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EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

R E P O R T

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR

The Year 1965



Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

The Year ended December 31st, 1965

BY

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the Egham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report on the state of the health of the district for the year 1965.

The vital statistics show a continued slight reduction of the birth rate with the absence of any maternal deaths. Some increase in deaths of children under one week of age was due mainly to "prematurity".

As it is now customary to commence the protection which is given to babies against poliomyelitis at about the same time when they are immunised against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus, it is important to see that a reinforcing dose is given before children reach the age at which they attend school. Once again protection by vaccination should be stressed especially for those who travel abroad and to the Mediterranean coast line.

During the year the Mass Radiography Service examined 2,362 persons in the area, either at public sessions or at their place of work.

It is satisfactory to note that we are now given the names and addresses of immigrants to this area and attempts are then made to see that all concerned are made aware of the benefits given to them under the National Health Service with especial reference to the facilities for chest X-rays.

The district's continuing interest in the welfare of old people has been maintained in a variety of ways and especially by the activities of the Old People's Welfare Committee. The extent of their help is, of course, in many ways related to the availability of their funds, which are derived from official and unofficial sources.

I would like to thank Dr. Cook of the Guildford Public Health Laboratory for his help on all occasions in routine and more specialised bacteriological examinations.

I would indeed wish to record the conscientious way in which the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Staff have applied themselves to their many duties.

In conclusion may I thank the Council, the Clerk and 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, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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 the Medical Officer of Health of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council and the
Bagshot Rural District Council).

Chief 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.

Deputy Chief 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.

Additional Public Health Inspectors : W. R. W. SHATTOCK, Certificate
of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.
A. G. BABBAGE, M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I., Certificate of the Public
Health Inspectors Education Board,
Meat and other Foods Inspectors
Diploma of R.S.H., Smoke Inspec-
tors Diploma of R.S.H.

Student Public Health Inspector : J. A. KLEMP (from 15th Febru-
ary, 1965).

Clerks : Miss D. WINGFIELD.
Miss S. WEIGHTMAN (until 31st January, 1965).
Miss C. WALLER (from 15th February, 1965).
Miss H. MARKLEY (from 2nd August, 1965).

Rodent Operator : D. N. HACKETT.

SECTION A STATISTICS

Area	...	...	...	...	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1965	...	...	...	...	31,460
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1965					8,866
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1965	...	...	...	...	£1,632,475
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1966	...	...	...	...	£6,580

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

				Average for five years		
				1965	1964	1960-64
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid-year) ...				31,460	31,470	31,008
Comparability Factors						
Births	...	...		0.91	0.91	—
Deaths	...	...		0.97	1.01	—
Live Births						
Legitimate	...	...		398	442	451.8
Illegitimate	...	...		24	26	22.8
Total	...	...		422	468	474.6
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...		13.41	14.87	15.30
Corrected	...	...		12.21	13.53	—
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births ...				5.69	5.56	4.80
Still births						
Legitimate	...	...		5	7	7.0
Illegitimate	...	...		1	3	1.0
Total	...	...		6	10	8.0
Total live and still births ...				428	478	482.6
Rate of still births per 1,000 total live and still births ...				14.02	20.92	16.58
Deaths ...				306	348	332.6
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...		9.73	11.06	10.73
Corrected	...	...		9.43	11.17	—

			Average for five years
	1965	1964	1960-64
Deaths of infants under one year of age			
Legitimate	9	4	4.8
Illegitimate	1	0	0
Total	10	4	4.8
Death rate of infants under one year of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births	23.70	8.55	10.11
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	22.62	9.05	10.62
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	4.17	—	—
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	10	4	4.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births) ...	23.70	8.55	8.43
Deaths of infants under one week of age	10	4	3.6
Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births) ...	23.70	8.55	7.59
Perinatal mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	37.38	29.29	23.49
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths... ..	0	0	0.2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—	—	0.41

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

<i>Causes of Death</i>			<i>Males Females Total</i>		
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	...	1	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other ...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease ...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria ...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infection ...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis... ..	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles ...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	...	1	3	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...	...	14	2	16
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast... ..	...	—	13	13
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus... ..	...	—	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	...	17	18	35
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	...	—	1	1
16.	Diabetes ...	...	3	1	4
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	...	17	26	43
18.	Coronary disease, angina ...	...	35	19	54
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ...	...	—	3	3
20.	Other heart disease ...	...	20	21	41
21.	Other circulatory disease ...	...	5	6	11
22.	Influenza ...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia ...	...	8	13	21
24.	Bronchitis ...	...	9	4	13
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system...	...	1	—	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	...	1	—	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis, and nephrosis ...	...	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations ...	...	—	2	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	...	13	15	28
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ...	...	2	1	3
34.	All other accidents... ..	...	1	—	1
35.	Suicide ...	...	3	4	7
36.	Homicide and operations of war ...	...	—	—	—
Total from all causes ...			151	155	306

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1965

	Rates per 1,000 Home Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths All Causes	
England and Wales ...	18.0	0.29	11.5	19.0
Egham—Crude rates ...	13.41	0.19	9.73	23.70
Corrected rates	12.21		9.43	

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.

