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Contributors

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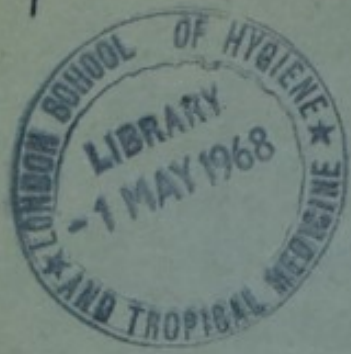
REPORT

of the
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH**

for the year 1945.

Chertsey :
STEVENS & SON LTD.,
The Caxton Printing Works,
57, Guildford Street.
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Phone 3156.

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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY


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ANNUAL REPORT.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
WEYBRIDGE,
SURREY.

July, 1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chertsey Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report for 1945.

It was with great pleasure that I resumed duty as Medical Officer of Health on September 1st, 1945 after exactly six years absence on military service. Dr. C. A. McPherson had ably carried out the duties of Medical Officer of Health during my absence. For the compilation of part of this Report it has been necessary for me to draw observations from records rather than from first hand knowledge.

From a perusal of the vital statistics which follow, it will be seen that the natural increase in population from the excess of births over deaths was two hundred and eleven. The birth rate for the year was 15.99 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 18.28 in 1944. This was the lowest birth rate for some years and is explained by the large numbers of troops being engaged on active service abroad during 1944 and 1945.

The death rate was 8.32 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 9.32 in 1944. The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (15) was the highest for any of the war years. There was a slight decrease in the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, twenty-two as compared with twenty-four in 1944.

The incidence of major infectious diseases continued low. The success of the campaign for immunisation against diphtheria was partly responsible for this continuing decline. I am of opinion, however, that the efficient way in which the child population was fed during the war years has been the main factor as a well balanced, nutritious and disease resisting diet was obtainable by all classes at a reasonable cost. The very low infant mortality rate—27.27 per

1,000 births, which is by far the lowest recorded during the war years—can also be attributed to adequate and satisfactory nutrition during the first year of life.

The major problem facing the Local Authority now is the provision of new houses to meet the demands of overcrowded and inconveniently housed families. The adequate housing of the tuberculous is imperative also, if the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis is to be controlled. There are a number of families in the district where open and infectious cases of tuberculosis cannot be properly isolated from healthy members of the family. The present shortage of nursing and domestic staff in sanatoria accentuates this unfortunate position as ready admission for in-patient treatment is not obtainable.

Considerable progress had been made by the end of the year on the seven housing sites approved by the Ministry of Health which will accommodate approximately four hundred and thirty families. At the time of writing fifteen temporary houses have been completed and handed over to tenants, and many more, both traditional and prefabricated, are nearing completion. It is hoped that by the end of the year the acute housing shortage in the district will be considerably abated.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to members and officers of the Council, to the County Medical Staff and Medical Practitioners in the district for their very helpful assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER.

Urban District of Chertsey.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	9,983
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid 1945	...	...	...	...	27,520
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1945) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	6,996
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£201,307
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£800

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 :—

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births—			
{ Legitimate	407	199	208
{ Illegitimate	33	21	12
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population		15.99	
Still-births—			
{ Legitimate	9	5	4
{ Illegitimate	2	1	1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		24.39	
Deaths	229	126	103
Death-rate (actual) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population		8.32	
Death-rate (for purposes of comparison with other districts)		Not available.	
Deaths from puerperal causes—	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births.	
Puerperal sepsis		Nil.	
Other puerperal causes		Nil.	
Total		Nil.	
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age—			
All infants per 1,000 live births		27.27	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		24.57	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		60.60	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		37	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		Nil.	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)		1	
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)		Nil.	

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	M	F
ALL CAUSES :	126	103
Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1
Diphtheria	1	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	8	7
Other forms of tuberculosis	—	1
Syphilitic diseases	1	—
Influenza	1	—
Measles	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—
Cancer	17	20
Diabetes	—	1
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	3	11
Heart Disease	36	30
Other diseases of circulatory system	6	4
Bronchitis	8	2
Pneumonia	8	5
Other respiratory diseases	—	—
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	1
Diarrhoea (under two years)	—	—
Appendicitis	2	—
Other digestive diseases	4	3
Nephritis	7	3
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	—	—
Other maternal causes	—	—
Premature birth	1	3
Congenital debility, etc.	1	4
Suicide	3	—
Road traffic accidents	1	1
Other violent causes	2	1
All other causes	14	5

**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.

(Resumed 1/9/45 on release from the Services).

