cleanliness. The question of public provision of washing facilities and shower baths is one that should be considered carefully when opportunities present themselves for such a programme..

Typhus Precautions.

The scheme for Typhus control is set out on page 119 of the Isolation Hospital Report.

The most important measure practicable at the present time is the detection and treatment of as many cases of lice infestation as possible; when treatments are given as mentioned in the previous paragraph.

The presence of lice, malnutrition and overcrowding are the factors most likely to favour the spread of this disease and of these three the most inconspicuous at the present time is that of malnutrition.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

| Disease. | Total Cases Notified. | | Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital. | | Total Deaths | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|--------------|------|----|
| | 1942 | 1943 | 1942 | 1943 | 1942 | 1943 | |
| Smallpox | ... | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | 31 | 115 | 17 | 54 | — | 1 |
| Diphtheria | ... | 8 | 8 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | 1 | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia | ... | 18 | 32 | — | 1 | 19 | 21 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | ... | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Malaria | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | ... | 320 | 191 | 5 | 3 | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | ... | 21 | 66 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Dysentery | ... | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Poliomyelitis | ... | — | — | — | 3 | — | — |

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

according to Age Groups.

| AGE. | Smallpox | Scarlet Fever | Diphtheria | Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid fever) | Puerperal Pyrexia | Pneumonia | Erysipelas | Measles | Whooping Cough | Dysentery | Poliomyelitis | Ophthalmia Neonatorum | Cerebro-spinal Fever | Encephalitis Lethargica |
|----------------------|----------|---------------|------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|---------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1942. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 year | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | |
| 1—2 years | | | | | | | | 10 | 4 | | | | | |
| 2—3 years | | 1 | | | | | | 18 | 2 | | | | | |
| 3—4 years | | | | | | | | 27 | 8 | | | | | |
| 4—5 years | | 4 | 2 | | | | | 33 | | | | | | |
| 5—10 years | | 15 | 2 | | | 2 | | 185 | 4 | | | | 1 | |
| 10—15 years | | 4 | 1 | | | 1 | | 23 | | | | | | |
| 15—25 years | | 4 | | | | 1 | | 14 | | | | | | |
| 25—35 years | | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | 1 |
| 35—45 years | | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| 45—65 years | | | | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 65 years and upwards | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 31 | 8 | | 1 | 18 | 5 | 320 | 21 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1943. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 year | | 2 | | | | | | 3 | 4 | | | 1 | | |
| 1—2 years | | 5 | | | | 1 | | 9 | 6 | 1 | | | | |
| 2—3 years | | 3 | | | | 3 | | 16 | 9 | | | | | |
| 3—4 years | | 4 | | | | | | 20 | 6 | | | | | |
| 4—5 years | | 8 | 1 | | | | | 19 | 15 | 1 | | | | |
| 5—10 years | | 46 | 3 | | | 2 | | 101 | 22 | | | | | |
| 10—15 years | | 33 | 1 | | | | | 18 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| 15—25 years | | 7 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 1 | |
| 25—35 years | | 3 | | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| 35—45 years | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| 45—65 years | | 3 | | | | 8 | 3 | | | | | | 1 | |
| 65 years and upwards | | | | | | 11 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 115 | 8 | | 7 | 32 | 8 | 191 | 66 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 1 |

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools :—

| Disease | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Spt. | Oct | Nov. | Dec |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1942 : | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chickenpox | | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | | |
| German Measles | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Mumps | | 8 | 45 | 52 | 74 | 43 | 16 | 5 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Jaundice | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 1943 : | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chickenpox | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 | | 7 | 12 | 2 |
| German Measles | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Mumps | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | 6 | | |
| Jaundice | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer weekly returns of cases 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.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Tuberculosis.—New Cases and Mortality.

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----|---------------|----|-----------|----|---------------|----|--|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| 1942 : | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 1 year | ... | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 1— 5 „ | ... | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 5—15 „ | ... | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | | | |
| 15—25 „ | ... | 3 | 3 | | 2 | | | | |
| 25—35 „ | ... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 35—45 „ | ... | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| 45—55 „ | ... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| 55—65 „ | ... | 2 | | | | 2 | | | |
| 65 upwards | ... | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | ... | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | ... | 11 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1943 : | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 1 year | ... | | | | | | | | |
| 1— 5 „ | ... | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| 5—15 „ | ... | | 2 | | | | | | |
| 15—25 „ | ... | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 25—35 „ | ... | 4 | 2 | | | | | | |
| 35—45 „ | ... | 8 | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| 45—55 „ | ... | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| 55—65 „ | ... | 4 | | | | | | | |
| 65 and upwards | ... | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | ... | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Totals | ... | 23 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | |

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 172 :—

No case arose in which action was necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

Tuberculosis Care Committee :—

Very useful work was carried out by this committee during the year. All cases requiring help are considered on notification and on discharge from a sanatorium. Particular attention is paid to adequate housing for affected families, for it is realised that prevention of infection in the home is all important.

The Ministry of Health's scheme of mass miniature radiography and financial allowances introduced in 1943 and administered by the County Medical Officer of Health represents such an advance in the detection and treatment of this problem that some remarks as to its significance are desirable.

By mass miniature radiography one can rapidly take small X-ray plates of a person's chest and so refer any suspicious cases for a fuller examination. In this manner early pulmonary disease can be recognised and treatment instituted at a stage in the illness when the chances of recovery are good.

This scheme will ultimately take its place as a routine for all children of school leaving age as well as being applied to workers in training establishments and various branches of industry.

As regards financial allowances, these are a fundamental necessity to ensure that the case after detection receives adequate treatment without undue hardship falling upon either the patient or the family. Maintenance allowances and special payments are available to promote a frame of mind in the patient and family conducive to recovery as well as contributing materially towards any loss of income.

Venereal Disease :

As regards this infection and its increased incidence throughout the country generally, schemes for its treatment and control are again administered by the County Medical Officer of Health. Clinic facilities have been extended to deal with the increased number of cases both venereal and non-venereal in origin.

Regulation 33 (b) made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940 came into operation in 1943. This provides for the notification by "Special Registered Medical Practitioners" to the County Medical Officer of Health of persons stated by patients suffering from venereal diseases to be the source of infection. When two independent notifications are received in respect of the same person the County Medical Officer of Health is empowered to require the person so named to submit to medical examination and if necessary, treatment.

During these years the Central Council for Health Education have undertaken work of a propaganda nature and several of the local factories directed towards securing early medical treatment for all suspected of this disease.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1900

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILL.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
FOR THE YEAR 1899

CHICAGO: PUBLISHED BY THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
1900

PRINTED AND BOUND BY
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILL.

