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# **Egham Urban District Council**

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## **REPORT**

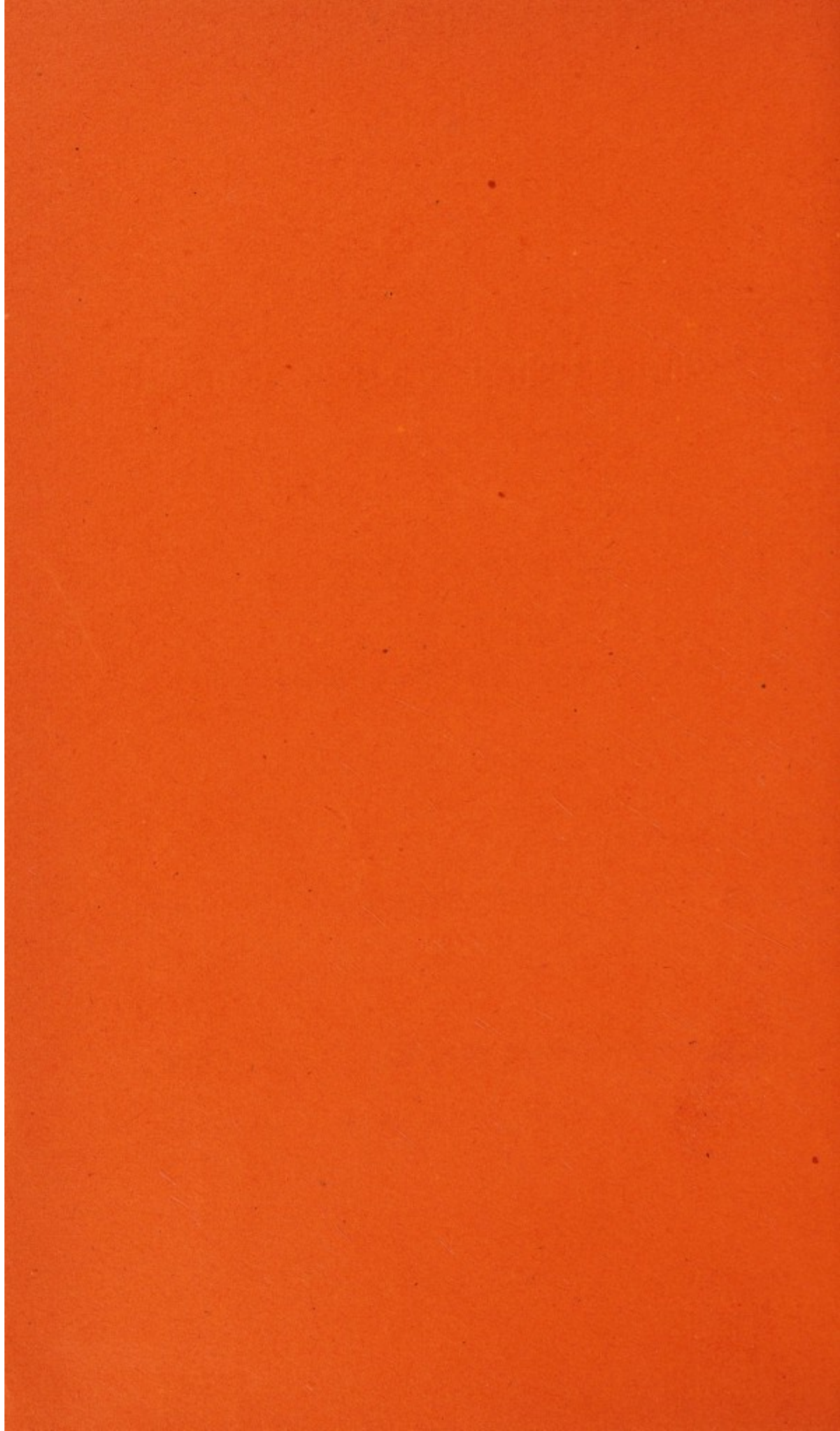
OF

**THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

FOR

**1946**





Egham Urban District Council

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# REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

*THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1946*

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health



# Egham Urban District Council

—o—

## Public Health Staff :

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

Senior Sanitary Inspector—H. C. LISTER, M.R.San.I.; M.S.I.A., Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.,  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Second Sanitary Inspector—F. G. BRITCHER, M.S.I.A., Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.,  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Third Sanitary Inspector—W. M. WALKER, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,  
Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

Clerk—Miss D. Wingfield.

