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Contributors

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EGHAM

EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR

The Year 1955



Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1955

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 health of the district for 1955.

From the vital statistics we see a proportional rise in the population and an excess of births over deaths of 115. The most favourable indications are of a continuing absence of maternal deaths and any ascribed to the commoner notifiable infections of childhood. It is satisfactory to note a low incidence in the infantile mortality rate.

On the preventive side of the service, immunisation and vaccination procedures have been well maintained in respect of protective inoculation given against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tuberculosis. It is hoped, however, that more parents will agree to the necessary injections being given before the child reaches one year of age in the case of Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and at age thirteen in the case of Tuberculosis.

The value of a routine Chest X-ray in early adult life and at periodic intervals thereafter cannot be overstressed as Tuberculosis is by no means the only condition of the lungs which requires early recognition for effective treatment. Facilities for routine Chest X-rays, at which any member of the general public may attend, are available at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, where weekly sessions are held.

On the question of refuse disposal I have, in previous years, reported on the interesting experiment which is being maintained for the disposal of household refuse into water. I am therefore indebted to the Surveyor for a comprehensive statement on the position which, for the purpose of continuity, takes us into early February of 1956. Our findings of more than two years ago, which were that flies on this tip were becoming markedly resistant not only to D.D.T., Gamma B.H.C. and a wide range of chlorinated hydrocarbons, is becoming more generally acceptable and recognisable throughout the country, and accordingly attempts were made to try and have avail-

able an alternative form of insecticide for immediate use. Some trials were consequently made with an approved preparation of the organophosphorus group but it would be difficult at this stage to attempt to assess its value or the best way of applying this product during the year. Complaints of nuisance from insects throughout the year were fortunately relatively few but when they arise, they are inevitably and properly directed to the Public Health Department. It is again worthy of emphasis that the essential measures of control are to be found in terms of prevention and in the routine employment of an adequate amount of effective covering material, which is, at the present time, the only known satisfactory way of dealing with the problem of crickets and flies.

In conclusion, may I thank the Council and its Chief Officers for their help and consideration of all health problems, and the General Practitioners for their co-operation.

Finally, I would wish to record the efficiency and work 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. H. CRAIG, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
M.R.I.P.H.H., 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 V. HAMPSTEAD.

SECTION A

STATISTICS

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,480
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1955								7,318
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1955	...	...						£288,163
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months end- ing 31st March, 1956	...	...	...	...				£1,140

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

					1955	1954	Average for five years. 1950-54
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid-year)	...	...	...	...	26,480	26,190	25,538
Comparability Factors							
Births	...	...	...	...	0.98	0.98	—
Deaths	...	...	...	...	0.93	0.93	—
Live Births							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	383	328	336
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	20	18	16
Total	...	...	...	...	403	346	352
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)							
Crude	...	...	...	...	15.2	13.21	13.78
Corrected	...	...	...	...	14.9	12.94	—
Still-Births							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	3	5.8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Total	...	...	...	...	3	3	5.8
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births					7.39	8.59	16.21
Deaths	...	...	...	...	288	291	267
Death Rates (per 1,000 population)							
Crude	...	...	...	...	10.87	11.11	10.45
Corrected	...	...	...	...	10.11	10.33	—
Deaths from puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births					—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one year of age							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	6	11	8.4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0.2
Total	...	...	...	...	6	11	8.6
Death rate of Infants under one year of age							
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	14.89	31.78	24.43
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legi- timate live births	...	...	...	...	15.66	33.53	25.00
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegi- timate live births	...	...	...	...	—	—	12.50

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

<i>Causes of Death</i>				<i>Males Females Total</i>		
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	1	1	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	1	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	1	—	1
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	3	—	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	8	2	10
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	5	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	27	13	40
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	1	—	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	10	22	32
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	34	21	55
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	2	4	6
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	19	31	50
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	12	3	15
22.	Influenza	...	...	1	—	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	12	2	14
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	6	4	10
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	4	—	4
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	2	1	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	3	—	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	1	—	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	6	4	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	3	2	5
34.	All other accidents	...	...	3	4	7
35.	Suicide	...	...	2	2	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	1	—	1
Total from all causes				162	126	288

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1955

	Rate per 1,000 Home Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births		
England and Wales ...	15.0	0.36	All Causes 11.7	Total Deaths under one year 24.9†
Egham ...	15.2	0.11			10.9	14.89
† 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 examinations of milk, ice cream and water are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, together with such other specimens as need examination from time to time.

