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EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR

The Year 1952





Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1952

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the Egham Urban District Council :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report on the state of the health of the District for 1952.

In the vital statistics there is found to be little change compared with 1951 and it is satisfactory to note that there were no maternal deaths, that the infantile mortality rate has declined and that there were no deaths from the commoner infectious diseases of childhood. There was less notifiable infectious disease, and especially measles, which, with whooping cough, pursues its annual periodicity and is generally responsible for the majority of cases of absenteeism from school. We have been fortunate in the absence of infantile paralysis as so many nearby areas suffered substantially from this complaint, whose measures of control are still largely obscure, apart from the known fact that it is capable of spread by the intestinal route as well as by the naso-pharynx. The repeated absence of diphtheria is almost to be expected if one can sustain the adequate amount of protection in the susceptible age group of the population, 0 to 15 years, and at the end of the year it was estimated that 80 per cent. had received their course of injections. Whooping cough vaccination is gradually becoming an accepted practice with the production of improved vaccines in the country.

The Mass X-ray Unit visited Egham during the year and approximately 3,500 persons attended. It is hoped that facilities will become more frequent for this most useful method of early detection of tuberculosis.

As formerly, tuberculosis presented a most important claim for priority in rehousing and especially so when it is in an infective state or when there are opportunities for the spread of infection to children or adolescents. Whilst good housing conditions are most desirable in such cases, it would be wise for certain applicants to consider whether they can afford the rent, the fur-

niture, and the cost of food and fuel in their new premises or whether such a transfer will not react in the shape of economies detrimental to their health at a time when they are not in a fit state to indulge their maximum working capacity.

It is understandable that Council House applicants should seek to fortify their claims by obtaining the support of a medical certificate where this is relevant, and many do. Their interpretation and assessment is not an enviable one when presented in the company of others of many years' standing.

During the year adaptations were commenced at the Drill Hall, Egham, with a view to providing an Ambulance Station in exchange for a part of the main building used for Clinic purposes. The need for Clinic services in the Egham Hythe area has already been established and it is hoped that some provision will be made to deal with the needs of families in that area.

The problems of the experimental refuse tip continue and are the subject of later comment in the report.

In conclusion, I would wish to thank all members of the Council for their consideration of Health problems, the Clerk and Officers for their help, and the General Practitioners and Health Visitors for their effective contribution to preventive medicine. And finally, I must record the efficiency and constant service of the Senior Sanitary Inspector and his Staff.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. McPHERSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

Egham Urban District Council

Public Health Staff :

Medical Officer of Health : C. A. McPHERSON, M.B.,
Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

(who is also the Medical Officer for the N.W. Division
of the County Council)

Senior Sanitary Inspector : F. G. BRITCHER, 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 : R. I. SHEPHERD, 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.

Third Sanitary Inspector : W. R. W. SHATTOCK, M.S.I.A.,
Certificate of the R.S.I. and
S.I.E.J.B.

Rodent Officer : A. E. SILVER.

Clerks : Miss D. WINGFIELD.

Miss A. STURT.

SECTION A STATISTICS

Area	...	...	...	...	...	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population						
mid-year 1952	...	...	...	...	...	25,410
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1952						6,850
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1952...				...		£261,524
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1953	...	...	...	...		£1,061

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

				Average for five years		
				1952	1951	1947-1951
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid-year)				25,410	25,370	24,330
Comparability Factors						
Births	...	...	...	1.07	1.07	—
Deaths	...	...	...	0.99	0.99	—
Live Births						
Legitimate	...	...	...	340	339	359.8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	18	17	16.0
Total	...	...	...	358	356	375.8
Birth Rates (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...	...	14.09	14.03	15.44
Corrected	...	...	...	15.08	15.01	—
Still-Births						
Legitimate	...	...	...	7	5	7.2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0	0.2
Total	...	...	...	7	5	7.4
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births				19.18	13.85	19.32
Deaths	...	...	...	243	277	244.2
Death Rates (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...	...	9.56	10.92	10.04
Corrected	...	...	...	9.46	10.81	—
Deaths from puerperal causes				0	0	0.2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births				—	—	0.52
Deaths of Infants under one year of age						
Legitimate	...	...	...	7	9	9.0
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	1	1.2
Total	...	...	...	7	10	10.2
Death rate of infants under one year of age						
All infants per 1,000 live births...				19.55	28.09	26.83
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				20.59	26.54	25.01
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				—	58.82	75.00

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)
(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Causes of Death				Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	...	...	4	—	4
2.	Tuberculosis, other ...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease ...	...	...	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria ...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections ...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles ...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases			—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	...	...	2	2	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus			7	2	9
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	...	...	—	5	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	...	...	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	...	...	9	8	17
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	...	...	—	2	2
16.	Diabetes ...	...	...	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	...	...	16	25	41
18.	Coronary disease, angina ...	...	...	19	8	27
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ...	...	...	2	3	5
20.	Other heart disease ...	...	...	23	40	63
21.	Other circulatory disease ...	...	...	9	5	14
22.	Influenza ...	...	...	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia ...	...	...	6	4	10
24.	Bronchitis ...	...	...	4	5	9
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system			—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	...	...	2	1	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	...	...	2	—	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	...	...	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformation ...	...	...	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases			8	8	16
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ...	...	...	3	2	5
34.	All other accidents ...	...	...	1	—	1
35.	Suicide ...	...	...	—	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war ...	...	...	—	—	—
Total from all causes ...				120	123	243

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1952

	Rate per 1,000 Home Population		All Causes	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Home Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births		Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio encephalitis	Pneumonia	Total Deaths under one year	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)
England and Wales	15.3	0.35	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.47	27.6†	1.1
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	16.9	0.43	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.04	—	0.01	0.52	31.2	1.3
160 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census) ...	15.5	0.36	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04	—	0.00	0.43	25.8	0.5
London ...	17.6	0.34	12.6	—	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.05	—	0.01	0.58	23.8	0.7
Egham ...	14.1	0.28	9.6	—	—	—	0.16	0.04	—	—	0.39	19.6	—

† Per 1,000 related live births

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological and Chemical examinations of water are carried out by the Clinical Research Association Ltd., London.

Bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream and water, are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom, together with such other specimens as need examination from time to time.

Biological examinations of milk are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at Reading.

Swabs and other clinical specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratories at either Epsom or Reading, or at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Infectious Disease Cases

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw (telephone number: Ottershaw 327), is responsible for admitting cases of infectious disease from the district.

Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council with the good services of the District Nursing Association maintains six trained nurses who perform combined duties in the area. Their addresses are as follows:—

R. Isherwood ...	52, Kingsley Avenue, Englefield Green	...	Egham 282
M. E. Lonnon ...	5, Tempest Road, Egham...		Staines 4290
E. M. Rainbow	6, Spring Rise, Egham	...	Egham 306
E. Salmon ...	85, Thorpe Road, Staines...		Staines 3148
(Relief)			
E. H. Watts ...	32, Trumps Green Avenue, Virginia Water	...	Wentworth 2133
G. M. West ...	1, Wapshott Road, Egham Hythe	...	Staines 3456

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.

Clinics and other Treatment Centres

The Surrey County Council maintains school medical, ante-natal, maternity and child welfare, immunisation, dental, reme-

dial exercises and speech defect clinics. These, in the main, are operated from the Drill Hall, Kings Road, Egham.

In addition, the Regional Hospital Board provides services for the Chest Physician and his clinic is held in these same premises.

Clinic Sessions are as follows:—

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham
(Telephone : Egham 341)

Ante-Natal	...	...	Every Monday	1.30-3 p.m.
School Dental :	Fillings and			
Inspections	...	...	Every Tuesday	9.30 a.m.-12
(by appointment only)	...	...	Every Thursday	1.30-4 p.m.
Gas Dental				
(by appointment only)	...	...	Every Thursday	9.30 a.m.-12
Dental, Expectant & Nursing Mothers & under 5's				
(by appointment only)	...	2nd & 4th Mondays		
		in the month		2-4 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation			Every 2nd Wednesday	
			in the month	9.30 a.m.-12
School Medical Clinic	...	...	Every Friday	9.30 a.m.-12
Infant Welfare Centre	...	...	Every Friday	2-4 p.m.
Eye Clinic				
(by appointment only)	...	2nd & 4th Mondays		
		in the month		9.30 a.m.-12
Chest Clinic				
(by appointment only)	...	2nd Thursday		
		in the month		2 p.m.
		4th Thursday		
		in the month		2 p.m.
Pre-School Clinic for Toddlers				
(by appointment only)	...	1st Wednesday		
		in the month		9.30 a.m.-12
Speech Defect Class (only by reference from S.M.O.)	...	...	Every Tuesday	9.30 a.m.-12
				2-4 p.m.

Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green

Infant Welfare Centre	...	...	Every Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	1st Wednesday		
		in the month		10 a.m.-12

Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

Infant Welfare Centre	Every Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
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Diphtheria Immunisation

(also for children under 5
years) 1st & 3rd Wednesday
in the month
during the Infant
Welfare Centre

Day Nursery, Old Vicarage, Egham (Telephone No.: Egham 539)

The Surrey County Council maintains 20 places for children aged 0-5 years and applications and information in respect of admission may be obtained from the Matron.

The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Divisionalised County Council services which are administered from 15, The Grove, Horsell, Woking (Telephone No.: Woking 3510).

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

No case came within the scope of this Act during the year.

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. The joint scheme with two other local authorities also served by this company whereby monthly samples of water are taken by the authorities in rotation, and the results of the examinations circulated to each authority, has continued during the year. All the samples are taken of the water as supplied and each sample is submitted to both chemical and bacteriological examination. During the year twelve samples were taken, and in every case were satisfactory. Throughout the year B. Coli was absent from 100 ml. on each occasion.

Fifty-one samples for bacteriological examination only were taken of the water supply at certain premises not supplied directly from the public mains. Of these twenty-six were reported as satisfactory, eight as suspicious, and seventeen as unsatisfactory.

These samples were collected from forty different properties, and in nineteen cases the water was satisfactory. In one case where the water was particularly bad a statutory notice was served upon the owner calling for the installation of a supply of main water. The owner defaulted and the Council decided to provide the supply in default, though the actual work was not carried out until after the end of the year. In one other case the owner had a supply of main water laid on to the premises following informal action taken by my Department. In three more cases the owner/occupiers propose to have a supply of main water laid on. In six cases improvements to the quality of the water were ob-

tained by carrying out various works to the wells or pumps. In the remaining ten cases the owner/occupiers have so far not considered it necessary to take any action to improve their water supply.

In co-operation with the Surrey County Council's Chemist various samples were also taken from wells and lakes in the vicinity of a large experimental refuse tip, as a check on the effect that tipping operations were having upon the quality of the underground water.

