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EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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REPORT



OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR

The Year 1957

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Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 31st, 1957

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 in the District for 1957. From the vital statistics we see a continuing rise in the total population and in its natural increase. It is gratifying to be able to report again the absence of any deaths due to maternity.

The infectious diseases are again of a low order with the exception of Measles, which in some 671 cases was responsible for one death in a girl aged three. There were no notifiable cases of Poliomyelitis. In common with the rest of the country, a marked rise of "Influenza" was seen, which by its symptoms and the advanced publicity it received was probably of the Asiatic type. Laboratory aids which are, of course, inevitably delayed, gave no evidence in confirmation of the diagnosis. The condition, of course, is not a notifiable one, nor did there seem to be any increase of the notifiable "pneumonias" during this period. There was, however, the usual marked increase in the number of sickness benefits paid by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance during the months of October and November.

On the preventive side, it is satisfactory to record an increase in the immunity index in Diphtheria in children under one year of age. It is gratifying to note the increasing use of the triple antigen in clinics and by private practitioners. This means that by the same number of injections one can ensure a substantial measure of active immunity in a child against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus. One would like to see these injections commenced at an earlier age, especially under one year, and although unfortunately there are some limitations imposed on their use during the middle quarters of the year when Poliomyelitis may be expected, with increasing vaccination against this infection one may expect this precautionary restriction to disappear. It is noteworthy that no Alum-containing vaccines are now provided by the Health Service, owing to the significant association which has been shown by the Medical Research Council to exist between the injections themselves and paralytic Poliomyelitis in a relatively small number of cases in the country generally. After an initial acceptance rate of approximately 46 per cent in Egham, registration for Poliomyelitis vaccination has shown a marked rise and the figure is

now probably nearer one of 60. Some 426 children were vaccinated in the clinics and by General Practitioners during the year and by December 31st, 1957, it became possible for parents to register their children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years. It is satisfactory to note that an increasing number of parents and children aged 13 to 14 years are accepting skin tests and vaccination against Tuberculosis, a provision which has now been extended to Independent Schools. However with the many artificial aids which now exist to stimulate the body's immunity and however effective and desirable they may be in the prevention of diseases, it is perhaps desirable that any methods of propaganda should be applied with some discretion although continually through the medium of health and general educational channels to parents and children alike. In the fortunate absence of the morbidities and mortalities which were seen in many of their predecessors, it is understandable that people tend to lose their respect for illnesses which lend themselves to prevention. It is, perhaps, necessary to point with some certainty to the number of people who now visit the Mediterranean Coast especially during the summer and are affected with gastro-intestinal upsets. Some of these are indeed cases of Typhoid Fever and it is fortuitous that there are no more as the spread of the dysenteries and enteric fevers are very similar. In this respect the need for stressing the value of T.A.B. vaccination for those considering foreign travel must be emphasized.

In October the Mass Radiography Unit visited the district for a week when some 2,400 persons attended for routine chest x-rays, the number of attendances by the sexes being approximately equal. The findings showed two cases of active Tuberculosis but some 74 inactive Tuberculosis cases of this disease were revealed.

It is very satisfactory to report that for the first time since the experimental "Tipping" has been in operation, no complaints were received by the Public Health Department attributable to smell or the nuisance of insect pests. I am indebted to the Surveyor for his comments on refuse collection and on sewerage and drainage which appear in the main body of the report.

The problems attendant on the large number of caravans in the district remain and indeed the number of such dwellings was at the end of the year approximately 550. A very real problem is that of maternity accommodation. It is very difficult to know where to draw the line between advising as to which cases should or should not be allocated a bed on the grounds of unsatisfactory "social conditions", but it is clear that with a constant number of hospital beds the demand must be reduced to a realistic minimum otherwise it will be impossible to admit those cases who should be in hospital for "medical reasons" owing to a shortage of beds.

Once more I would wish to commend the interest and activities of the Old People's Welfare Committee and especially those Members of the Citizens Advice Bureau, W.V.S., Red Cross and the Darby and Joan Clubs who contribute materially to the comfort of old people who need visiting and care in their own homes. During the year some 128 persons received treatment for Chiropody and in all 592 attendances were made.

During the year the Egham Day Nursery maintained its provision of twenty-one places for children whose parents were in need of such facilities.

We welcome the appointment of Mr. J. M. A. Fabel to the position of Second Public Health Inspector, who commenced here in September.

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 and Medical Officer of Health of the Woking
Urban District 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 Inspectors: 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.
(Until 10th August, 1957).
J. M. A. FABEL, M.A.P.H.I., Cer-
tificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.,
Certified Meat and Food Inspector.
(From 23rd September, 1957).

