

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Coulsdon].

Contributors

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HEALTH REPORT

for

1953

for the



COULSDON & PURLEY URBAN DISTRICT

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



HEALTH REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF COULSDON AND PURLEY.
1953.

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Public Health Department.

STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

*F. R. EDBROOKE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

*MARY SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.CH., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(until 30th August, 1953).

*T. R. BENNETT., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

W. HAWORTH, F.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

G. H. COCKELL, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

V. W. RIBBONS, M.S.I.A. W. RICE-JONES, M.S.I.A.

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(* Part-time appointment only to this Council.)

COULSDON AND PURLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMAN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1953, this being my twenty-second report as your Medical Officer of Health.

It will be noted that in general and as judged by the vital statistics the health of the District remained good.

The Birth Rate was a fraction lower than the very low level reached in the previous year, but the percentage of illegitimate births and the Stillbirth Rate also remained low.

The Death Rate in respect of those who were formerly considered to have been the normal residents of this District improved to the post-war average, but unfortunately, as will appear later, the position has been somewhat confused by the Registrar General's new system of allocation, whereby all deaths occurring in the two mental hospitals are now attributed to this District, and not transferred to the place of former residence.

Temporarily ignoring this artificial inflation, however, it has to be noted that there was again a further slight rise in the Cancer Death Rate, chiefly due to the increasing number of deaths from cancer of the lungs among males, but on the other hand the Tuberculosis Death Rate decreased as did that from heart and circulatory diseases. There was one maternal death after two clear years. Unfortunately, there was a further rise in the Infant Mortality Rate which was higher than the corresponding rate for the Country as a whole, which latter was once again the lowest ever. About a third of the infant deaths in the District were preventable, most of these being due to infections, and this fact presents an obvious challenge to all concerned, including parents.

Apart from measles, which was very wide spread, the incidence of infectious disease was about the normal for recent years, scarlet fever and pneumonia showing a slight increase but dysentery and whooping cough being less common. Poliomyelitis was rather more prevalent nationally, but there were only 9 definite cases in the District and only one of these was severe. No death occurred, and 6 of the cases recovered with very slight paralysis, if any.

It is satisfactory to be able to record a steady improvement in the hygienic conditions of the food supply, and particularly in the standard of cleanliness of the milk and ice cream sold in the District; also to note the decreased number of complaints received in respect of nuisances and the beneficial effect of the Council's action in reducing nuisances liable to be caused by gipsy encampments.

As the problem of housing is entering a new phase and slum clearance and the rehabilitation of dilapidated property are again to be treated as urgent matters, emphasis must be placed on the

health aspect of this important subject, which will inevitably absorb an increasing proportion of the time of the Sanitary Inspectors.

As usual, the majority of this Report shows the steady but unspectacular work maintained, and in some instances improved by the various branches of the Local Authorities' Health Services, but important sections are only referred to briefly as the relevant statistics are incorporated in reports for the whole County. This would appear to be one of the weaknesses in the present administrative arrangements in spite of 'divisionalisation'. It is pleasing to be able to report, however, that liaison between the various branches of the Health and Social Services, the need for which has often been stressed in recent years, is steadily though sometimes slowly improving, and at officer level co-operation is normally quite good.

Now that thought is again being given both locally and nationally to the future of Local Government, it may not be inappropriate to end this introduction by remarking on the amount of effort and time which is now required to effect true co-operation and understanding, owing to the complexity of the present administrative arrangements; — and this would appear to apply not only at officer level. Members will know of other examples, but one has sometimes thought that a more concerted policy between the Health and Sanitary Authorities on some health and social problems, e.g. caravan sites, housing and the treatment of "problem families", is desirable and should be practicable. Whether the solution lies in more improvements in the present "2 tier" system, in more delegation of powers or in the encouragement of more 'all' or 'most purpose' authorities of the optimum size, the desirable keynotes for any further reform would seem to be simplification, associated as far as possible with the fostering of local interest and sense of responsibility.

May I, in conclusion, again express my thanks to all associated with the local Health and Social Services, both official and voluntary, for their co-operation during the year, and in particular I would mention the contributions of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and my Administrative Assistant, not only towards the production of this report, but for their loyal help at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. EDBROOKE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	11,142
Registrar-General's estimate of population, mid. 1953	64,810
Population, Census 1931	37,666
Population, Census 1951	63,770
Number of occupied houses, December, 1953	18,340
Number of occupied houses, 1931	9,533
Number of occupied houses, 1951	18,071
Rateable Value, December, 1953	£798,746
Sum represented by a penny rate	£3,185

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1953.

	Total	M.	F.	<i>Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	729	355	374	
do. Illegitimate	21	13	8	11.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<i>Corrected Birth Rate</i>
	750	368	382	12.5

	Total	M.	F.	<i>Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.</i>
Still Births—Legitimate	13	9	4	
do. Illegitimate	1	1	—	18.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	14	10	4	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

	Total	M.	F.	<i>Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population</i>
Deaths	990	451	539	15.3
				<i>Corrected Death Rate</i>
				13.3

Deaths from puerperal causes :—				<i>Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.</i>
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	—	—
Other Puerperal causes ... ..	...	...	1	1.31
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	...	...	1	1.31

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	29.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	27.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	95.2
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	155
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2

HEALTH REPORT FOR 1953.

The Urban District of Coulsdon and Purley was constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board dated 1st November, 1914, and came into existence on the 7th April, 1915. It has therefore been a separate District for just over 38 years.

Situated on the North Downs immediately to the south of Croydon, it is a well-favoured "dormitory" suburb, with a very considerable proportion of its area forming part of the "Green Belt". Thanks to successful Town Planning Schemes in the past there is comparatively little dense development, most of the houses being well spaced.

The majority of the residents who work, do so in London or Croydon, travelling to and fro daily. Locally there are no really large manufacturing or other industries, most of the residents employed in the District being connected with building and decorating, with the provision of food and the other wants of the inhabitants, or attached to the mental hospitals. The amount of unemployment, apart from temporary unemployment pending transfer, is still negligible.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The District has an area of 11,142 acres, these being distributed among the wards as follows:—

Coulsdon East	...	...	2,812
Coulsdon West	...	...	1,253
Kenley	...	...	1,292
Purley	...	...	685
Sanderstead	...	...	2,311
Selsdon and Farleigh	...	...	1,924
Woodcote	...	...	865

At the time of the 1951 census the population was shown to be 63,770 and this has only increased slightly since, the mid-year population for 1953 being estimated by the Registrar-General to have been 64,810 which is 630 more than his estimate for the preceding year.

These numbers include persons resident in Institutions in the District, the numbers of which at the end of 1953 were as follows:—

Cane Hill Hospital...	...	2,536
Netherne Hospital	...	2,085
Russell Hill School	...	238
Reedham Orphanage	...	268

In 1953 there were 18,340 occupied houses, distributed as follows:—

Coulsdon East	...	...	2,901
Coulsdon West	...	...	3,096
Purley	...	...	2,570
Woodcote	...	...	1,719
Sanderstead North	...	...	2,262
Sanderstead South	...	...	2,483
Selsdon	...	...	1,881
Kenley	...	...	1,428

This suggests an average of 3.53 persons per occupied house in 1953, or 3.25 if the institutional population is excluded. The latter is comparable with 3.66 at the time of the 1931 Census, and the former with an average of 4.3 per house in 1915.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table gives the average population, birth, death, maternal and other important mortality rates for the quinquennial periods 1920-1949, together with the actual figures for 1952 and 1953.

<i>Rates per 1,000 population.</i>	1920-1924.	1925-1929.	1930-1934.	1935-1939.	1940-1944.	1945-1949.	1952.	1953.
Birth rate ...	13.5	12.9	11.6	12.8	15.2	15.2	11.7	11.6
Percentage illegitimate ...	3.4%	3.7%	2.8%	3.4%	3.9%	3.4%	1.9%	2.8%
Stillbirth rate...	—	—	—	0.43	0.48	0.40	0.14	0.22
Death rate ...	7.4	7.0	7.4	8.3	11.4	9.7	10.2	15.3
Cancer death rate ...	0.96	1.15	1.35	1.19	1.70	1.75	1.78	2.39
Tuberculosis death rate (per 100,000 population)	57	36	38	35	48	36	22	29
Violence including Suicide	0.44	0.35	0.32	0.46	0.82	0.37	0.34	0.46
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	2.08	2.66	3.21	2.27	2.10	1.12	Nil.	1.31
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 registered births) ...	28	38	32	38	40	26	24	29
Neo-natal mortality rate ...	—	—	—	26	28	19	17	21
Estimated population ...	21,351	28,950	41,616	53,084	49,880	60,610	64,180	64,810

BIRTHS.

During the year 1953, 750 births were registered as occurring in the District, of which 368 were male and 382 were female, compared with 751 in 1952. It will be seen by reference to the above table that this is equal to an annual birth rate of 11.6 per 1,000 population, as compared with 11.7, 12.2, 11.7, 13.0, 14.6 and 17.0 in the previous six years. The rate of 17.6 in 1946 was the highest birth rate experienced in this District, but that of 1953 was slightly below the lowest pre-war average rate.

If this rate is corrected for the atypical constitution of the population it becomes 12.5 and this can be compared with the birth rates for England and Wales which were 15.5 in 1953 and 15.3, 15.5, 15.8, 16.7, 17.9, and 20.5 in the preceding six years.

ILLEGITIMACY.— In 1953, of the births registered, 21 were illegitimate (13 males and 8 females), this being 7 more than in the preceding year. The percentage of illegitimate births was thus the same as the lowest pre-war average.