Of the 6,850 dwelling houses in the area all but approximately ninety are now supplied with main water. During the year 235 premises, many of them new buildings, have been connected to the Company's mains.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

Sewage Disposal Works

These have continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year, and no major works have been necessary to the equipment. The increased number of houses being erected in the District is apparent at the main Pumping Station, but they are at present able to cope with these additional loads.

Drainage and Sewerage

The sewerage system continues to operate satisfactorily, and no major works have been necessary during the past year.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

The Council have continued to operate two cesspool emptying vehicles, together with a combined cesspool gulley emptier, the use of which is shared with the Highways Department, though the greater part of its time is now taken up on cesspool emptying. With the exception of occasional loads from farm premises which were, by arrangement with the owner, discharged onto cultivated land, the cesspool emptiers continued to discharge their loads directly into the sewage disposal works at Chertsey. This method has continued to operate fairly satisfactorily, though it does entail lengthy hauls in some cases, and the approach roads through the works which are not properly metalled have suffered from the heavy wear they receive.

The demand on the service has continued to rise, the total amount removed during the year being approximately 3,053,000 gallons as against 2,945,000 gallons in 1951, and 723,000 gallons in 1939.

Rivers and Streams

No serious cases of pollution were noted during the year.

Closet Accommodation

The service introduced during 1949 for the emptying of pail closets in the Thorpe Ward once weekly by means of one of the cesspool emptiers specially equipped for the purpose, continued throughout the year without complaint. The average number of premises served decreased slightly to 132.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The work of filling the tip at Ten Acre Lane continues at a fairly high rate, and a further area of water has been filled with semi-inert refuse.

The bulldozer continues to work satisfactorily, although certain major overhauls have had to be undertaken in the latter part of the year under review.

Approx. No. of bins, etc.	...	8,500
Approx. weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	...	300 tons
Particulars of salvage material collected	...	Waste paper, scrap metal and rags
No. of lorries	...	6 and 1 relief

Employees

No. of Collectors (excluding drivers)	...	16
No. of men at Pit (including foreman)	...	2

Collection of Pigswill

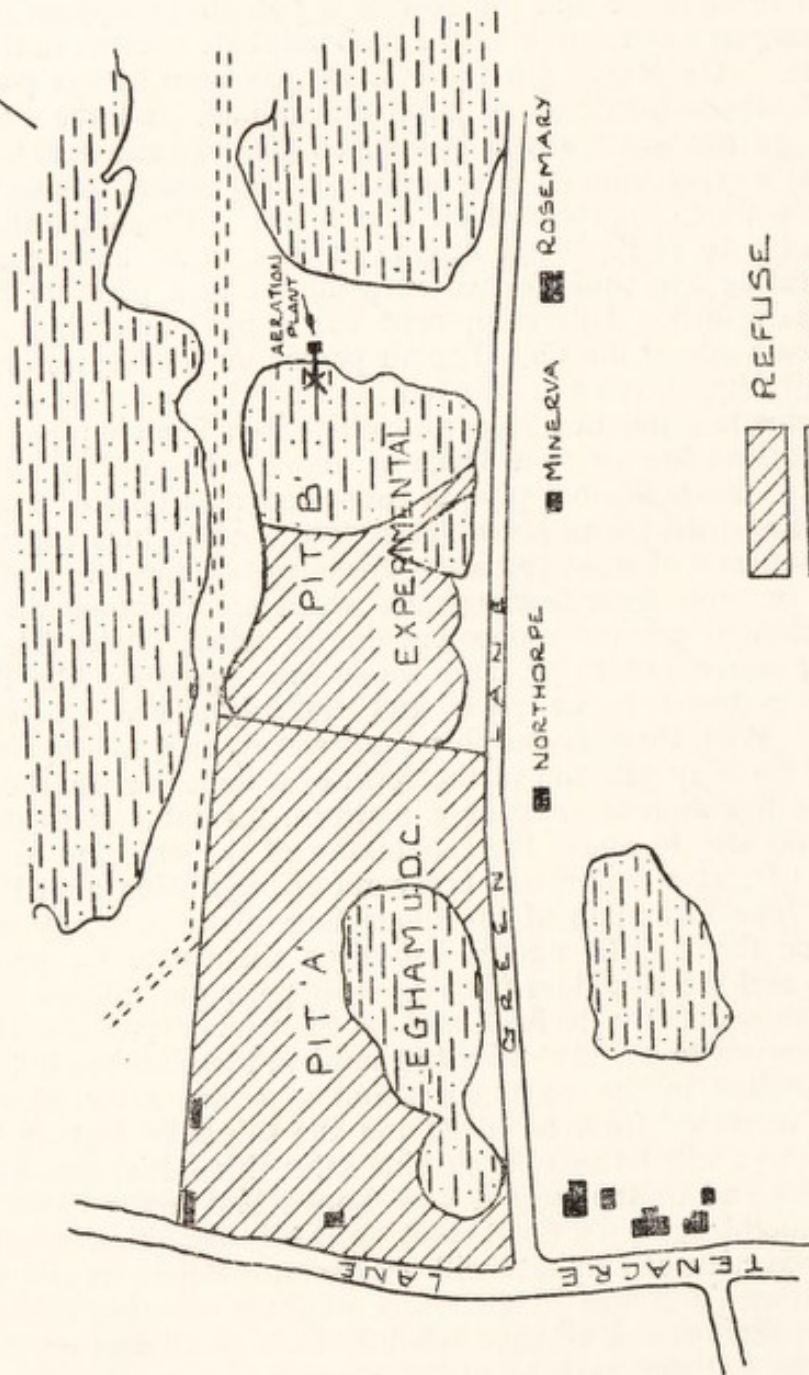
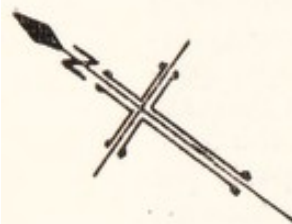
This service was discontinued in July, 1952.