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

Swabs and other clinical specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratories at either Epsom, Guildford 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 five trained nurses who perform combined duties in the area. Their addresses are as follows:—

R. Isherwood	...	52, Kingsley Avenue, Englefield Green	...	Egham 282
E. Beckwith	...	Wayside, Green Road, Thorpe	...	Chertsey 2330
J. Thomas	...	6, Spring Rise, Egham	...	Egham 306
K. Freeborn	...	32, Trumps Green Avenue, Virginia Water	...	Wentworth 2133
K. Hall	...	1, Wapshot 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, remedial 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 & 5th 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.
Remedial Exercises Class	- - -	Every Wednesday	11 a.m.-12 2-4 p.m.

Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

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

Methodist Hall, Wendover Road, Staines

Infant Welfare Centre - Every Wednesday 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

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.

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

These samples were collected from forty-nine different properties; in the case of thirty of them, the water supply could be regarded as satisfactory, but in the other nineteen cases it was either unsatisfactory or of doubtful quality.

In co-operation with the Surrey County Council's Chemist various samples continued to be 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 7,318 dwelling houses in the area only about 90 are still without a supply of main water. During the year 202 premises, many of them new buildings, have been connected to the Company's mains.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

Sewage Disposal Works

Generally the pumping stations have continued to function satisfactorily.

Drainage and Sewerage

The sewerage system continues to operate satisfactorily except during periods of flooding.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

With the exception of occasional loads from farm premises which were by arrangement with the owner discharged on to cultivated land or on to the Council's refuse tip, the cesspool emptiers continued to discharge their loads directly into the sewage disposal works at Chertsey, and this arrangement operated fairly satisfactorily throughout the year. The increasing demand on this service noted in previous reports again continued and in November yet another additional vehicle had to be put into use. The fleet now consists of four cesspool emptiers, together with a combined cesspool gully emptier, the use of which is shared with the Highways Department. During the year fifty-nine premises were added to the register, and six were removed consequent upon their redrainage to the public sewer, leaving the total at the end of the year at 752.

During the year a total of approximately 4,476,800 gallons of sewage was removed by the cesspool emptiers as against 3,541,550 gallons in 1954, 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 again decreased slightly to 113.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

(Report of the Engineer and Surveyor)

"Refuse disposal since April 1st, 1955, has been executed under the terms of an agreement between the Council and Messrs. A. Otterway & Co. Ltd., by which the Council and other Authorities and persons authorised by the Council are permitted to deposit household refuse at Pit "C", Ten Acre Lane, Thorpe, which pit is a wet gravel pit owned by the aforementioned Company. The Council employs a Supervisor and the Company provides all other labour and equipment necessary to dispose of the refuse, to cover it with suitable material, and to construct causeways which will divide the 35 acre pit into small lagoons. Equipment for the aeration of the water is provided by the Council and its operation is supervised by the Contractor.

From April 1st, 1955, to May 6th, 1955, refuse was tipped into lagoon No. 1 which was only about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in extent and about 6 feet deep at its maximum point and in this instance because of the smallness of the lagoon no aeration of the water was attempted and floating matter was unrestricted. At the commencement of tipping the water at a temperature of 7°C was supersaturated with oxygen. The temperature of the water rose rapidly and on April 19th when the last of the water was displaced it had reached 16° C. The water was anaerobic but it did not develop sulphide presumably due to the low starting temperature and to the rapidity of filling which was at an approximate rate of 6,100 tons per month.