Acting Medical Officer of Health—

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

(1.1.45 to 31.8.45)

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 :

G. H. BIRCH, 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. G. H. Birch 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.

Byelaws in force in the District :—

Byelaws in respect of New Streets	...	...	..	1926
.. .. Buildings	...	...	..	1939
.. .. Common Lodging Houses			..	1899
.. .. Nuisances	...	...	..	1899
.. .. Slaughterhouses		...	..	1899
.. .. Tents, Vans and Sheds	...		..	1902
.. .. Hackney Carriages	...		..	1920
.. .. Allotments	...	...	..	1907
.. .. Offensive Trades	...		..	1935

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 Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for bacteriological examination.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

(3) Infectious Disease. Bacteriological examinations of specimens from suspected cases of infectious disease are examined by the Epsom Public Health Laboratory. The following figures show the results of such examinations.

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

Twenty-six swabs examined. Two positive for diphtheria bacilli.

During the year 1944 an agreement was entered into with the Ministry of Health Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Epsom, whereby an annual sum is paid to them for all bacteriological work, and especially that of an infectious nature, submitted. This may be from hospitals and private medical practitioners, but also includes the routine bacteriological examination of milk and water.

The adjacency of a pathological laboratory under the Emergency Medical Services Scheme at Epsom facilitates also work required mainly by the voluntary hospitals, and frequently transport arrangements cover both requirements.

Specimens are now examined with some rapidity and the advantages of any scheme which brings the resources of a laboratory nearer to the District Council's Public Health Department are many

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 is in operation with adjacent Local Authorities.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

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	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates.	School Medical	Every Wed.
		Windsor St. Schools	Child Welfare	Every Mon.
	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates.	Ante-Natal	1st & 3rd Thur.
New Haw	Co-Operative Hall, Woodham Lane	School Medical	Every Wed.
		Child Welfare	Every Wed.

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

Tuberculosis Dispensary :

Addlestone and Chertsey are served by the following Dispensaries:

Locke King Clinic, Weybridge :

2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month.

10.0 a.m.

Clarence Ave., Woking :

1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Mondays of each month.

10.0 a.m.

2nd Monday of each month.

5.30 p.m.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Venereal Disease :

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

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 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

Kingston:—Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Woking:—Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

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 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 Depôt, Fordwater Road, 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 eighteen samples were taken by either the West Surrey Water Company or the Council's Analyst.

The results of analysis of samples taken in the Chertsey Urban District by the Council's Analyst are tabulated below :

Date Sample taken ...	13th Feb.	31st May	18th Oct.	18th Dec.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C. in 72 hours on agar ...	14	4	6	2
Organisms per ml. at at 20°C. in 72 hours on gelatine ...	less than 1	2	5	less than 1
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C. in 48 hours on agar ...	16	9	20	2
Coliform organisms ...	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.

Chemical Examination in parts per 10,000.

Free ammonia ...	0.009	0.003	0.02	0.024
Albuminoid ammonia ...	0.012	0.012	0.0015	0.014
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80° F.	0.1712	0.0656	0.0784	0.1120

It will be noted that the figures for the ammonias are high, a not infrequent finding in filtered and chlorinated river water. All bacteriological examinations show the absence of B.Coli from 50 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 :—

There was no drainage or sewerage work worthy of note undertaken in 1945.

Rivers and Streams :—

No pollution was detected during the year.

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 nine of the above are emptied under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor.

This work was formerly carried out at night by two men with a horse drawn vehicle but in January the Council purchased a new 750 gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptier fitted with apparatus for the reception of closet contents and also a special tank for deodorising. The work is now carried out with this machine during normal working hours.

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

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Salvaged materials sold during the year :

	Tons	Cwts.
Paper	181	6½
Black scrap	29	5
Tins	77	9¾
Non-Ferrous Metals	3	10½
Rags	24	13¼
Bottles and Jars	47	15
Cullet	65	4
Bones	7	15
Rubber	2	2¼
Kitchen Waste	84	8

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.

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 year the following work was carried out :

Number of private houses where cesspools were emptied		273
Number of institutions, etc., where cesspools were emptied		8
Number of Military establishments where cesspools were emptied		4

Total volume removed from private houses :
2,716,500 galls.

