

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Caterham & Warlingham U.D.C.

Contributors

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CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year

1961



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1961/62

Chairman: Councillor G.H.Thaine
Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. M.R.Jeapes
Councillor Mrs. K.M.C.Bennett Councillor J.T.Jessup
Councillor H.W.Dailey, C.C. Councillor A.Morris
Councillor W.Howes Councillor J.W.Smith
Councillor A.H.James
Ex officio: Councillor P.Blair, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1961

Office: Pelham House, 54 Harestone Valley Road,
Caterham.

Telephone: Caterham 4211

Medical Officer of Health

* J.B.Morwood, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

∅ F.R.Allerton, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

∅ J.A.E.Jones, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspector

R.G.Weedon, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk

A.H.Hadlow

Clerks

Miss V.M.King
Mrs. D.Sach

Rodent Officer

J. Thrumble

* Part-time appointment only to this Council.

∅ Also qualified as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961

Public Health Department,
Pelham House,
54 Harestone Valley Road,
Caterham.

June 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the Caterham
and Warlingham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1961 which has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/62.

The health of the District remains good and the vital statistics compare favourably with those of the country as a whole.

Twenty-one cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, three more than in 1960 and two deaths occurred. The fall in the case rate of this disease between 1940 and 1950 has ceased, and the rate has remained at just over 0.5 per thousand since then, rising to 0.6 during 1961. All preventive measures are as necessary now as ever they were and the tracing of carriers by mass X-ray is especially important.

I am pleased to report that, apart from 1957 when one death occurred, there have been no deaths associated with child-birth in this District since 1944.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their advice and support and the staff of the Department for the efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J.B.MORWOOD

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1961

Public Health Department,
Palmer House,
St. Leonards Valley Road,
Caterham.

June 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the Caterham
and Warrington Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year
1961 which has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health
Circular No. 148.

The health of the District remains good and the vital statistics
compare favourably with those of the country as a whole.

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the year, three more than in 1960 and two deaths occurred. The fall in
the case rate of this disease between 1940 and 1960 has ceased, and the
rate has remained at just over 0.5 per thousand since then, rising to 0.6
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the Public Health Committee for their advice and support and the staff of
the Department for the efficient manner in which they have carried out
their duties.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. HURD

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	8,250
Population - Census 1951	31,293
Registrar General's estimate of population - mid 1961	35,000
Number of occupied houses - December 1961 (estimated)	9,530
Rateable value - December 1961	£519,720
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,110

VITAL STATISTICS.

		M.	F.
Live Births	547	Live Births - Legitimate	270 253
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.2*	Live Births - Illegitimate	13 11
	(England and Wales 17.4)		
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	4.4%		
Still Births	14	Still Births - Legitimate	9 5
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live & Still Births	24.9	Still Births - Illegitimate	- -
	(England and Wales 18.7)		
Total Live and Still Births	561		
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	11	Infant Deaths - Legitimate	5 5
		Infant Deaths - Illegitimate	1 -
Infant Mortality Rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	20.1
		(England and Wales	21.4)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...		19.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			41.7
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)			14.6
		(England and Wales	15.5)
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			14.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			39.2
		(England and Wales	32.2)
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			
Number of Deaths	Nil	Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	-
		(England and Wales	0.33)
Deaths	349		M. 181 F. 168
Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.0*		
	(England and Wales 12.0)		

* Corrected

BIRTHS.

During the year 547 live births were registered, being 34 less than last year's total. The rate per thousand population was 16.2 comparing with the rate for England and Wales of 17.4.

DEATHS.

During the year 349 deaths were registered, an increase of 13 compared with those recorded in 1960, the rate per thousand being 10.0 compared with 12.0 for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate was 20.1 compared with the figure of 21.4 for England and Wales. Seventeen males and two females died from lung cancer, five more than in the previous year. The death rates from this condition per 1,000 population were 0.486 for males and 0.057 for females which is considerably lower than the rates of 0.871 and 0.141 respectively for England and Wales.

Below is a table showing the main sites of fatal cancer together with sex and age distribution:

Site	Male		Female	
	45-64	65+	45-64	65+
Breast	-	-	4	4
Lung/bronchus	7	10	-	2
Tongue/oesophagus	2	-	-	-
Stomach	1	2	-	-
Pancreas	1	2	3	-
Uterus	-	-	1	3
Other sites	1	5	5	4
TOTAL	12	19	13	13

INFANT MORTALITY.

Number of deaths occurring in infants under one year of age during the past eight years:-

1954	...	(8 legitimate 2 illegitimate)	...	10
1955	...	(7 " - ")	...	7
1956	...	(7 " - ")	...	7
1957	...	(5 " - ")	...	5
1958	...	(10 " 1 ")	...	11
1959	...	(11 " 1 ")	...	12
1960	...	(11 " - ")	...	11
1961	...	(10 " 1 ")	...	11

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Brain haemorrhage	3	14 hours; 2 days; 5 months.
Brain tumour	1	6 months.
Congenital heart disease	3	9 hours; 1 month; 1 year
Pneumonia	1	1 month.
Prematurity	3	2 hours; 13 hours; 1 day.

