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II

EGHAM

URBAN

DISTRICT

COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year

1966

Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

The Year ended December 31st, 1966

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health

Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

The Year ended December 31st, 1960

BY

C. A. WICKHAM, M.B., B.S., B.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

General 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 1966.

In the vital statistics the trend of some reduction in the birth rate continues and once again it is satisfactory to record the absence of deaths from maternity and a low infantile mortality rate.

The incidence of notifiable diseases, especially in children, was again small, but an outbreak of Food Poisoning which receives especial comment later in the report deserves some mention in this preface. Once again it must be stressed that certain foodstuffs, by their very nature, are especially capable of producing symptoms of gastro-intestinal upset if and when they become contaminated as they may well do in a variety of ways. In the summer, especially in conditions of warmth and humidity, several of these organisms produce a toxin which subsequently defies destruction by any of the normal temperatures used in cooking, or the unsatisfactory practice of re-heating dishes cooked on a previous day. Whilst attention to personal hygiene and the handling of food is essential it must be emphasized that the most important routine procedure should be a recognition of the fact that most foodstuffs which are not to be eaten forthwith must be placed in an artificial cold store or a refrigerator during this cooling down period.

It is pleasing to note that after nearly thirty years of frustrating delays from a series of causes, during which time the problems associated with cesspool drainage have become increasingly acute, the scheme for the sewerage of Thorpe is at last about to be commenced.

The slow process of running down the remaining caravan sites which were established in contravention of the law prior to the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, received a further set-back, upon which I comment in some detail in the body of this report. Much time was expended during the year in assembling evidence for various court proceedings many of which were in the end abandoned. While the problem as a whole is no doubt gradually being resolved, for those so minded there still appear to remain one or two devices whereby the continued use of these sites can even now be extended.

The demand for caravan sites, upon which the continuance of the unlicensed sites depends so much, is of course a reflection of the general pressure on housing accommodation in the district. In this connection the redevelopment of the aluminium prefabricated bungalow site at Englefield Green resulting ultimately in the replacement of ninety units by three hundred and four of mixed types will afford some welcome relief to the long waiting list for Council accommodation.

To the Chairman and Members of the House of Representatives

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 1905.

In the vital statistics the trend of some reduction in the birth rate continues and once again it is satisfactory to record the absence of deaths from tuberculosis and a low infantile mortality rate.

The incidence of notifiable diseases, especially in children, was again small, but an outbreak of food poisoning which received especial comment later in the report deserves some mention in this preface.

Once again it must be stressed that certain foodstuffs, by their very nature, are especially capable of producing symptoms of gastro-

intestinal upset if and when they become contaminated as they may well do in a variety of ways. In the summer, especially in conditions of warmth and humidity, several of these organisms produce a toxin which subsequently either destroyed by any of the normal temperatures

used in cooking, or the unsatisfactory practice of re-heating dishes cooked on a previous day. While attention to general hygiene and

the handling of food is essential it must be emphasized that the most important routine measures should be a recognition of the fact that

most foodstuffs which are not to be eaten forthwith must be placed in an airtight container or a refrigerator during this cooling

down period.

It is pleasant to note that after nearly thirty years of fighting malaria from a series of causes, during which time the problem associated with mosquito breeding has become increasingly acute, the season for the breeding of those is at last about to be commenced.

The slow progress of malarial fever has been a persistent cause of alarm which was reflected in correspondence at the law prior to the present year and Council of Development Act, 1905, received a further setback, upon which I cannot go into detail in the body of this report. Much time was expended during the year in assembling evidence for various court proceedings some of which were in the end abandoned. While the problem as a whole is no doubt gradually being resolved, for those so minded there still appear to remain one or two devices whereby the control and of these cases can even now be effected.

The demand for services often upon which the dependence of the industrial areas depends as much, as of course a reduction of the general pressure on human accommodation in the district. In this connection the redevelopment of the industrial districts is the subject of much at the present time and various schemes in the preparation of which will be of great interest and value to those who will follow the various points in the long waiting list for Council accommodation.

The Mass Radiography Service continues to attract an increased number of persons for X-ray and the general public are clearly becoming conscious of the fact that it is important for all adults to have regular chest X-rays.

Attention during the year continued to be directed towards the acquisition of satisfactory properties in the Englefield Green area for the improvement of the Clinic services, but unfortunately little progress was made in this direction.

The work and activities of the Old People's Welfare Committee continues to be maintained and expanded in a variety of ways.

I would wish 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.

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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., Certificate of
the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Meat and
other Foods Inspectors Certificate of
R.S.I., Smoke Inspectors 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 Inspectors Diploma of R.S.H.

Student Public Health
Inspectors: J.A. KLEMP (until 31st August, 1966).
A.M. WALKER (from 15th August, 1966).

Chief Clerk: Miss D. WINGFIELD.

Clerks: Miss C. WALLER.
Miss H. MARKLEY (until 1st April, 1966).
Miss L. HOPWOOD (from 15th August, 1966).

Rodent Operator: D.N. HACKETT.

EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: C.A. KEMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.

(who is also the Medical Officer for the W.K. Division of the County Council and the Medical Officer of Health of the Epsom and Esher Urban District Council and the Bagshot Rural District Council)

Chief Public Health Inspector

V.O. BENTON, M.B., Ch.B., M.A., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. (Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.S.I., Food and other Public Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I.)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

J.M. PARKER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. (Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.S.I., Food and other Public Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I., Food Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I.)

Additional Public Health Inspector

M.R. SHATTON, Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.S.I.

A.O. BROWN, M.B., Ch.B., M.A., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. (Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors Inspection Board, Food and other Public Inspectors Diploma of R.S.I., Food Inspectors Diploma of R.S.I.)

Student Public Health Inspector

J.A. CLARK (until 1st August, 1955)
A.W. WILKINSON (from 1st August, 1955)

Chief Clerk

Miss A. WILKINSON

Clerks

Miss C. WILKINSON
Miss M. WILKINSON (until 1st April, 1955)
Miss C. WILKINSON (from 1st April, 1955)

Public Health Officer

M.R. WILKINSON

SECTION A

STATISTICS

Area	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1966	31,350
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1966	8,916
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1966	£1,648,692
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1967	£6,515

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	1966	1965	Average for five years 1961-65
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid-year)	31,350	31,460	31,284
Comparability Factors			
Births	0.91	0.91	-
Deaths	0.97	0.97	-
Live Births			
Legitimate	360	398	445.8
Illegitimate	27	24	22.0
Total	387	422	467.8
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)			
Crude	12.34	13.41	14.95
Corrected	11.23	12.21	-
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.98	5.69	4.70
Still births			
Legitimate	6	5	6.0
Illegitimate	1	1	1.0
Total	7	6	7.0
Total live and still births	394	428	474.8

SECTION A

STATISTICS

9,350 acres

21,350

8,916

21,046,632

25,212

Legation General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1965
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1965
Notable Value on 31st December, 1965
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1965

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Average for
Five years
1961-65

21,350

21,450

21,350

Population (Legation General's
estimate at mid-year)

Comparability Factors

Births

Deaths

Live Births

Legitimate

Illegitimate

Total

Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)

Gross

Corrected

Illegitimate live births per cent of
total live births

Still Births

Legitimate

Illegitimate

Total

Total live and still births

0.0

1.0

1.0

474.8

2

1

3

438

2

1

3

392

12.24

11.63

6.78

13.41

12.21

2.69

14.92

-

4.70

	1966	1965	Average for five years 1961-65
Rate of still births per 1,000 total live and still births	17.77	14.02	14.74
Deaths	309	306	329.6
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)			
Crude	9.86	9.73	10.54
Corrected	9.56	9.43	-
Deaths of infants under one year of age			
Legitimate	3	9	5.8
Illegitimate	0	1	0.2
Total	3	10	6.0
Death rate of infants under one year of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births	7.75	23.70	12.83
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	8.33	22.62	13.01
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	4.17	9.09
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	3	10	5.2
Neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)	7.75	23.70	11.11
Deaths of infants under one week of age	3	10	5.0
Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)	7.75	23.70	10.69
Perinatal mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	25.38	37.38	25.28
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-	-	-

Average for
five years
1961-65

1965

1966

Rate of still births per 1,000 total
live and still births

14.71

14.05

17.78

Deaths

209.6

208

209

Death rate (per 1,000 population)

10.31

9.73

9.66

Grade
Determined

9.43

9.36

Deaths of infants under one year of age

1.6

2

3

Infants

0.8

1

0

Infants

0.0

10

3

Total

Death rate of infants under one year
of age

12.63

13.70

7.73

All infants per 1,000 live births
Infants under one year per 1,000

13.01

13.63

6.33

Infants under one year per 1,000
Infants under one year per 1,000

9.09

4.14

-

Deaths of infants under four weeks
of age

3.2

10

3

Neonatal mortality rate
(Deaths under four weeks per
1,000 live births)

