

[Report 1950] / Medical Officer of Health, Eton U.D.C.

Contributors

Eton (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1950

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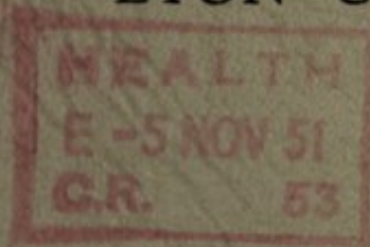
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ETON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health



FOR THE YEAR

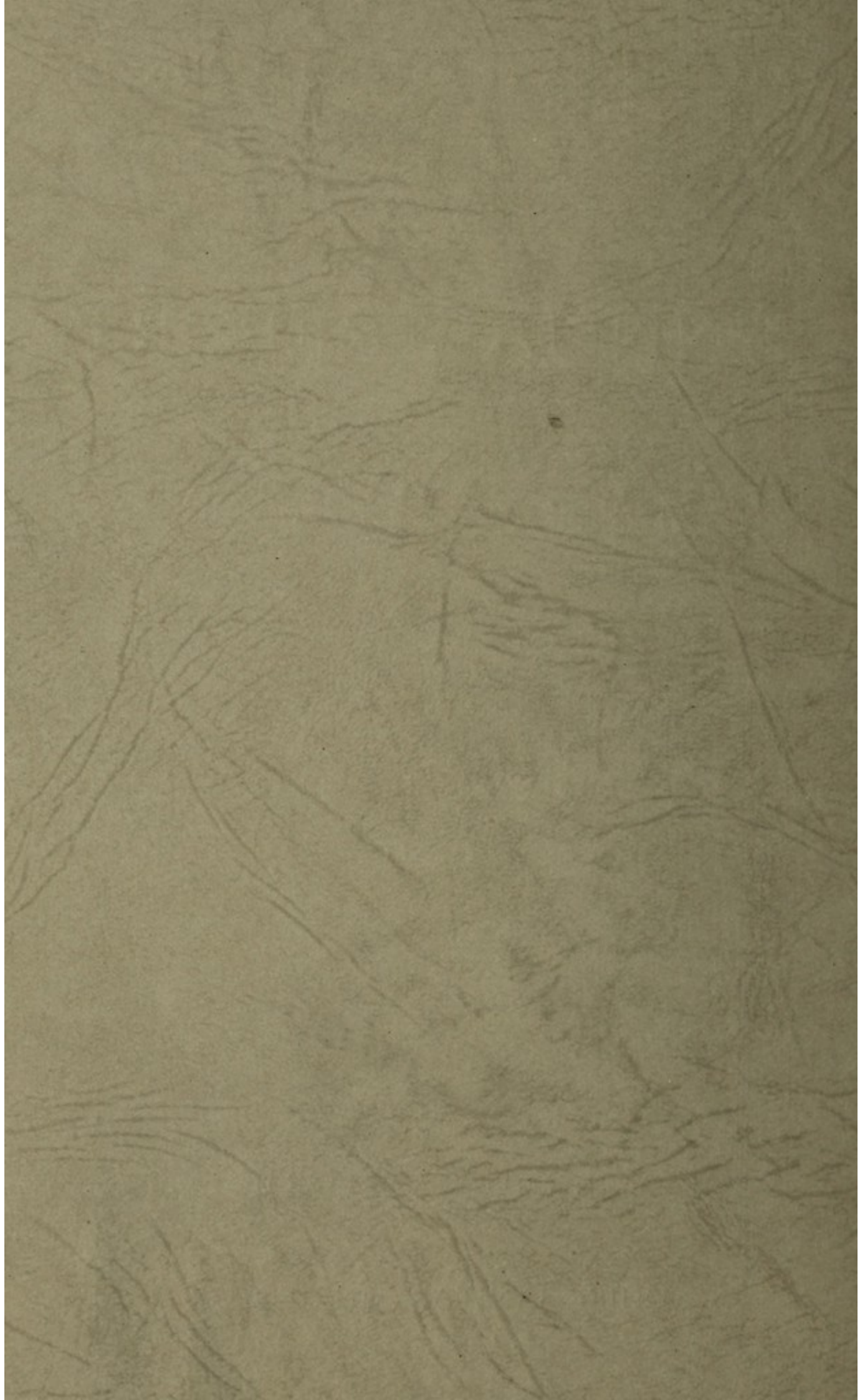
1950

including the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR



ETON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ETON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health and General Purposes Committee

January to May, 1950.