Total volume removed from institutions, etc. :
160,125 galls.

Total volume removed from Military establishments :
307,312½ galls

Total number of gallons removed from premises 3,183,937½ galls

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector :—

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925	5
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	105
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to water supply etc.	75
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage and closet accommodation	88
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease etc.	1104
Visits to houses with respect to infestation	34
Visits to Council Houses	12
Visits to houses re dustbins	16
Inspections of Meat at Government Slaughterhouse ...	210
" " Dairies and Cowsheds	75
" " Food at Shops	178
" " Knackers Yards	8
" " Offensive Trade Premises	2
" " Factories	37
" " Common Lodging Houses	6
" " Ice Cream Stores, etc.	72
" " Tents, Vans, etc.	32
" " Ponds, etc., re Mosquito control	8
Visits made on Evacuation matters	97
	2164
Re-inspections ...	723
Total ...	2887

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Other matters :

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	146
„ letters sent	...	...	...	...	524
„ letters received	...	...	...	...	439
„ rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	62
„ verminous rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	13

Preliminary Notices :

Number of Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	130
Number of Preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	115

(This number includes premises dealt with prior to 1945)

Statutory Notices :

Number served under the Public Health Act, 1936 :

Section 39	...	...	...	...	1
Section 75	...	...	...	...	1
Section 83	...	...	...	...	1
Section 93	1
Section 138	14

Number served under the Housing Act, 1936 :

Section 9	6
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Number of notices complied with :

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 138	10
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9	...	...	...	2

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

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

Inspector's representations :—

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	25
Eavesgutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rainwater pipes repaired or replaced	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cement plinths provided to external walls	...	...	...	...	...	2
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	23
Window sills repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Sash cords provided	...	...	...	...	...	11
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	27
Plastering to walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bedrooms or living rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Passages and staircases cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sculleries cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food stores cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grates or Stoves renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drains repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	32
W.C's cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C's repaired	...	...	...	...	...	23
Pail closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	7
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water supply pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Main water supply laid on in lieu of Well supply	...	...	...	...	...	12

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 the year six visits were made to the premises which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the bye-laws.

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.

Thirty-two visits were made and attention was drawn to the requirements of the byelaws where necessary.

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 :—

Two complaints were received of nuisance from smoke from the chimney of a Factory. Representations were made to the firm on the matter.

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 :—

Number of Council houses found to be infested ...	7
„ privately owned houses do. ...	8
„ Council houses disinfested	7
„ privately owned houses disinfested ...	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 ten 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 :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	110
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	110
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	5
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5
(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 ...	110

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	115
--	-----

(This number includes premises inspected prior to 1945).

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

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	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	2
(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	1
(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 ...	—

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

No reliable figures can be given to estimate the degree of overcrowding which is known to exist.

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:—

Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders	28
Cowkeepers who are retail traders	4
Retail purveyors	33

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

Tuberculin Tested Milk	4
Pasteurised Milk	5
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Bottling Licences) ...	3
Pasteuriser's licence	1

Seventy-five visits were made to 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) Major C. Micklem, Longcross House, Longcross.
- (3) W. D. Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.
- (4) G. J. Caddey, Abbey Chase Farm, Chertsey.
- (5) Elizabeth May Cannon, Fan Court Gardens, Longcross.

Accredited Milk :—

- (1) W. E. Merrett, Hamm Court Farm, Weybridge.
- (2) P. Ricks, Hatch Farm, Addlestone.
- (3) R. Vines, Woodham Grange Farm, Addlestone.
- (4) Greyhound Racing Association Ltd., Hersham Farm, Longcross.
- (5) G. W. Stanford and Son, Chilsey Green Farm, Chertsey.
- (6) R. L. Flux, Pannells Farm, Chertsey.
- (7) A. E. Smith, Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.
- (8) A. Taylor, Queenwood Farm, Ottershaw.
- (9) Gandy and Sons, Almnors Farm, Chertsey.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milk.

Forty-eight samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological analysis and other tests for cleanliness. One sample of Tuberculin Tested Milk and four samples of Accredited Milk failed to pass the tests.

Pasteurised Milk.