11.11

13.70

7.73

Deaths of infants under one week of age

3.0

10

3

Early neonatal mortality rate
(Deaths under one week per
1,000 live births)

10.63

13.70

7.73

Perinatal mortality rate
(Still births and deaths under one
week combined per 1,000 total
live and still births)

15.08

17.38

15.30

Infant mortality (excluding abortion)

0

0

0

Number of deaths
Rate per 1,000 total live and
still births

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
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	4	3	7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	17	5	22
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	17	33
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	2	4
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	19	31
18. Coronary disease, angina	51	21	72
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease	17	27	44
21. Other circulatory disease	7	8	15
22. Influenza	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia	14	3	17
24. Bronchitis	10	2	12
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	12	18
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1
34. All other accidents	3	2	5
35. Suicide	2	3	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
Total from all causes	169	140	309

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)
(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Nephritis	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach	1	2	3
11. Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	17	5	22
12. Malignant neoplasms, breast	-	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasms, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	19	35
15. Leukaemia, leukaemia	2	2	4
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	19	31
18. Coronary disease, angina	27	21	48
19. Hypertension with heart disease	19	27	46
20. Other heart disease	7	8	15
21. Other circulatory diseases	-	1	1
22. Influenza	14	3	17
23. Pneumonia	10	2	12
24. Bronchitis	7	-	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	2	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hypertrophy of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	-	1
31. Genital infections	12	12	24
32. Other diseases and ill-defined diseases	-	1	1
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	2	4
34. All other accidents	2	2	4
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide and execution of war	-	-	-
Total from all causes	209	160	369

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1966

	Rates per 1,000 Home Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths All Causes	
England and Wales	17.7	0.28	11.7	19.0
Egham - Crude rates	12.34	0.22	9.86	7.75
Corrected rates	11.23		9.56	

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)	450
Ashford Hospital, Middlesex	421
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	339
Egham Cottage Hospital	20
Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green	14
Ottershaw Hospital (Chronic Sick)	62
Ellesmere Hospital (Geriatric)	130

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 twenty-three.

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.

SECTION B

GENERAL DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The County Council is the local health authority in responsible for the services and medical treatment services.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examination of milk, ice cream and water are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Gillingham, together with such other specimens as need examination from time to time.

Smears and other clinical specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratory at Gillingham, Gillingham or Reading or at St. Peter's Hospital, Gillingham.

General Hospitals

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

Bed Complement

150	King Edward VII Hospital (Gillingham) Winter
150	and Old Windsor (Winter)
150	Asylum Hospital, Gillingham
150	St. Peter's Hospital, Gillingham
20	St. Peter's Hospital
15	Northwood Hospital, Gillingham Green
60	Overseas Hospital (Gillingham) (Winter)
150	Overseas Hospital (Gillingham)

Infectious Disease Units

The Infectious Hospital, Gillingham (reference number: Overseas 327) is responsible for dealing with cases of infectious disease from the district. It has a bed complement of twenty-three.

Mental Hospitals

The South West Metropolitan Gillingham Hospital Board continues to arrange for the attendance of a mobile unit at the Gillingham Unit for the treatment of mental patients from 1.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. These patients are referred to the Gillingham Unit by their own general practitioners. In addition to the patients referred to the Gillingham Unit who are also referred to the Gillingham Unit for treatment, the Gillingham Unit also has a small day hospital. In addition to the day hospital, the Gillingham Unit also has a small day hospital and residential premises.

A summary of the work done during the year is as follows:-

	Males	Females	Total
General practitioner referrals	261	210	471
General public attendances	1815	819	2634

From the general practitioner referrals one case of pulmonary tuberculosis was found but no cases of primary lung cancer were discovered, and from the general public attendances two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, both in males, and one case of primary lung cancer, in a male, 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. J.F. Reilly	Flat 2, "Whitecroft", 50, Burwood Road, Hersham, Walton-on-Thames	(for Egham district)	
Mr. C.W. Sara	Flat, Welfare Centre, Blackdown Camp, Nr. Aldershot, Hants	(for Sunningdale district) Deepcut	61

The above Male Nurses cover 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.

A summary of the work done during the year is as follows:-

General medical assistance	General medical referrals	Males	Females	Total
1875	207	210	171	381
1876	183	219	157	376

From the General medical assistance referrals one case of pulmonary tuberculosis was found and no cases of primary lung cancer were discovered, and from the general public attendance two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, both in males, and one case of primary lung cancer, in a male, were found.

Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Home Nursing Council also the good services of the District Nursing Association maintain six District nurses who perform excellent work in the area. Their addresses are as follows:-

Miss M. Thorne	52, Kingsway Avenue, Brixton Green	1875	1876
Miss A. Beckwith	Waverley, Green Road, Thorpe	1875	1876
Miss J. J. Bailey	7, Cottage Farm Way, Thorpe	1875	1876
Miss J. Thomas	4, Spring Hill, Epsom	1875	1876
Mrs. G. Roberts	14, Spring Green Avenue, Virginia Water	1875	1876
Miss E. Hall	1, Regent Road, Epsom Green	1875	1876
Mr. J. W. Bailey	Flat 2, "The Grange", 50, Church Road, Wokingham, Wilton-on-Thames	(for home district)	(for home district)
Mr. J. W. Gery	Flat, "The Grange", Wokingham Camp, Mr. Aldrich, House	(for home district)	(for home district)

The above table shows cover the nursing of Home Patients, particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention and lifting when the need arises.

Home Help Service

The Home Nursing Council from the Wokingham District in Wokingham a service for the provision of home help in emergency cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in home 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 (by appointment only)	Monday to Friday	9.30 a.m. - 12 1.30 - 4 p.m.
Gas Dental		
(by appointment only)	3rd Tuesday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
Immunisation and Toddler Clinic		
(by appointment only)	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	1st, 3rd and 5th	
(by reference from A.M.O.)	Wednesdays in the month	1.45 - 3.45 p.m.
Speech Defect Class		
(by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Monday	1.30 - 4 p.m.
Remedial Exercises Class		
(by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Wednesday	1.30 - 4 p.m.

The "Neighborhood" 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.

Usher and other Treatment Centres

The Barry 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, Limerick.

The Regional Hospital Board provides services for the Chest Physician whose Clinic is held at St. Peter's Hospital, Clonmel.

Clinic sessions are as follows:-

Clinic, Kings Road, Limerick

(Telephone: Main Clinic 2341
Dental Clinic - 2342)

School Dental	Village and Inspectors	Monday to Friday	9.30 a.m. - 12	1.30 - 4 p.m.
Eye Clinic	(by appointment only)			
General Dental		1st Tuesday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12	
Immunisation and Tuberculin Clinic	(by appointment only)	1st 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		
Speech Defect Clinic	(by reference from A.M.O.)	1st, 3rd and 5th	1.15 - 3.15 p.m.	
Remedial Exercises Clinic	(by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Monday	1.30 - 4 p.m.	
		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 Wednesday Every Friday	1.30 - 4 p.m. 9.30 a.m. - 12

Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	Every Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
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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.
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The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Divisionalised 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 a.m. - 12

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

1st and 3rd Mondays in month	2 - 5 p.m.
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Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Station

Infant Welfare Centre and
School Medical Clinic
(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 Clinic
(by reference from A.M.O.)
Every Wednesday
Every Friday
1.30 - 4 p.m.
9.30 a.m. - 12

Trotter's Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

Infant Welfare Centre and
School Medical Clinic
Every Wednesday
2 - 4 p.m.

Woodlands Hall, Victoria Street, Enfield Green

Infant Welfare Centre and
School Medical Clinic
Every Wednesday
2 - 4 p.m.

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

Willow Hall, Colindale 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 Divisional
County Council services which are administered from 12, The Grove, Horsham,
Sussex. (Telephone No. 3011)

Old People's Welfare Committee Clinic Service

Sessions are now held as follows:-

Clinte, Kings Road, Epsom

1st, 3rd and 4th Thursday
1st Thursday in month when applicable
2 - 4 p.m.

Social Hall, Enfield Green

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

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Station

1st and 3rd Monday in month
2 - 4 p.m.

Aldwyn Court, Englefield Green

2nd Thursday in month

9 a.m. - 12

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 cases were dealt with formally under this section during the year, but in two cases of elderly people living alone conditions were found to be such that action would ultimately be necessary. As in all such cases every effort was first made to resolve the situation in co-operation with the general practitioner and other interested bodies, but while this was going on both cases resolved themselves. In the case of an elderly lady she was found in a state of collapse and had to be removed to hospital, and in the case of the elderly man he collapsed and died at his home.

9 a.m. - 12

and Thursday in month

In addition four rounds a month are arranged for dental
examinations.

Applications for assistance and details regarding this scheme
may be obtained from the local Information Center, Council Office,
11th Street, Room.

In addition the Albany County Council has a direct advisory
service for dependent mothers, the physically handicapped and the
elderly, and treatment is given through private physicians at the
hospital, but where satisfactory treatment is required this is now
given by the County Council's own physicians.

