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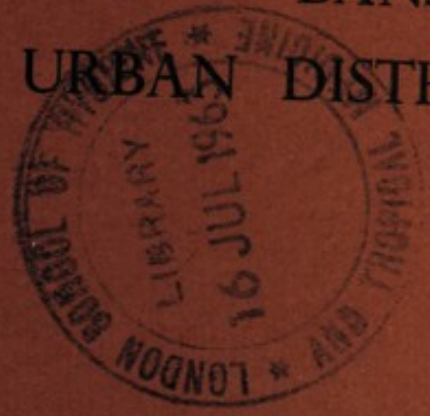


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BANSTEAD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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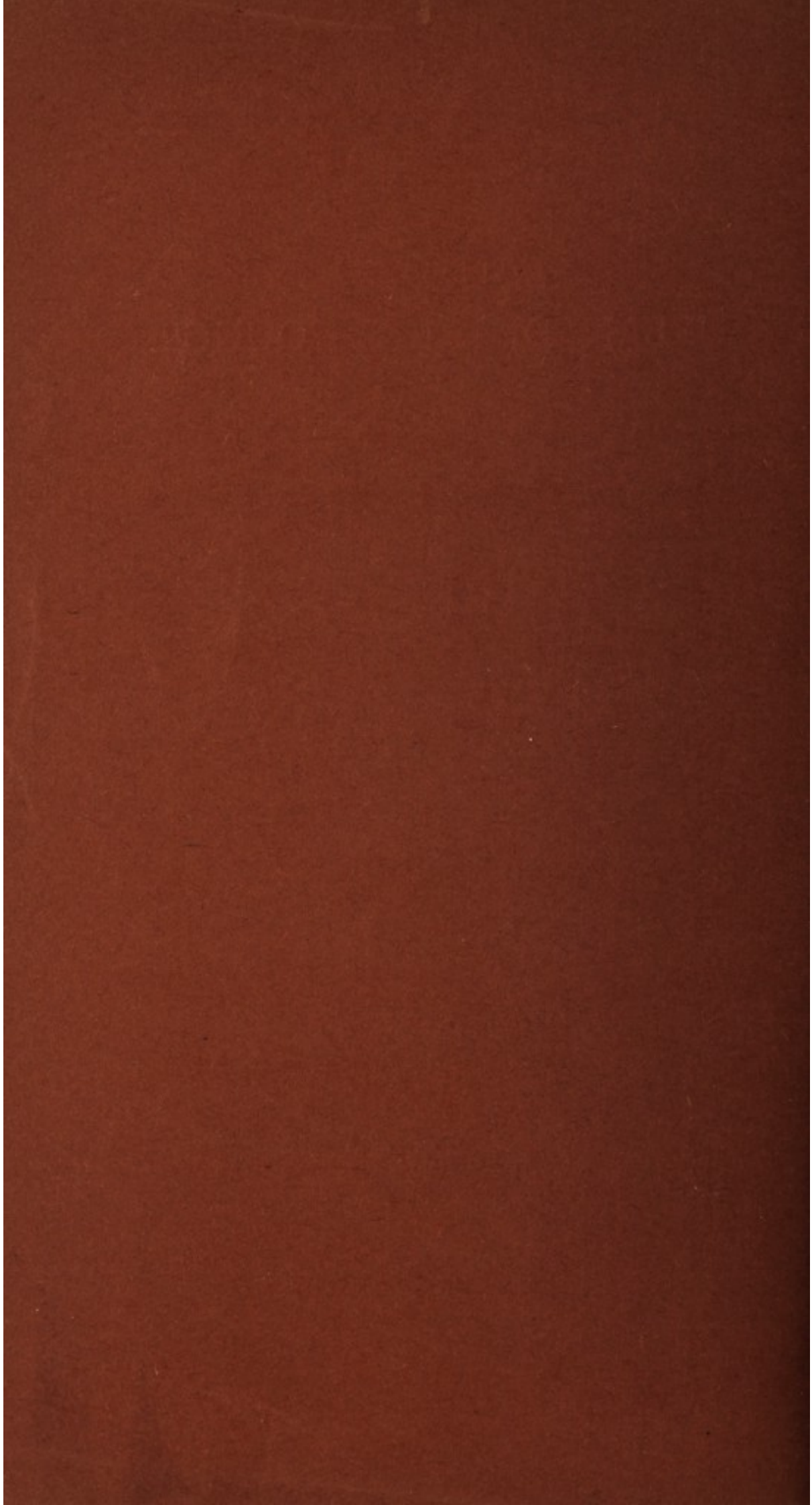
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

*Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1958*



13



BANSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1958

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1958/59)

Councillor D. H. CRONK (Chairman)

Councillor E. W. E. CHAPMAN

Councillor L. HARDING

Councillor H. CLARK, J.P.

Councillor W. G. PLANT

Councillor Mrs. S. M. CRABTREE

Councillor L. J. SMITH

(Chairman of the Council)

Councillor J. DALL

Councillor W. T. E. SHEPPARD

(Vice-Chairman of the Council)

Councillor E. C. GAYLER

Councillor K. L. WHITTAKER

CONTENTS

	PAGES
Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	6
General Provision of Health Services for the Area	9
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	10
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	14
Housing	22
Inspection and Supervision of Food	24
Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Disease	32
List of Clinics Serving the Area	41, 42

INDEX

	PAGES
Ambulance Facilities	9
Ante-Natal Clinics	41
Area of District	6
Bed Bugs	16
Births and Birth Rates	7
Causes of Death	8
Cesspools	13
Clean Air Act	22
Cleansing of Persons	16
Clinics and Welfare Centres	41, 42
Closet Accommodation	13
Complaints	18
Deaths and Death Rates	7, 8
Dental Clinic	41
Diphtheria	32, 33, 42
Drainage and Sewerage	11
Dysentery	35
Employment Agencies	18
Factories	18
Food Supply	24—31
Food Poisoning	36
Food Sampling	29—31
Head Lice	16, 42
Heating Appliances	19
Hospital Facilities	9
House Refuse	13, 14
Housing	22—24
Housing Improvement Grants	23
Ice Cream	26
Infantile Mortality	7
Infectious Disease	32—40

INDEX—continued

	PAGES
Laboratory Facilities	9
Marine Store Dealers	18
Massage Establishments	18
Mass X-Ray	39—40
Maternal Mortality	8
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	41
Measles	34
Meat Inspection	25—26
Meningococcal Infection	36
Milk Supply	24, 25
Mortuary Facilities	9
Moveable Dwellings	16—18
National Assistance Act	10
New Legislation	10
Non-notifiable Diseases	36
Offensive Trades	18
Personal Health Services	9
Pest Destruction	20—22
Pet Animals Act	19
Petroleum Spirit	19
Pneumonia	36
Poliomyelitis	36, 42
Population	6
Public Conveniences	15
Public Health Committee	1, 9
Puerperal Pyrexia	36
Rateable Value	6
Rats and Mice	20—21
Rent Act, 1957	23
Rivers and Streams	13
Scabies	16, 42
Scarlet Fever	32
Shops Act	15
Slaughtering of Animals	25
Smallpox	33
Staff	4
Swimming Pools	16
Tetanus Immunisation	35, 42
Tuberculosis	38, 39
" List of Clinics	42
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	36
Vaccination	33, 42
Vital Statistics	7, 8
Water Supply	10
Whooping Cough	35, 42

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health :

ENEAS J. MACINTYRE, M.D., D.P.H. (retired 31.12.58)

JOHN C. BIRCHALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1.1.59)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

JOHN W. GALE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

A. R. E. JARMAN, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors :

J. M. JEFFERY, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

F. W. T. FOWLER, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

L. M. EDWARDS, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I. (commenced 3.11.58)

(All the Inspectors are qualified Meat Inspectors)

Public Analyst (*Part Time*) :

D. D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

T. E. RYMER, F.R.I.C. (Deputy)

Rat Officer :

J. MCKEE

Sanitary Assistant :

F. G. UPSON (commenced 1.10.58)

Part-Time Officer :

(Immunisation, Vaccination and Cleansing of Persons)

MRS. O. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk : T. J. SCANNELL, Affil.R.S.H.

Clerk/Shorthand Typist : MISS C. A. MORGAN.

Clerk : J. R. RANDALL (commenced 24.11.58)

Staff Changes :

Public Health Inspector : W. R. DUNSTAN (resigned 10.6.58)

Sanitary Assistant : A. J. SMITH (retired 30.9.58)

Clerical Staff : D. R. WILSON (resigned 21.9.58)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHIPSTEAD ROAD,
BANSTEAD.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the
Urban District of Banstead

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1958 on behalf of my predecessor in office, Dr. E. J. MacIntyre.