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)	381
Ashford Hospital, Middlesex	542
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	359
Egham Cottage Hospital	20
Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green	14
Ottershaw Hospital (Chronic Sick)	40

Infectious Disease Cases

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw (telephone number : Ottershaw 327), is responsible for admitting cases of infectious disease from the district. It has a bed complement of twelve.

Miniature Radiography

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board continue to arrange for the attendance of a mobile unit at the Council Office car park every Monday from 3.45 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. These visits are intended primarily for patients referred by their own general practitioner, but attention is also given to any member of the general public who wishes to have a chest X-ray. In addition special sessions are arranged from time to time at the larger factories and commercial premises. A summary of the work done during the year is as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
General practitioner referrals	238	164	402
General public attendances	1167	793	1960

From the general practitioner referrals no cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were found but seven cases of primary lung cancer, six in males and one a female, were discovered, and from the general public attendances seven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, four in males and three in females and four cases of primary lung cancer, three in males and one a female were found.

Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council with the good services of the District Nursing Association maintains six trained nurses who perform combined duties in the area. Their addresses are as follows :—

Miss M. Thake	52 Kingsley Avenue Englefield Green	...	Egham 4282
Miss E. Beckwith	Wayside, Green Road, Thorpe	...	Chertsey 2330
Miss A. J. Buley	7, Cottage Farm Way, Thorpe	...	Chertsey 2844
Miss J. Thomas	6, Spring Rise, Egham	...	Egham 2306
Mrs. D. Ridgers	32, Trumps Green Avenue, Virginia Water	...	Wentworth 2133
Miss K. Hall	1, Wapshott Road, Egham Hythe	...	Staines 53456
Mr. C. W. Sara	Flat, Welfare Centre, Blackdown Camp, Nr. Aldershot, Hants.	...	Deepcut 61

The above Male Nurse covers the nursing of Male Patients, particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention and lifting within the area.

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.

The "Neighbourly" Home Help Service scheme continued to expand during the year and undoubtedly proved to be of much assistance to all concerned and in some measure relieved the demand for the ordinary Home Help.

Clinic and other Treatment Centres

The Surrey County Council maintains school medical, 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

(Telephones : Main Clinic	—	Egham 2341
Dental Clinic	—	Egham 2446)

School Dental

Fillings and Inspections -	-	Monday to Friday 9.30 a.m.-12
(by appointment only) -	-	1.30-4 p.m.

Gas Dental

(by appointment only) - - Alternate Wednesdays
9.30 a.m.-12

Immunisation and Toddler Clinic

(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.) - 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays
in the month 1.45-3.45 p.m.

Speech Defect Class

(by reference from A.M.O.) - Every Tuesday 1.30-4 p.m.
Every Wednesday 9.30 a.m.-12

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 and

School Medical Clinic - - Every Tuesday 2-4 p.m.

Speech Defect Class

(by reference from A.M.O.) - Every Tuesday 9.30 a.m.-12
Every Wednesday 1.30-4 p.m.

Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water**Infant Welfare Centre and**

School Medical Clinic - - Every Wednesday 2-4 p.m.

Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green**Infant Welfare Centre and**

School Medical Clinic - - Every Wednesday 2-4 p.m.

Immunisation and Toddler Clinic 1st Wednesday
in the month 10 a.m.-12

Village Hall, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe**Infant Welfare Centre and**

School Medical Clinic - - 2nd and 4th Wednesday
in the month 2-4 p.m.

The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Division-
alised County Council services which are administered from
15, The Grove, Horsell, Woking. (Telephone No. Woking 3021).

Old People's Welfare Committee Chiropody Service

Sessions are now held as follows :—

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham

2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursdays - - - - 2-5 p.m.
5th Thursday in month when applicable.

Social Hall, Englefield Green

1st Thursday in month - - - - - 2-5 p.m.
4th Thursday in month - - - - - 9-12 noon

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

1st and 3rd Mondays in month - - - - - 2-5 p.m.

Aldwyn Court, Englefield Green

2nd Thursday in month - - - - - 9-12 noon

In addition four rounds a month are arranged for domiciliary treatments.

Applications for assistance and details regarding this scheme may be obtained from the Local Information Centre, Council Offices, High Street, Egham.

In addition the Surrey County Council run a direct chiropody service for expectant mothers, the physically handicapped and the elderly, and treatment is given through private chiropodists at the surgery, but where domiciliary treatment is required this is now given by the County Council's own chiropodists.