SUMMARY OF BIRTH, INFANT MORTALITY AND DEATH RATES
FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

Year	Births (Corrected)		Infant Mortality		Deaths (Corrected)	
1954	...	13.5	...	22.9	...	9.6
1955	...	13.8	...	15.6	...	11.2
1956	...	14.2	...	15.0	...	7.8
1957	...	16.4	...	9.6	...	9.1
1958	...	15.5	...	21.2	...	10.1
1959	...	17.1	...	20.9	...	10.8
1960	...	17.3	...	18.9	...	9.3
1961	...	16.2	...	20.1	...	10.0

DEATHS OCCURRING DURING THE YEAR 1961.

Cause of death	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	2	-	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease.....	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.....	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.....	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles.....	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	3	-	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	17	2	19
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	-	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	4	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	20	37
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	4	2	6
16. Diabetes.....	2	2	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	13	19	32
18. Coronary disease, angina	44	20	64
19. Hypertension with heart disease.....	1	4	5
20. Other heart disease.....	25	37	62
21. Other circulatory disease.....	6	5	11
22. Influenza.....	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia.....	11	11	22
24. Bronchitis.....	5	3	8
25. Other respiratory diseases.....	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.....	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.....	6	-	6
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.....	3	2	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined illnesses	15	20	35
33. Motor vehicle accidents.....	1	-	1
34. All other accidents.....	1	6	7
35. Suicide.....	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war.....	1	-	1
TOTALS.....	181	168	349

NUMBER OF

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED EACH YEAR SINCE 1950.

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Acute poliomyelitis	3	1	2	5	-	15	2	5	-	2	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	6	36	13	25	4	15	4	2	42	45	86	17
Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Erysipelas	12	3	9	5	4	5	7	7	2	8	4	1
Food poisoning	6	1	-	2	1	-	-	3	5	7	3	-
Malaria	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	21	610	67	574	10	353	134	320	65	884	18	322
Meningococcal infection	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	7	11	10	16	9	12	8	6	2	8	4	3
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	1
Scarlet fever	67	41	83	41	57	40	44	27	26	46	15	6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	31	12	31	21	16	16	23	15	30	27	21	23
Typhoid and para-typhoid fever	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Whooping cough	33	146	43	75	49	44	32	4	36	8	36	2

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

DISEASES AGAINST WHICH IMMUNISATION IS AVAILABLE.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

I am pleased to report that no case of poliomyelitis occurred in the District during 1961.

An outbreak of this disease occurred in Kingston-upon-Hull in the autumn and due to the number of confirmed cases, oral poliomyelitis vaccine was used for the first time. It was estimated that 96.3% of the total population received protection. The success and safety of the oral vaccine in this incident may have contributed to the decision by the Ministry of Health to introduce the use of Sabin vaccine for routine vaccination throughout the country in February 1962.

Since the inception of the Scheme in 1957, 41,315 persons in the South Eastern Division of Surrey have been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

In the County of Surrey ten cases occurred in 1961 of which number nine were paralytic. Apart from this slight rise, the number of cases of poliomyelitis in Surrey has fallen dramatically since 1955 as shown in the following table, and vaccination must have played a part in this:-

<u>Year</u>		<u>Cases</u>
1955	-	350
1956	-	271
1957	-	139
1958	-	35
1959	-	13
1960	-	5
1961	-	10

Diphtheria.

For the ninth year in succession the District was free from this disease.

A suspected case of diphtheria in a nine year old patient was, however, notified by the Medical Superintendent of a local mental hospital. All possible steps to prevent the spread of this disease were taken immediately by the authorities concerned, including the obtaining of nose and throat swabs from all the staff and inmates of the hospital. Subsequently, the patient was found to be suffering from tonsillitis, the tonsils being secondarily infected by a non-pathogenic diphtheroid bacillus.

Fortunately in this hospital the contacts were well immunised against diphtheria, a most reassuring fact before the non-pathogenicity of the organism was known.

This again emphasises the need for parents to take full advantage of the immunisation services available.

The following statistics refer to immunisation carried out during the year:-

By local authority.

Number of children immunised during the year	...	299
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses	...	521

By private doctors.

Number of children immunised during the year	...	383
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses	...	290

Whooping Cough.

The number of cases of whooping cough notified was two, the lowest figure since whooping cough was made notifiable in 1939. No case was removed to hospital. Immunisation against this disease was commenced in 1952 and the average incidence has fallen since then.

Whooping cough is one of the most serious diseases of childhood and mothers appreciate the facilities for immunisation which are available. As whooping cough is most dangerous in the first year of life, immunisation should be commenced at the third or fourth month.

Details of the number of children immunised against whooping cough during the year are as follows:-

By local authority.

Number of children immunised	...	...	...	...	261
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses	...	...	...	...	43

By private doctors.

Number of children immunised	...	...	...	...	365
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses	...	...	...	...	192

Tetanus.

Tetanus is not notifiable and its incidence is not known. Cases do occur, however, and there have been fatal cases in Surrey during recent years.

Parents are beginning to take advantage of the immunisation scheme and the number of children immunised has risen from 130 in 1958 to 743 in 1961.

The undermentioned have been immunised against tetanus during 1961:-

By local authority.

Number of children immunised	...	...	...	...	353
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses	...	...	...	...	6

By private doctors.

Number of children immunised	...	...	...	...	390
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses	...	...	...	...	155

Typhoid Fever.

Two cases of typhoid fever were notified during the period under review. One case occurred in a child aged 3 years whose family had been visited by her grandfather who lives in Denmark and who, it is understood, had this disease in 1951 and has been a carrier ever since. No other members of the family were affected and all specimens taken proved to be negative.

