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June

EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR

The Year 1958



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Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1958

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 1958. From the vital statistics we see a maintained rise in the total population, in its natural increase, and especially in the birth rate. It is gratifying to be able to report again the absence of any deaths due to maternity.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease was again low and there were also no deaths from what are regarded as the infectious diseases. On the preventive side the majority of progress has been in the direction of vaccinating as many children as possible against Poliomyelitis from six months to school leaving age. By the end of the year it was estimated that about 75 per cent. of those eligible in this age group had been protected. Towards the end of the year vaccine became available for young persons up to 25 years of age and the response in this category and for expectant mothers was not as satisfactory as one would wish. It is to be hoped that before long the restriction on the use of combined vaccine for Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus in summer months will be relaxed when it should be an easier task to maintain the number of injections which should be given to all children up to secondary school age.

In December the mobile chest radiography service were given facilities to operate in the Council's Car Park and weekly morning sessions were held for several months for a trial period. It is becoming a more common practice and is most desirable that all adults should take advantage of periodical chest X-ray examination and especially those who have to work in contact with children or in any communal occupation.

I would wish to comment on the continuing experimental work which is taking place at the Council's tip and to refer to the Engineer and Surveyor's report which appears in the later pages. The use of chlorine as an oxidising and sterilising agent for waters is of course recognised and it will be most interesting to assess its value

and advantages in minimising the possibility of nuisances which may be anticipated especially during warm weathers when any procedures such as wet tipping are pursued. During the year it is satisfactory to note the absence of complaints from either smell or insect breeding which have arisen in past years.

Once again the demands made on the difficult service of cess-pool emptying have risen markedly and undoubtedly public health nuisances have resulted. The extension of main drainage schemes are of course the only answer to such recurring problems.

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 182 persons received treatment for Chiropody and in all 769 attendances were made.

The Egham Day Nursery closed on 1st October, 1958, and after an initial period of some difficulty for a few parents in placing their children it would now seem that most of these problems have resolved themselves.

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., Meat and other
Foods Inspectors Certificate of
R.S.I.

Second Public Health Inspector: J. M. A. FABEL, M.A.P.H.I., Cer-
tificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.
Meat and other Foods Inspectors
Certificate of R.S.I., Smoke In-
spectors Certificate of R.S.H.

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 (until 31st July, 1958).

Miss F. RIPLEY (from 18th August, 1958).

SECTION A

STATISTICS

Area	...	...	...	...	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	...	...	...	...
mid-year 1958	...	...	...	...	29,250
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1958	...	...	...	...	7,973
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1958	...	...	...	...	£428,372
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending	...	...	...	...
31st March, 1959	...	...	...	...	£1,715

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

				Average for five years.		
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid-year)	...	...	1958	1957	1953-57
			29,250	28,560	26,964	
Comparability Factors						
Births	...	...	0.96	0.96	--
Deaths	...	...	0.96	0.90	—
Live Births						
Legitimate	...	...	497	424	378.8
Illegitimate	...	...	21	25	18.2
Total	...	...	518	449	397
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...	17.70	15.72	14.72
Corrected	...	...	16.99	15.09	—
Still-Births						
Legitimate	...	...	8	6	4.4
Illegitimate	...	...	0	—	0.2
Total	...	...	8	6	4.6
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			15.21	13.18	11.45	
Deaths	...	...	290	302	298.8
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...	9.91	10.57	11.08
Corrected	...	...	9.51	9.51	—
Deaths from puerperal causes			0	0	0	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			—	—	—	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age						
Legitimate	...	...	7	10	8.2
Illegitimate	...	...	0	—	0.4
Total	...	...	7	10	8.6
Death rate of Infants under one year of age						
All infants per 1,000 live births			13.51	22.27	21.66	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			14.08	23.58	21.65	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			—	—	21.98	