Nine samples of pasteurised milk were taken for analysis, four samples failing to reach the required standard with regard to the Plate Count Test. This test has now been discontinued as the results have been found misleading in assessing the safety and cleanliness of pasteurised milk. Two samples failed to pass both the coliform and the methylene blue test. One further sample was found to have had insufficient heat treatment.

Heat-treated Milk other than Pasteurised.

Four samples were taken, two of which failed to pass the prescribed tests laid down under the Heat Treated Milk Order, 1944. This method of treating milk was allowed during the war years following representations made to the Ministry of Health regarding difficulty in replacing parts of pasteurisation plants and on account of shortage of skilled labour. It is hoped that this method will be discontinued as soon as supply conditions permit.

When unsatisfactory samples are found the position is investigated and the producer or dealer advised.

(b) Meat :—

There is one Government Slaughter house situate at Mead Lane Chertsey, to which 210 visits were made during the year for the purpose of examination of carcasses and offals.

The following were the number of animals inspected :—

Cattle 3,083 ; Calves 347 ; Sheep 813 ; Pigs 89.

The total weight of meat, etc., condemned was 136,229½ lbs. This figure includes 103 carcasses and 26 parts of other carcasses affected with Tuberculosis.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

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

Beasts.	lbs.
145 Carcases	70109
95 parts of carcasses	4474
490 Heads and Tongues	14931
1078 Livers	15251
244 part Livers	731
933 Lungs	9222
373 Melts	512
282 Skirts	561
206 Manifolds	2522
209 Hearts	881
41 Kidney knobs	233
146 Tails	284
145 Sets of Feet	2558
242 Sets of Guts	4840
206 Tripes	6180
35 Udders	219
Fat	2002
Sheep.	
1 Carcase	43
2 parts of carcasses	14
70 Livers	154
26 Plucks	100½
Pigs.	
1 Carcase	68
1 Head	14
2 Livers	6
18 Plucks	98
Fat	2
Calves.	
1 Carcase	68
2 parts of carcasses	86
1 Head and Tongue	6
1 Liver	2
2 Lungs	8
1 Melt	1
1 Skirt	1
1 Manifold	2
1 Tail	1
1 Set of Feet	4
2 Sets of Guts	26
1 Tripe	6
1 Pluck	7
Fat	2

136229½

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

In addition there were 13 privately owned pigs slaughtered in the district which upon examination were found to be satisfactory.

Shops, etc. :

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

The following are details of food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption :

	lbs.
Beef	256
Veal	66
Mutton	417
Pork	108
1 Ox head and tongue	30
1 Ox liver	15
Bacon	16
Fresh fish	1811
Cheese	25½
Eggs	869
Sugar	3
Fresh fruit	68
Potatoes	336
Lentils	28
Oatmeal	238½
Flour	85
Rice	224
Milk Powder	224
Blanc Mange powder	84
Sago	112
Porridge Oats	224
Fish paste	jar 1
	lbs.
128 Tins of Canned Meat	225¾
78 Tins of Vegetables	103½
109 Tins of Canned Fish	78½
146 Tins of Soup	141½
207 Tins of Milk	262
81 Jars of Jam	118

The following were inspected and condemned as a result of enemy action :

	lbs.
Lard	¾
Sultanas	3¾
3 Jars of Jam	6
Bacon	1
Sweets	15
Soup powders	2¾
17 Packets of Pudding Mixture	5
Cordial	bottles 15

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Preparation or Manufacture of Preserved Food :

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

Sale or Manufacture of Ice Cream :

There are 42 premises on the Register. In 22 cases premises are used for manufacture and in the remaining 20 cases the premises are only used for retail sale of Ice Cream.

During the year 72 visits were made to registered premises and where necessary attention was called for improvements.

Eight samples were collected and submitted for analysis.

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 1945 :

Articles.	Analysed			Adulterated or deteriorated.			Prose- cutions	Con- victions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Milk	37	13	47	1	1	2		
Total	37	13	47	1	1	2		

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever:—

Thirty-eight cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital with this diagnosis, the vast majority being school children. A certain proportion of notified cases were nursed at home when there were satisfactory facilities for isolation.

The disease generally was not severe. All hospital cases were treated with a course of one of the drugs of the Sulphonamide group, additional Scarlet Fever Antitoxin being reserved for severe cases. These methods of treatment coupled, whenever possible, with cubicle isolation result in a low complication rate and one can look forward to discharge from hospital in approximately two weeks in ninety per cent. of cases.