On completion of this lagoon tipping was continued on Pit "A" where dry conditions existed and this system continued until June 9th, 1955, when the aeration equipment and the boom to retain floating matter was in position in lagoon No. 2. This lagoon was of approximately 3 acres in area and its water depth averaged 10 feet and the maximum depth was 16 feet.

The aeration equipment which was mounted on two floating rafts consisted of two electrically operated blowers each discharging 300 cubic feet of air per minute at a pressure of 5 lbs per sq. inch via 180 No. 1/16th inch diameter holes in each of four 10 feet long x 2 inch diameter galvanised iron tubes which radiate from a junction box which can be located at varying depths below the water surface.

The boom for the retention of floating refuse consisted of ex. W.D. interlocking pontoons which floated to give a freeboard of approximately 2 feet, and timber frames with 2 inch wire mesh were fixed to the side of the boom nearest to the tipping face so that they extended 3 feet below the water surface.

When tipping commenced in lagoon No. 2 on June 9th the water temperature was 15° C, its B.O.D. was 8.1 p.p.m. and its dissolved oxygen content was 6.3 p.p.m. Tipping was at a rate of approximately 6,200 tons per month and it was found that on June 17th all the oxygen in the water had disappeared and thereafter it remained anaerobic and its temperature varied between 18° and 22° C. On June 25th sulphide was present in the water, the colour of the water darkened and hydrogen sulphide was detected in the atmosphere. The maximum sulphide content occurred on July 1st at a concentration of 29 p.p.m. H_2S , the sulphate in the water was exhausted on July 5th and thereafter the sulphide concentration began to decrease. Tipping was continued in lagoon No. 2 throughout the period when H_2S was given off but aeration was stopped completely on July 10th in order to minimize the rate of dissemination of the hydrogen sulphide and from this time the concentration of this gas in the water remained constant at 18 p.p.m. The odour gave rise to complaints especially from the works and premises near the tip and experiments were undertaken with the co-operation of Messrs. Airwick Ltd., to counteract the smell of hydrogen sulphide by means of their product Osmix 153 which was discharged into the atmosphere as a fine spray from six points on the causeway dividing lagoons 2 and 3. At a later stage a spray was discharged from the centre of lagoon No. 2. First experiments suggested that it was possible to satisfactorily counteract the odour but it was decided later that at this stage this method could not be adopted as a practical and economical measure.

On August 12th the pressure of floating matter against the boom became so great even when its distance from the tipping face was at least 100 feet that it became necessary to dismantle the boom and remove it from lagoon No. 2. The floating matter was thus released and within a few days it had covered the remaining water surface although the wind direction does to some extent affect the movement of this matter. The smell of hydrogen sulphide was not again apparent and therefore it must have been kept in the water by the cover of floating refuse.

Soon after the time of total displacement of the water the impermeability of the causeways was proved because the water in the lagoon began to rise behind the tipping face even though the consolidated level of the refuse was some three feet above the original water level. This made it necessary for a further layer of refuse to be spread to cover this water as quickly as possible.

On November 29th, 1955, it was possible to transfer tipping to lagoon 18 and at this time the water temperature was 6° C and the dissolved oxygen content 11 p.p.m. Aeration of the water was at the rate of 550 cubic feet per minute and was supplied by one of the electrically operated blowers and a newly constructed land based