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. The supply is drawn from the River Thames; routine bacteriological examinations of the raw water are carried out three times per week. Two samples of treated water are examined daily, and samples from each of the Company's service reservoirs are examined weekly. Monthly check samples of raw and treated water are sent to The Counties Public Health Laboratories for chemical and bacteriological examination. A typical report upon such analyses reads as follows :—

"Chemical Results in parts per million

Appearance	...	...	...	...	...	Clear and bright
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	...	...	...	8
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
pH	...	...	...	...	...	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	20
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	...	...	600
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	...	...	415
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	39

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	210
Hardness : Total	...	...	...	...	295
Carbonate	...	...	...	...	210
Non-carbonate	...	...	...	...	85
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	5.8
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.04
Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	...	...	0.80
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.12
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.12
Metals—Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead	...	...	...	...	Absent

Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar—

	1 day at 37°C. 1 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 1 per ml.	3 days at 20-22°C. 1 per ml.	Most Probable No.
Presumptive Coliform reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	
Bact. coli. (Type I)	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	
Cl. welchii reaction	— ml.	100 ml.		

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals. The water is hard in character, but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not considered excessive. It is of satisfactory organic quality and conforms to the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results show effective treatment and indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes."

The fluorine content of the water averaged 0.19 parts per million during the year.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

With the exception of about thirty-five properties which still rely upon wells or springs for water supply, whether from choice or because no mains supply is available, all dwelling-houses in the district have a supply of mains water in pipes in the houses. No houses are supplied by means of standpipes but this form of supply exists on about forty caravan sites. During the year 95 premises, mostly new buildings, have been connected to the Company's mains.

Nineteen samples for bacteriological examination were taken from certain premises not provided with a mains supply. Of these thirteen were reported as excellent, two as satisfactory, and four as unsatisfactory. The samples were collected from sixteen properties, and in twelve of these the supply could be regarded as satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

Sewage Disposal Works

The contract for the extension of the Chertsey Sewage Disposal Works has continued, but progress has been still further delayed by site difficulties.

Drainage and Sewerage

The contract for the provision of main drainage on part of the Wentworth Estate and for the relief of the existing main drainage scheme has been completed. Connection of several of the Wentworth properties served by the new sewer were soon made, but in July the Council were obliged to give notice of their intention to withdraw the cesspool emptying service after a further six months from all remaining properties within one hundred feet of the new drainage facility. Only five such properties remained unconnected by the end of the year. Several properties at rather greater distances from the sewer were also connected, and the nuisances formerly resulting from the difficulties of dispersing sewage effluent in this part of the district have been considerably reduced.

It was disappointing that full benefit from the relief scheme for the main part of the district could not be enjoyed owing to the falling behind schedule of the extension of the Chertsey Sewage Disposal Works.

Preparatory work on the proposed sewerage scheme for Thorpe continued, and, except for the uncertainty of the effect on the scheme of the increasing restrictions on capital expenditure, a starting date during 1966 was anticipated.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

It became apparent during the year that despite some relief afforded by the Wentworth sewerage scheme the ever rising demand on this service could not for much longer be met by the existing five vehicles, and the Council authorised the placing of an order for a sixth, delivery being hoped for early in 1966. The volume of sewage removed during the year was 8,339,100 gallons as against 7,916,200 in 1964, though the increase at some 400,000 gallons eased somewhat from the previous year's figure of 600,000 gallons.

The bonus scheme continued to be justified by results and a further slight improvement in output was achieved reflected in an increase in the average bonus calculated to the flat week to 56s. 10d. against 48s. 9d. in 1964. Overtime was still necessary throughout the year and even then serious delays were all too common and some inconvenience to residents inevitable.

Rivers and Streams

A few comparatively minor cases of the pollution of ditches by septic tank effluent occurred but no serious pollution of rivers or streams was noted during the year.

Closet Accommodation

The service for the emptying of pail closets in the Thorpe Ward once weekly by means of a cesspool emptier fitted with night soil emptying equipment continued without complaint. The number of dwellings using this service remained at about 80, many of these being caravans.

REFUSE DISPOSAL, 1965

Report of the Engineer and Surveyor

Dry tipping continued at the Callow Hill Sandpit during 1965 entirely without nuisance. Approximately 21,000 tons of refuse were deposited during the year, of which amount approximately 12,500 tons were from outside the district.

Refuse Collection

Approximate number of bins	...	...	...	11,800
Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	...	...	...	165 tons
Number of lorries	...	...	...	7
Number of collectors (excluding drivers)	...	...	...	25

This service still continues to operate satisfactorily, the regular weekly collection having been maintained throughout the district and a total of 8,500 tons of refuse having been collected in the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following visits or inspections were made during the year :—

Public Health Acts

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	349
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	385
Infestations	...	...	...	205
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	157
Water Supply	...	...	...	93
Drainage and Sewerage	...	...	...	729
Refuse	...	...	...	41
Watercourses, etc.	15
Keeping of Animals	47
Miscellaneous	233

Clean Air Act	197
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Housing Acts

Dwelling Houses	427
Miscellaneous	26

Rent Act	11
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Food and Drugs Act, etc.					
Food Premises	363
Food Sampling	108
Meat Inspection	811
Other Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	113
Factories Act					
Factories	...	...	...	...	60
Works of Eng. Const.	...	...	...	...	4
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	9
Egham U.D.C. Act					
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	14
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	...	14
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	414
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	5
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	233
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	...	19
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	2811
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	213
					<hr/>
				TOTAL	8106
					<hr/>

Action Taken

200 Informal Notices were served and 82 were complied with during the year.

27 Statutory Notices were served and 27 complied with during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

This work continued to be carried out by one rodent operator, who also performed other miscellaneous duties connected with disinfection and disinfestation.