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 ...	...	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic disease ...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria ...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection ...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles ...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases		—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	...	6	4	10
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...	...	14	3	17
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast...	...	—	3	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	...	—	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ...	...	12	14	26
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	...	—	1	1
16.	Diabetes ...	...	—	2	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	...	20	19	39
18.	Coronary disease, angina ...	...	34	20	54
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ...	...	2	3	5
20.	Other heart disease ...	...	21	22	43
21.	Other circulatory disease ...	...	10	4	14
22.	Influenza ...	...	1	2	3
23.	Pneumonia ...	...	11	5	16
24.	Bronchitis ...	...	10	2	12
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system...	...	1	—	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	...	—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	...	—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	...	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations ...	...	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases		11	16	27
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ...	...	—	—	—
34.	All other accidents...	...	3	6	9
35.	Suicide ...	...	2	1	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war ...	...	—	—	—
Total from all causes...			159	131	290

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1958

	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 ...	16.4	0.36	All Causes 11.7	Total Deaths under one year 22.5
Egham—Crude rates ... Corrected rates	17.71 16.05	0.27		

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.

The Regional Hospital Board provides services for the Chest Physician and his clinic was held in these same premises until March, when the new Chest Clinic was opened at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

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

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

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.

Twenty-three samples for bacteriological examination only were taken of the water supply at certain premises not supplied directly from the public mains. Of these thirteen were reported as satisfactory and ten 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 7,973 dwelling houses in the area only about 75 are still without a supply of main water. During the year 208 premises, most of them new buildings, have been connected to the Company's mains.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

Sewage Disposal Works

The various Pumping Stations have continued to function satisfactorily but, as in recent years, several of them are severely overloaded during periods of heavy rainfall or continuous rainfall over a period of several days.

Drainage and Sewerage

The sewerage system still operates satisfactorily except during periods of heavy rainfall when, due to infiltration of surface water, heavy surcharge takes place.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

I reported last year that for the first time for many years the steady rise in the demand upon this service had been checked, three specific incidents having afforded sufficient relief to offset the general rise. No similar incidents occurred during 1958, and the total demand took another leap upwards; 5,393,000 gallons of sewage was removed as against 4,852,000 gallons in 1957. The increase of half a million gallons represents one third the capacity of a cesspool emptying vehicle, and this rate of increase, if maintained, means in effect the addition of an extra vehicle to the fleet every three years. The service is both expensive and unpleasant, and any opportunities of limiting or reducing its scale by schemes for extending main drainage facilities should be grasped wherever possible.

The work continues to be carried out by four cesspool emptiers, but during the year the use part-time of the combined cesspool gulley emptier ceased, the need for the use of this vehicle by the Highways Department having increased to the point when it was required whole-time. To keep pace with the work a certain amount of overtime has now to be worked almost regularly by the crews of the four vehicles in use. Difficulties quickly become acute when any vehicle is out of action by reason of breakdown or the absence of the men on leave or because of illness.

Special arrangements for the disposal of sewage from certain agricultural premises have to be made, but otherwise all cesspool contents are discharged directly into the sewage disposal works at Chertsey.

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. Difficulties over the disposal of septic tank effluent on the Wentworth Estate continued to increase and the proposed scheme for sewerage part of the Estate will be of great benefit.

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 has risen to 137, the increase being due to the establishment, unauthorised, of a caravan site in Thorpe.

REFUSE DISPOSAL—1958

Report of the Engineer and Surveyor

The contract with Messrs. A. Otterway & Co. Ltd. for the disposal of refuse at Pit "C", Ten Acre Lane, Thorpe, is still in existence and the total quantity deposited during the year was 85,209 tons. The pattern of tipping continued as in the earlier years, viz. wet tipping in the colder months and dry tipping during the hotter months, and no nuisance was caused at any time.