blower operated by a diesel engine. (N.B.—The other electrically operated blower burnt out and was therefore not available). A rapid reduction in the dissolved oxygen content was experienced and when it had fallen to 3.9 p.p.m. on December 6th it was decided to stop tipping until the third aeration plant was available to increase the aeration to 850 cubic feet per minute. The effect of the cessation of tipping and the continued aeration of the water was a gradual rise (after a two day lag) in the dissolved oxygen content and this rise was more pronounced when on December 9th the third blower was brought into service. On December 13th when the dissolved oxygen content was 6.1 p.p.m. tipping was recommenced into the water and an immediate and rapid reduction in the dissolved oxygen content followed. When it had reached 0.8 p.p.m. on December 15th tipping was again stopped. This measure did not produce an increase in the oxygen content and when on December 17th because of a plant breakdown the air supply was reduced to 600 cubic feet per minute the dissolved oxygen content dropped and on December 18th it was nil. As on a previous occasion the return of the third aeration plant brought immediate beneficial results and in four days the dissolved oxygen content had risen to 4 p.p.m. On December 28th when the dissolved oxygen content had risen to 5.4 p.p.m. it was decided to resume tipping and it was felt that the greatest value could be obtained from the experiment if tipping and aeration by all three plants could be continuous. This was in fact done and it was found that the dissolved oxygen content remained reasonably constant (after an initial drop) at between 1.6 and 3.0 p.p.m. for over a week, but on January 12th the oxygen disappeared and continued aeration did not cause its return. As it was apparent that within very few days it would be necessary to remove the boom and allow the floating refuse to cover the small area of water remaining tipping was continued. The temperature of the water at this time was 5° or 6° C and in fact the maximum water temperature experienced during the period in which refuse was tipped in this lagoon was 7.5° C. During this section of the experiment it was found that the best position for the aeration plant is as far from the tipping face as possible; it appears that when it is near the tipping face pollution is drawn out by the aeration process. The water in this lagoon was finally displaced on February 4th, 1956, to achieve this tipping at a rate of approximately 7,000 tons per month had taken place on 50 days. During the period since the complete disappearance of the oxygen (14 days) sulphate reducing organisms did not develop and no nuisance arose. The B.O.D. did not rise above 150 p.p.m. during the period when tipping was spasmodic but from December 28th, 1955, when as mentioned above tipping was recommenced and continued until all the water was displaced it was seen that the B.O.D. rose quickly and was in fact 780 p.p.m. on January 12th the day on which the oxygen disappeared from the water."

Approx. No. of bins, etc. - -	10,535.
Approx. weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse) - -	852 cu. yds.
Particulars of salvage material collected - - - -	Salvage is not now carried out by the Council, but a contrac- tor is allowed by agreement to salvage all kinds of material at the tip.
No. of lorries - - - -	6

Employees

No. of Collectors (excluding drivers) - - - -	17
No. of men at Pit - - - -	1

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following inspections were made during the year:—

Public Health Acts

Dwelling Houses	516
Moveable Dwellings	223
Infestations	84
Infectious Disease	136
Water Supply	259
Drainage and Sewerage	612
Refuse Collection and Disposal	158
Watercourses and Streams	25
Keeping of Animals	19
Smoke Abatement	13
Miscellaneous	170

Housing Acts

Dwelling Houses	365
Miscellaneous	13
Housing Survey	377

Food & Drugs Act, etc.

Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	10
Bakehouses	5
Other Food Premises	134
Food Inspections	51
Food Sampling	126
P.H. Meat Regulations	412

Egham U.D.C. Act

Hairdressers	5
Food Hawkers	31

Factories Act							
Factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Shops Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Petroleum Acts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Rodent Control ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,167
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
TOTAL ...							<u>8,433</u>

Action Taken

111 Informal Notices were served and 73 were complied with during the year.

18 Statutory Notices were served and 6 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, Fisheries and Food 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	...	...	368
(b) Otherwise	...	...	1,287
Total			<u>1,655</u>

Number of properties found to be infested

(a) By rats	...	...	365
(b) By mice	...	...	92
Total			<u>457</u>

Number of infested properties treated ... 459

Number of "block control" schemes carried out
(2 or more premises treated jointly) ... 104

Number of infested properties reported to Agricultural Executive Committee ... —

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

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

(a) Council Houses infested ...	...	...	...	1
disinfested	...	...	...	1
(b) Requisitioned premises infested ...	...	...	...	—
disinfested	...	...	...	—
(c) Private premises infested ...	...	...	...	2
disinfested	...	...	...	2

Methods employed

Proprietary brands of insecticides incorporating either D.D.T. or Gammexane in a kerosene base were employed, spraying 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., Gammexane or Pybuthrin preparations in the form of powder, liquid or smoke.

