

[Report 1937] / Medical Officer of Health, Egham U.D.C.

Contributors

Egham (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1937

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/banrth6k>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

Egham Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

1937.





Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1937,

BY

A. GEDEN WILKINSON, M.B.Ch.B, D.P.H., D.T.M.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Egham Urban District Council.

Public Health Staff:

Medical Officer of Health—A. GEDEN WILKINSON, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.,
(Part time) D.T.M.

Sanitary Inspector.—A. P. STURT, A.R.S.I.

Asst. " " H. C. LISTER, M.R.S.I.

Inspections under the Food and Drugs Acts, the veterinary examination of Milch Cows, and the duties of Health Visitors and Special Nurses come under the administration of the Surrey County Council.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	9,350 Acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, 1937	18,490
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1937	5,414
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1937	£208,677
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 6 months ending 31st March, 1938	£792

The district is essentially residential in character. There are five engineering firms, and three factories, but no large industries are carried on.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

There is no constant residuum of unemployed in the district. The figure concerns unskilled labour, and fluctuates according to the demand in the building trade and Public Works Department.

During 1937 the total number of deaths registered in the district was 150. Of these 25 were persons temporarily residing in the district, but actually residents of other places. This number of deaths has to be deducted, and the deaths of 67 persons belonging to the district, but dying outside it, added, thus making the nett total of deaths 192.

LIVE BIRTHS.	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	235	116	119	Birth Rate 13·2 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
Illegitimate	9	4	5	
STILLBIRTHS	9	5	4	Rate 35·8 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
DEATHS	192	97	95	Death Rate 10·38 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's short list).

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
No. 29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	0·0
No. 30. Other puerperal causes	2	7·9
Total	2	7·9

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—						Total deaths		8
All infants per 1,000 live births						...	...	32·8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	34·0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)						...	...	—
„	„	Whooping Cough (all ages)				...	...	1
„	„	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				...	...	2
Causes of Death.						Male.	Female.	
All Causes						97	95	
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers					—	—	
2.	Measles					—	—	
3.	Scarlet Fever					—	1	
4.	Whooping Cough					—	1	
5.	Diphtheria					—	—	
6.	Influenza					3	5	
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica					—	—	
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever					—	—	
9.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System					7	4	
10.	Other Tuberculosis Diseases					1	—	
11.	Syphilis					—	—	
12.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis					—	1	
13.	Cancer, Malignant Disease					9	19	
14.	Diabetes					—	1	
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.					7	5	
16.	Heart Disease					30	29	
17.	Aneurysm					1	—	
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases					5	2	
19.	Bronchitis					5	1	
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)					4	1	
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases					—	—	
22.	Peptic Ulcer					3	—	
23.	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)					2	—	
24.	Appendicitis					—	—	
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver					—	—	
26.	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.					—	—	
27.	Other Digestive Diseases					1	1	
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis					2	4	
29.	Puerperal Sepsis					—	—	
30.	Other Puerperal Causes					—	2	
	Malformations, etc.					—	—	
31.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.					2	1	
32.	Senility					1	2	
33.	Suicide					1	1	
34.	Other Violence					3	4	
35.	Other Defined Diseases					10	10	
36.	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown					—	—	
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above) :—								
	Small-pox					—	—	
	Poliomyelitis					2	—	
	Polioencephalitis					—	—	

LABORATORY FACILITIES.—Chemical analyses of water are carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, or are sent to R. Stafford Ashton.

Bacteriological examinations of water samples are undertaken by Professor R. T. Hewlett.

Milk samples are sent to the Bacteriological department attached to Guildford Hospital.

The Camberwell Research Laboratories deal with the examination of swabs and other clinical material.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—ROAD ACCIDENTS AND NON-INFECTIOUS CASES: The Local Authority has its own Austin motor ambulance and has made arrangement with a local garage to carry out a day and night service.

250 journeys were made during the year and the scheme has proved very satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS CASES: The Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board are responsible for this service and use their own ambulance, but certain local cases are more conveniently removed to the Englefield Green Isolation Hospital by the special ambulance belonging to that Hospital.

