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for 2. ~~P.R.O. for London~~
Region.

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4. ~~Miss Maguire~~
5. ~~Mr. A.H.~~

EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



REPORT

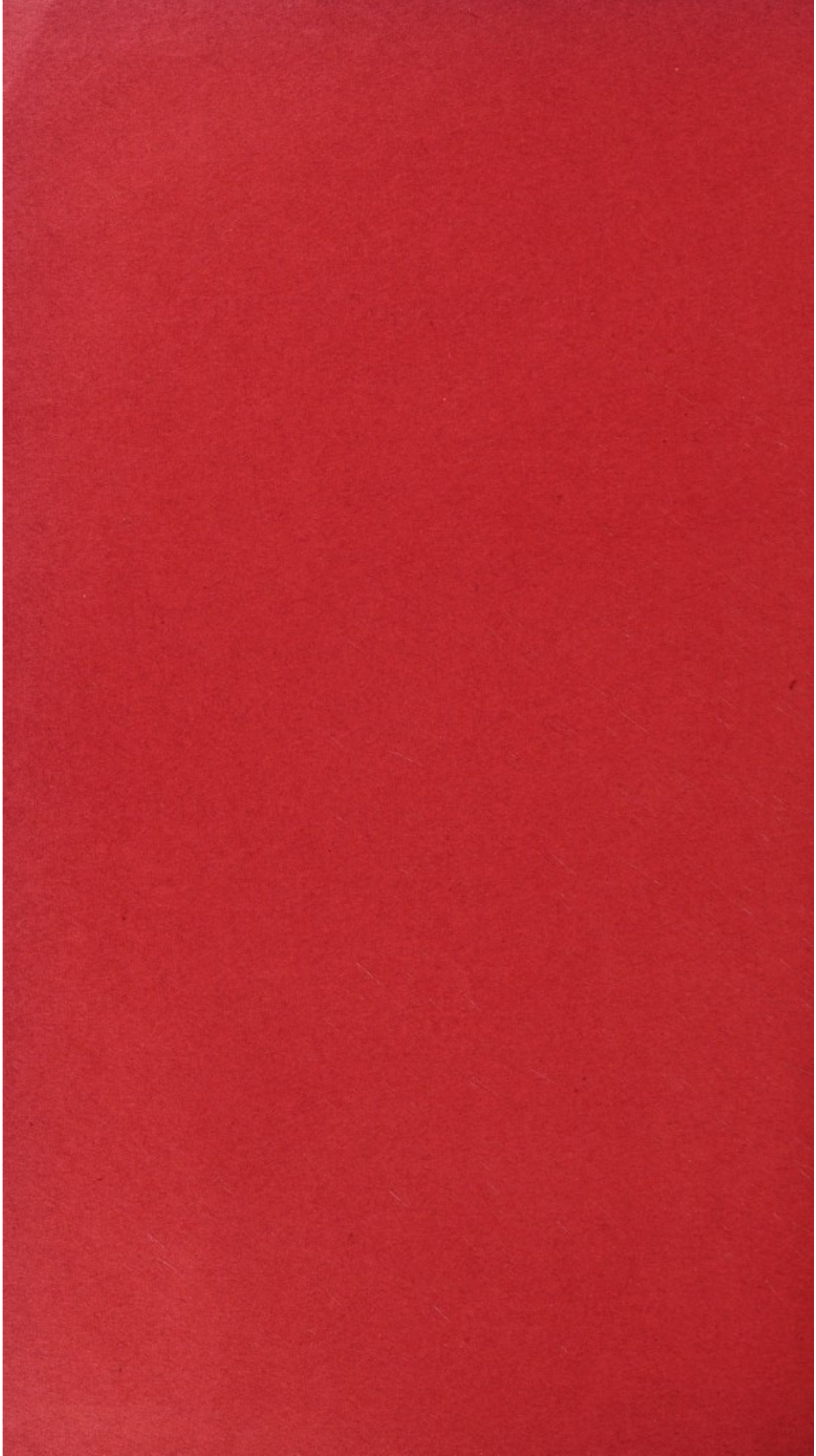
OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR

The Year 1959





Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 31st, 1959

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 1959. From the vital statistics we see a continuing rise in the population, due mainly to immigration to the area, as the natural increase in the population shows some tendency to slacken. It is gratifying to be able to report again on the absence of any deaths due to maternity. The figure of four deaths in children under one year of age is the lowest so far recorded and as the majority of these occurred within the first few weeks of life this is largely a reflection of the high degree of Ante-Natal care given by the General Practitioners, the Local Authority and the Hospitals.