STILLBIRTHS.— The number of stillbirths registered during 1953 was 14 (10 males and 4 females), which is 5 more than last year. One of the stillbirths occurred in respect of an illegitimate child. The local stillbirth rate was 0.22 per thousand of population while that for England and Wales was 0.35 in 1953.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during 1953 as belonging to this District was 990 (451 males and 539 females), which would appear to be 334 more than last year. This astonishing difference is due to a new system whereby the Register General now attributes to this District all the deaths occurring in the two large mental hospitals, it being suggested that as the majority of the inpatients in these hospitals are long stay cases, they should be regarded as forming part of the normal population. Numerically, of course, they are included in the population, but, their death rate being inevitably higher than the average, the effect on the local death rate is most misleading. Even the application of the "comparability factor" supplied by the Registrar General, which reduces the gross local death rate of 15.3 to a 'corrected' one of 13.3 gives an unfair comparison with the national death rate of 11.4 for 1953.

From the point of view of continuity of the local records it would have appeared much sounder to have transferred the deaths of non-residents dying in these hospitals to their respective districts, as was previously the practice, and to have reduced the local population by the number of those hospital beds normally occupied by non-residents.

In order to be able to compare more accurately the 1953 death rates, the records in respect of the normal residents have

been kept separate from those of the mental hospital patients who would previously have been transferred to their own districts, and as far as practicable throughout this Report a distinction has been made between them. It will be appreciated, however, that this procedure is inevitably cumbersome, time absorbing and apt to be somewhat confusing.

Reverting to the total death rate for 1953, that for normal residents would have been 9.9 but for the new system, and this is the average crude death rate since the war and an improvement on the rate of 10.2 last year. Similarly, if it is still appropriate to use the "comparability factor" to this section of the population, the "corrected death rate" would have been 8.6. The death rate for England and Wales was 10.8 in 1948, 11.7 in 1949, 11.6 in 1950, 12.5 in 1951, 11.3 in 1952, and 11.4 in 1953.

The principal causes of death locally during 1953 together with the rates per cent of total deaths, are shown in the following table, the deaths and comparable death rates among ordinary residents being shown in brackets:—

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per cent. of Total Deaths.</i>
Heart and circulatory diseases ...	486 (321)	49.1 (50.2)
Cancer, malignant disease ...	155 (128)	15.7 (20.0)
Pneumonia	93 (22)	9.4 (3.4)
Bronchitis	42 (38)	4.2 (5.9)
Accidents	19 (9)	1.9 (1.4)
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	19 (12)	1.9 (1.9)

(A full list of the causes of deaths and the ages at which they occurred is given in Table IV. in the Appendix.)

HEART AND CIRCULATORY DISEASE.

Among the ordinary residents the death rate from heart and other circulatory disease, 4.95, was lower than in 1952, but higher than in 1949 and 1950. As, however, this group includes a high proportion of elderly people dying virtually of old age, it is not regrettable if this particular rate remains high.

Ignoring the mental hospital group, this year 83 per cent of residents dying from heart and circulatory disease were over 65 years of age at the time of death, compared with 79 per cent in 1952 and 81 per cent in each of the previous three years, while no less than 52 per cent were over 75 years of age. (Incidentally, 69 per cent of deaths from all causes were over 65 years, compared with 67, 71, 69, and 61 in the four preceding years).

CANCER.

The cancer death rate in respect of normal residents was 2.00 in 1953 compared with 1.78, 1.91, 1.84 and 1.73 in the last four years and an average of 1.78 since the war. In recent years there

CANCER DEATHS 1953.

Localisation.	0-30		30-40.		40-50.		50-60.		60-70.		70-80.		Over 80.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Skin and Tongue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Brain and Thyroid ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1(1)	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	(1)	2(1)	1(2)
Bone ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pharynx and Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1(1)	2(1)	1(1)	1	4	3	—	1	6(2)	8(1)
Intestines ...	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	1	4(1)	4(1)	3(2)	5	3	2	1	12(2)	11(4)
Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2
Pancreas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1(1)	1	—	(1)	2	3(1)	3(1)
Lungs ...	—	—	—	(1)	2	—	8	—	7(1)	1(1)	3(1)	3	—	—	20(2)	4(2)
Bladder ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2(1)	—	—	1	—	1	2(1)	3
Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	(1)	—	4	—	3	—	8(1)	—
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5
Vagina and Ovary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(1)	—	2(1)	—	2	—	—	—	7(2)
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(2)	—	2(1)	—	6(1)	—	1	—	11(4)
Ill-defined ...	2	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	(1)	9	5(1)
TOTALS ...	2	3	1	(2)	6(1)	3	12(2)	15(5)	16(5)	14(7)	23(1)	21(1)	6(1)	6(2)	66(10)	62(17)

has been a tendency for this rate to become more stable after increasing more or less steadily for years, and it is hoped that the rise in 1953 will not persist.

The previous table gives the age, sex and distribution of this disease in the fatal cases among ordinary residents which occurred in 1953, the mental hospital cases being added in brackets. Compared with recent years, there was a decrease in the number of deaths from breast cancer in females but a further increase of lung cases among males. For the second year in succession 30% of the male deaths from cancer were associated with the lung, whereas the comparable post-war average for this condition is 24%.

Nationally it has been shown that the increase in deaths attributed to this cause is a true increase, even allowing for the ageing population, better diagnosis, etc., and research on the cause is proceeding. The suspected association with heavy cigarette smoking is now well known, and pending further evidence personal restrictive measures are justified. The younger generation would be wise to consider this unnecessary risk before they become addicted to what is at the least a foolish and uneconomic habit and one which most probably contributes to other forms of illhealth.

VIOLENCE.

Excluding 13 deaths among mental hospital inmates, previously transferable, there was a decrease in deaths from violence (including suicide) compared with 1952, the death rate being 0.26 per thousand of population compared with 0.34, 0.45 and 0.37 in the last three years and an average of 0.39 both for the inter-war years and for the years since the war.

Deaths on the road increased by one, four deaths being attributed to this cause. Three of these deaths were in fairly elderly pedestrians struck by motor cars and one resident was struck by a motor lorry when in an invalid tricycle.

There were a variety of causes for the remaining 5 accidental deaths in the District, but all but one of the accidental deaths among the mental hospital patients were due to fractures following falls in the very elderly.

The number of deaths attributed to suicide, 11, was 4 more than last year, but 3 of these were mental hospital patients. The nett figure is very slightly above the annual average since the war.

TUBERCULOSIS AND PNEUMONIA.

Deaths from tuberculosis and pneumonia are referred to in later sections of this report.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

After two successive years in which no maternal deaths occurred, one maternal death was reported in 1953, with a resultant maternal mortality rate of 1.31 per 1,000 live and stillbirths compared with that of 0.76 for England and Wales.

This single death in three years was due to a rare combination of abnormalities.

INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1953 there were 22 deaths among children under one year of age, as compared with 18 last year, and an average of 20 in the last five years. Two of the deaths were in respect of illegitimate children.

This record is, unfortunately, not very satisfactory and several of the deaths, particularly those due to infections, should have been preventable.

The resultant infant mortality rate was thus 29.3 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 24.0, 21.7, and 17.2 in the previous three years, the rate in 1950 being the lowest ever recorded for this District.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was the record of 26.8 in 1953, the lowest previously recorded being 27.6 in 1952.

The 16 babies dying in the first month correspond with a neo-natal mortality rate of 21.3 (i.e. deaths in the first month per 1,000 live births), which is higher than the average for the past 8 years, which was 18.

During the year 5 premature babies were notified as being born at home and 34 in institutions. Of the latter 7 died, 5 in the first day, one on the twentieth day and one at two months.

This suggests that 20% of the premature babies died, compared with an average of 22% in the years since 1945.

The following table gives the causes of the 22 deaths which occurred during 1953 together with the age at death.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1953.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Under 1 week.</i>	<i>1-2 weeks.</i>	<i>2-3 weeks.</i>	<i>3-4 weeks.</i>	<i>Total under 4 weeks.</i>	<i>4 weeks and under 3 months.</i>	<i>3 months and under 6 months.</i>	<i>6 months and under 9 months.</i>	<i>9 months and under 12 months.</i>	<i>Total deaths under 1 year.</i>
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital malformation	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Birth injury	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity and Atelectasis	9	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	10
Acute leukaemia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	15	1	—	—	16	2	1	1	2	22

**COMPARATIVE CRUDE BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES,
ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-
RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1953.**

	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.</i>	<i>160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census</i>	<i>London Adminis- trative County.</i>	<i>Coulsdon and Purley Urban District.</i>
Rates per 1,000 Home Population :					
Births :					
Live Births	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5	11.6
Still Births	0.35	0.43	0.34	0.38	0.23
	22.4†	24.8†	21.4†	21.0†	18.3†
Deaths :					
All causes	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5	15.3
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Whooping cough ..	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.29
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.46
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64	1.42
Notifications (Corrected)					
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	—
Scarlet fever	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02	1.82
Whooping cough ..	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30	1.02
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.04
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09	20.35
Pneumonia	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73	0.68
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.12
Non-paralytic	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01
Food poisoning	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38	0.03
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	18.23†	24.33†	12.46†	28.61†	3.92†
Rates per 1,000 Live Births :					
Deaths :					
All causes under 1 year of age	26.8*	30.8	24.3	24.8	29.3
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.6
Maternal Mortality :	<i>England and Wales.</i> Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.		<i>Coulsdon and Purley Urban District.</i> Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.		
Abortion with Sepsis..	0.06		—		
Other abortion	0.04		—		
Toxaemia	0.25		—		
Haemorrhage	0.13		—		
Sepsis	0.10		—		
Other complications	0.18		1.31		

A dash (—) signifies that there were no cases.

† per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births).

* per 1,000 Related Live Births.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table indicates the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1953, the number thought to have been treated in hospital, and the number of deaths which occurred.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Numbers Notified.</i>	<i>Treated in Hospital.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	118	33	—
Erysipelas	3	1	—
Puerperal pyrexia	3	3	—
Pneumonia — primary	44	11	93*
Typhoid fever	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—
Dysentery	13	11	—
Poliomyelitis	9	9	—
Measles	1319	9	1
Whooping cough	66	2	—
Food poisoning	2	1	—
TOTALS	1577	80	94

* Deaths from all forms of pneumonia including mental hospital cases.

A further analysis of these cases by age, wards and the months during which they occurred is given in Tables I and II in the Appendix, while a full statement of the cases of infectious disease notified since 1923 is presented in Table III in the Appendix.

