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Contributors

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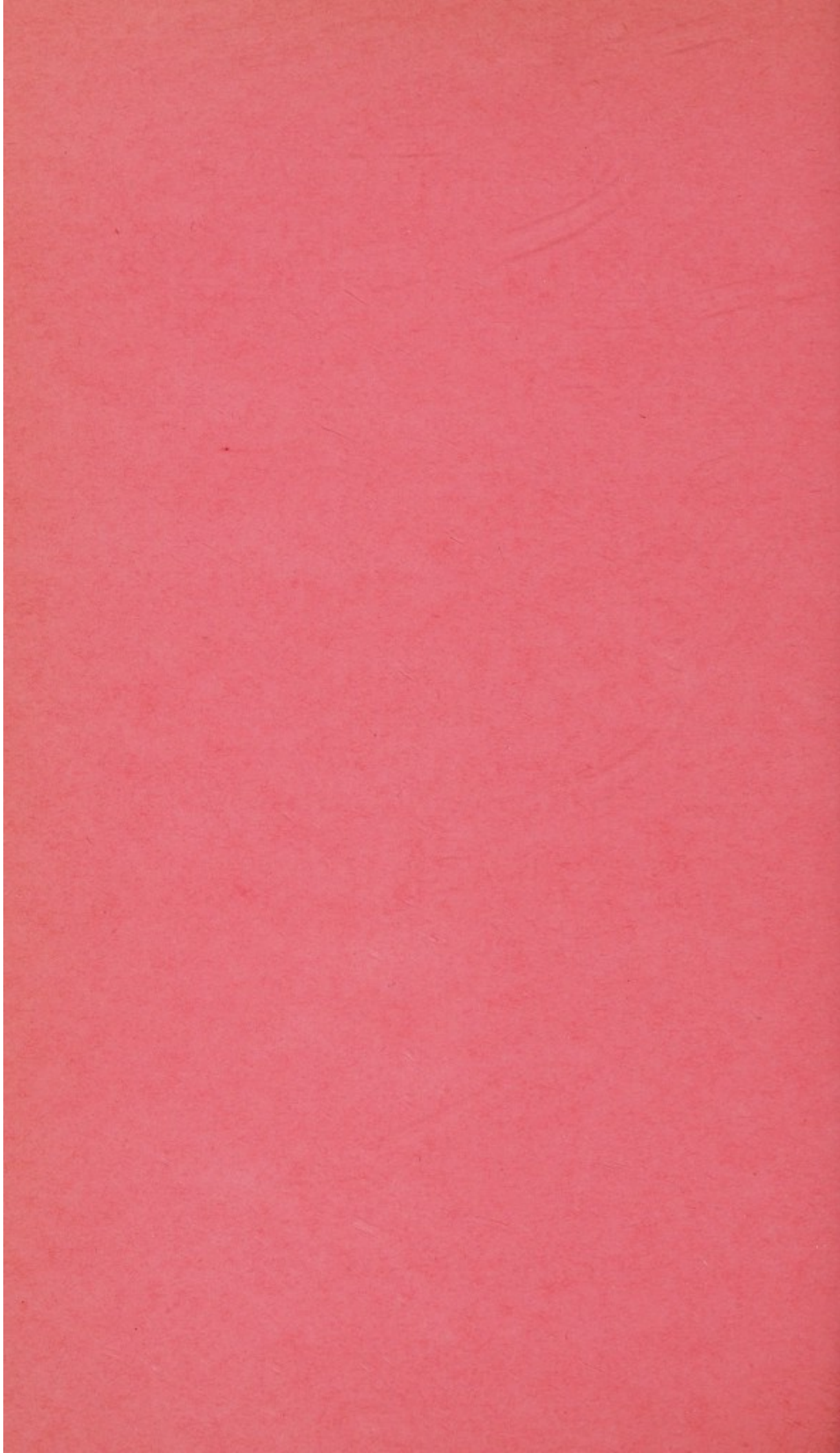
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URBAN DISTRICT OF
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

**ANNUAL
REPORT**



OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1961




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WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Weybridge.

August, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1961, which has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/62.

For most of this period my predecessor, Dr. D. P. MacIver, was your Medical Officer of Health and so the bulk of the basic work fell on his shoulders. It is with pleasure that I record my appreciation of the way he conducted his duties; doubtless this has facilitated my task of taking over.

The population of the Urban District at mid-year 1961 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 45,360, an increase of 850 on that of the previous year. The natural increase of population from the excess of births over deaths was 222 so that there was an inward transferable population of 628.