National Conference Oct. 1948, Section 17

No cases were dealt with formally under this section during the year,
but in two cases of elderly people living alone conditions were found so
poor that action would definitely be necessary. In all such cases
every effort was first made to resolve the situation in co-operation with
the general practitioner and other interested bodies, but where this was
going on both cases received themselves. In the case of an elderly
lady who was found in a state of collapse and had to be removed to
hospital, and in the case of the elderly man who collapsed and died at
his home.

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. Routine examinations at two treatment points of the treated water is made daily, and samples from each of the Company's service reservoirs are examined weekly. A typical report upon routine examinations of treated water is as follows:-

Chemical Results in parts per million

Turbidity	0.4
Colour (Hazen)	5.6
Odour	Nil
pH	7.7
Electric Conductivity	550
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	365
Chlorine present as Chloride	36
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	224
Hardness: Total	270
Carbonate	224
Non-carbonate	46
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.0
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.03
Oxygen Absorbed	1.2
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.07
Fluoride	0.2
Metals - Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead	Absent
Aluminium	0.02
Potassium	6.0

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

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

With the exception of thirty-seven 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 190 premises, mostly new buildings, have been connected to the Company's mains.

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. Routine examinations of the treatment points of the treated water is made daily, and samples from each of the Company's service reservoirs are examined weekly. A typical report upon routine examinations of treated water is as follows:-

Chemical Results in parts per million

0.4	Ammonia
2.8	Chlorine (free)
11.1	Chlorine (total)
1.7	pH
250	Electric conductivity
30.5	Residual solids (at 180°C)
30	Chlorine present as chloride
5.5	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate
170	Hardness (total)
3.5	Carbonate
1.5	Non-carbonate
5.0	Nitrate Nitrogen
0.001	Nitrite Nitrogen
0.03	Ammoniacal Nitrogen
1.5	Oxygen absorbed
0.07	Aluminate Nitrogen
0.1	Fluoride
0.02	Mercury - Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead
0.02	Aluminium
0.0	Potassium

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

The water has no phreatic-solvent action.

With the exception of thirty-seven properties which still rely upon wells or springs for water supply, whether from shallow 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 1957 numerous, mostly new buildings, have been connected to the Company's mains.

Twenty-three samples for bacteriological examination were taken from certain premises not provided with a mains supply. Of these ten were reported as excellent, six as satisfactory, one suspicious, and six as unsatisfactory. The samples were collected from seventeen properties, and in twelve of these the supply could be regarded as satisfactory.

Six samples were taken from five premises of water from the mains supply. In three cases the results were excellent, in a fourth satisfactory, and in the fifth of two samples taken on the same day one gave an excellent result and the other an unsatisfactory one, indicating contamination of fittings rather than the supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

Sewage Disposal Works

The extension of the Chertsey Sewage Disposal Works was substantially completed by the end of the year.

Drainage and Sewerage

With the completion of the extension of the Chertsey Sewage Disposal Works the relief scheme for the main part of the district can now function properly, and this affords welcome relief to those parts of the district which previously suffered considerable inconvenience at times of heavy rainfall.

Towards the end of the year arrangements for the Thorpe Main Drainage Scheme were being finalised and the contractors were expected to start work at the beginning of March 1967.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

The Council's fleet of five vehicles, with capacities of 800 or 1000 gallons each, was augmented in January, when the new vehicle with a capacity of 1500 gallons came into service. This new and extra large vehicle has fulfilled expectations, its work output being a good 25% greater than the average for the other vehicles, but unfortunately, for a variety of reasons, for much of the year the service operated at less than full strength. However, except for two very bad periods in Spring and early Autumn it was still possible to maintain a service better than has sometimes been the case. The volume of sewage removed during the year was 8,739,000 gallons as against 8,339,000 gallons in the previous year and the rate of increase at about 400,000 gallons per annum remained substantially the same.

Twenty-three samples for bacteriological examination were taken from certain premises not provided with a main supply. Of these ten were reported as excellent, six as satisfactory, one unsatisfactory, and six as unsatisfactory. The samples were collected from seventeen properties, and in twelve of these the supply could be regarded as satisfactory.

Six samples were taken from five premises of water from the main supply. In three cases the results were excellent, in a fourth satisfactory, and in the fifth of two samples taken on the same day one gave an excellent result and the other an unsatisfactory one, indicating contamination of the supply rather than the supply.

BATHING AND SEWAGE SCHEMES

Sewage Disposal Works

The extension of the Eastern Sewage Disposal Works was substantially completed by the end of the year.

Drainage and Sewerage

With the completion of the extension of the Eastern Sewage Disposal Works the relief scheme for the main part of the district was now functioning properly, and this afforded welcome relief to those parts of the district which previously suffered considerable inconvenience at times of heavy rainfall.

Towards the end of the year arrangements for the Works Main Drainage Scheme were being finalized and the contractors were expected to start work at the beginning of March 1937.

Disposal of Gas-pool Contents

The Council's fleet of five vehicles, with capacities of 800 or 1000 gallons each, was augmented in January, when the new vehicle with a capacity of 1500 gallons came into service. This new and extra large vehicle has fulfilled expectations, the work output being a good 15% greater than the average for the other vehicles, but unfortunately, for a variety of reasons, for much of the year the service operated at less than full strength. However, except for two very bad periods in spring and early autumn it was still possible to maintain a service better than has sometimes been the case. The volume of refuse removed during the year was 5,737,000 gallons as against 5,257,000 gallons in the previous year, and the rate of increase at about 100,000 gallons per annum remained substantially the same.

The bonus scheme continued to operate quite well and there was a further improvement in output, some of which no doubt could be attributed to the introduction of the new large vehicle. The average bonus calculated to the new flat week of 40 hours rose to 65s. 9d. as against 56s. 10d. for a 42 hour week in 1965. It was still necessary to work the men overtime fairly regularly throughout the year.

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 1966

Report of the Engineer and Surveyor

Dry tipping continued at the Callow Hill Sandpit during the year mostly without nuisance, though unfortunately there was a short period during the summer when complaints were received from surrounding properties of nuisance from the breeding of flies on the tip, which was quickly brought under control by the use of chemical insecticides. Approximately 26,000 tons of refuse were deposited during the year, of which amount approximately 17,500 tons were from outside the district. The agreement with the Windsor Rural District Council for the reception of refuse from some parts of that Authority's district was terminated on 31st December, and it is expected therefore that there will be a reduction in the quantity of imported refuse during 1967. It is ultimately intended that tipping at the Callow Hill Sandpit should be restricted to this Authority and it has been decided that the remaining agreement with the Royal Borough of New Windsor shall be terminated in the Autumn of 1968.

Refuse Collection

Approximate number of bins	11,800
Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	170 tons
Number of lorries	7
Number of collectors (excluding drivers)	25

The bonus scheme continued to operate quite well and there was a further improvement in output, some of which no doubt could be attributed to the introduction of the new large vehicle. The average bonus calculated for the new fleet of 40 bonus cars to 1957, was against 50c. 1956, for a 12 hour week in 1955. It was still necessary to work the men overtime fairly regularly throughout the year.

Rivers and Streams

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

Ghost Accommodation

The service for the emptying of pail closets in the Empire Ward once weekly by means of a vacuum pump system fitted with night soil emptying equipment continued almost unaltered. The number of dwellings using this service remained at about 80, many of these being convents.

REFUGEE RESIDUAL 1956

Report of the Engineer and Surveyor

Refugee shipping continued at the Callow Hill Wharves during the year mostly without incident, though unfortunately there was a short period during the summer when complaints were received from surrounding properties of nuisance from the breeding of flies on the slip, which was quickly brought under control by the use of chemical insecticides. Approximately 15,000 tons of refuse were deposited during the year, of which amount approximately 17,500 tons were from outside the district. The agreement with the Western Rural District Council for the reception of refuse from some parts of that authority's district was terminated on 31st December, and it is expected therefore that there will be a reduction in the quantity of imported refuse during 1957. It is anticipated that the quantity of refuse at the Callow Hill Wharves should be restricted to this authority and it has been decided that the remaining agreement with the Rural Borough of Newington shall be terminated in the autumn of 1958.

