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Contributors

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EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR

The Year 1956





Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1956

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 1956.

In the vital statistics, whilst the birth and death rates remain more or less stationary, a distinct rise in the population is seen which is above the average trend in the increase as shown in previous years.

It is satisfactory to note again an absence of maternal deaths and a low infantile mortality rate. There were again no deaths from the commoner infections, especially those such as measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, and for the first time, tuberculosis.

On the preventive side, immunisations against diphtheria are now combined, in over 95 per cent of children, with those against whooping cough, but more children should receive these injections before they reach one year of age. They may now also be combined with Tetanus Prophylactic as it is desirable to avoid the giving of anti tetanic serum, or indeed any horse serum, if possible.

Poliomyelitis vaccination was given to 90 children, the majority receiving their two injections. 34 per cent of children only, however, were registered by their parents during the year. As regards tuberculosis 54 per cent of parents agreed to have their children skin tested and of these 90 per cent were found to be mantoux negative and in need of vaccination. 170 injections were consequently given to children during their thirteenth year of age. This acceptance rate by the parents is again of a lower order than should be the case and it is hoped that more will agree to allow their children to be vaccinated if skin testing shows this is required.

Tuberculosis, nevertheless, is a disease which reacts most favourably to any conditions which promote healthy living and the repeated way in which the Council continue to re-house cases of this disease, cannot produce other than favourable results in the restriction of the spread of infection in the community.

A visit by the mass x-ray unit to a factory during the month of November gave facilities by the courtesy of the Management to a proportion of the local and County Staffs to pursue this useful periodic examination.

I am indebted to the Surveyor for his report on the continuing experiment of the disposal of household refuse into water and the attached map shows the areas which will become gradually made available for some useful purpose. On the whole the complaints of smell received by the Public

Health Department were relatively few. During the month of September, however, special attention and treatment to an area of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of the tip was given owing to a temporary increase of fly prevalence and of cricket breeding in the absence of adequate covering material. Owing to the known resistance of most flies to the more popular types of insecticides, a preparation of Malathion was followed by one of Gammexane and treatments proved successful in controlling these infestations. Malathion, which is an organophosphorous product possesses certain limitations in its application and is less persistent than the previously used products and whilst it is, no doubt, extremely effective against most insects, its best method of application to a large surface of floating debris was not finally determined.

The incidence of Sonne dysentery as represented by the 141 cases which were notified was, of course, an incomplete picture of the frequency of this disease in the area. The fact that the majority of cases occurred in children aged five to ten years must, however, demand the attention it deserves owing to the associations of this age group with early school life and especial attention to personal hygiene at home and in the school must be paid at all times when cases of Diarrhoea are known to exist when Dysentery is also present in the locality. One other important finding was that the majority of cases are now invariably resistant to all forms of Sulphonamides, drugs which were hitherto invariably used for the treatment of this disease.

Under the auspices of the Old People's Welfare Committee several activities on behalf of the old people in the district were developed and pursued in several ways during the year. One of the most active was the Chiropody Service which provides these facilities at fixed sessions at the Clinic and also in old people's homes. A voluntary car service helps where necessary in bringing the less mobile of the patients to and from the Centre for treatment. During the year some 123 persons received treatment, and the total number of treatments amounted to 442.

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 Public Health 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 Public Health Inspector: F. G. BRITCHER, M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I., Certificate of the
R.S.I., and S.I.E.J.B., Certified
Meat and Food Inspector.

Second Public Health Inspector: R. H. CRAIG, M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., Certifi-
cate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.,
Certified Meat and Food
Inspector.

Third Public Health Inspector: W. R. W. SHATTOCK, A.R.S.H.
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 1956 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,790 |
| Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1956 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,365 |
| Rateable Value on 31st December, 1956 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £410,715 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1957 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £1,670 |

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

| | | | | | 1956 | 1955 | Average for five years. 1951-55 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|--|
| Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid-year) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,790 | 26,480 | 25,850 |
| Comparability Factors | | | | | | | |
| Births ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.98 | 0.98 | — |
| Deaths ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.87 | 0.93 | — |
| Live Births | | | | | | | |
| Legitimate ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 413 | 383 | 347 |
| Illegitimate ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 20 | 18 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 425 | 403 | 365 |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) | | | | | | | |
| Crude ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15.29 | 15.2 | 14.12 |
| Corrected ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14.98 | 14.9 | — |
| Still-Births | | | | | | | |
| Legitimate ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 4.8 |
| Illegitimate ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 4.8 |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births | | | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.63 | 7.39 | 12.98 |
| Deaths ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 319 | 288 | 279 |
| Death Rates (per 1,000 population) | | | | | | | |
| Crude ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.48 | 10.87 | 10.78 |
| Corrected ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9.99 | 10.11 | — |
| 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 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 8.6 |
| Illegitimate ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0.2 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 8.8 |
| Death rate of Infants under one year of age | | | | | | | |
| All infants per 1,000 live births | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14.12 | 14.89 | 24.11 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9.69 | 15.66 | 24.77 |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 166.7 | — | 11.24 |