The general health of the community was good. There was an increase of 160 in the estimated population. The birth rate was slightly higher at 13.3 per 1,000 of population (13.1 in 1957), and the death rate at 12.3 per 1,000 of population was lower (13.3 in 1957). The infant mortality, although higher than 1957, is still low. There was one maternal death.

The incidence of infectious diseases was much lower, as there were no epidemics. All the notifiable infectious diseases were reduced on the previous year except for a slight increase in Scarlet Fever and a moderate outbreak of Dysentery which was centred mainly in the Tattenhams Ward. There was one case of Poliomyelitis and one of Typhoid Fever. No case of Diphtheria occurred.

The Council's Housing Programme progressed further. During the year 36 houses were built and 31 houses were in course of erection at 31st December. Since the end of the war, 1,148 permanent houses and 299 temporary bungalows have been built.

The work of sanitary supervision of the district and of the protection of food has been efficiently carried out under the direction of the Chief Public Health Inspector (Mr. J. W. Gale) to whom thanks are due for his close collaboration.

The water supply of the district maintained a high standard of chemical and bacteriological purity. Efficient control by sampling and chlorination was continued.

Thanks are due to members of the Council for their advice and help during the year and also to the officers of the Council for their co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN C. BIRCHALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	12,821 acres		
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population at 30th June	1956 38,220	1957 38,680	1958 38,840
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book at 31st December	11,313	11,750	11,797
Rateable Value at 31st December..	£736,619	£723,644	£732,099
Estimated Product of 1d. Rate ..	£3,000	£2,935	£2,975

Social conditions, including the chief industries in the area :—

The Urban District of Banstead comprises the Parishes of Banstead (5,659 acres), Chipstead (2,151 acres), Kingswood (1,820 acres), Walton-on-the-Hill (2,304 acres), and Woodmansterne (887 acres). The Banstead Parish contains several defined communities, namely Banstead, Burgh Heath, Nork, Tattenhams and Tadworth. Lower Kingswood is within the Kingswood Parish.

The altitude is high. Banstead Village is 530 feet, Chipstead 550 feet, Lower Kingswood 660 feet, and Walton-on-the-Hill 580 feet above sea level.

Green Belt and Common land provide large tracts of open space and generally the district is well wooded, undulating and of great scenic beauty.

The district is mainly residential and agricultural in character.

For the purposes of electoral representation, the district is divided into nine wards, namely, North-East, Nork, South-East, Tattenhams, Tadworth, Chipstead, Kingswood, Walton-on-the-Hill and Woodmansterne.

**EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1958 WITH
FIGURES FOR 1957 FOR COMPARISON**

1957

1958

	Total	M	F	England & Wales	Total	M	F	England & Wales
LIVE BIRTHS :								
Legitimate ..	493	256	237		505	252	253	
Illegitimate ..	14	5	9		10	8	2	
Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Popu- lation	13.1			16.1	13.3 (or 14.6 adjusted)			16.4
STILL BIRTHS :								
Legitimate ..	13	8	5		7	6	1	
Illegitimate ..	-	-	-		1	1	-	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	25.0			22.4	15.3			21.6
DEATHS	514	211	303		477	183	294	
Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Popu- lation	13.3			11.5	12.3 (or 8.8 adjusted)			11.7
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :	No.	Case Rate per 1,000 Total Births			No.	Case Rate per 1,000 Total Births		
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00			0	0.00		
Other Puerperal Causes	0	0.00			1	1.9		
Total	0	0.00		0.47	1	1.9		0.43

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—	1957	1958
All Infants per 1,000 live births	11.83	15.53
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births ..	12.17	13.86
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ..	0.00	71.43
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	79	83
Deaths from Cancer of the Lung	16	15
Deaths from Coronary Disease	71	72
Deaths from Accidents	7	11

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were eight deaths of infants under one year of age (7 legitimate, 1 illegitimate). Of these 4 died from prematurity, 2 from congenital abnormalities and 2 from broncho-pneumonia.

This compares with six deaths in 1957, seven deaths in 1956 and six deaths in 1955. The infantile mortality rate was 15.53 per 1,000 live births, compared with 11.83 per 1,000 live births in 1957. The rate for England and Wales in 1958 was 22.5 per 1,000 live births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one maternal death. This was due to haemorrhage from retained placenta and followed transfer to Hospital after the birth of the baby.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1958

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	3	2	5
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	0	0	0
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	0	1
4. Diphtheria	0	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	1	0	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8. Measles	0	0	0
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	0	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	6	8	14
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	12	3	15
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	1	10	11
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	0	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	24	40
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	2	2
16. Diabetes	1	0	1
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	14	31	45
18. Coronary disease, angina	35	37	72
19. Hypertension with heart disease	7	7	14
20. Other heart disease	25	84	109
21. Other circulatory disease	10	20	30
22. Influenza	0	0	0
23. Pneumonia	5	20	25
24. Bronchitis	12	4	16
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	0	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	2	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	0	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	0	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	4	1	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	26	41
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34. All other accidents	3	6	9
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
	<u>183</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>477*</u>

* Includes 168 deaths in institutions.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

The Public Health Committee, acting under powers delegated by the Council, administer most of the local authority duties referred to in this Report. The Housing Committee deals with Housing matters and the Town Planning Committee with the Planning aspect of caravans.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

These services include the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, home nursing, and the care and after care of persons suffering from illness. They are administered by the Surrey County Council.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

There are no general hospital facilities within the Urban district. The chief hospitals serving the district are the Redhill County Hospital; East Surrey Hospital, Redhill; Epsom District Hospital; Sutton and Cheam Hospital; and St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Epsom and the laboratory at Sutton and Cheam Hospital, are available for bacteriological and pathological examinations of specimens and samples.

For chemical analyses the services of the Public Analyst were employed, and for biological examination of milk samples the Public Health Laboratory Service, County Hall, London, S.E.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service of the Surrey County Council continues to operate from White Lodge, Brighton Road, Banstead (Telephone: Burgh Heath 2222).

MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement with the Corporation of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, for the use of the mortuary of that authority at Depot Road, Epsom, continued.

New Legislation

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The remaining provisions of this Act, including the emission of dark smoke from chimneys commenced to operate on 1st June, 1958.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

This Act, which came into force on 1st August, 1958, amends the law in relation to slaughtering facilities.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.

An Act consolidating housing enactments relating to the giving of financial assistance, including improvements grants for the modernisation of houses.

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951—Section 47.

Persons in need of Care and Attention

An Emergency Court Order was obtained and applied on 23rd January, for the removal to Epsom District Hospital of a female person aged 88 years. The detention period was three weeks and an Order extending detention for a further three months was obtained on 5th February. Death took place on 12th February, 1958.

Five other cases, 2 male and 3 female aged persons were the subject of observation in collaboration with the County Divisional Welfare Officers. One of the female persons died in October.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead—Section 50.

No action was necessary during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Water for domestic purposes is supplied to the district from the deep wells of the Sutton District Water Company and of the East Surrey Water Company, the former supplying the Parishes of Banstead, Kingswood and Woodmansterne, and the latter the Parishes of Chipstead and Walton-on-the-Hill.

Two houses at Walton-on-the-Hill are supplied with water from the mains of the Epsom & Ewell Corporation.

Chlorination is applied to all sources of supply as chloramine and the water is softened to 9 degrees or less of hardness.

Both Companies submit samples of water for examination by their Consultant Analysts at monthly intervals and also operate their own laboratories. Samples of the raw and treated waters are examined daily by their Chemists.

Routine sampling is carried out monthly by the District Councils in the areas of supply of the two Water Companies.

Specimen analyses of samples of water taken during 1958 from the sources supplying the Urban District are as follows:—

(a) **Chemical**

(Results in parts per million.)

	Pumping Stations at		
	S.D.W.Co. Woodmansterne	Purley	E.S.W.Co. Leatherhead
Reaction pH	7.9	8.7	8.5
Total Solids dried at 180° C. ..	155	120	175
Free Ammonia	0.15	0.04	0.05
Nitrogen in Nitrates	4.70	4.10	6.00
Nitrogen in Nitrites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	0.05	0.00	0.00
Chlorine in Chlorides	14.00	19.00	20.00
Total hardness (grains per gallon)	7.0	4.7	7.0

(b) **Bacteriological**

Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 3 days at 20° C. ..	0	0	0
Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 1 day at 37° C. ..	0	0	0
Presence of B. coli in 100 c.c. ..	0	0	0

The supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year under review. The waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

There is only one dwelling in the Urban District without a piped water supply. This is an isolated house in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill which is supplied with water for domestic purposes by cartage from the nearest available piped supply. The occupier is advised to boil all water for use for drinking purposes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The majority of the houses in Banstead, Walton-on-the-Hill, Woodmansterne and Lower Kingswood and also a number of houses in Chipstead and a few in the remainder of Kingswood are served by public sewers.