## SECTION A.

Causes of Death.					Males.	Females.
All Causes	...	...	...	...	117	107
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
5. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	3	3
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8. Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1
9. Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	2
10. Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-enceph.	...	...	...	...	—	—
12. Acute Infantile Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	1	—
13. Cancer of buc. cav. & œsoph. (M.)	...	...	...	...	6	—
uterus. (F.)	...	...	...	...	—	3
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	5	3
15. Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	—	6
16. Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	19	15
17. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	2
18. Intracranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	8	17
19. Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	32	28
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	4	2
21. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	7	2
22. Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	2
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	1
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	—
25. Diarrhoea under two years	...	...	...	...	1	2
26. Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	—	—

Causes of Death.				Males.	Females.
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	3	2
28.	Nephritis	...	...	1	—
29.	Puerperal and Post-abort. Sepsis	...	...	—	—
30.	Other Maternal causes	...	...	—	—
31.	Premature Birth	...	...	1	3
32.	Congenital Malformation, etc....	...	...	4	1
33.	Suicide	...	...	1	2
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	2	—
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	4	3
36.	All other causes	...	...	10	7

## SECTION B.

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

#### Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological and Chemical examinations of water are carried out by the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., Hilton's Annexe, Haywards Heath.

The practice of sending milk samples to the Bacteriological Department attached to the Guildford Hospital has been continued.

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

#### Ambulance Facilities—Road Accidents and Non-Infectious Cases.

The two Austin Ambulances continued to function, but as the year progressed it became clear that the old Austin Ambulance could no longer be regarded as a first line vehicle. An ex-A.R.P. Humber Ambulance has been presented to the Council by the British Red Cross Society, and this was converted during May to meet civilian requirements. Except for a long back overhang of 4ft. 7ins. the conversion was carried out very satisfactorily. During operations, however, the overhang caused a sway which the springing was not designed to meet, and this caused some discomfort to passengers. Attention is now being given to the strengthening of the rear springing.

The staffing of the service was unsatisfactory in view of the increasing demands, and the bulk of the strain was falling on the Ambulance Superintendent. To obviate this as far as possible an additional driver was appointed in December.

Garaging accommodation also leaves a great deal to be desired, but improvements should be completed early in the New Year.

Eight hundred and thirty-eight journeys were made during the year, and these again included a great number of journeys to the neighbouring Maternity Homes.



### **Medical Transport Service.**

This service is administered through my Department, and is manned by volunteers who are willing to use their own cars in the transfer of the less serious cases to hospital. This has considerably relieved the strain on our Ambulance Service, and great credit is reflected on the few volunteers who have so faithfully carried out this work. The total milage covered by the four cars in this service was 4,430, and the number of journeys 235. Journeys were frequently made to Guildford, Milford, Roehampton, and to the various London Hospitals. One was made to Oxford.

### **Infectious Cases.**

The Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board are responsible for the service and use their own Ambulance.

### **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.

### **Midwives.**

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

### **Scabies Treatment Centre.**

The Council employ two Nurses for the treatment of women and children. Each of these Nurses works on a half-time basis and hours of duty are arranged in such a way as to ensure the Centre is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Evening sessions are arranged by appointment.

An ex-A.R.P. First Aid man has been trained and is employed in a part-time capacity to treat the adult males. These treatments are carried out during the evening by appointment, and payment is made to the employee on a per case basis.

During the year 72 adults and 82 children passed through the Centre. This shows a total decline of 55 over the previous year.

### **Clinics and other Treatment Centres.**

These are administered by the Surrey County Council and deal with Ante-Natal Care, Child Welfare, School Children, Dental Treatment and Tuberculosis.

## **SECTION C.**

### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

#### **Water Supply.**

The South West Suburban Water Company supplies the greater part of the area, and this supply has proved satisfactory during the year, both in quality and quantity. A regular check has been main-



tained on the quality of the supply by means of a Joint Scheme with all the Local Authorities served by this Company. Under this Scheme fortnightly samples of water are taken from the districts concerned in rotation, and the results of these samples are notified to each Local Authority. The results have proved satisfactory.

The samples of water are taken as the water goes into supply and none have been taken of the raw water. Twenty-seven samples were taken during the year, and both chemical and bacteriological analyses were made on each sample. All the reports showed the water to be safe for drinking purposes.