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

| <i>Causes of Death</i> | | | | <i>Males Females Total</i> | | |
|------------------------|---|-----|-----|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| 1. | Tuberculosis, respiratory | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| 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 | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| 10. | Malignant neoplasm, stomach | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 11. | Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus | ... | ... | 18 | 1 | 19 |
| 12. | Malignant neoplasm, breast | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| 13. | Malignant neoplasm, uterus | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| 14. | Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | ... | ... | 11 | 17 | 28 |
| 15. | Leukæmia, aleukæmia | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| 16. | Diabetes | ... | ... | — | 2 | 2 |
| 17. | Vascular lesions of nervous system | ... | ... | 24 | 20 | 44 |
| 18. | Coronary disease, angina | ... | ... | 34 | 19 | 53 |
| 19. | Hypertension with heart disease | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 20. | Other heart disease | ... | ... | 23 | 40 | 63 |
| 21. | Other circulatory disease | ... | ... | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 22. | Influenza | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| 23. | Pneumonia | ... | ... | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| 24. | Bronchitis | ... | ... | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| 25. | Other diseases of respiratory system | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| 26. | Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 27. | Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| 28. | Nephritis and Nephrosis | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 29. | Hyperplasia of prostate | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| 30. | Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| 31. | Congenital malformations | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 32. | Other defined and ill-defined diseases | ... | ... | 17 | 11 | 28 |
| 33. | Motor vehicle accidents | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 34. | All other accidents | ... | ... | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| 35. | Suicide | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 36. | Homicide and operations of war | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| Total from all causes | | | | 169 | 150 | 319 |

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1956

| | 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 ... | 15.7 | 0.37 | All Causes 11.7 | Total Deaths under one year 23.8† |
| Egham—Crude rates ... | 15.29 | 0.18 | | |
| Corrected rates | 14.98 | | 9.99 | 14.12 |

† 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 |
| I. M. Kiddle | 32, Trumps Green Avenue, Virginia Water | ... | Wentworth 2133 |
| K. Hall | 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, 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 reference from A.M.O.) | - - - | 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 | | | |
| (by reference from A.M.O.) | - - - | Every Tuesday | 9.30 a.m.-12 |
| | | | 2-4 p.m. |
| Remedial Exercises Class | | | |
| (by reference from A.M.O.) | - - - | Every Wednesday | 1.30-4 p.m. |

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

Remedial Exercises Class ...

(by reference from
A.M.O.) - - - - Every Wednesday 9.30-11 a.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).

Old People's Welfare Committee—Chiropody Service

Sessions are now held on the first and third Thursday in the month between 2.15 and 5 p.m. at the County Drill Hall, The Clinic, Kings Road, Egham. Domiciliary sessions are held on the first and third Saturday in each month and the first Wednesday in each month. Applications for assistance and details regarding this scheme may be obtained from the Local Information Centre, Council Offices, High Street, Egham.

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.

Twelve samples for bacteriological examination only were taken of the water supply at certain premises not supplied directly from the public mains. Of these one was reported as satisfactory and eleven as unsatisfactory.

These samples were collected from ten properties, and in no case could the water supply be regarded as satisfactory.

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 7,365 dwelling houses in the area only about 75 are still without a supply of main water. During the year 169 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, although in periods of heavy rainfall or continuous rainfall they are severely taxed.

Drainage and Sewerage

The sewerage system continues to operate satisfactorily, except during periods of very heavy rainfall when considerable surcharge takes place.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

The demand upon this service continues to rise, and during the year approximately 4,923,000 gallons of sewage was removed as compared with 4,477,000 gallons in 1955, and 723,000 gallons in 1939. Twenty-six premises were added to the register, and three removed consequent upon their re-drainage to the public sewer, leaving at the end of the year a total of 775 premises on the register.

The work is carried out by four cesspool emptiers together with the use part time of a combined cesspool gully emptier which is shared with the Highways Department. While the number of vehicles is sufficient as yet to deal with the increased demand, serious delays have arisen from time to time when because of holidays or sickness vehicles have been standing idle for want of a crew to operate them.

Most of the sewage removed is disposed of directly into the sewage disposal works at Chertsey, an arrangement which continued to operate satisfactorily, though it does entail rather lengthy hauls. Small amounts of sewage from certain agricultural premises cannot, because of their strength or character, be accepted at the works and special arrangements for their disposal over agricultural land or on the Council's refuse tip had to be made. In one case the sewage was so particularly offensive that the Council, after notice to the owner of the premises of their intention, discontinued the service.