In order to try and extend the period during which wet tipping could be executed, a high capacity portable chlorination plant was hired with a view to commencing the chlorination of the water in early September at which time it was intended to commence wet tipping, some six weeks earlier than in previous years. Unfortunately, the necessary lagoons had not been completed and wet tipping was not possible until 6th December, when the water temperature had reached levels below 10°C. It was impossible to produce any satisfactory results with dry feed chlorination as the chlorine crystallized at the prevailing temperatures. Wet tipping continued, therefore, using the principle of aeration until the end of the year and until the temperature of the water rose to a sufficient level to prevent crystallization. The experiment of combating any possible nuisance by the use of chlorine will be continued in 1959.

Approx. No. of bins etc. - - - 11,200

Approx. weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse) 910 cu. yds.

Particulars of salvage material collected - - - - Salvage continues to be executed by a Salvage Contractor who is allowed by agreement to salvage all kinds of material at the tip

No. of lorries - - - - 6

Employees

No. of Collectors (excluding drivers) - - - - 23

No. of men at Pit - - - - 1 (to supervise the Contractor for the disposal of refuse)

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following inspections were made during the year :—

Public Health Acts					
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	652
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	51
Infestations	...	...	...	...	44
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	170
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	78
Drainage and Sewerage	...	...	...	...	450
Refuse	...	...	...	...	68
Watercourses, etc.	...	...	...	...	19
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	162
Clean Air Act					
	...	...	...	...	87
Housing Acts					
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	168
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	75
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	119
Food and Drugs Act, etc.					
Dairies	...	...	...	...	14
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	16
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	262
Food Sampling	...	...	...	...	48
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	475
Other Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	57
Factories Act					
Factories	...	...	...	...	101
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	72
Egham U.D.C. Act					
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	23
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	...	15
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	98
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	254
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	...	14
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	3982
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	123
TOTAL					7709

Action Taken

113 Informal Notices were served and 101 were complied with during the year.

11 Statutory Notices were served and 12 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	...	...	383
(b) Otherwise	...	...	1011
<hr/>			
Total			1394

Number of properties found to be infested

(a) By rats	...	...	414
(b) By mice	...	...	97
<hr/>			
Total			511

Number of infested properties treated ... 515

Number of "block control" schemes carried out (2 or more premises treated jointly) 149

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

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

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

The incidence of bed bug infestation has remained at a very low level for several years past, but during 1958 no cases at all came to the notice of the department.

GENERAL INFESTATION CONTROL

During the year the following infestations were dealt with using D.D.T., Gammexane, or Pybuthrin preparations in the form of powder, liquid or smoke and, for some wasps' nests, Cymag.

Fleas	...	...	...	...	1
Wasps	...	...	...	...	69

THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Eighty-nine premises are on the register, viz.:—

Garages and motor repairers	...	...	19
Engineers other than above	...	...	24
Bakehouses	...	...	6
Builders	...	...	22
Miscellaneous Trades	...	...	18

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	75	101	3	—
Factories without mechanical power	—	—	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises) ...	14	10	—	—
TOTAL	89	111	3	—

Defects found

	Number of Cases in which Defects were found			Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective ...	5	8	—	3	—
not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	2	—	2	—	—
TOTAL	7	8	2	3	—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The Clean Air Act, 1956, some provisions of which were made operative in 1957, came fully into force during the year. Certain provisions such as the control of chimney heights, about which I

commented in my report for 1957, the notification to the Council of intention to instal a new furnace, and the necessity for all new furnaces to be capable of operating smokelessly, are linked fairly closely with the submission of plans for planning and byelaw approval. With the co-operation of the Engineer and Surveyor satisfactory inter-departmental liaison arrangements have been set up to ensure that these new provisions shall operate as smoothly as possible, and that members of the public shall be made aware of them at the appropriate time.

Plans for further new chimneys were submitted during the year, but it was not necessary to require under Section 10 any amendment of the plans as deposited.

