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ETON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector.



FOR THE YEAR 1952.



ETON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health and General Purposes Committee.

January to May 1952.

Chairman:

Councillor J.T.Ireland.J.P

Councillor R.J.Clibbon.

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n	A.N.Harding. J.P.
u	Mrs.W.H.Hay.
u	B.J.W.Hill.
n	P.V.Mackinnon.
u	F.W.Paintin.
u	B.T.Wolfe.

May to December 1952.

Chairman:

Councillor J.T.Ireland.J.P.C.C.

Councillor	H.F.Bright.
u	R.J.Clibbon.
u	Mrs.W.H.Hay.
u	B.J.W.Hill
n	P.V.Mackinnon.
u	H.Pardy.
u	B.T.Wolfe.

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ETON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year 1952.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my third Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district for the year 1952.

I should like to remind members that in reading the report more attention should be focussed on actual figures than on rates, as the latter may appear to be large when in fact they relate to very small numbers.

Unfortunately we had a few cases of Polionyelitis during the Summer and one death. The disease originated at Eton College and in view of the opportunity for spread in such a community it caused a great deal of worry. There were 103 cases of Measles notified which is the second highest figure recorded since the disease first became notifiable; the highest figure so far being in 1950 when there were 105 cases. There were 13 cases of Whooping Cough and in spite of the low figure this also is the second highest recorded in the area. Scarlet Fever which appears to have been absent from the district since 1947 re appeared and 8 cases were notified.

The principal cause of death was diseases of the heart and cancer comes second. Ther was only one death from Tuberculosis whereas Pneumonia accounted for three.

Looking back some years we find that diseases such as Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough are generally milder in form and do not carry the high mortality which they did 50 to 100 years ago while Smallpox which is still as deadly as ever to those who are unvaccinated only rarely makes its appearance in any part of the country. Diphtheria has been very effectively controlled by immunisation but it has to be borne in mind that the ground we have gained can be held only by maintaining a high level of immunisation in infants under 1 year of age. Whooping Cough is still one of the most deadly diseases of infants and ranks about third in the cause of all infant deaths. The importance of this disease in England and Wales has increased relatively as the result of our better control of other communicable diseases and it may be noted that since 1946 deaths in England and Wales from Whooping Cough have exceeded those from Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Diphtheria added together.

The provision. of higher standards of living accompdation has always been a major Public Health concern and is still one of the principal factors in the eradication of certain diseases. A great deal of credit is due to this Council for the manner in which they have tackled this problem in post war years and for the present high standard of health in the community.

Like most other districts however, we still have our share of sub-standard dwellings with inferior sanitation, no baths etc., which are liable to present Public Health problems, and a great deal of work remains to be done before we can achieve the standard at which we aim.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking all members of the Council and the staff for their support throughout the year.

I an,

Your obedient servant,

G.M.HOBBIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

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remarks on solual figures that as retary as the latter as appart have attention should they relate to you have then the the latter as appart to be large when in

The distance originated at Ston College and in View of the opportunity for spread in an eccentuality it canned a great deal of wenry. There were 103 cance of Meesica mobility which is the sevend bigment figure recorded when the discout first becaus notifiable bigment figure as far balas in 1990 when there were 105 cance. There were 13 cance of Meesica transfer as far balas in 1990 when there were 105 cance. There were 13 cance of Meesica transfer as far balas in 1990 when there were 105 cance. There were 13 cance of Meesica transfer as far which appears to have been also is the meesich higher recorded the area. Stariat Forther which appears to have been also is the meesich higher transfer recorded and 8 cance were pathfield.

and principal course of docid was discussed of the heart and ouncer actus antonet,

Anapping Dough and and your we find that disaments much as Samiat Rever, Measles and all to be 100 years ago while Schilper which is shift as touly as very to high neetality which a mencalment of any revely cause his oppositions is shift as touly as very to the share who as a see any discribuly an and his schilper which is shift as touly as very to the share the present so have gained as to hold any by reinstanting to high berel of invantestion in all the set and reads also to the bound of invantanting to high berel of invantestion in holmans in Regions and while the the cause of the shift and the termines the set of the reads also as to hold any by reinstanting to high berel of invantestion in holmans in Regions and the set increased of shift and the termines of the reading distances of the reads the start of the termines and it waile to be been of the reading the reads and reads also as the set increased relatively on the reading of the intractions of the start of the reads distances and it may be read in the start of the reading of the start of the start of the set and the set of read in the reading of the first term of the reads to be the set of the start of the start of the start of the start of the set of the start of the start of the start of the start of the set of the start o