It will be seen that measles was overwhelmingly the commonest notifiable infectious disease. Scarlet fever and pneumonia were slightly more prevalent than in the previous year, but fewer cases of whooping cough and dysentery occurred.

Excluding measles and whooping cough which were not notifiable between the two Wars, and the hospital cases of dysentery, the incidence of the remaining acute notifiable infectious diseases was slightly less than 2.8 per 1,000 population, which is rather higher than the post-war average of 2.3.

SMALLPOX.

No case of this disease occurred in the District during the year but on at least two occasions individuals who had been in contact with cases overseas had to be supervised.

DIPHTHERIA.

For the seventh year in succession no case of diphtheria occurred in the District and for the second consecutive year no suspected case was admitted into hospital. As a result it is probably all the more necessary to maintain the immunity of the population by artificial means, bearing in mind that the natural stimulants to immunity are declining rapidly, as judged by the rarity with which any form of diphtheria organism is reported during the routine bacteriological examination of throat swabs.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease remains of a very mild type. It is therefore not surprising that more cases were notified, viz 118, as compared with 80, 90, 149, 138, 78 and 62 in the previous six years.

To what extent the number of these known cases represents the degree of infection in the District it is impossible to say. There is a good deal of evidence to show that while the disease remains so mild a number of missed cases occur, the mildest often not coming to the notice of the doctors or being regarded as due to other causes; moreover it is well known that for every case exhibiting a rash, others suffer from a temporary sore throat or slight upset without producing a rash, although they have been infected with the same organism.

The question naturally arises whether all known cases of streptococcal infections should be notified, or alternatively whether the notification of scarlet fever and the measures associated therewith should be dropped. It is thought that wider notification would cause a great deal of inconvenience without materially affecting the spread of the infection, but on the other hand, in view of the tendency for scarlet fever to gradually vary in its severity, it is considered that it would be unwise to give up the present practice completely. Modifications in procedure have, however, gradually been introduced. The mildest cases are, for example, allowed to return to school earlier if they are normal clinically, though a minimum exclusion of fourteen days is probably desirable in case complications arise. Similarly normal contacts return after a week irrespective of whether the case is being treated at home or in hospital.

The disease has for some years been mainly associated with school children and particularly the 5-8 year old children, 64% being in this group in 1953 compared with 15% under school age and 20% aged 9-15 years. Only two cases occurred among adults.

Almost all schools in the District, including a number of private schools, had one or more cases, the maximum in any one school being fifteen. Attention has been focussed on the examination of contacts at school and in general this policy appears justified, bearing in mind the factors mentioned above which foster the spread of this usually mild infection.

The hospitalisation of cases has justifiably decreased, only 33 cases being admitted in 1953 (Wandle Valley 17, Bletchingley 12, Cuddington 2 and Waddon and The Grove one each). Probably this proportion could be still further reduced without detriment to the cases or increasing the risk of spread. The possibility of serious complications occasionally arising should not be forgotten, however, when cases are being treated at home.

Of the 85 cases treated at home 9 were secondary cases occurring in the same house, and the vast majority of these were infected before hospitalisation of the first case would have been practicable.

ERYSIPELAS.

Only three isolated cases occurred in the summer, one of which was admitted to Hospital. All recovered.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were three cases notified during the year, all of whom had been confined at home by midwives. Each was admitted to hospital and recovered.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

For the third year in succession no case was notified.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No confirmed case was notified during the year, but two suspected cases of paratyphoid were admitted to hospital. In one the illness was shown to have been due to a pelvic abscess, while the other gave completely negative findings.

DYSENTERY.

A total of 13 cases of dysentery were notified, compared with 48 and 22 in the two preceding years. Of this number 7 were due to the Flexner bacillus and occurred among the inmates of one of the mental hospitals, 6 being notified in the first three months of the year and one in May. The remaining 6 cases were due to the milder Sonne bacillus, and of these two occurred simultaneously at one mental hospital. Of the other four, two were sisters attending a nursery school which had several cases of diarrhoea and they were admitted to hospital in view of their home conditions. The remaining two cases were isolated ones, though one may have been associated with some unrecognised cases in Kenley in the Spring.

FOOD POISONING.

Not more than seven cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during the year, three being isolated individuals and the others, two couples. Four of the cases were admitted to hospital and one was shown to have had a staphylococcal infection follow-

ing the consumption of some tinned pilchards which revealed the same organism. Another case in a child was found to be carrying *S. Typhi* murium after being operated on for an appendix, but there was no sign of the possible origin of the infection in the child's home. None of the other cases could be confirmed, chiefly due to delay in notification or the absence of confirmatory evidence from the suspected samples.

POLIOMYELITIS.

This disease was again rather more prevalent nationally and the number of cases in Surrey showed a decided increase. Locally, however, the number of confirmed cases only increased by one compared with 1952. Of the nine cases, eight were paralytic, one being very serious, but no deaths occurred, whereas there were three deaths in 1952. Six were left with no defect or only very slight residual paralysis.

The cases were spread throughout the year, only May and the last three months yielding no case, while two occurred in September. None appeared to be interconnected.

In addition to the nine definite cases, one mild transient case was recognised early in the year. In July three very young babies were admitted to various hospitals as suspects but were found to have different complaints, and the same applied to a child admitted on suspicion in December. The number of residents thought to have had non-paralytic poliomyelitis was thus comparatively low. On a further ten occasions individual residents or groups who had been in contact with recognised cases elsewhere were kept under supervision, but none developed the disease.

PNEUMONIA.

During the year 44 cases of acute primary or influenzal pneumonia were notified, compared with 21 and 51 in the two preceding years. Three quarters of the cases occurred in the first two months of the year when a number of cases of influenza of a mild type were occurring, and only 2 of the cases appeared to be interconnected. No less than 27 of the cases were notified by 2 general practitioners, 3 by another, and single cases by 14 other doctors. So far as is known only 9 were admitted to hospital and one to a nursing home, but the majority of the 93 deaths which resulted from some form of pneumonia were cases already resident in one of the local mental hospitals.

MEASLES.

This disease is usually prevalent in alternate years, hence after 810 notifications in 1951 and 170 in 1952 a large number of notifications was expected in 1953, but the total of 1,319 was much the largest experienced locally.

Doubtless in part this record is due to the increasing recognition that measles is a notifiable disease, while it is probable that the private doctors are more often consulted than they were before 1948.

So far as is known, the disease was generally fairly mild in type but at least 9 cases were admitted to hospital and one child died as a result of a very unusual complication.

The very high total number of notifications received reinforces the arguments previously expressed regarding the doubtful value of notification of this disease in a District such as this. The inevitable delay which occurs before notifications are received and the large numbers occurring simultaneously, very seriously limit the possibility of useful advice being given to individual families. In fact, only a very small proportion can be visited by the Health Visitors and reliance has to be placed on the general advice which is, of course, always broadcast during epidemic periods. By contrast it is almost certain that a greater proportion of cases are seen by their family doctors than ever before, and the doctors could spare more time for advice, where required, if they were saved the time taken in notifying normal cases; telephonic communications to the Health Department when nursing or other help is needed by the small minority would be much more valuable and less costly.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Similar remarks apply to the notification of this disease but are of much less importance, partly because the numbers concerned are usually so much smaller and the cases are normally more spread over the year, and partly because the results in well recognised cases can be so much more serious, although the interval between onset and notification is apt to be much longer.

In 1953 only 66 notifications were received compared with 196, 204, and 242 in the three previous years, and of these only two cases are known to have been admitted to hospital and all recovered. A note on immunisation against whooping cough is included later in this Report, but it might be appropriate to mention here how desirable it is to encourage the acceptance of this form of preventive treatment as widely as possible and as early in life as this can be arranged. Infection in partially or completely immune older children is very difficult to recognise in time to prevent them from being a source of danger to young babies. The latter should, of course, in any case be kept away from any person who is indisposed or showing any catarrhal symptoms.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table presents concisely the position with regard to tuberculosis in the District during 1953:—

	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Number of cases on register, 1st January, 1953	246	178	36	35	282	213
Additions, 1953:—						
New cases notified	22	15	1	2	23	17
Cases removed into District Restored to register ...	15	17	1	2	16	19
Restored to register ...	1	1	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ADDITIONS	38	33	2	4	40	37
Removals, 1953:—						
Deaths from (a) Tuberculosis (b) Other causes	10	12	—	—	10	12
Removed from District ...	14	15	2	2	16	17
Recovered	3	1	—	—	3	1
Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL REMOVED FROM REGISTER	27	28	2	2	29	30
Number of cases on register, 1st January, 1954	257	183	36	37	293	220

The following table shows the age-groups in which notifications and deaths occurred:—

<i>Age Periods.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>				<i>Deaths.</i>			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1 and under 5 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 and under 10 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 and under 15 ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 and under 20 ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
20 and under 25 ...	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 and under 35 ...	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
35 and under 45 ...	2	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
45 and under 55 ...	5	1	—	—	—	4	—	—
55 and under 65 ...	3	1	—	1	6	1	—	—
65 and over ...	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	—
TOTALS ...	22	15	1	2	10	12	—	—

The new cases were distributed amongst the wards as follows :—

<i>Localisation.</i>	<i>Coulsdon East.</i>	<i>Coulsdon West.</i>	<i>Kenley.</i>	<i>Purley.</i>	<i>Sanderstead.</i>	<i>Selsdon and Farleigh.</i>	<i>Woodcote.</i>
Pulmonary ...	11	7	3	9	6	—	1
Non-pulmonary ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	11	7	5	10	6	—	1

The following table illustrates the trend of this disease since the formation of the District.

Average figures for the quinquennial periods 1915-1949, and annual figures for 1950-1953:—

	1915-1924	1925-1934	1935-1944	1945-1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
PULMONARY—								
New cases notified	22	29	35	49	47	60	42	37
*Case rate ...	115	82	68	81	72	93	65	57
Deaths ...	12	13	21	27	20	16	11	22
*Death rate ...	65	37	42	44	31	17	17	34
NON-PULMONARY—								
New cases notified	3	6	7	8	7	4	4	4
*Case rate ...	15	18	15	13	11	6	6	6
Deaths ...	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	1
*Death rate ...	15	8	5	3	3	5	5	2

* (The rates in this table and the remainder of the section are in all cases per 100,000 population).