During the year the Council decided to amend their Building Byelaws by the adoption of the Minister's Model Byelaw limiting the provision in new buildings of heating and cooking appliances to those suitably designed for burning either gas, electricity, coke or anthracite, or to appliances exempted by Order. While many dwellings, including the post-war Council houses, are now equipped with grates, stoves or boilers capable of operating smokelessly on coke or the premium solid smokeless fuels, it is perhaps regrettable that in many cases the occupants, who still have a free choice in this matter, prefer to burn bituminous coal.

Complaints reach the office from time to time of bonfires, and there is no doubt that some of the persistent or more thoughtless offenders are a source of great annoyance to their neighbours. Power is given in Section 16 to deal with a very bad case, but action by the department has been limited to the giving of advice, or a warning on as informal a basis as possible.

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, three 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 within the district accommodating forty, forty-five and sixty caravans respectively. This last site continued to operate under excellent conditions, and the standard of the other two was further improved during the year.

Short term licences for the use of twenty-two individual caravans on single or very small sites were issued and conditions on these sites were satisfactorily maintained.

In my reports for preceding years I have referred to the very difficult problems presented by the establishment of unauthorised sites which were being set up in various parts of the district. Had the practice been allowed to proceed unchecked there was a very real threat that much of the district's green belt land in private ownership would have been used for the stationing of caravans, and the Council have consistently taken the strongest measures open to them to oppose it. These measures attracted considerable publicity, much of it ill-founded or inaccurate, and in consequence the Council have had to bear much criticism and even abuse from certain quarters. Particular attention was focussed upon one site which was established in 1957. The Council took action in the High Court and obtained an injunction restraining the particular operators from using any other land in the district for the stationing of caravans without first having obtained planning permission, and requiring the site to be cleared within two months. This period was subsequently extended by a further two months during which the site operators obtained County Court Orders for possession to enable them to clear the site, but the mood of the caravan occupants was such that the Court officials and police were unable to enforce the Orders. The Minister of Housing and Local Government intervened and made available for a proposed limited period of six months a site on Crown land in the area of the adjoining Urban District of Chertsey. By this time the numbers on the unauthorised site had been reduced from 150 caravans to about 50, and eventually the site was cleared, the majority of the residue moving to the site offered. The only two families which had any real claim on the Council for rehousing were found a temporary site on some land owned by the Council until such time as they could be rehoused.

The nation-wide publicity this incident received may have been of value; there was some indication by the end of the year that the flow of caravans into the district had been checked. The task of running down these existing unauthorised sites remains; informal action to secure the observance of minimal standards on these sites continues to be taken, but inevitably conditions far inferior to those on licensed sites have to be tolerated.

The number of caravans on unauthorised sites fluctuated considerably during the year, but overall it fell from about 350 in January to about 200 by the end of the year.

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 two houses, and Closing Orders on two houses. Undertakings to repair were accepted in the case of one house, and not to relet in the case of two houses and one caravan. In all ten families comprising twenty-five persons were displaced from unfit houses during the year. Nine of these families were rehoused by the Council; the tenth, an elderly person living alone, died before rehousing became necessary. The demolition of six unfit houses and one caravan was completed during the year, and three houses and one caravan were closed.

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	730
(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 ...	7
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	18
(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	42

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 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(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	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—

C. Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(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	7
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was received from the Owners...	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

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

4. Progress in Housing

(1) Houses erected during the year :

(a) by the local authority :			
3 bedroomed houses	17		
2 bedroomed houses	22		
2 bedroomed bungalows	21		
1 bedroomed bungalows for Aged Persons	4		
Bed/sitting room flats for Aged Persons	16		
	—	80	
(b) by private enterprise		145	

(2) Houses in the course of construction at the end of the year :

(a) by local authority :

3 bedroomed houses	35	
2 bedroomed houses	6	
1 bedroomed bungalows for Aged Persons	14	
	—	55

(b) by private enterprise... .. 80

5. Applications for Accommodation

At 31st October, the latest date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 676 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows :—