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devilies with interfor added districts have been as still have our share of and-standard as shire out interfor contration, as bethe etc., which are lights to present fablie is which as one or a series reaches to be done before we can addeeve the standard

a wind to this till apportunity of thisking all conters of the feathers and the

SECTION 1.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Aroa	969.3 acres
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1952 (according to Rate Books)	1,049.
Rateable value at 1.4.52	£45,053.
Product of Penny Rate (1951/1952)	£183.18.5.
Population. (Registrar General's estinate for mid year)	.4,664.

1

Live Births.	4		
AAYO MAA GAME	Male.	Fenale.	Total.
Legitimate	27	19	46
Illogitinate	l	-	l
Totals:	28	19	47
Birth Rate per 1,000 population			.10.08
National Rate			.15.3
Comparability Factor			.1.61

Still Births.

Deaths.

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E.C. , with a state	Male.	Fenale.	Total.
Logitinate	1	- 1000	l
Illegitimate		litter Doothe	- 100
seconder and the , lastenda sallaristo / asalas	l	-	l
1000 totol 91710.		N	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births			20.83
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population			0.21

National Rate (per 1,000 population)0.35
--

and the second s	Male.	Fenale.	Total.
total a state of the second	15.	17.	32.
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population			6.92
Corrected Death Rate - allowing for sex and age. (Comparability Factor = 1.23)			8.51
National Death Rate			11.3
Ratic of Correctod Death Rate to National			

Infant Mortality - (Peaths of Infants under 1 year of age)	Male.	Female.	Total.
Logitimato	1	1	2
Illogitinate		bor- torint	to ment
.210			
£30,212	1	1	2
Death Rate for all Infants per 1,000 Live Births			42.55
National Rate			27.6
Death Rate for Legitnate Infants per 1,000 Legitinate Birt	hs	••••••	42.55
Death Rate for Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate	Births.		Nil.
Neo-Natal Mortality. (Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks o	f age) <u>Male.</u>	Fenale.	Total.
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitinate	-	-	-
Totals:	-	1	1
10,01,			
Death Rate for all Infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Bi		••••••	21.3
Mortality of Children under 2 years from Enteritis and Dia	rrhoea.		
Total Deaths.	1.		
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	21.3		
National Rate.	1.1		
Maternal Mortality. (Deaths due to or associated with pre	gnancy a	nd childbea:	ring).
Total from all causes (excluding ab	ortion).	Nil.	
National Maternal Mortality Rates per 1000 total Births.			
Challen and and a second and and and and and and and and and a	England	and Wales.	
(a) Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperiun.		0.09	
(b) Abortion with toxacuia.		0.02	
(c) Haenorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth.		0.21 0.09	
(d) Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaenia.		0.04	
(e) Abortion with sopsis.		0.07	
(f) Other complications of prognancy, childbirth and the		0.20	
puerporiun.			

5.

CAUSES OF DEATH in the Eton Urban District during 1952.

All Causes	<u>Male.</u> 15	Femalo.	Total. 32
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	_	_
3.Syphilitic discase	_	_	_
4.Diphtheria.	-	_	_
5.Whooping Cough	_		_
6.Meningococcal infections	-	_	_
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	_	_	_
8. Moasles	_	_	
9. Other infective and parasitic disease,	_	-	_
10.Malignant neoplasm - stomach		1	1
11.Malignant neoplasm - bronchus		_	-
12.Malignant neoplasm - uterus			
	-	-	-
13. Malignant nooplasm - breast		-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	3	2	5
15. Loukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16.Diabetes	-	-	-
17.Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	4	5
18. Coronary disease, angina	4	-	4
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	l
20.0ther heart disease	2	3	5
21. Other circulatory disease	1	-	1
22.Influenzc	-	-	-
23.Pneumonia	2	l	3
24.Bronchitis	-	-	-
25.0ther diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26.Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27.Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	l	1
28.Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	- `	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth abortion	-	-	-
31.Congenital malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill defined diseases	-	2	2
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34.All other accidents	l	-	1
35.Suicide	-	1	- 1
36. Humicide and operations of war	-	-	-

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TABLE 1.