There were no deaths during the year.

The distribution of cases was as follows :—

Chertsey	...	...	...	7
Addlestone	...	...	...	31
New Haw	...	...	...	9
Outer Ward	...	...	...	8
Botleys Hospital	...	...	...	—

Diphtheria :

Fourteen cases were admitted to hospital with this diagnosis or for observation on account of suspicious throat infection, the diagnosis being confirmed in six cases. One of these cases had been immunised several years previously—the disease was not severe and a quick recovery resulted.

There was one death in the case of a boy of 8 years not previously immunised. This was a case of malignant or haemorrhagic diphtheria, which is comparatively rare and almost invariably fatal.

During the year thirty-six swabs from General Practitioners were examined for diphtheria organisms and two were positive.

Anti Diphtheric serum is freely available to all General Practitioners.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Diphtheria Immunisation :—

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

Immunisation of children aged five to fifteen at schools	68
Immunisation of children of school and pre-school age at First Aid Posts	
Addlestone First Aid Post—	
School Children	46
Pre-school Children	40
Chertsey First Aid Post—	
School Children	33
Pre-school Children	19
New Haw First Aid Point—	
School Children	2
Pre-school Children	22

During the year, therefore, eighty-one children of pre-school and one hundred and forty-nine of school age were immunised.

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 two hundred and ninety-eight 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—			
Under five years	2390		
Percentage immunised	62%		
Five to fourteen years	4290		
Percentage immunised	78%		

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

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.

From a survey of local elementary schools it is evident that over ninety per cent. of the children in attendance have been inoculated against Diphtheria.

The population represents the Registrar General's estimate at mid-year 1945, and since then a considerable number of evacuees have left the district, so that this figure is an over-estimate.

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 clinics, schools and other sites.

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

Four cases were admitted to hospital with this diagnosis, which was confirmed in two cases. Both cases made a good recovery after three weeks in hospital.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Pneumonia—

Thirteen deaths occurred from Pneumonia during the year.

Measles—

Measles was prevalent in the first quarter of the year. The majority of cases were in the 5-10 years age group. Eleven cases were admitted to hospital, mainly with some complication or threatened complication such as pneumonia.

There were no deaths in hospital.

A supply of Measles Convalescent Serum was made available to all General Practitioners for the purpose of preventing or attenuating the disease in susceptible contacts.

Whooping Cough—

Seventy-five cases were notified. Admission to hospital was requested in three cases complicated with Pneumonia. There was one death in the case of an infant of six months.

Dysentery—

Two cases of Sonne Dysentery were treated in hospital. The vast majority of notified cases occurred in a Colony for Mental Defectives and were of the Flexner type.

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 the year 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.

Approximately seven hundred attendances were made during the year for cleansing purposes for scabies and lice mainly in the form of nits in the hair.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

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.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital.	Total Deaths
Smallpox			
Scarlet Fever	...	55	38
Diphtheria	...	6	14
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)			1
Puerperal Pyrexia			
Pneumonia	...	20	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			
Erysipelas	...	4	4
Malaria			
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica			
Measles	...	814	11
Whooping Cough	...	75	3
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	3	4
Dysentery	...	89	2
Poliomyelitis			

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 Letbargica	Malaria
Under 1 year	1							20	8				1		
1—2 years	1					1		64	10	1					
2—3 years	4					1		101	14						
3—4 years	9					1		83	17	2					
4—5 years	3					1		77	4						
5—16 years	21	2				1		398	20	3					
10—15 years	8	2				1		49	1	8			2		
15—25 years	5	1				1		14	1	32					
25—35 years	1	1				4		4		16					
35—45 years	2					4	2	4		18					
45—65 years						1	1			9					
65 years and upwards						4	1								
Unspecified															
TOTAL	55	6				20	4	814	75	89			3		

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
Chickenpox	1	28	45		4					1		11
Mumps		1				3		3	1	8	47	23
German Measles		2	1		2		2					
Jaundice		1			1				4		5	

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.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0 — 1 year									
1 — 5 years			1	1					
5 — 15 „			1						
15 — 25 „			2	3		1		4	
25 — 35 „			1	1			1	2	1
35 — 45 „			6			2	3		
45 — 55 „			1	1			3		
55 — 65 „				1					
65 and upwards			2	1			1	1	
Totals			14	8		3	8	7	1

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 1945. 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.

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.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

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.