1900

Rural District of Bagshot.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

| | 1942. | 1943. |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Area (in acres) | 16,177 | 16,177 |
| Rateable value | £113,657 | £114,933 |
| Sum represented by a penny rate | £473 | £479 |

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 personal service, agriculture, dairy farming and nursery gardening.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—

| | 1942. | | | 1943. | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-------|-----|----|----|
| | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | |
| Live Births— | { Legitimate | 201 | 102 | 99 | 193 | 96 | 97 |
| | { Illegitimate | 12 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population | 15.43 | | | 15.37 | | | |
| Still-births— | { Legitimate | 2 | — | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | { Illegitimate | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births | 9.30 | | | 37.56 | | | |
| Deaths | 138 | 65 | 73 | 147 | 80 | 67 | |
| Death-rate (actual) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population | 10.00 | | | 11.02 | | | |
| Death-rate (for purposes of comparison with other districts) | Not available. | | | | | | |
| Deaths from puerperal causes— | Rate per 1000 total Deaths (live and still) births. | | | | | | |
| Puerperal sepsis | Nil | (Rate) | | Nil | | | |
| Other puerperal causes | 1 | 4.88 | | Nil | | | |
| Total | 1 | 4.88 | | Nil | | | |
| Death-rate of Infants under one year of age— | | | | | | | |
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 23.47 | | | 34.15 | | | |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | 19.90 | | | 36.27 | | | |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | 83.33 | | | | | | |
| Deaths from Cancer (all ages) | 16 | | | 24 | | | |
| Deaths from Measles (all ages) | Nil | | | Nil | | | |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) | Nil | | | Nil | | | |
| Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years) | Nil | | | Nil | | | |

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

| | 1942. | | 1943. | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|----|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | F |
| ALL CAUSES : | 65 | 73 | 80 | 67 |
| Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers | — | — | — | — |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | 1 | — | — | — |
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system | 2 | 1 | 4 | — |
| Other forms of tuberculosis | — | — | 1 | — |
| Syphilitic diseases | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Influenza | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Measles | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Encephalitis Lethargica | — | — | — | — |
| Cancer | 5 | 11 | 13 | 11 |
| Diabetes | 1 | — | — | — |
| Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions | 5 | 12 | 8 | 9 |
| Heart Disease | 18 | 19 | 17 | 16 |
| Other diseases of circulatory system | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Bronchitis | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| Other respiratory diseases | 2 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Ulcer of stomach or duodenum | 3 | — | 1 | — |
| Diarrhoea (under two years) | — | — | — | — |
| Appendicitis | 1 | — | — | — |
| Other digestive diseases | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Nephritis | — | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis | — | — | — | — |
| Other maternal causes | — | 1 | — | — |
| Premature birth | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Congenital debility, etc. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Suicide | — | — | 1 | — |
| Road traffic accidents | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Other violent causes | 2 | — | 5 | 1 |
| All other causes | 4 | 10 | 7 | 5 |

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.**

Public Health Officers of the Authority:—

(a) Medical Officer of Health :

D. P. MacIVER, M.D., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health—

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

(b) 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.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

J. METCALFE, A.R.San.I.

Mr. J. Metcalfe holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board. He joined the Royal Air Force as a Sanitary Officer in August, 1940.

(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.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Laboratory Facilities:—

(1) Water. Samples of water supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company are submitted for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination to the Clinical Research Association.

Water samples are taken from all new wells and from old wells which are suspected to be defective, and submitted to Messrs. Rideal & Sciver, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, for analysis.

(2) Milk. Samples of milk are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for Bacteriological Examination.

(3) Infectious Disease. Bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of infectious disease are made by the Clinical Research Association. The following figures show the results of such examinations.

1942 :

Fifteen specimens of sputum examined. One positive for tubercle bacilli.

Twenty-one swabs examined. Two gave a positive result for diphtheria bacilli.

1943 :

Three specimens of sputum examined. All were negative for tubercle bacilli.

Seventy-four swabs examined. Twelve gave a positive result for diphtheria bacilli.

The submission of swabs, specimens of sputum and faeces, etc. from General Practitioners and Voluntary Hospitals for examination continues to be unsatisfactory in that one has to rely on the postal service for such a scheme.

The availability, however, of the E.M.S. Bacteriological Laboratory at Botleys Hospital has been much appreciated in certain cases of emergency.

The establishment of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory of the Ministry of Health at Epsom College has proved very helpful for work occasioned by the evacuation scheme.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Ambulance Facilities :—

| Name of Authority and telephone No. | Number of Ambulances. | Address of Ambulance Station. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Cases of Infectious Diseases : | | |
| Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30. | Two | The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw. |
| Non-infectious Cases . | | |
| St. John Ambulance Brigade. Bagshot 72. | One. | Grove's Garage, Jenkin's Hill, Bagshot. |

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.

| Centre | Address | Clinic. | Day |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bagshot | St. Anne's Parish Hall | School Medical Child Welfare | Every Tues. Every Tues. |
| Chobham | Village Hall | School Medical Child Welfare | 2nd & 4th Wed. 2nd & 4th Tues. |
| Windlesham | Village Institute | School Medical Child Welfare | 1st & 3rd Mon. 1st & 3rd Mon. |

Special clinics for dental and eye treatment are also held monthly or as required.

Nursing in the Home.

Two Nurses are employed under the District Nursing Association for work in the district. Both Nurses are also Midwives under the supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority.

In addition the services of two other District Nurses are available. Their residence is, however, in an adjoining area.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Tuberculosis Dispensary:—

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

Venereal Disease :

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

CARSHALTON:—St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane.

Males—Mondays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Wednesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Fridays 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.

CROYDON:—Croydon General Hospital.

Males—Tuesdays 7.0 p.m. Saturdays 2.30 p.m.

Females—Wednesdays 2.30 p.m. Thursdays 11.0 a.m.

Fridays 3.0 to 5.0 p.m. and 5.30 to 7.30 p.m.

GUILDFORD:—Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m. Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Mondays 2.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

KINGSTON:—Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females—Thursday 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

REDHILL:—East Surrey Hospital.

Males and Females—Wednesdays 5.0 to 6.30 p.m.

WOKING:—War Hospital, Oriental Road.

Males—Mondays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Tuesdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals:—

Voluntary General Hospitals :

Windlesham Cottage Hospital;

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor;

Victoria Hospital, Woking.

Infectious Disease Hospital—

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

The establishment of Botleys Park E.M.S. Hospital, Chertsey, has proved very helpful to General Practitioners, their patients, and evacuees in the district.

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 of the Company's water are submitted for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination to the Clinical Research Association. These samples are taken in rotation from the districts within the area of supply and a summary of these examinations, which in all cases showed the water to be suitable for drinking purposes, is given below.

An arrangement has been made with the majority of the District Councils supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company whereby a fortnightly sample of water was taken in rotation throughout the area of supply. Analysis is undertaken by the Clinical Research Association and the results are available to each participating authority.

Many properties in the Chobham and Bisley area especially have to rely on shallow well waters and many residents have not yet taken advantage of a piped supply even when this exists in proximity to their dwelling.

The combination of shallow well water for drinking purposes with cesspool drainage in these areas represents a very real menace to public health.

BAGSHOT R.D.C.

Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the South West Suburban Water Co. :—

| Date sample taken ... | 1942. | | | 1943. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 21st Jan. | 9th May | 8th Aug. | 24th Oct. | 12th Jan. | 13th Apr. | 3rd July | 5th Oct. | 29th Dec. |
| Organisms per c.c. producing visible colonies on Agar plates at 20°C. ... | 6 | 32 | 105 | 6 | 18 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 17 |
| Organisms per c.c. producing visible colonies on Agar plates at 37.5°C. ... | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 27 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 15 |
| B. Coli ... | Absent in 100 ml. | Absent in 100 ml. | Absent in 100 ml. | Absent in 100 ml. | Absent in 100 ml. | Absent in 100 ml. | Absent in 100 ml. | Absent in 100 ml. | Absent in 100 ml. |
| Streptococci ... | Absent in 30 ml. | Absent in 30 ml. | Absent in 30 ml. | Absent in 30 ml. | Absent in 30 ml. | Absent in 30 ml. | Absent in 30 ml. | Absent in 30 ml. | Absent in 30 ml. |
| Albuminoid nitrogen ... | 0.0036 | 0.0070 | 0.0072 | 0.0004 | 0.0108 | 0.0048 | 0.0054 | 0.0068 | 0.0112 |
| Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C. ... | 0.110 | 0.070 | 0.079 | 0.080 | 0.150 | 0.065 | 0.086 | 0.076 | 0.093 |

Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000.