Ants ...	...	...	...	3
Cockroaches ...	...	...	...	3
Fleas ...	...	...	...	1
Hornets ...	...	...	...	1
House Flies ...	...	...	...	2
Wasps ...	...	...	...	23

THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Eighty-four Premises are on the register, viz.:—

Garages and motor repairers ...	...	22
Engineers other than the above ...	...	18
Bakehouses ...	...	6
Builders ...	...	15
Miscellaneous Trades ...	...	23

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	74	44	2	—
Factories without mechanical power	5	4	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	5	5	1	—
TOTAL	84	53	3	—

Defects found

	Number of Cases in which Defects were found		Number of Cases in respect of which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
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 ...	2	2	—	2
unsuitable or defective	3	—	—	—
not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	6	3	—	2

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No cases of serious atmospheric pollution arose during the year. Certain minor cases were dealt with by informal discussions with the management of the establishments concerned.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are in the area several privately owned open air swimming baths, but only one, at a hotel, is open to the general public, and this is very well maintained.

SCHOOLS

There are six primary, two secondary and six 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 primary schools at Thorpe and Christchurch Road, Virginia Water, all are connected to the main drainage.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS **Milk supplied 1955**

				Per cent. on	
		On Roll	Milk Roll	Grade	Milk Roll
Egham	Mixed	355	238	Pasteurised	67.0
	Infants	200	185	Pasteurised	92.5
Englefield Green	Mixed	446	379	Pasteurised	84.9
	Infants	182	175	Pasteurised	96.1
Egham Hythe	Mixed	590	550	Pasteurised	93.2
	Infants	386	370	Pasteurised	95.8
St. Ann's Heath		145	135	Pasteurised	93.1
Christchurch		96	96	Pasteurised	100.0
Thorpe		90	60	Pasteurised	66.6
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
		2490	2188		87.9%
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>

SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are now three main sites for moveable dwellings within the district, the Greenways Hotel site being no longer in existence.

On 12th June the Egham Urban District (Moveable Dwellings and Camping Grounds) Order of 1955 came into operation. Its effect was to repeal certain provisions of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, and to bring into force section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. As a result the opportunity was taken of reviewing all existing caravan sites and individual caravans before licences under the Public Health Act were issued. Conditions were attached to the licences designed to secure improvements where these were necessary, the general aim being to bring all sites up to the standard suggested by the Surrey County Council.

(a) Anglers Hotel Site

This site which has previously housed a maximum of 50 moveable dwellings was licensed for a maximum of 40. Considerable improvement of the sanitary arrangements were required, two years being allowed within which to complete the necessary work and to reduce the number of caravans by 10.

(b) Fishing Temple Site

A licence for this site for 39 caravans, a number which it has housed for some years, was granted, and conditions requiring improvement of the sanitary arrangements attached. The owner lodged an appeal against these conditions, but at the end of the year negotiations between the owner and the Council to secure agreement out of Court were still going on. Shortly after the end of the year agreement was reached and a new licence issued for a maximum of 45 caravans with a modified set of conditions attached.

(c) Glanty House Site

A licence for a maximum of 60 caravans for which the site had already consent under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, was issued. Conditions based on the standard were attached, but except in a few small details these conditions were already satisfied.

In addition to the three main sites there are other individual caravans stationed on various sites about the district. Short term licences for the use of 31 such caravans were granted during the year. Conditions imposed on these licences were less elaborate than those applied to the main sites, but generally speaking these individual caravans are carefully maintained by their occupants.

HAIRDRESSERS

Under section 58 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, a total of nineteen hairdressers or barbers are now registered.

SECTION D

In accordance with Section 1 of the Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954, a preliminary survey of the district was carried out for the purpose of noting such houses as appeared to be unfit for human habitation and in respect of which action for clearance or demolition would probably need to be taken. A total of 22 houses was placed in this class, though in the light of changing circumstances other properties may need to be included from time to time. In fact by the end of the year 4 more had been added to the list. The Council has determined that these houses shall be dealt with over a period of two years. The houses will probably all be dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, as individual unfit houses; action has already been taken in respect of some of the houses and the others will follow in due course. Unfortunately the difficulty of rehousing the occupants of such houses makes progress necessarily slow.