The other case occurred in a patient aged 59 years who spent a holiday with his family in the Channel Islands immediately prior to his illness. Investigations revealed that a burst main sewer pipe at the holiday hotel appeared to be the source of infection. No other members of the family were affected.

Tuberculosis.

The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.06, compared with the rate of 0.07 for England and Wales.

Twenty-one cases of pulmonary and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

At the end of the year the following numbers of cases were suffering from the disease and living in the district, the total being two less than for the previous year.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Males ...	106	3
Females ...	75	11
Total	181	14

The Chest Clinic for the area is at Purley & District War Memorial Hospital, Brighton Road, Purley, (Uplands 0177) and weekly sessions are held as under:-

Monday 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Wednesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Evening sessions are held on the 1st and 2nd Wednesday of each month between 5.30 p.m. and 7.0 p.m.

B.C.G. immunisation can be obtained on the fourth Thursday and the following Saturday in each month. In addition, an asthma clinic is held every Thursday in the month between 9.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.

The Mobile Chest X-ray unit visits the Council Offices, Caterham every Tuesday between the hours of 4.15 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. to which persons can be referred by their private doctor for X-ray examination. Similar X-ray facilities exist also at the Chest Clinic where persons referred by their private doctor can attend between 10 a.m. and 12.00 a.m. every Tuesday and Thursday - no appointment is necessary.

The following table shows the number of new cases of, and deaths from tuberculosis in the District together with the corresponding rates per 1,000 population for 1961 and the quinquennial periods from 1931 to 1960.

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1931-35	84	0.79	21	0.20	33	0.30	9	0.09
1936-40	92	0.70	44	0.34	49	0.37	11	0.08
1941-45	101	0.88	46	0.41	47	0.45	12	0.10
1946-50	147	1.02	38	0.27	37	0.26	10	0.07
1951-55	86	0.53	10	0.06	11	0.07	4	0.02
1956-60	101	0.58	15	0.08	12	0.07	4	0.02
1961	21	0.60	2	0.06	2	0.06	-	-

Smallpox.

The necessity for obtaining and maintaining protection against this disease has been stressed by the outbreaks that have occurred in various parts of the country, and the following figures show a welcome

increase in the number of vaccinations and revaccinations carried out in 1961.

By local authority.

Number of children vaccinated	224
Number of children re-vaccinated	28

By private doctors.

Number of children vaccinated	360
Number of children re-vaccinated	76

423 of the persons vaccinated were under one year of age.

In addition, the introduction of the use of international smallpox certificates for travellers to Europe has increased the vaccination rate amongst adults.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASES AGAINST WHICH IMMUNISATION IS NOT AVAILABLE.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year was six, the lowest number recorded in the District. Although immunisation is not available against this disease, both its severity and incidence rate have fallen in recent years.

Measles.

The number of cases of measles notified was 322, following 18 cases in 1960. The disease was of a mild type and no cases were reported to have been admitted to hospital. Local outbreaks of measles usually occur in alternate years, and 884 cases were notified in 1959 this being the highest number recorded since this disease became notifiable in 1939.

Dysentery.

Seventeen cases of the mild sonne variety of dysentery were notified, compared with 86 cases in 1960; of these, nine cases occurred in St. Lawrence's Hospital. This condition is highly infectious. Greater attention by everyone to personal hygiene and to cleanliness in the preparation and cooking of food would help to reduce the incidence rate of this disease throughout the country.

Food Poisoning.

No case of food poisoning occurred in 1961.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for this District is obtained from the East Surrey Water Company which has works and resources in neighbouring areas; treatment includes softening and chlorination. The supply was satisfactory at all times in respect of quality and quantity.

Systematic sampling of water going into supply, for bacteriological analysis, is undertaken in association with other districts which are supplied by the same Company. Four samples from this District were submitted for examination in 1961.

As in previous years, the East Surrey Water Company supplied the Department with monthly reports on the bacteriological and chemical examinations of treated water.

In addition, the following sample of water procured at Warlingham and submitted for chemical analysis gave the following result:-

		parts per million
Total solid residue (dried at 180°C.)	...	170
Chlorine present as chloride	...	18.5
Ammonia, free	...	0.04
Ammonia, albuminoid	...	0.02
Nitrate nitrogen	...	6.3
Nitrite nitrogen	...	None
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate solution	In 4 hours ...	0.02
	In 15 minutes ...	-
Hardness, as Ca CO ₃	Temporary	48
	Permanent	48
	Total	96
Alkalinity, as Ca CO ₃	...	48
Free carbon dioxide, as CO ₂	...	-
Iron and other metals	...	Absent
Residual chlorine	...	None
Electric conductivity at 20°C.	...	240 units
pH	...	8.1

All the samples referred to proved satisfactory.

Of the five houses in the District without satisfactory water supply at the end of 1960, only two now remain to be connected to the mains supply. There are no standpipes in the District.

BOURNE FLOW.

Early in January the Bourne appeared at Wapses Lodge and the underground water continued to rise, leading to a flow in the Bourne culvert at Whyteleafe at the rate of 2,000 gallons per minute by the end of the month. The flow ceased at the end of March.

RAINFALL.