The corrected birth-rate was 14.83. This figure is obtained by using the Registrar-General's "comparability factor" which allows for the variable age and sex distribution and enables one to compare it with the provisional rate for England and Wales of 17.4.

The corrected death-rate was 10.71, which compares favourably with the national figure of 12.0. The infant mortality rate shows a marked fall from 20.03 in 1960 to 12.71 in 1961. This gives cause for considerable satisfaction as the rate for England and Wales was 21.6. In passing it is only fair to commend the work of those responsible for this improvement, namely the maternity hospital staffs, general practitioners and midwives.

There were 95 deaths from malignant disease and of these 24 were due to lung cancer, giving a death rate of 0.53 per thousand compared with 0.42 for the previous year. The Report of The Royal College of Physicians on the association between smoking and lung cancer is by now well known to the public. The adult population can weigh matters up for themselves and decide accordingly, but being in the field of preventive medicine we clearly have a duty to present the facts to all boys and girls from 9 years of age upwards. An effort will be made by means of talks, films, film strips, posters and pamphlets to do this, although in my opinion these means are weak in combating the gross advertising of tobacco on television. This should

be counteracted through the same medium otherwise it is like trying to stop a tank with an air-gun.

Measles formed approximately 90 per cent. of the notified cases of infectious disease. This was to be expected as epidemics of measles occur every two years.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis. The number of children under 15 years of age vaccinated against poliomyelitis remains quite satisfactory. However, there is room for improvement in the age group 20 to 40 years.

In conclusion I should like to thank all members of the Health Department for their help and co-operation during my initiation stage and towards the compilation of this report.

Finally I would express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. M. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MACIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H. (until 30.9.61),
(also acted as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of
Chertsey and the Rural District of Bagshot).

E. M. HAMILTON, M.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
(from 1.10.61).

(also acts as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of
Chertsey and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer for the North-
Western Division, Surrey County Council).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. H. HARRIS, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

A. J. BELL, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

H. R. D. SCOTT, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant:

A. FROST.

The Public Health Inspectors hold the statutory qualification,
together with the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for
Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

Mr. Bell holds the Certificates in Sanitary Science as applied to
buildings and public works and as Smoke Inspector conferred by the
Royal Society of Health.

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Card, is also Petroleum
Officer and Chief Inspector under the Shops Act, 1950.

The Additional Public Health Inspectors also fulfil duties as Shops
Act Inspectors.

Clerical Staff:

Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Miss J. M. EGLON.

From the 1st October, 1961, Miss Eglon dropped the secretarial
duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health for
the Rural District of Bagshot but continues these in respect of the
Urban District of Chertsey.

Office of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Mrs. M. E. ILKIW.

A junior clerk shares equal duties between the Public Health Department and the Public Cleansing Department.

Address of Medical Officer of Health:

Council Offices,

Weybridge.

Tel.: Weybridge 3811.

(Home: Byfleet 42915)

Address of Chief Public Health Inspector:

Council Offices,

Walton-on-Thames.

Tel.: Walton-on-Thames 28844.

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

Public Health and Housing Committee.

Tenants Sub-Committee.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	9,052
Estimated resident population mid-year 1961 (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	45,360
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	13,494
Rateable Value	£963,325
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£3,948

Vital Statistics.

	1960	1961
Number of Births	699	708
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	15.70	15.61
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	15.23	14.83
Number of Still Births	14	10
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	19.63	13.93
Number of Deaths	484	486
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.87	10.71
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	10.65	10.71
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	215	222
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year)	14	9
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	20.03	12.71
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.02	0.04
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	0.54	0.71
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.11	0.07
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	2.13	2.09
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population	0.42	0.53
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.35	3.51

Extract from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	365	313	678
Illegitimate	17	13	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	382	326	708
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total live and still births	389	329	718
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate			13.27
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			7.06
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			20.89
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)			8.47
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total births			4.24

No infant deaths occurred in 30 illegitimate births.

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1960 and 1961.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		1960	1961	1960	1961
	1960	1961	1960	1961				
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	* 15·23	* 14·83	* 10·65	* 10·71	20·03	* 12·71	0·00	0·00
England and Wales ...	† 17·1	† 17·4	† 11·5	† 12·	† 21·7	† 21·6	† 0·39	† 0·34

* After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

† Provisional figures.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	2	1	3
Tuberculosis, other forms ...	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ...	—	2	2
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	3	6	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	21	3	24
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	1	8	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	29	22	51
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	2	1	3
Diabetes ...	1	4	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	19	40	59
Coronary Disease, angina ...	58	47	105
Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	2	4
Other heart disease ...	16	34	50
Other circulatory disease ...	5	18	23
Influenza ...	1	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	12	20	32
Bronchitis ...	14	7	21
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	3	1	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	3	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	3	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	1	—	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases ...	16	35	51

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	3
All other accidents	7	4	11
Suicide	2	—	2
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Total	224	262	486

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate of 12.71 is the lowest recorded in the area since the war. There were nine deaths of children under one year of age, six occurring during the first four weeks and five during the first week. The majority of deaths still occur in the perinatal period and it should be emphasised that a considerable amount of research work is going on in this field.