The incidence of notifiable disease was low and there were again no deaths from what are regarded as the commoner infections. On the preventive side much publicity was directed towards vaccinating as many persons as possible against Poliomyelitis up to the age of 26 years. The position is satisfactory in relation to children under fifteen where a figure of 87 per cent. has been reached. From fifteen to 26 years 38 per cent. have received protection. Our thanks are indeed due to those factories and managements who have taken advantage of our repeated offers to visit their premises to vaccinate their staffs during working hours as their interest and example on behalf of the welfare of their employees has undoubtedly produced some response from others and an estimated minimum protection rate in the factory group was seen to be 45 per cent. by the end of the year. In the B.C.G. vaccination scheme in schools further progress has been made and during the year the scheme was extended to embrace not only children between the ages of 13 and 14 but those over 14 years who are still at school and also students attending any establishments for further education.

In the District as a whole there are probably less than half a dozen known sputum positive cases of Tuberculosis at the moment, a state of affairs which has been materially influenced by the Council's policy of offering satisfactory housing accommodation to those in need when the disease was present.

Once again the use of triple or combined vaccines against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus was suspended during the summer months and this has unfortunately had some effect in reducing the immunisation levels in children under fifteen years of age. It is also difficult and unwise to attempt to persuade parents as to the need for further protective injections against several different infections simultaneously and it is to be hoped that before long it will be possible to resume the use of combined antigens throughout the year, especially when a satisfactory immunity level against Poliomyelitis has become established.

Throughout the year the Mobile X-Ray Unit has been available weekly in the Council Car Park and especially for the convenience of patients referred by General Practitioners. The Mass X-Ray Unit also attended the Literary Institute in October for one week and more than 500 persons were subject to chest x-rays. The value of periodical x-rays of all male adults over 45 years and young persons from 15 to 25 years is now being gradually accepted by the public and the most recent findings show that apart from other abnormalities about one case of active Tuberculosis is discovered in every 200 people examined.

Twenty-two cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified and five of food poisoning, the latter having been contracted in adjoining areas. There is undoubtedly more of these infections in the District than is suspected. One would wish to see a greater degree of attention being paid to the protection of food-stuffs, a reduction of personal handling, and an increased intelligent use of refrigeration in catering establishments and in the homes. Under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 a certain amount of improvements have been effected by the periodic visits of the Public Health Inspector and his Staff, although they are essentially limited in the scope of this work by their many other duties and the incompleteness of certain of the Regulations' provisions. There is certainly scope for a better appreciation of the need for properly applied cooling processes in respect of those foods most in need of attention when they are exposed for sale in shops or catering establishments.

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, the Women's Voluntary Service, the Red Cross Society 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 the Chiropody scheme was extended and some 182 persons received treatment and in all some 755 attendances were made.

I would finally wish to record the conscientious way in which the Senior Public Health Inspector has applied himself to his many duties, embarrassed though he has undoubtedly been on occasions by the absence from duty of members of his Staff.

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

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
and Frimley and Camberley Urban District Councils).

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, Certificate
of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

Rodent Officer : A. E. SILVER.

Clerks : Miss D. WINGFIELD.

Miss F. RIPLEY (until 7th February).

Mrs. V. CHILDS (from 23rd February).