In the first part of the year a free service was as before limited to private dwellings, a charge being made in all other cases. Five contracts for such work which expired at the end of March were renewed for a further period, the total sum involved amounting to £54.

However upon consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Circular urging a re-appraisal of the Council's service and pointing out that it was no longer a requirement that a charge must be made for business premises, the Council decided that as from 1st October no charge would be made for this service, no matter what type of premises. Administratively, this has brought simplification, which to some extent offsets the small loss of revenue, but the principal benefit lies in the fact that no longer is the small businessman tempted to avoid or economise on his responsibilities for keeping his premises rodent free.

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

Number of properties inspected

(a) As a result of complaints	...	307
(b) Otherwise	... ..	420
		<hr/>
Total		727

Number of properties found to be infested

(a) By rats	... ..	373
(b) By mice	... ..	31
		<hr/>
Total		404

Number of infested properties treated ... 383

Number of "block control" schemes carried out (2 or more premises treated jointly)... 13

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

Joint operations with neighbouring local authorities or Agricultural Executive Committee —

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

During the year one case of a bed bug infestation and one of fleas were reported both in private houses. These were dealt with by spraying with a proprietary insecticide consisting basically of D.D.T. in kerosene.

CONTROL OF OTHER PESTS

Assistance continued to be given upon request in the control of other insect pests, and during the year 151 infestations by wasps or bees were dealt with. The treatment given in each case was chosen as the most suitable from a wide selection of insecticides in powder, liquid or smoke form. The policy of limiting practical assistance to those cases where wasp nests were in a building or in some position where they were a danger to the public was continued, and advisory leaflets were issued in all other cases. The charge of 2s. 6d. per nest was continued, and the service given was again most acceptable to those needing it.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

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

Garages and motor repairers	...	...	26
Engineers other than above	...	...	32
Bakehouses	...	...	4
Builders	...	...	19
Miscellaneous Trades	...	...	16

Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	87	55	3	—
Factories without mechanical power	—	—	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises) ...	10	5	—	—
TOTAL	97	60	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	Instituted
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)					
(a) insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	7	4	—	3	—
(c) not separate for sexes...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	4	—	3	—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

As in previous years the only real complaints of atmospheric pollution arose over bonfires or improvised incinerators for the destruction of paper or cardboard and other waste, vertical boilers for steam raising in connection with the cooking of pigswill, and the pungent odours inseparable from this latter activity. All the complaints were dealt with informally.

A few pig-keepers still persist in the traditional practice of firing their boilers with any fuel which happens to be available ; others have been persuaded to use coke, and efforts to convert them all continue. Efforts to persuade them to cook their swill in covered tanks continued, but with no success.

Once again through the co-operation of architects and builders it was possible to secure a suitable increase in the height of proposed new chimneys in a few cases where the deposited plans showed them to be of a height considered to be inadequate.

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. This pool is well maintained and samples from it show consistently good results. Advice on the operation of private pools is offered by the public health inspectors and occasional samples are taken for bacteriological examination as a check on their condition, a service which is appreciated by the owners of the pools. During the year ten samples were taken from four of these pools, all with satisfactory results.

The same service is offered to schools and a college where swimming pools have been provided. Seven samples were taken from two such pools all with satisfactory results.

SCHOOLS

There are seven primary, three secondary and six private schools. All these schools are served with the South West Suburban Water Company's main supply.

Only one school now remains without main drainage, that at Thorpe, but except that the drainage system discharges to a cesspool instead of a sewer the buildings and facilities are modern. The cesspool needs emptying weekly but the work is carried out outside normal school hours to minimise the nuisance and disturbance which arises from this operation.

SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the year licences were in force covering a total of twenty-nine sites comprising one hundred and eighty-nine caravans with no restriction as to occupation, together with nine sites comprising nominally one hundred and twenty-two caravans subject to a "run-down" clause. On eight of these sites numbers

continued to fall slowly, a total of thirteen being removed and not replaced during the year. On the remaining site however, where the licence term had expired but where despite several reminders the proprietor had not applied for any extension, the numbers which had fallen from thirty-eight to thirteen since 1961 were suddenly built up again, and had reached twenty-seven by the end of the year. A prosecution against the site proprietor for using land as a caravan site without a site licence was taken under section 1 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and he was found guilty and fined £20 with ten guineas costs. He gave notice of appeal to the High Court by way of case stated, which for the time being blocked any further action by the Council. In the meantime the caravans remain and the site proprietor continues to reap financial reward.