Deaths and Death Rate per 1,000 Population from Frincipal Causes - 1948 -1952.

•

••

1952.		1 0.21	6 1.29	3 0.63	1	1	5 1.05	10 2.10	1 0.21	1 0.21	
1951.	Death No. of Rate. Deaths	0.427	1.28	0.427	1.07	1	0.85	1-50	1	0.427	
	h No. of . Deaths.	N	9	2	5	1	4	4	1	2	
	of Death ths. Rate.	The left	1.54	0.44	0.66	0.22	1.54	3.74	-	0.22	
_	Death No. of Rate. Deaths.	1	1.31 7	2	0.84 3	-	2 1	3.50 I7	1	0.21 1	-
1	No.of Deaths.	1	9	1	4	1	1	36	1	J	
1948.	Death Rate.	1	0.65	0.21	0.84	24	21	3.06	1	0.21	
THE ALL	No. of Deaths.	1	m	Т	. 7	ı	1	16	1		
ANTER DIAN	Disense.	T.B.Respiratory.	Malignant diseases of all types.	Pnounonia.	Bronchitis.	Diabetes.	Vascular lesions of the hervous system.	Discases of the heart, the heart,	Congenital Malformation.	Other Circulatory Discoses.	

27.6	42.55		11.3	6.92	15.3	10.08	1952.
29.6	LIN		12.5	6.40	15.86	11.33	1951.
29.8	30.77		11.6	9.91	15.8	14.3	1950.
32.0	. Nil		11.7	8.0	16.7	8.2	1949.
34.0	29.87		10.8	8.9	17.9	14.6	1948.
41.0	18.2		12.0	9.3	20.5	16.6	1947.
43.0	37.7	1	11.5	7.2	19.1	15.9	1946.
46.0	52.6	3	11.4	. 7.5	16.1	14.4	1945.
46.0	58.8	-	11.6	7.9	17.6	12.0	1944.
49.0	Nil.		12.1	8.8	16.5	10.8	1943.
49.0	81.6		ш.6	9.0	15.8	ш.7	1942.
England and Wales.	Eton Urban District.		England and Wales.	Eton Urban District.	England and Wales.	Eton Urban District.	0.53
Infant Mortality Fates i.e under 1 year of age) per 1,000 Live Births.	Infant W (1.e under per 1,00		h Rates er O Population.	Death A per 1,000 P	Birth Rates per 1,000 Population.	Birth Rates per 1,000 Popul	Year.
	and a	- 1952.	Birth Rates, Rates from 1942	TABLE 11 Comparison of Local and National Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates from 1942 - 1952.	Comparison of Death Rates ar		

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		Tut	Table 111. Tuberculosis.	Tang 1251		al atta	-		
		New Co	New Cases and Hospital Admissions.	pital Admi	ssions.				
Age Periods.	Pul	Pulmonary.		Non Pu	Non Pulmonary.		Combined Totals.	No. a Hosp	No. admitted to Hospital.
	.elaM	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fencle.	Total.		New Cases.	Previously Notified.
0 - 5	I	1	1	1	1	1		•	•
5 - 15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	•
15 - 25	1	Ч	ч	1	1	,	г	1	,
25 - 35	1	г	1	1	1	1	1	I	1
35 - 45	ı	1	1	1	1	1	ı	T	•
45 - 55	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	г
55 - 65	23	1	2	ı	1	1	5	1	,
65 and over.	ı	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	articles (c
Totals:	2	2	4	1	1	I	4	N	г
			2	2	2				Network and

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37	10	w	7	27	12	R	at 31.12.52.
							No. remaining on Register
1		1	1	1	1	1	(c) De-Motification.
N	1	1	1	N	T	1	(b) Removed from District.
1	•	ı	1	ц	1	1	(a) Death.
							No. removed from Register due
- u -				Deletions.			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No. entered other than by notification.
4	1	1	1	4	N	N	No. entered by notification.
36	OT	w	7	26	21	¥	1st Jenuary, 1952.
		- 1001	inte-	- Maria	April.		No. on Register
	Total.	Fomale.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Melo.	
Combined Totals.	ary.	Non Pulmonnry.			Pulmonary.	Pu	A PATRICIA PA
		off have neared to		Additions.			
		Additions and Deletions.	Additions or	1	Notification Register	N	

Table IV.