THE EXPERIMENTAL REFUSE TIPPING

In my last year's report I presented in some detail the Public Health problems which had arisen as a result of the progress of this work, and indicated the measures of control possible to combat such a state of affairs as a tract of water which receives large quantities of household refuse and periodically gives off a varying quantity of hydrogen sulphide gas, the potential risk of contamination of adjoining water supplies or shallow wells and the increased risk of fly, mosquito and rodent infestations. I shall therefore avoid any repetition of facts already stated in so far as this is possible, and associated with my report will be found a graph showing the figures for the B.O.D., or biological oxygen demand, expressed in parts per 100,000, the amount of sulphide in terms of hydrogen sulphide and the presence of sulphate for the period of operations from March 1st, 1951 to December 1952. At the beginning of the year 1952 as can be seen from the graph the B.O.D. was 132 parts per 100,000, the sulphates nil, the sulphides

14 parts per million, and tipping was being carried out on dry land and on to a low existing platform consisting of semi-inert refuse covering material. This platform had been commenced and maintained because of the activity of sulphate reducing organisms at winter temperatures which resulted in the rapid production of sulphide and the fear of a potential sulphate increase by adding to water refuse with a high sulphate content in the form of ashes. On March 4th the B.O.D. was seen at 132 parts per 100,000, the sulphide as 10 parts per million, and the estimated volume of the water about 15,000,000 gallons, and measures for artificial oxygenation of the water having been contemplated for some time, commenced on March 5th. The apparatus consisted of a 10 H.P. Diesel Engine driving an air blower capable of delivering 250 cubic feet of air a minute at a pressure of 5lbs. per square inch. This equipment was housed in a shed erected at the east side of the tip. The air passed out through a 4in. pipe to an air filter to remove oil particles, and then over the water by a 4in. pipe to a junction box from which four flexible pipes of 2in. diameter lead the air to a depth of about 9 feet below the water surface. Each flexible pipe is connected to a 20 foot long 2in. metal pipe drilled with holes one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter at a frequency of eight per inch. These metal pipes are suspended by rod or cable from floating rafts which are anchored and fixed in position to prevent movement due to wind. After 884 hours blowing equivalent to 37 days whole time operation the B.O.D. became reduced to 92 parts and the sulphide to 2.5 parts per million. With these favourable signs wet tipping was again commenced on May 5th and in the form of a finger across the water with the intention of creating a platform for subsequent dry tipping, and also to assess the capabilities of the machine to satisfy the B.O.D. at a time when crude refuse was being added to the water. The formation of the finger took about a month and by that time the B.O.D. figures had risen slightly to 94 parts per 100,000 and the sulphides from 2.5 to 7 parts per million. These figures subsequently declined and on September 11th the B.O.D. had improved to 20. In order to complete the platform old refuse was deposited in the water for about 2 weeks, after which the B.O.D. increased from 20 to 24 and the sulphides from 3 to 13. Both figures will be seen to decline after this initial rise and towards the end of the year it was hoped that oxygenated conditions might again be created as until this condition is attained the introduction of sulphate will very soon result in its conversion into hydrogen sulphide by anaerobic sulphate reducing organisms. However there was a relative freedom from smell and complaints during the last nine months of the year. It was most unfortunate these conditions could not be attained and that in December with a B.O.D. of 5 it became necessary to create another finger for the purpose of making another platform, as dry tipping could no longer be prolonged and the B.O.D. again rose. The rapid reduction of sulphates which was found the previous winter, however, did not occur and these consequently accumulated. It is