In one other case where there has been considerable difficulty in enforcing the "run-down" condition, the proprietor was prosecuted on four counts of breaches of the licence conditions. All were found proved and he was fined a total of £38.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that certain site proprietors are finding it worthwhile exploiting the heavy demand for housing accommodation in this area by flouting the Council's powers of control; where it has been possible to obtain sufficient evidence to justify prosecution, the penalties so far imposed do not appear to have been sufficiently realistic to have acted as any deterrent to further exploitation of the position.

At the end of the year there remained on these one-time unauthorised sites a total of ninety-one caravans. It is worthy of comment that had the "run-down" condition been fully observed this number would by that date have been only fifty-two.

A caravan which had been parked on the roadside verge in Chertsey Lane in 1962, in contravention of a Court Order applying to the land, remained there until November when the elderly lady living in it was allocated a flat by the Council.

HAIRDRESSERS

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

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

General inspections of premises registered under this Act proceeded during the year, but more slowly than had been hoped, various initial problems having to be surmounted. Deficiencies were found fairly generally but most proprietors were anxious to co-operate in bringing their premises into line with this new legislation.

The registration of a further seventy premises was made during the year, mostly as a result of individual following-up of existing businesses by the public health inspectors.

Some special inspections regarding lighting were made in the last three months of the year as required by the Minister of Labour, the findings of which indicated a generally low standard of lighting except in a few special cases.

The following statistics are extracted from the annual return required by the Minister of Labour.

TABLE A

Class of Premises	Registrations and General Inspections		
	No. of Premises Rgd during the Year	Total No. of Rgd. Premises at End of Year	No. of Rgd. Premises receiving a General Inspection during the Year
Offices	16	69	21
Retail shops	37	191	60
Wholesale shops, warehouses	4	8	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	12	35	4
Fuel storage depots	1	1	1
TOTAL	70	304	86

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises	275
Note. —Other visits by Inspectors for purposes of Act, but to premises not then registered	139

TABLE C

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	859
Retail Shops	704
Wholesale departments, warehouses	111
Catering establishments open to the public	222
Canteens	46
Fuel storage depots	1
Total	1943
Total Males	888
Total Females	1055

SECTION D

HOUSING

The Council's programme of dealing with the small numbers of individual unfit houses which still exist continued, though very slowly, the main controlling factor being of course the problem of rehousing. During the year three dwellings were demolished, two having been the subject of earlier Closing Orders and one a Demolition Order. One house was made fit by the owner and his Undertaking to repair cancelled. A Closing Order was made on one dwelling and in the case of two others Undertakings that they should not be used for human habitation until rendered fit were entered into by the owners. Unfortunately in one of these, a large country mansion which had fallen into a dilapidated condition, the owners failed to remove a number of men who were living there, in very squalid circumstances, and eventually the Council were obliged to make a Demolition Order. An appeal to the County Court against the Council's action followed, where on the strength of an undertaking given on behalf of the owners to the Court that they would take certain positive action to secure the vacation of the premises, the Appeal was adjourned "sine die", and remained so at the end of the year. One unfit house acquired some years ago by the Council pending a small redevelopment scheme remained in temporary occupation, and at the end of the year the rehousing of the occupants of seven other unfit houses was still outstanding, mostly for special reasons.

A summary of the general housing situation is given in the following table.

1. Clearance of unfit houses					
Unfit houses demolished	...	...	...	...	3
Unfit houses closed	...	...	...	...	1
Families displaced from unfit houses	...	...	...	...	—
Persons displaced from unfit houses	...	...	...	...	—
2. Repair of unfit houses					
Unfit houses made fit after formal notice under s.16, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	1
Unfit houses made fit after informal action	...	...	...	...	24
Other houses in which the remedying of defects was secured by :					
(a) informal action	...	...	...	...	8
(b) formal action	...	...	...	...	26
3. Unfit houses remaining temporarily in occupation					
Unfit houses retained by local authority in temporary use	...	...	...	...	1
Unfit houses still occupied pending re-housing of tenants	...	...	...	...	7
4. Progress in housing					
(1) Houses erected during the year :					
(a) By local authority	...	...	...	...	—
(b) By private enterprise	...	...	...	...	55

- (2) Houses in the course of construction at the end of the year :
- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (a) By local authority | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| (b) By private enterprise | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76 |

5. Applications for accommodation

At 23rd September, the latest date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 817 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows :—

Main List	...	...	...	...	73
Subsidiary List	...	...	...	...	286
Deferred List	...	...	...	...	458
Total					817

Improvement Areas

Upon the inception of the Housing Act, 1964, an area comprising some 124 houses was selected as the Council's first Improvement Area, and a preliminary survey carried out. The Act requires that before Improvement Notices can be served a house must be fit, a requirement which can be embarrassing as if its improvement has to be forced upon the owner the Council may well have to use their powers in two stages, first to secure its repair and secondly its improvement. Economically it is undoubtedly preferable to have all work done at one stage, and in addition there are practical difficulties, works of repair often being damaged, indeed sometimes removed entirely, during the course of subsequent improvements. For this reason an initial effort was made to persuade owners to carry out both repairs and improvements voluntarily, with the aid of an improvement grant, an effort which has met with some small success. The decision to declare the area formally as an Improvement Area was deferred having regard to the uncertainty of the interpretation of the government's restrictions on local authority loan sanctions, and all further action was put into suspense.