Rivers and Streams

No cases of direct pollution of the main rivers or streams were noted during the year, but several minor incidents of the pollution of ditches by effluent from septic tanks were remedied by informal action.

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 now stands at 112.

REFUSE DISPOSAL — 1956

Report of the Engineer and Surveyor

During 1956, refuse disposal continued to be executed by Messrs. A. Otterway & Co. Ltd., under the supervision of the Council and the total quantity deposited was 91,146 tons.

At the beginning of the year, tipping was being executed in lagoon No. 18 and a review of the progress up to February 4th, 1956, was made in the report for 1955. On this day, the water in the lagoon was finally displaced with the exception of a small area where the water had risen above the refuse but this was quickly covered and on February 13th, operations were transferred to lagoon No. 3.







Lagoon No. 3 had an area of approximately 3 acres and on January 25th, 1956, pumping operations were commenced in an endeavour to provide dry tipping conditions. When tipping commenced the depth of water was approximately 4' 0" and by February 20th, the only water remaining was that trapped by irregularities in the base. The water pumped from lagoon No. 3 was discharged into the open water of Pit "C" and on February 21st, as a precautionary measure, one aeration plant was put into operation at the point of discharge of the pump and the dissolved oxygen content remained near saturation level.

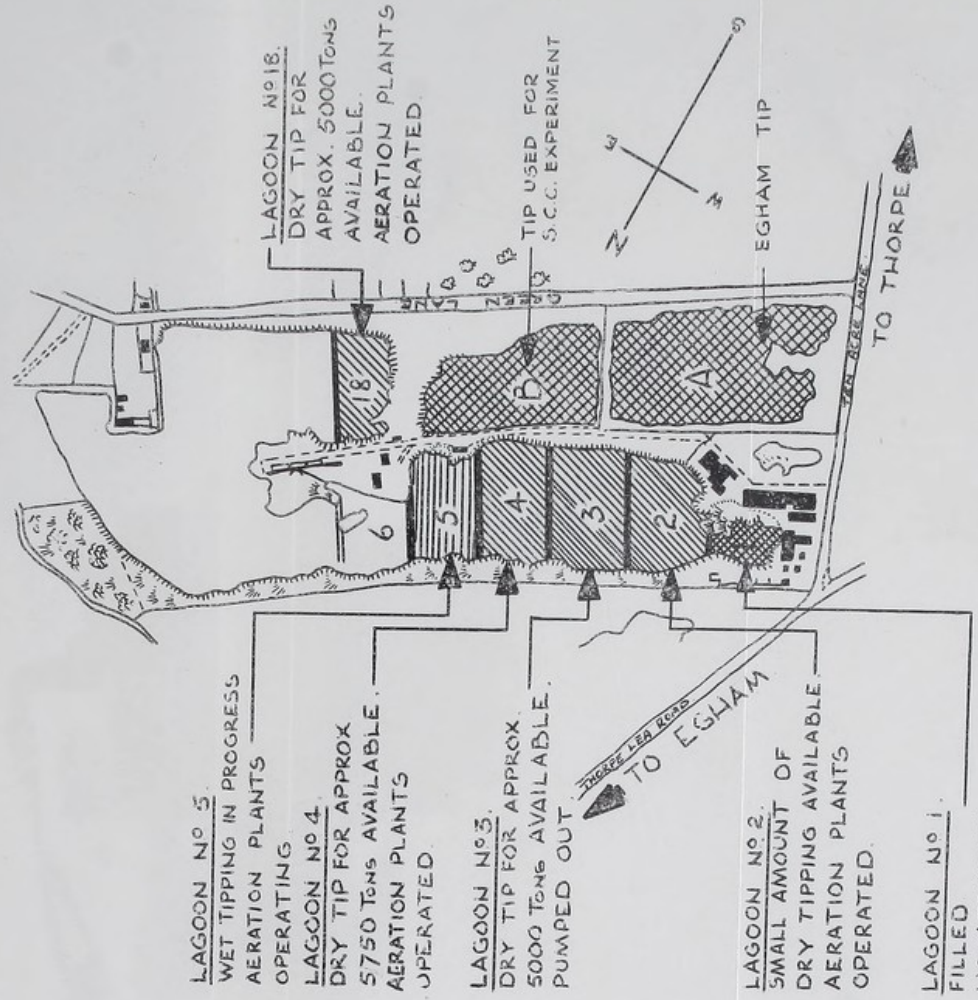
On March 13th it was found that the water in lagoon 3 was so polluted that it was no longer practicable to pump it into the open water and therefore all pumping operations were suspended.

This caused the water in the lagoon to rise and by April 14th it had fully recovered to the general level of the open water. This rise in the water level made it impossible to cover the base of the lagoon completely before an additional

EGHAM U.D.C. PIT 'C'

KEY.