The following table indicates that the rainfall recorded at Station 83/5 in Caterham Valley during 1961 was slightly below the average for this District, which for the last ten years was 33.22 inches:

Month	Total Depth Inches	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours Inches	Date	Days with .01 or more recorded	Days with .04 or more recorded
January	4.35	1.15	29th	19	15
February	3.16	0.70	27th	20	14
March	0.09	0.05	18th	2	2
April	2.97	0.49	4th	21	14
May	1.78	1.10	4th	7	7
June	1.78	1.12	12th	9	8
July	1.23	0.28	15th	11	7
August	1.53	0.41	10th	16	13
September	3.28	0.91	13th	21	19
October	4.44	0.88	27th	18	15
November	2.79	0.97	10th	19	11
December	4.47	0.62	31st	16	14
Year's Total	31.77	-	-	-	-

SWIMMING BATHS.

There is no public swimming bath in the District but members of the public are admitted, on payment, to a small private bath run by a local organisation for the benefit of its members; this bath is also used by several schools in the neighbourhood for swimming sessions and was open to them from 29th May until the end of the summer term. In addition, there are two baths attached to private schools in the District and a swimming bath owned by the War Department and situated in the Caterham Barracks which is used extensively by local schools and by Girl Guides and Boy Scouts.

Regular visits are made by the Council's inspectors to these baths to ensure that they are satisfactorily maintained and operated. Chlorine checks are made from time to time and eleven samples taken for bacteriological analysis during the course of the year were up to standard. A twelfth sample taken early in the year indicated that the colony count was getting rather high, but subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory. An electricity failure which interfered with the normal operation of the plant was believed to be responsible for this unsatisfactory sample. All baths are provided with continuous filtration and automatic chlorination plant.

There is an obvious need in this District for a well equipped and adequate public swimming bath.

SEWERAGE.

The Caterham Urban District consists of six villages, of which four are adequately sewered and one partly sewered. Woldingham Village is not sewered, primarily because the village is spread over a wide sparsely populated area remote from existing main sewers.

The village of Chaldon does not present so great a problem. It is partly sewered and a sewerage scheme has been prepared for the remainder. This scheme was prepared in 1952 and was amended in 1953 and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, but it was not proceeded with at that time because of restriction of capital expenditure. The Council have now included the Chaldon Sewerage Scheme in a list of schemes to be submitted to the Minister which it is proposed to carry out during the period 1965/66.

In September 1961 the problem of the flooding of the sewers at Purley Corner was debated at a public inquiry and the Minister of Housing and Local Government made the appropriate Order in December. A new sewer from Purley corner to Wareham Road is expected to be constructed and brought into use within three years from the date of confirmation of the Order.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

To assist in the early and correct diagnosis of certain diseases, advantage is taken by local doctors to utilise the services of the Public Health Laboratory at West Hill House, West Hill, Epsom. The following numbers of specimens were examined and reported upon during the year:-

Food	3
Faeces	182
Nose and Throat	10
Sputa	4
Miscellaneous	2

In addition, 149 specimens of faeces were obtained in connection with a Poliomyelitis Survey being conducted by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the request of the Medical Research Council. The Survey commenced in June 1961 and will continue until 30th June 1962.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

The action taken under the above Acts during 1961 is shown in the table in Appendix 1.

LIST OF SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS IN
THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CATERHAM & WARLINGHAM
AND THE SERVICES AVAILABLE AT EACH CLINIC.

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

Caterham-on-the-Hill, Health Centre, Chaldon Road (Caterham 2320).

Ante-Natal	Thursdays 9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.
Child Welfare	Wednesdays 1.30 p.m.
Dental Clinic (Caterham 3097)	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 2.0 p.m.
	Thursdays 9.30 a.m. and 2.0 p.m.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Wednesdays 1.30 p.m.
Family Planning	1st and 3rd Fridays 10 a.m. - 11 a.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination	Mondays 9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.
Minor Ailments Sessions	Mondays 9.30 a.m.
Relaxation & Mothercraft Classes	Mondays 1.45 p.m. (By appointment with the Divisional Health Visitor, 115 Brighton Rd, Purley)

Caterham Valley, Pelham House, 54 Harestone Valley Road (Caterham 4211).

Child Welfare	Tuesdays 2.0 p.m.
Dental Clinic	Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays 9.30 a.m.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Tuesdays 2.0 p.m.
Midwife's Clinic	Fridays 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
Minor Ailments Sessions	Tuesdays 1.30 p.m. - 2.0 p.m.
Orthodontic Clinic	Thursdays 9.30 a.m. (By appointment through the Dental Clinic)

Chaldon, Village Hall (not on telephone).

Child Welfare	2nd and 4th Mondays 2.0 p.m.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	2nd and 4th Mondays 2.0 p.m.

Warlingham, The Church Hall, The Green (not on telephone).

Ante-Natal	2nd and 4th Tuesdays 10.0 a.m.
Child Welfare	Tuesdays 2.0 p.m.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Tuesdays 2.0 p.m.
Minor Ailments Sessions	Tuesdays 1.30 p.m. - 2.0 p.m.
Relaxation & Mothercraft Classes	Tuesdays 2.0 p.m. (By appointment with the Divisional Health Visitor, 115 Brighton Rd, Purley).

Whyteleafe, St. Luke's Church Hall, Whyteleafe Hill (not on telephone).

Child Welfare	Thursdays 2.0 p.m.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Thursdays 2.0 p.m.
Minor Ailments Sessions	Thursdays 1.30 p.m. - 2.0 p.m.

Woldingham, The Parish Hall, Station Road (not on telephone).