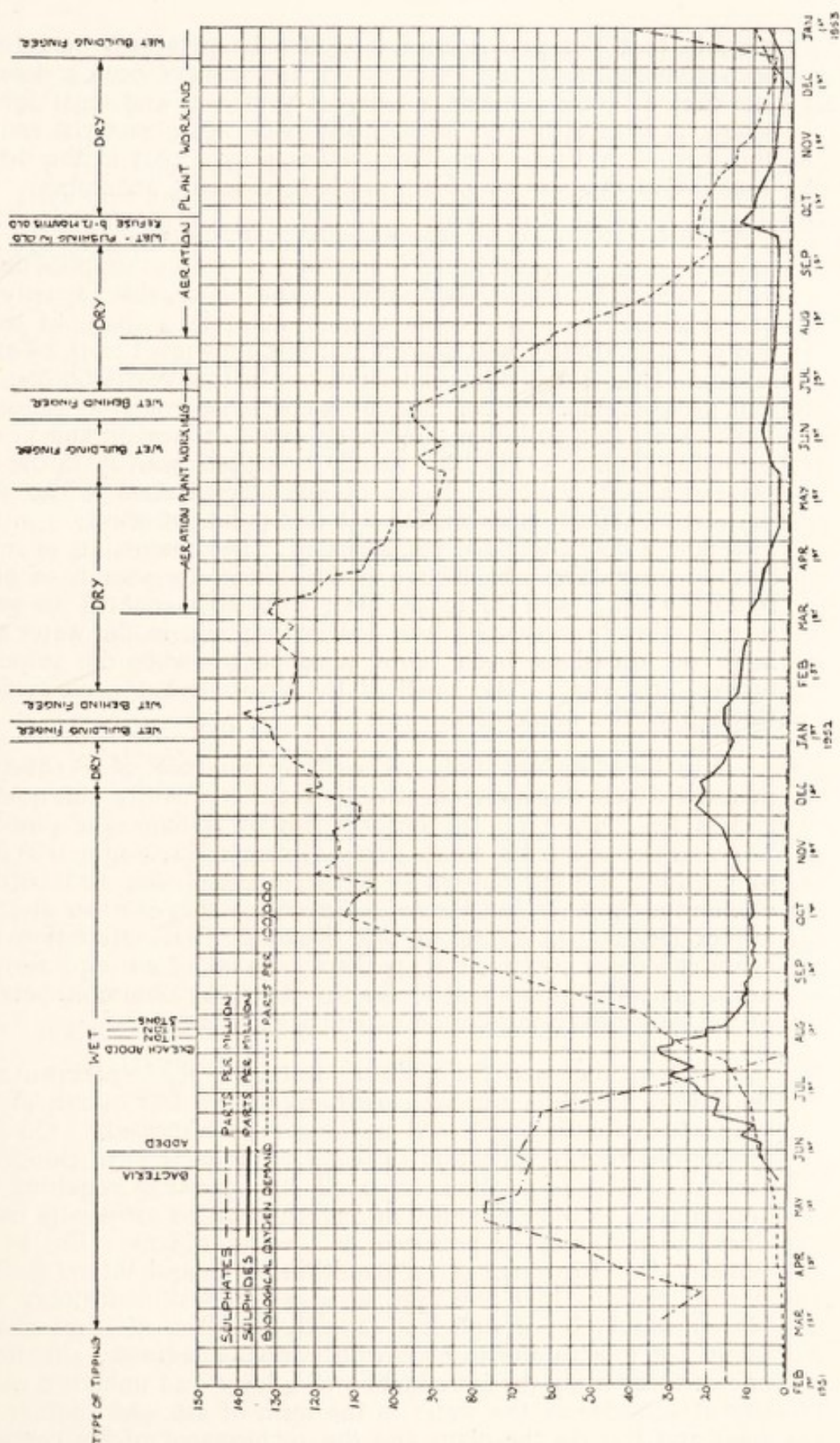
THORPE REFUSE PITS



REFUSE

WATER

SCALE 12 1/2 INCHES TO ONE MILE

EGHAM EXPERIMENTAL, TWP PIT B

possible that the prolonged low winter temperatures may have been responsible for this although it has always been a known fact that with the lowered activity of protozoal and algal life in waters in winter there is an increase in the total bacterial counts and it is clear that some other factors play a part in the determination of the activity of the sulphate reducing anaerobes.

As during the previous year a careful watch was kept on the behaviour of underground waters, and especially those supplies likely to be affected by tipping operations. The remarkable capacity of gravel subsoil to purify contaminated water in a space of some 100 yards is already well known and was illustrated in last year's report. This fact is again substantiated in this year's findings in that samples of water from shallow wells 100 yards away show no signs of organic pollution. After 15 years of wet tipping in the adjoining Council's Tip "A" and from 2 years activity in the experimental Tip "B" the degree of salt concentration is also seen to decrease rapidly between the tips and points of selection in the direction of flow about 100 yards distant. The complaints of smell already mentioned which have arisen during the year have been relatively few, and as in the past have been related to some factors other than the ebb and flow of sulphide in the water and have on occasions been more pronounced when the sulphide figures are low. The smell at the tip itself has been evident throughout the whole of the year.

Fly breeding has been reduced by the use of a covering material which was more effective as regards quantity and quality and in less degree by the employment of Gammexane powder. The problem of floating refuse persists owing to the impracticability of crushing floating objects such as stoppered tins and bottles, etc. on the tip itself, but the reduction of the area of water and the use of fingers has improved this position. Rat infestation has again called for control, but, perhaps because of an improvement in the general management of the tip, there has been no repetition of the very heavy infestation experienced in 1951.

Perhaps the most disappointing feature of the experiment was the failure to attain aerobic conditions in the last month of the year when dry tipping could no longer be sustained. On the assumption that oxygenation of water is the method of choice for combating the prevention of smell the question requiring an answer is as to what quantity of oxygen must be artificially introduced to maintain its presence in a water which is also to receive periodically large given quantities of household refuse. It is very obvious that any apparatus or pieces of machinery employed should be of sufficient capacity to allow of a reasonable margin of reserve and to cope with various emergency situations, one of these being the introduction of a large and unknown quantity of sulphate to the water in the form of ash and another the wear and tear on the plant and the replacement of the compon-

ents. Owing to administrative and especially financial difficulties the answer must as yet be a matter for considerable speculation. As during the previous year the amount of crude refuse dealt with weekly on the tip was approximately 550 tons.

I am again indebted to Mr. J. F. Furness, B.Sc. of the County Highways and Bridges Department for his findings and figures and for the co-operation he has given at all times to the Public Health Department.

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following inspections were made during the year :—

Public Health Acts

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	711
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	24
Infestations	...	...	...	117
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	7
Water Supply	...	...	...	239
Drainage and Sewerage	...	...	...	471
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	192
Watercourses and Streams...	...	...	...	65
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	26
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	115

Housing Acts

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	87
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	76

Food & Drugs Act, etc.

Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	...	...	...	34
Bakehouses	...	...	...	20
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	328
Food Inspections	...	...	...	158
Food Sampling	...	...	...	220
P.H. Meat Regulations	...	...	...	10

Egham U.D.C. Act

Hairdressers	...	...	...	34
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	39

Factories Acts

Factories	...	...	...	58
Outworkers	...	...	...	4

Shops Acts	...	...	...	241
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	117
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	24
Rodent Control	...	...	...	3382
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	118

TOTAL 6921

Action Taken

79 Informal Notices were served and 109 were complied with during the year.

16 Statutory Notices were served and 17 complied with during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

The scheme whereby a consolidated grant of 50% of the approved net expenditure incurred is refunded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries continued during the year on much the same lines as before. The staff engaged on this work remained at one Rodent Officer together with a Rodent Operator who spent part of his time on miscellaneous work in the department such as disinfection and disinfestation, as and when required.

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year.

Number of properties inspected

(a)	As a result of complaints	...	552	
(b)	Otherwise	...	351	
		Total		903

Number of properties found to be infested

(a)	By rats	...	565	
(b)	By mice	...	88	
		Total		653

Number of infested properties treated	...	644
---------------------------------------	-----	-----

Number of "block control" schemes carried out (2 or more premises treated jointly)	...	69
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	----

Number of infested properties reported to Agricultural Executive Committee	...	9
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	---

Joint operations with neighbouring local authorities or Agricultural Executive Committee	...	—
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	---

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

(a)	Council Houses infested	...	—
	disinfested	...	—
(b)	Requisitioned premises infested	...	—
	disinfested	...	—
(c)	Private premises infested	...	4
	disinfested	...	4

Methods employed

Proprietary brands of insecticides incorporating either D.D.T. or Gammexane in a kerosene base were employed, spray-

ing being carried out where necessary after redecoration in order that maximum use of the residual properties of the insecticide was ensured.

GENERAL INFESTATION CONTROL

Apart from bed bugs my department also dealt during the year with the following infestations, using D.D.T. or Gammexane preparations in the form of powder, liquid or smoke, and, for wasps, Potassium Cyanide.

Cockroaches	...	...	12
Fleas	...	...	1
Flies	...	...	2
Hornets	...	...	2
Saw-Toothed Grain Beetles	...	...	1
Wasps	...	...	28

THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Seventy-two Premises are on the register, viz. :—

Garages and motor repairers	...	...	17
Engineers other than the above	...	...	19
Bakehouses	...	...	9
Builders	...	...	9
Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, etc.	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Trades	...	...	17

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	55	2	—
Factories without mechanical power	3	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	2	—	—
TOTAL	60	2	—

Defects found

	Number of Defects		Number of Cases in respect of		
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) —	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) —	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—

Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective	4	3	—	1	—
not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	3	—	1	—

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No cases requiring action arose during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are in the area several privately owned open air swimming baths, but only two, at hotels, are open to the general public. Six samples from these two baths were taken for bacteriological examination, all giving satisfactory results. One of these baths will not be re-opening next season as the proprietors find it impossible to comply with the Byelaws now in operation, except at an uneconomic cost.

SCHOOLS

There are six elementary, one secondary and seven private schools, together with a Special Subjects Centre. All these schools are served with the South West Suburban Water Company's main supply.

With the exception of the two elementary schools at Thorpe and Christchurch Road, Virginia Water, all are connected to the main drainage.

Thorpe Schools

These schools are served with pail closet and urinal accommodation. The latter is connected to a soakaway, and the closets are emptied weekly by this Council's conveyance.

Christchurch School

This school continues to be served by pail closets. These are emptied by a part-time employee into a cesspool at the rear of the school. The cesspool requires very frequent emptying and it would be a great improvement if the redrainage of these premises to the public sewer could be arranged. The chief obstacle is of course the relatively high cost.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Milk supplied 1952

		On Roll Milk Roll		Grade	Per cent. on Milk Roll
Egham	Mixed	472	300	Pasteurised	63.5
	Infants	191	177	Pasteurised	92.6
Englefield Green	Mixed	443	328	Pasteurised	74.0
	Infants	225	197	Pasteurised	87.5
Egham Hythe	Boys	290	225	Pasteurised	77.5
	Girls	330	305	Pasteurised	92.3
	Infants	278	270	Pasteurised	97.1
St. Ann's Heath		155	127	Pasteurised	81.9
Christchurch		117	117	Pasteurised	100.0
Thorpe		79	60	Pasteurised	75.9
		<hr/> 2580	<hr/> 2106		<hr/> 81.6%

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Three hundred and one children completed their course of immunisation during the year as follows :—

	Inoculated A.P.T. (2 injections)	
School children	...	22
Under fives	...	279
Total		<hr/> 301

In addition 571 children, previously immunised, received boosting doses.

The Ministry of Health agreed in January, 1950, to pay general practitioners a fee for notifying vaccination and immunisation, and during the year 131 such notifications were received for immunisations against Diphtheria, and 233 notifications for vaccinations. As from August 1952 Whooping Cough became included under this scheme and 3 such notifications were received.

SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are now four main sites for moveable dwellings within the district.

(a) Anglers Rest Hotel Site

This site still houses a maximum of 50 moveable dwellings. The caravans on it are now mostly used for whole time occupa-

tion. The site is provided with a supply of main water to a standpipe, two blocks of water closets drained to the sewer, and a number of refuse bins which are emptied each week by the Council in the normal way. As mentioned in my report last year the proprietors are still endeavouring to restrict the use of the site to the summer months only, but many of the caravans on the site are the only homes of their occupiers and as they had nowhere to go when winter came on they stayed on the site at their own risk, the owners drawing no rents.