Drainage and Sewerage :—

The Parish of Windlesham, which includes Bagshot and Lightwater, and a small portion of Sunningdale, has a main drainage scheme. There was no extension of sewers during the past two years.

Many cases of serious nuisance from sewage effluent and inadequate drainage of houses continued to arise during the year in Chobham, West End and Bisley. These conditions are bound to recur, particularly in low lying districts in wet weather, and can only be temporarily abated. The only solution for this problem is the installation of a scheme of main drainage.

Rivers and Streams :—

As in previous reports numerous cases of pollution of ditches leading to rivers and streams came to notice during the year. These were particularly in evidence in the district of Chobham, Mimbridge and Bisley, and were due in all cases to sewage effluent. In order to realise the alarming extent of these pollutions, the districts require inspection in the first four months of the year.

Closet Accommodation :—

| | | Closets. | Pail Closets. | Privies. | Chemical Closets. |
|------------|-----|----------|------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Bisley | ... | 88 | 176 | 3 | — |
| Chobham | ... | 685 | 783 | 10 | 15 |
| Windlesham | ... | 1916 | 27 | — | — |

During 1942 one and in 1943 two conversions have been made from pail or other water closets to the water carriage system.

Public Cleansing—Scavenging.

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

Disposal is effected by sorting and filling up a low lying field.

Salvage.

During 1942 £2,065 9s. 5d. and during 1943 £1,943 18s. 7d. was realised from the sale of salvaged goods.

Cesspool and Earth Closet Cleansing :—

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.

Windlesham :—

The parish of Windlesham has a Dennis "Dual Purposes" machine for cesspool emptying and refuse collection. The capacity of the tank is 750 gallons.

The contents of cesspools are tipped, when possible, on to farm land, but in very wet weather it is necessary to discharge the same 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.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925— | | 1 |
| Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts 23 | | 38 |
| Premises inspected under the Public Health Acts other than above 47 | | 30 |

Inspection of :—

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Food stores and under the Meat Regulations 131 | 119 |
| Cowsheds and Dairies 107 | 95 |
| Slaughterhouses — | — |
| Workshops, etc. 23 | 31 |
| Common Lodging House 10 | 6 |
| Encampments (Tent and Van Dwellers) 1 | 2 |
| | ————— |
| Inspections 342 | 322 |
| Re-Inspections 257 | 173 |
| | ————— |
| Total | 599 495 |
| | ————— |

Verbal Notices :—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Number of verbal notices given 41 | 28 |
| Number of verbal notices complied with 36 | 24 |
| Number of verbal notices in respect of which work is in hand 2 | 3 |
| Number of verbal notices outstanding 3 | 1 |

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Preliminary Written Notices :—

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Number of preliminary notices served | 29 | 38 |
| Number of preliminary notices complied with ... | 25 | 32 |
| Number of preliminary notices in respect of which work is in hand | 1 | 2 |
| Number of preliminary notices outstanding ... | 3 | 4 |

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

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| Dirty rooms cleansed | 19 | 19 |
| Dampness to walls remedied | 6 | 5 |
| Roofs repaired | 7 | 8 |
| Eavesguttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed | 10 | 9 |
| Means of disposal for rainwater provided | 1 | |
| Floors repaired or renewed | 6 | 18 |
| Plastering to walls and ceilings repaired | 12 | 21 |
| Ranges and Fireplaces repaired or renewed | 4 | 3 |
| Repairs to windows, brickwork, etc. | 5 | 11 |
| Drains repaired or cleansed | 14 | 17 |
| New drains laid | 2 | 1 |
| Closets repaired or cleansed | 3 | 4 |
| Pail closets converted to W.C's and connected to sewer | 1 | 1 |
| Main water laid on in lieu of well supply | 3 | 2 |
| Sanitary dustbins provided | 20 | 21 |
| Defects remedied under Factory and Workshop Act .. | — | 1 |
| Polution of Watercourses abated | — | 12 |
| Overcrowding abated | 1 | 1 |
| Defects remedied at Dairies, and Cowsheds | 2 | 4 |
| Encampments removed | 2 | 2 |
| Number of samples of milk taken for analysis ... | 22 | 32 |
| Number of samples of mains water taken for analysis ... | 4 | 4 |

Smoke Abatement :—

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Swimming Baths and Pools :—

There is one privately owned swimming bath open to the public in the area. Purification of the water is carried out by sand filtration and chlorination. Two samples of water taken for analysis in 1942 and 1943 were found to be satisfactory.

No Byelaws exist for purpose of exercising control over swimming pools in this area.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :—

Three houses in 1942 and one in 1943 were found to be infested by Bed Bugs.

The dwellings and belongings of all prospective occupiers of Council Houses are examined for the presence of vermin.

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

Premises and Occupations Controlled by Byelaws :—

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

There is one Common Lodging House in the district which is situated at Bagshot and is registered to accommodate 32 male lodgers.

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.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

HOUSING.

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| 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) | 23 | 39 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 23 | 39 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..— | | 1 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | | 1 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | | 1 |
| (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 .. | 23 | 39 |

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 | 21 | 32 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A—Proceedings under section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | — | 2 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

1942 1943

(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 — —

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | ... | .. | — | — |
| (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 made — —

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders made prior to 1937 — —

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 rooms having been rendered fit ... — —

Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV—Overcrowding :—

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|----|
| (a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | ... | ... | ... | ... 11 | 12 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | ... 17 | 20 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | ... 56 | 64 |
| (b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... 1 | 1 |

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| (c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 1 | 1 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 4 | 3 |
| (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 ... — — | | |

The Council have not yet been able to acquire a suitable site on which to build the proposed ten houses to accommodate overcrowded families.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply :—

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

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Cowkeepers who are retail traders ... | 18 | 18 |
| Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders ... | 33 | 33 |
| Cowkeepers who are wholesale and retail traders ... | 2 | 2 |
| Retail purveyors whose premises are within the area | 5 | 5 |
| Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the area | 5 | 5 |
| Dealers who have been granted Bottling Licences .. | 2 | 2 |
| Dealers who have been granted Supplementary Licence | 4 | 4 |
| Dealers who have been granted Pasteurisers Licences. | 1 | 1 |

During 1942 one hundred and seven and in 1943 ninety-five inspections of cowsheds and dairies were made and improvements were carried out at two premises in 1942 and four in 1943.

During 1942 two samples of Tuberculin Tested and one Undesignated sample passed the prescribed tests satisfactorily.

One sample of Undesignated raw milk was reported on unsatisfactorily in respect of the Methylene Blue Test.

In 1943 ten samples of Undesignated raw milk and one Tuberculin Tested sample were reported on satisfactorily.

During this year, however, eight samples of Accredited milk failed to pass the prescribed Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests. Two Undesignated raw milks also failed the Methylene Blue Test for keeping quality. In all of these Undesignated raw supplies the bacterial plate counts were of a high order.