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)	399
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1467
(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 ...	17
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	49
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	27
(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	172

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 ...	57
---	----

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	—
(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 ...	11
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By Owners ...	1
(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 ...	17
(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	1
(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:	
	3 bedroom houses ...	40
	3 bedroom flats ...	12
	2 bedroom houses ...	5
	2 bedroom flats ...	12
	Bungalows ...	6
		—
		75

(b) by private enterprise	...	...	...	290
(2) Houses in course of construction at the end of the year:				
(a) by local authority:				
4 bedroom houses	...	...	6	
3 bedroom houses	...	...	35	
2 bedroom houses	...	...	2	
2 bedroom flats	...	...	48	
1 bedroom flats	...	...	8	
Bed-sitting-room flats	...	...	24	
Bungalows	...	...	8	
			—	131
(b) by private enterprise	...	...	...	147

5. Applications for Accommodation

At 30th September the latest date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 763 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:—

Main List:

Tenants	...	...	...	149	
Sub-tenants	...	...	...	59	
				—	208

Subsidiary List:

Tenants	...	...	...	...	166	
Sub-tenants	...	...	...	...	193	
					—	359

Aged Persons:

Tenants	...	...	...	...	127	
Sub-tenants	...	...	...	...	67	
					—	196

763

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The food premises in the district may be analysed into the main type of businesses as follows:—

Grocers and General Provisions	...	...	...	56
Public Houses	...	...	...	37
Cafes	...	...	...	32
Confectioners (sweets)	...	...	...	32
Greengrocers	...	...	...	23
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	...	15
Butchers	...	...	...	14
Off Licences	...	...	...	9
Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	6
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	4
Restaurants	...	...	...	7
Dairies	...	...	...	2

A number of these are registered for special purposes in accordance with Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as follows:—

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream—

Confectioners (sweets)	1
Cafe	1
General Stores	1

Storage and Sale of Ice Cream—

Hotel	1
Confectioners	26
Factory Canteen	1
Greengrocers	3
Fishmonger	1
General Stores	33
Manufacture of Sausages	3
Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food ...	2
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food ...	2
Manufacture of Sausages and Potted, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Food	1

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 28 samples of ice cream were collected for examination by the Methylene Blue Test, and the results are summarised below.

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
22	2	3	1
(78.6%)	(7.1%)	(10.7%)	(3.6%)

Lollies

Four samples of lollies were taken and all gave satisfactory results.

Milk Supply

Two premises are registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, as "dairies." Both are used by fairly large "distributors" and almost all the milk is received in bottle from depots outside this district.

Under an order made in December 1953 by the Minister of Food under Section 23 of the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, making the district a Specified Area, all milk retailed in the district is sold under one or other of the Special Designations.

The scheme whereby all supplies of milk intended for consumption without heat treatment are sampled quarterly for biological examination continued during the year. Eight samples were taken from the two farms concerned, all with negative results.

During the year 38 samples of milk were collected from the various retailers throughout the district for bacteriological examination; the results are classified below.

		Pasteurised	T.T. Pasteurised	Tuberculin Tested	Sterilised	Total
No. of samples tested	...	17	12	5	2	36
Methylene Blue Test:						
Passed	...	17	10	5	—	32
Failed	...	—	—	—	—	—
Phosphatase Test:						
Passed	...	17	12	—	—	29
Failed	...	—	—	—	—	—
Turbidity Test:						
Passed	...	—	—	—	2	2
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

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	3
Pasteurised	...	...	...	5
Sterilised	...	...	...	10

Supplementary Licences

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	7
Pasteurised	...	...	...	7
Sterilised	...	...	...	4

Meat Inspection

The new privately owned slaughterhouse which came into operation on 5th July, 1954, continued in use throughout the year, the throughput varying considerably from time to time. An additional room was added during the year to house a pig dehairing machine and a pig dressing line and several other improvements of detail have been made in the light of experience gained. Generally the slaughterhouse has been operated in a very satisfactory manner.