During 1953 the number of new notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis was only 37 compared with an average of 51 in the previous five years. This corresponds with the case rate of 57, which is one of the lowest the District has known, and this in spite of the introduction of Mass Radiography and other means of early detection of the disease. While violent fluctuations are apt to occur in dealing with relatively small numbers the improvement noted above is quite encouraging.

By contrast with the case rate the local death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis increased in 1953 to 34 but this is due to the inclusion of 7 deaths among mental hospital patients which in previous years would have been transferred to the Districts in

which they normally resided. Excluding these 7 deaths the local District rate would only have been 23. Nationally this rate has steadily decreased, being 40 in 1949 and 32, 28, 21 and 18 in the following years.

The incidence of new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis remained at 6, while the corresponding death rate was less than the low post-war average.

The Council is responsible for one of the most important measures aimed at combating this disease, viz., rehousing, and also for disinfection, but the County Council bears the responsibility for all other preventive measures except the treatment of cases, which is that of the Regional Hospital Boards.

Schemes are being carried out for the immunisation of certain sections of the population, and for tracing contacts of infectious cases among school children. It is anticipated that a further extension of this policy will be inaugurated in the second half of 1954.

The Mass X-Ray Unit operated for a period during June in Coulsdon with a reasonable response from local residents. The local Tuberculosis Clinic is held every Monday from 2-4 p.m. at the Surrey County Council Clinic, 62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley, and an additional session was added during the year.

There is still no sign of progress in the erection of the anticipated self-contained Chest Clinic which it is hoped will be built in Purley Hospital grounds. The provision of this Clinic is urgently required as the County Council Clinic is being seriously over-used.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.
PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.**

No action has been required under these powers during recent years.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Apart from influenza, the group of non-notifiable infectious diseases again accounted for very few deaths.

Excluding the death returns, the only information as to the presence of outbreaks of non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from the returns from the nurseries and public elementary schools. As judged by these, there were only small outbreaks of chickenpox in Purley and the Chipstead Valley, and German measles in Kenley, with isolated cases of mumps. No case of ringworm was reported.

Home visitation and exclusion from school are still the two chief methods relied upon to prevent the spread of these diseases. Treatment in hospital is provided when required owing to social or physical complications being present, but records of these admissions are rarely received.

INFESTATIONS.

(a) SCABIES.

During 1953 only 2 adults were treated by the Health Department for this disease, compared with 4 last year, 11 in each of the two preceding years and a maximum of 399 in 1944.

In view of the very small number of isolated cases now occurring it would be preferable for them to be referred to the Medical Officer of Health in order that the contacts can be dealt with really effectively.

(b) VERMIN.

The number of reported cases of infestation also remained small and was limited to 12 children found to have head nits in school. Almost all of these were only casual infestations which immediately responded to the treatment which was mainly provided by the parents.

THE CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

When practicable, immunisation is the most effective of the measures for the control of infectious disease, but its usefulness is proportional to the degree of public support and the standard of immunity which is maintained by reinforcing doses, when these are necessary.

The comparatively small risk of inoculations influencing the onset of poliomyelitis is now well-recognised, especially when precautionary measures are instituted. It should certainly not deter parents from agreeing to immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, which treatment will only be given if the time is considered opportune by the doctor concerned, especially as subcutaneous injections are now standard practice locally.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

As previously stated it is still very important that the parents of all children should ensure that they are kept as highly immune as possible against diphtheria by early immunisation and periodical enhancing doses.

The following table shows the treatment given during 1953, and the proportion of children estimated to have been immunised:—

CENTRES AND CLINICS (including day nurseries).						
Number who completed Primary treatment	...	...	...	...	...	429
Number of "Booster" doses given	...	...	...	...	...	118
SCHOOLS.						
Number who completed Primary treatment	...	...	...	...	...	30
Number of "Booster" doses given	...	...	...	...	...	405
GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.						
Number who completed Primary treatment	...	...	...	...	...	248
Number given "Boosters"	...	...	...	...	...	285
Proportion of children estimated to have been immunised:—						
(a) from 1-5 years	...	...	...	...	...	62%
(b) from 5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	92%

The total number of primary treatments is approximately the same as last year but about 100 more children received boosting doses. As a result the percentage of children aged 1 to 5 years estimated to have been immunised was slightly higher, but the proportion of school children who have been treated during the last 5 years and who can, therefore, be considered to be sufficiently immune, is only about 60%. There is obviously room for improvement in all age groups.

VACCINATION.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations performed in the District during 1953:—

WELFARE CENTRES.						
Primary vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	275
GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.						
Primary vaccinations 0-15 years	...	...	...	...	...	247
" " over 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	19
Re-vaccinations 0-15 years	...	...	...	...	...	32
" over 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	92

The number of primary vaccinations was almost the same as last year and it is good to find that about 60% of the babies born in 1952 and 1953 were vaccinated. If this percentage can be maintained it will be very satisfactory.

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

Since August, 1952, all the private doctors in the District sending in reports of completed courses of immunisation against whooping cough with a prescribed vaccine have been paid a similar fee to that which has been payable for years in respect of diphtheria immunisation. This treatment was also offered at the Welfare Centres from the beginning of 1953 and during that year the following numbers were treated:—

WELFARE CENTRES.		
Number who completed Primary treatment ...	...	229
Number of "Booster" doses given ...	...	111
GENERAL PRACTITIONERS		
Number who completed Primary treatment ...	...	381
Number of "Booster" doses given ...	...	29

At present it is recommended that 3 doses of whooping cough vaccine should be given (usually combined with a diphtheria immunisation agent) at monthly intervals, commencing at the sixth month, and a 'booster' dose at 2 years, but with experience this time table may be varied. Meanwhile as this treatment is not usually given after 2 years of age, it is not surprising to find that fewer children are being immunised against whooping cough than against diphtheria.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Almost all the specimens requiring bacteriological examination in the interests of the public health are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, West Hill House, West Hill Road, Epsom, and during 1953 reports were received on the following specimens :—

Milk, ice cream, and water samples ...	...	419
Food utensils ...	...	328
Nose or throat swabs ...	...	54
Rectal, eye and urine swabs ...	...	9
Faeces } ...	...	49
Food }	...	

Samples of water requiring chemical analysis, and milk for biological examinations were sent by the Local Authority to The Clinical Research Association, while Food and Drug samples are submitted to the Public Analyst.

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of bedding, etc., is undertaken at the Wandle Valley Hospital, while the disinfection of premises is carried out by the officers of the Public Health Department.

For the convenience of ratepayers, the Council has decided to arrange disinfection even when this is not essential in the interests of public health, but in these cases the following charges are made :—

£1 per load of bedding, etc., 5s. for the first room and 2s. 6d. for each additional room disinfected at the same time.

During 1953 the following disinfections were carried out:—

	<i>Free of cost.</i>	<i>Upon payment.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Loads of bedding, etc ...	79	7	86
Houses disinfected ...	107	—	107
Parcels of clothing ...	—	4	4
Library books ...	701	—	701

MESSAGE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The provisions of Part IV of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, relating to the registration and management of massage establishments, are in operation. There are 18 such establishments in the Urban District.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

The powers given under this section for securing the removal of aged persons from insanitary conditions were only utilised once during 1953, an elderly woman being removed to St. Anne's, Redhill, where she appreciated the attention she received.

The one case dealt with under this Section in 1949 lived happily and voluntarily in a Home for elderly people in the neighbourhood until her death early in 1954.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50.

Under the above section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the disposal of the remains of any person dying in the District, where suitable arrangements would not otherwise be made, and during the year 2 burials were thus arranged.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

Increasing use is made of the opportunities for health propaganda at the Clinics and Centres in the area and during the visits made by the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors. In addition a number of talks were given by the Officers to various organisations and the Department gave strong support to a Home and Family Week and Exhibition held in Purley in May.

The material supplied by the Central Council for Health Education and other bodies proved extremely useful.

OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

The local Council is represented on the S.E. Divisional Health Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee, which body has considerable delegated powers and responsibilities for some of the allied Health Services. The Medical Officer of Health for this District and his Deputy, who hold similar positions in the Caterham and Warlingham Urban District, are also the responsible officers for the Divisional Health Service, which deals with the maintenance and detailed organisation of the following branches:—

MATERNITY CLINICS.

These are now held at :—

62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley.	1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday in each month, 10 a.m.—12 noon.	(Purley and Kenley mothers).
62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley.	Every Thursday 10 a.m.—12 noon.	(Old Lodge Lane, Coulsdon and Sanderstead mothers).
Westway, Caterham-on-the-Hill.	Every Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.	(Old Coulsdon mothers).
The Baptist Church, Addington Road, Selsdon.	2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month, 10 a.m.—12 noon.	

It is open to any expectant or post-natal resident to attend for advice and, when necessary, examination. The facilities include the introduction of suitable cases to the maternity wards at the local hospitals, and routine blood examinations for Rh. factor, etc., which service may be of assistance to general practitioners.

DOMICILIARY AND HOME NURSING SERVICES.

The Midwifery and General Nursing Services have now been divisionalised.

MIDWIVES.

The County midwives can be found as follows :—

		Telephone:
*Miss Neighbour, Flat 1, "Woodlands," Sanderstead Hill, Sanderstead	...	SANderstead 3514
Miss Dale, Flat 2, "Woodlands," Sanderstead Hill, Sanderstead	...	SANderstead 5654
*S.C.C. Nurses' Home, "Westview," Woodstock Road, Coulsdon	...	Downland 4005

*Premature baby outfits are held by these officers for use throughout the Division.

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE.