Two samples of Pasteurised milk from the Sunningdale and Ascot Dairies passed the prescribed tests.

No applications were received in respect of "High Temperature Short Time" pasteurisation as a result of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1941, which permitted Local Authorities to licence alternative types of pasteurisation plants.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Milk Supply :—

The following is a list of licensed producers of Designated Milk in the area :—

Tuberculin Tested :

Thompson, W. A., Larkenshaw Farm, Chobham.

Serpell, H. O., Westcroft Park, Chobham.

One Tuberculin Tested Licence was granted during 1942 to Mrs. M. M. J. Coe, Windlesham Hall Farm, Windlesham.

Accredited :

H. Cherryman, Bullhousen Farm, Bisley.

W. Ewens, Mincing Lane Farm, Chobham.

M/s. H. R. Gosden & Son, Fellow Green Farm, West End.

A. J. Lewry, School Farm, Bisley.

E. J. Wooldridge, Hallgrove Farm, Bagshot.

N. A. Roake, Flexlands Farm, Chobham.

Mrs. E. Yeoman, Rose Cottage Dairy, Windlesham.

S. H. Green, Valley Wood Farm, Chobham.

One Accredited Licence was granted during 1942 to J. D. Vestey, Parkhurst Farm, West End, Chobham.

Pasteuriser's Licence granted by Bagshot R.D.C.
Sunningdale & Ascot Dairies, London Road, Sunningdale.

Meat and Other Foods :—

In the Bagshot Rural District, prior to the war, there were six slaughterhouses. These slaughterhouses were situated two in Chobham, one in Sunningdale, two in West End and one in Bagshot.

During 1942 one hundred and thirty-one, and in 1943 one hundred and nineteen inspections were made where food is stored, prepared or sold.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

During the years 1942 and 1943 the following foods were examined and found to be unsound and were voluntarily surrendered and satisfactorily disposed of.

1942 :

139½lbs. tinned meat.
18 chickens.
79 tins of fish
43 tins of vegetables.
290 tins of milk.
9½ doz. eggs.
21 tins of fruit.
28 Swiss rolls
1lb. butter

1943 :

239lbs. tinned meat.
40lbs. bacon.
135 tins of milk.
32 tins of vegetables.
20 tins of soup.
6 tins of jam.
37 tins of fruit.
13lbs. of cheese.
28lbs. of oranges.
100 tins of fish.
5st. wet fish.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr. J. Ferguson, the County Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Bagshot Rural District during 1942 and 1943 :

| Articles. | Analysed. | | Adulterated or Deteriorated. | | Prose- c'tns. | Con- v'ns. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------------|
| | Formal. | Informal. | Formal. | Informal | | |
| 1942. | | | | | | |
| Milk | 67 | 6 | 4 | | | |
| Totals | 67 | 6 | 4 | | | |
| 1943. | | | | | | |
| Milk | 62 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 62 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 |

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

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

Scarlet Fever :—

Of five cases in 1942 and twenty-eight in 1943 notified, four and eighteen respectively were admitted to the Isolation Hospital with this diagnosis.

The distribution of cases was as follows :

| 1942. | | | 1943. | | |
|-------------|-----|---|-------------|-----|----|
| Bagshot | ... | — | Bagshot | ... | 3 |
| Chobham | ... | — | Chobham | ... | 10 |
| Bisley | ... | 3 | Bisley | ... | 4 |
| Lightwater | ... | 1 | Lightwater | ... | 1 |
| Windlesham | ... | 1 | Windlesham | ... | 8 |
| Sunningdale | ... | — | Sunningdale | ... | 2 |

The disease was a mild one as in previous years and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria :—

Three cases in 1942 and three in 1943 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital with this diagnosis, which was not confirmed in two instances. One death occurred in a child of pre-school age.

The large amount of immunisation carried out during the years 1942 and 1943 will be seen and the position has now been reached when one may rightly attribute the low incidence and case mortality rate to the effects of this scheme. As, of course, the incidence of the disease falls so will measures for propaganda have to be strengthened to retain and increase the state of immunity in children under fifteen years.

Diphtheria Immunisation :

The following represents approximately the position regarding the state of diphtheria immunisation on the 31st December, 1943. It is probable, of course, that a certain number of children had been immunised privately but the state of immunity could not in any way be accurately estimated.

During the year 1942 369 children of pre-school age and 229 children of school age were completely immunised with Alum Precipitated Toxoid, and in 1943 160 children of pre-school and 236 of school age. In addition approximately three per cent. of children under 15 years did not attend for their second injections and could not be regarded as satisfactorily immunised.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

The Surrey County Council have been responsible for securing immunisation of a large number of children of school and pre-school age in the district and facilities have been available at their Maternity, Child Welfare and General Medical Clinics throughout the years in addition to certain routine school visits.

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

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Estimated Population of Children :— | | |
| Under five years | 1165 | 1047 |
| Percentage immunised | 95.62% | 86.81% |
| Five to fifteen years | 1926 | 2225 |
| Percentage immunised | 91.43% | 88.00% |

The above type of return is now required six-monthly by the Ministry of Health.

Diphtheria Immunisation Propaganda.

Apart from Ministry of Health broadcasts and the Ministry of Information film trailers shown at public cinemas, poster notices have been exhibited in newspapers, clinics, schools and other sites.

It is felt that undoubtedly the most useful form of propaganda is by personal contact with parents and General Practitioners, District Nurses, Elementary School Teachers, and especially the Surrey County Council Health Visitors have been of most assistance in securing a satisfactory response.

Measles.

Of forty cases of Measles notified in 1942 and two hundred and six in 1943, five and three respectively were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw. The majority of these occurred in children under five years of age.

There were no deaths and as formerly Measles Convalescent Serum was made available for General Practitioners.

Whooping Cough.

Of twenty-six cases notified in 1942 and thirty-five in 1943, seven and one respectively were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw, and there were no deaths.

The majority of cases occurred in children under five years of age.

Pneumonia.

There were nine deaths in 1942 and eight in 1943 from Pneumonia

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

| Disease. | Total Cases Notified. | | Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital. | | Total Deaths | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|--------------|------|
| | 1942 | 1943 | 1942 | 1943 | 1942 | 1943 |
| Smallpox | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | 5 | 28 | 4 | 18 | — |
| Diphtheria | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia | ... | 9 | 11 | — | — | 9 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | ... | — | 3 | — | 1 | — |
| Malaria | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | ... | 40 | 206 | 5 | 3 | — |
| Whooping Cough | ... | 26 | 35 | 7 | 1 | — |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | ... | 1 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Dysentery | ... | 10 | — | — | — | — |
| Poliomyelitis | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — |

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

according to Age Groups.