Of the 6,000 dwelling houses in the area it is estimated that 5,374 are on the main water supply. One hundred and thirty-nine premises have been connected to the Company's main during the year.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME.

### **Sewage Disposal Works.**

The Sewage Disposal Works at Lyne continues to function effectively, and experiments in sludge digestion are continuing. It may be possible at some future date to adopt this system on a considerable scale and then one of the the present difficulties will be lessened.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The drainage and sewerage system continues to operate satisfactorily and during the year has been extended to take in the premises of the British American Tobacco Company at Rusham. The floods during March resulted in an all time record flow, but difficulties were surmounted effectively.

There has not been any complaint recorded during the year, but the application of chlorine was continued as hitherto at the two main pumping stations and this has had a beneficial effect.

### **Disposal of Cesspool Contents.**

The disposal of cesspool contents continued to take place at the Thorpe Lea Nurseries until March. The arrangements at these Nurseries has not been satisfactory for some time, but the Resident Sewage Works Manager had been unable to make arrangements for their reception at the Disposal Works, and no other suitable alternative site could be found. Further representations, however, were made to the Chertsey Council, and as a result of these and the provision of certain new equipment, the Sewage Works Manager arranged for the disposal of cesspool contents at the Works as from March. This arrangement continued throughout the year without complaint, and has proved an effective solution to a difficult problem.



### Disposal of Pail Closet Contents.

The disposal of pail closet contents from the Council's two Housing Estates was continued until 31st July without complaint. The disposal site was situated on the Council's own land at the Refuse Disposal Tip in Ten Acre Lane, Thorpe. As a result of a report submitted by this Department as to the unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements existing on these two Estates the Council provided water carriage systems connected to cesspools pending the main drainage of this area. This work was completed on 31st July, after which the pail closet emptying service was no longer necessary.

### Rivers and Streams.

No cases of pollution have been noted during the year.

### Closet Accommodation.

A number of pail and earth closets still exist in the rural parts of the district, and the majority of these are to be found in the Thorpe Ward. Most properties in the unsewered portions of the district are, however, on water carriage systems connecting to cesspools.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The frequency of the Refuse and Salvage Collection is being stepped up generally to a 10 day period and this will, one hopes, be improved upon when the two new modern 10 cubic yard vehicles now on order have been delivered. The number of employees engaged on the service (15) is that employed before the War, and taking into account the added number of occupied premises and the time taken in collecting salvable materials the work is carried out satisfactorily.

Approx. No. of bins, etc.	...	...	7,000 week'y.
Approx. quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	...	...	200 tons.
Particulars of salvage material collected	...	Paper, scrap iron, rags, bottles and bones.	
No. of lorries	...	...	4.

### EMPLOYEES.

No. of Collectors (excluding drivers)	...	...	15
Men at pit (including Foreman)	...	...	6

### Sanitary Inspection.

The following inspections were made during the year :—

#### Public Health Act, 1936—

Drainage	...	...	202
General	...	...	1494
Infestations	...	...	40

Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	48	
Nuisances	...	...	...	3	
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	21	
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	6	
Watercourses and Streams	...	...	...	21	
Water Samples	...	...	...	16	
Water Supply	...	...	...	2	
				—	1853
Christmas Slaughtering	...	...	...	36	
Civil Defence (Stocktaking)	...	...	...	6	
Council House Enumerations	...	...	...	424	
Council Houses	...	...	...	6	
Factories Act, 1937	...	...	...	21	
Food and Drugs Act, 1938—					
Food Premises	...	...	...	1	
Food Inspections	...	...	...	178	
Ice Cream Samples, etc.	...	...	...	55	
				—	234
Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	619	
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	271	
Milk & Dairies Order, 1926	...	...	...	30	
Milk Samples, etc.	...	...	...	47	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	161	
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	5	
Rats & Mice Destruction Act, 1919	...	...	...	63	
Rent & Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933	...	...	...	3	
Requisitioned Property	...	...	...	13	
					—
				Total	3792
					—

#### Action taken under Public Health Act, 1936.

Thirty-nine Informal Notices were served and 23 were complied with during the year.

Four Statutory Notices were served, and 4 were complied with during the year.

#### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

As the year progressed, and the public became aware that arrangements existed locally for the extermination of rats and mice, it became clear that the joint scheme between this Council and the Bagshot Council (whereby the services of a rodent operator were shared) was inadequate to meet the demand. Matters were brought to a head when the operator employed accepted the full-time appointment at Bagshot. The Council decided to appoint a whole-time Rodent Officer together with a rodent operator. These took up their duties on 14th October.



The Council entered the Ministry of Food's Private Dwellings Scheme, and work was commenced in this connection on 14th October. Under this Scheme the local authority has to make charges in respect of those householders whose neglect, in the opinion of the local authority, causes infestation. Business premises, and any dwellings forming part of such premises, are excluded from the Scheme. The charges for the treatment of such premises have to be deducted in full from the total cost of rat destruction on third party premises.

These conditions necessitated a complete change of policy so far as this Council was concerned. Hitherto the Council had operated unconditionally a complete free service. However, by the end of the year the working of the new scheme had settled down, and everything was proceeding smoothly. Work proceeded on the Block Control lines indicated by the Ministry.

The infestation of the Council's Refuse Tip in Ten Acre Lane, Thorpe, was at all times kept down to the minimum.

Bait testing of the Council's sewerage system was completed, and in certain cases doubtful "takes" were recorded. The baiting, however, took place prior to a heavy storm, and it was believed that the bait had been washed away. Additional tests proved this to be the case. The system can, therefore, be regarded as clear of any infestation. The proportion of manholes tested was in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Food on the subject.

The following figures give some indication of the work carried out :—

(a) Infestations Found :				
Reservoir	...	...	...	1
Major	...	...	...	30
Minor	...	...	...	196
(b) Estimated Kill :				
Rats	...	...	...	4642
Mice	...	...	...	83
(c) Carcases Recovered :				
Rats	...	...	...	685
Mice	...	...	...	83

#### Private Dwellings Scheme.

Inspections made	...	...	...	1059
Rat Infestations found	...	...	...	370
Mouse Infestations found	...	...	...	55

#### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(i)	(a) Council Houses	infested	...	...	—
		disinfested	...	...	—
	(b) Private Houses	infested	...	...	10
		disinfested	...	...	10

(c) Requisitioned Properties infested ...	...	5
disinfested	...	5

(ii) **Methods Employed.**

Picture rails were taken down, skirtings and architraves loosened, and any other harbourage exposed. Zaldecide, Matafli, Cooper's and Bed Bug sprays were used.

Papered walls were stripped where necessary.

### SCHOOLS.

There are seven elementary, one secondary and three 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.

By arrangement with the Education Authority school meals are provided to the children at seven elementary schools by the Authority's British Restaurant, and this service has been maintained satisfactorily throughout the year.

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

### ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

#### Milk supplied 1946.

		On Roll	Milk Roll	Grade	Per cent. on Milk Roll
Egham	Boys	209	185	Pasteurised	88.5%
	Girls	183	164	Pasteurised	89.6%
	Infants	127	127	Pasteurised	100.0%
Englefield Green	Boys	146	130	Pasteurised	89.0%
	Girls	146	125	Pasteurised	85.6%
	Infants	102	99	Pasteurised	97.1%
Egham Hythe	Boys	309	231	Pasteurised	74.7%
	Girls	276	270	Pasteurised	97.8%
	Infants	245	245	Pasteurised	100.0%
St. Ann's Heath		153	125	Pasteurised	81.7%
Christchurch		72	72	Accredited	100.0%
Thorpe		66	42	Fresh Milk	63.6%
St. Cuthbert's R.C.		70	70	Pasteurised	100.0%
		<hr/> 2104	<hr/> 1885		<hr/> 89.6%



## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Four hundred and forty-two children completed their course of Immunisation during the year as follows :—

			Inoculated A.P.T. (2 injections)
Elementary Schools	...	...	166
Under Fives	...	...	276
Total	...	...	442

In addition 490 children, previously immunised, received boosting doses.

## SECTION D.

## 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) ...	362
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	1139
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	—
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	362

## 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 ...	269
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## 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 ...	78
---	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners ... ..	29
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	7
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners ... ..	5
(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 ... ..	—

## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### Milk Supply.

The inspection of farms, cowsheds and dairies has continued, and the standard of cleanliness noted has, with two exceptions, been very satisfactory. These two cases were followed up and improvements effected.

Forty samples of milk were collected and sent for analysis and the results over the year were very satisfactory.