SECTION A

STATISTICS

Area	...	...	...	...	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population					
mid-year 1959	...	...	...	...	29,870
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1959					8,217
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1959	...	...	...	...	£477,833
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending					
31st March, 1960	...	...	...	...	£1,870

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

				Average for five years.		
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid-year)				1959	1958	1954-58
				29,870	29,250	27,654
Comparability Factors						
Births	...	...	...	0.96	0.96	—
Deaths	...	...	...	0.95	0.96	—
Live Births						
Legitimate	...	...	...	462	497	409
Illegitimate	...	...	...	12	21	19.2
Total	...	...	...	474	518	428.2
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...	...	15.87	17.70	15.48
Corrected	...	...	...	15.24	16.99	--
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births						
	...	...	...	2.53	4.05	4.48
Still births						
Legitimate	...	...	...	7	8	4.8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0	0.2
Total	...	...	...	7	8	5
Total live and still births				481	526	433.2
Rate of still births per 1,000 total live and still births						
	...	...	...	14.55	15.21	11.54
Deaths				315	290	298
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...	...	10.55	9.91	10.78
Corrected	...	...	...	10.02	9.51	—
Deaths from puerperal causes				0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births				—	—	—

Deaths of infants under one year of age						
Legitimate	...	...	...	4	7	7.6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0	0.4
Total	...	...	...	4	7	8.0
Death rate of infants under one year of age						
All infants per 1,000 live births				8.44	13.51	18.68
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			...	8.66	14.08	18.58
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			...	—	—	20.83
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age						
	...	...	...	3	4	—
Neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)						
			...	6.33	7.72	—
Deaths of infants under one week of age						
	...	...	...	3	—	—
Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)						
			...	6.33	—	—
Perinatal mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)						
				20.79	—	—
Maternal mortality (including abortion)						
Number of deaths	...	...		0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...		—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

<i>Causes of Death</i>			<i>Males Females Total</i>		
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	1	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach,	...	7	—	7
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...	...	13	1	14
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast...	...	—	9	9
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	...	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	...	17	15	32
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	1	—	1
16.	Diabetes	...	—	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	15	25	40
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	24	19	43
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	3	—	3
20.	Other heart disease	...	22	29	51
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	4	7	11
22.	Influenza	...	8	1	9
23.	Pneumonia	...	13	7	20
24.	Bronchitis	...	10	5	15
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system...	...	2	1	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	4	—	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	1	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	2	2	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	17	12	29
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	3	2	5
34.	All other accidents...	...	4	2	6
35.	Suicide	...	1	2	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	—	—	—
Total from all causes			174	141	315

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1959

	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 ...	16.5	0.35	11.6	22.0
Egham—Crude rates ...	15.87	0.23	10.55	8.44
Corrected rates	15.24		10.02	

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.

General Hospitals

The following General Hospitals are mainly used by the general public in the district :—

	Bed Complement
King Edward VII Hospital (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units)	455
Ashford Hospital, Middlesex	562
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	415
Egham Cottage Hospital	16
Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green	14

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 4282
E. Beckwith	Wayside, Green Road, Thorpe	... Chertsey 2330
J. Thomas	6, Spring Rise, Egham	... Egham 2306
I. M. Kiddle	32, Trumps Green Avenue, Virginia Water	... Wentworth 2133
K. Hall	1, Wapshott Road, Egham Hythe	... Staines 53456

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 whose Chest Clinic is held at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Clinic Sessions are as follows :—

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham

(Telephone : Egham 2341)

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 and Pre-School Clinic for Toddlers			
(by appointment only)	- -	Every 3rd 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
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.
Infant Welfare Centre	- -	Every Tuesday	2-4 p.m.
Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water			
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, third and last Thursdays in the month between 1.55 and 4.40 p.m. at the County Drill Hall The Clinic, Kings Road, Egham. Domiciliary sessions are made on four or five 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.

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

These samples were collected from thirty-six properties, and in eighteen of these the water supply could be regarded as satisfactory.

In addition five samples were taken from two properties served by the mains supply; in four cases results were perfectly satisfactory and in one case the result was classified as suspicious.