The services of general trained nurses employed by the County Council can be obtained by application to :—

Telephone:

S.C.C. Nurses Home, "Westview," Woodstock Road, Coulsdon	Downland 4005
Miss Dickinson, 58, Brighton Road, Purley	UPLands 6815
Mrs. Hill, 42 Beaumont Road, Purley	UPLands 8077
Miss Dale, Flat 2, "Woodlands," Sanderstead Road, Sanderstead	SANderstead 5654
Mrs. St. John Smith, 14, Foxley Hill Road, Purley	UPLands 0247

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Applications for the service of a Home Help should be addressed to the Home Help Organiser, 115, Brighton Road, Purley. In case of emergency the following telephone numbers may be used :— UPLands 7014 or 9277, preferably between 9.30 and 10.30 a.m. Home Helps can only be supplied to cases genuinely needing their assistance in which ill-health or old-age are involved ; the capacity of the Service is limited, but preference is given to those in greatest need, the degree of help varying with the physical and social circumstances of the family.

FAMILY PLANNING.

The local Family Planning Clinic is now held at the Surrey County Council Clinic, Westway, Caterham-on-the-Hill. Residents needing advice are seen only by appointment and this should be obtained by application to the Divisional Medical Officer at 115, Brighton Road, Purley.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The local Health Visitors are based on 115, Brighton Road, Purley (UPLands 9277), and should normally be contacted through the Divisional Medical Officer or the Divisional Health Visitor.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The following Infant Welfare Centres are held regularly from 2 - 4 p.m. :—

Methodist Church, Brighton Road, Coulsdon	Every Thursday.
Church of St. Francis, Rickman Hill, Coulsdon	Every Tuesday.
St. John's Hall, Bradmore Green, Old Coulsdon	Every Wednesday.
Methodist Church, Sylverdale Road, Purley	Every Friday.
Baptist Church, Addington Road, Selsdon	Every Monday.
Congregational Church, Sanderstead Road, Sanderstead	Every Wednesday.
Whitgift Sports Pavilion, Lime Meadow Avenue, Sanderstead	Every other Thursday.
Laing's Estate Office, Mitchley Avenue, Purley	2nd and 4th Monday in each month.
Community Centre, Hooley	1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month.

The first session in each month at those centres which are held weekly (except at Old Coulsdon) is chiefly devoted to the supervision of toddlers.

DAY NURSERIES.

The two local Day Nurseries, which are situated as follows, accept the children of residents for health reasons or if they come within certain very limited social groups.

"Hazelglen" Day Nursery, Sanderstead Road, Sanderstead.
(SANDerstead 5329.) *Matron*: Miss I. M. BETTRIDGE.

Old Coulsdon Day Nursery, Bradmore Green, Old Coulsdon.
(Downland 4071.) *Matron*: Mrs. L. C. BRYAN, S.R.N.

EYE DEFECTS AND DENTAL TREATMENT.

Children under 5 years of age suffering from eye defects are referred by appointment from the Infant Welfare Centres to the County Council eye clinic held at 62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley. Similarly, ante-natal or nursing mothers and children under 5 years needing dental treatment are referred for treatment to the dental clinic sessions held in the same premises.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Surrey County Council is also responsible for this service, the responsible officer locally being the Divisional Medical Officer, 115, Brighton Road, Purley, but representatives of the local Council serve on the South Eastern Divisional Executive, which is based on 38, Grovelands Road, Purley. (UPLands 7601).

SCHOOL CLINICS.

The following minor ailment clinics are held weekly at:—

S.C.C. Clinic, 62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley	...	Fridays	9—11 a.m.
Baptist Church, Addington Road, Selsdon	...	Mondays	1.30—2.0 p.m.
St. John's Hall, Bradmore Green, Old Coulsdon	...	Wednesdays	1.45—2.0 p.m.

The following clinics for school children are also held at 62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley.

School dental clinic	...	Monday 9.45 a.m. or by appointment.
School eye clinic	...	} By appointment.
Speech therapy clinic	...	
Remedial exercise clinic	...	

OTHER COUNTY SERVICES.

AMBULANCES.

The Ambulance Stations in this District are at present at:—

Ambulance Station, 115a, Brighton Road, Purley.
Sanderstead Fire and Ambulance Station, Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead.
Requests should be made to FAIrlands 8893, or in cases of emergency dial 999.

The Area Superintendent, Mr. R. A. Cupit, is stationed at the S.C.C. Main Ambulance Station, St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton. (FAIrlands 8893).

WELFARE OFFICERS.

The County Welfare Officers can be found at 115a, Brighton Road, Purley, (UPLands 0776), or in emergency as follows:—

Telephone:

Mr. W. J. Middleton (Principal Divisional Welfare Officers)	...	BALham 5375
Mr. E. G. Griffiths, (Divisional Welfare Officer)	...	WALLington 9237

WELFARE HOMES.

These are situated in the Chipstead and Caterham areas, adjoining the Coulsdon and Purley District, namely:—

Telephone:

"Chipstead Lodge," Hazelwood Lane, Chipstead	...	Downland 4811
"Santa Tecla," Stanstead Road, Caterham	...	Caterham 2641

DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Duly Authorised Officer for this District can be found as follows:—

Telephone:

Mr. D. E. Twivey, 44, Reigate Hill, Reigate	...	Reigate 3357
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CHILDREN'S OFFICER.

The care of children apart from their parents is the responsibility of the County Council under the provisions of the Children's Act, 1948. The Children's Welfare Officer for this area is as follows:—

Telephone:

Miss J. M. Vann, Children's Department, County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames	...	KINGston 1050
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BLIND WELFARE WORKER.

Telephone:

Miss Mitchell, 53, Abbey Road, Selsdon	...	SANderstead 2790
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HOSPITALS.

This District comes within the ambit of two Hospital Groups of the S.W. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, viz., the Croydon and Redhill Groups, which are centred on the Croydon General Hospital, London Road, Croydon, (Tel. No.: CROydon 7755), and the Redhill County Hospital, Earlswood Common, Redhill, (Tel. No.: Redhill 3581).

The majority of the local residents needing in-patient hospital treatment are admitted to the Redhill County Hospital, especially the local maternity cases, but out-patients treatment is supplied by both Groups, while a proportion attend Out-patient's Departments at St. Helier's Hospital and the London Hospitals.

CLINICS ADMINISTERED BY THE GROUP HOSPITAL BOARDS.

TUBERCULOSIS—

62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley ... Every Monday 1.30—3.30 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASE—

Croydon General Hospital ... *Males:*
Tuesdays, 7 p.m.
Saturdays, 10.45 a.m.
Women and Children:
Tuesdays, 11.0 a.m.
Fridays, 5.30—7.0 p.m.

Redhill County Hospital ... *Males:*
Mondays, 5—7 p.m.
Females:
Wednesdays, 5—7 p.m.

CONSULTANT SERVICE.

The general practitioners have been supplied by the Regional Hospital Board with particulars of the specialists whose services are available in the District.

EMERGENCY UNITS.

The Emergency Units or "Flying Squads" based on Redhill County, St. Helier and May Day Hospitals are available at any time for bona fide service in this District.

ASSOCIATED VOLUNTARY BODIES.

MORAL WELFARE WORKER.

Miss Pottinger, 1, Sunnyside, Caterham ... Caterham 3728

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Inspector R. Lee, 37, Hartley Road, Croydon ... THORnton Heath 4250

COULSDON AND PURLEY GUILD OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

Miss Honeyman, 105, Brighton Road, Purley ... UPLands 6800

COULSDON AND PURLEY OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE ASSOCIATION.
 Secretary: Miss D. M. Barnett, 2, Graham Road,
 Purley

COULSDON AND PURLEY MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL.
 Secretary: Mrs. H. W. Pritchard, 38, Russell Hill,
 Purley UPLands 9029

ROAD SAFETY COMMITTEE (COULSDON AND PURLEY).
 Secretary: Major A. Melling, 17, Briton Crescent,
 Sanderstead SANDerstead 3451

HOUSING.

The following is a statistical record of work carried out in respect of the sanitary condition of dwelling houses, as required by the Minister.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR 1953.
 - (1) (a) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 243
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1,324
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 10
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 15
 - (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil
 - (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 192
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 192
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—
 - (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
 - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners Nil
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners Nil
 - (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—
 - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 13
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners 4
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 2

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV—OVERCROWDING:—

(a) (1) Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at end of year 6

(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... 8

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 41

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... 9

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... 10

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 57

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... Nil

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:—

By the Local Authority ... 247

By other persons ... 229

It should be noted that since the war 85 cases of overcrowding have been relieved but in not one single case has overcrowding recurred after the Local Authority has abated it. In fact, there has only been one case of recurrent overcrowding after the Council had provided alternative accommodation, and that was in 1936.

During the year this most important problem of housing began to enter a new phase after the post-war period in which attention has been focussed on the provision of the maximum number of housing units, mainly by new building on the part of the Local Authorities.

As compared with 1952 new building by the Council increased by 33% while that by private builders increased by 189%. It also became obvious that the amount of land in the District capable of large scale council house building of the conventional type was very limited in view of the proportion of the undeveloped part of the District allocated to the Green Belt or thought most suitable for private building. Emphasis swayed towards the encouragement of house purchase by those able to afford it.

Parallel with this, for the first time since the war, the Minister redirected attention to the necessity for repairing, improving or demolishing substandard dwellings and legislation was prepared for encouraging both these methods of approaching the housing problem.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector writes:— "The 'repairs increase' provisions, envisaged in the Housing Repairs and Rents Bill, should encourage owners of basically sound properties to keep them in good condition given a fair rent, and greater use of the grant provisions of the Housing Act, 1949 as amended by the Bill, could be the means of prolonging the life of a good many houses at present lacking the amenities of more modern dwellings.

Although the general standard of housing in the District is above the average throughout the country, there are quite a number of properties that would benefit by the pursuance of an active and progressive policy on the lines indicated by all concerned".