Refuge Collection

Approximate number of tons	11,400
Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	170 tons
Number of lorries	22
Number of collectors (excluding drivers)	22

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	306
Moveable Dwellings	598
Infestations	179
Infectious Disease	209
Water Supply	73
Drainage and Sewerage	618
Refuse	54
Watercourses, etc.	12
Keeping of Animals	32
Miscellaneous	198
Clean Air Act	116
Housing Acts	
Dwelling Houses	214
Miscellaneous	16
Rent Act	16
Food and Drugs Act, etc.	
Food Premises	333
Food Sampling	75
Meat Inspection	804
Other Food Inspection	159
Factories Act	
Factories	62
Works of Eng. Const.	4
Outworkers	9
Egham U.D.C. Act	
Hairdressers	10
Food Hawkers	13
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	229
Shops Act	29
Petroleum Acts	301
Hackney Carriages	16
Rodent Control	3228
Miscellaneous	203
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TOTAL	8116
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This service will continue to operate satisfactorily, the regular weekly collection having been maintained throughout the district and a total of 2,500 tons of refuse having been collected in the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION

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

Public Health Acts	205
Dwelling Houses	205
Non-dwelling Buildings	177
Interment	209
Infectious Diseases	73
Water Supply	415
Business and Commerce	51
Refuse	12
Watercourses, etc.	32
Keeping of Animals	198
Miscellaneous	115
Glens Act, 1845	211
Dwelling Acts	15
Dwelling Houses	15
Miscellaneous	377
Food and Drugs Act, etc.	73
Food Trades	204
Food Handling	157
House Inspection	63
Other Food Inspection	4
Factories and Workshops	9
Factories	10
Water of the Canal	13
Quarantine	259
Light & S.E. Act	77
Watercourses	301
Food Trades	15
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	203
Shops Act	203
Petroleum Acts	---
Highway Act	---
Public Health	---
Miscellaneous	---
TOTAL	---

Action Taken

132 Informal Notices were served and 116 were complied with during the year.

21 Statutory Notices were served and 14 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.

This was the first full year under the new arrangement by which all work is carried out free of charge, irrespective of the type of premises. The arrangement has worked well and there was no tendency for the service to be overwhelmed. Statistically, the numbers of properties inspected, found to be infested, and treated, were all slightly higher than in the previous year; possibly the change in policy may have accounted for some of this small increase, but other factors could be involved the most likely being a small increase in the rodent population which has been noted in several other districts.

The new recording and reporting procedure introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was followed during the year, and a summary of the year's work is given below.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties inspected following notification	706	12
Number infested by		
Rats	393	12
Mice	44	-
Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	63	26
Number infested by		
Rats	19	21
Mice	-	-
Number of infestations in sewers	NIL	
Total number of infested properties treated	433	31

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

During the year two cases of 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 85 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.

In addition assistance was given to householders who were in difficulties with infestations of cockroaches, maybugs or bats.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Ninety-five premises are on the register, viz.:-

Garages and motor repairers	27
Engineers other than above	28
Bakehouses	4
Builders	20
Miscellaneous Trades	16

EXAMINATION OF NEW HOUSING

During the year two cases of bed bug infestation and one of these were reported both in private houses. These were dealt with by spraying with a proprietary insecticide containing 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 25 infestations of 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 wasps made nests 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 7s. 6d. per nest was continued, and the service given was again most acceptable to those needing it.

In addition assistance was given to householders who were in difficulties with infestations of cockroaches, wasps or bees.

THE PATROLING ACT, 1951

Twenty-five premises are on the register, viz.:-

27	Garages and motor repairers
20	Engineers other than above
4	Lawyers
20	Milliners
10	Miscellaneous Trades

Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	84	68	4	-
Factories without mechanical power	-	-	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises)	11	6	-	-
TOTAL	95	74	4	-

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)					
(a) insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	4	-	1	-

Inspection

Factory	No. on Register	Inspection	Written Notices Issued	Occurrences
Factories with mechanical power	24	66	4	-
Factories without mechanical power	-	-	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises)	11	6	-	-
TOTAL	35	72	4	-

Defects Found

Defects Found	Number of Cases in which Defects were found	Refused Referral to H.M. Inspector	Number of Cases in which Defects were found	Refused Referral to H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.5)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	1	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	4	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	1	1	-

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.

Efforts to persuade pig-keepers to fire their vertical boilers with coke or other smokeless fuel have brought some success and the nuisance arising from those who still persist in the traditional practice of using any fuel which happens to be available showed a welcome decline during the year. While swill is still cooked in basically open tanks these are generally now covered with improvised lids of timber and sacking and efforts have been made to persuade their owners to try out the impregnation of the sacking with a deodorant compound, so far without success, the main objection being cost.

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, and no plans had to be formally rejected on this account.

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 four samples were taken from two of these pools; in one case both samples gave satisfactory results, but in the other while coliforms were absent the plate counts were higher than the accepted level.

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

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

Efforts to persuade pig-brokers to fit their vertical boilers with one or other smokeless fuel have brought some success and the nuisance arising from these has still persisted in the traditional practice of using any fuel which happens to be available when a serious decline during the year. While still is still cooked in belching open tanks these are generally now covered with improved lids of sheet and existing and efforts have been made to persuade their owners to try out the improvement of the smoking with a detergent compound, so far without success, the main objection being cost.

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 smoke showed them to be of a height considered to be inadequate, and no plans had to be formally rejected on this account.

SWIMMING POOLS 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 during the year it was 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 four samples were taken from two of these pools; in one case both samples gave satisfactory results, but in the other while neither were absent the plate counts were higher than the accepted level.

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

SCHOOLS

There are nine primary, two secondary and four 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 thirty sites comprising one hundred and ninety caravans with no restriction as to occupation, together with eight sites comprising nominally eighty-three caravans subject to a "run-down" clause, plus one unlicensed site, upon which I made special comment in my previous report, which housed at the beginning of the year twenty-seven caravans. Seven of these sites gave no real trouble during the year, although only one caravan left, reducing the total on these sites from 27 to 26. The remaining two sites caused the Council very considerable difficulties and call for special comment.

The proprietor of the unlicensed site who had already been prosecuted and fined in 1965, but who had blocked any further action on the part of the Council by his appeal to the High Court, eventually abandoned that appeal. The Magistrates' Court estreated £25 of his recognisances given in respect of that appeal, and further proceedings were commenced. The proprietor applied for planning consent and a licence for the permanent use of the site for 38 caravans, which was refused, and against which refusal he appealed. After adjournments for various reasons the further summonses were eventually heard, and fines of £100 and £150 imposed with costs to the Council totalling forty guineas. An appeal was lodged against these penalties to Quarter Sessions, and fresh applications made for a temporary consent and licence for 29 caravans, the number on the site at that stage. After the Quarter Sessions Appeal had been twice adjourned, it was eventually abandoned and the year closed with 28 caravans on the site, an increase of one over the year despite the very vigorous efforts of the Council to bring this most unsatisfactory situation to a proper conclusion.

There are nine primary, two secondary and four private schools. All these schools are served with the South West Suburban Water Company's main supply.

Only one school now retains its own drainage, that at Thorne, 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 and the work is carried out outside normal school hours to minimise the nuisance and disturbance which arises from this operation.

SITES FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT

During the year licences were in force covering a total of thirty sites comprising one hundred and ninety caravans with no restriction as to occupation, together with eight sites comprising mainly eighty-three caravans subject to a "run-down" clause, plus one unlicensed site, upon which I made special comment in my previous report, which passed at the beginning of the year twenty-seven caravans. Seven of these sites gave no real trouble during the year, although only one caravan left, reducing the total on those sites from 27 to 26. The remaining two sites caused the Council very considerable difficulties and call for special comment.

The proprietor of the unlicensed site who had already been proceeded and fined in 1952, but who had placed any further action on the part of the Council by his appeal to the High Court, eventually abandoned that appeal. The Magistrate's Court ordered 25% of his remuneration given in respect of that appeal, and further proceedings were commenced. The proprietor applied for planning consent and a licence for the permanent use of the site for 25 caravans, which was refused, and against which refusal he appealed. Other adjustments for various reasons the further summons were eventually heard, and fines of £100 and £150 imposed with costs to the Council totalling forty guineas. An appeal was lodged against these penalties to Quarter Sessions, and fresh applications made for a temporary consent and licence for 25 caravans, the matter on the site at that stage. After the Quarter Sessions appeal had been twice adjourned, it was eventually abandoned and the year closed with 26 caravans on the site, an increase of one over the year despite the very adverse efforts of the Council to bring this most unsatisfactory situation to a proper conclusion.

A similar situation on another of the "run-down" sites developed during the year, when the licence expired and despite reminders the owner failed to apply for renewal. There have on this site been many breaches of the condition relating to run-down, and the proprietor has been fined several times, though apparently not sufficiently heavily to deter him from further breaches. Proceedings were commenced under Section 1 of the Act, but the proprietor successfully evaded all attempts to serve him with the summons over a period of two months. By the time this was eventually achieved, hearings had been successively adjourned till beyond the end of the year, and the proprietor was then reputed to have left the country. Warrants for his attendance were issued early in the New Year, and again any further action by the Council under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act is blocked until either the proprietor can be found and brought to Court or he disposes of his ownership of the site to some other person who in turn can be got into Court. Meanwhile, the site continues in being virtually without control. The number of occupied caravans fluctuated a little from 37 at the beginning of the year falling to 33 in June, when it increased suddenly to 42, falling back to 40 by the end of the year.