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 8,217 dwelling houses in the area only about 70 are still without a supply of main water. During the year 231 premises, most of them new buildings, have been connected to the Company's mains.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

Sewage Disposal Works

The Council has a scheme before the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the improvement and extension of certain of the Pumping Stations which are overloaded during periods of heavy rainfall. In conjunction with Chertsey Urban District Council a scheme is being prepared for the extension of the existing sewage works at Chertsey.

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. A scheme is also before the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the sewerage of the southern part of the Wentworth Estate.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

The demand upon this service continued to rise, and during the year 5,588,200 gallons of sewage was removed as against 5,393,000 gallons in 1958. The rate of increase was rather less than usual, a welcome relief which can in all probability be attributed to the abnormally dry summer. Even so the service has been stretched almost to the limit, and overtime was necessary throughout the year. The work continued to be carried out by four vehicles but there is little doubt that unless some major relief is afforded by schemes for the extension of main drainage the time when yet another of these expensive machines must be acquired is not now far away.

In this connection it was a disappointment to have the scheme for the sewerage of part of the Wentworth Estate delayed pending the extension of the sewage disposal works at Chertsey. It is to be hoped that negotiations for the execution of this latter work, which have been going on for so long, will soon bear fruit.

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.

Early in the year one of the vehicles was fitted with Airwick deodorising equipment, and after its use for six months had proved its value in reducing the nuisance caused by the very objectionable odours given off, the remaining three vehicles were similarly equipped. It has made the regular operation of these vehicles in the unsewered areas a little more tolerable.

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 it is unfortunate that the schemes for sewerage of part of the Estate has been delayed.

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 rose slightly to about 140.

REFUSE DISPOSAL—1959

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 89,631 tons of refuse were deposited during 1959.

The chlorination experiment referred to in my report for 1958 was continued in the Spring of 1959 and it was found that a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -acre lagoon could be filled at the rate of 7,000 tons per month when water temperatures were as high as 17°C , and that no atmospheric pollution resulted from these operations. In the experiment, chlorine was supplied by a dry-feed process at a rate which varied between 200 and 250 lbs. in 24 hours, following the production of a chlorine residual in the water before tipping commenced. Chlorine was also used to bring back oxygen in 8-10 acres of water from which all oxygen had disappeared in the height of the summer.

Refuse Collection

Approx. No. of bins, etc.	-	11,300
Approx. weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)		904 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 + 1 part-time
No. of Collectors (excluding drivers)	- - - -	23
No. of men at Pit "C"	- -	Supervisor only

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following inspections were made during the year :—

Public Health Acts					
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	606
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	46
Infestations	...	...	...	...	335
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	503
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	144
Drainage and Sewerage	...	...	...	...	549
Refuse	...	...	...	...	104
Watercourses, etc.	...	...	...	...	11
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	35
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	197
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	99
Housing Acts					
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	51
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	40
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	72
Food and Drugs Act, etc.					
Dairies	...	...	...	...	14
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	16
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	256
Food Sampling	...	...	...	...	133
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	323
Other Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	73
Factories Act					
Factories	...	...	...	...	88
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	23
Egham U.D.C. Act					
Haidressers	...	...	...	...	21
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	...	35
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	86
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	274
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	...	5
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	4627
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	281
TOTAL					9047

Action Taken

136 Informal Notices were served and 122 were complied with during the year.

8 Statutory Notices were served and 7 complied with during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

The scheme whereby a consolidated grant of 50 per cent. of the approved net expenditure incurred was refunded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food came to an end on 31st March, and was replaced, together with other items, by a block grant. The service given to the public however continued unchanged except that the Council agreed to an amendment of their policy in order that work could be undertaken on a contract basis. This was done at the request of the Divisional Pests Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and was intended primarily to assist farmers who had previously enjoyed similar facilities provided by the Ministry's rodent destruction service, recently disbanded. Three contracts were arranged during the year.

The staff engaged on the work continued at one Rodent Officer, together with a Rodent Operator, who also undertook other miscellaneous work such as disinfection and disinfestation.