As this next stage in tackling the housing problem is entered upon it may be desirable to stress two aspects from the point of view of the Health Service. Hitherto it has been appreciated that rehousing can be justified for a wide variety of social reasons and the claim for priority on health grounds has not been pressed as it has been in most districts. With the serious limitation in the number of new housing units likely to become available in future, however, it is submitted that the degree to which the health of the applicants' family will suffer if not rehoused is a paramount question, and more use might well be made of the knowledge and experience of the officers in the Health Department, whose advice is always readily available, when considering this matter.

The other point it is felt desirable to emphasise is the undesirability of encouraging would-be tenants to accept a heavier financial responsibility for their accommodation than they can afford and this applies, of course, particularly to house purchase, although the shorter term responsibility for a heavy rental may also have serious repercussions. It is well recognised that other forms of improvidence and especially excessive hire purchase of furniture, etc. can produce similar repercussions but as Local Authorities have more direct influence on housing it may be well to stress the chain of undesirable sequelae, including the illhealth of the family, which too often follow the ill advised distribution of the family's economic resources.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the District was, as in previous years, provided by the Sutton District Water Company and the East Surrey Water Company, with a private supply supplementing, as necessary, at Cane Hill Hospital.

Routine samples of the treated water in public supply were submitted quarterly for bacteriological and chemical examination, and this year two further samples were obtained, one being submitted to each of these examinations.

In addition, both the Water Companies and the Local Authorities sharing these public supplies provided the Department with copies of the reports on the samples taken by them. No complaints were received during the year with regard to the quality or quantity of water supplied by the Companies, and no unsatisfactory reports were received on the samples taken from the supplies to the District.

The Cane Hill Hospital Management Committee has made arrangements with the Public Health Department of the London County Council for routine sampling and supervision of the water supply from the relatively shallow well in their grounds, which is used exclusively by this Hospital. Adequate chlorination is essential and steps have been taken to ensure this and to effect closer co-operation between the officers of the three authorities interested in the standard of this supply.

The results of two chemical and two bacteriological examinations of the water in public supply are given below and these are fairly typical of the reports received:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

	Sutton District Water Company.		East Surrey Water Company.	
	Parts per 100,000.	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per 100,000.	Grains per Gallon.
Total solids (dried at 180°C.) ...	21.0	14.7	23.0	16.1
Combined chlorine (Cl) ...	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.1
equivalent to Sodium Chloride (Na Cl).	2.8	2.0	2.6	1.9
Nitric nitrogen (Nitrates) ...	0.64	0.45	0.64	0.45
Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrites) ...	minute trace		minute trace	
Ammoniacal nitrogen ...	Nil	Nil	0.0044	0.0031
Albuminoid nitrogen ...	0.0004	0.0003	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	Nil	Nil	0.003	0.002
Lead or Copper ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Temporary hardness { equivalent	9.0	6.3	8.0	5.6
Permanent hardness { to	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.1
Total hardness { CaCO ₃ }	12.0	8.4	11.0	7.7

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Probable number of coliform bacilli,
MacConkey 2 days, 37°C. 0 per 100 ml. 0 per 100 ml.

There are no private wells in use in the District ; all houses are provided with a mains supply laid into the house, and there are no standpipes for common use.

Forty-four samples were taken from the supplies of the two Companies and examined for hardness by the Department, all of which were satisfactory, in that adequate softening had been carried out.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered by the automatic rain gauge installed at Alderstead Heath was 26.49 inches, this being a decrease of 3.61 inches compared with the previous year. The monthly totals throughout the year were as follows:—

				inches.
January	...	...	...	0.84
February	...	...	...	1.64
March	...	...	...	0.48
April	...	...	...	2.88
May	...	...	...	2.16
June	...	...	...	1.86
July	...	...	...	3.95
August	...	...	...	2.28
September	...	...	...	3.49
October	...	...	...	4.17
November	...	...	...	1.98
December	...	...	...	0.76

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A total of 1,364 yards of new sewers was constructed during the year, and of this total, 1,154 yards were necessitated by the development of Council Estates and the construction of a relief sewer to prevent, if possible, surcharging and consequent flooding in one section of existing sewer. The balance of 210 yards was constructed in connection with a scheme for converting the cess-pools of 11 houses to main drainage.

Efforts were again made to find a solution to the periodical flooding at Purley Fountain due to surcharging of the sewers which occurs after very heavy rain. While it has never been shown that illhealth among the residents has resulted, these recurrences are obviously most undesirable and are potentially a danger to the public health.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year the Council continued, to a limited extent, the implementation of their long standing policy of eliminating cesspool drainage in the District wherever possible. As a result, 10 houses were connected to the public sewer and 12 cesspools abolished.

At the end of the year the following pail closets and cess-pools remained in use:—

Premises with pail closets	...	...	11
Number of cesspools	...	...	134

The contents of pail closets at private premises are disposed of in the gardens by the occupiers of the houses.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection of refuse was continued on a weekly basis throughout the year, and the charges for trade refuse collection and for cesspool emptying remained unchanged.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The chimneys of the small factories in the District give little trouble and no serious nuisance was recorded during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

From time to time inspections are made of the watercourses in the District, and they have been cleared whenever necessary. No particular difficulty has arisen in regard thereto.

CAMPING SITES.

The Boy Scouts' camping site at Featherbed Lane continues to be used, and is conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

The action under Section 57 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, as amended, which was taken by the local Council in 1951 to obtain prohibition orders in respect of certain areas in the District has continued to prove effective in preventing nuisance arising from gipsy encampments.

During the year, an unauthorised camp site for trailer caravans for residential and occasional use established on land at Dean Lane, Merstham, adjoining Alderstead Heath, was the subject of an appeal by the owner against the refusal of the Council, acting on behalf of Surrey County Council, to permit the use of the land for that purpose under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government, in his decision on the appeal, expressed his agreement with the Council that this type of development is out of place in the Metropolitan Green Belt, and he was not prepared to grant a permission which would perpetuate a residential colony in the heart of a downland area which should be kept for agricultural or recreational purposes.

In view of special circumstances affecting the site, however, the Minister decided to allow the appeal to the extent that permission is granted for the use of the land as a caravan camp for residential and occasional use for a period of three years from November, 1953, "subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) The use shall be discontinued and the caravans removed at the expiration of the permitted period;

- (2) No railway vehicle, tramcar, omnibus body, aeroplane fuselage or similar structure, whether on wheels or not and howsoever adapted shall be stationed or erected on the site;
- (3) The total number of caravans stationed on the land shall at no time exceed 140;
- (4) Water and electricity shall be made available throughout the camp in such manner as may be agreed with the Local Planning Authority or, in default of agreement, as shall be determined by the Minister;
- (5) The site shall be kept free of all litter and refuse."

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two swimming baths in the District which are used by the general public, and during the year, 12 samples of water were obtained for chemical and bacteriological examination, with satisfactory results.

Both baths are privately controlled and regular routine inspections are carried out for the purpose of making residual chlorine and pH. tests of the bath water. During the year 37 such combined tests were made and the appropriate action taken.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

As far as possible inspections have been made of the sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, heating and ventilation of shops and offices, and improvements have been effected as circumstances have permitted.

Surveys are carried out as and when necessary to observe compliance with the Shops Act in respect of general closing hours, half day closing and Sunday trading, with individual inspections as necessary in respect of conditions of employment of young persons.

In addition, advice is given to traders on the operation of the Shops Act as related to specific trades.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART I.

1. INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	38	22	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	139	309	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	2	2	—	—
TOTAL ...	179	333	4	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient... ..	2	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	5	7	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	12	14	—	1	—

PART VIII.

OUTWORK.

(SECTIONS 110 AND 111)

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing { Making, etc. apparel { Cleaning and washing ...	35	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc. of buttons etc. ...	30	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	74	—	—	—	—	—

SANITARY INSPECTIONS, ETC.

The following is a summary of the complaints received and visits made, together with details of work carried out and defects remedied as a consequence of notices served during the year, 1953.

The number of complaints recorded again showed a decrease on the previous year but the total number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors increased slightly, chiefly owing to surveys in non-sewered areas and the supervision of drainage repair works while in progress. Rodent control showed a slight decline.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

General disrepair and insanitary conditions	...	...	...	45
Dampness	...	...	...	23
Overcrowding	...	...	...	7
Defective drainage systems	...	...	...	20
Blocked drainage systems	...	...	...	148
Defective drainage fittings	...	...	...	3
Defective W.C. pans and flushing apparatus	...	...	...	15
Defective service water pipes	...	...	...	1
Defective hot water systems	...	...	...	3
Defective chimney stacks	...	...	...	4
Absence of, or defective dustbins	...	...	...	5
Insanitary pig waste bins	...	...	...	3
Accumulation of refuse, etc.	...	...	...	17
Rats and mice	...	...	...	348
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	6
Insect pests, etc.	...	...	...	31
Wasps' nests	...	...	...	42
Smoke nuisance	...	...	...	12
Noise nuisance	...	...	...	3
Contaminated food	...	...	...	9
Unsound food	...	...	...	89
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	50
TOTAL				884

SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE.