Main List	133
Subsidiary List	177
Deferred List	366
Total	676

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The food premises in the district may be analysed into the following categories :—

Grocers and General Provisions	56
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	20
Butchers	14
Wet Fish and Poultry	6
Fried Fish	4
Bakehouses	9
Bread and Cake Shops	14
Confectioners (Sweets, etc.)	30
Public Houses	36
Off Licences	10
Hotels and Restaurants	11
Cafes	27
Canteens (including Schools)	32
Clubs	8
Food Hawkers Storage Premises	6
Dairies	2
Ice Cream Storage Depots	2
Chemists	7
Miscellaneous (Nursing Homes, etc.)	7

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—			
Grocers and General Provisions	...	...	1
Confectioners	...	...	2
Cafes	...	...	2
Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream—			
Grocers and General Provisions	...	...	33
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	3
Fishmongers	...	...	1
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	2
Confectioners	...	...	25
Off Licences	...	...	1
Cafes	...	...	4
Ice Cream Storage Depots	...	...	2
Manufacture of Sausages	...	...	3
Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food...	...	...	2
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	...	...	4
Manufacture of Sausages and Potted, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Food	...	...	1

Ice Cream

The number of premises where ice cream is produced from "complete cold mixes" has now dwindled to only one. Otherwise all ice cream sold in the district is produced elsewhere, most of it by a few very large firms.

During the year 5 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
5	—	—	—
(100%)			

Lollies

No samples of lollies were taken.

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.

The policy of confining the quarterly sampling of milk for biological examination to such herds as remains unattested continued, and during the year three samples were taken from one herd and one from another, all with negative results.

During the year 14 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	9	—	1	14
Methylene Blue Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	4	9	—	—	13
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Phosphate Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	4	9	—	—	13
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Turbidity Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1
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	...	...	...	...	8
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, but the total annual output decreased considerably.

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. Three cases of *cysticercus bovis* were observed, all slight infestations localised in the head, and all in beasts of otherwise excellent quality.

**CARCASSES 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	—	13	345	7,814	—
Number inspected	52	—	13	345	7,814	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	35	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	1	9	1,868	—
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.6%	—	7.7%	2.6%	24.4%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	242	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	3.1%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3*	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3*	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	4.8%	—	—	—	—	—

* Three carcasses only involved.

I reported last year that the percentages of pigs slaughtered found to be diseased were the highest figures recorded in the district since slaughtering was resumed in 1954, but in 1958 the figures were even higher. The rise in the percentage affected by tuberculosis from 1.9% to 3.1% is disturbing, particularly when it is remembered that tuberculosis is fast being eliminated from cattle in the country. The figure was to some extent made abnormally high by reason of an outbreak of swine fever at a piggery in the London area; the whole of the stock was sent for slaughter, much of it to one of the private slaughterhouses in this district, and the incidence of tuberculosis was very heavy, 56 cases being found in a kill of 226 pigs. Setting the effect of this very bad consignment aside, however, the figure becomes 2.5%, which is still an increase over the previous year's figure.

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.

Bacon	...	...	...	...	10½ lbs.
Blancmange Powder	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	4 ozs.
Cream, canned	...	...	...	...	12 ozs.
Fish, canned	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Fruit, canned	...	...	...	...	138 lbs. 1 oz.
Lambs liver, frozen	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Meat, canned and Meat Preparations	...	...	...	...	127 lbs. 3 ozs.
Meat, fresh	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.
Milk, canned	...	...	...	...	22 lbs. 4 ozs.
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	26 lbs.
Preserves	...	...	...	...	14 lbs. 11½ ozs.
Soup, canned	...	...	...	...	15 lbs. 11½ ozs.
Tomatoes, canned	...	...	...	...	3 lbs. 2 ozs.
Turkeys (9)	...	...	...	...	132 lbs. (approx.)
Vegetables, canned	...	...	...	...	13 lbs. 6 ozs.
Vegetables, dried (peas)	...	...	...	...	10½ 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			Prose- cutions	Cen- sures
	Frml.	Infrrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrrml.	Total		
Almonds, ground ...	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Butter ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Marzipan ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meat, cooked and prepared ...	—	9	9	—	2	2	—	—
Milk ...	48	3	51	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky ...	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	63	12	75	1	2	3	—	—