#### Licences.

The following licences were granted :—

Dealer's Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	4
Dealer's Licence to sell Accredited Milk ... ..	1
Dealer's Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk ... ..	2
Supplementary Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	4
Supplementary Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk ...	3

#### Ice Cream.

The Aberystwyth outbreak of typhoid traceable to the consumption of ice cream emphasised the necessity for the close supervision of the methods employed in the manufacture and handling of this important food. Supervision and regular sampling was being carried out in this district before this outbreak and continued throughout the



season. Thirty-three samples were collected during the course of inspection, and the results are summarised as under :—

(a) Bacterial Count :

Satisfactory (under 300,000)	...	21
Unsatisfactory (over 300,000)	...	12

(b) Coliform Test :

Satisfactory (B. Coli present in 1/100)	21
Unsatisfactory (B. Coli absent or present in 1/10 only)...	12

Unsatisfactory results were followed up both by correspondence and inspections, and advice given. The samples collected at one firm's premises were unsatisfactory over a considerable period. Eventually a joint inspection of the manufacturing process was carried out between this Department and the Secretary of the Ice Cream Alliance, and the source of the trouble was located.

**Food Inspection.**

During the year the food inspection of the area has been maintained, and the following foods have been condemned :—

Bacon	...	41 lbs. 11 ozs.
Beans	...	166 lbs.
Beef	...	554 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Beef, cooked	...	100 lbs.
Butter	...	113 lbs.
Cauliflowers	...	20 sacks
Cereals	...	1 packet
Cheese	...	52 lbs. 3 ozs.
Eggs	...	1409
Egg, dried	...	1 tin
Fish, canned	...	72 tins
Fish, fresh	...	32 $\frac{3}{4}$ stone
Fruit, canned	...	26 tins
Geese	...	2
Ham, cooked	...	34 lbs.
Jam and Marmalade	...	32 tins and jars
Macaroni, savoury	...	3 tins
Margarine	...	20 lbs.
Meat Preparations	...	133 tins
M. & V. Ration	...	11 tins
Milk	...	5 gallons
Milk, condensed and evaporated	...	313 tins
Milk, household	...	4 tins
Mustard	...	12 tins
Mutton	...	53 lbs.
Oats	...	154 lbs.
Oranges	...	3760 lbs.

Pickles	...	...	...	4 jars
Pork	...	...	...	11 lbs. 6 ozs.
Puddings, canned	...	...	...	2 tins
Rabbits	...	...	...	24
Raisins, seedless	...	...	...	30 lbs.
Sausages	...	...	...	18 lbs.
Soup	...	...	...	12 tins
Suet	...	...	...	15½ lbs.
Sugar	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Syrup	...	...	...	4 tins
Tomatoes	...	...	...	151 lbs.
Turkeys	...	...	...	2
Vegetables	...	...	...	96 tins

#### Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Deteriorated			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Frml.	Infrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrml.	Total		
Milk	37	3	40	7	—	7	—	—
Cocoa	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
Lard	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Champagne Perry	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	39	8	47	7	1	8	—	—

### SECTION F.

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

##### Influenza.

I have to report that there were no unusual manifestations in this year.

##### Pneumonia.

There were 10 cases notified during the year of whom three died.

##### Scarlet Fever.

There was a moderate epidemic of 34 cases. Half the cases were in the 5—10 age group and twelve were treated in Hospital.

In eight households the disease was either passed on to other members of the family, or contracted from someone else in the house.

(1) A schoolgirl had a sore throat. Her school friend contracted Scarlet Fever. Her father had quincy and kidney trouble. Her mother had a sore throat. Her baby sister had a throat and rash—probably scarletinal. Her aunt came in and attended to the baby and



both she and her husband had Scarlet Fever. This one child was responsible for 4 cases of Scarlet Fever and two septic throats.

(2) A girl aged 3 had Scarlet Fever; the source of infection was her brother who eleven days before had Vomiting, Fever, Nasal Catarrh, but no rash.

(3) A boy aged 5 had Scarlet Fever and his father at the same time was home with a septic throat; twelve days later the mother had Scarlet Fever.

(4) In a crowded household a girl of 12 had a rash which was disregarded. Seven days later her sister aged 5 had Scarlet Fever and the day following her brother developed Scarlet Fever with Rheumatism and five days later the fourteen months baby was removed to Hospital with Scarlet Fever.

(5) A girl of 10 had Scarlet Fever and went to Hospital; four weeks later when she appeared fit, she passed it on to her brother.