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

YEAR 1945.

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 year 1945. I resumed duty at the Hospital on the 1st September, 1945, on release from the Services.

The total number of admissions was four hundred and seventeen, the lowest figure since 1940, when the area from which cases were admitted was extended by the addition of Guildford Borough and part of Guildford Rural District. The fall was mainly due to the decreased incidence of Scarlet Fever.

The highest number of cases in hospital at any one time was forty-three, and the lowest ten. The average daily number of patients in hospital was twenty-two.

The number of admissions for Diphtheria approximated closely to that of the last two years, when there was a remarkable fall due to intensive immunisation.

Diseases other than Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria account for the highest figure of admissions since 1943. This was mainly due to the prevalence of Measles in the first four months of the year. Many cases of mainly minor infectious disease required to be admitted from hospitals and residential nurseries which would not normally be admitted from households. In all twenty different varieties of infectious diseases have been admitted.

The freedom from infectious disease of members of the staff is worthy of record. Two cases of Chicken-pox only fall to be recorded. This disease is spread by aerial convection so it can be looked upon as unavoidable by Nurses who have not had a previous attack. This remarkable absence of cross infection emphasises the high degree of aseptic technique in the management of infectious cases acquired by members of the staff. Great credit also is due to the Matron in the training of her staff and her ingenuity in always providing in these difficult times an adequate and well-balanced diet which is essential for resistance against infection.

Penicillin has proved its usefulness in a number of cases of staphylococcal infections, and in certain other coccal diseases which had proved resistant to sulphonamides.

I am greatly indebted to the Matron for her ready help in all matters and also to the Clerk to the Board for his assistance in problems of administration.

I have to express my thanks to Miss Eglon, my Clerk at the Weybridge Council Offices, for her voluntary work in connection with the Hospital.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

Medical Officer.

Cases admitted with the following diagnosis :

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Other diseases	Total
Bagshot R.D.C.	... 7	4	20	31
Chertsey U.D.C.	...38	14	29	81
Egham U.D.C.	... 5	6	23	34
Guildford Borough	...33	7	31	71
Guildford R.D.C.	... 8	5	25	38
Walton & Weybridge U.D.C.	...42	8	15	65
Woking U.D.C.	...37	8	48	93
Other Districts	...—	—	4	4
	170	52	195	417

The following eight admissions were made from Service patients during the year :

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	2
Mumps	...	...	...	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	1

The following admissions were made from members of the Staff :

Chicken Pox	2
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Scarlet Fever :

Cases admitted with a diagnosis of Scarlet Fever	170
Altered diagnosis	18
Verified cases discharged	151
Deaths	1
Return Cases	2

Complications :

Otorrhoea	5
Secondary Adenitis	7
Arthritis	4
Endocarditis	2
Minor Sepsis	3
Rhinitis	5
Serum Rash	1

There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever admitted to hospital as compared with previous years. The disease generally was mild in character and the majority of cases were discharged after approximately two weeks isolation.

All cases are treated with a five day course of one of the drugs of the Sulphonamide group and any case which is at all severe is given additional Scarlet Fever Antitoxin on admission. These methods of treatment result now in a low complication rate and one can look forward to discharge from hospital in fourteen days in ninety per cent. of cases.

It is the practice to nurse cases in cubicles as it has been found when cases are mixed in a general Scarlet Fever Ward the incidence of relapses and complications is much increased due to cross infection with other strains of the causal organism, the haemolytic streptococcus.

One death falls to be recorded in a case admitted to hospital in the third week of the disease with a severe endocarditis. A new method of penicillin treatment has come to the fore in the last month or so which holds out a prospect of cure in this type of case, which was considered almost invariably fatal in the past.

Diphtheria.

Cases admitted with a diagnosis of Diphtheria	52
Altered diagnosis	24
Verified cases discharged	27
Deaths	1
Types of Case	
Anterior Nasal	—
Faucial	17
Naso Pharyngeal	5
Laryngeal	—
Carriers : Nose or Throat	4
Malignant Haemorrhagic	1

The number of cases of Diphtheria in which the diagnosis was confirmed was very similar to the previous year (twenty-three cases). The reduced incidence since 1944 was maintained in all districts.

The disease has generally been of a mild type and cases were usually admitted in the early stages of illness. Only two cases gave cause for alarm, both in children who had not been previously immunised.