Child Welfare	1st and 3rd Mondays 2.0 p.m.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	1st and 3rd Mondays 2.0 p.m.

LIST OF OTHER COUNTY COUNCIL FACILITIES.

Ambulances.

Ambulance Control Station,
Pendleton Road,
Redhill.
(Reigate 4835)

In Emergency - Ring 999.

Midwives and District Nurses.

Mrs. D. Smith,
74 Foxon Lane,
Caterham-on-the-Hill. (Cat. 3766).

Full time District Nurse covering
Caterham Valley, Whyteleafe and
Woldingham.

Miss Jefferson,
22 Cromwell Road,
Caterham-on-the Hill. (Cat 5478)

Full time Midwife covering
Caterham Valley, Whyteleafe and
Woldingham.

Miss Webster,
62 Farleigh Road,
Warlingham. (Up. Warl. 3254)

Full time District Nurse/Midwife
covering Hamsey Green and
Warlingham.

Mrs. Davis,
6 Hollytree Road,
Caterham-on-the-Hill. (Cat.2742)

Full time District Nurse/Midwife
covering Caterham-on-the-Hill
and Chaldon.

Miss Hemsley,
2 Westway Court,
Caterham-on-the-Hill. (Cat.5091)

Full time District Nurse/Midwife
covering Caterham-on-the-Hill
and Chaldon.

Mrs. Symons,
The Farmhouse,
Harrow Road,
Warlingham. (Up. Warl. 4364)

Full time District/Nurse/Midwife
covering Caterham-on-the-Hill
and Chaldon.

Health Visitors.

Initial contact with Health Visitors may be made through the Divisional Medical Officer or the Divisional Health Visitor at 115 Brighton Road, Purley. The Health Visitors serving this District are based on:-

- (a) Pelham House,
54 Harestone Valley Road,
Caterham. Caterham 4211 ext. 49.
- (b) The Health Centre,
Chaldon Road,
Caterham-on-the-Hill. Caterham 2320.
- (c) (for Warlingham)
The Divisional Office,
115 Brighton Road,
Purley. Uplands 9277

Home Help Service.

Applications for the services 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 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. Home Helps can only be supplied for maternity cases and cases genuinely needing their assistance in which ill-health or old-age are involved. The capacity of the Service is limited and priority is given to those in the greatest need, the degree of help varying with the physical and social circumstances of the family.

Clinics.

Ophthalmic & Refraction Clinic	By appointment through the
Speech Therapy Clinic	Divisional Medical Officer,
Physiotherapy Clinic	115 Brighton Road, Purley
	(Uplands 9277).

Day Nurseries.

Hazelglen Day Nursery, Sanderstead Road, Sanderstead. (Sanderstead 5329)	(Matron: Miss I.M. Bettridge)
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Emergency Midwifery.

The Emergency Unit or "Flying Squad" based on Redhill General Hospital is available at any time for bone-fide service in this District. (Redhill 5030).

Loans of Medical Equipment.

The County Council has arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, whereby certain equipment required for patients being nursed in their houses can be hired. Application should be made to Mrs. A.M. Tuck, 166 Commonwealth Road, Caterham (Caterham 2269) or to Mrs. Wheaton, 15 Macaulay Road, Caterham (Caterham 2983).

HOSPITALS.

The Regional Hospital Boards are responsible for the hospitals and for staffing certain clinics.

1. Local Hospitals.

The hospitals chiefly serving this District are:-

Redhill General Hospital	Redhill 5030
Caterham and District Hospital	Caterham 3052
Caterham and District Hospital Annexe (The Dene)	Caterham 2006

2. Clinics.

Venereal Disease.

Croydon General Hospital (Croydon 7755) No fixed appointments necessary.	<u>Males.</u> Tuesdays 7 p.m. Saturdays 10.30 a.m. <u>Females.</u> Tuesdays 10.30 a.m. Fridays 5.30 p.m.
Redhill General Hospital, Earlswood Common. (Redhill 5030)	<u>Males</u> Mondays 5 - 7 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS ADDRESSES.

	<u>Home.</u>	<u>Office.</u>
Divisional Welfare Officers		115a Brighton Road, Purley.
	After office hours:	
Mr. Griffiths	Wallington 9237	Uplands 0776
Mrs. Parker	Caterham 4713	Uplands 0776
Mental Health/Authorised Officer		44 Reigate Hill, Reigate. (Reigate 3357).
Blind Welfare Visitor		c/o Blind Welfare Section, County Health Department, County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames. (Kingston 1050)
Guild of Social Service/Citizens Advice Bureau		Rear of Council Offices, Caterham. (Caterham 4777).
Caterham & District Old People's Welfare Assn.		110 Hillbury Road, Warlingham. (Upper Warlingham 2563)
Surrey County Council, Old People's Home		"Santa Tecla", Stanstead Road, Caterham. (Caterham 2641).
Browning Bethany Homes		60 Whyteleafe Hill, Whyteleafe. (Uplands 0442).
Moral Welfare Visitor		1 Sunny Rise, Caterham. (Caterham 3728).
Marriage Guidance Council		38 Russell Hill, Purley. (Uplands 9029).
N.S.P.C.C.		37 Hartley Road, Croydon. (Tho. Heath 4250).
		48 Grove Hill Road, Redhill. (Redhill 2388).
W.V.S.		102/106 Godstone Road, Caterham. (Caterham 2243)

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 to 1959.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1961 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT
OF CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY
Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

I - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	8	-	-
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	106	120	1	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	24	46	-	-
Total	137	174	1	-

II - 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	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	13	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	5	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	16	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21	34	-	2	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers 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
Making of Lampshades	13	-	-	-	-	-

of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for

1961

To the Chairman and Members of the Caterham and Warlingham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors of the Department and on other matters incidental to the health and welfare of the community.