NURSING IN THE HOME.—The District Nursing Associations provide five fully trained and very efficient Nurses who spend all their time visiting patients in the district. When cases of serious illness have to be nursed at home the Local Authority provides, in necessitous circumstances, extra nursing help. Members of the District Nursing Association are enabled, through the Surrey County Nursing Association, to have the services of fully qualified nurses living in their homes at considerably reduced fees, for medical, surgical, or maternity cases.

MIDWIVES.—These five Nurses are part time midwives under the Midwives Act, 1936, and work under the regulations of the County Council.

There are two other Midwives practicing in the area.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—These are administered by the Surrey County Council and deal with Anti-Natal Care, Child Welfare, School Children, Dental Treatment, and Tuberculosis.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—The Egham Isolation Hospital at Englefield Green was used by the Ottershaw Joint Board for its overflow cases during the year.

The total number of cases treated at the hospital during that period were:—

Scarlet Fever	...	87
Diphtheria	...	7
Poliomyelitis	...	2

The number of infectious cases from our district receiving hospital treatment were:—

		At Ottershaw.	At Egham.
Scarlet Fever	...	2	7
Diphtheria	...	11	2
Poliomyelitis	...	2	2

Two cases of Scarlet Fever were nursed at their own homes.

WATER SUPPLY.—The South West Suburban Water Company supplies the greater part of the district. The water is chlorinated, and there has been no interruption in the service during the year.

Samples of the Company's water are sent for chemical and bacteriological analysis twice a year. The results of the analyses were quite satisfactory.

Proposals for more frequent sampling, and for closer co-operation between the Sanitary department of the Local Authority and the Water Company were suggested at the end of the year.

339 premises have been connected to the Company's mains during the year, 275 of these are new houses. 245 houses still have a water supply of their own. The district thus has about 250 wells still in use.

SWIMMING POOLS.—There are 4 swimming pools used by the public in the district.

Three of these have modern systems of continuous chlorination and filtration. The fourth is hand chlorinated daily and re-filled twice weekly.

The toilet and dressing accommodation for the bathers are sufficient and satisfactory in every case.

THE ANNE BOLEYN HOTEL POOL.—Length 60ft. Breadth 28ft. Depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 7ft. Capacity 55,000 gallons.

Supply—deep well.

Purification by Bell's sand and alum filter with continuous flow and dosage with liquid chlorine.

Chlorine content of water tested daily.

The pool can be completely emptied by a pipe which discharges into an adjacent pond.

THE POOL IN WENTWORTH TEA GARDENS.—Length 100ft. Breadth 33ft. Depth 2ft. to 8ft. Capacity 103,000 gallons.

Supply pumped up from River Bourne after it leaves the Virginia Water Lake. Owing to its being lake water, its colour is dark and somewhat opaque.

Purification—chloros powder is added to the pool overnight, and the pool is emptied twice a week.

THE POOL AT THE WENTWORTH CLUB.—Length 100ft. Breadth 40ft. Depth 3ft. to 7ft. Capacity 125,000 gallons.

Supply—Company's Water.

Purification—Turnover Filter Co.'s plant—continuous filtration and treatment by liquid chlorine.

Water tested several times a day.

GREAT FOSTERS POOL.—Length 60ft. Breadth 54ft. Depth 3ft. to 7ft. Capacity 101,000 gallons.

Supply—deep artesian well.

Purification—Bell's plant—continuous filtration and treatment by liquid chlorine. The water is thus completely changed every 8 hours. Alumina sulphate is added to the pool at the filter plant.

The pool is emptied and scrubbed with disinfectant every 3 weeks.

RIVER BATHING.—The public habitually bathes in the Thames throughout our area.

The Council have provided a bathing pavilion, and do what is possible to improve general bathing amenities.

River bathing is not, however, generally advisable. The Council cannot undertake any responsibility for the purity of the water, or the absolute safety of the conditions.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The main drainage scheme continues to work satisfactorily and the connection of premises to the sewers continues.