Out of twenty-seven cases in which the diagnosis was confirmed five had been previously immunised in 1940. These were all mild cases of the tonsillar type and made a rapid recovery with no complications..

One death occurred in a boy of 8 years. This case was of the malignant or haemorrhagic type—a variety which almost invariably terminates fatally.

It has been found that a certain proportion of cases lose their artificial immunity after five years and it is now considered sound practice to give what is known as a "booster" injection at the time of entry into school in the case of those immunised in the first year of life.

The Epsom Public Health Laboratory have typed the causal organism in each case of Diphtheria and the percentage of different strains are as follows:—

Gravis	...	...	...	...	55%
Intermedius	...	...	...	...	40%
Mitis	...	...	...	...	5%

The gravis strain, as its name implies, tends to produce a higher percentage of serious cases, intermedius a less severe attack, and mitis the mildest of all. It is important to know the prevalent strain of Diphtheria in outbreaks as larger doses of Antitoxin should be given to the severer types.

The percentage of gravis and intermedius strains recorded in the district has risen considerably in 1945 as compared with 1944.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

Eleven cases were admitted with this diagnosis, which was not confirmed in seven instances.

The disease occurs at all ages, the youngest in this series being 4 months and the oldest 64 years. All cases made a good recovery.

Early treatment by the Sulphonamides is essential, and the additional administration of penicillin is also coming to the fore. This has replaced treatment by serum and rendered routine drainage of the spinal fluid unnecessary.

Cerebro-spinal Fever is an alarming disease and this explains the large number of cases admitted which were subsequently not confirmed.

Poliomyelitis.

Seven patients were admitted, the diagnosis not being confirmed in three cases.

The four cases occurred in children and these were later transferred to St. Nicholas Hospital, Pyrford, for orthopaedic treatment.

Enteric Fever.

One case was admitted which was subsequently not confirmed.

Gastro Enteritis and Dysentery.

Thirty-one cases were admitted for Dysentery, but no causal organism was identified in twelve cases. Bacterium Sonne was isolated from the remainder.

Two-thirds of the cases occurred in the first two years of life and were children from residential nurseries. The vast majority of the cases were not severe and they responded quickly to Sulphonamide therapy (succinyl sulphathiazole). There was one death in a child of 1½ years occurring within twenty-four hours of admission.

Measles.

Admission to hospital was requested in eighty-three cases of Measles. Many had some complication or threatened complication such as Pneumonia, Otitis Media, Enteritis or Meningitis.

Broncho-pneumonia occurred as a complication in ten cases. All made a good recovery.

Sulphonamide therapy is responsible for the remarkable decline in the fatality rate from Broncho-pneumonia.

Two deaths occurred, one from Meningo-encephalitis and the other from purulent meningitis as a concurrent infection.

Whooping Cough.

Sixteen cases were admitted, three being complicated with Broncho-pneumonia. One case, a child of six months, was admitted in a critical condition with extensive pneumonia, and died the following day.

Erysipelas.

Thirteen cases were admitted and all made a rapid recovery.

Streptococcal Infection :

Six cases were admitted from a residential nursery.

Other Diseases :**Bagshot.**

Measles	...	...	...	7
Measles and Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3
Mumps	...	...	...	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	3
Meningitis	...	...	...	1
Jaundice	...	...	...	2

Chertsey.

Erysipelas	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	8
Measles and Pneumonia	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	2
Mumps	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Meningitis	...	...	...	4
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	1
Vincent's Angina	...	...	...	1

Egham.

Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	2
Mumps	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	9
Measles	...	...	...	4
Measles and Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	2
Jaundice	...	...	...	1
Glandular Fever	...	...	...	1

Guildford Borough.

Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	8
Measles	...	...	...	12
Measles and Pneumonia	...	...	...	5
Mumps	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	2
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	2

Guildford Rural.

Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	7
Measles and Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Meningitis	...	...	...	2
Streptococcal Infections	...	...	...	6
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2

Walton and Weybridge.

Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	6
Measles and Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	2
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1

Woking.

Erysipelas	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	14
Measles and Pneumonia	...	...	...	10
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	6
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	7
Mumps	...	...	...	1
Measles and Meningitis	2
Dysentery	3
Poliomyelitis	1
Pemphigus	1

Barnes.

Poliomyelitis	2
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Godstone.

Erysipelas	1
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Camberley.

Mumps	1
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