Chairman :

Councillor A. N. HARDING, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. A. F. CHEW
„ Mrs. M. A. GOWAN
„ J. T. IRELAND (Vice-Chairman of the Council).
„ S. E. R. JUDD
„ P. V. MACKINNON (Chairman of the Council).
„ Mrs. F. I. WILSON
„ Mrs. A. VAN-OSS.

May to December, 1950.

Chairman :

Councillor A. N. HARDING, J.P.

Councillor R. J. CLIBBON.
„ Mrs. M. A. GOWAN.
„ Mrs. W. H. HAY.
„ R. P. HORNBY.
„ J. T. IRELAND (Vice-Chairman of the Council).
„ P. V. MACKINNON (Chairman of the Council).
„ B. T. WOLFE.

ETON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1950

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my annual report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the District for the year 1950.

When I commenced duty on 1st August, 1951, there had been an interlude since Dr. Bell's departure during which time the work was ably carried on by the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, with assistance when required from a part-time Medical Officer. My report therefore represents a record of work during Dr. Bell's period of office.

No major problems have arisen during the year and the general standard of health has been maintained at a high level. With the exception of a marked increase in Measles to 105 cases compared with 29 cases in 1949, and 2 in 1948 and a slight increase in Whooping Cough from 7 cases in 1949 to 17 cases this year, there have been few notifications of infectious diseases.

The total number of live births has increased from 38 in 1949 to 65 this year while there were no still births compared with 4 in 1949. The birth rate of 14.3 per 1,000 population is still slightly below the National rate, but represents a marked increase on the previous year.

After correction for transferable deaths the number recorded for the District is 45 compared with 37 in 1949.

I am pleased to be able to report that no women have died in or in consequence of child birth and there have been no deaths from Tuberculosis.

Regular inspection and supervision of food supplies have been carried out and unsatisfactory specimens condemned. There have been no outbreaks of food poisoning.

Good progress has continued to be made with housing and plans for improved sewage disposal have been completed.

In the following report I have endeavoured to set out considerable statistical detail on these various subjects.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
G. HOBBIN,
Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1951.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population (Registrar-General's Estimate Mid-year) 4,540

Live Births

Total	..... 5	Male	..... 26	Female	..... 39
Legitimate	64	„	..... 25	„	..... 39
Illegitimate	1	„	..... 1	„	..... Nil.
Birth rate per 1,000 population (excluding boys at Eton College)					..... 14.3
National rate					..... 15.8

Still Births

Total	.....	Nil			
Still birth rate per 1,000 population					..... Nil
National rate					..... 0.37

BIRTH RATES

Year	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
England and Wales	14.2	15.8	16.5	17.6	16.1	19.1	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8
Eton Urban District	10.2	11.7	10.8	12.0	14.4	15.9	16.6	14.6	8.2	14.3
	*	*	*							
Percentage of Illegitimate Births to Total Births	4.44	6.12	—	14.7	3.50	1.88	3.63	1.49	—	1.53

* Including boys at Eton College.

Deaths

Total	..... 45	Male	..... 19	Female	..... 26
Death rate per 1,000 population					..... 9.91
Corrected death rate (allowing for sex and age)					..... 12.18
National rate					..... 11.6
Number of women dying in or in consequence of child birth :					
(a) From sepsis					..... Nil
(b) From other causes					..... Nil

Death Rates from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 Total Births

Abortion with sepsis	..... Nil	National rate	..... 0.09
Other abortion	..... Nil	National rate	..... 0.05
Complication of pregnancy and delivery	..... Nil	National rate	..... 0.54
Sepsis of child birth and puerperium	..... Nil	National rate	..... 0.03
Other complication of the puerperium	..... Nil	National rate	..... 0.15

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

Total	..... 2	Male	..... 1	Female	..... 1
Legitimate	..... 1	„	..... Nil	„	..... 1
Illegitimate	..... 1	„	..... 1	„	..... Nil

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age

All Infants per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.77
National rate	29.8

Deaths from Measles (All ages)

Male Nil	Female Nil	Total Nil
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Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages)

Male Nil	Female Nil	Total Nil
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Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)

Male Nil	Female Nil	Total Nil
------	-----------	--------	-----------	-------	-----------

Death Rates per 1,000 population from Principal Causes.