-  FULL.
-  FILLED ABOVE WATER LEVEL.
-  TIPPING IN PROGRESS.
-  NO TIPPING EXECUTED.
-  CAUSEWAYS COMPLETED.
-  CAUSEWAYS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.



layer of refuse was spread over the submerged first layer. On May 3rd, the water was completely covered but the height to which the refuse had been spread left less capacity for dry tipping than was hoped. No nuisance from aerial pollution was caused as the water was covered with floating refuse.

As it was considered impracticable to tip into water during the summer months, the tipping between May 3rd and August 2nd was in dry condition on Pit "A" and between August 3rd and October 25th it was on lagoons 2 and 3 of Pit "C".

On September 5th, it was observed that the oxygen content in lagoon 4 had dropped and this was thought to be due to seepage from the adjacent lagoon. In view of this, it was necessary to aerate the water to make available as much oxygen as possible when tipping was required to commence and in fact it was possible to tip into the water of lagoon 4 on October 26th when the dissolved oxygen content was 9.4 p.p.m. and the water temperature was 10.5°C. Three aeration plants of 850 cubic feet per min. capacity were in operation at the beginning of the tipping and on November 3rd, the fourth plant making a total of 1,100 cub. ft./min. was added.

The dissolved oxygen content fell rapidly and after six day's tipping when the temperature of the water was 8°C and at the time when the fourth aeration plant was introduced the water was anaerobic. The fourth plant did cause a slight amount of oxygen to be available and for 14 days a trace could be found at some places in the lagoon. Aeration was continued with all four plants until December 1st when there was a reduction of 300 cub. ft./min. of aeration due to a breakdown and on December 3rd, with a water temperature of 6.5°C the water darkened and on the following day with a $\frac{1}{2}$ °C rise in temperature a slight smell of hydrogen sulphide was apparent near the aeration plants. The effect of aeration on the production of sulphides was seen during the latter half of December for an increase in the input of air produced a reduction in the sulphide content and the complete cessation of aeration on December 19th produced a rapid increase in sulphide content, the maximum being 32.30 p.p.m. but it was also observed that any sulphide which was produced was confined to the immediate area of the tip where it did not cause nuisance. The floating matter was allowed to pass over the remaining water on January 7th, 1957, and all the water was covered on February 16th, no nuisance having occurred

since the aeration plants were switched off on December 19th, 1956. Up to the time when the water of lagoon 4 became anaerobic, the water temperature did not fall below 7.25°C and the maximum was 10.5°C.

The experience gained during wet tipping in 1956 has produced further results which strengthen the conclusions already reached in this experiment.

Approx. No. of bins, etc. - - 10,800.

Approx. weekly quantity of
refuse (excluding trade
refuse) - - - 900 cu. yds.

Particulars of salvage material collected - - - Salvage is not now carried out by the Council, but a contractor is allowed by agreement to salvage all kinds of material at the tip.

No. of lorries - - - 6

Employees

No. of Collectors (excluding
drivers) - - - 24

No. of men at Pit - - - 1

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following inspections were made during the year:—

Public Health Acts

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Dwelling Houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 565 |
| Moveable Dwellings | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141 |
| Infestations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 |
| Infectious Disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,164 |
| Water Supply | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 |
| Drainage and Sewerage | ... | ... | ... | ... | 707 |
| Refuse | ... | ... | ... | ... | 222 |
| Watercourses, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Keeping of Animals | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Smoke Abatement | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 242 |

Housing Acts

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Dwelling Houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 221 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |

Food & Drugs Act, etc.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Dairies | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Other Food Premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | 138 |
| Food Sampling | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125 |
| Meat Inspection | ... | ... | ... | ... | 437 |
| Other Food Inspection | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Factories Act | | | | | | |
| Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| Outworkers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Egham U.D.C. Act | | | | | | |
| Hairdressers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Food Hawkers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Shops Act | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| Petroleum Acts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 161 |
| Hackney Carriages | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Rodent Control | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,012 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 173 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | TOTAL | 8,771 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |

Action Taken

131 Informal Notices were served and 93 were complied with during the year.

29 Statutory Notices were served and 35 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.

No. of properties inspected

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| (a) As a result of complaints | ... | ... | 342 |
| (b) Otherwise | ... | ... | 901 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | Total | | 1,243 |

Number of properties found to be infested

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----|-------|
| (a) By rats | ... | ... | 355 |
| (b) By mice | ... | ... | 83 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | Total | | 438 |

Number of infested properties treated ... 424

Number of "block control" schemes carried out (2 of more premises treated jointly) 116

Number of infested properties reported to Agricultural Executive Committee ... 2

**Joint operations with neighbouring local au-
thorities or Agricultural Executive
Committee** —

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

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

Methods employed

A proprietary brand of insecticide incorporating D.D.T. in a kerosene base was employed. It is perhaps worthy of note that the incidence of bed bug infestation has declined sharply in recent years until it is now almost nil.