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Table V.

Mortality.

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Comparison of deaths from Tuberculosis during 1952 with previous years.

Death Rate per	*10 To 10 TO 10 TO 10 TO 10	0.21	0.63	0.21	0.63	0.42	r	T	,	0.42	0,21
Combined Totals		1	£	1	e	R	,	,	;	2	Т
Non Pulnomary.	Fonale.	1	1	г	г	1	1	1	1	1	1
Me	Male.	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	,	1	1
Pulmonary.	Fenale.	1	1	1	1	,	•	,	,	٦	-1
Pu	Male.	1	1	1	5	53	•	•	,	ı	1
Population.		4,071	3,920	4,282	424.44	4,513	4, 590	4. 570	4,540	4,676	4, 664
Yocr.		1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.

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	Shevr	0	Frevelence of Notifiable Discases d during 1952, numbers admitted to Also, Notifications for years 1942 -	Table VI. nce of Notifial 952, numbers (ficetions for)	ble Discoses admitted to ycars 1942 -	<u>ses</u> to Hospits 2 - 1951.	Hospitals, and Deaths.	aths.					• •
Discase.	Cases . Notified 1952.	Cases admitted to Hospital. 1952.	Deaths. 1952.	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944. 1943.		1942.
Sunlipox.	10	1 4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
Diphtheria.	0 1	n 1			10	1 თ		ma	1 00	41	00-1	5	ก
Enteric Fever.	1	•	1	1	1	1	1	. 1				• •	
Puerperal Pyrexia.	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	•	,		1
Pneunonia.	1.	1	9	1			1	1	1		1	1	1
Ortholmic Nechotomur.	- 1	• •	1 1						•	1	ч	,	1
Mensles.	103.	1		85	105	28		- 17	• 6	107	1-	19	
Whooping Cough.			1	н	11	4	. 1	1-22	ų I	ş •		34	
Neningococcal Infection.	- •uo	1	1	1		2	1		1	,	1		1
Policuvelitie.	-	-	-		1	1		c					,
(b) Non Paralytic.	I m	10	4 1										- 1
												1	
(a) Infective.	1	1	,	1	1	1	1	1	1	,	•	•	1
(b) Fost Infectious.		,		,	1	1	1	1	,	•	•	,	1
Dysentery.	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	,	1	1	,	1
Food Poisoning.	1		•	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	,	•
Malaria.	1	1	,	1	1	1	1	1	•	,	1	1	1
(a) Pulmonaus.		0	-	c			-	c	c		c		-
(b) Non Pulnonury.	1	2 1	4 1	2 -				v I	2		2 -		1
· Francisco · most for	1	-		4	•	'		1	1	+	+	4	1

SECTION 111

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		(a)		Contract of the	Class .		

POLIOMYELITIS.

During the year we had a total of 4 cases of poliomyelitis, 1 paralytic and 3 non-paralytic. These occurred chiefly at Eton College and as contact between boys at the College and the population in surrounding areas where the disease was known to exist was so remote it was impossible to say how the infection had arisen.

Immediately the first case was diagnosed, the College notified the Ministry of Health and I attended a conference which was held in Eton between the Headmaster, the Senior Medical Officer from the Ministry of Health and the two College Medical Officers.

Every aspect of the procedure to be adopted was discussed, and briefly it was decided that all those who were likely to have been in close contact with infection were to be quarantimed and not permitted to attend classes.

Others who were less likely to have been in contact but who might have been involved were kept under supervision and less rigid quarantime measures, while the rest of the School were permitted to carry on normal duties. The question of cricket with Harrow and shooting at Bisley and other fixed events were also considered with a view to limiting attendance to those actually taking part.