While the problem of the unauthorised caravan site has been very much reduced by the operation of the 1960 Act, it is evident that the position is even now not quite under control. It is worthy of note that on these two sites of the 68 caravans remaining occupied at the end of the year only 18 were occupied by families who could claim some form of right to be there as having been there since the site was first licensed under the 1960 Act.

HAIRDRESSERS

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

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The register of premises under this Act having become largely stabilised in 1965, it had been hoped to make substantial inroads into the major task of general inspections during 1966. The programme received a severe set-back early in the year when two of the public health inspectors fell ill. With the third additional inspector tied down for most of his time to slaughterhouse duties routine work was for a while virtually suspended, and the effect of the general disruption continued to be felt well into the year.

A similar situation on another of the "rip-down" sites developed during the year, when the license expired and despite reminders the owner failed to apply for renewal. There have on this site been many breaches of the condition relating to rip-down, and the proprietor has been fined several times, though apparently not sufficiently heavily to deter him from further breaches. Proceedings were commenced under Section 1 of the Act, but the proprietor successfully evaded all attempts to serve him with the summons over a period of two months. By the time this was eventually obtained, hearings had been successively adjourned till beyond the end of the year, and the proprietor was then refused to leave half the country. Arrangements for his attendance were made only in the New Year, and again any further action by the Council under the Statute was delayed until either the proprietor could be brought to Court or he disposed of the ownership of the site to some other person who in turn can be got into Court. Meanwhile, the site continued to be used virtually without control. The number of occupied caravans fluctuated a little from 17 at the beginning of the year falling to 15 in June, when it increased suddenly to 22, falling back to 10 by the end of the year.

While the problem of the unauthorised caravan site has been very much reduced by the operation of the 1960 Act, it is evident that the position is even now not quite under control. It is worthy of note that on these two sites of the 52 caravans remaining occupied at the end of the year only 18 were occupied by families who could claim some form of right to be there as having been there since the site was first licensed under the 1940 Act.

RAIMONDSIDE

Under section 15 of the Urban District Councils Act, 1940, twenty-six caravans on Raimonds are now registered.

STURTON, GROVE AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The register of premises under this Act having become largely established in 1963, it had been hoped to make substantial inroads into the major task of general inspections during 1964. The programme received a severe set-back early in the year when one of the public health inspectors fell ill. With the slight additional inspector tied down for most of the time to Raimonds, the routine work was for a while virtually suspended, and the effect of the general inspection continued to be felt well into the year.

The number of general inspections completed during the year was only 22, but while statistically this was a most disappointing figure, much more work was done under this Act than this figure would appear to indicate. Some of its requirements run somewhat parallel to those in for instance the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, and while visiting premises for other purposes the inspectors kept an eye on the more important requirements of this Act, while still not being able to devote the full time necessary for a general inspection. Some time was also spent in following up earlier inspections to ensure that deficiencies then noted had received proper attention.

There appeared to be a growing awareness on the part of employers of their responsibilities and guidance offered by the inspectors was generally well received. Minor deficiencies continued to be found, and many were corrected quite promptly. The inspectors' greatest problems were in assessing the safety or otherwise of dangerous machinery, and the adequacy of heating and lighting.

Four accidents were notified during the year; all were investigated, but in none could any real blame be attached to the employer. The reporting of accidents tends to be much too slow, which hampers any enquiries which may ultimately be made, and there is a feeling that some, perhaps several, reportable accidents never get notified at all.

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

TABLE A

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	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	3	71	6
Retail shops	13	197	13
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	8	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	36	3
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
	—	—	—
TOTAL	18	313	22
	—	—	—

The number of general inspections completed during the year was only 23 but while statistically this was a most disappointing figure, much more work was done under this Act than this figure would appear to indicate. Some of the respondents run somewhat parallel to those in for instance the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, and while visiting premises for other purposes the inspectors kept an eye on the more important requirements of this Act, while still not being able to devote the full time necessary for a general inspection. Some time was also spent in following up earlier inspections to ensure that deficiencies then noted had received proper attention.

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

TABLE A

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Registered during the Year	No. of Premises Total No. of Reg. Premises at end of Year	No. of Reg. Premises receiving a general inspection during the Year
Offices	3	75	6
Retail shops	15	197	13
Wholesale shops	-	6	-
Warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public	2	36	3
Centres	-	7	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	18	313	22

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises

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TABLE C

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises
by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	873
Retail Shops	719
Wholesale departments, warehouses	111
Catering establishments open to the public	226
Canteens	46
Fuel storage depots	1
	<hr/>
Total	1976
	<hr/>
Total Males	904
Total Females	1072
	<hr/>

TABLE B

Number of places of all kinds by inspectors in registered premises

TABLE C

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	873
Retail shops	719
Wholesale departments, warehouses	117
Catering establishments open to the public	238
Canteens	48
Fuel storage depots	1
Total	1376
Total Males	901
Total Females	475

SECTION D

HOUSING

The programme of dealing with the small number of individual unfit houses continued, though very little was actually done during the year. Three dwellings which had not been used as such since action under the Housing Act had been taken some years ago, but which for special reasons had not previously been fully demolished, were finally pulled down during the year. One dwelling the subject of an undertaking not to re-occupy was made fit by the owner and the undertaking cancelled. Demolition Orders were made on two houses, one of which by reason of the death of the sole occupant was already standing empty. Closing Orders were made on two dwellings each of which formed part of a building of which the principal use was commercial, and an undertaking to repair was accepted from the owner of another small unfit dwelling.

One dwelling, again forming part of a building the principal use of which was as a shop, upon which a Closing Order had been made in 1965, was closed upon the rehousing by the Council of the tenant.

The large but severely dilapidated country mansion to which I referred in my previous report, was the subject of further proceedings in the County Court for breach of the terms of the undertaking. Eventually the complete vacation of the building by its unauthorised occupants was secured and on the strength of a new undertaking into which was written additional safeguards the original Appeal against the making of a Demolition Order by the Council was again adjourned sine die. After many years of watching over the unsavoury and constantly deteriorating situation at this house the efforts of the Council to bring it under proper control seem at last to have been rewarded.

One unfit house acquired by the Council some years ago pending a small redevelopment scheme continued in temporary occupation by one man. The rehousing of the occupants of eight other unfit dwellings remained outstanding, mostly for special reasons, at the end of the year.

SECTION D

REVENUE

The programme of dealing with the small number of individual units has not continued, although very little has actually been done during the year. Three dwellings which had not been used as such since 1931 under the Housing Act had been taken some years ago, but which for special reasons had not previously been fully demolished, were finally pulled down during the year. One dwelling the subject of an undertaking not to re-occupy was made fit by the owner and the undertaking cancelled. Demolition Orders were made on two houses, one of which by reason of the death of the sole occupant was already standing empty. Closing Orders were made on two dwellings each of which formed part of a building of which the principal use was commercial, and an undertaking to remove was accepted from the owner of another small unit dwelling.

One dwelling, again forming part of a building the principal use of which was as a shop, upon which a Closing Order had been made in 1931, was closed upon the undertaking by the Council of the house.

The large but severely dilapidated country houses to which I referred in my previous report, was the subject of further proceedings in the County Court for breach of the terms of the undertaking. Eventually the complete vacation of the building by the unauthorized occupants was secured and on the strength of a new undertaking into which was written additional safeguards the original appeal against the making of a Demolition Order by the Council was again adjourned sine die. After many years of watching over the property and consequently deteriorating condition at this house the efforts of the Council to bring it under proper control seem at last to have been rewarded.

One unit house acquired by the Council some years ago pending a small redevelopment scheme continued in temporary occupation by one man. The redecking of the occupants of eight other unit dwellings remained outstanding, costly for special reasons, at the end of the year.

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	2
Families displaced from unfit houses	11
Persons displaced from unfit houses	13
2. Repair of unfit houses	
Unfit houses made fit after formal notice	
Under Housing Act, 1957	1
Under Public Health Acts	9
Unfit houses made fit after informal action	17
Other houses in which the remedying of defects was secured by:	
(a) informal action	20
(b) formal action	-
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	8
4. Progress in housing	
(1) Houses erected during the year:	
(a) By local authority	67
(b) By private enterprise	41
(2) Houses in the course of construction at the end of the year:	
(a) By local authority	37
(b) By private enterprise	75
5. Applications for accommodation	

At 31st March, 1967, the most convenient date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 693 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:-

Subsidiary List	264
Deferred List	<u>429</u>
Total	693
	—

Improvement Areas

Action which had been started upon an area chosen as the Council's first improvement area, upon which I reported in my previous report, remained officially entirely in suspense throughout the year, although it is known that voluntary improvements by a few individual owners or owner-occupiers have been proceeding. The trend towards owner-occupation also continued.