The area chosen was fairly representative of the old "working class" parts of the district, and it was interesting to note that almost half the properties involved were owner-occupied.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

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

Grocery and General Provisions	...	...	...	55
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	21
Butchers	...	...	...	15
Wet Fish and Poultry	...	...	...	6

Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	8
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	...	...	16
Confectioners (Sweets, etc.)	...	...	...	...	31
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	35
Off Licences	...	...	...	...	10
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	14
Cafes	...	...	...	...	18
Canteens (including Schools)	...	...	...	...	40
Clubs	...	...	...	...	13
Food Hawkers Storage Premises	...	...	...	...	8
Dairies	...	...	...	...	2
Chemists	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous (Nursing Homes, etc.)	...	...	...	...	15

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

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream—

Confectioners	...	...	...	...	1
Cafes	...	...	...	...	3

Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream—

Grocers and General Provisions	...	...	...	...	42
Greengrocers and Fruiterers...	...	...	...	...	5
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	3
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	...	...	3
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	25
Off Licences	...	...	...	...	1
Cafes	...	...	...	...	6
Manufacture of Sausages	...	...	...	...	3
Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food	...	...	...	...	2
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	...	...	...	...	1
Manufacture of Sausages and Potted, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Foods	...	...	...	...	5
Manufacture of Preserved Foods	...	...	...	...	6

Ice Cream

All the ice cream now retailed in the district is manufactured elsewhere, mostly by a few large firms ; much of it is sold pre-packed by these firms and is almost invariably of a satisfactory standard. The sale of ice cream from mobile sales vans, all of which are based outside the district, continued. Where the items sold are hard frozen and pre-packed there is little cause for concern, but a considerable proportion of these sales is now of soft ice cream, manufactured in the vehicle, and sold loose either alone, in a cornet or in more elaborate forms with various garnishings. The adequate supervision of these vehicles is no easy matter, and for reasons given in previous years the taking of samples for bacteriological examination remains a most difficult problem.

During the year 10 samples of ice cream were collected for examination by the methylene blue test, with the following results:

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ice Cream ...	10 (100%)	—	—	—

Milk

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.

The Chief Public Health Inspector continues to act as agent for the County Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of taking routine samples of milk and supervising the holders of licences to use special designations. A few more traders were so licensed during the year bringing the number of dealers operative in the district to 31. Most are retail shops where small quantities of milk are kept in refrigerated cabinets. The use of special designations is summarised as follows :—

Special Designation.	No. of Licences.
Pasteurised ...	22
Ultra Heat Treated ...	1
Sterilised ...	12
Untreated ...	4
	—
	39
	—

Samples were taken as follows :—

	Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated	Sterilised	Untreated	Total
No. of samples tested ...	41	—	20	6	67
Methylene Blue Test :					
Passed ...	40	1	—	4	44
Failed ...	1	—	—	2	3
Void ...	—	—	—	—	—
Phosphatase Test :					
Passed ...	41	—	—	—	41
Failed ...	—	—	—	—	—
Turbidity Test :					
Passed ...	—	—	20	—	20
Failed ...	—	—	—	—	—

The sample of pasteurised milk which failed the methylene blue test was taken from a cafe where only small quantities of milk were sold in bottle and enquiries showed that almost certainly the milk had been inadvertently stored too long. The cause of the two failures of untreated milk in the methylene blue test appeared

to lay at the producer's premises and the Divisional Milk Officer was accordingly advised.

Samples for biological examination continued to be taken quarterly from two farms from which untreated milk is supplied for consumption without any form of heat treatment. All samples gave negative results.

Sampling of Food for Bacteriological Examination

In addition to the sampling of milk and ice-cream reported upon elsewhere samples were procured for bacteriological examination of other types of food known to be a potential health hazard due to their susceptibility to contamination or as a result of investigations into complaints. No pathogens were found in any of these samples and they may be summarised as follows :—

Dried whole egg	...	...	...	...	I
Frozen whole egg	...	...	...	...	I
Egg albumen, frozen	...	...	...	...	I
Egg albumen, powdered	...	...	...	...	3
Synthetic cream	...	...	...	...	3
Sliced meat	...	...	...	...	4
Minced beef	...	...	...	...	I
Brawn	...	...	...	...	I
Sausages	...	...	...	...	I
Beer	...	...	...	...	I

Meat Inspection

Routine meat inspection at the two private slaughterhouses continued to occupy a substantial part of the time of the public health inspectors ; the throughput at the larger establishment increased considerably. Slaughtering now takes place regularly on four days a week, including Saturday. With a little prompting and some pressure, conditions at the two slaughterhouses were maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level ; the chief difficulties derive from the tendency to put through too large a number of animals in too short a time, rather than spread the load more evenly.