Parents were to be advised not to take the boys away from College although no attempt would be made to prevent them doing so and the whole position was to be reviewed in the event of the occurrence of further cases.

It was not long before the next case was diagnosed and the whole College began to disperse. It had been agreed that the Medical Officer of Health would be informed immediately this happened and that he would be responsible for notifying the Medical Officers of Health of the districts to which the boys were proceeding.

These notifications to be of any value had to be despatched with the minimum of delay and as there was a total of 1074 this proved to be quite a task for such a small staff to accomplish.

Investigation of the environmental circumstances of the College outbreak was undertaken by the Senior Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health personally, whose assistance in this matter was greatly appreciated.

Apart from the College there was one other case reported in the district. This was at Eton Wick and investigation did not reveal any local condition to which the case could be attributed.

In view of the large number of cases in our neighbouring Authority areas and with particular reference to one case which developed paralysis of the left arm following inoculation in that arm, the County Medical Officer was consulted on the advisability of suspending all immunisations for the time being. It was agreed that this should be done for the whole of South Bucks area and all general practitioners in the area were informed accordingly.

As it is known that there is some connection between this disease and inequlations or other minor operations including tonsillectomy, the Ear Nose and Threat Surgeons and Administrative Officers at Taplow, Windsor, Upton and Iver Hospitals were given an up to date list of notifications showing the position, and information was later received that all had suspended tonsil operations except that Taplow Hospital would continue in the case of adults over the age of 35 years of age. transportation the second of and a total of a second of pollarvelities, i paralytic by Gollege and the population in surranding from where the dimants was known to calet as no remote it was injectible to my her the throttlen had strange.

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of Mealth and I stiraded a conference which was dispressed, the College Souffiel the Minister A Mealth and I stiraded a conference which was held to Eton between the Meademater, the Araber designt fifteer from the ministry of Health and the two College Medleyl Officers.

the durided that all there who were likely to have been in close courset with infection of the durided that all there who were likely to have been in close courset with infection of the be represented and not conditied to attack close of the

involved when hapt order some less likely to have been in content but who might have be the binact when persisted to carry on normal notion. The quantities while the rest of no discould when persisted to carry on normal notion. The quantities of arights with farre to discould be black attact fixed overha way also available with a view to light in the discould be these actually toling york.

a study would be and to provide the lotaged and the the the bays away from College although the study would be and to provide these lotag as and the whole positien was to be retrieved.

It was in disporte. It has had line balare the next are we disponded and the while College modulatedy this bepared int that in would be respondible for netifying the Medical Office I had the discrete to which the bays were proceeding.

to doing and an there are a total of 1074 this proved to be guild a that for and the second a second a second to be guild a total of second a second to be guild a second a second a second to be guild a second a

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In the second state of the large number of anion in dur noirblowing aniority aread real with preticuler reference to over any which developed permission of the last dra real day incodistion in the term the feasity modical Officer was complish on the severability of supported all instalentions for the C being. It was agreed that this should be term for the shale of feath basis gree and all greered practitions in the area area tof real covertically.

As it is a structure of the there is an a second to be the second to be back this discours and bot work and it is interesting operations including this illustray, the For Bose and Threat a up to here this of forticetions of imples, Minisor, Opter and Iver Hampitals were given that all bod supported to will operations outspt the position, and information was later realized wave of shake way and to will operative outspt that Tapics Hampital wald continue in the wave of shake way to and of it years of one to be

Table VII.

Ages in years of Cases Notified.

Month.	Under 1 year.	1-2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	Over 35 years.	Totals.
Jenuary.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March.	1	2	н	ч	4	7	•	1	1	1	18
April.	1	2	ч	5	5	9	г	1	1	1	17
May.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	•	1
June.	1	1	г	Ч	2	1		1	1	1	4
July.	1	ı	1	ı	,	1	1	1	1	1	1
August.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1
September.	1	ı	1	,	1	,	,	1	•	1	1
October.	,	,	1	,		,	3	ı	1		£
Novenber.	1	1	e	1	1	e	51	1	1	1	22
Decenber.	1	1	8	1	(1	1	1	1	ı	1	4
Totals:	· 1	4	50	4	16	16	55	1	1	1	103

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Antes a	Inero	nisation	and Re-Im	munisation.	
	Primary	Immisat	ion.		Re - Immunisation.
Турс.	Age at date	of final	L injection,	Total.	
	Under 1 year.	l - 4 years.			
Diphtheria only.	4	-	2	6	57
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough combined.	20	ш	-	31	
Whooping Cough only.	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VIII.