Malignant Diseases of all types	Diseases of the Heart —all types	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Diabetes
1.54	3.08	0.44	0.66	0.22

DEATH RATES

Year	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
England and Wales	12.9	11.6	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.5	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6
Eton Urban District	9.7	9.0	8.8	7.9	7.5	7.2	9.3	8.9	8.0	9.91

Causes of Deaths

	Male	Female	Total
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..... 1	..... —	..... 1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..... 5	..... 1	..... 6
Diabetes	..... —	..... 1	..... 1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	..... 2	..... 5	..... 7
Coronary disease, angina	..... 1	..... 4	..... 5
Hypertension with heart disease	..... —	..... 3	..... 3
Other heart disease	..... 4	..... 5	..... 9
Other circulatory disease	..... —	..... 1	..... 1
Influenza	..... 1	..... —	..... 1
Pneumonia	..... —	..... 2	..... 2
Bronchitis	..... 2	..... 1	..... 3
Other disease of respiratory system	..... —	..... 1	..... 1
Other defined and ill-defined disease	..... 2	..... 2	..... 4
All other causes	..... 1	..... —	..... 1
	19	26	45

Tuberculosis

Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1950.

PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
14	12	6	3

Fresh notifications during the year

Pulmonary T.B.	3
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	1

Laboratory Specimens examined

Ear swabs	1
Throat swabs —Diphtheria	1
" " —Haemolytic Strep	21
Nasal swabs	4
Stool Specimens.....	4
Sputum Specimens	—
Urine Specimens	—
Blood (Widal Test)	1

All specimens are examined through the Public Health Laboratory Service at Reading or Oxford.

Infant Mortality

All infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

Year	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Eton Urban District	30.77	Nil	29.87	18.2	37.7	52.6	58.8
England and Wales	29.8	32.0	34.0	41.0	43.0	46.0	46.0

There were two deaths of infants under 1 year of age—1 male and 1 female, giving a death rate of 30.77 per 1,000 live births registered. This is slightly above the National rate which is 29.8 this year.

The above table shows the infant mortality rates of the District over a period of 7 years compared with the figures for England and Wales over the same period. The figures for Eton do show a tendency to fall but there is a considerable variation annually and the fall is erratic compared with the consistent diminution year by year which is seen in the National rates.

The infant mortality figure may be regarded as the indicator of progress in social welfare and improvements in the general standard of health of the community.

Notification of Infectious Diseases

Year	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Scarlet Fever	1	—	3	3	1	4
Diphtheria *	—	—	—	2	7	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	105	29	2	42	91	40
Whooping Cough	17	7	—	6	5	—

*Two cases of Diphtheria were notified but it was later ascertained from Hospital that these were only "carriers" and not clinically Diphtheria.

Measles

The only infectious disease which calls for comment this year is Measles, which as seen in the table is the highest figure for several years. In most districts throughout the country the greatest incidence of this disease is at 5 or 6 years of age whereas in Eton it will be seen that only 4 cases were reported between 5 and 10 years and 62 between 10 and 15 years, and 39 cases over 15 years. This unusual incidence is peculiar to the district and is due to the presence of Eton College.

The disease usually occurs at 2-yearly intervals, commencing in the Autumn and reaching the peak in the Spring.

Preventive inoculation is not practised as a general measure of control as the protection afforded is of short duration and is therefore reserved for special circumstances. Cases are normally treated at home and admitted to hospital only if complications arise.

Table showing age and sex distribution of notified cases of Measles.