The other and smaller private slaughterhouse mentioned in my report for 1954 came into use in October. The throughput is quite small and killing takes place on only two days in each week.

Details of the number of animals slaughtered and of meat or offal found to be unfit for human consumption, are given in the accompanying table. Rejected meat or offal is disposed of by sterilising for animal feeding purposes or by burying. All such material is stained green before leaving the premises.

**CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND
CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART**

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	68	26	601	425	13,719	—
Number inspected	68	26	601	425	13,719	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	1	18	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	30	5	—	50	2,268	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	44.11%	19.23%	0.16%	12.00%	16.66%	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	9	—	—	121	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.41%	34.61%	—	—	.91%	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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. The list does not include meat or offal rejected as unfit at the slaughter-houses.

Cockles	-	-	-	-	1 gallon.
Fish	-	-	-	-	210 lbs.
Fish, canned	-	-	-	-	3 lbs. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.
Fish, cured	-	-	-	-	14 lbs.
Fish, frozen	-	-	-	-	29 lbs. 8 ozs.
Fruit, canned	-	-	-	-	102 lbs. 8 ozs.
Fruit, dried	-	-	-	-	11 lbs.
Fruit Juice, canned	-	-	-	-	15 ozs.
Meat, canned and Meat Preparations	-	-	-	-	80 lbs. 2 ozs.
Meat, fresh	-	-	-	-	285 lbs. 7 ozs.
Milk, canned	-	-	-	-	6 lbs. 2 ozs.
Milk, dried	-	-	-	-	56 lbs.
Offal	-	-	-	-	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Onion Powder, canned	-	-	-	-	8 lbs. 1 oz.
Paste	-	-	-	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Poultry	-	-	-	-	23
Sausages	-	-	-	-	30 lbs.
Soup, canned	-	-	-	-	2 lbs. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Spaghetti, canned	-	-	-	-	5 ozs.
Vegetables, canned	-	-	-	-	14 lbs. 11 ozs.

With the exception of small amounts released for animal feeding all condemned food is disposed of by burying at the Council's refuse disposal tip, under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors.

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.	Infml.	Total	Frml.	Infml.	Total		
Biscuits	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Blackcurrant Juice	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bran Flakes	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Cake	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Honey	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	35	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	47	1	48	2	—	2	—	—

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 22 persons with premises in the district, and 29 with premises in other districts.

Legal Proceedings

No formal action was taken during the year.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables show the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of hospital admissions, deaths, comparisons with previous years and age and Ward analyses.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	10	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	2	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—
Pneumonia (acute primary or acute influenzal)	2	1	14*
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—
Dysentery, Bacillary	20	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	4	4	1
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic...	2	2	—
Malaria Induced	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	17	—	—
Measles	327	3	—
Food Poisoning	2	2	1

* During the year fourteen cases of death were classified by the Registrar General as "Pneumonia." The majority occurred in elderly people.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

			1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	8	3	38	4	10
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—	7	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	...	...	14	13	16	16	16
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	...	...	1	3	—	2	1
Measles	...	...	411	93	343	15	327
Whooping Cough	...	...	40	18	19	75	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	2	1	4	1	2
Dysentery, Bacillary	...	...	1	20	21	3	20
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	...	...	1	—	—	—	4
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	...	...	—	—	1	—	2
Acute Polio-encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	—	—	1	13	2
TOTALS	...	...	479	151	444	136	404

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Classified in Wards

WARD	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis		Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Para- Typhoid "B"	Pneumonia	Puerpera Pyrexia	Pul. T.B.	Non-Pul. T.B.
				Paralytic	Non- Paralytic							
TOWN	3	115	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	3	1
EGHAM HYTHE	—	113	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	4	57	11	1	—	20	2	1	1	—	3	—
VIRGINIA WATER	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
THORPE	2	32	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Totals	10	327	17	4	2	20	2	2	2	1	16	1

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1955 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	-	-	1	-	20
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contined Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	4
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	3	2	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	17
Measles	6	27	35	37	41	178	2	-	1	-	-	327
TOTALS	7	30	37	39	45	206	14	1	5	1	1	387

Influenza

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

Enteric Fever

Two cases of paratyphoid fever were notified during the late summer months in children of school age. One was in a phage type of frequent occurrence, but the other of the type "Jersey" and probably contracted in that island where the boy concerned had recently been on holiday.