The following tables show the cause of death and age at death of infants under one year:—

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total number under 1 month
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	2
Congenital malformations	1	—	—	—	1
Hydrops Foetelis ...	1	—	—	—	1
Intracranial haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis, broncho-pneumonia and lung abscess	—	1	—	—	1

Cause of death	1—3 months	4—6 months	7—9 months	10—12 months	Total number under 12 months
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1
Asphyxiation	—	1	—	—	1
Acute Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	1

Laboratory Facilities.

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

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

Ambulance Facilities.

A Station is established at Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge. (telephone Weybridge 3031).

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-Western area of the County is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey (telephone Ottershaw 543).

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

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

Miss B. Gardner.	5, Midway, Walton-on-Thames.	Walton 23078
Miss R. Jones.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mrs. A. M. M. Baker.	59, Ellesmere Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 3538
Miss E. E. A. Clapp.	27, New Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 3144
Miss L. M. Lediard.	2, Dallington Court, Burhill Road, Hersham.	Walton 27125

There are three vacancies, two in Weybridge and one in Walton-on-Thames.

Health Visitors.

Five County Health Visitors serve the district and their work takes in duties under the school medical, maternity and child welfare and other personal health services.

Home Help Service.

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

A new addition to this service is the Neighbourly Help Scheme under which a person can receive remuneration for giving help in the home of a neighbour.

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-on-Thames.	S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Toddlers.	Every Fri., a.m. Every Fri., p.m. 1st & 3rd Mon., p.m.
		Dental.	Thurs., a.m. Mon., Tues. and Wed., a.m. and p.m.
		Speech Therapy.	Every Mon., Wed. & Thurs., p.m.
		Eye.	1st, 3rd & 5th Wed., a.m.
		Relaxation and Mothercraft.	1st, 3rd & 5th Tues., a.m.
Weybridge.	Locke King Clinic, Devonshire Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Ante-Natal. Parentcraft. Eye.	Every Tues., a.m. Every Tues., p.m. Every Tues., a.m. Every Wed., p.m. 2nd & 4th Wed., a.m.
		Dental.	Wed., a.m. & p.m. Fri., a.m. & p.m.
		Speech Therapy.	Every Fri., a.m. & p.m.
Hersham.	Congregational Church Hall, Queens Road.	Child Welfare. School Medical	Every Thurs., p.m.
Oatlands.	St. Mary's Church Hall, St. Mary's Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare.	2nd & 4th Wed., p.m.

The County contemplate inaugurating a clinic in their own premises at Hersham and negotiations are in progress towards the acquisition of the same.

Chest Clinics.

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, as follows: 3rd Tuesday 5.30 p.m., Thursdays 2.0 p.m., Fridays 9.30 a.m.

Venereal Disease.

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

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.
Females.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.
Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals and Clinics.

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee control the following:—

GENERAL HOSPITALS:

The Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.
The Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.
Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Walton-on-Thames.

MATERNITY:

Rodney House, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

CHRONIC SICK UNITS:

Ottershaw Hospital, Ottershaw.
Red Roses, Pine Grove, Weybridge.
Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green, Egham.

The Metropolitan Convalescent Home is being reconstructed and will be re-opened as "Ellesmere Hospital" containing 130 chronic sick beds.

CLINICS:

Locke King Physiotherapy Clinic, Balfour Road, Weybridge.

Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.

Ottershaw, Northcroft (Egham) and Red Roses (Weybridge) still continue to provide services for the chronic sick. It is anticipated Red Roses will be closed when Ellesmere Hospital re-opens.

The Walton and Weybridge Old People's Welfare Association is extremely active in this field and are also to be commended for their work in co-ordinating the various voluntary associations.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

It is gratifying that no action was necessary under this Section during the year.

W.V.S. District Meals-on-Wheels Service.