| AGE. | Smallpox | Scarlet Fever | Diphtheria | Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid fever) | Puerperal Pyrexia | Pneumonia | Erysipelas | Measles | Whooping Cough | Dysentery | Poliomyelitis | Ophthalmia Neonatorum | Cerebro-spinal Fever | Encephalitis Letnargica |
|----------------------|----------|---------------|------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|---------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1942. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 year | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 1—2 years | | | | | | | | 5 | 2 | | | | | |
| 2—3 years | | | 1 | | | | | 8 | 7 | | | | | |
| 3—4 years | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | |
| 4—5 years | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 5—10 years | | 3 | | | | 3 | | 19 | 11 | 5 | | | | |
| 10—15 years | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | |
| 15—25 years | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | |
| 25—35 years | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 35—45 years | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 45—65 years | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 65 years and upwards | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 5 | 1 | | 2 | 9 | | 40 | 26 | 10 | 1 | | 1 | |
| 1943. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 year | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | |
| 1—2 years | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 11 | 6 | | | | | |
| 2—3 years | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 22 | 3 | | | | | |
| 3—4 years | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 19 | 3 | | | | | |
| 4—5 years | | 1 | | | | | | 29 | 4 | | | | | |
| 5—10 years | | 15 | 1 | | | 1 | | 96 | 17 | 1 | | | | |
| 10—15 years | | 5 | | | | 1 | | 14 | | | | | | |
| 15—25 years | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 25—35 years | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 5 | | | | | | |
| 35—45 years | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| 45—65 years | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 65 years and upwards | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | | | | | | 3 | | 4 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 28 | 3 | | 1 | 11 | 3 | 206 | 35 | 1 | | | | |

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools :

| Disease | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov | Dec |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|-----|-----|
| 1942. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chickenpox | 7 | 3 | | | | | | 2 | | 3 | 2 | |
| German Measles | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mumps | 8 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 4 | | 3 | 30 | 45 | 43 | 35 | 9 |
| Jaundice | | 2 | | | | | | 12 | 9 | 22 | 9 | 19 |
| 1943. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chickenpox | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | | | |
| German Measles | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Mumps | 7 | 7 | 21 | 6 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | |

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer weekly returns of cases 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.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality.

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----|---------------|----|-----------|----|---------------|----|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1942. | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 1 year | ... | | | | | | | |
| 1— 5 " | ... | | | | | | | |
| 5—15 " | ... | | | | | | | |
| 15—25 " | ... | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | |
| 25—35 " | ... | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| 35—45 " | ... | 6 | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| 45—55 " | ... | | | | | | | |
| 55—65 " | ... | | | | | 1 | | |
| 65 upwards | ... | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | ... | | | | | | | |
| Totals | ... | 7 | 4 | | 3 | | 2 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| 1943. | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 1 year | ... | | | | | | | |
| 1— 5 " | ... | | | | | | | |
| 5—15 " | ... | 1 | | | | | | |
| 15—25 " | ... | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| 25—35 " | ... | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| 35—45 " | ... | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| 45—55 " | ... | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 |
| 55—65 " | ... | | | | | 1 | | |
| 65 and upwards | ... | | | | | 1 | | |
| Unspecified | ... | | | | | | | |
| Totals | ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | | 4 | | 1 |

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 Ministry of Health's scheme of mass miniature radiography and financial allowances introduced in 1943 and administered by the County Medical Officer of Health represents such an advance in the detection and treatment of this problem that some remarks as to its significance are desirable.

By mass miniature radiography one can rapidly take small X-ray plates of a person's chest and so refer any suspicious cases for a fuller examination. In this manner early pulmonary disease can be recognised and treatment instituted at a stage in the illness when the chances of recovery are good.

This scheme will ultimately take its place as a routine for all children of school leaving age as well as being applied to workers in training establishments and various branches of industry.

As regards financial allowances, these are a fundamental necessity to ensure that the case after detection receives adequate treatment without undue hardship falling upon either the patient or the family. Maintenance allowances and special payments are available to promote a frame of mind in the patient and family conducive to recovery as well as contributing materially towards any loss of income.

Typhus Precautions.

The scheme for Typhus control is set out on page 119 of the Isolation Hospital Report.

The most important measure practicable at the present time is the detection and treatment of as many cases of lice infestation as possible.

The presence of lice, malnutrition and overcrowding are the factors most likely to favour the spread of this disease and of these three the most inconspicuous at the present time is that of malnutrition.

Venereal Disease :

As regards this infection and its incidence throughout the country generally, schemes for its treatment and control are again administered by the County Medical Officer of Health. Clinic facilities have been extended to deal with the increased number of cases both venereal and non-venereal in origin.

Regulation 33 (b) made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940 came into operation in 1943. This provides for the notification by "Special Registered Medical Practitioners" to the County Medical Officer of Health of persons stated by patients suffering from venereal diseases to be the source of infection. When two independent notifications are received in respect of the same person the County Medical Officer of Health is empowered to require the person so named to submit to medical examination and if necessary, treatment.

During these years the Central Council for Health Education have undertaken work of a propaganda nature and several of the local factories directed towards securing early medical treatment for all suspected of this disease.

Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.

URBAN DISTRICTS OF
CHERTSEY, EGHAM, WALTON & WEYBRIDGE,
AND WOKING
AND THE RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT

OTTERS Shaw ISOLATION HOSPITAL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER

for the

YEARS 1942 AND 1943.

OTTERS Shaw ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Ottershaw
Joint Hospital Board.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the years 1942 and 1943.

During this latter year the number of admissions rose to five hundred and fifty-four, which represents the largest number of patients so far receiving treatment in any one year.

This figure is occasioned primarily by the increased general incidence and severity of Scarlet Fever, especially marked in the late summer and autumn, although there was no evidence of the 'toxic,' 'septic' or haemorrhagic type in their true clinical appearance.

It was necessary, as previously, to request that wherever possible, mild cases of Scarlet Fever be nursed at home otherwise the number of admissions would have been greater. This request is perhaps of two-fold interest. Firstly because it is not in the patient's interest if the case is a mild one that it should be treated in an open ward with the possibility of cross infection taking place with a severer type of the infecting organisms, and secondly because the shortage of Trained Nurses has made it impracticable for additional wards to be opened. Nevertheless, owing to the domestic situation in many households home nursing, however desirable, was impossible.

The year 1943, has, of course, also seen the general increased incidence of haemolytic streptococcal infections other than one of their manifestations in the form of Scarlet Fever.

That this disease in its mild form should be acceptable to an Isolation Hospital, but that severe cases of tonsillitis, an allied infection, have difficulty in gaining access to any form of hospital is an enigma that requires attention when increased hospital beds of the cubicle type and the necessary staffs become available.

The marked lower incidence and mortality from Diphtheria during 1943 is especially gratifying and it is now possible to attribute this in some measure to the efforts made by Local Authorities within the Board's area in securing immunisation of children below the ages of fifteen years. Nevertheless, as the incidence of Diphtheria, suspected or proved, diminishes so does the task of propaganda work become more difficult.

The need for cubicle beds and the hospital admission of many cases of suspected throats in which the Doctor deems it necessary to take a swab for diphtheria investigation is a real one, and probably likely to be a more important factor in reducing the mortality rate from this disease than the alternative advised procedure of administering anti-toxic sera in all cases when a swab is taken in the house. Immunisation, complete or partial, has the effect to some extent of masking the clinical appearance of Diphtheria and it is, of course, necessary that all cases should be in hospital before any text book picture of the diphtheric throat develops. Too often unfortunately, the General Practitioner is called in at a late stage of the disease and it is equally essential that health education progress with the object of achieving an early consultation with the Doctor as for the suggested policy of increased admission for suspicious cases, to dispel the impressions in the parent's mind that its child if it has not Diphtheria already will probably contract it from others in an open ward.

During the year 1943 the Ministry of Health's Public Health Laboratory at Epsom undertook all bacteriological work for the Hospital, who contribute annually a fixed sum for any investigations required. This system is a very satisfactory one and ensures an early examination and report for all materials submitted. These facilities, together with the availability of Botleys Hospital for pathological work and X-ray examinations, now replace the indifferent postal service system frequently mentioned in these reports and of common occurrence in the smaller Isolation Hospitals, especially in pre-war years.