GENERAL INFESTATION CONTROL

Apart from bed bugs my department also dealt during the year with the following infestations, using D.D.T., Gam-mexane or Pybuthrin preparations in the form of powder, liquid or smoke.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Furniture Beetles | ... | ... | 1 |
| Fleas | ... | ... | 1 |
| Hornets | ... | ... | 1 |
| House Flies | ... | ... | 2 |
| Wasps | ... | ... | 57 |

THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

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

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Garages and motor repairers | ... | ... | 22 |
| Engineers other than above | ... | ... | 17 |
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | 6 |
| Builders | ... | ... | 14 |
| Miscellaneous Trades | ... | ... | 29 |

| Premises | No. on Register | Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers Prosecuted |
|--|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Factories with mechanical power | 73 | 44 | — | — |
| Factories without mechanical power | 4 | 2 | — | — |
| Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) | 11 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 88 | 46 | — | — |

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.)... | 1 | 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 | — | — |
| not separate for sexes | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL. | 5 | 4 | — | — |

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No cases of serious atmospheric pollution arose during the year, though once again 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. 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 1956 | | | | Per cent. on | |
|--------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | On Roll | Milk Roll | Grade | Milk Roll |
| Egham | Mixed | 358 | 239 | Pasteurised | 66.7 |
| | Infants | 153 | 150 | Pasteurised | 98.0 |
| Englefield Green | Mixed | 466 | 407 | Pasteurised | 87.3 |
| | Infants | 187 | 180 | Pasteurised | 96.2 |
| Egham Hythe | Mixed | 666 | 620 | Pasteurised | 93.0 |
| | Infants | 389 | 380 | Pasteurised | 97.6 |
| St. Ann's Heath | | 174 | 154 | Pasteurised | 88.5 |
| Christchurch | | 97 | 97 | Pasteurised | 100.0 |
| Thorpe | | 92 | 75 | Pasteurised | 81.5 |
| | | <hr/> 2,582 | <hr/> 2,302 | | <hr/> 89.1% |

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.

(a) Anglers Hotel Site

As reported last year, consequent upon the Egham Urban District (Moveable Dwellings and Camping Grounds) Order of 1955, which brought into operation in the district for the first time Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, a licence was granted for this site with conditions attached requiring within two years considerable improvements to the sanitary arrangements and a reduction in the number of caravans on the site from fifty to forty. Apart from some slight reduction in the number of caravans no action was apparent until towards the end of the year when the owner allowed further caravans on the site, restoring the number to 50, and then sold the site. The new owner expressed willingness to comply with the conditions required, but asked for time in which to carry them out. A new licence was issued with similar conditions attached, and with one additional condition to ensure that as caravans left the site no fresh ones would take their place until the number had fallen below forty; the new owner was given a further twelve months within which to comply with these conditions.

(b) Fishing Temple Site

As reported last year, a licence under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was issued for this site, a maximum of 45 caravans being allowed, and conditions requiring improved sanitary arrangements being imposed. Considerable

improvements had by the end of the year been made and the remainder of the work involved was expected to follow shortly.

(c) Glanty House Site

This site, licensed for a maximum of 60 caravans, continued to be very well maintained.

Several individual caravans scattered about the district were licensed for short terms, licences for 28 such caravans being issued during the year. These individual caravans were generally well maintained by their occupants.

In addition to the licensed sites and individual caravans there is a constant problem arising from unauthorised sites, of which increasing use is being made. Such sites are often of an unsatisfactory character, but to save embarrassment to other departments handling the protracted procedure for securing their clearance, action to secure reasonable sanitary facilities is kept as informal as possible, and facilities of a purely temporary type have often to be accepted until the future of the site has been settled. The plight of the dwellers in such caravans is unenviable, but the practice of the establishment of sites in unsuitable positions and conditions is one which the Council have had to resist.

HAIRDRESSERS

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

SECTION D

Action concerning the few unfit houses in the area continued during the year. Demolition Orders were made in respect of two more houses and undertakings not to relet accepted in the case of another two. In addition two small terraces, of six and five houses respectively, which had been acquired by the Council with a view to eventual redevelopment of the sites, were declared to be unfit, and re-housing of the occupants was commenced. In all fifteen families comprising forty-six persons were displaced from unfit houses during the year. The demolition of three unfit houses was completed during the year.

Other statistics regarding the inspection of dwelling-houses, action taken, and the provision of new housing accommodation are given below in the usual form.