Number of houses visited	...	...	...	287
Number of reinspections and calls made	...	...	...	1,126
Vermineous premises	...	...	...	34
Water supply	...	...	...	2
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	32
Schools	...	...	...	8
Places of entertainment	...	...	...	12
Licensed premises	...	...	...	29
Storage of refuse	...	...	...	566
Accumulation	...	...	...	66
Piggeries, fowls and other animals	...	...	...	96
Stables	...	...	...	6
Rats and Mice Destruction	...	...	...	5,583
Drainage inspected	...	...	...	2,488
Drainage tested	...	...	...	281
Pail closets	...	...	...	7
Cesspools	...	...	...	424
Urinals	...	...	...	5
Sewers and street gullies	...	...	...	157
Cowsheds, dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	158
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	169
Meat shops	...	...	...	132
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	448
Other food shops	...	...	...	481
Bakehouses—Power	...	...	...	65
" Other	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	5
Food Inspection—Meat	...	...	...	57
" Other Food	...	...	...	183
Factories—Power	...	...	...	244
" Other	...	...	...	18
Workplaces	...	...	...	5
Outworkers	...	...	...	56
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	1
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	7
Shops Act	...	...	...	651
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	160

Infectious disease contacts	...	...	...	...	...	76
Food poisoning enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	17
Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	145
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	109
Swimming baths	...	...	...	...	...	46
Sampling—Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	264
" Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	125
" Milk (bacteriological)	...	...	...	...	...	270
" Milk (biological)	...	...	...	...	...	50
" Water	...	...	...	...	...	30
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	1,522
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	774
TOTAL						17,478

WORK CARRIED OUT AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Drainage and Sanitary Fittings:

Drains examined and tested	...	...	...	...	...	272
Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	58
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	169
Disused drains sealed off	...	...	...	...	...	3
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Inspection chamber covers renewed and frames rebedded	...	...	...	...	...	51
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	42
Fresh air inlets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	37
New W.C. pans fixed	...	...	...	...	...	22
New W.C. accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cesspools provided or enlarged	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools cleansed, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	32
Cesspools abolished and house drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	10
Disused cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	...	2
Soakaways reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	13
Eaves gutters and stack pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	30
New lavatory basins fixed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Glazed sinks renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Waste pipes trapped, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sink gully curbs and dishings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	30
Urinals cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1

General Housing Repairs:

Defective roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	24
Yards paved, or paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dampness in walls remedied	...	...	...	...	...	19
Brickwork repaired or repointed	...	...	...	...	...	14
Damp-proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	...	11
Additional sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	21
New ceilings provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Walls of rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ceilings of rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	33
Ventilation and lighting of rooms improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	20
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Firegrates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	8
New hot water boilers provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls and ceilings of W.C. apartments cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Portable dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	106
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	7

Ratproofing:

Work carried out by occupiers of premises after completion of treatment	38
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Food Premises:

Accumulations removed	10
Refuse bins provided	3
Hot water supply provided for ablution purposes	12
Lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Glazed sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Draining boards provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Staff sanitary accommodation repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Staff sanitary accommodation cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Staff sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage systems provided to foodshops	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Walls and ceilings cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	29
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	8
Equipment repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Kitchens enlarged	...	...	...	...	...	1
Additional ventilation provided to kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	2
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food stores provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yards paved	...	...	...	...	...	3
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	3

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary Notices	...	...	...	...	...	526
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	32

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It was not necessary to take legal proceedings in connection with any public health matter in 1953, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his colleagues are to be congratulated on carrying out such a full and satisfactory year's work without requiring the support of the Courts.

SCHOOLS.

Matters affecting adversely the hygienic conditions of the schools are normally reported by the Divisional Medical Officer to the Divisional Executive or, in the case of the canteens, to the Central Committee concerned, and improvements are slowly being effected.

Close co-operation exists between the School Health and Public Health Services in relation to the above and the prevention of the spread of infectious disease.

DISINFESTATION.

During the year only 7 houses needed to be, and were disinfested owing to the presence of bed bugs, but action was taken by the Department in 37 cases of infestation with other pests such as cockroaches, crickets and wasps.

In the majority of cases disinfestation was carried out by spraying with a proprietary insecticide.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The table on the following page is a tabular statement indicating the action taken in 1953 under this Act.

During 1953, 69 visits were made to the Council Depots at Millstock, Purley Oaks, Kenley and Old Lodge Lane, and land at Littleheath Woods, Selsdon.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, a routine test baiting of the sewers in the District was carried out, with such subsequent maintenance treatment as was necessary. Only minor infestations were detected.

The Council's charges for services rendered in the destruction of rats and mice remain the same, i.e. 6/3d. per hour, plus the cost of materials at premises other than private dwellings, and a flat rate charge of 5/0d. in respect of private dwellings.

The Council continues to undertake the routine disinfection of schools and school canteens owned by the County Council within the District, as and when necessary, on a contract basis.

MILK SAMPLES					Year
Sample No.	Sample Date	Sample Time	Sample Place	Sample Result	
1	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
2	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
3	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
4	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
5	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
6	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
7	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
8	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
9	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
10	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
11	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
12	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
13	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
14	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
15	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
16	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
17	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
18	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
19	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
20	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
21	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
22	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
23	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
24	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
25	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
26	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
27	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
28	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
29	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
30	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
31	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
32	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
33	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
34	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
35	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
36	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
37	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
38	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
39	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
40	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
41	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
42	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
43	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
44	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
45	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
46	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
47	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
48	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
49	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
50	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
51	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
52	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
53	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
54	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
55	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
56	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
57	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
58	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
59	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
60	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
61	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
62	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
63	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
64	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
65	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
66	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
67	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
68	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953
69	1/1/53	10.00	Kenley	Good	1953

Type of Property.	Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority as a result of—			Number of properties found to be infested by—		Number of treatments carried out by Department by arrangement with occupier.		Number of Notices served under Section 4.		Number of inspections made.		
	Notification	Otherwise.	Total.	Rats.	Mice.	Rats.	Mice.	Treatment.	Structural works, i.e. proofing.	Primary and re-inspections.	Sewer treatment.	Total.
Local Authority	3	22	25	9	1	9	1	—	—			
Dwelling Houses	293	197	490	251	28	236	25	—	—			
Business Premises	45	53	98	32	21	28	21	—	—	4,870	713	5,583
Agricultural	4	36	40	18	—	15	—	—	—			
TOTAL	345	308	653	310	50	288	47	—	—			

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

In accordance with these Regulations, the handling, distribution and sale of milk after leaving the point of production continued to receive the necessary supervision.

The entries in the register, which has to be kept, were as follows:—

Distributors of Milk in the district ...	...	18
Premises registered as Dairies ...	...	2

The two registered Dairies are equipped with pasteurising plant and are licensed by the Council under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

By virtue of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1951, the use of a special designation became obligatory in respect of all sales of milk within the Urban District.

MILK SAMPLING.

The routine sampling of milk was continued and a total of 310 samples was submitted for bacteriological and biological examination, with the results set out in the following tables:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

TESTS REQUIRED BY THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Designation.	Number.	Methylene Blue.		Phosphatase.		Turbidity.	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Pasteurised	209	208	1	209	—	—	—
T.T. (Raw)	20	20	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	23	23	—	23	—	—	—
Sterilised	19	—	—	—	—	19	—
TOTALS	271	251	1	232	—	19	—

BIOLOGICAL.

Designation.	Number.	Tubercle Bacillus.	
		Present	Absent
Tuberculin Tested	14	—	14
Pasteurised	2	—	2
Ungraded	23	—	23
TOTALS ...	39	—	39

It is very satisfactory to record that all the samples of Pasteurised milk satisfied the Phosphatase test of the efficiency of pasteurisation, and only one sample failed to pass the Methylene Blue (keeping quality) test.

In accordance with a standard practice throughout the County samples of all milk (including T.T. milk) which is sold to the public without heat treatment are submitted to routine biological testing, and it is most satisfactory to be able to record that none of the 39 samples showed any evidence of the presence of the tubercle bacillus.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Licences to sell milk under the above Regulations were issued as follows:—

Dealers:

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	11
Pasteurised	...	...	...	10
Sterilised	...	...	...	14
Pasteuriser's	...	...	...	2

Supplementary

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	10
Pasteurised	...	...	...	10
Sterilised	...	...	...	8

ICE CREAM.

Under the provisions of Section 64 of the Coulsdon and Purley Act, 86 premises within the District are registered for the sale of ice cream and a further 3 for the manufacture and sale of this commodity. In addition, the sale of ice cream is carried on from 23 premises which are exempt from registration. During the year, 169 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

The registration of two premises for the sale of ice cream was cancelled because of the change in character of the general business carried on thereat.

No manufacture was carried out at the premises registered for that purpose during the year, and thus, with a minor exception, all the ice cream retailed in the District was obtained by the vendors prepacked from large scale manufacturers whose premises are situated outside the District.

A total of 127 samples of ice cream was examined for bacterial quality by submission to the methylene blue reduction test, and placed in the following provisional grades—

Grade I	...	...	...	118
Grade II	...	..	...	4
Grade III	...	...	...	5
Grade IV	...	..	...	Nil

Grade I and II samples can be considered satisfactory; only about a fifth of the samples taken from any dealer should be of Grade III quality, and none of Grade IV. On these standards the above results can be considered satisfactory, and to indicate that the steady improvement noted in recent years has been maintained.

MEAT.

The two private slaughterhouses in the District have not been licensed since 1940. In 1953 two licences were issued under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, for the purpose of slaughtering at a Public Institution in the District.

The arrangements made to carry out post-mortem inspections of all animals slaughtered at Cane Hill and Netherne Hospitals for consumption by the inmates were continued, but in fact no slaughterings were recorded at the Cane Hill slaughterhouse during the year.

At Netherne Hospital the carcasses and offals of 7 cattle, 3 calves and 4 pigs were inspected for evidence of disease, and a small quantity of offal only was condemned as unfit for food.

There are 30 butchers' shops in the District, all registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat under the provision of Section 64 of the Coulsdon and Purley Act.

Meat is supplied to the shops from the Wholesale Meat Supply Association Depot, situated outside the District.

Frequent inspections are carried out and, during the year, 132 visits were made for this purpose.

OTHER FOODS

The routine inspection of food shops and other food premises has continued to form an important part of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors. A register of all such premises includes the following:—

Confectioners	...	...	...	...	62
Butchers	...	...	...	...	30
Fishmongers (Wet and Dry)	...	...	...	...	17
Fishmongers (Fried))	...	...	...	...	7
Bakers	...	...	...	...	29
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	49
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	66
Grocers	...	...	...	...	75

Two grocers' shops and one baker's premises are registered under the local Act for the preparation of preserved meat, etc., and all the fish friers' premises are similarly registered in respect of fish frying.

During the year, the registrations of two premises, one for fish frying and the other for the preparation and cooking of shellfish, were cancelled because of the change in character of the business carried on thereat.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector reports that "generally the standard of food premises in the District is good with some of the more recently established or modernised premises very good indeed.

With the steadily increasing general interest in Food Hygiene it is becoming more and more apparent that the progressive trader will benefit accordingly from a discriminating public.