The Banstead and Walton-on-the-Hill sewers discharge to the sewage disposal works at Worcester Park (in the Borough of Sutton and Cheam) by means of two pumping stations (Tadworth and Walton-on-the-Hill), and by gravitation. The remainder of the sewers discharge by gravitation via the sewers of Coulsdon and

Purley U.D.C. to the Beddington sewage disposal works of the County Borough of Croydon.

The Inquiry by the Engineer appointed under the Croydon Corporation Act, 1956, for the purpose of preparation of a scheme to relieve the flooding in times of storm at Purley Corner took place on the 10th—14th February and 7th March. The Report of the Engineer was awaited at the end of the year.

There are approximately 75 miles of foul water public sewers in the Urban District, excluding the public sewers, which prior to 1st October, 1937, were known as combined systems of drainage, and the sewers provided on Council housing estates.

Where sewers are not provided, drainage of premises is mainly by means of cesspools and in a few instances by private septic tank installations. The approximate number of cesspools is 1,070, as follows:—

Banstead	139	Walton-on-the-Hill	61
Chipstead	324	Woodmansterne	44
Kingswood	502		

A private sewage disposal works taking the drainage of 46 houses and a similar installation dealing with the drainage from a school and 3 houses were maintained by the Council at the expense of the estate owner in the first case and of the County Education Authority in the latter case. During the year the Education Authority connected the drainage system of the school to the public sewer which involved laying a sewer one-third of a mile. Such sewer was constructed to the requirements of the Council with the object of it being declared a public sewer to provide for future main drainage of existing premises in the locality.

During the year, the drainage of 10 existing premises was connected to the existing sewers in the district and the cesspools thereof numbering 6 were abolished.

Facilities are available to owners whereby connection to sewer of the drainage of premises is executed by the Council on their behalf and repayment of the cost is by instalments over a period of 6 years. The drainage of 3 premises was connected under these arrangements during 1958.

The Council recognise the desirability of the abolition of cesspools and progress continued during the year towards achieving this object.

The scheme for sewerage the Margery area at Lower Kingswood, which was prepared in 1957, progressed slowly and at the end of 1958 the tender stage had not been reached.

Schemes under consideration during the year related to the sewerage of Hill Lane, Burgh Heath, Eyhurst Close, Kingswood, The Drive, Banstead and new building development off Deans

Lane, Walton-on-the-Hill. Tenders for these four small schemes had been received at the end of the year.

Extension of the sewer in Holly Lane, Banstead, to provide for drainage of two new building estates and a few existing houses was receiving consideration at the end of the year.

It was noted in the 1957 Annual Report that the Council's Consulting Engineers had been instructed to report upon the sewerage of the unsewered parts of the Urban District. This report was received in June. It programmed the sewerage proposals in 1st, 2nd and 3rd stage categories, the total estimated cost being £343,000. After consideration of the report, the Council decided to proceed with the sewerage of the Kingswood Warren and Chipstead Bottom areas (approximately 476 cesspools) at an estimated cost of £136,000.

The means of disposal of surface water drainage of premises is by soakaways, the Urban District not being sewerage for such purpose. A system for drainage of highways in parts of Walton-on-the-Hill was in course of construction at the end of the year at a cost of £14,800. The disposal of the water is to disused gravel pits on Walton Heath.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

There are no rivers or streams within the Urban District.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

Where a public sewer is not available, cesspools are emptied by the Council free of charge.

The sewage removed from cesspools is discharged into the public sewer at two specially constructed discharging points, one in Waterhouse Lane, Burgh Heath and the other at How Lane, Chipstead. The provision of a discharging point at Lower Kingswood was receiving consideration at the end of the year. Five cesspool emptiers are in operation.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Water closets are the general rule, but there are a number of pail closets. Of the latter, 29 in the Parish of Kingswood, 5 in the Parish of Banstead and 12 in the Parish of Chipstead are emptied free of charge by the Council, where a public sewer is not available, on a weekly basis and in some instances twice weekly.

Following conversion to water closets, three pail closets at Chipstead ceased to be used.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

House refuse is collected weekly. Special arrangements are made for Banstead Hospital and provide for a daily collection of

refuse (excluding Sundays).

Disposal is at Rookery Farm, Lower Kingswood, by means of controlled tipping, carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, and during the year the tip was operated satisfactorily, under the control of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

SANTARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number of inspections of premises and visits made in respect of the various duties are as follows:—

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Civil Defence	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Controlled Tip (Refuse Disposal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Dangerous Structures	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Drainage of Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,915
Employment Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Outworkers:	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Food Supply—							
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
Food Unsound	..	..	..	..	..	..	183
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Meat Inspection (Slaughtering)	..	..	..	..	..	..	147
Premises and Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	632
Sale of Horseflesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Samples: Flour, Orange Squash	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Geriatric Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hairdresser's Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heating Appliances (Fireguards Act)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Housing:—							
Inspections of Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	303
Closed Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Moveable Dwellings and Prohibited Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	861
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rent Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
Investigation of Applications	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Housing General	..	..	..	..	..	..	434
Infectious Disease:—							
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	1939
Diphtheria Immunisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
Rooms Disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Schools Disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Legal Actions	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Marine Store Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Mass Radiography	..	..	..	..	..	..	240
Massage Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Milk Supply:—							
General Visits, Vehicles, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	310
Samples:—							
Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Biological	..	..	..	..	..	..	46

Miscellaneous Visits	347
National Assistance Act—Section 47	42
—Section 50	—
Notices :—	
Informal	60
Complied with	53
Statutory	—
Nuisances—Inspections and Re-inspections	875
Pet Animals Act	9
Petroleum	330
Piggeries, Stables, etc.	58
Ponds	30
Samples	—
Public Buildings—Sanitary Conveniences	41
Schools and Canteens	23
Sewage Disposal Works (Private)	251
Shops Act	304
Slaughter of Animals Act	4
Smoke Control	38
Swimming Pools :—	
Visits	35
Samples—Bacteriological	6
—Chemical	2
Vaccination, Visits re	85
Vermin :—	
Flies, Bed-bugs, Fleas, Lice, Cockroaches, etc.	253
Rooms Disinfested	22
Head-Lice—Visits	—
Scabies—Visits	19
Rats and Mice—Visits	3,451
Wasps—Visits	174
Water Supply :—	
Visits	51
Sampling :—	
Piped Supply—Bacteriological	17
—Chemical	4

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are four public conveniences provided by the Council, situate in Banstead, Lower Kingswood, Tattenhams Ward and Woodmansterne, all being sited at public recreation grounds. In addition, arrangements have been made for the conveniences at two public houses to be available for use by the public, one at Lower Kingswood and one at Walton-on-the-Hill.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The District Council is the Shops Act Authority for the Urban District.

There are 426 shops in the District. No Orders have been made in respect of Early Closing Days, Closing Hours or Partial Exemption. Following complaints as to Sunday trading in groceries, the attention of such shopkeepers was called to the provisions of the Act.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are two privately owned swimming pools, both at Burgh Heath, which are available for use by the Public during the summer months. There is mechanical filtration and chlorination of the water at these swimming pools. Samples of the water were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination with satisfactory results. There are also 5 swimming pools on private premises which are not available to the public. A swimming pool was in course of construction at the end of the year at one of the County Primary Schools in the district.

Thirty-five visits of inspection were made to the swimming pools and eight samples were taken.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

No infestations were found or reported during the year.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS

Ten cases of scabies received treatment at the Council's clinic. There were no cases of head-lice.

The number of treatments totalled twenty-eight, and consisted of bathing and the application of Benzyl Benzoate emulsion.

The treatment clinic forms part of the offices of the Public Health Department and comprises a bathroom, with large sink and hot and cold water supply and W.C. and spray cubicle. It has been found to be an ideal arrangement for these facilities to be available within the offices.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS—TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Five areas within the Urban District covering parts of Nork, Tattenhams, Tadworth, Banstead and Woodmansterne, are prohibited areas in respect of moveable dwellings under the provisions of Section 57 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931.

The position at December 31st in regard to enforcement action taken by the Council under the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947, in 1952 in respect of 136 caravans on 9 sites in the Urban District, was as follows:—

	As at 31.12.57	As at 31.12.58
No. of caravans moved to the authorised site at Lower Kingswood	59	59
No. of caravans moved to (a) sites outside the Urban District or (b) moved by reason of occupiers obtaining housing accommodation	69	69
Caravans demolished by owner of land owing to derelict condition	3	4
Enforcement Notice withdrawn on objection by Owner that caravan was used only for recreational purposes ..	1	1
No. remaining on these unauthorised sites	4	3
	<u>136</u>	<u>136</u>

The three caravans that remain are situate on one site and are still occupied.