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

No. of properties inspected

(a)	As a result of complaints	...	...	540
(b)	Otherwise	...	...	1223
Total				1763

Number of properties found to be infested

(a)	By rats	...	...	511
(b)	By mice	...	...	92
Total				603

Number of infested properties treated	...	565
Number of "block" control" schemes carried out (2 or more premises treated jointly)	...	166
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 was again at a very low level, only two cases, both in Council houses, coming to light during the year. Both were dealt with by spraying with an insecticide which consisted basically of D.D.T. in kerosene.

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.

Flies	...	...	...	...	1
Cockroaches	...	..	...	...	2
Wasps	...	...	...	...	184

The number of requests for the destruction of wasps' nests was about double that usually received and the staff concerned were kept very busy during the season in dealing with them all. The destruction of nests is undertaken by the department only when they are in a building or in such a position as to be a danger to the public; in all other cases a leaflet is issued giving instructions upon a simple method of destroying nests which exposes the operator to little or no risk of being stung. The method involved the use of potassium cyanide, but this poison became so difficult to get that the leaflet had to be re-written, based on the use of carbon tetrachloride, which is readily available, and if properly used quite effective.

THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Ninety-four premises are on the register, viz. :—

Garages and motor repairers	...	...	22
Engineers other than above	...	...	25
Bakehouses	...	...	6
Builders	...	...	20
Miscellaneous Trades	...	...	21

Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	78	86	1	—
Factories without mechanical power	1	2	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises) ...	15	18	—	—
TOTAL	94	106	1	—

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 ...	2	1	—	1	—
unsuitable or defective...	7	3	—	—	—
not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	2	—	2	—	—
TOTAL	11	4	2	1	—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Some informal representations were made to a firm in an outlying part of the district about large quantities of dust and smoke occasionally emitted from a plant of theirs used for the manufacture of bituminous aggregate for road making purposes. Efforts are being made by the firm to minimise this nuisance as much as possible, but as the plant only operates at irregular intervals the position at the end of the year was still somewhat uncertain.

During the year it was not necessary to reject or call for the modification of any plans for the construction of new chimneys, under Section 10. Certain chimneys for which plans had been submitted in previous years have been constructed and came into use during the year, but no adverse conditions have been noted, nor complaints received.

Complaints continued to be received about bonfires ; again action was limited to the giving of advice or gentle admonition, but as there is often a background of neighbourly strife such complaints call for very tactful handling.

Although not strictly a matter for action under the Clean Air Act, it is perhaps appropriate to mention here a succession of complaints of nuisance arising from a factory manufacturing prefabricated concrete units which is situated in the midst of a residential area. Cement is delivered in bulk and during its transfer under pressure from the delivery vehicle to the cement silo clouds of cement dust sometimes escape and drift onto adjoining residences. Informal representations to the firm were made as a result of which the advice and co-operation of the silo manufacturers and of the cement delivery organisation was sought, but at the end of the year a completely satisfactory solution had not been reached.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are in the area several privately owned swimming pools, mostly open air, but only one is open to the public. Five samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year, three with satisfactory results. The two unsatisfactory samples were taken from pools which do not come within the jurisdiction of the Council.

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. At Christchurch School an opportunity has arisen of abolishing the cesspool and connecting the drainage system to a new sewer about to be constructed at the rear of the school in connection with the development of an area of land for residential purposes. It is to be hoped that this opportunity will be seized, as a considerable improvement to the sanitary facilities of the school will then be possible including the provision of waterclosets in place of the existing pails.

SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The three main sites continued to operate satisfactorily, accommodating forty, forty-five and sixty caravans respectively.

Short term licences for the use of eighteen individual caravans on single or very small sites were issued, and conditions on these sites continued to be reasonably well maintained.