The W.V.S. have continued to provide meals twice weekly to deserving cases. Their good work enables many old folk to live happily in their own homes and is doubtless much appreciated.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Water is supplied by the Woking and District Water Company and has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. No bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made but samples of the treated water as supplied have been submitted at intervals to Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Six samples were taken and all proved satisfactory. The results of these examinations are tabulated on page 14. Nine additional samples of main water supplies were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for bacteriological analysis and were all reported on as satisfactory.

Plumbo-solvent action was not encountered nor any form of contamination.

13,476 dwelling houses with an approximate population of 44,968 have a direct mains water supply. In addition 12 houses with an estimated population of 48 are supplied with mains water from standpipes.

On the whole arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are reasonably adequate. In heavy or prolonged rain a gang with a gully emptier circulates round the district relieving various points where blockages or surcharges occur.

**Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the Woking and District
Water Company in the Walton and Weybridge District.**

Date sample was taken ...	26th Jan.	6th Apr.	29th May	16th Aug.	21st Sept.	22nd Nov.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar ...	11	6	33	4	30	3
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine ...	3	4	6	1	14	3
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar ...	5	14	5	2	27	16
Coliform organisms ...	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1
Chemical Examination in parts per million.						
Free Ammonia ...	0.024	0.078	0.036	0.024	0.12	0.060
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.12	0.012	0.096	0.108	0.12	0.108
Oxygen consumed from per- manganate (4 hrs. at 80°C)	1.184	0.864	0.672	0.576	0.93	1.28

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse and Salvage Collection.

Mr. F. Hulme, Public Cleansing Officer, has kindly supplied the following information:—

During 1961 a weekly collection of house refuse was maintained, with food shops and hospitals receiving a twice weekly service. The shortage of suitable labour for this class of work still prevails and overtime working was arranged as in previous years.

The refuse collectors have to exercise alertness to avoid refuse loads being set on fire by hot ashes which are placed in the dustbins, and householders need to exercise greater care in this respect.

The change from solid fuel appliances to other types of heating for stoves and boilers has continued, with the result that refuse continues to grow in bulk.

Refuse Disposal.

Controlled tipping of refuse was carried out on a site which is being reclaimed for use as a public open space.

Cesspool Emptying.

With the construction of new cesspools at existing properties, the demand for this service has continued at a high level despite the fact that a sewer was provided two years ago on the River Ash Estate. A Dennis 800-gallon Cesspool Emptier was used on this work.

Statistics.

Refuse and salvage collected and disposed of	...	14,693 tons.
Tonnage per working day	... ..	57.3 tons.

Salvage Receipts.

	Tons	£
Wastepaper	531	3,812
Scrap Metal	8	8
Textiles	12	135
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	551	3,955

Salvage income per working day	... ..	£18 8s. 5d.
Weight of Salvage per 1,000 population per month	...	20.18 cwts.

Cesspool Emptying.

Number of premises where cesspools are emptied	...	259
Number of cesspool emptyings	... ..	1,350
Number of loads	... ..	3,584
Total volume in gallons	... ..	2,867,200

The employees of the Department were provided with overalls, gloves, and protective clothing.

INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	26
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	60
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding	17
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases etc.	765
Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts, etc.	989
Other inspections:—	
Slaughterhouses	481
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	89
Bakehouses	31
Other Food Premises etc.	672
Factories etc.	190
Re Rats and Mice	1,453
Rag Flock etc.	2
Smoke	54
Drains tested	11

Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year	185
Number of Preliminary Notices served during year	294
Number of such Notices complied with during year	298
Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year	181

Statutory Notices.

Statute.	Served	Complied with	Work done by Council
Housing Act, 1957, Sec. 9 ...	2	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93	12	13	—
Totals ...	14	13	—

Other Matters.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	364
Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination	...	...	...	...	163
Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the Woking and District Water Company	...	...	...	...	15
Number of Samples of Water taken from wells, swimming and paddling pools etc.	...	...	...	...	25
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	2

Work carried out as a result of the Public Health Inspectors' representations.

HOUSES.

Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Damp Walls	...	...	...	...	...	63
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	49
External painting	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fences repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Floors ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gates repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	34
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	5
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
Washing boilers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water services renewed, improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	13
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	28
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	3

DRAINAGE.

Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	218
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Inspection or intercepting chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inspection or intercepting chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sinks trapped or waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baths repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	4

WATER CLOSETS.

New pans and traps fixed	3
Flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	9
Miscellaneous repairs	1

RATS AND MICE.

Harbourage removed	1
---------------------------	---

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Offensive accumulation removed	1
Smoke nuisance abated	1
Discharge of offensive fumes abated	1
Nuisance from animals	2

Factories Act, 1937.