The number of inhabited houses in the district is	...	5,414
premises within reach of the sewer	...	4,610
premises connected to the sewer	...	4,340
premises within reach of the sewer but not yet connected	...	270

DISPOSAL OF CESSPOOL CONTENTS.—The use of the dump at a Thorpe Gravel Pit was continued by special arrangement until the 3rd February after which it became no longer available for the disposal of the above matter.

It was then arranged for the contents to be tipped in the sewers at suitable points. This continued without complaint by the Chertsey Urban District Council until 25th August, when they stated that they had received a number of complaints as to smell, and asked us to refrain from this practice on the 31st August.

It was pointed out that the Council had just undertaken the free emptying of cesspools in the Parish of Thorpe, and that consequently the sewage contents had been of a more highly septic nature than usual. Most of our emptying had been carried out in this Parish during that period.

In consequence of this correspondence a site for tipping was secured off Norlands Lane, Thorpe, and the contents were tipped on this site, from 1st September to 8th December.

Eventually the Chertsey Council, after much correspondence on the subject, were good enough to give conditional consent for this Council to again tip cesspool contents into the sewer.

In the beginning of December the Thames Conservancy took exception to the site off Norlands Lane, owing to the liability of the site to flooding. Consequently tipping of the contents into the sewer was again reverted to on December 8th, and this method of disposal continued throughout the month in close co-operation with the Chertsey Council officials.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—No cases of pollution have been noted during the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION—The estimated number of the various forms of closets is:—

	Egham	Thorpe	Total
Premises with Privies	2	21	23
Premises with Earth Closets	59	235	294
Premises with cistern-flushed Water Closets	4896	142	5038
Premises with hand-flushed Water Closets	25	6	31

PUBLIC CLEANSING.—A weekly collection of refuse is made throughout the district. Controlled tipping has been carried on throughout the year on the Pooley Green area. In practice this is actually a modified system of controlled tipping as, owing to the dearth of mineral matter in the refuse, it is not always possible to get sufficient ashes or cinders to make a top covering.

Therefore, whilst all bottles, jars and boxes are broken or flattened, and all purely organic matters are raked to the bottom of the tip, it is necessary, for hygienic reasons, to import soil from a local gravel pit for the purpose of sealing down the top. The system has been quite successful throughout the year, and there has been a minimum of complaints. For a period of three weeks in December, opportunity was taken to fill up a small ravine in the ownership of the H. & B. Concrete Co. near Vicarage Road. Work was carried on in the same manner here but owing to the very close proximity of houses, and to the fact that local residents did not know quite what was going on, one or two protests were received. The work was, by then, on the point of completion.

Four men are employed at the Pooley Green tip and within three or four months, this area will be completely filled and fenced in, ready for conversion at some future date into a Playing Field.

SANITARY INSPECTION.—2,568 inspections were made during the year.

Milk and Dairies	70	Housing Acts ...	543
Infectious Disease	85	Nuisances ...	491
Slaughter Houses	122	Council Houses	1,258

Under the Public Health Acts of 1875 and 1936, 47 Informal Notices were served and 27 of these were complied with during the year.

14 Statutory Notices were served and 9 complied with during the year.

No nuisances from smoke were recorded.

No offensive trades, etc., are registered in the district.

RAG AND FLOCK ACT.—The use of rag and flock is confined to one workshop, and the provisions of the act are complied with.

SCHOOLS.—There are six elementary, three secondary, and two small private schools.

All have main water supply, and all have main drainage, with the exception of the Thorpe Schools and Christchurch Road School in Virginia Water where this is not available at present.

The County supply the school medical service, and the Local Authority supervises the sanitation and carries out Diphtheria immunization.

PROVISION OF MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The figures in the following table show a very satisfactory increase in the number of children taking milk in the schools. There are 128 more this year than in 1936.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Milk Supplied, 1937.