Age	Male	Female	Total
0—	—	—	—
5—	3	1	4
10—	62	—	62
15—	39	—	39
20—	—	—	—
30—	—	—	—

Immunisation

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diphtheria	6	0	6
Diphtheria & Whooping Cough	24	0	24
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Boosters	0	3	3

Parents are persuaded to have their children immunised against Diphtheria before the age of 1 year, and facilities are regularly available at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. Whooping Cough immunisation is also offered but it is pointed out that the same degree of protection is not conferred and for this reason active propaganda as regards Whooping Cough is not practised. Treatment may be given separately or the two may be combined in the same injection.

In recent years there has been a marked drop in notifications of Diphtheria throughout the country, e.g., in 1940 there were 45,445 cases and 2,466 deaths in England and Wales, and in 1950, 988 cases and 82 deaths, an outstanding testimonial to the value of immunisation. A similar tendency is observed in this district, where 7 cases were notified in 1946, 2 in 1947 and none since.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

Since the closing down in 1949 of the Cippenham Isolation Hospital the nearest hospitals are situated at Maidenhead and Uxbridge. The number of cases admitted from Eton is small and the present arrangement appears adequate although rather inaccessible.

Investigation on behalf of Hospital Bed Bureau

From time to time in the past requests have been received from the Hospital Bed Bureau for investigation and report on the sanitary and social circumstances of old or chronic sick people who are on the waiting list for admission to a suitable institution. These are usually people who have been looked after at home satisfactorily until some change in the household conditions necessitates their removal and as their medical complaint is not acute admission to the acute wards of a general hospital is not indicated.

I am pleased to report that these waiting lists appear to have been reduced and that during 1950 only one such case was investigated.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse is collected weekly from private dwellings and twice weekly from business premises. Eton College have in the past made their own arrangements with farmers for the collection of refuse and

swill together and these collections although often made twice weekly are frequently at much longer intervals. As the result of accumulations the College houses have gradually been transferring to the Council's scheme and at present out of 26 College houses 10 are collected by the Council.

The Council have supplied dustbins to Council houses and from time to time replacements of defective bins are made at the time of collection. The large square bins, also, which have been in use at the College are being replaced by the ordinary type which is more easily handled. Disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at the tip situated between Eton and Eton Wick. This is well maintained and satisfactory.

One lorry is in use for collecting and four men are employed on the lorry and one on the tip.

Byelaws

On the 26th June, 1950, Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, by the Council for securing the observation of sanitary and cleanly practices and conditions in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and the sale of food in the open air came into operation. These follow the lines of model Byelaws and are comprehensive in nature covering almost every aspect of food hygiene. Provision was made for the proper handling of food and also the cleanliness of utensils, containers, crockery, etc. and for the maintenance in a proper state of repair of counters, slabs and fittings in such detail that the enforcement of these standards will form a barrier against all diseases spread by food contamination and ensure a better state of general health.

In recent years a great deal of attention has been paid to clean food production as it is becoming more generally appreciated that such diseases as dysentery and food poisoning are preventable and are due entirely to lack of hygiene. It is of medical interest to note that no person knowingly suffering from or knowingly being a carrier of any disease shall handle wrap or deliver any food so as to give rise to any risk of the spread of disease. The Byelaws refer not only to premises, utensils, etc., but state that every person employed in food handling shall observe cleanliness in regard to himself and his clothing.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No applications to Court have been made for the removal to institutions of persons living in insanitary conditions and not receiving proper care and attention, and no requests for burial have been received.

Staff Examinations (Superannuation, etc.)

Nil.

Factories Act, 1937

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health, including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted (5)
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	31	27	4	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	15	6	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	46	33	4	Nil

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	4	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.
OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 100 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
WEARING APPAREL Making etc.	17	—	—	—	—	—
Nil to record under other Headings						

Clinics

Maternity and Child Welfare

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Session with Medical Officer</i>
ETON	College Arms, High Street	Weekly Tuesday	3rd Tuesday
ETON WICK	Village Hall	1st & 3rd Friday	1st Friday

Chest Clinic

The Chest Clinic for this area is now situated at the Kipling Memorial Building, Alma Road, Windsor. Previously this clinic was held at Upton Hospital, Slough, where in future only new cases will be seen and a few others for special reasons. All enquiries should be addressed to the Windsor Chest Clinic.

CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER'S REPORT

SECTION B.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

After one year the improved supply, due to the laying of the new 6in. main, to the Eton Wick Area, has been maintained and the area has received an adequate supply of water at a good pressure. Extensions to the mains were carried out during the year for housing purposes. One house which was previously without piped water supply has been connected to the public mains.

Windsor Corporation have maintained an adequate supply of good water to the remaining part of Eton under their Authority.

Drainage and Sewage

Final details of the scheme for conveying the sewage from the Urban District to Slough Corporation Sewage Works at Cippenham have been completed. Due to the existing surcharging of the Slough Works the Ministry of Local Government and Planning have postponed until April, 1952, the starting date for the work to proceed, when it is expected that the extension to the Slough Works will be completed. This delay is causing some anxiety at the Council's Sewage Farm since part of the land had been surrendered for allotment purposes.

A scheme is also being prepared to provide continuous automatic pumping in lieu of the intermittent hand controlled system now in operation to prevent the continuous surcharging of the sewers, particularly in the Eton Town area.

Many owners connected their property to the Public Sewers consequent upon the Council's notice to discontinue emptying cesspools where sewer facilities were available. Owners of three houses, however, elected to continue with cesspools and make their own arrangements for emptying these.

In addition there are 19 dwelling-houses for which no public sewer is available, of which 17 have cesspools and 2 bucket closets. Also 8 of the older properties in the Eton Wick area have bucket closets. The Council have agreed that these properties are so near the end of their useful life that it would not be expedient to have them connected to the public sewer.

Salvage

No salvage work was carried out during the year. Collection of waste paper was carried out by private firms, and private pig keepers carry out a thorough collection of kitchen waste which provides food for some 350 pigs.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Number of Council Houses infested	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Number of other houses infested	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Number of Council Houses disinfested	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Number of other houses disinfested	.....	.....	.....	Nil

Miscellaneous Controlled Premises

<i>Description</i>	<i>No. in District</i>	<i>No. Registered</i>	<i>No. of Inspections Made</i>
Bakehouses	2	2	12
Slaughterhouses	1	1	Not used.
Cowkeepers	7	7	Duties performed by Bucks County Council.
Dairies (including Milk Retailers)	13	13	

Out-Workers

The latest list of out-workers contains 17 persons engaged with 4 firms.

Disinfection

Rooms in 4 houses were disinfected.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply. There were 6 Supplementary Milk Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949.

Meat and other Foods. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ stones of fish, 1 cwt. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of meat, 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. tinned meat, 36 lbs. bacon, 60 rabbits, and 379 tins of food and preserves have been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Ice Cream and Preserved Foods

During the year no additional premises were registered for the sale or manufacture of ice cream and preserved foods under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938; 23 premises are now registered for this purpose.

Details of Sanitary Inspection

<i>Drainage</i>		<i>Housing</i>	
New Drainage Work	16	Dampness	6
Existing Drainage	21	Defective Ceilings	3
Interviews with owners re drains.....	2	Defective range.....	1
Blocked sewers	4	Defective roof	7
Defective drains	4	General defects	9
Deposits of sewage	Nil		

Miscellaneous

Inspection of bakehouses.....	12
Water analyses	Nil
Nuisance of pests	8
Nuisance of bugs	Nil

Rodent Control

Owing to the sewers being surcharged it was impracticable to carry out a sewer treatment. Many cases of infestation were reported or found, all cases have been treated with satisfaction.

Housing

Four licences were issued to private enterprise for new houses.