The very difficult problem of the unauthorised sites continued, but the Council's very firm handling of the situation in past years, inadequate though it may have appeared at the time, does at last seem to have borne fruit, as no new unauthorised sites of any size were opened during the year. Every device and loophole continued to be exploited to thwart or delay the Council's efforts to clear these sites, but some progress was made. The number of caravans on one of these unsatisfactory sites which had at one time exceeded eighty but which had during 1958 been reduced to forty-three declined steadily during the year to twenty-four at the close. Another was reduced from twenty-one to nine, but another, and this perhaps the worst site of all, was still further increased from twenty-four to thirty-one. Only minor changes occurred on the remaining sites, and overall during the year the total number of caravans on unauthorised sites fell from nearly two hundred to one hundred and seventy.

The conditions on these sites are far from satisfactory and as they become less occupied it becomes increasingly difficult to prevent them from deteriorating still further, as neither the owner nor the individual caravan residents have much remaining interest in the site. It is to be hoped that the long awaited new legislation will give more adequate powers both to prevent the establishment of these sites and to control more stringently those already in being.

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 remaining in the area continued during the year. Closing Orders were made in respect of two houses, and an undertaking to repair accepted from the owner of another. Four families totalling eleven persons were rehoused by the Council from unfit dwellings. During the year five dwellings were demolished and four closed. In one case an undertaking to repair was satisfactorily completed, and the house re-occupied.

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)	76
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	657
(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 ...	1
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	6
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	1
(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	45

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	41
--	----

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	—	
(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	8	
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :		
	(a) By Owners	6	
	(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)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5	
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was received from the Owners...	1	
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	1	
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made... ..	2	
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)	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	35	
	2 bedroomed houses	6	
	Bungalows for Aged Persons	14	
		—	55
(b) by private enterprise :			
	3 bedroomed houses	78	
	2 bedroomed houses	74	
		—	152

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

(a) by local authority	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) by private enterprise...	...	...	...	...	95

5. Applications for Accommodation

At 30th September, the latest date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 528 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows :—

Main List	...	...	...	...	117
Subsidiary List	...	...	...	...	151
Deferred List	...	...	...	...	260
Total					528

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	...	...	59
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	18
Butchers	...	...	14
Wet Fish and Poultry	...	...	6
Fried Fish	...	...	4
Bakehouses	...	...	9
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	15
Confectioners (Sweets, etc.)	...	...	31
Public Houses	...	...	36
Off Licences	...	...	10
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	11
Cafes	...	...	27
Canteens (including Schools)	...	...	33
Clubs	...	...	9
Food Hawkers Storage Premises	...	...	6
Dairies	...	...	2
Ice Cream Storage Depots	...	...	2
Chemists	...	...	8
Miscellaneous (Nursing Homes, etc.)	...	...	12

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	...	...	...	36
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	5
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

Apart from one café where ice cream is manufactured from "complete cold mix", all ice cream sold in the district is produced elsewhere, most of it by a few large firms. Much of the ice cream produced by these firms is sold prepacked and as such is almost invariably of a satisfactory standard. A few retailers do sell the product loose, and it is to these that most attention needs to be given, and it was from these that the few inferior samples were obtained.

During the year 20 samples of ice cream and 5 of ice cream lollies were collected for examination by the Methylene Blue Test, with the following results.

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ice cream	17	1	1	1
Ice cream lollies	4	—	1	—
	21	1	2	1
	(84%)	(4%)	(8%)	(4%)

Milk Supply

Two premises are registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, as "dairies". Both are used by fairly large "distributors" and almost all the milk is received in bottle from depots outside the district.

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

For 1959 a return was made to the practice followed until 1956 of confining the biological examination of milk produced locally to those herds from which milk was supplied for consumption without having first been heat treated. Sampling was carried out quarterly at each of the two farms concerned, and all eight samples gave negative results.