It has been noted in previous annual reports action taken by the Council in respect of a caravan in Banstead occupied by the owner of the land on which the caravan is sited and as to the failure of action under the Act of 1947 to effect removal of the caravan from the land in spite of successful Court proceedings for penalties on five occasions, the penalties amounting to fines totalling £81 with £7 7s. 0d. costs and in 1955 three months imprisonment. The question of further proceedings including application to the Attorney General for an injunction was considered by the Council during the year but such consideration was deferred. At the end of the year action under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957, was being considered.

As regards a caravan occupied by an agricultural worker at a farm at Lower Kingswood which was the subject of an enforcement notice in 1957, the Council decided to institute legal proceedings. However, the caravan was removed from the land before such proceedings were commenced.

A caravan on land at Walton-on-the-Hill which was permitted to remain for a period of 3 months towards the end of 1957, still remained in use at the end of 1958.

An application under Planning for retention of an occupied caravan placed on land at Chipstead in November 1957, was refused in January 1958, and the use of the caravan ceased in May.

In November 1957, an application for permission to occupy a caravan on land at Nork during the erection of a dwelling thereon was refused and the applicant appealed to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Following completion of the dwelling in November 1958, the use of the caravan for human habitation ceased.

Authorised Site.

Planning permission for this site was given in 1952, as a site for 150 caravans. As noted in Annual Reports since then, considerable difficulty has been experienced by reason of failure to comply with the terms of the approved application. In July 1954, enforcement notices were served in respect of (1) the number of caravans placed on the authorised site exceeding 150 and (2) a number of caravans placed on land adjoining the authorised site. During 1958 the number of caravans continued to fluctuate on the authorised site and to decline slowly on the land adjoining. In 1958 the Council gave consideration to the taking of further legal proceedings in respect of non-compliance with the enforcement notices, but decided in October first to confer with the Site Owner. This conference was awaited at the end of the year.

The number of caravans at the premises at the end of each of the last four years is as follows:—

31.12.55	226	(180 on authorised site, 46 on land adjoining)
31.12.56	189	(162 " " " 27 " ")
31.12.57	158	(136 " " " 22 " ")
31.12.58	178	(159 " " " 19 " ")

General

At the end of 1958 there were 190 occupied caravans in the district on 15 sites. Apart from the authorised site, three of the sites contained between 2 and 4 caravans and the remaining sites one caravan each.

The total number of occupied caravans in the district at 31.12.55 was 253, at 31.12.56, 211, and 31.12.57, 178.

MARINE STORE DEALERS

An Order is in force declaring Section 86 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to be operative in the Urban District. One application for registration was granted during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no trades of this type in the Urban District.

COMPLAINTS

The complaints received totalled 520. They related to a wide variety of subjects.

MASSAGE 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 in the Urban District.

Six such establishments are situate within the Urban District.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

There is one Agency in the Urban District registered by the Surrey County Council under the provisions of County Council Acts, 1925 & 1936.

FACTORIES

The majority of the factories in the district are small in character. They include builders' premises, boot repairers, the manufacture of food, motor repairs, bakehouses and laundries. There is one large factory situated in Lower Kingswood.

A small amount of homework is carried on in the district, such outworkers being employed in the making of wearing apparel, boxes, toys, lampshades and artificial flowers for firms in the London area.

The number of factories and action during the year is as follows:—

	Number	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	19	3	—	—
Factories with mechanical power	126	20	8	—
Other premises (building operations, institutions, etc.)	223	23	1	—
Totals ..	368	46	9	—
Outworkers premises in the District: making of:—				
(a) Wearing Apparel	32	9	—	—
(b) Artificial Flowers	1	—	—	—
(c) Boxes	2	—	—	—
(d) Toys	1	—	—	—
(e) Lampshades ..	2	1	—	—
Totals ..	38	10	—	—

There are several research laboratories and premises in the district which are not factories to which the Factories Acts apply.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Licences granted for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year were as follows:—

	No.	Fees
Stored for sale	23	£26 5 0
Stored for private use	21	11 10 0
	44	£37 15 0

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

The Public Health Inspectors are authorised Officers for the purpose of the administration of the duties of the Council under this Act.

No formal action was necessary.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are three premises in the district licensed as Pet Shops.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The destruction of rats and mice continued as in previous years. Most infestations were of a minor type, the few major infestations (over 50 rats or mice) being as follows:—

Rats—				
Farm Premises	..	..	..	1
Residential Premises	..	..	..	1
Mice—				
Institutional Premises	..	..	..	1
Industrial Premises	..	..	..	2
Residential Premises	..	..	..	1

The duties of the Council under the Act relate to enforcement of the provisions thereof, but the Council provide a service for the carrying out of disinfection work which occupiers of premises can employ if they so desire. Charges made for this service are generally of a nominal character in respect of residential premises, and are dependent on the type and character of the infestation. For business premises charges are on cost basis.

Statistical details of the operation of the service during 1958 are set out on the next page, but the following summary of the last three years is of interest:—

	1956	1957	1958
Reports of Rats and Mice received	.. 607	692	521
Number of Premises involved	.. 1,083	1,232	1,127
Number of Visits to Premises	.. 2,742	3,045	2,711
Estimated Rats and Mice destroyed	.. 4,847	4,477	4,061
Charges made	.. £368	£346	£348

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
PROGRESS REPORT—YEAR 1958

	N.E.	Nork	Tatten-hams	S.E.	Tad-worth	Chip-stead	Kings-wood	Walton	Wood-man-sterne	Total
1. Reports of Rats and Mice received:										
(a) Outstanding and in progress at 1.1.58 ..	45	13	15	17	17	4	37	4	8	160
(b) Received during year ..	125	73	79	47	57	19	65	30	26	521
(c) Outstanding at 31.12.58	3	2	2	3	2	4	4	3	1	24
2. Investigations not confirmed ..	25	28	34	20	18	3	32	8	6	174
3. Disinfestations completed at:—										
(a) Business Premises ..	68	7	9	14	8	5	22	4	4	141
(b) Residential Premises ..	38	23	53	25	43	14	59	10	23	288
(c) Council Property ..	5	2	3	2	3	2	11	2	3	33
4. Disinfestations in progress at 31.12.58 ..	41	11	10	12	12	2	26	3	4	121
5. No. of Premises visited ..	217	196	115	104	136	38	148	92	81	1127
6. No. of Visits to Premises	739	450	278	260	254	73	359	166	132	2711
7. Estimated No. of Rats and Mice destroyed:—										
(a) By Poisoning ..	398	320	376	475	465	240	875	150	275	3574
(b) By Trapping ..	48	35	98	30	75	16	70	10	35	417
(c) By Gassing ..	—	—	—	10	10	—	30	20	—	70
8. Charges made ..	£81 16 0	45 15 0	29 2 6	55 0 0	18 2 6	10 15 0	85 15 6	9 0 6	13 5 0	£348 12 0

TIME ALLOCATION OF OPERATIVE (in days):—

RATS and MICE 228, DISINFECTION 1, DISINFESTATION 2, DRAINAGE 1, LEAVE (a) Annual 15, (b) Public Holidays 8,
TRANSPORT (Condemned Food) 8, WASPS 24.
TOTAL—287 Working Days.

PUBLIC HEALTH VAN—Miles run 7,325. Petrol 227 gallons. M.P.G. 32.22.

OTHER PESTS

From time to time enquiries are received in regard to infestations of various types of insects—beetles, cockroaches, bats, crickets, ants, flies, moth larvae, wasps—all of which present interesting problems.

Every endeavour is made to help by advice to secure a satisfactory solution. When treatment is carried out, a charge is made.

School canteens, by arrangement with the Education Authority, were treated for fly and other insect infestation with liquid insecticides.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke is a minor problem so far as this Urban District is concerned, which is to be expected in a district which is primarily residential and agricultural in character. Complaints from time to time are received in respect of the emission of smoke from the chimney of a laundry and smoke observations have been made as occasion demands with negative results as to smoke nuisance occurring.

In 1958, four notifications under Section 3 (3) of the Act as to the installation of new furnaces were received, three relating to a gas-fired furnace and two oil-fired furnaces at a research establishment and one to a coke-fired furnace at a school.

Building Byelaws as to the provision in new buildings of suitable heating and cooking appliances have been adopted by the Council.