IMMUNISATION.

Diphtheria Immunisation has continued to be offered at the two Welfare Clinics in the area and school children are given a "booster dose" at the age of five as entrants.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough is also offered to infants and has become very popular.

Investigations are still being carried out by the Medical Research Council to test the value of various Whooping Cough vaccines manufactured in this country and in America. The product of one American Manufacturer was found to give particularly good results and vaccines prepared by the same process are now being manufactured in this country.

The potency of Whooping Cough vaccines cannot yet be easily standardised and until this can be done it is unlikely that Whooping Cough immunisation will be put on the sense Footing as Diphtheria Immunisation and so become available in bulk under the National Health Service. In the meantime, local health authorities are permitted to organise immunisation schemes under their own auspices with Ministry Approval.

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NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS. 1948 and 1951 - Section 47.

Three cases were dealt with under these Acts, being aged and infirm and living in insanitary conditions.

Two sisters living together had for many years run a small business but at the time of their removal the business had ceased to exist and there was no stock in the shop. Both the shop and the living accomodation were in a filthy state and the building had been allowed to fall into such a state of disrepair that it was dangerous as well as insanitary, and unfit for habitation.

There was no lighting on the staircase and many of the steps were broken. There was a large hole in the floor near the top landing, the wall plaster was completely decayed and crumbling and the ceilings sagging.

The water supply had been cut off from the flush lavatory which was at the rear of the building, and the drainage was choked through continued use without flushing. The rest of the building was similarly in an insanitary state.

The two sisters were in a very low state of general health, filthy in person and suffering from semility.

A Court Order was obtained for their removal for a period of 3 months and they were accordingly admitted to Part 111 Accomodation. At the end of three months they had settled down and the Order was not remewed.

The third case was an elderly lady who lived alone and had become completely bedridden in addition to suffering from senility. She was not receiving proper care and attention and was receiving only occasional neals through the kindness of other tenants in the same building. She was incapable of appreciating that she could not continue to live alone in such circumstances and refused to go of her own accord to an institution where she would have the constant assistance which she required.

A Magistrate's Order was granted as an emergency under the 1951 Act for a period of three weeks but by the day of her removal she had become quite amenable and agreed to go to hospital.

She was removed to the Chronic sick wards and the Order was allowed to lapse.

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SECTION V1.

LEGISLATION AND DIRECTIVES.

A number of important items have come into operation during 1952 and a few of those which are directly associated with the work of the Department are set out below.

Notification of Vacancies Order1952.

This Order came into force on 25th February, 1952. Certain members of the Public Health Department would appear to be exempt in accordance with the list of employments to which the Order does not apply - viz - personnel employed in a "professional, administrative or executive capacity". This would probably include those on the A.P.T.Grades.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations. 1952.

These Regulations revoke the Fublic Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930 and make similar provision for the notification of tuberculosis modified to accord with the structure and administration of the services now being provided under the National Health Service Acts.

Ministry of Health Circular 14/52. - Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Amondment Regulations.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc) Regulations 1947-1951 prescribe certain requirements to be observed in the manufacture of ice cream intended for sale for human consumption and in particular require the mixture to be subjected to one of two methods of heat treatment. These regulations provide for a third method of heat treatment as an alternative to the two existing methods.

Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952.

These Regulations came into force on 1st October, 1952 and the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1950 are revoked.

The revision of the 1950 Regulations has been necessary following the adoption by the Fourth World Health Assembly in May, 1951 of the International Sanitary Regulations (World Health Organisation Regulation No.2) which will operate from 1st October, 1952 and will replace the present International Sanitary Conventions.

The new Regulations are much more comprehensive than any of the previous, some definitions have been changed and some new terms have been introduced. A great deal more responsibility has been placed on the Airport Medical Officer and his duties more exactly defined as well as his relations with the Customs Officer, Immigration Officer and Aircraft Commander.