The year under review was marked by a decision on the Purley Flooding Enquiry favourable to the Council and by the implications arising from the Government's endorsement of the proposals of the Royal Commission for the reorganisation of Local Government in the London area.

No changes in staff occurred during 1961 and their continued and unreserved support is gratefully acknowledged.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F.R. ALLERTON

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Complaints.

713 complaints, as under, were received:-

Re drainage and sanitary defects	228
" housing defects	47
" rats and mice..	221
" insect pests	123
" foodstuffs and food premises	15
" nuisance from refuse	11
" nuisances from the keeping of animals	3
" dirty premises	5
" other nuisances	32
" alleged overcrowding	3
" water supply	4
" noise	6
Miscellaneous	15
	<hr/>
	713
	<hr/>

Inspections.

The following table sets out the visits made by Public Health Inspectors during the year:-

Primary Inspections of premises	402
Re-inspections after service of notices	1286
Visits to Work in progress	156
" " Caravans or camping sites	208
" " Factories (excluding Bakehouses and Dairies)	152
" " Workplaces (including Offices)..	4
" " Bakehouses	22
" " Dairies	13
" " Slaughterhouses	399
" " Butchers' Shops	68
" " Fish Shops (including Fish-fryers)	31
" " Greengrocers..	55
" " Grocers and Provision Shops	128
" " School Canteens, Licensed Premises, Ice Cream Premises and other food preparing places, food stores and food delivery vehicles	272
" " Public conveniences and those of Licensed Premises..	30
" " Refuse Tips and Salvage Depot	23
" " Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises	37
" " Swimming Baths	17
" " Shops under Shops Act	229
Patrols under Shops Act	77
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	26
" " Clean Air	27
" " Overcrowding	1
" " Pet Animals Act, 1951	8
" " Rodent Control	231
" " Insect Pests	95
" " Infectious Diseases	326
" " Health Education Publicity	64
" " Cesspool Emptying	159
" " Food and Drugs sampling and food complaints	235
" Water Supply	12
Miscellaneous	449
	<hr/>
	5,242
	<hr/>

Sanitary Improvements.

The following improvements were carried out:-

Premises connected to sewer	9
Premises re-drained or partly re-drained	10
Defective drains relaid or repaired	42
Cesspools abolished	3
Cesspools renewed, enlarged or repaired	9
Septic tanks installed	3
Soakaways provided for rain and surface water	7
Drains unstopped and cleansed	196
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	27
Inspection chamber covers renewed	28
Ventshafts or soilpipes provided or repaired	9
Sanitary accommodation provided on building sites	5
W.C.'s provided with new pans and traps	17
W.C. fittings provided, repaired or renewed..	21
New sinks, washbasins or baths fitted	25
Trapped waste pipes provided or repaired	18
Sink waste gullies, curbs and channels provided repaired or renewed... ..	31
Water service pipes repaired	2
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	6
Roofs repaired or renewed..	17
Guttering or downpipes provided or repaired	28
Damp walls remedied..	33
External walls repaired	22
Yards paved or repaired	9
Fire grates repaired or renewed	6
Floors repaired or renewed	27
Windows repaired or renewed	21
External sills repaired	2
Doors repaired or renewed..	13
Wall plaster repaired	29
Ceilings repaired or renewed	17
Dirty walls cleansed	23
Dirty ceilings cleansed	19
Dirty premises cleansed (Occupier's neglect)	2
Dustbins provided	73
Nuisance from refuse or manure abated..	9
Nuisance from animals abated	4
Sanitary appliances cleansed	5
Miscellaneous defects remedied	87

Improvements secured at food premises are shown on page 37.

Notices.

Informal:

Issued	342
Complied with	372*

* Includes notices served in previous year.

HOUSING.

The main body of houses incapable of being rendered fit at reasonable cost has already been included in the Council's slum clearance programme and any further review of the housing situation in the District is not likely to add materially to the present number of properties calling for demolition procedure. There are, however, quite a large number of houses which, although complying with the low standard of fitness applied by the Housing Acts, must be regarded as sub-standard by reason of the lack of essential amenities such as baths, washhand basins, hot water supply and readily convenient and satisfactory W.C. accommodation etc. No pressure can be brought on landlords to install such essentials and since most of these are interested in selling their property with vacant possession, any great acceleration in improved standards applying to tenanted houses is unlikely. It is also unfortunate that the position has to be accepted where individual houses in blocks or terraces are allowed to be improved and the remainder left to deteriorate.

It can be understood that the scarcity and increased cost of land and labour and the increased cost of materials militate against the erection by private enterprise of accommodation suitable for sale or letting to those in the lower income groups, who, in the main, are now forced to rely on the ability of the Council to meet their needs; the position has also been accentuated somewhat by displacements effected by the Rent Act and the tendency for the younger generation to marry earlier in life.