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 is stained green and allowed to be removed from the slaughterhouse for disposal by sterilisation or by burying on the Council's refuse tip.

No cases of *cysticercus bovis* were seen during the year, but the percentage of pigs affected by tuberculosis increased still further. By arrangement with the Veterinary Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food lesions from pigs from batches showing a very high incidence of this infection were examined. The diagnoses were confirmed, the type being almost invariably Avian. Direct action was taken to trace these batches back to their source, and as a result of action taken by the farmers concerned a considerable improvement is becoming apparent.

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)	180	12	4	2331	15900	—
Number inspected	180	12	4	2331	15900	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	—	40	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	36	4	—	133	3267	—
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.6%	33.3%	—	5.7%	20.6%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	532	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.6%	—	—	—	3.4%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	...	...	...	...	13 lbs. 11 ozs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	151 lbs.
Beverages	...	...	...	...	2 lbs. 2 ozs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	8 ozs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	7½ ozs.
Cream, canned	...	...	...	...	12 ozs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	224 lbs.
Fish, canned	...	...	...	...	22 lbs. 4½ ozs.
Food, frozen, miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	400 lbs.
Fruit, canned	...	...	...	...	620 lbs. 4 ozs.
Fruit Juice, canned	...	...	...	...	41 lbs. 10 ozs.
Meat, canned & Meat Preparations	...	...	...	...	229 lbs. 7½ ozs.
Milk, canned	...	...	...	...	12 lbs. 10 ozs.
Oxtails	...	...	...	...	52 lbs.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	3 lbs. 4 ozs.
Pie-filling, canned	...	...	...	...	4 lbs. 14 ozs.
Pork	...	...	...	...	11 lbs.
Pudding, canned	...	...	...	...	1 lb. 15½ ozs.
Puree, tomato, canned	...	...	...	...	13 lbs. 15 ozs.
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	16 lbs.
Sauce	...	...	...	...	13 lbs. 10½ ozs.
Soup, canned	...	...	...	...	18 lbs. ½ oz.
Syrup, Golden	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Vegetables, canned	...	...	...	...	37 lbs. 1¾ ozs.

All condemned food is disposed of by burying at the Council's refuse disposal pit, under the supervision of the public health inspectors.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Food and Drugs authority for this district is the Surrey County Council. The following is a summary of the work done by that authority during the year :—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions	
	Frml.	Infrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrml.	Total			
Food :									
Gin	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meat, minced	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Milk	53	3	56	—	—	—	—
Milk, instant, low-fat, skimmed	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Sausages	5	—	5	1	—	1	—
Soft Drinks	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Sugar	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Vodka	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whisky	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Drugs :									
Adrenapax Adrenaline cream	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aspellin liniment	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bocasan powders	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Leucotropin tablets	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mesonex tablets	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Muripsin tablets	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Panturon tablets	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Peroidin tablets	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Saventrine tablets	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Theophen tablets	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Urodonal granules	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

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. The number on the register is 13 persons with premises in the district, and 50 with premises in other districts.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

A few instances of failure to comply with one or other of the requirements of these Regulations were found in food premises, but on being pointed out by the public health inspectors were rectified. During the course of routine inspections efforts are made not only to secure compliance with these Regulations but also to educate both employer and employee as to their need.

Legal Proceedings

One prosecution for an offence under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, was taken in respect of the sale from a baker's shop of a mouldy sausage roll. The defendants pleaded

guilty and a fine of £10 was imposed together with £5 5s. od. costs.

Several other complaints of dirty milk bottles, foreign bodies in food and stale food were investigated but dealt with informally as the circumstances were not considered to justify formal action. Valuable help continued to be received from some food manufacturers in establishing by their systems of coding the age of food-stuffs sold by small retailers about which complaints as to their condition had been received. Retailers are of course strongly advised in their own interests to apply their own date codes wherever possible.