During these years the Hospital was approved by St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School for the purpose of giving clinical instruction in Fevers to their medical students and I am grateful to the Board for allowing me to undertake such work.

An application was made, but unfavourably received by the General Nursing Council, in respect of the Hospital becoming a Training School for Nurses.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

I am indebted to the Matron for her help in all matters, and her problems in connection with the maintenance of a trained nursing and domestic staff have been many.

To Miss Eglon, my Clerk at the Weybridge Council Offices, I would express my thanks for her voluntary work throughout the years in connection with the Hospital's affairs.

Finally, to the Clerk and all Members of the Board on all occasions.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. A. McPHERSON,
Acting Medical Officer.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Cases admitted with the following diagnosis :

1942.

| | Scarlet Fever | Diph- theria | Cerebro- spinal Fever | Other Diseases | Total |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Bagshot R.D.C. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 23 |
| Chertsey U.D.C. | 33 | 28 | 5 | 30 | 96 |
| Egham U.D.C. | 23 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 38 |
| Guildford Rural and Borough | 86 | 28 | 2 | 37 | 153 |
| Walton & Weybridge U.D.C. | 17 | 16 | 3 | 14 | 50 |
| Woking U.D.C. | 27 | 29 | 3 | 27 | 86 |
| | 190 | 112 | 16 | 128 | 446 |

1943.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|---|-----|-----|
| Bagshot R.D.C. | 18 | 3 | | 11 | 32 |
| Chertsey U.D.C. | 51 | 15 | 4 | 27 | 97 |
| Egham U.D.C. | 47 | 2 | | 5 | 54 |
| Guildford Rural and Borough | 81 | 7 | | 61 | 149 |
| Walton & Weybridge U.D.C. | 54 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 80 |
| Woking U.D.C. | 78 | 12 | 2 | 39 | 131 |
| Other Districts | 4 | | | 7 | 11 |
| | 333 | 50 | 7 | 164 | 554 |

The following admissions were made from Service patients during the years 1942 and 1943

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|-------------|------|------|
| Mumps | 3 | 2 |
| Diphtheria | 1 | 4 |
| Chicken Pox | 1 | — |
| Erysipelas | — | 1 |
| Measles | — | 1 |

From the Nursing and Domestic Staff the following admissions were made :

| | | | |
|------------------|------|----------------|---|
| Nursing Staff : | 1942 | Chicken Pox | 1 |
| | | Diphtheria | 1 |
| | 1943 | Jaundice | 2 |
| | | German Measles | 2 |
| Domestic Staff : | 1942 | Mumps | 1 |
| | | Diphtheria | 2 |
| | 1943 | Measles | 1 |

These figures are included in the above totals given for the respective areas.

OTTERS Shaw ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

SCARLET FEVER :

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Cases admitted with a diagnosis of Scarlet Fever | 190 | 333 |
| Altered diagnosis | 20 | 32 |
| Verified cases discharged | 170 | 300 |
| Deaths | — | 1 |
| Cross Infections : | | |
| Scarlet Fever | 1 | 3 |
| Tonsillitis | — | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | 1 | — |
| Concurrent Infections : | | |
| Chicken Pox | 3 | 1 |
| Measles | 1 | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | — | 1 |
| Mumps | 1 | — |
| Infective Hepatitis | — | 1 |
| Return Cases : | 2 | 5 |
| Complications : | | |
| Otorrhoea | 8 | 10 |
| Mastoiditis | 1 | 2 |
| Secondary Adenitis | 18 | 35 |
| Rhinitis | 6 | 4 |
| Albuminuria | 2 | 3 |
| Nephritis | — | 1 |
| Arthritis | — 9 | 2 |
| Endocarditis | 1 | 3 |
| Acute Rheumatism | — | 1 |
| Minor Sepsis | 3 | 4 |
| Serum Rash | 1 | 3 |

The disease as seen during 1942 and 1943 was mild, but its increased incidence, especially during the autumn of 1943, was accompanied by a severer type of infection than has been seen for some years.

It should be noted that the numbers admitted during 1943 considerably exceeded those for any previous year and only by continuing the policy of discharging uncomplicated cases in fourteen days was it possible to deal with this number of admissions.

It has been customary so far as is practicable to admit children for the initial period of their illness to a cubicle and then allow them into an open ward for a week's convalescence if they present no clinical evidence of infectivity.

It is significant that out of six cases of cross infection the majority took place on the open wards and one death occurred when a secondary tonsillitis was followed by endocarditis.

Routine treatment was by the Sulphonamide drugs together with anti-scarlatinal serum for cases showing any degree of toxicity.

OTTERS^HAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

DIPH^HTERIA :

| | 1942 | 1943 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Cases admitted with a diagnosis of Diphtheria | 112 | 50 |
| Altered diagnosis | 33 | 24 |
| Verified cases discharged | 73 | 25 |
| Deaths | 6 | 1 |
| | | |
| Cross Infections | | |
| Chicken Pox | 2 | — |
| Measles | — | 1 |
| | | |
| Types of Case : | | |
| Anterior Nasal | 4 | — |
| Faucial | 32 | — 13 |
| Naso Pharyngeal | 30 | 10 |
| Laryngeal | 1 | — |
| Carriers—Nose or Throat | 12 | 3 |
| | | |
| Complications : | | |
| Paralysis of Heart (a) severe | 7 | 1 |
| ditto (b) slight | 2 | 1 |
| Paralysis of Palate | 12 | 3 |
| Paralysis of Ocular Muscles | 6 | 2 |
| Paralysis of Pharynx | 3 | 1 |
| ...Paralysis of Medulla | 1 | — |

During 1942 the incidence of Diphtheria was much the same as for preceding years and almost fifty per cent. of the admissions were from a severer infection.

The year 1943 was characterised, however, by fewer cases and the majority were mild.

In 1942 six deaths occurred, four in non-immunised children and one in a non-immunised adult.

Several severe infections were met with in children with a history of immunisation and there was one death from such a group.

The one death recorded in 1943 was in a non-immunised child.

Routine treatment consists of anti-diphtheric serum which is given intravenously and with glucose for all severe cases. The Sulphonamides proved to be of value in mild infections of the throat where there is an element of invasion by secondary invading germs, and especially the haemolytic streptococcus.

It was not possible owing to inadequate bacteriological facilities to sub-divide all the infections which occurred into the three main types—'Gravis,' 'Intermedius' or 'Mitis' but from the work done at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Epsom, towards the end of the year 1943 'Gravis' infections were found to be responsible for all the severer cases admitted.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER :

The incidence of this disease showed some decline from the previous two years.

In 1942 sixteen cases were admitted with this diagnosis, which was not confirmed in eight.

There were no deaths and eight verified cases, therefore, were discharged.

One death occurred in a case of Pneumococcal Meningitis and there was also one discharge from this disease.

Two other admissions as Cerebro-spinal Fever and worthy of note were cases of Infantile Paralysis and Acute Aseptic Meningitis, likely to be confused with Cerebro-spinal Fever. These were subsequently discharged—the former to an Orthopaedic Hospital for after treatment.

In 1943 seven cases were admitted with this diagnosis, which was confirmed in three instances.

There were no deaths.