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 1957	...	...	...	...	...	28,560
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	7,662
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	£411,883
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending	...	...	...	...	...
31st March, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	£1,650

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

					1957	1956	Average for five years. 1952-56
Population (Registrar General's esti- mate at mid-year)	...	...	...	...	28,560	27,790	26,334
Comparability Factors							
Births	...	...	...	...	0.96	0.98	—
Deaths	...	...	...	...	0.90	0.87	—
Live Births							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	424	413	362
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	25	12	16.8
Total	...	...	...	...	449	425	378.8
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)							
Crude	...	...	...	...	15.72	15.29	14.38
Corrected	...	...	...	...	15.09	14.98	—
Still-Births							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	6	4	4.6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1	0.2
Total	...	...	...	...	6	5	4.8
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths					13.18	11.63	12.51
Deaths	...	...	...	...	302	319	287
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)							
Crude	...	...	...	...	10.57	11.48	10.89
Corrected	...	...	...	...	9.51	9.99	—
Deaths from puerperal causes	...				0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths					—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one year of age							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	10	4	7.6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	2	0.4
Total	...	...	...	...	10	6	8.0
Death rate of Infants under one year of age							
All infants per 1,000 live births					22.27	14.12	21.12
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...				23.58	9.69	20.99
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...				—	166.7	23.81

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.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	2	—	2
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	1	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	1	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	4	8	12
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	5	—	5
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	4	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	17	13	30
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	2	—	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	—	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	18	21	39
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	28	15	43
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	4	8	12
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	20	27	47
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	8	9	17
22.	Influenza	...	...	2	1	3
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	8	5	13
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	10	2	12
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	1	—	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	3	1	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	2	2	4
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	5	1	6
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	—	2	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	16	11	27
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	3	—	3
34.	All other accidents	...	...	2	2	4
35.	Suicide	...	...	1	1	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	—	—
Total from all causes				165	137	302

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1957

	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 ...	16.1	0.37	All Causes	Total Deaths under one year 23.0†
Egham—Crude rates ...	15.72	0.21		
Corrected rates	15.09			
			11.5	22.27
			10.57	
			9.51	

† 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 and Nursing			
Mothers and under Fives			
(by appointment only)	- -	2nd and 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 and 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 21 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 1.40 and 4.25 p.m. at the County Drill Hall, The Clinic, Kings Road, Egham. Domiciliary sessions are made on four days 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.

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

These samples were collected from eight properties, and in three of these the water supply could 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 7,662 dwelling houses in the area only about 73 are still without a supply of main water. During the year 399 premises, most of them new buildings, have been connected to the Company's mains.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

Sewerage 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

Two premises from the cesspools of which a total of about 200,000 gallons of sewage annually had previously been removed ceased to receive attention early in the year. In one case, a factory, the cesspool was replaced by a small private sewage disposal plant, and in the other, a poultry farm, the service was withdrawn as mentioned in my report for 1956 because of the particularly offensive character of the cesspool contents. The extension of the public sewer to a small group of privately owned properties resulted in a further saving during the year of about 80,000 gallons, which in a full year would be almost doubled.

These welcome reliefs offset the general rise during the year in the demand upon the service and for the first time for many years the total amount of sewage removed, 4,852,000 gallons, was less than the figure for the previous year, 4,923,000 gallons.

During the year twenty-five premises were removed from the register upon redrainage to the sewer, but thirty-seven others were added leaving at the end of the year a total of 787 premises on the register.

The work continues to be 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. Once again there were periods in the year when serious delays arose and as before these were caused by shortage of manpower rather than by inadequate equipment.

Most of the sewage removed continued to be discharged directly into the sewage disposal works at Chertsey, though special arrangements had to be made for the disposal on to land, usually the Council's refuse tip, of sewage from certain agricultural premises.

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 arose. Increasing difficulties over the disposal of septic tank effluent on the Wentworth Estate is giving some cause for concern.

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 107.

REFUSE DISPOSAL—1957

Report of the Engineer and Surveyor

Refuse disposal has continued to be executed by Messrs A. Otterway and Company Limited under the supervision of the Council and the total quantity deposited was approximately 85,000 tons.

Wet tipping was in progress at the beginning of the year and it proceeded without nuisance until 8th May, 1957, when dry tipping commenced for the summer months. Wet tipping restarted on 13th October and continued without nuisance during the winter.

The continuation of the experiment during this year has confirmed that the tipping of household refuse into water can be undertaken for approximately six months of the year without any major difficulties. It is the intention to continue experiments with a view to extending the period of wet tipping to such a length as to be able to accommodate refuse on the dry platforms formed in the winter months, during the hottest part of the year. If this is achieved, then tipping in wet gravel pits can be undertaken without the probability of having to use other dry pits for certain periods of the year.