At 31st December, 1950, the Council had completed the following post-war houses :—

12 Prefabricated Bungalows.
2 One-bedroom houses.
26 Two-bedroom houses.
66 Three-bedroom houses.
8 Four-bedroom houses.

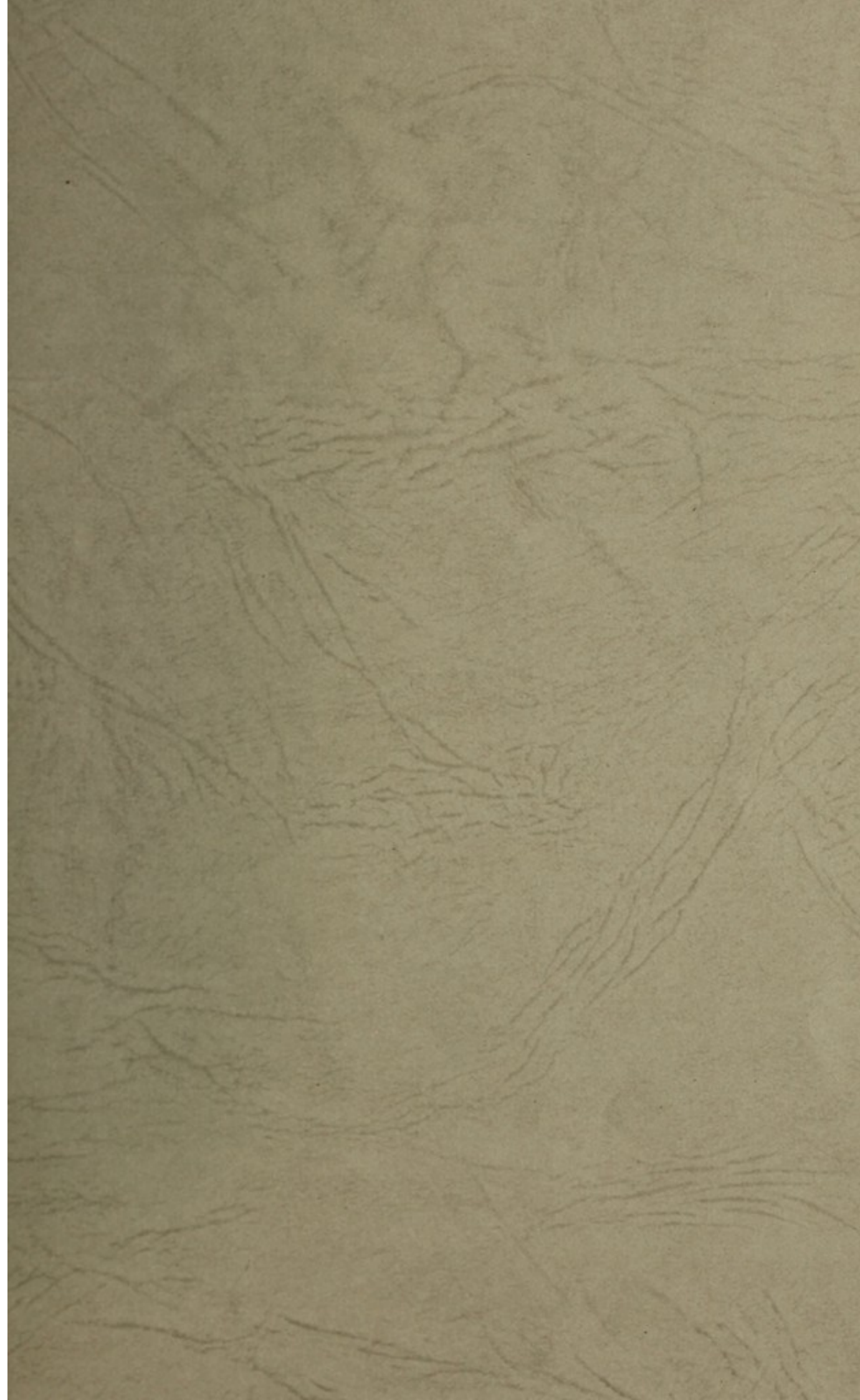
and had under construction a further

4 Two-bedroom houses.
12 Three-bedroom houses.

Two houses which had become vacant and were classified as unfit have been repaired and made reasonably fit for habitation by the owners.

Schools

Improved sanitary accommodation was provided at Eton Wick School and the sanitary block connected to the public sewer.



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