During the year 34 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	...	...	...	15	16	1	2	34
Methylene Blue Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	15	16	—	—	31
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Phosphatase Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	15	16	—	—	31
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Turbidity Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	2
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

Licences

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

Dealers' Licences						
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	9
Supplementary Licences						
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	5

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)	37	—	—	444	2,670	—
Number inspected	37	—	—	444	2,670	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	25	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	—	—	—	616	—
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	32.4%	—	—	—	24.1%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	52	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.9%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	2.7%	—	—	—	—	—

Meat Inspection

The two privately owned slaughterhouses continued to operate under reasonably satisfactory conditions. Consideration was given by the proprietors to the improved standards and facilities which might be required when the terms of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, are eventually given full effect. In the case of the smaller, and older, slaughterhouse, a stunning pen for cattle has already been installed and a separate gut room provided off the main hall. Other improvements of a detail nature are also being arranged at both premises.

As required by Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, the Council reviewed the slaughtering needs and facilities of the district, and prepared their Report, though its formal submission to the Minister was not actually made until January 1960. Broadly, the Report was to the effect that the two privately owned slaughterhouses adequately met the needs of the district, and could both be brought fully up to standard within a reasonable period.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year at the larger slaughterhouse declined still further and the year's output was the lowest since the premises were built in 1954. 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. Only one case of *cysticercus bovis* was observed, a very slight infestation localised in the head.

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.

Beef	...	...	...	...	40 lbs.
Dog Fish	...	...	...	...	3 stone
Fish, canned	...	...	...	...	1 lb. 15 ozs.
Fruit, canned...	...	...	...	...	66 lbs. 13 ozs.
Ham, canned...	...	...	...	...	41 lbs. 11 ozs.
Ice Cream products, miscellaneous					502
Meat, canned and Meat Preparations					175 lbs. 13 ozs.
Milk, canned	...	...	...	...	2 pints
Tomatoes, canned	...	...	...	...	8 ozs.
Vegetables, canned	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.

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-	Con-
			Frml.	Infrrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrrml.	Total	cutions	victions
Butter	...	...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Crab, potted or tinned			1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cream, double	...		2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cream, single	...		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	...	...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Infant Foods	...		—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	...	...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Marzipan	...	...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	...	...	41	7	48	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Drink	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals			59	14	73	—	—	—	—	—

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 24 persons with premises in the district, and 36 with premises in other districts.

Legal Proceedings

Three cases were taken during the year on matters concerning food.

1. Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

A bottle of milk delivered by one of the large dairy firms was found to be contaminated on its inner surface by specks of green or brown matter which the Public Analyst suggested might have been animal faecal matter. For some years the Council have been advised that proceedings for a contravention of Regulation 26(1) of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, (failure to ensure that a vessel used for containing milk is immediately before use in a state of thorough cleanliness) can be taken only by the authority in whose area the vessel was filled. In view of recent decisions in other Courts however the Council decided to proceed in this case. At the hearing Counsel for the defendants submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction as the offence, if any, was committed when the bottle was **first** used, that is when the milk was put in it, and that operation was performed at premises not within the County of Surrey. The submission was upheld and the case dismissed.

The Council were most concerned at this apparent anomaly in the law and made representations upon it to the local Member of Parliament, the Urban District Councils Association and the Association of Public Health Inspectors.

2. Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2

A bottle of milk containing a large fragment of glass and 35 smaller fragments was delivered by a large dairy firm. A plea of guilty was entered, and a fine of £10 plus witnesses expenses was imposed.

3. Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2

A cheesecake partially embedded in the upper surface of which was a one inch wire nail, was delivered by a wholesaler to a café, the proprietress of which noticed the nail before she had sold the cake to the public. A plea of guilty was entered, and a fine of £10 plus witnesses expenses was imposed.