In connection with the proposed development of a Council housing estate immediately adjacent to premises used as a laundry, the services of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Services were employed to report and advise upon the problem of smoke emission from the laundry chimney.

HOUSING

The five years slum clearance programme prepared in 1955 covered 101 dwellings which were considered to be in such degree of unfitness for human habitation as to warrant consideration in respect of demolition.

Progress continued during 1958 towards completion of this programme and the position at 31st December was as follows:—

	<i>Houses</i>
Rehousing and demolition completed	18
Demolished—rehousing not necessary	4
Awaiting demolition—rehousing not necessary	3
" " —rehousing completed	4
Demolition awaiting rehousing	34
Closing Orders operative—rehousing completed	6
Action outstanding	32

—
101
—

In addition, demolition orders are operative in respect of two further houses and rehousing is awaited. The Council had instituted demolition proceedings at the end of the year in respect of another dwelling.

During 1958, demolition orders were made by the Council in respect of 8 dwellings in Banstead, 2 in Tadworth and 4 in Woodmansterne. Purchase by the Council by agreement with the owners was effected in respect of 6 houses at Burgh Heath, 3 houses at Tadworth and 4 houses at Walton-on-the-Hill, all of which are included in the Slum Clearance programme.

Seven families were rehoused by the Council and one family occupying a house at Tadworth, the subject of a demolition order, found their own alternative accommodation. Four houses owned by the Council in the Pound Road area, Banstead, were demolished and work on the first stage (Four 3-bedroom houses and sixteen one-bedroom flats) of the redevelopment of this area was in progress at 31st December.

Three houses in North-East Ward, Banstead in very poor condition and one house in South-East Ward were demolished by the Owners, in connection with the re-development of the sites.

In respect of two dwellings at Chipstead which were the subject of Closing Orders in 1955, claims by the Owner for "well maintained" payments under the Slum Clearance (Compensation) Act, 1956, were agreed by the Council. The compensation paid amounted to £113.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Inquiries and applications from the owners of 17 dwellings were considered by the Housing Committee. No grants were approved.

Grants totalling £856 were approved in 1957 for works of improvement to six agricultural cottages. The works were commenced in August of that year and were still uncompleted at the end of 1958.

RENT ACT, 1957

Ten applications for certificates of disrepair were received and at the end of the year six certificates had been issued and undertakings given by landlords to the tenants in four cases.

As to the eleven applications received in 1957, in respect of which seven certificates were issued and undertakings given by landlords in four cases, only two applications for cancellation of certificates were received in 1958.

COUNCIL HOUSING

The number of Council houses, flats, etc., at December 31st, 1958, was as follows:—

	Permanent Dwellings			Total	Temporary Bungalows
	Pre-War	Post-War to 31.12.57	Built during 1958		
Nork Ward	—	287	12	299	75
North-East Ward	42	60	—	102	—
South-East Ward	26	151	—	177	—
Tattenhams Ward	—	510	24	534	130
Tadworth Ward	46	7	—	53	—
Chipstead Ward	16	13	—	29	—
Kingswood Ward	70	40	—	110	38
Walton-on-the-Hill Ward	65	10	—	75	—
Woodmansterne Ward	44	34	—	78	56
	309	1,112	36	1,457	299

Note.—The above Table includes 88 Post-war Houses that have been sold.

In addition the Council own 37 occupied houses, which existed on land purchased for housing purposes as follows:—

North-East Ward ..	5
South-East Ward ..	14
Tattenhams Ward ..	7
Chipstead Ward ..	4
Tadworth Ward ..	3
Walton-on-the-Hill Ward	4

One house is held by the Council under lease for emergency housing purposes and provides accommodation for the housing of 6 families, and one house on land purchased for Housing purposes is used as emergency accommodation for two families.

As regards requisitioned premises, action to release from requisition continued during the year, 2 premises being de-requisitioned. At December 31st, 8 premises were still held, providing accommodation for 19 families.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

At the end of the year the number of persons registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations was as follows:—

Distributors of Milk:—

(i) With registered premises in the Urban District	2
(ii) Whose premises are not subject to registration	10
(iii) Who retail from premises situate outside the Urban District	17

In respect of designated milk, the following licences were issued :—

	Dealers.	Supplementary
" Tuberculin Tested "	5	13
" Pasteurised "	6	13
" Sterilised "	8	11

98 samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year as follows :—

Pasteurised Milk	59	(28 of School Milk)
Sterilised Milk	3	
T.T. (Farm Bottled) Milk	23	
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk	13	
	<u>98</u>	

All of the samples conformed to the applicable standards.

In addition 46 samples of milk produced in the district were submitted for biological examination. 44 were of " Tuberculin Tested " milk and 2 of raw (ungraded) milk. All were negative for the presence of tubercule bacilli.

The Urban District is within the London area for the purposes of The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951.

ICE CREAM

Registration of premises at the end of the year was as follows :—

Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	67
-------------------------------	----

34 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results were as follows :—

Provisional Grades			
I	II	III	IV
33	1	-	-

All ice cream was manufactured outside the Urban District.

ICED LOLLIES

Two samples were submitted for examination with Grade I results.

MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES, PRESERVED FOOD, ETC.

Premises registered in respect of the manufacture of sausages, preserved food, etc., number 28, as follows :—

Sausages	16
Hams	3
Sausages and Preserved Meats	6
Preserved Meats	3

SLAUGHTERING OF ANIMALS

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district. One only was in use (occasionally) during the year. In addition, a slaughterhouse is in regular use at a local institution. Occasional slaughter of pigs took place at one other premises, the meat being for use in the canteen at the premises.

All carcasses of animals known to have been slaughtered in the District were inspected and details are set out in the following table.

Eight Slaughtermen's licences were issued.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	7	14	—	—	283	—
Number inspected	7	14	—	—	283	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	1	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	7	—	—	50	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cys- ticerci.. ..	14.3	57.1	—	—	18.0	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	4	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	1.4	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrige- ration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD SUPPLY

The numbers and types of food premises in the district (excluding milk supply) are as follows:—

Bakers and Confectioners (Flour)	11
Butchers	25
Canteens	48
Cafes and Catering Establishments	30
Chemists	15
Confectioners (Sugar)	37
Fishmongers	11
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	24
Grocers and Provision Merchants (Retail)	58
Grocers and Provision Merchants (Wholesale)	1
Licensed Premises	36
Potatoes (Wholesale)	1
	297

The standard of food premises and the handling of food in the district is considered to be reasonably satisfactory. It has been noted with interest that over the last few years gradual improvement has taken place in the provision of modern fittings and apparatus in food premises and there seems to be a general desire on the part of most proprietors and shopkeepers to attain and maintain a good hygiene standard of service.

Apart from bread, flour confectionery and sausages, there is no manufacture of food carried on in the district.

Investigation and examinations of interest were as follows:—

Self Raising
Flour :

Complaint as to bitter taste of pastry made outside the district with flour obtained from a wholesaler in the urban district. Two unopened 3 lb. bags of flour and one opened and partly used bag were examined by the Public Analyst.

His report stated that the contents of one of the unopened bags and of the partly used bag were very similar, the mineral addition (sodium bicarbonate and acid calcium phosphate) being normal in amount but slightly unbalanced, leading to an alkaline residue after cooking.

The other unopened bag contained a grossly excessive quantity of bicarbonate of soda amounting to as much as 18 per cent. as compared with

the normal content of 1 to 1.3 per cent. He considered that this flour was quite unfit for use and that any product made therefrom would be uneatable.

Investigations indicated that the trouble arose by reason of insufficient mixing of the ingredients of a batch of flour at the millers.

Orange Squash : Complaint of brown deposit on glass " thread " on outside of the neck of bottle and on corresponding inside metal thread of the cap. Examined by the Public Analyst who reported that the deposit consisted of numerous dead sugar mites mixed with partially dried residues from the squash. The squash itself was of high sugar content and of excellent quality and the centrifuged deposit therefrom contained only a very few mites which may have been introduced into it from the neck of the bottle. There was no indication that the squash itself was the source of the mites.

Investigation at the retailers and communication with the manufacturers gave negative results as to possible origin of the mites. The bottle in question was purchased in September from the retailer and the manufacturers stated that the date of manufacture was 28th May and also that the pilot sample of the batch had been examined and found to be free from contamination.

Foreign matter
in milk
bottle :

Examined by the Public Analyst. The deposit consisted of a small piece of hard whitish substance roughly domed shape, measuring about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across the circular base and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height. The outer shell was a near-white and the core grey coloured, both consisting very largely of calcium carbonate (Chalk). The core also contained a proportion of finely divided organic debris.