There are two hundred and one factories with power and thirteen factories without power on the Register. Among the factories with power there are five laundries, ten bakehouses and ten establishments for making sausages.

Improvements or remedial measures secured following the Public Health Inspectors' representations included four cases where ventilated lobbies were provided to sanitary accommodation, five of cleansing or redecoration of closets and four of repairs to such accommodation or associated drainage. An insufficiency of sanitary accommodation was remedied in one case.

The number, not only of factory executives but of professional people concerned with factory design, who profess not to know the requirements of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, is surprising, considering that much of their content has been law for over half a century.

1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies	174	183	10	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	14	14	—	—
TOTAL ...	201	204	10	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	10	9	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	11	10	—	2	—

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are two registered premises, both furniture factories. Two samples of prescribed filling materials, namely, one each of cotton felt and coir fibre, were taken from bulk and proved satisfactory.

The Shops Act, 1950.

Inspections were made under the above Act. In one case the provision of washing facilities was secured, in two others the provision of new or additional sanitary accommodation, while in two further instances sanitary accommodation was repaired.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

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

Byelaws in operation.

Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to Handling, Wrapping, etc., of Food and Sale of Food in the open air.

Swimming Pools.

There are two privately operated open air swimming pools to which the public are admitted. They are also used by schools. Eleven bacteriological samples were taken and all were of the required standard, except on one occasion. In addition, the water is frequently tested to ascertain that free chlorine is present in sufficient amount, and that the right degree of alkalinity is maintained.

The continuous filtration-sterilisation method of purification is in use at both these pools and ensures a clear water of a high standard of bacterial purity provided, of course, that the pool is not unduly overcrowded.

Last year an open air swimming pool was installed at the Walton-on-Thames County Primary School. A constant check on chlorine residual and alkalinity of the water has been kept and generally a high standard has been maintained. Of four bacteriological samples taken, three were satisfactory.

Mosquito Control.

Mosquitoes are prevalent in the district during the summer months and measures have been taken to control this nuisance. The Public Health Department has sprayed ponds and ditches with larvicide as frequently as possible.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

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

	<i>Found to be infested.</i>	<i>Disinfested.</i>
(a) Council Houses	1	1
(b) Other Houses	—	—

Disinfestation is carried out by spraying, in some cases coupled with fumigation. D.D.T. is employed.

Council houses requiring disinfestation are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

Schools.

All Council schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Visits are paid to schools and houses 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.

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

The department undertakes the spraying of school canteens as a precaution against flies and other insects.

HOUSING.

At the end of the year one thousand, five hundred and eighty permanent Council houses and flats and one hundred temporary houses had been completed since 1945 and were in occupation. Twelve bed-sitters and eight one-bedroomed flats were built in 1961. Fifty-four Council flats were in course of erection.

Two hundred and four houses were built by private enterprise during the year.

The number of family units re-housed during the year was one hundred and four, including fifty-two exchanges from houses of a size unsuited to the occupants.

The number of applicants remaining on the Council's waiting list at the end of the year was three hundred and thirty-three. Various factors such as deterioration of old houses and the demand for craftsmen and skilled labour for new trading estates keep this list at a high level.

Caravan Sites.

Twenty applications were received during ¹⁹⁶¹1960 for licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, from persons wishing to site individual caravans, and fourteen temporary licences were granted.

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)	86
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	591
(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	26
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	178
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	14
(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	62

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	69
--	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10, 12 and 39 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | Nil |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | Nil |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 15 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects remedied after service of formal Notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 16 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | Nil |

C.—Proceedings under sections 16, 17, 19 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 2 |
| (b) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made pursuant to Section 17(1) | 1 |
| (c) Number of dwelling houses closed on undertakings given pursuant to Section 16(4) | 1 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 7 |
| (b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in anticipation of formal proceedings | Nil |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertaking under Section 16(4) | 1 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders under Section 17(1) were determined, the house having been made fit | Nil |

D.—Proceedings under sections 18, 19 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit | Nil |

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

Rent Act, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair.

	For Certificates.	For Cancellation.
Applications granted ...	1	2
Applications refused ...	Nil	1
Applications outstanding at the 31st December ...	1	Nil

One Certificate of Disrepair was issued where the Landlord did not give an Undertaking.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Housing Act, 1957, Parts II and III.

In 1955 seventy-five houses were scheduled for demolition in a programme approved under section 1 of the Act of 1954.

By the end of 1958 three Clearance Areas consisting of twenty-two houses and four flats had been acquired and cleared and have since been developed as a housing site by the Council at Apps Court.