Of four changed diagnoses, two cases and deaths were due to Tuberculous Meningitis and two discharges from Acute Aseptic Meningitis and Infantile Hemiplegia respectively.

Routine treatment consists in giving Sulphapyridine or Sulphathiazole by mouth or intravenously. The latter drug, M. and B. 760, has proved to be less toxic than its predecessor M. and B. 693 and better tolerated.

In Cerebro-spinal Fever it is interesting, but unfortunate, to learn that occasionally changes in personality and temperament occur months or possibly years after discharge from Hospital. It would be well worth while, if possible, to follow up all patients discharged at a later interval to see whether any such sequelae have in fact developed.

POLIOMYELITIS :

During 1942 there were four admissions with this diagnosis.

These were later transferred for orthopaedic treatment.

The paralysis affected the arms, legs, intercostals and diaphragm muscles in one case, but in the other three was confined to the lower limbs or shoulder girdle.

One of these admissions proved to be a case of Acute Rheumatism and was subsequently discharged.

In 1943 four cases were admitted with this diagnosis but only in two was the diagnosis confirmed and the usual transfer made for orthopaedic treatment. One case of Osteomyelitis was transferred to Botleys Hospital.

There were no deaths in either year.

ENTERIS FEVER.

Four cases were admitted during the years 1942 and 1943 but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS AND DYSENTERY.

In 1942 nine cases of Sonne Dysentery were admitted and discharged.

Four cases of Gastro-enteritis, in which there was one death, and four of Giardia Lamblialis infection also received treatment.

The majority of these came from residential hostels in the vicinity.

In 1943 sixteen cases of Sonne Dysentery and two of Gastro-enteritis were admitted. There were no deaths.

Sulphaguanidine would seem to be of value in the treatment of Sonne Dysentery, especially in the early acute stage of the illness.

MEASLES :

In 1942 there were thirty-six admissions from this disease, which was complicated by Broncho-Pneumonia in six cases.

One death occurred from Broncho-Pneumonia in a child aged four years.

One admission was due to a Sulphapyridine rash resembling measles.

In 1943 sixty-two admissions were made with this diagnosis, complicated by Broncho-Pneumonia in eight cases and in one by Encephalitis.

There were two deaths from Broncho-Pneumonia in children under five years.

The diagnosis of Measles was not confirmed in three instances.

Complications such as Otorrhoea were rarely seen—in three instances only. This is felt to be due to the cubicle isolation of cases and the routine use of Sulphonamides.

WHOOPING COUGH.

In 1942 nineteen admissions were made with this disease, which was not confirmed in three instances. Five cases were complicated by Broncho-Pneumonia.

In 1943 eighteen admissions were made with this disease, which was not confirmed in five instances.

Five cases again were complicated by Broncho-Pneumonia and there were no deaths.

Radiographs of the chest were taken in three instances when in one case there was evidence of a lobar collapse of the lung with Bronchiectasis.

It is felt that X-ray examination of the chest should be a normal routine procedure after all cases of Measles and Whooping Cough infections in children when there is often a possibility of damage to lung tissue. This is only practicable, however, at the present moment in selected cases.

ERYSIPELAS :

In 1942 seven and in 1943 twelve cases were admitted with this disease.

The infection in the majority of instances affected the face and the age group was invariably over forty years.

There were no deaths.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS.

Seven admissions in 1942 and six in 1943 were made with this condition, which simulates a febrile attack accompanied by Jaundice. Several cases in adults were severe and recovery was prolonged.

It is probable that some damage of a permanent character occurs in the liver cells after this infection which has hitherto been considered a rather mild illness.

The majority of cases were in children.

ENCEPHALITIS :

One admission was made with this disease in 1942 and two in 1943. One of these latter two cases proved to be Infantile Paralysis and were transferred for orthopaedic treatment.

The following other admissions and discharges were made :

| | | 1942 | 1943 |
|------------------|--------|------|------|
| Chicken Pox | ... .. | 7 | 14 |
| Mumps | ... .. | 21 | 20 |
| Tonsillitis | ... .. | 4 | — |
| Vincent's Angina | ... .. | 2 | — |
| Pneumonia | ... .. | 1 | 1 |
| German Measles | ... .. | — | 3 |
| Undulant Fever | ... .. | 1 | — |
| (Br. Abortus) | | | |

In 1942 one of the above cases admitted as Mumps was diagnosed as Bantis Disease—an affection of the spleen—and later transferred to Botleys Hospital.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The following cases were admitted with the diagnosis shown from the various districts :—

Other Diseases :

1942.

Bagshot—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Whooping Cough and Pneumonia... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Tonsillitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Chertsey—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Measles and Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Whooping Cough and Pneumonia... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Chicken Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Mumps | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Tonsillitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Encephalitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Vincent's Angina | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

Egham—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Measles and Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Chicken Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Mumps | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Guildford—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Enteritis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Measles and Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Chicken Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Mumps | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Tonsillitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Jaundice | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Undulant Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Walton and Weybridge—

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Mumps | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Woking—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Measles and Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Chicken Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Mumps | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Jaundice | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |

Other Diseases :

1943.

Bagshot—

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Mumps | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Encephalitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Rubella | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Chertsey—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Enteritis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Measles and Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Chicken Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Mumps | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Jaundice | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Rubella | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

Egham—

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

Guildford—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Measles and Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Chicken Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Mumps | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Jaundice | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

OTTERS Shaw ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Walton and Weybridge—

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Measles and Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Whooping Cough and Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Mumps | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Woking—

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Measles and Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Whooping Cough and Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Chicken Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Mumps | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Jaundice | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Barnes—

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

Cuddington—

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

Kingston—

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Mumps | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

TYPHUS PRECAUTIONS.

In June, 1942, a meeting was held at Guildford when the following districts from North West Surrey were represented :

Bagshot, Chertsey, Egham, Farnham, Frimley and Camberley
Godalming, Guildford Borough, Guildford Rural, Hambledon
Haslemere, Walton and Weybridge, and Woking.

This area was defined by the County Medical Officer of Health as Group "D" for purposes of Typhus control administration and after a discussion of the subject at which the County Medical Officer of Health was present the following principles were approved :

1. That all Local Authorities in this Group wish to avail themselves of the facilities for out-patient treatment given to contacts of cases of Typhus at the Isolation Hospital Ottershaw.
2. That each Local Authority will itself provide the necessary transport and attendant for these cases to and from the Hospital

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

and arrange for such suitable covering of persons and materials, clothing and bedding, etc., as to minimise the task of cleansing the vehicle before its return.

3. That in the event of an emergency and no other suitable vehicles being available a Civil Defence ambulance could be most suitably utilised for this transport.

4. That no charge should be made to Local Authorities already constituent members of the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital Board for this service but that non-constituent Authorities should pay an appropriate sum related to the number of cases dealt with and any additional expenditure incurred by the Ottershaw Board.

5. That the responsibility for transferring initial cases of Typhus to L.C.C. Hospitals or Wandle Valley shall be borne by the Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw, for those areas from which it now takes in cases but that in respect of Frimley and Camberley and Farnham together with the area now served by the Farnham Joint Hospital Board, they will themselves be responsible for transport. In the event of any admissions to Ottershaw for purpose of in-patient treatment that Hospital will itself arrange all necessary transport.

6. That each Local Authority shall endeavour to provide its own reception houses for contacts of cases after the process of de-lousing and until such time as the contact's house is considered free from infestation by lice but that between adjoining Local Authorities the system of pooling might be considered.