The housing problem in this District can be gauged from the following figures provided by the Housing Manager:-

Number of families on Council's Housing List at 1st January 1961	-	531 (including 155 pensioners)
Number of families rehoused by Council in 1961	-	33
Number of families on Council's Housing List at 31st December 1961 (allowing for additions and deletions)	-	568 (including 127 pensioners)

There would appear to be no large sites in the District available or suitable for redevelopment which could be dealt with either under housing or town planning legislation which might materially relieve the situation, and the completion of the Council's present housing programme together with the policy of acquiring the smaller type of dwellings becoming available on the market is not calculated to make any great inroads into the problem.

New Houses.

I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor for the following data regarding the provision of new dwellings in 1961:

Number erected				
(i)	By Local Authority	...	...	10
(ii)	By other bodies and persons	...	...	118
				<hr/>
				128
				<hr/>

Existing Houses.

A summary of the action initiated by the public health inspectorate and taken informally or under statutory powers is set out hereunder:

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects which were recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regs. 1925 and 1932 3

2. Action without service of formal notices.

(a) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action 52

(b) Demolished as a result of informal action Nil

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 2

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices

(a) By owners 2

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(b) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act 1957

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking to execute works was received Nil

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses where undertakings to execute work were complied with 3

(iii) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(iv) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

(v) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(vi) Number of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders Nil

(c) Proceedings under Sections 42 and 43 of the Housing Act 1957

Number of dwelling-houses demolished 11

4. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.

Number demolished 1

The houses demolished were:

In Clearance Areas.

34/54 Farningham Road, Caterham 11

Local Authority owned houses.

73 Coulsdon Road, Caterham 1

Slum Clearance.

By the end of the year a total of 99 houses in the programme had been demolished and nine more had been vacated and were awaiting demolition.

Improvement Grants.

Grants were made as under:-

Standard Grants.

26 applications were received; 20 were approved.

Discretionary Grants.

15 applications, involving 15 properties, were received: 14 were approved.

Improvements are carried out under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor.

The number of applications received and the contribution made towards the improvement of housing conditions in the District under these heads is again disappointing.

Certificates of Disrepair.

Applications for Certificates	2
Decisions not to issue Certificates	Nil
Decisions to issue Certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	1
(b) in respect of all defects	1
Undertakings to remedy defects given by Landlords	2
Undertakings to remedy defects refused by Local Authority	Nil
Certificates issued	Nil
Applications received and granted for cancellation of certificates	2

Overcrowding.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	5
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	7
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	37
(b)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	8
(d)		Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

CARAVAN SITES.

The decisions of the Minister relevant to appeals under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947 against the refusal of the Council to permit development within the green belt at the Batts Farm and Court Farm Sites, Warlingham, was made known in February. His decisions were directed towards the discontinuance, within a period of three years, of those caravan sites under appeal. Site licence conditions subsequently issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 were, therefore, designed to secure the run-down of the sites so affected.

The following particulars apply to the nine caravan sites licensed during the course of the year:-

Site	Licence	Expiring	No. of caravans on site		Permitted number.	
			When licensed.	At 31.12.61.		
Batts Farm, Warlingham	Temporary	22.2.64	61	52	Subject to run-down conditions	
Court Farm, Warlingham.	Temporary	30.6.68	49	47	Subject to run-down conditions	
			6	5		7
			8	7		Subject to run-down conditions
Cotters Hill Farm Woldingham.	Permanent	-	1	1	1	
Halliloo Farm, Woldingham.	Permanent	-	2	2	2	
	Temporary	20.4.64	1	1	1	
Plantation Lane, Warlingham.	Permanent	-	2	2	2	
	Temporary	20.4.66	1	1	1	
Church Road, Whyteleafe.	Temporary	31.1.63	1	1	1	
Westview Road, Warlingham. (Building site)	Temporary	30.4.62	-	-	1	

The site licence conditions were drawn up after consultation

with the operators of the larger temporary and the permanent sites and due regard was given in all cases to the minimum requirements necessary to ensure the health and welfare of the occupants and the good conduct of the sites.

It is considered most unlikely that the removal of all the caravans can be accomplished on the sites subject to run down conditions within the times specified.

SCHOOLS.

All schools are provided with the public water supply and a water carriage system of drainage. Two schools, one in Chaldon and one in Woldingham, are still drained to cesspools.

The school canteens were sprayed with an insecticide possessing quick knock-down and long residual effects against flies and this treatment again proved to be effective.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Cesspool Emptying.

Motor emptiers, as under, were used for pumping out the contents of cesspools:

<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Purchased</u>	<u>Used</u>
One 800 gallons emptier	August 1951	Whole of year.
One 800 gallons emptier	January 1950	1.1.61 to 4.9.61.
One 800 gallons emptier	September 1961	4.9.61 to 31.12.61.
One combined gully/cesspool emptier (800 gallons)	June 1946	Occasionally - 766 loads were removed by this machine.
One converted gully/cesspool emptier (800 gallons)	Converted May 1959	Occasionally - 291 loads were removed by this machine

The work done by the four emptiers is given below, together with comparative figures for the years 1956 - 1960:

<u>Area</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>Loads</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>Loads</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>Loads</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>Loads</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>Loads</u>	<u>1956</u> <u>Loads</u>
Caterham	334	224	270	249	224	230
Warlingham	100	107	115	176	173	158
Chaldon	3,316	3,206	2,801	3,168	3,004	2,873
Woldingham	2,789	2,750	2,600	2,600	2,301	2,142
	<u>6,539</u>	<u>6,287</u>	<u>5,786</u>	<u>6,193</u>	<u>5,702</u>	<u>5,403</u>

144 premises were visited by an emptier twelve or more times during the year and the cesspools at 41 of these premises were emptied 20 or more times. On 47 days of the year there were more than 30 applications for emptying awaiting attention.