		On Roll		Milk Roll Grade		Per Cent. on
						Milk Roll
EGHAM	Boys	176	83	Accredited	47.1	%
	Girls	189	90	"	47.1	%
	Infants	105	80	"	76.19	%
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	Boys	122	81	Pasteur- ised	66.3	%
	Girls	127	75	Accredited	59.0	%
	Infants	114	95	"	83.3	%
EGHAM HYPHE	Boys	256	140	"	54.6	%
	Girls	249	175	Pasteur- ised	70.2	%
	Infants	207	170	Accredited	82.1	%
ST. ANN'S HEATH		161	70	Fresh Milk	46.4	%
CHRISTCHURCH		30	29	Accredited	96.6	%
THORPE		60	40	Fresh Milk	66.6	%
TOTALS		1,796	1,128		62.7	%

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION.

SCHICK TESTING AND INOCULATION.—62 children were tested in one school. It was found afterwards that the Toxin employed for the test was inert. The children were therefore all re-inoculated with one injection of T.A.F.

14 other children, previously inoculated in 1935 with T.A.F., were tested, and the eight positive cases re-inoculated.

NEW ENTRANTS.—29 were schick tested and the 23 positives were given a full course of three T.A.F. injections—1.0 cc. at fortnightly intervals.

54 other new entrants and 6 toddlers were given the full course of 3 T.A.F. injections without previous testing.

Totals during the year 1937:—

		NEW ENTRANTS				
School	Sex	Schick Test of inoculated.	Re-inocul- ations of posi- tive cases.	Schick Positives Tested. inoculated.	Inoculated without testing.	
ST. ANN'S HEATH	Boys	36*	36	14	13	—
	Girls	26*	26	7	7	—
EGHAM	Boys	10	6	—	—	7
	Girls	4	2	—	—	4
	Infants	—	—	—	—	43
ASHDENE GIRLS' HOME	Girls	—	—	8	3	—
TODDLERS	Mixed	—	—	—	—	6

* See note above.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

Thirty-eight Workshops are on the register, viz. :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	7
Dressmaking, Tailors, Millinery, etc.	...	...	...	...	9
Builders, Coachbuilders, Cycle Repairers, etc.	...	...	...	...	14
Laundries	...	...	...	...	4
Other Workshops	...	...	...	...	4
					—
					38
					—

The following inspections were made :—

Premises 1	Number of		
	Inspections 2	Written Notices 3	Occupiers prosecuted 4
Factories	15	—	—
Including Factory Laundries			
Workshops	44	—	—
Including Workshop Laundries			
Workplaces	—	—	—
Other than Outworkers' premises			
TOTAL	59	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Premises 1	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which prosecutions were instituted 5
	Found 2	Remedied 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector 4	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bak house (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
TOTAL	3	3	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.—The only action taken was regarding the provision of sanitary conveniences. One Certificate of Exemption was given, and in one case the owners agreed to provide the necessary convenience.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b)	313
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(1) By the Local Authority	32
(2) By other bodies or persons	—

The Council owns :—

105 Houses in Egham Ward.
130 Houses in Egham Hythe Ward.
76 Houses in Englefield Green Ward.
24 Houses in Thorpe Ward.

HOUSING—4 houses were demolished in respect of Demolition Orders under the Housing Act, 1930, and 5 demolished in respect of undertakings.

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)	118
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	694
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	8
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	8
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(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	111

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	63
--	----

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	4
(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 ...	2

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	30
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	9
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

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

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4

D.—*Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4.—**Overcrowding.***Housing Act, 1936.*

A—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	7
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	7
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	51
B—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
C—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	9
D—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
E—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	

On the completion of the survey in December, 1935, there were only 21 cases of overcrowding.

32 houses were completed at Englefield Green by the end of the year. This constitutes a "Clearance Area" under the Housing Act of 1936.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.—A report on the six sites in the District used as Moveable Dwellings was submitted to the Council in November.

The action which was subsequently taken resulted in two of these sites being vacated, with the prospect of a further site becoming vacant at an early date. Undertakings were given in two other cases that the necessary work required by the Council would be carried out at an early opportunity.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.—Farms, Cowsheds and Dairies have been regularly inspected and also quarterly visits have been made by the County Veterinary Officer.

Six samples of milk were sent for analysis. Tubercle bacilli were absent from all samples and the bacterial counts recorded were satisfactory.