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	20
Butchers	15
Wet Fish and Poultry	6
Fried Fish	4
Bakehouses	8
Bread and Cake Shops	15
Confectioners (Sweets, etc.)	30
Public Houses	35
Off Licences	9
Hotels and Restaurants	15
Cafes	17
Canteens (including Schools)	40
Clubs	12
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 -	
Restaurants	1
Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream -	
Grocers and General Provisions	41
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	5
Fishmongers	3
Bread and Cake Shops	2
Confectioners	23
Off Licences	1
Cafes	7
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	6
Manufacture of Preserved Foods	5

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The food premises in the district may be grouped into the following categories:-

25	General and General Provisions
20	Meat, Poultry and Fish
15	Butcher
10	Hot Food and Drink
5	Hot Food
5	Salad
15	Bread and Cake Shop
30	Confectionery (Cakes, etc.)
30	Public House
10	Off Licence
15	Hotels and Restaurants
17	Cafes
40	Children (including schools)
12	Canteens
5	Food Vendors (Street Vendors)
5	Ice-cream
5	Chemists
15	Wholesale (Grocery, etc.)

A number of these are regulated for special purposes in accordance with Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1935, as follows:-

1	Restaurants and Bars of the Green -
	Restaurants
21	Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream -
5	General and General Provisions
3	Meat, Poultry and Fish
3	Butcher
2	Hot Food and Drink
21	Confectionery
1	Off Licence
7	Cafes
3	Manufacture of Sausages
2	Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food
	Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food
1	Food
	Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food
5	Preserved, Pickled and Processed Food
3	Manufacture of Preserved Food

Ice Cream

Virtually all ice cream sold in the district is manufactured elsewhere, chiefly by the larger manufacturers, and much of it is sold in pre-packed form. As manufactured it is almost invariably of a satisfactory standard, and any risk of contamination is limited to careless handling when bulk packs are dispensed into retail portions. It is upon this stage that any sampling carried out should be concentrated, though because of this trend towards factory manufacture and pre-packing less attention to routine sampling of ice cream from fixed premises is now paid than was at one time the case.

On the other hand sales of ice cream from mobile sales vans, unless it is sold in pre-packed form, merits more rather than less supervision. This is particularly so in the case of soft ice cream manufactured on the vehicle and sold loose in the simple cornet, or in more elaborate form. All the vehicles operating in the district are based on depots in other areas, where the maintenance and cleansing of the equipment takes place, and where unsold residues of ice cream or mix are disposed of, usually late at night. Many of them operate on an owner-driver basis, even though the van carries the name of the parent firm.

In fairness to the industry it must be said that the equipping of these vehicles has improved considerably in recent years, but their operation calls for a closer supervision than it is often possible to achieve.

During the year twelve samples of ice cream were collected for examination by the methylene blue test, but unfortunately two of these were discarded by the laboratory as their colouring rendered examination impossible. The results obtained from the others were as follows:-

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ice cream	6 (60%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	-

Milk

One of the two premises registered as dairies under the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, no longer functions as such, the owner having sold out his business to a larger company. Most of the milk now retailed in the district comes in from processing plants situated elsewhere, but a small amount is retailed raw, bottled or cartoned at one or other of two local farms.

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On the other hand sales of ice cream from mobile sales vans, unless it is sold in pre-packed form, involve more rather than less supervision. This is particularly so in the case of soft ice cream manufactured on the vehicle and sold loose in the single cones, or in more elaborate forms. All the vehicles operating in the district are based on buses in other areas, where the maintenance and cleaning of the equipment takes place, and where useful facilities of the cream or mix are disposed of, usually into a night. Many of them operate on an owner-driver basis, even though the van carries the name of the parent firm.

In fairness to the industry it must be said that the equipment of these vehicles has improved considerably in recent years, but their operation calls for a closer supervision than it is often possible to achieve.

During the year twelve samples of ice cream were collected for examination by the analytical chemist, but unfortunately two of these were discarded by the laboratory as their colouring rendered examination impossible. The results obtained from the others were as follows:-

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
6 (30%)	2 (30%)	2 (30%)	-
			-

Nil

One of the two premises registered as dairies under the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1957, no longer functions as such, the owner having sold out his business to a larger company. One of the milk now retained in the district comes in from processing plants situated elsewhere, but a small amount is retained raw, bottled or returned as one or other of two local brands.

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, the number of dealers remaining operative in the district during the year being 30. 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	23
Ultra Heat Treated	2
Sterilised	12
Untreated	<u>5</u>
	42
	<u>—</u>

Samples were taken as follows:-

	Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated	Sterilised	Untreated	Total
No. of samples tested	38	-	19	5	62
Methylene Blue Test:					
Passed	36	-	-	3	39
Failed	-	-	-	1	1
Void	2	-	-	1	3
Phosphatase Test:					
Passed	38	-	-	-	38
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Turbidity Test:					
Passed	-	-	19	-	19
Failed	-	-	-	-	-

The failure of the methylene blue test in the case of one sample of Untreated (farm bottled) milk, taken in April, was reported to the Divisional Milk Officer. His investigations seemed to indicate as a possible cause great difficulties experienced at the farm due to heavy flooding.

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.

The United 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 licenses to use special destinations, the number of dealers remaining operative in the district during the year being 30. Most are retail shops where small quantities of milk are kept in refrigerated cabinets. The use of special destinations is summarized as follows:-

Special Destination	No. of Licenses
Restaurants	13
Milk Heat Treated	2
General	15
Unrefrigerated	2
	32

Samples were taken as follows:-

No. of samples tested	Unrefrigerated	Milk Heat Treated	General	Restaurants
Passed	30	2	15	13
Failed	2	1	1	1
Void	1	1	1	1
Thermometer Tests	30	2	15	13
Passed	30	2	15	13
Failed	2	1	1	1
Reliability Tests	30	2	15	13
Passed	30	2	15	13
Failed	2	1	1	1

The failure of the thermomime line test in the case of one sample of Unrefrigerated (Heat Treated) milk, taken in April, was reported to the Divisional Milk Officer. His investigation seemed to indicate as a possible cause great difficulties experienced at the time due to heavy flooding.

Samples for chemical examination continued to be taken quarterly from two farms which were tested with its applied 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:-

Egg albumen, powdered	3
Egg albumen, frozen	1
Fresh cream	2
Synthetic cream	3
Marzipan	1
Turkey	2
Corned beef	2
Ox tongue	3
Brisket of beef	2
Lamb	1
Chicken	1
Pork pie	1

Meat Inspection

Routine meat inspection at the two private slaughterhouses continued to occupy a substantial part of the time of the public health inspectors, though the total throughput during the year was only a little higher than in 1965, as best shown by the meat inspection charges made which totalled £678. 13s. 6d. in 1965 and £688. 17s. 0d. in 1966. The work tends to absorb more time than the figures show; the inspector's attendance must be linked to the actual slaughtering programme which is very variable and quite unreliable, and it is often impracticable to fill up time by fitting in quick visits elsewhere, necessitating as this does a double change of clothing.

Conditions at the two slaughterhouses were generally kept at a reasonably satisfactory level, but the response to the mixture of persuasion and pressure always needed tended in the case of the larger establishment to fall off towards the end of the year. As before, much unnecessary difficulty derives from the practice of trying to put through too many animals in too short a time.

The pattern of slaughtering at the larger establishment seemed to be moving more to Monday, Tuesday and Saturday with few or none on Wednesday and usually none at all on Thursday and Friday. The Council did consider the possibility of limiting slaughtering, under powers given them in the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966, to Mondays to Fridays, on the grounds that there was adequate time available during the week to accommodate the Saturday kill, and adequate cold storage facilities to hold it until its despatch to the

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 investigation into complaints. The pathogens were found in any of these samples and they may be summarized as follows:-

2	Egg albumen, powdered
1	Egg albumen, frozen
2	Yeast cream
1	Butterfat cream
1	Butterfat
2	Turkey
2	Corned beef
2	Beef tongue
1	Butter of beef
1	Lamb
1	Chicken
1	Pork etc.

Meat Inspection

Inspection meat inspection at the two private abattoirs continued to occupy a substantial part of the time of the health inspectors, though the total throughout during the year was only a little higher than in 1955, as best shown by the meat inspection charges made which totaled £578. 13s. 6d. in 1955 and £585. 17s. 6d. in 1956. The work tends to increase more time than the figures show. The Inspector's attendance must be linked to the actual slaughtering programme which is very variable and quite unreliable, and it is often impossible to fill up time by visiting in other places elsewhere, necessitating as this once a double change of clothing.

Inspection at the two abattoirs were generally kept at a reasonably satisfactory level, but the response to the advice of government and pressure always needed in the case of the larger establishments to fall off towards the end of the year. As before, such unnecessary difficulty derives from the practice of trying to put through the many animals in too short a time.