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	2	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia (acute primary or acute influenzal)	—	—	21*
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—
Dysentery, bacillary	5	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	—	—	—
Malaria, Induced	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	4	—	—
Measles	410	—	—
Food Poisoning	9	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—

* During the year twenty-one 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	Pul T.B.	Non-Pul. T.B.	Dysentery	Food Poisoning
TOWN -	-	60	-	-	-	-	5
EGHAM HYTHER -	-	134	-	3	-	-	3
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	1	133	4	1	-	5	-
VIRGINIA WATER -	1	38	-	2	-	-	1
THORPE -	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	410	4	6	-	5	9

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1965 UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under										65 and over	Total
	14	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, bacillary ...	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	1	2	3	5
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Measles ...	14	34	55	68	60	175	3	—	—	1	3	410
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	14	34	56	72	64	177	3	1	1	3	2	430

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

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

			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	2	11	10	5	2
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	1	—	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1	1	—	2	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	...	...	9	6	4	7	6
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	...	...	1	—	1	—	—
Measles	...	...	627	16	460	14	410
Whooping Cough	...	...	3	—	3	4	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	—	2	1	1	—
Dysentery, bacillary	...	...	14	19	41	32	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	...	...	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	1	—	1	1	—
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	2	—	1	2	9
TOTALS			661	56	523	68	436

Scarlet Fever

Two cases were notified during the year. 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

Four hundred and ten 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 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

No cases were notified during the year.

Pneumonia

No cases were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning

Nine cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Eight of these were members of two families who had been guests at a wedding reception in another district, the outbreak also involving many others from other districts. The organism responsible proved to be salmonella enteritidis, and enquiries by the authority in whose area the reception had been held seemed to indicate that the source may have been an infected turkey, though positive proof was not possible. All eight of the local residents affected recovered after treatment, though in one case it was three months before the infection was cleared. Another was employed in a food warehouse and his employers co-operated in arranging work for him for a period which did not involve the actual handling of foodstuffs.

There was also one single notification in respect of a man who was ill upon return from a continental holiday. Faeces specimens from him and from other members of his family all gave negative results, and he made an uneventful recovery.

Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

Four cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Dysentery

Five cases of this disease were notified during the year, all of the type *Shigella Sonnei*. As is known, the causal organism has acquired a resistance to sulphonamides and these drugs are no longer considered effective in treatment.

Influenza

No deaths were reported during the year.

Erysipelas

No cases were notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection

No cases were notified during the year.

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital :—

Diarrhoea and Vomiting	...	...	...	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	1
Infection of the Eyes	...	...	...	1
Upper Respiratory Infection	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases	...	...	...	7

Non-Notifiable Conditions

During the year the following cases of non-notifiable conditions were brought to my notice by the Head Teachers :—

Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	81
German Measles	...	...	...	...	2
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	182
Mumps	...	...	...	...	8
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1
Verruca	...	...	...	...	4
Callus—unidentified	...	...	...	...	2

Tuberculosis

There were eighteen cases added to the register during the year. Twelve of these were transfers into the district and six were new cases occurring in the district. Fifty-six cases were removed from the register during the year leaving at the end of the year a total of one hundred and forty-eight cases, 139 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary, a decrease for the year of thirty-eight.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1965

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

During the year the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County maintained and Independent Schools and some 415 children were involved. About 72 per cent. of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 93 per cent. of the children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 195 vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

In addition some 66 children over the age of 13 years, who for one reason or other had previously missed vaccinations, were also included.

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 one instance following the removal of a case of infectious disease, and in one other case following the removal of the body of an elderly person who had collapsed and died in her home and whose death had remained undiscovered for several days.

Immunisation and Vaccination

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

Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	190
Immunisation—						
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough						—
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	...	351
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus					...	65
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	10
Combined Whooping Cough and Tetanus						—

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	...	...	33	215	5	1
Re-Vaccination	...	...	—	2	2	—
Immunisation—						
Diphtheria						
(Primary)	...	...	—	1	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	1	33	1
Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	1	—	3	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	—	—	—

Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	—	1	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	—	—	—
Combined Whooping Cough and Tetanus						
(Primary)	...	...	—	—	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	—	—	—
Triple Antigen						
(Primary)	...	...	126	212	8	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	75	60	—
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus						
(Primary)	...	...	12	4	32	1
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	69	443	13
Tetanus						
(Primary)	...	...	—	2	165	12
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	1	9	—

The following table indicates the state of the immunisation against diphtheria amongst children in this district as at the end of the year.

Immunity Index

Under 1 year.	1-4 years.	5-14 years.
68%	79%	46%

T.A.B. Vaccination

Injections against the enteric fevers are available at the Clinics for school children and staff proceeding on organised tours abroad.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccinations continued to be carried out by general practitioners and at clinics during the year, and the oral type of vaccine was used for most patients. As a routine procedure a reinforcing dose of vaccine is now offered to children at about five years of age, and this is also available to certain priority groups.

...	Under School Age	School Age	Others Under 21 years
Estimated number receiving a primary course ...	2091	4471	2034
Estimated number in the age group ...	2385	4800	
Approximate protection rate ...	91%	93%	
Number given reinforcing dose during 1965 ...	371		

Cancer

Seventy-one cases died from cancer during the year—32 males and 39 females, being two cases more than last year.

The age incidence in these 71 cases is as follows :—

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
Males	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	11	6
Females	—	—	—	1	1	6	6	10	15

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.