Origin indefinite, but the deposit had the characteristics of a deposit or accretion which sometimes occurs in nodule form in pipelines of water systems, particularly where the water is liable to deposit calcium carbonate.

FOOD CONDEMNED

The food condemned during the year was as follows :—

Bacon, lbs.	73	Meat—Slaughtering :—	
Bicarbonate of Soda, pkts.	1	Beef, lbs.	114
Cake, lbs.	5½	Cow's Carcase and Organs	1
Cereals, cwt.	3	" Kidneys	2
Chicken Fillets, tins	4	" Leg	1
Chocolate Pudding, tin	1	" Livers	3
Cream, tins	16	Pig's Heads and Tongues	2
" jars	4	" Kidney	1
Custard Powder, pkts.	4	" Legs	3
Egg Custard, tin	1	" Livers	3
Fish, lbs.	80½	Meat, tins	1,130
" frozen	13	Milk, tins	434
" Frozen, pkts.	120	Mince-meat, tins	15
" tins	248	Pickles, jar	1
Fruit, tins	1,958	Preserves, tins	25
" Frozen, pkts.	120	" jars	7
" Dried, lbs.	388¼	Rice, tins	31
" " pkts.	8	Salt, lbs.	1½
Horseradish Cream, jar	1	Sauce, bottles	3
Lemonade Crystals, jar	1	Sausages, lbs.	31¼
Lobsters, lbs.	20	" tins	3
Meat :—		Soup, tins	303
Beef, lbs.	507½	Vegetables, frozen, pkts.	146
Lamb, lbs.	41	" tins	3,781
Liver, lbs.	32½		

Condemned food is destroyed either by arrangement at the Refuse Destructor of the Epsom and Ewell Corporation or by burying at the Council's controlled tip.

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLING :

Sampling covered a wide variety of food with particular attention to milk supply. 33 formal and 67 informal samples were submitted for analysis and the results thereof are set out on page 31.

The Public Analyst reported that the samples were genuine except in 5 cases, which were as follows :—

Brandy Butter : (Sampled 2nd October, 1958). The sample contained nutmeg, but it was not included in the list of ingredients printed on the label of the article.

The Public Analyst stated that this non-declaration of nutmeg had previously been referred to the manufacturer when it was agreed the list of ingredients should in future include "spices." It was therefore of interest to ascertain whether the sample was from an old consignment.

Inquiry of the retailer confirmed that the sample was from a consignment delivered to him in December 1957.

It has since been checked that the labelling of this article has been amended.

Chopped Prime
Chicken in
Jelly :

The sample contained 78 per cent. of chicken meat including fat and the Public Analyst stated that a reasonable minimum meat content is 70 per cent. However, the above description of the article only appeared on the side label of the jar, while the description on the lid was "Chopped Prime Chicken." An article conforming to the latter description should contain not less than 95 per cent. of chicken meat.

The attention of the manufacturer was drawn to this contrary description and he agreed to amend the description on the labels of the lids. This has been done.

Beef Sausages :
(Formal sample)

A labelling offence in that the sausages were found to contain an added preservative and they were not labelled to that effect at the time the sample was taken. The attention of the supplier was called to this omission.

Pork Sausages :

Meat content including fat found to be only 56 per cent., whereas ordinary commercial quality pork sausages can be expected to contain not less than 65 per cent. The manufacturer, a local butcher, was informed of this result of analysis.

A check sample taken six months later was reported as genuine by the Public Analyst.

Ammoniated
Tincture of
Quinine :

(Sampled 2nd December, 1958). Contained ammonia—0.14 per cent w/v calculated as NH_3 and quinine 1.96 per cent w/v calculated as anhydrous quinine.

Compared with the standard of the British Pharmaceutical Codex, namely ammonia content 0.85 to 1.05 per cent w/v calculated as NH_3 and quinine content 1.56 to 1.76 per cent w/v calculated as anhydrous quinine, the sample was deficient in ammonia to the extent of 83 per cent and contained 11 per cent excess of quinine.

The chemist was informed of the result of analysis and he agreed to the withdrawal from sale of the remainder of his stock, namely 9 one-oz. bottles. The chemist stated that the consignment was received by him in December 1957.

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES, 1958

Articles sampled	Analysed		Adulterated or Irregular		Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	In-formal	Formal	In-formal		
FOOD :						
Milk	21	21	-	-	-	-
Almond Flavour	-	1	-	-	-	-
Beef (Minced)	-	2	-	-	-	-
Beer	5	-	-	-	-	-
Brandy Butter	-	1	-	1	-	-
Chicken (Chopped) in Jelly	-	1	-	1	-	-
Confectionery (Sugar)	-	1	-	-	-	-
Crab Paste	-	1	-	-	-	-
Eggs, New Laid	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	-	1	-	-	-	-
Jelly Crystals	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lard	-	1	-	-	-	-
Liver Sausage	-	1	-	-	-	-
Margarine	-	2	-	-	-	-
Meringues	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nutmeg (Ground)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pate de Foie Truffe	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pork & Goose Liver Pate	-	1	-	-	-	-
Prunes	-	1	-	-	-	-
Raisins (Washed)	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rum Butter	-	1	-	-	-	-
Salad Cream	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sausages	1	12	1	1	-	-
Sausage Meat	-	1	-	-	-	-
Spice (Mixed)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tea	1	1	-	-	-	-
Vanilla Essence	1	-	-	-	-	-
Veal, Ham & Egg Pie	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vinegar	1	2	-	-	-	-
	33	58	1	3	-	-
DRUGS :						
Amm. Tinct. of Quinine	-	1	-	1	-	-
Aspirin Tablets	-	1	-	-	-	-
Codeine Tablets	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cold & Influenza Tablets	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cough Syrup	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gee's Linctus	-	1	-	-	-	-
Liquid Paraffin	-	1	-	-	-	-
"Pep-up" Tablets	-	1	-	-	-	-
Throat Pastilles	-	1	-	-	-	-
	33	67	1	4	-	-

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below shows the prevalence of notifiable infectious disease (except Tuberculosis) in the district and in institutions:—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop.	Institution Cases	District Cases	District Case Rate per 1,000 Population
Scarlet Fever	33	0.85	—	33	0.85
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	0.00
Erysipelas	1	0.026	—	1	0.026
Typhoid	1	0.026	—	1	0.026
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	0.026	—	1	0.026
Pneumonia	7	0.18	—	7	0.18
Dysentery	208	5.36	5	203	5.22
Poliomyelitis	1	0.026	—	1	0.026
Post Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	192	5.00	—	192	5.00
Whooping Cough	6	0.15	—	6	0.15
	450	—	5	445	—

A total of four hundred and fifty cases of infectious diseases were notified in 1958, compared with one thousand and twenty-six cases in 1957. Nearly half of these (208) were cases of Sonne Dysentery. It was a non epidemic year for Measles, and Whooping Cough had a very low incidence. There was one case each of Typhoid Fever, Poliomyelitis and Erysipelas. There were no cases of meningococcal infection or of Diphtheria.

SCARLET FEVER. Thirty-three cases were notified, an increase of nine cases. The case rate was 0.85 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.87 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales. The illness remained mild. There were no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA. No case was notified for the thirteenth year in succession. A high percentage of immunised children must be maintained to continue this happy sequence.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN. Early diagnosis and early administration of Antitoxin are essential if the case mortality rate is to be reduced. Cases sufficiently suspicious to be given Antitoxin are best admitted to hospital.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. A high proportion of immunised children is known to eliminate Diphtheria from the community. Immunisation against Diphtheria must not be allowed to fall because of the rush for well publicised new immunisations and

vaccinations being introduced for other diseases. The only way to ensure full complements of the immunisation procedures now offered being received by the majority of the child population lies in the use of safe combined antigens. It is hoped that the increasing proportion of children now vaccinated against Poliomyelitis will render the free use of multiple antigens less objectionable.

During 1958 the number of children in the Urban District who were immunised was three hundred and ninety-nine. Of these, three hundred and twenty-two were under five years of age and seventy-seven were over five years of age.

Two hundred and seventy-two were immunised before the age of one year which represents 48.8 per cent of this age group.

Eight hundred and ninety-eight children received reinforcing injections.

At the end of the year the number of children who had been effectively immunised by receiving primary or reinforcing injections within the past five years was four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven, representing 56.6 per cent of the child population. Of these, one thousand six hundred and thirteen were under five years of age, a percentage of 50.2, and two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four were between five and fifteen years of age, a percentage of 60.8 of this age group. Two thousand two hundred and fifty-three children, representing 28.1 per cent of the child population who had been previously immunised, were in need of reinforcement.