Arrangements are made for the inspection of Aircraft, the examination of persons suspected of suffering from, or to have been exposed to infection from, an infectious disease, or suspected of being verminous, and these and other similar circumstances authorise measures to be taken for preventing danger to Public Health.

International Certificates of Vaccination.

The Regulations prescribe new forms of International Certificates of Vaccination against cholera and smallpox and, to be valid, any such certificates must bear an approved stamp in a form prescribed (in England and Wales) by the Minister. The purpose of the stamp is to certify that the vaccination was done by a person qualified to do it,-i.e. in this country, that the signature of the vaccinator on the certificate is that of a doctor.

SECTION VIL.

LABORATORY SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

Throat swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli, Haemolytic Streptococci and Vincents Angina 6.

Nasal Swab.....l

APPLICATIONS FOR REHOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS.

Number of cases investigated

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ANTICAL PLATE STATISTICS

APPLICATION NO. HEREISING ON NEUTON. CROMEN.

SECTION VILL.

CLINICS.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Contre.	Location.	Sessions.	Sessions with Medical Officer.
ETON.	College Arns, High Street.	lst and 3rd Tuesday.	3rd Tuesday.
ETON WICK.	Villago Hall.	lst and 3rd Friday.	lst Friday.
MARRIED WOMEN'S ADVISORY CLI	NIC.		
SLCUGH.	Health Centre, Burlington Road, SLOUGH.	Fridays, Weekly.	2 - 30.p.n. - 4.p.n.
SLOUGH.	Community Contro, Farnham Road, SLOUGH.	Wodnosdays, Wockly.	2 - 30.p.n. - 4.p.n.

CHEST CLINIC.

The Chest Clinic is at the Kipling Momorial Buildings, Alma Road, Windsor, where appointments may be made with the Physician in Charge.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

King Edward V11 Hospital, Windsor.

Hillingdon Hospital, Hillingdon, Middlesex.

Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, Berks.

GENERAL HCSPITALS.

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor. (including Old Windsor Hospital).

Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow.

Upton Hespital, Slough.

MATERNITY ACCOMMODATION.

Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow, Bucks. Upton Hospital, Slough.

Colinswood Maternity Hone, Farnham Connon.

Princess Christian Maternity Home, Windsor.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water to the area is supplied by the Windsor Corporation by their waterworks at Tangier Island. A piped water supply is available to the whole of the district. The supply has throughout the year been maintained at an adequate pressure.

Windsor Corporation are supplying copies of the water analysis regularly, and these show that the water is being maintained to a proper and pure standard.

In addition to the area supplied by the Windsor Corporation, three cottages and the boat houses in Pococks Lane are supplied with piped water supply from the Slough Corporation Waterworks in Pococks Lane. In addition, three cottages are without/piped water supply and rely on wells for water.

There were no major extensions to the water mains and area of supply during the year.

During the year 41 new houses were connected to the public supply. All the water supplied to the area is chlorinated.

The Council provides a supply of water to Beveney Camp in the Rural Distric

area.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

During the year approval was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to proceed with the work of laying the new gravity sewer to Slough Corporation works. For the present the sewage is being disposed of by land irrigation and filter beds at Bell Farm. The sewage farm consists of 19 acres of land available for ' irrigation and three filter beds. For the major part of the year the sewage is applied to the land, and the filter beds used during the time when the land is being prepared for cropping and harvesting. During the year the Council restricted the use of the filter beds to the absolute minimum, and when these were used, treated the effluent with chlorine and gamaxane.

The new pumping station to deal with the sewage from the Etcn area was completed during the year and thus provided this area with fully automatic pumping.

There were no major extensions to the sewers during the year. During the year 41 new properties were connected to the public sewer. There are fifteen cesspools in the area into which eighteen houses discharge their sewage. In addition there is a licenced caravan site for twelve caravans which is provided with an ablution and sanitary block which also drains into a cesspool. Two additional caravans, not on this site, are provided with chemical closets. Twelve other premises rely on bucket closets for their sanitation, the contents of which are buried by the occupiers in their gardens.