7. That each Local Authority shall proceed with the formation of a typhus team represented by the Medical Officer of Health, one ambulance driver and attendant and four nurses, together with the necessary protective equipment.

It will be seen that this Hospital represents the working nucleus of this scheme and for the purpose of dealing with lice infestations either in cases or contacts some adaptations were made to Ward 5 at present unoccupied. It is now capable of fulfilling its functions at a de-lousing centre, one of the most important procedures in the control of this disease.

INDEX

| | Chertsey U.D. | Walton and Wey- bridge U.D. | Bagshot R.D. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Adoptive Acts and Byelaws ... | 8 | 55 | — |
| Ambulance Facilities ... | 10 | 47 | 83 |
| Bed Bugs (Eradication of) ... | 20 | 56 | 91 |
| Birth Rate ... | 5 | 43 | 79 |
| Causes of Death ... | 6 | 44 | 80 |
| Cesspool Emptying ... | 15 | — | 88 |
| Chief Occupations of Inhabitants ... | 5 | 43 | 79 |
| Clinics and Treatment Centres ... | 10 | 47 | 83 |
| Closet Accommodation ... | 14 | — | 87 |
| Collection and Disposal of Refuse ... | 14 | 51 | 87 |
| Death Rate ... | 5 | 43 | 79 |
| Diphtheria Immunization ... | 31 | 68 | 99 |
| Drainage and Sewerage ... | 13 | — | 87 |
| Housing ... | 21 | 57 | 92 |
| Inspection of District. (Sanitary Inspector's Report) ... | 16 | 52 | 89 |
| Inspection and Supervision of Food ... | 22 | 59 | 95 |
| Isolation Hospital (Report of the Year) ... | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Laboratory Work ... | 9 | 46 | 82 |
| Milk Reports ... | 24 | 60 | 95 |
| Milk Supply ... | 22 | 59 | 96 |
| Meat Inspection ... | 25 | 61 | 96 |
| Mosquito Control ... | — | 55 | — |
| Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases (Tables) ... | 38 | 74 | 102 |
| Notifiable Diseases (Numbers of) ... | 36 | 72 | 100 |
| Notifiable Diseases (Tables showing age groups) ... | 37 | 73 | 101 |
| Overcrowding—Re-Housing ... | 22 | 59 | 93 |
| Preliminary Notices ... | 17 | 52 | 90 |
| Premises and Occupations controlled by Byelaws ... | 19 | 55 | 91 |
| Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases ... | 30 | 67 | 98 |
| Public Health Officers of the Authority ... | 7 | 45 | 81 |
| Rag Flock Acts ... | 19 | 54 | — |
| Rivers and Streams (Pollution of) ... | 13 | 49 | 87 |
| Sanitary Circumstances of the District ... | 12 | 49 | 85 |
| Sanitary Inspection of the District ... | 16 | 52 | 89 |
| Scavenging ... | — | — | 87 |
| Schools ... | 20 | 56 | 91 |
| Shops Act ... | — | 54 | — |
| Smoke Abatement ... | 19 | 55 | 91 |
| Statistics (General) ... | 5 | 43 | 79 |
| Statutory Notices ... | 17 | 53 | — |
| Social Conditions of Inhabitants ... | 5 | 43 | 79 |
| Swimming Pools ... | 19 | 55 | 91 |
| Tuberculosis (Tables) ... | 39 | 75 | 103 |
| Water Supply (Generally) ... | 12 | 49 | 85 |
| Water Supply (Summary of Analyst's Reports) ... | 12 | 50 | 86 |
| Work carried out during the year ... | 18 | 53 | 90 |
| Vital Statistics (Extracts from) ... | 5 | 43 | 79 |

| Page | Chapter |
|------|-------------------|
| 1 | Introduction |
| 2 | Chapter I |
| 3 | Chapter II |
| 4 | Chapter III |
| 5 | Chapter IV |
| 6 | Chapter V |
| 7 | Chapter VI |
| 8 | Chapter VII |
| 9 | Chapter VIII |
| 10 | Chapter IX |
| 11 | Chapter X |
| 12 | Chapter XI |
| 13 | Chapter XII |
| 14 | Chapter XIII |
| 15 | Chapter XIV |
| 16 | Chapter XV |
| 17 | Chapter XVI |
| 18 | Chapter XVII |
| 19 | Chapter XVIII |
| 20 | Chapter XIX |
| 21 | Chapter XX |
| 22 | Chapter XXI |
| 23 | Chapter XXII |
| 24 | Chapter XXIII |
| 25 | Chapter XXIV |
| 26 | Chapter XXV |
| 27 | Chapter XXVI |
| 28 | Chapter XXVII |
| 29 | Chapter XXVIII |
| 30 | Chapter XXIX |
| 31 | Chapter XXX |
| 32 | Chapter XXXI |
| 33 | Chapter XXXII |
| 34 | Chapter XXXIII |
| 35 | Chapter XXXIV |
| 36 | Chapter XXXV |
| 37 | Chapter XXXVI |
| 38 | Chapter XXXVII |
| 39 | Chapter XXXVIII |
| 40 | Chapter XXXIX |
| 41 | Chapter XL |
| 42 | Chapter XLI |
| 43 | Chapter XLII |
| 44 | Chapter XLIII |
| 45 | Chapter XLIV |
| 46 | Chapter XLV |
| 47 | Chapter XLVI |
| 48 | Chapter XLVII |
| 49 | Chapter XLVIII |
| 50 | Chapter XLIX |
| 51 | Chapter L |
| 52 | Chapter LI |
| 53 | Chapter LII |
| 54 | Chapter LIII |
| 55 | Chapter LIV |
| 56 | Chapter LV |
| 57 | Chapter LVI |
| 58 | Chapter LVII |
| 59 | Chapter LVIII |
| 60 | Chapter LIX |
| 61 | Chapter LX |
| 62 | Chapter LXI |
| 63 | Chapter LXII |
| 64 | Chapter LXIII |
| 65 | Chapter LXIV |
| 66 | Chapter LXV |
| 67 | Chapter LXVI |
| 68 | Chapter LXVII |
| 69 | Chapter LXVIII |
| 70 | Chapter LXIX |
| 71 | Chapter LXX |
| 72 | Chapter LXXI |
| 73 | Chapter LXXII |
| 74 | Chapter LXXIII |
| 75 | Chapter LXXIV |
| 76 | Chapter LXXV |
| 77 | Chapter LXXVI |
| 78 | Chapter LXXVII |
| 79 | Chapter LXXVIII |
| 80 | Chapter LXXIX |
| 81 | Chapter LXXX |
| 82 | Chapter LXXXI |
| 83 | Chapter LXXXII |
| 84 | Chapter LXXXIII |
| 85 | Chapter LXXXIV |
| 86 | Chapter LXXXV |
| 87 | Chapter LXXXVI |
| 88 | Chapter LXXXVII |
| 89 | Chapter LXXXVIII |
| 90 | Chapter LXXXIX |
| 91 | Chapter LXXXX |
| 92 | Chapter LXXXXI |
| 93 | Chapter LXXXXII |
| 94 | Chapter LXXXXIII |
| 95 | Chapter LXXXXIV |
| 96 | Chapter LXXXXV |
| 97 | Chapter LXXXXVI |
| 98 | Chapter LXXXXVII |
| 99 | Chapter LXXXXVIII |
| 100 | Chapter LXXXXIX |
| 101 | Chapter LXXXXX |