Approx. No. of bins, etc. - - 11,000

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	473
Moveable Dwellings	129
Infestations	64
Infectious Disease	95
Water Supply	55
Drainage and Sewerage	548
Refuse	152
Watercourses, etc.	34
Keeping of Animals	18
Smoke Abatement	15
Miscellaneous	240
Housing Acts	
Dwelling Houses	123
Miscellaneous	16
Rent Act	101
Food & Drugs Act, etc.	
Dairies	10
Bakehouses	8
Other Food Premises	228
Food Sampling	53
Meat Inspection	503
Other Food Inspection	41
Factories Act	
Factories	50
Outworkers	45
Egham U.D.C. Act	
Hairdressers	5
Food Hawkers	6
Shops Act	68
Petroleum Acts	184
Hackney Carriages	6
Rodent Control	4034
Miscellaneous	120

TOTAL ... 7424

Action Taken

123 Informal Notices were served and 108 were complied with during the year.

19 Statutory Notices were served and 21 complied with during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

The scheme whereby a consolidated grant of 50 per cent 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	...	...	350
(b)	Otherwise	...	...	973
Total				1,323

Number of properties found to be infested

(a)	By rats	...	...	318
(b)	By mice	...	...	100
Total				418

Number of infested properties treated ... 407

Number of "block control" schemes carried out (2 or more premises treated jointly) 123

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	...	...	3
	disinfested	...	...	3
(b)	Private premises infested	...	...	—
	disinfested	...	...	—

Methods employed

A proprietary brand of insecticide incorporating D.D.T. in a kerosene base was employed. The incidence of bed bug infestation remains very low.

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 and, for some wasps' nests, Cymag.

Fleas	...	...	...	1
Hornets	...	...	...	1
House Flies	...	...	...	2
Wasps	...	...	...	51

THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

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

Garages and motor repairers ...	...	...	...	22
Engineers other than above ...	...	...	...	21
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	6
Builders ...	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous Trades ...	...	...	...	23
<hr/>				
Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	78	49	3	—
Factories without mechanical power	—	1	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises)	10	2	—	—
<hr/>				
TOTAL	88	52	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.)	—	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective ...	3	1	—	1	—
not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	2	1	2	—	—
<hr/>					
TOTAL	5	3	2	1	—

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.

Certain sections of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into operation at the beginning of the year, but the Council have felt it premature to embark on any schemes for the formation of smoke control areas as yet.

Section 10 of this Act requires the Council when considering plans deposited for the erection of new chimneys of certain classes to reject the plans unless they are satisfied that the height of the chimney will be sufficient. This is an entirely new provision and early in the year a decision was called for upon plans for two such chimneys. After much study of the problem and with some uncertainty it was decided that in both cases the height should be increased, and discussion with the engineers and architects concerned produced agreement in each case. There would appear to be a need for some scientific investigation upon this problem, and some advice and guidance from a competent authority would be most welcome.

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.

SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are three main licensed sites for moveable dwellings within the district, accommodating forty, forty-five and sixty caravans respectively. Work on two of these to bring them up to an approved standard proceeded during the year, and the third continued to operate under very satisfactory conditions.

Short term licences for the use of 26 individual caravans on single or very small sites were issued, and again conditions on these individual sites were satisfactorily maintained.

The very difficult problem of the unauthorised sites to which I referred in my last report continued and if anything, became more acute. Informal action to secure minimum sanitary facilities on such sites was taken, but conditions far inferior to those on the licensed sites have to be accepted until the position under the Town and Country Planning Act is resolved. The situation on these unauthorised sites is frequently changing, but the total number of caravans on them during the year was generally well in excess of three hundred.

HAIRDRESSERS

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

SECTION D

Action concerning the few individual unfit houses in the area continued during the year. Demolition Orders were made in respect of five houses and two caravans, and a Closing Order on one house. Undertakings to repair were accepted in the case of three houses, each of which was fulfilled during the year. In all fourteen families comprising thirty-three persons were displaced from unfit houses during the year; eleven of these families were rehoused by the Council, the other three making private arrangements. The demolition of fifteen unfit houses and two caravans 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)	90
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	506
(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 ...	8
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	21
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7
(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	52

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	38
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936, or Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(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	11
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936, or Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	17
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was received from the Owners ...	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	3
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, or Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(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:	
bungalows for aged persons	5
(b) by private enterprise	276
(2) Houses in the course of construction at the end of the year:	
(a) by local authority:	
3 bedroomed houses	16
2 bedroomed houses	22
bungalows	25
bed-sitter flats	16
	79
(b) by private enterprise	89