Periodic cleansing of cesspools has been carried out on demand by the occupiors of the premises. The Council have a contract for the hire of the necessary exhauster, and the contents are discharged at Eton Wick Pumping Station and then pumped on to the sewage farm.

During the year on the advice of the Council, most of the cesspools have been replaced with septic tanks which are working satisfactorily.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The Council own a Donnis refuse collection freighter for the collection of house refuse. The refuse from the whole of the area, with the exception of some parts of Eton College is collected once a week, and the Council collects both from householders and business premises. Exceptional collections from business premises are, however, collected by arrangement with the occupiers, or alternatively, facilities are provided for shopkeepers to cart their exceptional refuse to the Council's tip where it is disposed of free of cost to the shopkeeper.

There has been an arrangement in being for some considerable time whereby local pig keepers collect swill from many of the College boy's houses, and in return remove the refuse from these houses which is taken to the tip for disposal. More cases of this arrangement were found to be unsatisfactory, and in such cases, the Council have taken over the removal of the domestic refuse from these premises. In other parts of the College proper, the College authorities themselves collect their refuse and convey it to the Council' tip, this is mainly ashes from the various boilers.

Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping in a disused shallow gravel working near Cuckoo Weir.

During the year a vory limited amount of salvage was collected by the Council. This is no indication of the actual salvage collected in the area because there is a very thorough approved collection of kitchen waste carried out by the five pig keepers, and a regular weekly collection of paper by the Berkshire Waste Paper Company. <u>HOUSING.</u>

During the year 78 houses were inspected for housing defects. Some by reason of complaint by the tenants, and others for the purpose of obtaining licencess for controlled teterials for repairs. In all, 163 visits were made for this purpose. No houses were found to be in a state so dangerous as to be unfit for human habitation. In 21 houses defects were found which rendered then not reasonably fit for human habitation, and these were remidied by informal notice on the owners. No formal notices were required, 20. were required and it was therefore not necessary for the Local Authority to take any action in default of owners.

During 1952,14 houses and 20 flats were completed by the Council, and 5 houses by private enterprise.

At the 31st December 1952 the Council had completed the following post war

houses.

12 prefabricated bungalows.

2 One bedroon houses.

8 Two bedroom flats.

30 Two bedroon houses.

99 Three bodroon houses.

8 Four bedroon houses.

12 Old persons flats.

and had under construction a further

20 three bedroom houses.

16 two bodroom flats.

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.

Description.	No. in District.	No.Registered.	No. of inspections made.
Bakohouses. Slaughterhouses.	2.	2.	16. Not used.
Cowkeepers.	7.	7)	Duties performed
Dairies (including Milk Retailers)	12.	12)	by the Bucks County Council.

OUTWORKERS.

The latest list of outworkers contains 14 persons engaged in two firms.

DISINFESTATION.

Rooms in eight houses were disinfected.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There were 6 Supplementary Milk Licences issued 'under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1949. Meat and Other Foods.

14 lbs.Fish, 148 lbs.Meat, 56 lbs Canned Meat, 61 tins of food and preserves have been condonned as unfit for human consumption.

ICE CREAM AND PRESERVED FOODS.

During the yaer no additional premises were registered for the sale or nanufacture of ice crean and preserved foods under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, twenty three premises are now registered for this purpose. RODENT CONTROL.

All reported cases of infestation have been satisfactorily treated. The Council carries out periodic treatment at its refuse tip, punping station and farm. With the new automatic punping station in operation at Eton, sewer treatment is now possible and will soon be instituted.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There were 14 licensed caravans on two sites within the Urban area. Severa visits were made to the sites and improvements to the sanitary arrangements were carried out on informal action by the Council.

SWIMMING POOLS.

There are two swimming pools in the Urban area, one a private pool managed by Eton College, and the other a Public Pool controlled by the Windsor and Eton Humane Society The pools are in fact part of the backwater of the River Thanes known as Cuckee Weir, and areas of the banks have been fenced off for the convenience of the bathers. The water is untreated river water, and no notice was received of any injurious affection to health by their use.

SHOPS ACT.

Periodic inspections were made to various shops, and such action as was necessary was dealt with informally.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No cases mooding the Council's action were reported or observed.

(Signed). J.W.Smith. Sanitary Inspector.