The pattern of slaughtering at the larger establishments seemed to be moving more to Monday, Tuesday and Saturday high or none on Wednesday and usually none at all on Thursday and Friday. The Council did consider the possibility of limiting slaughtering, under powers given them in the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1956, to Mondays to Fridays, on the grounds that there was adequate time available during the week to accommodate the Saturday kill, and adequate cold storage facilities to hold it until its dispatch to the

market late on Sunday night. Preliminary enquiries of the trade were generally favourable, but there was one definite objector, and the Council decided not to proceed with their proposals for the time being.

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.

Six cases of cysticercus bovis were seen during the year, all in prime young cattle, and all localised and in a degenerate or semi-degenerate state. While this shows a much higher incidence than in any recent year, the disease tends to be associated with the particular district in which the animal has been reared and among a sample of only some two hundred too much significance should not be placed on the fact that six were found to be affected. It is perhaps of more interest that the tuberculosis rate amongst pigs showed a small decline, the sample here being some fifteen thousand.

An unusual incident arose during the year when a public health inspector found at one of the slaughterhouses a consignment of 106 sheep carcasses which had been delivered during the night and which had not been inspected. He himself examined them all and found 6 unfit, which were forthwith surrendered by the butcher, who was merely being used as a distributing agent. Further enquiries were made and it transpired that these sheep had been slaughtered in a west country slaughterhouse without notice to the local authority concerned, and that this was no isolated incident. The authority concerned welcomed the supporting evidence which we were able to supply in proceedings which they took. The erring wholesale slaughterer eventually pleaded guilty to a collection of charges and was fined in all £220 with £400 costs.

marked late on Sunday night. Preliminary enquiries of the trade were generally favourable, but there was one definite objection, and the Council decided not to proceed with their proposals for the time being.

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 retained green and allowed to be removed from the slaughterhouse for disposal by incineration or by burning on the Council's refuse tip.

The cases of cysticercus were seen during the year, all in young cattle, and all localized and in a degenerate or semi-degenerate state. While this shows a much higher incidence than in any recent year, the disease tends to be associated with the particular district in which the animal has been reared and more a sample of only some few hundred low rank significance should not be placed on the fact that six were found to be affected. It is perhaps of some interest that the sporadic rate amongst pigs showed a small decline, the sample here being some fifteen thousand.

An unusual incident arose during the year when a public health inspector found at one of the slaughterhouses a consignment of 100 sheep carcasses which had been delivered during the night and which had not been inspected. He himself examined them all and found 6 unfit, which were forthwith surrendered by the butcher, who was merely being used as a slaughtering agent. Further enquiries were made and it transpired that these sheep had been slaughtered in a west country slaughterhouse without notice to the local authority concerned, and that this was an isolated incident. The authorities concerned welcomed the supporting evidence which was given to supply in proceedings when they took. The entire consignment of 100 carcasses eventually reached duty to a collection of charges and was fined in all £250 with £50 costs.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	203	12	3	2917	15705	-
Number inspected	203	12	3	2917	15705	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	47	43	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	60	3	-	664	4151	-
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	29.6%	25%	-	24.4%	31.2%	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	298	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.9%	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	2.9%	-	-	-	-	-

Description of Revenue	Total	Cents	Revenue	Total	Revenue	Cents
Revenue from the sale of land	100	100	100	100	100	100
Revenue from the sale of land	100	100	100	100	100	100
Revenue from the sale of land	100	100	100	100	100	100
Revenue from the sale of land	100	100	100	100	100	100
Revenue from the sale of land	100	100	100	100	100	100
Revenue from the sale of land	100	100	100	100	100	100
Revenue from the sale of land	100	100	100	100	100	100

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	640 lbs.
Biscuits, cake, and cake mixtures	30 lbs.
Cereals, canned	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Cheese and cheese preparations	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Coffee powder	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Cream, canned	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Custard powder	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fish, canned	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Frozen foods	
Chips	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Fish, packeted	116 lbs.
Meat and meat preparations, packeted	107 lbs.
Pastry	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Vegetables, packeted	90 lbs.
Ice cream and other confections	601 lbs.
Fruit, canned, and fruit preparations	666 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fruit, dried	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fruit juice, canned, and other soft drinks	71 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Meat, canned	452 lbs.
Milk, evaporated, equivalent	363 pints.
Nuts, brazil	33 lbs.
Pastes, meat and fish	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Preserves	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Pickles, etc.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Soup, canned	2 lbs.
Sweets	16 lbs.
Vegetables, canned	204 lbs.

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

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 returned to the public health inspectors for destruction or seizure. The list does not include meat or other rejected as unfit at the slaughterhouses.

440 lbs.	Meat
2 lbs.	Butter, salted
107 lbs.	Cornmeal, various
107 lbs.	Chinese and Chinese preparations
107 lbs.	Colic powder
107 lbs.	Green, canned
107 lbs.	Instant powder
107 lbs.	Fish, canned
107 lbs.	Broken foods
107 lbs.	Onions
107 lbs.	Fish, preserved
107 lbs.	Meat and meat preparations, packed
107 lbs.	Vegetables, packed
107 lbs.	Ice cream and other confections
107 lbs.	Fruit, canned, and fruit preparations
107 lbs.	Fruit, dried
107 lbs.	Fruit juice, canned, and other soft drinks
107 lbs.	Meat, canned
107 lbs.	Milk, evaporated, sterilized
107 lbs.	Milk, sweet
107 lbs.	Pastes, meat and fish
107 lbs.	Preserves
107 lbs.	Pickles, etc.
107 lbs.	Sausages
107 lbs.	Vegetables, canned

All condemned food is disposed of by burning 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:								
Almonds, ground	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Cooking fat	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jam	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lard	7	-	7	1	-	1	-	-
Marzipan	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-
Milk	60	4	64	-	-	-	-	-
Milk, condensed	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Plums	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Vinegar	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs:								
Aspirin, tablets	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Aspirin, soluble	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Health Salts	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Liver Salts	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 14 persons with premises in the district, and 49 with premises in other districts.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The public health inspectors continued during the course of their routine inspections to secure compliance with the requirements of these regulations and to educate both employer and employee wherever possible into an understanding not only of what they should do but more importantly, why.

In one case, a large establishment, the inspector's efforts over a long period met with little success, to some extent because of constant changes of staff, and conditions deteriorated to such a level that a report was made to the Public Health Committee. At this stage the top management took a sudden interest and on the strength of some

immediate remedial measures taken, and their undertaking to include others in an improvement programme it was decided not to proceed with a prosecution.

In another case a kitchen hand was caught smoking a cigarette while preparing food. Again a prosecution was contemplated, but having regard to some rather special personal strain she was undergoing at the time, which she outlined in a written apology to the Council, it was decided a caution was probably sufficient.

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 Supermarket of a safety pin in a wrapped sliced loaf of bread. Action was taken against the bakers, who pleaded guilty and suffered a fine of £10, together with £5. 5s. 0d. 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 foodstuffs 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.

immediate remedial measures taken, and their undertaking to include others in an improvement programme it was decided not to proceed with a prosecution.

In another case a kitchen hand was caught smoking a cigarette while preparing food. Again a prosecution was contemplated, but having regard to some rather special personal strain she was undergoing at the time, which she outlined in a written apology to the Council, it was decided a caution was probably sufficient.

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 supermarket of a safety pin in a wrapper aimed at a child. Action was taken against the dealer, who pleaded guilty and suffered a fine of £10, together with £5. 5s. 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 foodstuffs 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 whenever 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	3	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	2	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Pneumonia (acute primary or acute influenzal)	-	-	17*
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Other Diseases notifiable locally	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-
Continued Fever	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	11	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-
Malaria, Induced	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	-	-
Measles	45	-	-
Food Poisoning	161	3	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-

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

SECTION 7

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIONS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables show the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of hospital admissions, deaths, and persons with previous years and age and sex analysis.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet fever	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Enteric fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	2	2	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-
Thrombosis (acute primary or acute infective)	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Other diseases notifiable locally	-	-	-
Cyphalgia neonatorum	-	-	-
Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-
Continued fever	-	-	-
Igemaury, bacillary	11	-	-
Acute rheumatism	-	-	-
Acute folliculo-anginosis	-	-	-
Acute folliculitis, paronychia	-	-	-
Acute folliculitis, non-paronychia	-	-	-
Malaria, latent	-	-	-
Cerebro spinal fever	2	-	-
Whooping cough	42	-	-
Measles	121	121	-
Toad poisoning	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-

"During the year seventeen cases of death were classified by the Registrar-General as 'Thrombosis'. 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	Enteric Fever	
TOWN	-	6	-	1	-	3	1	1	
EGHAM HYPHE	-	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	2	21	4	-	2	3	160	1	
VIRGINIA WATER	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	
THORPE	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	
TOTALS	3	45	6	2	2	11	161	2	

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1966 UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65& over	TOTAL
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	3	-	1	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	11
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	105	5	2	2	161
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Measles	1	6	14	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	6	19	6	9	22	-	47	108	6	2	2	228

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

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

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	11	10	5	2	3
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	2	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	6	4	7	6	2
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	-	1	-	-	2
Measles	16	460	14	410	45
Whooping Cough	-	3	4	4	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	1	1	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	19	41	32	5	11
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	1	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	2	9	161
TOTALS	56	523	68	436	232

Scarlet Fever

Three 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

Forty-five cases were notified. It is customary to admit this disease to hospital only when complications are present, or when there are poor home conditions. It is 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

One hundred and sixty-one cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

In June a severe outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred in a residential establishment which provides training facilities for about 560 male students between the ages of 18 and 21 years. Between Monday, 13th June and Friday, 17th June some 150 cases were reported and the symptoms which were presented were mainly those of sore throat, pains in the limbs, cervical spine stiffness, abdominal pains, diarrhoea and vomiting with temperatures ranging from 100° - 104° F. About one-third of this number suffered severely with abdominal cramps and diarrhoea or vomiting persisting for a few days.