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) ... | 178 |
| (b) | Number of Inspections made for the purpose | 608 |

| | |
|--|----|
| (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 | 12 |
| (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose | 33 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 12 |
| (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 | 73 |
| 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 | 53 |
| 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 | 7 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By Owners | 11 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | — |
| C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936: | |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 2 |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 3 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was received from the Owners | 2 |
| (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: | |
| | 4 bedroom houses | 6 |
| | 3 bedroom houses | 35 |
| | 2 bedroom houses | 2 |
| | 1 bedroom bungalow | 8 |
| | 2 bedroom flats | 48 |
| | 1 bedroom flats | 8 |
| | 1 bed sitter flats | 24 |
| | | — |
| | (b) by private enterprise | 131 |
| (2) | Houses in course of construction at the end of the year: | 181 |
| (a) | by local authority | — |
| (b) | by private enterprise | 104 |

5. Applications for Accommodation

At 30th September the latest date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 697 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:—

Main List:

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Tenants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 |
| Sub-tenants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 |
| | | | | | — |
| | | | | | 191 |

Subsidiary List:

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| Tenants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 138 | |
| Sub-tenants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 201 | |
| | | | | | <hr/> | 339 |

Aged Persons:

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Tenants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | |
| Sub-tenants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 | |
| | | | | | <hr/> | 167 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | | 697 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |

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 | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| Public Houses | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| Cafes | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| Confectioners (sweets) | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| Greengrocers | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Bread and Cake Shops | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Butchers | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Off Licences | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Wet Fish Shops | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Fried Fish Shops | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Restaurants | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Dairies | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

A number of these are registered for special purposes in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:—

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream—

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Confectioners (sweets) | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Cafe | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| General Stores | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

Storage and Sale of Ice Cream—

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Hotel | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Confectioners | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| Factory Canteen | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Greengrocers | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Fishmonger | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| General Stores | ... | ... | ... | 31 |

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 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 21 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 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 20 | 1 | — | — |
| (95.2%) | (4.8%) | | |

Lollies

Three 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. Owing to a change in County policy, this scheme was discontinued at the end of the year and in future sampling for biological examination will be concentrated upon the few herds remaining which have not yet become attested.

During the year 29 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 | ... | | 7 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 29 |
| Methylene Blue Test: | | | | | | | |
| Passed | ... | ... | 7 | 15 | 3 | — | 25 |
| Failed | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Phosphatase Test: | | | | | | | |
| Passed | ... | ... | 7 | 16 | — | — | 23 |
| 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 two privately owned slaughterhouses continued to operate under reasonably satisfactory conditions throughout the year. There were once again considerable fluctuations in the volume of work of the larger one.

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 stained green, and disposed of by sterilising for animal feeding purposes or by burying.

It is perhaps worthy of note that for the first time *cysticercus bovis* was found, in the heart of a prime bullock. The remainder of the carcass and offal was subjected to the appropriate refrigeration treatment, and the lesions found in the heart submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Veterinary Laboratory at New Haw, where the diagnosis was confirmed.

**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) - - - | 69 | - | 39 | 81 | 17,160 | - |
| Number inspected - - - | 69 | - | 39 | 81 | 17,160 | - |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci : | | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned - - - | 1 | - | - | - | 35 | - |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - - - | 14 | - | 1 | - | 2,576 | - |
| Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci - - - | 21.73% | - | 2.56% | - | 15.21% | - |
| Tuberculosis only : | | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned - - - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - - - | - | - | - | - | 214 | - |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis - - - | - | - | - | - | 1.27% | - |
| Cysticercosis : | | | | | | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - - - | * 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration Generalised and totally condemned - - - | * 1 | - | - | - | - | - |

* One carcase only involved.

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 public health inspectors for destruction or salvage. The list does not include meat or offal rejected as unfit at the slaughterhouses.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Brockham High Protein Food | - | 3 lbs. |
| Drinking Chocolate | - - - | 8 ozs. |
| Fish | - - - - - | 3 stone |
| Fish, canned | - - - - - | 2 lbs. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. |
| Fruit, canned | - - - - - | 103 lbs. 7 ozs. |
| Fruit, dried | - - - - - | 1 lb. 8 ozs. |
| Fruit Juice, canned | - - - - - | 1 lb. |
| Meat, canned and Meat Preparations | | 132 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |
| Meat, fresh | - - - - - | 374 lbs. |
| Milk, canned | - - - - - | 9 lbs. |
| Paste, jars - | - - - - - | 1 lb. |
| Pepper | - - - - - | 1 oz. |
| Preserves, canned | - - - - - | 5 lbs. |
| Ravioli | - - - - - | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. |
| Soup, canned | - - - - - | 8 lbs. 10 ozs. |
| Tomatoes, canned | - - - - - | 100 lbs. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. |
| Vegetables, canned | - - - - - | 23 lbs. 14 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 public health inspectors.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