(b) Fishing Temple, Chertsey Lane

This site houses a maximum of 39 moveable dwellings mostly the better type of modern trailer caravan. Main water is supplied to standpipes, and there are water closets drained to a cesspool, though many of the caravanners prefer to use their own chemical closets; refuse bins are provided and are emptied each week by the Council.

(c) Glanty House Site

This site now holds a maximum of 60 caravans. The site is generally well maintained, and is provided with main water, water closets drained some to cesspools and some to the sewer, and refuse bins, the latter being emptied each week by the Council. During the year a club-house was provided.

(d) Greenways Hotel Site

The use of this site limited to the housing of fourteen caravans continued during the year. At the end of the year a cesspool for the reception of waste water was provided on the site, but otherwise the occupiers continue to use the sanitary facilities provided in the hotel.

In addition to these four sites, other caravans are still stationed on individual sites in various parts of the district. During the year the use, for limited periods only, of 43 caravans on such sites was approved. Generally these caravans have their own chemical closets and most of them have a supply of main water on the site or have access to a supply from nearby.

HAIRDRESSERS

Under section 58 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, a total of nineteen hairdressers or barbers are now registered; no new premises were registered during the year.

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)	123
-----	-----	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	798
(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				6
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	11
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...		3
(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	...	...		75
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	...			105
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				3
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :				
	(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	—
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :						
(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	12
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :				
	(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	17
	(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 ...	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was received from the owners	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

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

4. Progress in Housing

(1) Houses erected during the year :	
(a) by the local authority	181
(b) by private enterprise	43
(2) Houses in course of construction at the end of the year :	
(a) by the local authority	87
(b) by private enterprise	30

5. Applications for Accommodation

There were 1,230 outstanding applications for Council houses at the end of the year.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Ice Cream

Apart from relatively small amounts made up from "complete cold mixes" all ice cream sold in the district is produced elsewhere, and the tendency for the production to be concentrated more and more into a few large firms continues.

During the year 73 samples of ice cream were collected for examination and the results are summarised as under :—

(a) Methylene Blue Test :

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
53	11	7	2
(72.6%)	(15.1%)	(9.6%)	(2.7%)

(b) Coliform Test :

Absent in 1/10 m.l.	...	38
Present in 1/10 m.l.	...	35

Coliform organisms of faecal origin were found in 1 case, in the remaining 34 cases the organisms being of non-faecal type.

Milk Supply

The one pasteurising plant operating in the district continued to be supervised by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, acting on behalf of the Surrey County Council, the licensing authority. Samples taken from this plant continued to give satisfactory results.

Most of the milk now retailed in the district is sold under one or other of the special designations, most of it being pasteurised. Only two producer-retailers continue to operate and their output is relatively small.

The scheme whereby all supplies of milk intended for consumption without heat treatment are sampled quarterly for biological examination continued during the year. Sixteen samples were taken, all at farms, and all with negative results, though in one case brucella abortus was found and was referred to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector and the Milk Production Advisory Officer.

During the year 96 samples of milk were collected from the various retailers throughout the district for bacteriological examination; the results are classified below.

No. of samples tested...	Pasteurised School Milk	Pasteurised for Retail Sale	T.T. Pasteurised	Tuberculin Tested	Sterilised	Ungraded	Total
No. of samples tested...	2	75	11	1	3	5	96
Methylene Blue Test :							
Passed ...	2	74	11	—		3	90
Failed ...	—	1	—	—		2	3
Phosphatase Test :							
Passed ...	2	74	11				87
Failed ...	—	1	—				1
Turbidity Test :							
Passed ...					3		3
Failed ...					—		—

Licences

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, the following licences were issued :—

Dealers' Licences

Accredited	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	4
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	5
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	10

Supplementary Licences

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	3
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	3
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	2

In addition, one pasteuriser's licence was issued by the Surrey County Council, as mentioned under the previous heading.

Meat Inspection

Apart from emergencies and an occasional cottager's pig killed under permit, no slaughtering takes place in the district. Inspections of meat in the butchers' shops continued and where necessary certificates were given in respect of meat found to be unfit.

Food Inspection

Inspection of foodstuffs at shops and other premises continued as usual during the year, and certificates were issued in respect of the following items which were found to be unfit, and which were surrendered to the sanitary inspectors for destruction or salvage, or returned to the suppliers in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Food.

Cakes, chocolate tea	...	...	1 lb. 3½ ozs.
Cereals	...	...	12 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	14 lbs. 11½ ozs.
Fish	...	...	443 lbs. 4 ozs.
Fish, canned	...	...	4 lbs. 11¼ ozs.
Fish, shell	...	...	40 lbs.
Fruit, canned or bottled	...	...	479 lbs. 10½ ozs.
Fruit, dried	...	...	156 lbs. 8 ozs.
Meat, canned, and Meat preparations	...	...	569 lbs. 11 ozs.
Meat, fresh	...	...	484 lbs. 14 ozs.
Milk, canned	...	...	58 lbs. 13 ozs.
Offal	...	...	42 lbs.
Paste	...	...	5¾ ozs.
Poultry	...	...	13 lbs. 12 ozs.
Preserves	...	...	5 lbs. 3½ ozs.
Rabbits	...	...	48 lbs.
Soup, canned	...	...	2 lbs. 8½ ozs.
Spaghetti, canned...	...	...	19 lbs.
Vegetables, canned	...	...	176 lbs. 13 ozs.
Vegetables, fresh	...	...	112 lbs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

The Food and Drugs authority for this district is the Surrey County Council. The following is a summary of the work done by that authority during the year.