In 1961 a Clearance Area comprising four houses in Thames Street, Weybridge, had been acquired by the Council with a view to the erection of flats. Another Clearance Area consisting of four cottages at Oatlands Park was still in course of acquisition, a Compulsory Purchase Order having become necessary.

In 1960 the Council submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government a further five year programme for the clearance of sixty dwellings. Nine cottages in this programme were declared a Clearance Area during 1961 and a Compulsory Purchase Order decided upon. A Public Inquiry was to have been held on the 2nd January, 1962 but was cancelled upon withdrawal of the only objection. The Council propose to erect old people's flatlets on this site.

Overall progress as at 31st December, 1961:

Programme formulated in 1955:

Clearance Areas.

Dwellings demolished	26
Dwellings empty	5
Dwellings still occupied	3
Dwellings removed from programme as no longer unfit	5
	<hr/> 39

Individual Unfit Dwellings.

Acquired by Council	2
Demolished, or subject to Closing Orders or Undertakings	30
Empty, awaiting demolition	6
Cases where Orders made or authorised but occupants awaiting re-housing	3
Dwellings no longer unfit	3
	<hr/> 44

Dwellings remaining to be represented.

Transferred to 1960 programme	1
	<hr/> 1

Total dwellings in Programme 84

Programme formulated in 1960:

Clearance Areas.

Dwellings demolished	0
Dwellings empty	3
Dwellings still occupied	6
Dwellings still to be represented	6
	<hr/> 15

Individual Unfit Dwellings.

Demolished, or subject to Closing Orders or Undertakings	3
Empty, awaiting demolition	0
Cases where Orders made or authorised but occupants awaiting re-housing	1
Temporary accommodation units (vans or sheds) deleted from programme following removal of or disuse as dwellings without formal action under Housing Act	16
Dwellings represented, decision awaited	3
Dwellings still to be represented	22
	<hr/> 45

Total dwellings in programme 60

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Since 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture has been responsible for the supervision of milk production and the bacterial cleanliness of milk produced on the farm.

When unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions are found on dairy farms on inspection by the Medical Officer of Health these cases are reported to the County Inspector for necessary action.

The Public Health Department acts as agent for the County Health Department for the supervision of pasteurising, sterilising and distributors' establishments in the district and for the purposes of the issue of Special Designation Licences.

Distributors.

Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	29
--	-----	-----	-----	----

Special Designation Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	21
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	26
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pasteuriser's	...	...	...	...	...	1

Specification of Areas.

All milk produced and retailed in the district is now "specially designated," that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This Milk Order came into operation in 1954. Tests are regularly carried out on samples to ensure bacterial purity and adequate pasteurisation or sterilisation as applicable.

Summary of Milk Samples.

<i>Classification.</i>	<i>Satisfied Prescribed Test.</i>	<i>Failed Prescribed Test.</i>	<i>Void.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	40	—	—	40
Pasteurised	107	—	2	109
Sterilised	13	1	—	14
Total	160	1	2	163

Summary of Ice Cream Samples.

	Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.	Grade IV.	Total.
Prepacked ...	69	3	—	—	72
Unwrapped ...	15	—	1	1	17

These grades refer to the hygienic quality of ice cream. The Ministry of Health suggests that over a six monthly period eighty per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into grade I or II and not more than twenty per cent. into grade III. No samples should be of grade IV quality.

Meat.

Five hundred and ninety inspections 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 abattoir operated at Hersham by Mr. James Grimditch remains the only licensed slaughterhouse in the district. The number of animals slaughtered and inspected was equivalent to 45,388 inspection units (a bullock is equivalent to ten units, a pig to three units, a calf to three units and a sheep two units).

Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered.

							lbs.
BEEF:							
	Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	1,249
	Offal	...	...	...	...	...	95
PORK:							
	36 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	3,966
	Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	1,895
	Offal	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
MUTTON:							
	3 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	300
	Parts of carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	104
	Offal	...	...	...	...	...	274
VEAL:							
	1 Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	35
OTHER GOODS:							
	Fish	...	...	...	...	...	68
	Tinned and Bottled Goods	...	...	...	...	...	535
26 doz.	Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	45
	Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	515
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	531

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	—	—	90	4,133	12,284
Number inspected	—	—	90	4,133	12,284
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	1	4	36
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	113	1,157
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticer- ci	—	—	1.11%	2.83%	9.71%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	76
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.62%
CYSTICERCOSIS:					
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submit- ted to treat- ment by refrig- eration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—

Neither horses nor adult cattle are slaughtered.