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	...	...	38	I	—
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)			—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	I	—	—
Pneumonia (acute primary or acute influenzal)	...	...	—	—	20*
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally...			—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...		—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...		—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Dysentery, bacillary	...	...	22	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	I	I	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	...		—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	...		—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic			—	—	—
Malaria Induced	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever...	...		—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	9	—	—
Measles	...	...	390	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	5	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	...		—	—	—

* During the year twenty 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	Acute Encephalitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Pneumonia	Pul. T.B.	Non-Pul. T.B.
TOWN	3	69	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	—
EGHAM HYTHER	5	100	4	11	2	—	1	2	4	—
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	19	185	5	3	2	1	—	—	2	—
VIRGINIA WATER	10	13	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	—
THORPE	1	23	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	38	390	9	22	5	1	1	2	17	1

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1959 UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under										65 and over	Total
	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64		
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	5	24	4	1	—	1	—	—	38
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, bacillary	...	1	1	3	8	3	—	2	4	—	—	22
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	5
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	2	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Measles	...	6	36	51	173	44	3	2	1	—	—	390
Meningococcal Infections	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	6	33	40	51	210	53	4	8	9	1	—	468

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

			1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	10	16	15	14	38
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	2	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1	1	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	...	...	16	12	13	10	17
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	...	...	1	2	2	—	1
Measles	...	...	327	14	671	25	390
Whooping Cough	...	...	17	1	8	—	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	—	—	1	—	—
Malaria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	2	1	1	—	2
Dysentery, bacillary	...	...	20	141	10	7	22
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	...	...	4	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	...	...	2	1	—	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	2	1	2	—	5
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS			404	192	724	56	485

Scarlet Fever

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

Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles

Three hundred and ninety 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.

Puerperal Pyrexia

One case was notified during the year.

Pneumonia

Two cases were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning

Five cases were notified during the year.

Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)

One case was notified during the year and was treated at St. Peter's Hospital.

Whooping Cough

Nine cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

For the third consecutive year no cases of this disease were notified.

Enteric Fever

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Dysentery

Twenty-two 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

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

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suspected Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	10
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1

Non-notifiable Conditions

During the year twenty-three cases of Mumps, four cases of Tonsillitis, and ninety-three cases of Chicken Pox were brought to our notice by the Head Teachers.

Tuberculosis

There were twenty-nine cases added to the register during the year. Eleven of these were transfers into the district, and eighteen were new cases occurring in the district, two coming to light at death. Thirty cases were removed from the register during the year leaving at the end of the year a total of two hundred and twenty cases, 201 pulmonary and 19 non-pulmonary, a nett decrease for the year of one.

During the year the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme was pursued in the County maintained schools, and some 316 children were involved. About 64 per cent. of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 89 per cent. of children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. One hundred and forty-two vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1959

		New Cases.				Deaths.			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	...	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTAL		9	8	1	—	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

Terminal disinfection was carried out in eight cases, four of tuberculosis, three scarlet fever and one dysentery.

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	...	...	...	...	...	331
Immunisations—						
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	17
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	9
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined						34
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	...	195
Diphtheria Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	4

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

			Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 & over
Vaccination	...	...	256	25	9	21
Re-Vaccination	...	...	—	3	11	52
Immunisation—						
Diphtheria						
(Primary)	...	...	15	11	—	2
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	28	13	1
Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	15	11	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	24	2	—
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	165	7	2	2
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	41	8	1
Triple Antigen						
(Primary)	...	...	184	14	2	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	11	11	—
Tetanus						
(Primary)	...	...	—	1	2	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	—	1	—

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

IMMUNITY INDEX

Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years
16.7%	54.4%	52.3%	3.0%

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was carried out during the year at special clinics, at factories, and by general practitioners. A summary of all this work is as follows :—

	6 mths.—15 yrs.	16—26 yrs.	Expectant Mothers	Factory Group (This Group is already included in group 2)
Vaccinated with two injections	5914	1498	220	202
Estimated No. in group	6798	3950	1230	650 (eligible in factories only)
This represents protection rate of approx.	86.9%	37.9%	17.9%	44.9% (from factory group alone)

Cancer

Sixty-two cases died from cancer during the year—37 males and 25 females, being three cases more than last year.

The age incidence of these 62 cases is as follows :—

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90
Males	—	—	—	—	3	7	9	14	4
Females	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	8	9

The place incidence as regards Wards is as follows :—

	Town	Egham Hythe	Englefield Green	Virginia Water	Thorpe
Males	11	5	11	8	2
Females	9	2	7	6	1

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

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