(6) Two sisters in a residential Home—one was sent to Hospital with Scarlet Fever contracted from the other who was ill three weeks previously with a one-day rash and subsequently showed peeling of her toes.

(7) A mother and a boy had Scarlet Fever with ten days' interval between the cases. It was found that the boy's sister had kidney trouble and that she had had Tonsillitis six weeks previously.

(8) Another mother had Scarlet Fever and it was found that her two small boys aged 8 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  had been ill recently and one had had a rash.

In all the other cases no other members of the household contracted the disease.

### **Diphtheria.**

There were no cases during the year.

### **Measles.**

There were 18 cases notified during the year.

### **Whooping Cough.**

There were 11 cases notified during the year.

### **Erysipelas.**

There was one case during the year.

### **Dysentery.**

There was one case in a child aged  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Chicken Pox.**

There were 7 cases reported among school children.

**Mumps.**

There were 29 cases recorded among school children.

**Acute Poliomyelitis.**

One girl aged 7 contracted the disease. Two other children in the school had headaches and stiff necks, but no paralysis.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**

One severe case following abortion was sent to Hospital and fortunately recovered.

**Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.**

One case was admitted to Hospital and recovered—an infant of 11 months.

**Scabies.**

Seventy-two adults and 82 children received treatment at the Centre.

**Tuberculosis.**

There were 34 new cases (20 pulmonary, 14 non-pulmonary), and 6 deaths (6 pulmonary) during the year. These figures are comparable with those of 1944 and 1945.

**Disinfection.**

Forty houses were disinfected by the Formalin Spray and Vapour Method.

**Cancer.**

Fifty-seven cases died from cancer during the year—30 males and 27 females.

The age incidence of these 57 cases is as follows:—

	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-100
Males ...	1	2	3	14	8	2	—
Females ...	—	5	4	10	5	2	1

The place incidence as regards Wards is as follows:—

	Egham	Egham Hythe	Englefield Green	Virginia Water	Thorpe
Males ...	9	6	7	5	3
Females ...	5	5	8	7	2



## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	34	12	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (includ. Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	10	2	3
Erysipelas ... ..	1	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally...	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	—	—
Continued Fever ... ..	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	1	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	1	—
Malaria Induced ... ..	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	1	1	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	11	—	—
Measles ... ..	18	—	—

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	37	80	23	9	34
Diphtheria ... ..	6	1	3	2	—
Erysipelas ... ..	3	4	6	5	1
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	—	—	—	3	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ... ..	25	20	23	30	20
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) ... ..	6	6	6	3	14
Measles ... ..	204	71	108	181	18
Whooping Cough ... ..	14	45	48	31	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	28	20	12	9	10
Dysentery ... ..	—	3	10	7	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	1	—	1	1
Acute Polioencephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
	324	251	239	283	112

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Classified in Wards.

WARDS	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Cerebro- Spinal Fever	Pul- T.B.	Non-Pul T.B.	Whooping Cough	Measles	Acute Pelo- myelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia
TOWN ...	2	1	6	1	—	7	2	8	6	—	1
EGHAM HYTHER ...	14	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	2	1	—
ENGLEFIELD GREEN...	11	—	4	—	—	4	6	1	8	—	—
VIRGINIA WATER ...	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	—	—
THORPE ...	6	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	—
Totals	34	1	10	1	1	20	14	11	18	1	1



## ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1946 UNDER AGE GROUPS.

	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 ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	34	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	—	2	1	2	19	2	1	1	4	—	...	...	...	
Diphtheria ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	
Erysipelas ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	...	...	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	...	...	1	
Enteric Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	
Pneumonia ...	...	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	3	2	...	10	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	
Continued Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	1	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	1	
Malaria ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	
Dysentery ...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	1	
Whooping Cough ...	...	—	1	—	—	2	7	—	1	—	—	...	...	11	
Measles ...	...	—	2	3	1	3	4	2	1	—	—	...	...	18	
Totals	...	1	6	5	3	7	33	4	4	4	6	3	2	...	78

## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The maternity service cares for the infants, and the clinics for school-children.

The larger factories 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.

There were 34 new cases and 6 deaths. Notification by General Practitioners in the area is fairly satisfactory.

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1946.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
15—	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	—
25—	5	3	—	2	1	—	—	—
35—	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals...	12	8	4	10	3	3	—	—