5. Applications for Accommodation

At 30th September the latest date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 659 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:—

Main List	...	...	...	...	...	169
Subsidiary List	...	...	...	...	...	179
Deferred List	...	...	...	...	...	311
Total	...					659

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	...	...	...	55
Public Houses	...	...	...	35
Cafes	...	...	...	29
Confectioners (sweets)	...	...	...	31
Greengrocers	...	...	...	20
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	...	14
Butchers	...	...	...	14
Off Licences	...	...	...	8
Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	6
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	4
Restaurants	...	...	...	12
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	...	...	...	35
Factory Canteen	...	...	...	1
Greengrocers	...	...	...	3
Fishmongers	...	...	...	1
General Stores	...	...	...	32

Manufacture of Sausages	...	...	...	3
Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food	...	...	...	2
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	...	...	...	3
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 7 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
6	1	—	—
(85.7%)	(14.3%)		

Lollies

Two samples of lollies were taken and both 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.

As the district is a Specified Area, all milk retailed is sold under one or other of the Special Designations.

As reported last year the quarterly sampling of milk for biological examination has been switched to such herds as remain unattested, and during the year three samples were taken from one herd and one from another, all with negative results.

During the year 12 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	...	...		4	8	—	—	12
Methylene Blue Test:								
Passed	...	...	...	4	8	—	—	12
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Phosphatase Test:								
Passed	...	...	...	4	8	—	—	12
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Turbidity Test:								
Passed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
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	...	...	...	...	5
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	7
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	10

Supplementary Licences

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	6
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	6
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	5

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, and the total annual output again increased.

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.

Five cases of cysticercus bovis were observed, all slight localised infestations, four being in the head and one the heart, and all in beasts of otherwise excellent quality.

The percentages of pigs slaughtered found to be diseased were the highest figure recorded in the district since slaughtering was resumed in 1954.

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.

Cereal Preparations	...	...	...	3 lbs. 8 ozs.
Cream, bottled	...	...	...	1 lb. 12 ozs.
Egg Albumen, dried	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	112 lbs.
Fish, canned	...	...	...	5 lbs. 4½ ozs.
Fruit, canned	...	...	...	196 lbs. 7 ozs.
Fruit Juice, canned	...	...	...	4 lbs. 13 ozs.
Jelly, Table	...	...	...	5 ozs.
Liver, Ox, Imported	...	...	...	21 lbs. 8 ozs.
Meat, canned and Meat Preparations	...	...	...	121 lbs. 9 ozs.
Meat, fresh	...	...	...	230 lbs.
Milk, canned	...	...	...	15 lbs.

**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)	52	—	3	319	19,274	—
Number inspected	52	—	3	319	19,274	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	44	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	—	—	7	3447	—
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	21.1%	—	—	2.2%	18.1%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	6	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	360	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.9%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	* 5	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	* 5	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	9.6%	—	—	—	—	—

* Five carcasses only involved.

Pickles	...	...	...	...	10 ozs.
Preserves	...	...	...	...	18 lbs.
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	...	7 ozs.
Soup, canned	...	...	...	...	36 lbs. 5½ ozs.
Vegetables, canned	...	...	...	...	28 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 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	Convictions
	Frml.	Infrrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrrml.	Total		
Flour	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	—
Ice Cream	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meat, cooked and prepared	7	1	8	6	1	7	—	—
Milk	46	2	48	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Drinks	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Juice	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	62	7	69	6	3	9	—	—

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 4 applications were approved for registration, bringing the total registrations at the end of the year to 22 persons with premises in the district, and 35 with premises in other districts.

Legal Proceedings

No formal action was taken during the year.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 & 1956

Improvements of a detail nature, mainly behind the scenes, continued to be made in food premises. The proprietors or management have usually been prepared to co-operate in the remedying of deficiencies under these Regulations, though a degree of pressure has sometimes been necessary. In one case, a fish shop, as protracted informal negotiations were proving fruitless the Council authorised the institution of legal proceedings, but at that stage the firm concerned decided to carry out a complete refit of the shop and the case did not therefore come to court.

No organised classes or lectures to food handlers were attempted during the year; the public health inspectors continued to give advice or guidance as opportunities offered during the course of their routine inspections.