Three tubercular cows were destroyed by order of the County Council.

LICENCES.—The following licences were granted:—

Dealer's Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	4
" " " " Accredited Milk ...	3
Licence to produce and sell Pasteurised Milk ...	1
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

Two producers of Accredited Milk have their farms licenced by the County Council.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—Slaughterhouses have been regularly visited for the examination of meat.

There are six Slaughterhouses in the district, two of which are rarely used.

All premises used for the preparation and sale of food for human consumption were frequently inspected and improvements were advised in one case.

MEAT INSPECTION.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed (if known) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number Inspected	9	3	8	23	987
<i>All diseases except tuberculosis.</i> Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	—	—	—	7
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	11.1	—	—	—	7.0
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	11
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	1.72

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Articles		Formal	Analysed Informal	Total	Adulterated or Deteriorated		
					Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	...	49	6	55	5	1	6
Butter	...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sausages	...	4	—	4	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	55	6	61	5	1	6

RATS.—In the early months of the year a large area north of the High Street, including the premises of a provision merchant and of a butcher's shop and slaughterhouse, was badly infested with rats.

With the co-operation of the owner of the affected properties, the advice of the County Rat Officer, and frequent inspections, the serious nuisance was satisfactorily remedied.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(i)	(a)	Council Houses infested	...	...	5
		disinfested	...	...	5
	(b)	Private Houses infested	...	...	3
		disinfested	...	...	3

(ii) METHODS EMPLOYED.—Picture rails were taken down, skirtings and architraves loosened, and any other harbourage exposed. Block disinfestators were used, followed by a suitable spray, which on previous inspections had proved to be effective.

All papered walls were stripped.

(iii) Before moving in to Council Houses the belongings of tenants were subjected to disinfestation by the method mentioned above, and in some cases in a sealed hut set apart for the purpose.

(iv) The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Council. In the case of the three private houses the costs were defrayed by the owners.

(v) EDUCATIONAL MEASURES. — Distinct improvement in cleanliness in certain Council house tenants has diminished the number of bug-infested houses on various estates.

A high standard was encouraged as follows:—

Tenants whose standard of cleanliness was beyond reproach were classified A.1.

Tenants who observed a reasonably good standard were classified A.

Tenants who were dirty and careless, those who required observation, and those who were infested were classified B.

Exceptionally bad cases were classified C.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

INFLUENZA.—The epidemic which started in the third week of December 1936 lasted in its acute form till the end of January, and did not die out till March. It was very widespread, and though mortality was low, many aged persons died during this period. A feature of this epidemic was the occurrence of nervous symptoms and debility, usually incapacitating the patient for three weeks. The damp weather, the floods, the lack of sun, and absence of frosts helped to prolong the epidemic.

PNEUMONIA.—There were only 9 cases, 7 occurred in January and February, and 5 were persons over 45 years of age. This is the lowest figure notified for over 10 years. Deaths were all in persons over 50 years of age, four males and one female.

SCARLET FEVER.—There were only 9 cases notified. This is the lowest number on record. All the cases came within the age group 3 to 10 years.

One case died from a complication affecting the heart—malignant endocarditis.

One case was infected by a child recently discharged from the hospital who had become a carrier.

Two cases were nursed in their own homes.

DIPHTHERIA.—13 cases were notified (8 of the cases occurred in the 5 to 10 age group). Of the 7 residents in the district who contracted the disease, only one had received a preventative inoculation. This was a girl aged 7 years who had one injection of A.P.T. on 12th February, 1935, and who contracted the disease on 13th February, 1937. The disease ran a mild course.

On 3rd December an epidemic broke out at a Holiday Home for Boys, resulting in 7 cases; one was a member of the staff. One of the boys died.

DYSENTERY.—Diarrhoea of a dysenteric type was very prevalent in the late Summer and Autumn.

Three cases notified—a mother and her two small boys—were proved to be "Sonne" type of dysentery.

MEASLES.—A few scattered cases—but no widespread epidemic.

CHICKEN POX.—There were 153 exclusions for this disease in the elementary schools and the epidemic lasted from March to July.