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 | | | Prosecutions | | Con- |
|-------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------|-------|----------|--------------|---|----------|
| | Frml. | Infrrml. | Total | Frml. | Infrrml. | Total | | victions |
| Baby Food ... | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Biscuits, aerated | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Bread, | | | | | | | | |
| starch reduced | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Cereals ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Cream ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gluten, dry ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meat, cooked & | | | | | | | | |
| prepared | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Milk ... | 50 | — | 50 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Rose Hip syrup | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Slimming foods | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whisky ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wines ... | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Drugs: | | | | | | | | |
| Iron tablets ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ... | 65 | 4 | 69 | 6 | — | 6 | — | — |

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 2 applications were approved for registration, bringing the total registrations at the end of the year to 22 persons with premises in the district, and 31 with premises in other districts.

Legal Proceedings

No formal action was taken during the year.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 & 1956

Some of the Regulations came into force at the beginning of the year, and with only small exceptions the remainder became operative from 1st July. Generally they set a higher standard for food premises and for the conduct of those engaged in food handling, and some entirely new provisions were introduced. Their implementation has brought various improvements in some food premises mainly behind the scenes, such as better washing facilities, better working surfaces, and accommodation for the staff's clothing. In others the standards required were more easily attained.

As earlier efforts had met with such poor responses, no organised scheme for the education of food handlers was attempted during the year. It has been found that individual and informal advice or reproof by the public health inspectors during the course of their routine visits can be useful, and this practice continued to be followed throughout 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 ... — ... | 16 | 1 | — |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — |
| Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid) | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 1 | — | — |
| Pneumonia (acute primary or acute influenzal) | 1 | 1 | 18* |
| Erysipelas | 1 | — | — |
| Other Diseases notifiable locally | — | — | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... | — | — | — |
| Encephalitis Lethargica ... | — | — | — |
| Continued Fever | — | — | — |
| Dysentery, Bacillary | 141 | 7 | — |
| Acute Polio-encephalitis ... | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic ... | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis, non- paralytic | 1 | 1 | — |
| Malaria Induced | — | — | — |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | 1 | — | — |
| Measles | 14 | — | — |
| Food Poisoning | 1 | 1 | — |

* During the year eighteen 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 :—

| | | | | | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| Smallpox | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 38 | 4 | 10 | 16 |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Enteric Fever | | ... | ... | ... | — | — | 7 | 2 | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Cerebro Spinal Fever | | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) | | | ... | ... | 13 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 12 |
| Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) | ... | | | ... | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 | 343 | 15 | 327 | 14 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 19 | 75 | 17 | 1 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Malaria | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Dysentery, Bacillary | | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 21 | 3 | 20 | 141 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Continued Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic | ... | | | ... | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic | | | | ... | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 |
| Acute Polio-encephalitis | ... | | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Food Poisoning | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| TOTALS | | | | | 151 | 444 | 136 | 404 | 192 |

Influenza

No deaths have been reported from this disease during the year.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Classified in Wards

| WARD | Scarlet Fever | Measles | Whooping Cough | Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic | Dysentery | Food Poisoning | Puerperal Pyrexia | Erysipelas | Cerebro Spinal Fever | Pul. T.B. | Non-Pul. T.B. |
|------------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|---|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| TOWN - | 10 | 3 | - | - | 48 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - |
| EGHAM HYTHER - | 4 | 1 | - | - | 54 | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | - |
| ENGLEFIELD GREEN | 2 | 9 | 1 | - | 23 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| VIRGINIA WATER - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - |
| THORPE - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 16 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| Totals - | 16 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 141 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 |

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1956 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 - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | 9 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | | | | |
| Diphtheria - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Erysipelas - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Puerperal Pyrexia - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | | | | |
| Enteric Fever - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Dysentery, bacillary - | 4 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 54 | 8 | 5 | 23 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 141 | | | | | |
| Food Poisoning - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Pneumonia - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Continued Fever - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Encephalitis Lethargica - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Cerebro Spinal Fever - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Malaria - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Whooping Cough - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Measles - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 14 | 14 | | | | |
| TOTALS - | 4 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 70 | 11 | 5 | 27 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 178 | 178 | | | | |

Enteric Fever

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever

Sixteen cases were notified during the year and were all nursed at home, with one exception which was admitted to hospital. 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

Fourteen cases were notified. It is customary to admit this disease only when complications are present or when there are poor home conditions, and no cases were treated in Hospital.

Whooping Cough

One case of this disease was notified.

Poliomyelitis

One case only of this disease was notified during the year and was of the non-paralytic form occurring in an adult.