SMALLPOX. No case was notified.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX. Vaccination in infancy is our first line of defence against Smallpox. The basal immunity provided enables revaccination later in life to be carried out with less risk of reaction. Most young people are anxious to travel abroad and vaccination is often required as a precautionary measure. Outbreaks of smallpox can arise suddenly. Vaccination is our only safeguard. 291 babies, representing 52.2 per cent of the children under one year were vaccinated in 1958. Vaccination is free and can be arranged with the family doctor or at the nearest Child Welfare Centres.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations in age groups during 1958:—

	Age and Year Born.				Total
	Under 1 1958	1—4 1954—1957	5—14 1944—1953	15 or over Before 1944	
No. Vaccinated ...	291	22	6	17	336
No. Re-vaccinated ..	—	6	24	158	188
	291	28	30	175	524

MEASLES. One hundred and ninety-two cases were notified in 1958, compared with eight hundred and sixty-three cases in 1957. The bulk of the cases occurred in May, June and July. The case rate was 3 per 1,000 of population. There was no death.

The monthly distribution of notified cases for the five years 1954-58 is shown in the following table:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1954 ..	23	52	19	1	12	8	4	3	—	—	1	—	123
1955 ..	15	69	165	149	138	128	37	51	4	1	1	1	759
1956 ..	—	3	16	6	3	2	5	6	15	71	124	41	292
1957 ..	49	132	153	248	110	122	42	5	2	—	—	—	863
1958 ..	—	1	7	13	52	54	43	10	—	—	4	8	192

The intensity of an epidemic corresponds to the number of susceptible children in a community. In the absence of any specific vaccine, the control of Measles is dependent on the early recognition of symptoms and the early isolation of the patient. The infected child is usually out of sorts for three or four days before the rash appears. There is slight catarrh of nose, throat and eyes. There is irritability and loss of appetite. Mild fever is often present and can be detected by use of the thermometer. This early phase is highly infectious and the child should not be allowed to go to school or to play in the street. Babies and weakly children should be protected from infection. Isolation of the patient should continue until the rash has disappeared and catarrhal signs have subsided.

The illness can be prevented or modified by the injection of gamma globulin early in the incubation period. A limited quantity is available for doctors for use in cases of special risk. Health Visitors are informed of notified cases of babies and infants so that they may give advice where necessary.

WHOOPING COUGH. Only six cases were notified in 1958, compared with fifty-eight cases in 1957. Four occurred in June. The youngest was aged 3 years and the oldest 26 years. One child aged 4 years had been immunised and suffered a slight illness only.

The monthly distribution of notified cases for the five years 1954 to 1958 is shown in the following table:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1954 ..	17	4	8	1	24	13	3	7	4	3	9	1	94
1955 ..	3	11	5	1	1	2	8	7	3	1	2	2	46
1956 ..	2	1	8	10	5	1	2	8	12	14	18	4	85
1957 ..	28	15	8	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	58
1958 ..	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	6

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION. All children should be immunised. Immunisation will prevent or modify the illness in a majority of cases. Injections should commence at the age of 4 months and infants should be reinforced before entry to school. Health Visitors are informed of notified cases of babies and infants so that they may give advice where necessary.

A scheme for the immunisation of children under five years of age is in operation. Three hundred and twenty-eight received primary injections in 1958. The vaccine used is suspended Whooping Cough Vaccine (H. Pertussis 20,000 millions per c.c.). Three injections of 1 c.c. are given at monthly intervals. Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, or Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus can be combined. The injections are given subcutaneously. The service is available free of charge through the family doctor or on application to the Child Welfare Clinics.

DYSENTERY. 208 cases were notified in 1958, compared with 30 cases in 1957. 3 occurred in an institution and were of the Flexner type. The remainder were of the Sonne type. An outbreak of mild gastro enteritis in Shawley Way School early in May was found to be due to Sonne Dysentery. Home visits revealed extensive infection in the area. 108 cases occurred during May, 78 in June and 14 in July. 120 were school children, 42 infants and 38 were adults. Intensive bacteriological investigations of cases and contacts and the detection and control of carriers gradually suppressed infection. Medical practitioners gave valuable co-operation. Five sporadic cases occurred of which 2 were in an institution. In all, over 400 specimens of faeces were collected for examination and the District Public Health Inspector paid over 800 visits.

Sonne Dysentery is a highly infectious intestinal infection and is spread by infected hands and objects handled by infected persons. The washing of hands after visiting the W.C. is the most effective preventive measure.

TETANUS. Immunisation against Tetanus is available on request by parents. 132 children received injections in 1958. The Tetanus bacillus is a normal inhabitant of the intestine of the horse and immunisation by toxoid is an important precautionary measure for all who work in stables and on manured land. Infection is acquired through an abrasion or wound of the skin which may be so small as to escape notice. Immunisation with the toxoid avoids the prophylactic use of Antitetanic serum to which some people are allergic. To be effective, immunisation should be reinforced after one year and thereafter at intervals not exceeding five years.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS. There was one death from meningococcal infection in a child aged 17 months, although no case was notified. The diagnosis was made post-mortem.

POLIOMYELITIS. One case was notified in 1958 compared with fourteen cases in 1957. A man aged 30 has slight residual weakness in one arm.

The reduction in the number of cases sustains our hope that vaccination will reduce the incidence and severity of paralysis. Vaccination was extended to all aged six months to 25 years, plus special categories by the end of the year.

During the year approximately 4,800 persons were vaccinated against Poliomyelitis, in the following groups:—

(i) Children 6 months to 15 years	..	4,380
(ii) Young people, 15 to 25 years	..	145
(iii) Other priority groups	..	275

The scheme for vaccination is administered by the County Divisional Medical Officers.

TYPHOID FEVER AND PARATYPHOID FEVER. One case of Typhoid Fever, a woman aged 18 years, was notified. She became ill just after returning from a holiday on the Continent. No secondary case occurred. The patient recovered.

FOOD POISONING. No cases were notified.

The early notification of cases of Food Poisoning is very important so as to secure any residue of suspected foods for examination. The prevention of food poisoning depends on the maintenance of a high standard of cleanliness by food handlers and in food premises. The washing of hands after use of the W.C. is the most important precaution against the spread of intestinal infections.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. One case was notified in 1958 as against three in 1957. The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, require the notification of "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage."

PNEUMONIA. Seven cases including one of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified. Of twenty-five deaths, none was notified before death.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. The following non-notifiable infectious diseases were reported by head teachers during the year:—

Mumps	..	10 cases
Chicken pox	..	18 cases
German measles	..	3 cases
Glandular Fever	..	4 cases

School notifications are a useful index of the prevalence of non-notifiable diseases and are a basis for consultation with the School Medical Officers.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The following table shows the age distribution of all notified cases of infectious disease:—

Disease	Cases Notified											Cases admitted to Hospital	*Deaths		
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65			65 and over	At all ages
Scarlet Fever ..	-	1	1	1	3	23	3	-	-	1	-	-	33	9	-
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Paratyphoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dysentery ..	3	6	11	13	10	88	32	2	21	13	3	1	7	2	25
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	1	208	3	-
Poliomyelitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Post Infectious Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	4	16	30	23	30	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	192	-	-
Totals ..	7	23	42	38	44	201	36	3	26	16	12	2	450	16	26

*NOTE.—Under column "Deaths," all deaths, whether notified in the district or outside it, or not notified at all, are included.

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WARDS

DISEASE	WARD									
	Banstead N.E.	Banstead Nork	Banstead S.E.	Banstead Tattenhams	Banstead Tadworth	Chipstead	Kingswood	Walton-on-the-Hill	Woodmansterne	Total
Estimated Population..	5012	5130	2617	7673	3676	1317	4292	1862	3653	35232
Scarlet Fever..	1	5	1	14	5	1	3	-	3	33
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia ..	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	7
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Dysentery ..	2	12	1	159	26	-	-	-	-	203
Post Infectious Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	5	5	3	125	28	3	2	16	5	192
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6
Totals ..	13	25	6	299	60	4	8	16	14	445

*Based on inhabited house figures, December, 1958, after deduction of Institutional population.

TUBERCULOSIS.

On 31st December, 1958, there were on the register 372 cases of Tuberculosis, of whom 337 were Pulmonary and 35 non-Pulmonary.

Fourteen new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. Two were in institutions. This compares with twelve new cases, including three in an institution, notified in 1957. Two cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in 1958, compared with three cases in 1957.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of new cases of Tuberculosis notified in 1958 and also the number of deaths and the age and sex distribution:—

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1958

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
55	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
over 65	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Totals	8	6	-	2	3	2	-	-

There were five deaths from Tuberculosis, all of which were pulmonary. Four of the deaths occurred in an institution which has wards for Tuberculous cases. The death rate for Tuberculosis was 0.13 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.10 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales, and is composed as follows:—

Death rate in institutions . . . 0.10 per 1,000 of population.