MUMPS.—A moderate number of cases between April and June.

WHOOPING COUGH.—A small number of cases occurred between July and September.

EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE.—There were 8 exclusions in the elementary schools for this cause. 7 were from one school and occurred in 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 11th months of the year.

A more severe epidemic occurred in a private school in the Spring term—15 persons suffering from the complaint. Pathological tests excluded a spirochaetal origin.

POLIO-MYELITIS.—5 cases were notified—one in July, 3 in October (with one death) and one in November.

Two were between 10 and 19 years of age and the others under 10. Three were severe cases and others mild. Several cases of a very mild transient type were reported, but the diagnosis was not definite enough for notification.

ERYSIPELAS.—5 of the 10 cases occurred in persons over 45 years of age.

DISINFECTION.—20 houses were disinfected by the Formalin Spray and Vapour method, and 2 others by the Terminal Method.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The numbers of cases recorded during the past five years are as follows:—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Small-Pox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	64	62	29	22	9
Diphtheria	24	23	19	12	13
Erysipelas	7	15	9	2	10
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	4	2	2	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) .	14	7	8	9	8
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	—	3	3	4
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	35	35	18	30	9
Dysentery	—	1	—	1	3
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	5
Acute Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
	152	148	88	81	63

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Classified in Wards.

WARDS	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Malaria	Infantile Paralysis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmo'y Tuberculosis
TOWN ..	3	4	5	3	3	—	—	—	3	1
EGHAM HYTHER ..	1	1	1	2	—	—	3	—	1	1
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	4	7	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—
VIRGINIA WATER ..	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
THORPE ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
TOTALS	9	13	10	9	3	1	5	1	8	4

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1937 UNDER AGE GROUPS.

Name of Disease.	Under										Over		Total.
	1	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65.	
Small-Pox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	1	8	—	1	1	1	—	—	13
Erysipelas	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	—	10
Puerperal	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	3	—	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Malaria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Totals	...	1	—	2	3	5	16	2	4	4	7	5	51

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	9	7	1
Diphtheria	13	13	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Pneumonia	9	6	5
Erysipelas	10	1	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis ...	5	3	2
Malaria Induced	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—

CANCER—Twenty-one cases died from Cancer during the year. Nine males and thirteen females. Seven males and six females had Cancer in the Abdomen. There were five cases of breast cancer, two cases of uterus and one of the skin.

The age incidence of these 21 cases is as follows :

	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90
Males	1	1	4	2	1
Females	2	1	1	7	1

Place incidence as regards " Wards " :

	Egham	Egham Hythe	Englefield Green	Virginia Water	Thorpe
Males	—	2	4	1	2
Females	5	1	2	2	2

One lecture on Cancer was given in the Virginia Water Ward.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—The maternity service cares for the infants, and the clinics for the school children.

The larger factories and workshops have their First Aid Posts.

TUBERCULOSIS—No action has been necessary under Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Age Periods	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5 ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 ...	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
25 ...	3	1	1	—	5	3	—	—
35 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	2	2	2	7	4	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS—There were eight new cases and twelve Deaths. Two cases died before notification. Notification by General Practitioners in the area is fairly satisfactory.

AFTER CARE COMMITTEE.—The following assistance was given:—

- Extra nourishment in 8 cases.
- Clothing and boots in 1 case.
- Mortgage interest in 1 case.
- Removal of furniture in 1 case.
- One case was rehoused.

Entertainments arranged by local organisations, and the sale of Christmas Seals, greatly helped the financial side.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.—A fully qualified Air Raid Precautions Officer was appointed in January. Under him a full scheme has been inaugurated. Lectures have been given and classes held throughout the year to train personnel in First Aid, Home Nursing, and Gas Precautions.

Examinations have been held and Certificates awarded.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the year 1937.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid fevers.	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under One year
England and Wales ..	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.8	5.8
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	7.9	6.2
148 Smaller Towns (Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ..	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	3.2	5.5
London ..	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	12.0	6.0
Egham ..	13.2	0.48	10.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.43	0.48	7.90	31.6