Dysentery

One hundred and forty-one cases of Sonne bacillary dysentery were notified of which seven were admitted to Hospital. The majority of cases occurred in the 5-9 year old age group and whilst the majority of cases were essentially mild, in a few instances children were quite severely ill. This disease is of course generally known to be on the increase throughout the country. The importance of children being taught to wash their hands after using the toilet cannot be over-emphasised and it is essential that facilities and training should be given in the infant schools. It is equally necessary for parents to see that children are not allowed to attend school when they have any symptoms, however mild, of a gastro-intestinal nature.

Food Poisoning

One case only of *S. Typhi murium* occurring in an adult was notified during the year and appeared to have been contracted outside the area.

Pneumonia

One case occurring in an adult was notified and admitted to St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Cerebro Spinal Fever

One acute fulminating case of this disease occurred in a baby from a Residential Nursery who was subsequently admitted to hospital and died.

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Cerebro spinal fever | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Diarrhoea & Vomiting | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Gastro-enteritis | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Jaundice | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic) | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Rubella | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Non-notifiable Conditions.

During the year forty-eight cases of Mumps and twenty-seven cases of Chicken Pox were brought to our notice by the Head Teachers.

Tuberculosis

There were thirty-three cases added to the register during the year. Nineteen of these were transfers into the district, and fourteen were new cases occurring in the district. Nineteen cases were removed from the register during the year, leaving at the end of the year a total of two hundred and thirteen cases, 181 pulmonary and 32 non-pulmonary, a nett increase for the year of 14.

During the year the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme was pursued in the County maintained schools and some 379 children were involved. About 54.5% of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 90% of children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. One hundred and seventy vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1956.

| | | New Cases. | | | | Deaths. | | | |
|----------------|-----|-------------|----|-----------------|----|-------------|----|-----------------|----|
| | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0— | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1— | ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5— | ... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15— | ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25— | ... | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 35— | ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 45— | ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55— | ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 65 and upwards | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | ... | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |

As a result of representations made to the Housing Committee upon the need for the rehousing of persons suffering from tuberculosis, eight 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

In one case disinfection was carried out following a case 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 348 |
| Immunisations— | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined | | | | | | 212 |

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 | ... | ... | 261 | 31 | 7 | 21 |
| Re-Vaccination | ... | ... | — | 4 | 11 | 44 |
| Immunisation— | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | | | | | | |
| (PPrimary) | ... | ... | 259 | 68 | 5 | — |
| (Reinforcing) | ... | ... | — | 132 | 104 | — |
| Whooping Cough | | | | | | |
| (PPrimary) | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | — |
| (Reinforcing) | ... | ... | — | — | 2 | — |
| Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough | | | | | | |
| (PPrimary) | ... | ... | 251 | 62 | 4 | — |
| (Reinforcing) | ... | ... | — | 101 | 73 | — |

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 |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 20.4% | 67.1% | 58.3 % |

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Seven hundred and twenty-seven children registered for vaccination before 4th April, 1956. This represents approximately 34% of those eligible (i.e. those born between 1.1.47 and 31.12.54). During 1956 seventy-three of these children were given two injections and seventeen children received one injection only.

Cancer

Forty-nine cases died from cancer during the year—30 males and 19 females, being twelve cases less than last year.

The age incidence of these 49 cases is as follows:—

| | 0-10 | 11-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61-70 | 71-80 | 81-90 |
|---------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Males | — | — | — | — | 1 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 3. |
| Females | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | 4 | 7 | 3 |

The place incidence as regards Wards is as follows:—

| | Town | Egham Hythe | Englefield Green | Virginia Water | Thorpe |
|---------|------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Males | 6 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 2 |
| Females | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

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.

IMMUNITY

Under 1 year 1-4 years 4-14 years

20.4 2.3 2.3

Vaccination against Polio

Polio is a disease which is caused by a virus. It is spread by contact with an infected person or by contact with an infected object. The virus enters the body through the mouth and travels to the spinal cord. It can cause paralysis of the muscles and can even be fatal. The disease is most common in children under the age of 5 years. It is important to vaccinate children against polio to prevent the disease.

The following table shows the number of children vaccinated against polio in the United Kingdom in 1958. The table is divided into three columns: Under 1 year, 1-4 years, and 4-14 years. The rows show the number of children vaccinated in each age group.

| Age Group | Under 1 year | 1-4 years | 4-14 years |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| England and Wales | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Scotland | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Northern Ireland | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total | 1,110,000 | 1,110,000 | 1,110,000 |

THE FUTURE OF IMMUNITY

The future of immunity is a topic of great interest to scientists and the public alike. There are many questions that need to be answered in order to understand the future of immunity. One of the most important questions is: How can we improve our immunity? There are many ways to improve our immunity, such as eating a healthy diet, exercising regularly, and getting enough sleep. Another important question is: How can we prevent diseases? There are many ways to prevent diseases, such as getting vaccinated, practicing good hygiene, and avoiding contact with infected people. The future of immunity is bright, and there is much to be learned about this important topic.