Regular inspections are made of all food premises and particular attention is given to catering establishments. Every opportunity is taken, by discussion and example, of impressing on food handling personnel the importance of a high standard of cleanliness in equipment and person, coupled with improved methods.

In the course of this advisory work, 125 swabs were taken from washed crockery and 7 samples of washing up water were taken for bacteriological examination. The results were varied but follow-up tests on adverse reports indicated quite clearly that greater attention to detail resulted in higher standards even with the most simple equipment.

Miscellaneous samples of food submitted for bacteriological examination included synthetic cream, chocolate eclairs and cream buns, again with the object of illustrating the effects of careless handling on otherwise satisfactory foods."

The Council has adopted the new Model Byelaws issued by the Ministry of Food in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, and copies have been circulated to all food traders in the District.

UNSOUND FOOD.

The following unsound foods were surrendered during the year, the total bulk being substantially less than that surrendered in 1952:—

						<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Canned Soups	...	...	...	...	...	—	8	15½
Canned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	2	60	1
Canned Fish	...	...	...	...	...	—	25	3½
Canned Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	1	86	12
Canned Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	7	105	8½
Canned Milk	...	...	...	...	...	—	67	4½
Meat, Bacon, Poultry, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	7	101	13
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	0
Meat and Fish Pastes	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	0
Butter, Fats and Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	—	67	12
Sugar, Jam, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	14½
Flour, Bread, Cereals and Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	—	13	4
Pickles and Sauces	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	8
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	—	50	9
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	2	39	10
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	—	13	10
Assorted Frozen Foods	...	...	...	...	...	—	52	7½
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	—	25	7
TOTAL						27	87	12½

All unsound food, with minor exceptions, is disposed of at the Council's refuse destructor at Kenley.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following samples were taken during 1953 and submitted to the Public Analyst, with the results shown:—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Analysed.</i>			<i>Non-Genuine.</i>		
	<i>For- mal.</i>	<i>Infor- mal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>For- mal.</i>	<i>Infor- mal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Almonds, Ground	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beer	4	—	4	—	—	—
Beetroot, Tinned	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate-of-Soda	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Juice	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bread	2	—	2	—	—	—
Butter	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cake	1	—	1	—	—	—
Celery Cheese Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cherries, Glace	1	1	2	—	—	—
Coconut, Dessicated	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	2	—	2	—	—	—
Coffee, Pure	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cooked Meats	3	—	3	—	—	—

Article.	Analysed.			Non-Genuine.		
	For- mal.	Infor- mal.	Total.	For- mal.	Infor- mal.	Total.
Cough Mixture	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cough Sweets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crab, Dressed	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream	2	2	4	1	—	1
Gelatine Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gin	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gravy Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—
Health Salts	1	—	1	—	—	—
Horseradish, Grated	—	1	1	—	—	—
Horseradish Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jelly Cream	2	—	2	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals	2	—	2	—	—	—
Kidneys in Gravy	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lard	1	—	1	—	—	—
Macaroni	1	—	1	—	—	—
Margarine	1	—	1	—	—	—
Marmalade	2	—	2	—	—	—
Marshmallow Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste	1	—	1	—	—	—
Milk	55	—	55	1	—	1
Mincemeat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mint, Garden	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mustard	—	2	2	—	—	—
Orange Curd	1	—	1	—	—	—
Orange Squash	1	—	1	—	—	—
Parsley Sauce	—	1	1	—	1	1
Peas, Tinned	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pepper Flavoured Compound	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper, Ground White	1	2	3	—	—	—
Pudding, Boiled	1	—	1	—	—	—
Raspberries, Tinned	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ravioli	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rennet, Essence of	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sausages, Beef and Pork	7	1	8	—	—	—
Sausage Meat, Beef and Pork	4	—	4	—	—	—
Savoury Relish	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soup	—	3	3	—	2	2
Spinach Puree	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sweets	1	—	1	—	—	—
Suet, Shredded Beef	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tea	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tonic Water	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vitamin Tablets	1	1	2	—	—	—
Whisky	2	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	122	28	150	2	3	5

It will be noted that adverse reports were received on 5 samples, including 1 milk sample, and the following is a summary of the action taken in respect thereof.

Sterilised Cream.

This sample contained 0.2 per cent sugar and the Public Analyst commented that cream is defined as that part of milk rich in fat which has been separated by skimming or otherwise. In his opinion, the notice on the label of the addition of sugar to this article, was not conspicuously visible.

Following correspondence with the manufacturers it was disclosed that the Ministry of Food, Food Standards and Labelling Division, had agreed that the use of the existing label might continue until existing stocks of labels were exhausted, in consideration of which, an undertaking was given by the manufacturers that when the label was re-printed, effect would be given to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.

Milk.

The Public Analyst reported that this sample was slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat, and that the freezing point (Hortvet) of the sample, namely, $-0.528^{\circ}\text{C}.$, was consistent with the presence of a small proportion of added water.

The Public Analyst stated, however, that the deficiency was too slight for any action to be taken, and a warning letter was sent to the retailer concerned.

Canned Soup.

Technical labelling offences were evident in respect of the description of two tins of soup sampled informally. The attention of the manufacturers was directed thereto.

Parsley Sauce.

This sample was reported as an article of food containing rancid fat, edible starch, parsley, salt and bicarbonate-of-soda in that order. The article, when reconstituted according to the directions, produced a slightly rancid sauce with little if any of the odour or taste of parsley. A labelling offence was also evident.

As a result of the correspondence that ensued, the manufacturer submitted further samples of his products for examination, and he was advised on the question of rancidity. He also agreed to amend the label.

TABLE I.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1953.

Disease.	At all ages.	Number of cases notified, At Ages—Years.											Total cases notified in each Ward.							
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.	Coulsdon East.	Coulsdon West.	Purley.	Kenley.	Sanderstead.	Selsdon and Farleigh.	Woodcote.
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	118	—	1	3	4	10	84	14	—	2	—	—	—	14	30	14	7	46	5	2
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	44	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	1	4	6	13	12	2	4	11	6	10	7	4
Dysentery	13	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	6	7	2	2	2	—	—	—
Meningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	1	—
Measles	1319	20	68	122	144	173	712	36	18	17	7	2	—	223	223	267	154	315	121	16
Whooping cough	66	2	5	6	9	12	28	—	1	—	1	1	1	17	8	16	5	17	3	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	1577	22	74	131	158	196	837	51	21	28	19	21	19	266	267	312	177	394	139	22

TABLE II.
THE MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1953

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	14	15	25	6	7	17	5	3	7	8	3	8	118
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	9	22	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	44
Dysentery	1	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	13
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	9
Measles	90	357	598	217	42	9	3	2	—	—	1	—	1319
Whooping cough	2	3	2	5	8	1	2	21	5	4	9	4	66
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS ...	117	402	633	233	60	31	12	27	15	14	17	16	1577

TABLE III.
INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED EACH YEAR SINCE 1923

Disease	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Small pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	40	58	35	48	74	94	125	69	45	29	69	119	124	117	62	71	65	61	39	45	184	88	67	93	78	62	138	149	90	80	118
Diphtheria	27	101	14	17	11	23	26	17	8	21	16	24	52	35	8	10	10	25	7	9	7	19	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	12	10	4	13	8	3	11	8	11	23	17	11	12	14	13	10	17	27	22	5	9	4	8	5	8	4	4	3	—	3
Typhoid and para- typhoid fever ..	11	5	24	9	9	9	6	4	4	7	5	5	1	3	26	5	1	53	12	3	1	6	4	4	2	2	2	1	11	1	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	8	6	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal fever ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	2	1	—	2	5	3	2	—	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	3
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	2	3	—	—	2	1	11	2	9	10	—	8	9
Polio-encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis ..	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	—	—	12	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	16	11	—	9	7	38	11	14	29	28	20	32	13	30	12	52	19	32	38	27	9	17	16	20	13	5	23	51	21	44
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	214	479	275	52	705	41	218	567	600	477	810	170	1319
Dysentery	17	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	2	10	85	224	121	21	42	172	82	43	71	14	28	22	48	13
Whooping cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	136	36	55	51	100	31	115	201	42	242	204	196	66
Food poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	5	2
Tuberculosis :—																															
Pulmonary	16	24	14	19	25	23	22	38	44	36	44	28	30	27	36	32	31	31	32	43	39	51	44	38	59	48	57	47	60	42	37
Other forms .. .	3	6	5	2	9	4	2	7	4	6	10	17	5	3	7	10	12	8	11	7	9	7	3	7	11	13	5	7	4	4	3
Totals ..	124	224	114	113	153	174	232	162	135	154	196	235	265	213	197	162	207	323	743	809	632	337	1137	435	564	990	880	998	1260	579	1617

TABLE IV.
DEATHS OCCURRING DURING THE YEAR, 1953.

Cause of death.	Private Residents		Hospital Cases		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.
	Males	Females	Males	Females									
Respiratory tuberculosis	6	6	4	3	19	1	—	—	—	—	4	8	6
Other tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer ...	66	62	10	17	155	—	—	—	3	—	6	63	83
Leukaemia ...	4	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Diabetes ...	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	29	54	16	13	112	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	96
Coronary disease, angina	62	49	22	13	146	—	—	—	—	—	1	30	115
Hypertension with heart disease ...	7	7	5	2	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	18
Other heart disease ...	40	53	19	56	168	—	—	—	1	—	—	18	149
Other circulatory disease	10	10	8	11	39	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	28
Influenza ...	8	7	—	14	29	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	24
Pneumonia ...	6	16	28	43	93	2	—	—	—	—	1	23	67
Bronchitis ...	26	12	1	3	42	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	36
Other respiratory diseases	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	4	2	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Congenital malformation	1	3	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	28	17	14	30	89	14	1	1	1	2	5	15	50
Motor vehicle accidents	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
All other accidents ...	2	3	1	9	15	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	10
Suicide ...	3	5	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	2
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	318	321	134	217	990	22	2	4	6	3	38	210	705

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