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food.

Meat and offal from the Slaughterhouse and Wholesale Meat Depot are disposed of to John Knight, Ltd., of Silvertown, and the arrangements for collection are satisfactory.

The remaining classes of unfit foods are collected by the Council's Cleansing Department and suitably buried at their controlled refuse tips.

Food Hygiene.

(1) The distribution of retail food premises is as follows:—

	No.	Inspections.
Bakers and Confectioners	18	43
Bakehouses	10	31
Butchers	27	41
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	12	19
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	29	55
Dairies and Distributing Depots	5	52
Milk Distributors' Shops etc.	21	30
Grocers and Provision Merchants	72	133
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	75	148
Public Houses	35	20
Sugar Confectioners	46	88

Wholesale premises comprise:—

Slaughterhouse	1	481
Cooked meat factory	1	33
Sausage makers	2	35
Wholesale meat depot	1	33
Provision warehouses	3	11
Ice cream store	1	2
Confectioners	2	4

(2) The following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the premises are included in the foregoing figures:—

	Premises.	Inspections.
Sale of Ice Cream	127	260
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	42	163

Nine new registrations for the sale of ice cream and five in respect of sausage manufacture etc., were effected. At present ice cream is not manufactured in the district.

Two applications in respect of the storage and sale of ice cream were refused at the close of the year. An application in respect of

preserved food (making of meat pies, etc.) was deferred for further investigation.

(3) One dairy, operated by a producer-retailer and registered by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is included in the above figures because it incorporates the pasteurising plant. Registered distributors also maintain twenty-four shops and retail distributing depots for bottled milk only, the shops generally being of the grocery and provision type. There are also three distributors with vending machines only, supplying milk pre-packed in cartons. Two hundred and thirty visits were made to premises dealing with milk.

One thousand, two hundred and sixty-six visits were made to food premises of all types. Included in the total are forty-two visits to canteens. The work in general related to cleanliness of premises, prevention of flies and avoidance of contamination of unwrapped food on display.

The following were secured:—

Provision of constant hot water apparatus	...	...	...	...	3
Remedy of unsuitable or defective washing facilities	...	...	...	...	3
Renewal of washing-up sink	...	...	...	...	5
Remedy of unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	4
Drainage nuisances removed	...	...	...	...	5
Alterations or repairs to fittings or structure	...	...	...	...	11
Provision of refuse receptacles	...	...	...	...	2
Improvements in sterilisation technique	...	...	...	...	2
Provision of first aid materials	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of clothing lockers	...	...	...	...	1
Protection of exposed foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	7
Redecoration	...	...	...	...	2
Cleansing of premises	...	...	...	...	2
Other matters	...	...	...	...	7

The Public Health Department have continued during the year to press for further improvements and repairs to premises, and replacement of defective equipment and utensils. We have found the Food Hygiene Regulations of great help in effecting this but we realise that no lasting good can materialise unless we continue to visit all types of food premises and give constructive criticism and advice. These visits offer also an opportunity of pressing home to managers and employees matters of personal hygiene in relation to food handling.

There is the matter of window display and display of food not under glass on a counter. The interpretation of the regulations is a matter of opinion as to whether the food is under risk of contamina-

tion, and this is where some food traders do not always see our point of view.

The Public Health Department was also able to secure the provisions of both sinks and wash hand basins in certain cases.

It is important that the general public let it be known they expect a high standard of hygiene in shops and restaurants and they will get it. With a discerning public a shop, unmindful of hygiene, will soon lose trade.

Legal proceedings.

No occasion arose for legal proceedings.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1955.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1955, is carried out by the Surrey County Council, The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District :—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
FOOD						
Blackcurrant juice syrup ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Butter ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chicken Fritters ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coffee ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Coffee, instant ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery, chocolate ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Confectionery, sugar ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cream ...	3	1	4	—	—	—
Cream, double ...	1	1	2	1	—	1
Dates ...	—	5	5	—	—	—
Dripping ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gin ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ice-Cream ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jam ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jelly ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lard ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Maple Syrup ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Milk ...	60	17	77	—	—	—
Mince-meat ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rice pudding, tinned ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sausage Seasoning ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages ...	6	—	6	2	—	2

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Soft Drinks ...	2	1	3	—	—	—
Tea ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vinegar ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whisky ...	3	—	3	—	—	—
Wine ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
DRUGS:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackcurrant linctus ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	95	35	130	3	1	4

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

Scarlet Fever.