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. There were no additions to the register during the year, the total registrations remaining at 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 continued to be made in food premises during the year. No organised classes or lectures to food handlers were attempted, but the public health inspectors continued to use every opportunity of offering advice or guidance 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	...	...	14	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)			—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia (acute primary or acute influenzal)		...	—	—	16*
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally...			—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		...	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica		...	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Dysentery, bacillary	...	...	7	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis		...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic		...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic			—	—	—
Malaria Induced	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	25	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections		...	—	—	—

* During the year sixteen 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	Pul. T.B.	Non-Pul. T.B.
TOWN -	1	3	—	3	4	—
EGHAM HYTHER	3	12	—	2	1	—
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	9	5	—	1	2	—
VIRGINIA WATER -	—	1	—	—	—	—
THORPE -	1	4	—	1	3	—
Totals	14	25	—	7	10	—

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1958 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 ...	—	1	1	1	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	14
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, bacillary ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	7
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	5	9	1	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	25
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	1	7	10	2	8	12	3	1	1	1	—	46

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4	10	16	15	14
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	7	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	1	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	16	16	12	13	10
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	2	1	2	2	—
Measles	15	327	14	671	25
Whooping Cough	75	17	1	8	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	1	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	2	1	1	—
Dysentery, bacillary	3	20	141	10	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	4	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic... ..	—	2	1	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	13	2	1	2	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	136	404	192	724	56

Scarlet Fever

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

Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles

Twenty-five cases were notified. 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

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Dysentery

Seven cases of this disease were notified. As is known, the causal organism has acquired a resistance to sulphonamides and these drugs are no longer considered effective in treatment.

Influenza

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

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

Bronchitis and Gastritis	...	...	...	1
Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	1
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	3
Meningitis	...	...	...	2
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Suspected Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	1
Salmonella Typhi-Murium	...	...	...	3

Non-notifiable Conditions

During the year six cases of Mumps, ten cases of Tonsillitis, and one hundred and sixty cases of Chicken-Pox were brought to our notice by the Head Teachers.

Tuberculosis

There were twenty-four cases added to the register during the year. Fourteen of these were transfers into the district, and ten were new cases occurring in the district. Twenty-three cases were removed from the register during the year, leaving at the end of the year a total of two hundred and twenty-one cases, 194 pulmonary and 27 non-pulmonary, a nett increase for the year of 1.

During the year the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme was pursued in the County maintained schools, and some 251 children were involved. About 65 per cent. of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 83 per cent. of children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. One hundred and twenty-nine vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1958

		New Cases.				Deaths.			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
45—	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	7	3	—	—	—	—	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 two cases disinfection was carried out following cases of tuberculosis.

Immunisation and Vaccination

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

Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	369
Immunisations—						
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	26
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	19
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined						88
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	...	200

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	275	30	15	53
Re-Vaccination	—	—	3	46	

Immunisation—

Diphtheria						
(Primary)	...	...	87	9	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	2	43	15	—
Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	19	2	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	1	16	6	—
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	56	11	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	155	14	—
Triple Antigen						
(Primary)	...	...	183	28	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	15	10	—

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
27.1 %	62.5 %	44.1 %	48.4 %

Cancer

Fifty-nine cases died from cancer during the year—32 males and 27 females, being six cases more than last year.

The age incidence of these 59 cases is as follows :—

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90
Males	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	16	6
Females	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	12	6

The place incidence as regards Wards is as follows :—

	Town	Egham Hythe	Englefield Green	Virginia Water	Thorpe
Males	9	3	11	7	2
Females	3	11	10	2	1

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

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