A Salmonella organism was recovered from specimens of faeces, which in due course was recognized as being S. Newport. We subsequently obtained S. Newport from three articles of foodstuffs in the kitchen - lamb, brisket of beef and tongue. A common factor in their likely contamination would seem to have been a bacon slicer. During this period of extremely hot weather multiplication of organisms was undoubtedly promoted by the fact that foodstuffs were cooked about mid-day and were not placed in a cold store until some seven hours later.

Of the kitchen staff who numbered 40, approximately 15 were food handlers and the majority of these were found to be excreting this same organism and several had symptoms of food poisoning.

Investigations, mainly of a bacteriological nature, which were carried out at the butcher's shop supplying the foodstuffs, and in Andover, where the chickens were reared, gave negative findings.

Forty-five cases were notified. It is necessary to admit this is a high percentage only when complications are present, or when there are poor health 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 sulfonamides on children, complications in this disease are very rarely seen.

Postoperative Period

No cases were notified during the year.

Pharyngitis

No cases were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning

One hundred and sixty-one cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

In June a severe outbreak of food poisoning occurred in a restaurant establishment which provided facilities for about 200 male students between the ages of 18 and 21 years. Between Monday, 11th June and Friday, 17th June some 150 cases were reported and the symptoms which were experienced were mainly those of acute throat, pain in the limbs, general aches, stiffness, abdominal pains, diarrhoea and vomiting with temperatures ranging from 100° - 104° F. About one-third of the number notified severely with abdominal cramps and diarrhoea or vomiting persisting for a few days.

A Salmonella organism was recovered from specimens of faeces, which in the course was recognized as being S. Newport. We subsequently obtained S. Newport from three samples of foodstuffs in the kitchen - lamb, butter of beef and tongue. A poultry dealer in their likely contamination would have to have been a factor. During this period of extremely hot weather multiplication of organisms was undoubtedly promoted by the fact that foodstuffs were cooked about mid-day and were not placed in a cold store until some seven hours later.

Of the kitchen staff who numbered 40, approximately 15 were food handlers and the majority of these were found to be carrying this same organism and several had symptoms of food poisoning.

Investigations, mainly of a bacteriological nature, which were carried out at the butcher's shop supplying the foodstuffs, and in addition, where the children were treated, gave negative findings.

Owing to the extensive nature of the outbreak and the fact that we excluded the majority of the members of the cooking staff from duty, the establishment was closed the following week.

The organism *S. Newport* showed itself to be sensitive to Penbritin, Tetracycline and Neomycin, but resistant to Sulphonamide. Two severe cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital at Ottershaw in the early stages for treatment and diagnosis and the heavy demands for nursing at the residential establishment were, to a large extent, dealt with by those persons who escaped infection and the help which was offered and given by the services of the British Red Cross Society and other voluntary bodies in the district.

Bacteriological examination of specimens of faeces from the Canteen staff were followed up and in the majority of instances negative cultural findings were given in a few weeks.

Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

Six cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

One case of *S. Typhi* occurred in a boy aged 5 years. The infection would appear to have been contracted in Sicily.

Dysentery

Eleven 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

One death was reported during the year.

Erysipelas

No cases were notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection

No cases were notified during the year.

During the extensive nature of the outbreak and the fact that we excluded the majority of the members of the cooking staff from duty, the establishment was closed the following week.

The original E. Heford closed itself to be susceptible to typhoid, typhus and dysentery, but resistant to salmonellae. The cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital at Tottenham in the early stages for treatment and diagnosis and the heavy demands for nursing of the medical staff were met by a large extent, dealt with by those patients who accepted isolation and the help which was offered and given by the services of the British Red Cross Society and other voluntary bodies in the district.

Post-mortem examination of specimens of faeces from the Chinese staff were followed up and in the majority of instances negative cultural findings were given in a few weeks.

Acute Rheumatism

No cases were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

Six cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Etiotic Fever

One case of E. typhi occurred in a boy aged 5 years. The infection would appear to have been contracted in Italy.

Dysentery

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

Infusaria

One death was reported during the year.

Hypertension

No cases were notified during the year.

Neurological Infection

No cases were notified during the year.

Other Diseases

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

Chicken Pox	2
Coxsackie virus infection	2
Eczema infective	1
Glandular fever	1
Mal-Absorbtion	1
Quinsy with colitis	1
Scabies	1
Typhoid fever	1
Virus Meningitis	2

Non-Notifiable Conditions

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

Chicken Pox	108
German Measles	44
Mumps	97
Whooping Cough	7
Throat Infection	1
Measles	1
Scarlet Fever	5
Infective Hepatitis	1
Impetigo	1
Glandular Fever	1

Tuberculosis

There were eight cases added to the register during the year. Four of these were transfers into the district and four were new cases occurring in the district. Eight 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.

The following cases were admitted to the Osterhaus Isolation Hospital:-

2	Cholera
2	German measles
1	Scarlet fever
1	Measles
1	Whooping cough
1	Throat infection
1	Measles
1	Scarlet fever
1	Infective hepatitis
1	Immunisation
1	Cholera

Non-Notifiable Conditions

During the year the following cases of non-notifiable conditions were brought to my notice by the Health Inspector:-

108	Cholera
44	German measles
27	Scarlet fever
7	Measles
1	Whooping cough
1	Throat infection
1	Measles
2	Scarlet fever
1	Infective hepatitis
1	Immunisation
1	Cholera

Pharyngitis

There were eight cases added to the register during the year. Four of these were transferred into the district and four were new cases occurring in the district. Eight 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 primary and 9 non-primary.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1966

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								

During the year the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County maintained and Independent Schools and some 264 children were involved. About 75 per cent of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 95 per cent of the children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 148 vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

In addition some 20 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.

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	236
Immunisation-	
Diphtheria	2
Whooping Cough	-
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	-
Combined Whooping Cough and Tetanus	-
Triple Antigen	414
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus	122
Tetanus	7

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	21	280	33	3
Re-Vaccination	-	-	4	1
Immunisation				
Diphtheria				
(Primary)	-	-	1	-
(Reinforcing)	-	-	147	-
Whooping Cough				
(Primary)	-	-	3	-
(Reinforcing)	-	-	-	-
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough				
(Primary)	-	-	-	-
(Reinforcing)	-	-	-	-
Combined Whooping Cough and Tetanus				
(Primary)	-	-	-	-
(Reinforcing)	-	-	-	-
Triple Antigen				
(Primary)	134	244	8	1
(Reinforcing)	-	191	53	-

Immunization and Vaccination

Under the Ministry of Health's orders for the payment of fees for general practitioners for visiting hospitals of vaccination or immunization performed by them the following notifications were received:-

235	Vaccination
2	Immunization
-	Diphtheria
-	Whooping Cough
-	Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough
-	Combined Whooping Cough and Tetanus
414	Typhoid infection
122	Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus
7	Tetanus

In addition vaccination and immunization 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 and over
21	120	33	3
-	-	4	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-
-	-	147	-
-	-	3	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
134	244	8	1
-	121	33	-

Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus

(Primary)	-	5	11	-
(Reinforcing)	-	96	356	1

Tetanus

(Primary)	-	-	165	-
(Reinforcing)	-	-	97	-

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	2121	4478	2074
Estimated number in the age group	2287	4600	
Approximate protection rate	93%	97%	
Number given reinforcing dose during 1966	33	303	

Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus

(Primary)
(Booster)

- 5 -
- 356 -

Tetanus

(Primary)
(Booster)

- 5 -
- 165 -

T.A.B. Vaccination

Injection against the various fevers are available at the Clinics for school children and staff proceeding on organized tours abroad.

Polio-vaccine 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	2127	4479
Estimated number in the age group	2287	4600
Approximate protection rate	92%	97%
Number given reinforcing dose during 1966	33	303

Cancer

Seventy cases died from cancer during the year - 37 males and 33 females, being one case less than last year.

The age incidence in these 70 cases is as follows:-

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75&over
Males	-	-	-	-	1	2	11	13	10
Females	-	-	-	1	-	5	8	6	13

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.