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	15	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid) .	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia (acute primary or acute influenzal)	1	—	13*
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally ...	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—
Dysentery, bacillary	10	1	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	—	—	—
Malaria Induced	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	8	—	—
Measles	671	—	1
Food Poisoning	2	1	—
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	—

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

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Classified in Wards

WARD	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Pneumonia	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pul. T.B.	Non-Pul. T.B.
TOWN	4	104	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	—
EGHAM HYTHER	4	285	—	3	—	1	1	—	6	1
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	7	185	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
VIRGINIA WATER	—	35	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
THORPE	—	62	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1
Totals	15	671	8	10	2	1	1	1	13	2

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1957 UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under											65 and over	Total
	1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64		
Smallpox -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever -	-	-	2	1	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	15
Diphtheria -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary -	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	1	-	10
Food Poisoning -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Pneumonia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Continued Fever -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough -	-	1	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	8
Measles -	11	38	70	74	96	359	16	1	3	3	-	-	671
Meningococcal Infections -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	-	12	41	74	75	97	376	19	2	4	6	2	709

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	38	4	10	16	15
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—
Enteric Fever	—	7	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	1	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	16	16	16	12	13
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	—	2	1	2	2
Measles	343	15	327	14	671
Whooping Cough	19	75	17	1	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	1	2	1	1
Dysentery, bacillary	21	3	20	141	10
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	4	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	1	—	2	1	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	13	2	1	2
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	444	136	404	192	724

Scarlet Fever

Fifteen 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

671 cases were notified. There was one death in a child of three years. It is customary to admit this disease to hospital only when complications are present, or when there are poor home conditions. It is a desirable practice to have a chest x-ray taken after an attack in a child with any degree of severity and this is invariably done in a hospital as a routine. With the use of sulphonamides or antibiotics, complications in this disease are very rarely seen.

Whooping Cough

Eight cases of this disease were notified and indeed the same comments apply as in the case of measles.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Dysentery

Ten cases of this disease were notified, of which one case was admitted to hospital. As is known, the causal organism has acquired a resistance to sulphonamides and these drugs are no longer considered effective in treatment.

Food Poisoning

Two cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. One case was admitted to St. Peter's Hospital and died two days later from intercurrent infection. Some twenty persons were taken ill with symptoms of food poisoning during their return journey by coach to London. Some were admitted to hospital; in no case were any responsible organisms revealed from the patients. On investigation at the Egham hotel where the suspect lunch was consumed no evidence was forthcoming as to any food likely to be incriminated and the food hygiene in this establishment was satisfactory.

Pneumonia

One case occurring in an adult was notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified.

Meningococcal Infection

One case of meningococcal infection was notified and admitted to hospital.

Influenza

Three deaths have been reported from this disease during the year.

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	...	1
Croup	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	...	...	...	...	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	4
Influenza and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	2
Measles and Bronchial Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Mumps	...	...	...	...	1
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1

Non-notifiable Conditions.

During the year seventy-eight cases of Mumps and thirty-five cases of Chicken Pox were brought to our notice by the Head Teachers.

Tuberculosis

There were twenty-seven cases added to the register during the year. Twelve of these were transfers into the district, and fifteen were new cases occurring in the district. Twenty cases were removed from the register during the year, leaving at the end of the year a total of two hundred and twenty cases, 190 pulmonary and 30 non-pulmonary, a nett increase for the year of 7.

During the year the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme was pursued in the County maintained schools and some 301 children were involved. About 64 per cent of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 90 per cent of children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. One hundred and fifty-four vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1957.

		New Cases				Deaths.			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	...	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
55—	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	7	6	—	2	1	—	—	—

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	...	...	...	...	...	377
Immunisations—						
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined						207
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	...	153

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.

				15			
				Under 1	1-4	5-14	& over
Vaccination	...	...	...	256	20	19	39
Re-Vaccination	...	...	...	—	3	13	76
Immunisation—							
Diphtheria							
(PPrimary)	...	...	...	11	4	2	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	...	—	29	15	—
Whooping Cough							
(PPrimary)	...	...	...	2	2	1	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	...	—	2	—	—

Combined Diphtheria and
Whooping Cough

(Primary)	...	...	352	71	7	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	218	52	—
Triple Antigen						
(Primary)	...	...	125	24	1	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	10	5	—

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

IMMUNITY INDEX

Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years
27.8%	65.5%	59.8%	34.3%

Cancer

Fifty-three cases died from cancer during the year—26 males and 27 females, being four cases more than last year.

The age incidence of these 53 cases is as follows:—

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-100
Males	—	—	1	—	5	5	11	3	—	1
Females	—	—	—	1	1	7	7	10	1	—

The place incidence as regards Wards is as follows:—

	Town	Egham Hythe	Englefield Green	Virginia Water	Thorpe
Males	9	6	6	4	1
Females	3	5	13	4	2

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.