Scarlet Fever

Ten cases were notified during the year and were all nursed 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

Three hundred and twenty-seven cases were notified. It is customary to admit this disease only when complications are present or when there are poor home conditions, and three cases were treated in Hospital.

Whooping Cough

Seventeen cases of this disease were notified; none were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Poliomyelitis

By comparison with some adjoining areas the district was fortunate in hearing of only six cases of this disease during the year. Four of these were of the paralytic type and two were non-paralytic. One case only was severe involving the respiratory centres with, in addition, generalised severe paralyses. In common with other areas the occurrence of suspicious cases was on occasions brought to our notice very late in the stage of illness and this position mainly arises when doubtful cases are admitted to general hospitals, and especially in the non-paralytic types of infection. As the result of repeated approaches to the responsible authorities it is hoped that earlier information and notification will be forthcoming not only in respect of Poliomyelitis, but in all infectious diseases.

Dysentery

Twenty cases of Sonne bacillary dysentery were notified, the majority occurring in a Residential School. Whilst the majority were essentially mild infections, in a few instances children affected were quite severely ill.

Food Poisoning

Two suspected and unconnected cases only were notified during the year. No organisms of bacteriological significance were isolated.

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

Diarrhoea & Vomitting	...	...	1
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	6
Mumps	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	...	...	2

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

Chicken Pox	...	...	5
German Measles	...	...	4
Impetigo	...	...	3
Influenza	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	67
Tonsillitis	...	...	6

Tuberculosis

There were thirty-six cases added to the register during the year. Nineteen of these were transfers into the district, and seventeen were new cases occurring in the district, one coming to light at death. Thirty-two cases were removed from the register during the year, leaving at the end of the year a total of one hundred and ninety-nine cases, 168 pulmonary and 31 non-pulmonary, a nett increase for the year of 4.

During the year the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme was pursued in the County maintained schools and some 234 children were involved. About 53% of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 85% of children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. One hundred vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1955

		New Cases.				Deaths.			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	...	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
55—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	7	9	1	—	1	2	—	—

As a result of representations made to the Housing Committee upon the need for the rehousing of persons suffering from tuberculosis, five families were rehoused in more suitable accommodation.

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 3 houses were sprayed or fumigated, following cases of tuberculosis.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Under the Ministry of Health's scheme for the payment of fees to general practitioners for notifying details of vaccinations or immunisations performed by them, the following notifications were received:—

Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	296
Immunisations—					
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	96
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined					94

In addition vaccination and immunisation work was carried out at the Clinics and at the schools. The following is a summary of all work of this nature performed during the year.

			Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 & over
Vaccination	...	...	212	25	9	18
Re-Vaccination	...	...	—	—	7	39
Immunisation—						
Diphtheria						
(Primary)	...	...	215	112	11	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	101	58	—
Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	—	34	6	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	3	1	—
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	207	100	12	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	32	13	—

The following table therefore represents the position of immunisation at the end of the year.

IMMUNITY INDEX

Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years
13.1%	79.3%	79.8%

Cancer

Sixty-one cases died from cancer during the year — 38 males and 23 females, being sixteen cases more than last year.

The age incidence of these 61 cases is as follows: —

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90
Males	—	1	—	—	1	5	14	11	6
Female	—	—	2	—	2	4	4	10	1

The place incidence as regards Wards is as follows: —

	Town	Egham Hythe	Englefield Green	Virginia Water	Thorpe
Males	6	12	8	9	3
Females	6	4	6	6	1

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.