Articles		Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prose- cutions	Con- victions
		Frml	Infrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrml	Total		
Food :									
Fish Cakes	...	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	...	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	...	43	—	43	3	—	3	—	—
Tomato Juice									
Cocktail		I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky	...	5	—	5	I	—	I	I	I
Drugs :									
Vitamin supplements		I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	52	—	52	4	—	4	I	I

Food Hawkers

Under Section 65 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, all hawkers of food within the district are required to register themselves, and the premises used by them as storage accommodation for food, with the Council. During the year 5 applications were approved for registration, bringing the total registrations at the end of the year to 15 persons with premises in the district, and 24 with premises in other districts.

Legal Proceedings

Three cases of foreign bodies in bread arose during the year, and in two of these the Council decided that proceedings should be taken under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

In the first case a nail was found in a loaf of currant bread. The baker pleaded guilty, and explained to the Bench how the nail could have found its way into the bread despite all reasonable precautions taken by him to prevent it. A fine of forty shillings was imposed.

In the second case a rusty single edged safety razor blade was found in a loaf of bread which was made, cut and wrapped in a modern bakery outside this district. The case was strongly defended, but the magistrates found the case proved and imposed a fine of £10. An appeal to Quarter Sessions was dismissed and costs of fifteen guineas allowed to the Council.

In the third case the remains of several insects were found adhering to the crust of a loaf of bread. They were in all proba-

bility flour moths which happened to be resting in the tin when the dough was dropped in. The matter was referred to the authority in whose district the bread had been baked, but no further action was deemed necessary.

SECTION F

Influenza

One death has been reported from this disease during the year.

Pneumonia

One case only of this disease was notified.

Scarlet Fever

Three cases were notified during the year, all being treated at home. It is not nowadays generally necessary to admit such infections to a fever hospital and apart from the mildness of the condition itself it responds very satisfactorily to the newer forms of antibiotics which, such as penicillin, are nowadays more plentiful.

Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles

Ninety-three cases were notified. The greatest numbers occurred towards the end of the year, and of these two were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. It is customary to admit this disease only when complications are present or when there are poor home conditions.

Whooping Cough

Eighteen cases of this disease were notified, and of these one only was admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Infantile Paralysis

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Dysentery

Twenty cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified, and of these six were admitted to Ottershaw.

Food Poisoning

No cases of this condition were notified.

Other Diseases

Other cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw, were as follows :—

Encephalitis	...	...	...	1
Glandular Fever	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	3

The following non-notifiable conditions were brought to my notice by reports from Head Teachers :—

Chicken Pox	...	...	...	25
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	1
German Measles	...	...	...	81
Impetigo	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	29
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	8

Tuberculosis

There were thirty-two cases added to the register during the year. Thirteen of these were transfers into the district, and nineteen were new cases occurring in the district, three of these first coming to light at death. Twenty-one cases were removed from the register during the year, leaving at the end of the year a total of one hundred and eighty-one cases, 145 pulmonary and 36 non-pulmonary, a nett increase for the year of 11.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1952

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
25—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—	2	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
55—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	13	3	1	2	7	—	—	—

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

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.

Disinfection

The rooms of 7 houses were sprayed or fumigated, following cases of infectious disease.

Cancer

Thirty-six cases died from cancer during the year—18 males and 18 females, being six cases less than last year.

The age incidence of these 36 cases is as follows :—

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90
Males	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	4	1
Females	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	9	3

The place incidence as regards Wards is as follows :—

	Town	Egham Hythe	Englefield Green	Virginia Water	Thorpe
Males	9	3	3	2	1
Females	4	5	5	3	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	10
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally...	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—
Dysentery	20	6	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	—	—	—
Malaria Induced	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	18	—	—
Measles	93	2	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

			1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	5	20	18	8	3
Diphtheria	...	...	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	4	1	2	1	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	...	...	9	19	20	14	13
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	...	...	3	5	5	1	3
Measles	...	...	154	337	81	411	93
Whooping Cough	...	...	124	35	52	40	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	4	1	—	2	1
Dysentery	...	...	—	—	2	1	20
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	...	...	1	3	2	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	...	...	—	—	5	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	...	...	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	—	—	7	—	—
TOTALS	...	...	305	423	195	479	151

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Classified in Wards.

WARDS	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Acute Poliomyelitis		Pneumonia	Dysentery	Pul. T. B.	Non-Pul. T. B.
					Paralytic	Non- Paralytic				
TOWN	1	27	7	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
EGHAM HYTHER	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	2	42	—	—	—	—	—	20	1	1
VIRGINIA WATER	—	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
THORPE	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	3	93	18	—	—	—	1	20	13	3

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1952 UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under										65 and over	Total
	1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	—	1	9	2	3	1	1	3	—	—	20
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis,	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
paralytic	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis,	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	3	5	2	1	1	5	—	—	1	—	18
Measles	...	2	7	7	9	16	48	1	2	—	1	93
TOTALS	...	5	13	19	12	20	56	1	5	1	2	135

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

The Surrey County Council is responsible, in conjunction with the District Welfare Committee, for all matters relating to services provided under Section 29 and Section 30 of the National Assistance Act. Provisions are made for the registration of the blind and for such persons the services of education, home employment, the provision of books, the provision of homes and hostels, and the provision of financial payments are maintained. Much of the work in connection with the blind is carried out by the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind in co-operation with the County Council. In addition the Council has extended the services to certain classes of partially sighted persons.