Death rate for other residents . . . 0.03 per 1,000 of population.

Protective B.C.G. vaccination was offered to susceptible adolescents at the age of 13 years in the schools. The response made was 73.3 per cent.

The Council is represented on the Tuberculosis Care Committees of the dispensary districts (Sutton, Epsom, Redhill) which serve the Urban District.

The social care of the patients makes a most important contribution towards their reablement. The voluntary services of our local representatives are greatly appreciated. The Committees work in close co-operation with the hospital almoners and provide extra nourishment, clothing, bedding, grants for occupational therapy and holidays for children, mothers and convalescent patients.

MASS X-RAY. The mobile Mass X-Ray Unit visited the Urban District at the end of March and beginning of April and was stationed at Tattenham Corner and Banstead Village. Two thousand, two hundred and thirty-one persons were examined and the results were as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total examined	886	1,345	2,231
Cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	—	3
Cases of inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	1	3

The incidence of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 1.3 per 1,000 persons examined.

MASS X-RAY—GENERAL PRACTITIONERS REFERALS . A mobile X-Ray unit commenced attending one evening per week outside the Council Offices in November for cases referred by General Practitioners and will continue to function from 7.45 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays in Lyme Regis Road (adjoining the Council House) during 1959.

URBAN DISTRICT OF BANSTEAD

List of Surrey County Council Clinics

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Central Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, Ashley House,
Ashley Road, Epsom. Tel.: Epsom 1133).

BANSTEAD :
Church Institute,
High Street.

Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Mothercraft :—

Mondays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

NORK :

St. Paul's Church Hall,
Warren Road.

Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

TATTENHAMS :

St. Mark's Church Hall,
Great Tattenhams.

Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

LOWER KINGSWOOD :

Church Hall,
Buckland Road.

1st and 3rd Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL :

Congregational Schoolroom,
Walton Street.

1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

TADWORTH :

Church Hall,
Station Approach Road.

2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
to 4 p.m.

South Eastern Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, 115
Brighton Road, Purley. Tel.: Uplands 9277.)

CHIPSTEAD AND

WOODMANSTERNE :

Clinic,
Outwood Lane,
(Junction Court Hill),
Woodmansterne.

Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

St. Francis' Church Hall,
Rickman Hill,
Coulsdon.

Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

62 Whytecliffe Road,
Purley.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon

DENTAL CLINIC

For Infants, School Children, Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Ambulance Hut,

Bolters Lane,

Banstead.

Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and
1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following Dispensaries serve the District :—

St. Helier County Hospital,
Wrythe Lane,
Carshalton.

Mondays, 9.30 a.m.
Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Fridays, 9.30 a.m.
2nd Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

Purley Hospital,
Brighton Road,
Purley.

Mondays, 9.30 a.m.
Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Fridays, 9.30 a.m.
1st & 2nd Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Redhill County Hospital,
Earlswood Common,
Redhill.

Mondays, 2 p.m.
Wednesdays, 9 a.m. (new cases).
Thursdays, 2 p.m.
1st and 3rd Mondays, 5.30 p.m.
2nd and 4th Thursdays, 5.30 p.m.

Epsom District Hospital,
Dorking Road,
Epsom.

Mondays, 2 p.m.
Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Thursdays, 9.30 a.m.
Fridays, 9.30 a.m.
3rd Thursday, 5.30 p.m.
*Miniature X-Ray :—
Mondays, 2—3 p.m.
Tuesdays, 10.30—11.30 a.m.

It is necessary to make an appointment for attendance at these clinics.

*Patients are referred by General Practitioners to the Miniature X-Ray Clinic. No appointment is necessary

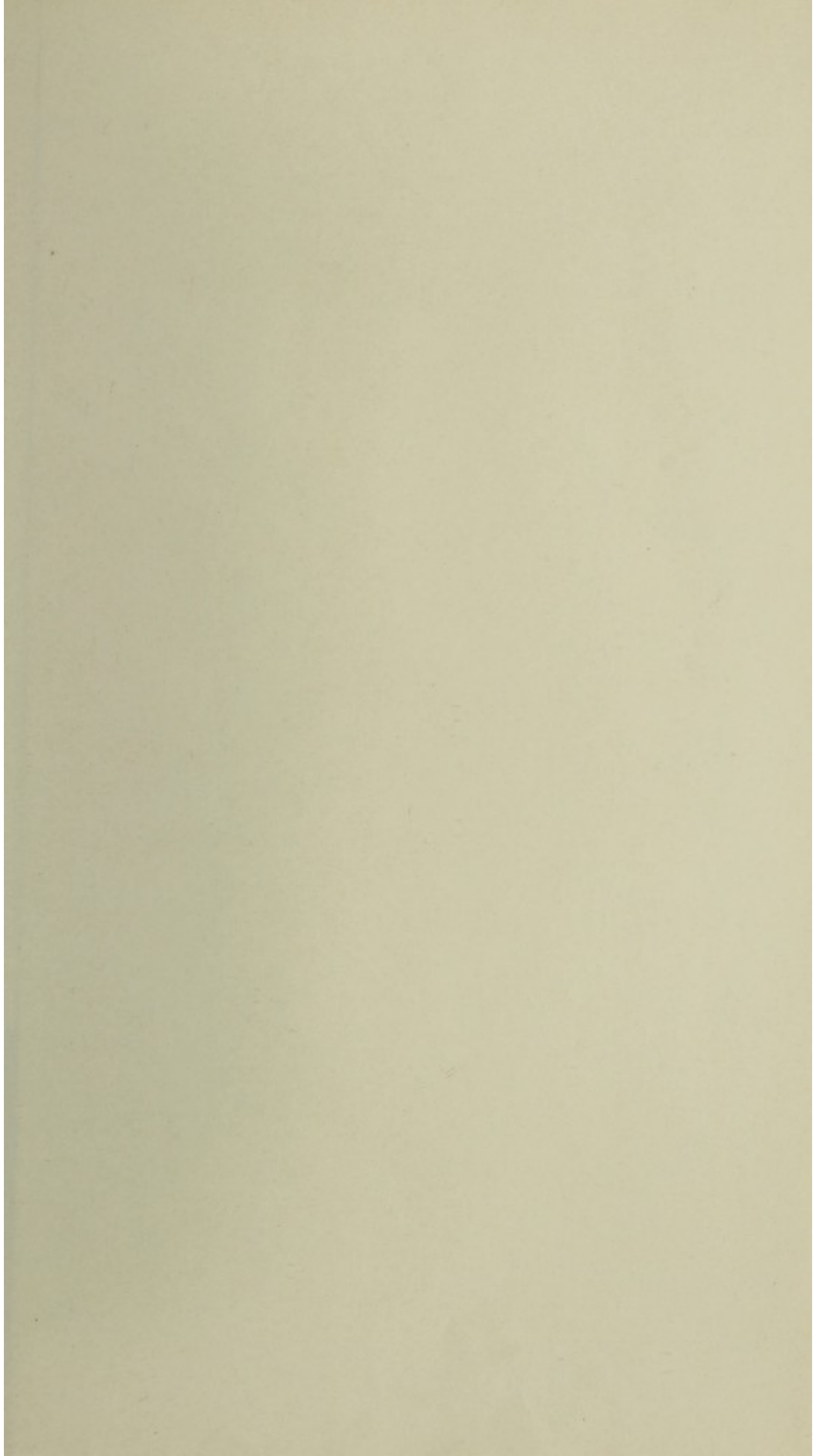
IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS AND VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

By appointment at Child Welfare Clinics or
by arrangement with Family Doctors.

SCABIES AND LICE

Treatment Clinic,
Public Health Department,
Chipstead Road, Banstead.

By arrangement with
The Medical Officer of Health.



TUBERCULOSIS

The following are the names of the hospitals...

St. John's Hospital,
Water Lane,
London.

St. George's Hospital,
St. George's Road,
London.

St. Mary's Hospital,
St. Mary's Road,
London.

St. Peter's Hospital,
St. Peter's Road,
London.

St. Andrew's Hospital,
St. Andrew's Road,
London.

St. David's Hospital,
St. David's Road,
London.

St. James's Hospital,
St. James's Road,
London.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital,
St. Elizabeth's Road,
London.

It is necessary to state that the names of the hospitals are given in the order in which they were visited by the author during his tour of inspection.

INVESTIGATION AMONGST BRITISHERS DEPENDING ON WHOLESALE COUGH AND TUBERCLE AND TUBERCULOSIS

BY THE AUTHOR

SCIENCE AND LIFE

London: The Science and Life Series, 1914.

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