During the year twenty-six cases of scarlet fever were notified, seventeen in school children, seven in pre-school children and two adults. All cases were sporadic and there were no admissions to hospital.

Diphtheria.

Once again there were no cases of diphtheria, but this does not mean we can afford to relax our immunisation campaigns. If the immunity state of the population remains high there is little likelihood of any serious outbreaks. Combined antigens are now very much in favour and have the additional benefits of immunising a child against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus in three injections.

The following table shows the number of diphtheria injections given during the year.

			<i>Year of Birth</i>				<i>Total</i>	
	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1952-56</i>		<i>1947-51</i>
Primary Injections	226	337	59	19	38	133	64	876
Reinforcing Injections	—	—	—	1	41	337	243	622

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Two imported cases of smallpox in London during December should help to maintain our alertness to the increased risk brought about by modern fast air travel. These were the forerunners of further cases in England and Wales during 1962.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations notified during the year.

	<i>Age at Vaccination</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 14</i>	<i>15 & over</i>	
Primary Vaccination	335	63	38	23	79	538
Re-vaccination	—	—	16	33	283	332

Poliomyelitis.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued throughout the year and the following table shows the proportion of the population in the district protected at the end of 1961.

<i>Under 19 years</i>	<i>19-32 years</i>	<i>33-39 years</i>
94.2%	64.5%	43.7%

Measles.

1961 was an epidemic year for measles, nine hundred and seventy cases being notified, of which six were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Whooping Cough.

Forty-seven cases of whooping cough were notified, twenty-one of these being in the 0—5 age group, seventeen in the 5—10 group and the remainder over the age of 10 years.

Whooping cough is most dangerous in a child under one year and with this in mind efforts are made to commence immunisation as soon as possible after birth. This is particularly necessary in a household where school children are present.

Primary injections were given as follows:—

		Year of Birth				Total
1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-56	1947-51
225	335	58	18	35	92	26
						789

Tetanus Injections.

The following number of injections against tetanus were given during the year:—

		Age		Total
		0-4	5-14	
Primary Injections	... ..	644	140	784
Reinforcing doses	... ..	32	215	247

Pneumonia.

Twenty-nine cases of pneumonia were notified during the year, the majority being in patients over 45 years of age.

Food Poisoning.

Three cases of salmonella food poisoning were notified during the year, two of these being treated in hospital. All were isolated cases and no source of infection could be traced.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Total Cases Notified
Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	26
Diphtheria	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Pneumonia	29
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Erysipelas	3
Malaria	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—
Measles	970
Whooping Cough	47
Meningococcal Infection	—
Dysentery	—
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	—
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	—
Infective Encephalitis	—
Food Poisoning	3

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—paralytic	Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis	Malaria	Food Poisoning
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	21	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	116	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	135	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	17	—	—	—	1	1	432	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	56	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15-25 years	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	26	—	—	1	29	3	970	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox ...	20	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	9	13
German Measles	10	10	13	7	18	30	13	—	—	1	2	—
Mumps ...	16	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis.
New Cases and Mortality.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	6	6	1	—	2	1	—	—

Cases added to register during year:

New cases	13
Transfer into district	17
Cases removed from register during year	36

Total on register at end of year:

Pulmonary—Males	198
Females	141
Non-Pulmonary—Males	20
Females	19
Net decrease for year	6

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

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The local area Care Committee includes the Walton and Weybridge district in its sphere of activities. It helps tuberculous persons and their families who require assistance and advice. Cases were helped during the year with extra nourishment, clothing, household necessities and handicraft materials. Children who were contacts with active cases at home were provided with seaside and country holidays.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions in the control of the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The number of school children presenting themselves for B.C.G. vaccination remained satisfactory. The number of positive reactors is now very low and is a healthy sign.

Secondary and Grammar Schools:

No. in age group	...	...	...	...	...	623
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	486
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	460
Percentage vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	73.8
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	3.5
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	96.5

Late Consents and School Leavers who did not accept at 13 years:

No. in group	...	...	...	...	...	57
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	47
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	33
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	17.0
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	83.0

Students attending Further Educational Establishments:

No. of consents	...	...	...	...	...	39
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	38
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	28
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	26.3
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	73.7

Mass Radiography Service.

Two separate services are operated:—

1.—General Practitioner Chest X-ray Service.

This Unit visits Walton-on-Thames weekly, primarily to examine patients referred for chest X-ray by their own doctors. 698 patients attended (males 336, Females 362).

2.—Normal Mass Radiography Service.

This covers the examination of the general public and organised groups of factory and office workers. 1,537 examinations were carried out (males 1,095, Females 442).