As might be expected, the new building and conversions in unsewered areas and the apparent upward trend in water consumption have again resulted in

an increased volume of sewage to be removed. The availability for cesspool emptying of one or other of the two vehicles normally operated by the Engineer and Surveyor on gully emptying helped to relieve the situation during peak demands and few representations regarding delay were received.

A final decision was reached, through the Minister, on the Purley Flooding Enquiry in September and further progress may now be expected in the not too distant future towards the reduction in the number of premises drained to cesspools: implementation of the deferred main drainage scheme for Chaldon would reduce the amount of cesspool emptying in the district by nearly half on the present figure.

A five-day week was introduced at the beginning of the year for the manual staff coincident with a reduction in their hours of employment from 44 to 42 hours per week. It is rewarding to report that in their efforts to make up for the reduction in working hours, the two crews permanently engaged on cesspool emptying have not only maintained their output but have exceeded the volume of sewage removed by them over the longer working period in the previous year.

One 800 gallon cesspool emptier was replaced during the year by an equivalent machine, after a long and useful life of 11 years.

(b) Refuse storage.

Action was taken to secure the provision of suitable receptacles at 54 dwelling houses where accommodation for refuse was found to be unsatisfactory or absent.

(c) Disposal and collection of house refuse.

This service is controlled by the Engineer and Surveyor.

Although the labour situation seems to have progressively deteriorated, the normal weekly collection of house refuse was invariably maintained throughout the District.

The final stage leading to the completion of tipping operations at the Fosterdown site was entered upon in conjunction with the Central Electricity Board who provide fly ash for primary cover. No further site or sites have yet been earmarked to meet future requirements but with the relinquishment of land by the War Department adjacent to Magazine Road, formerly used for refuse tipping up to 1950 by the Council, and subsequently by the War Department, it is hoped that arrangements can be made for the resumption of controlled tipping in this area.

Only two complaints were received, both from a resident nearby, regarding operations at the tip, referring to incomplete cover on the tip face and collectively to fly and rat infestation and the dispersion of dust. Adequate cover is normally ensured, infestation by flies has been no problem and the occasional minor rat infestations discovered have been given expeditious treatment. Dust does occasionally rise during very dry and windy weather and this is kept under control with water spraying apparatus.

The introduction of a pilot scheme to explore the application to this District of paper sack collection and disposal of refuse was discussed at Committee level but having regard to the national economic crisis existing at the time, it was decided to defer consideration of this matter for twelve months. Any additional cost resulting from this form of collection might well be justified from a public health aspect and the improved working conditions for the collectors resulting from the adoption of such methods might tend to offset the domination of the labour market by private enterprise and arrest defections from and improve recruitment to, the service.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Three slaughterhouses continued to operate in the District up to the end of 1961, including one unlicensed slaughterhouse belonging to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board which is used for the supply of meat to the Board's hospitals.

One hundred per cent meat inspection was maintained at these slaughterhouses and meat examined and meat condemned by the Public Health Inspectorate at these premises is shown in the following table:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats	Horses
Number of Animals killed	241	40	99	1107	1492	-	-
Number of carcasses inspected	241	40	99	1107	1492	-	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	39	12	2	19	166	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	16.2	30.0	2.0	1.7	11.3	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	-	-	8	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.2	2.5	-	-	0.5	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weight of meat condemned	9 cwt 1 qtr 5 lbs						

The Council's Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities, submitted under the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, which called for a review of existing and probable future requirements for slaughtering facilities in the District, was accepted and approved by the Minister in April, together with an application for a licence for new slaughterhouse premises submitted by Messrs H.J.Court & Sons Ltd of Whyteleafe.

In this report, the Council intimated that there was a desire on the part of certain interested parties for time to consider the erection of new premises for their joint requirements, to supplant the two existing unsatisfactory private slaughterhouses. The Minister adopted the Council's recommendation that the 1st January 1963 be fixed as the date by which time all slaughterhouses operating in the District should conform to the new requirements under the Act, designed to secure the prevention of cruelty and a higher standard of hygiene.

Towards the end of the year Messrs H.J.Court & Sons Ltd intimated that they had decided not to apply for the renewal of the licence in respect of their existing premises, which were in need of renovation, before the issue of a licence was justified for a further period.

No action was taken by Messrs H.J.Court & Sons Ltd in support of their licence application for new premises, nor by Messrs R.Rignall & Son of Caterham in connection with the proposed erection of new slaughterhouse premises at the rear of No. 22 High Street, for which outline planning permission was obtained in March 1959.

Licences to five slaughtermen to slaughter cattle, sheep, pigs and goats were issued for 1961; the humane killer specified in each licence was the Captive Bolt Pistol.

Wholesale Depots, Retail Shops and Canteens.

The following is a list of food condemned, as unfit for human consumption, at food premises other than slaughterhouses:-

<u>Meat.</u>	Beef	...	22 lbs
	Livers	...	127 lbs
	Kidneys	...	28 lbs
	Spleens	...	28 lbs

<u>Fish.</u>		...	14 lbs
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Canned Foods.

<u>Meat:</u>	Beef	...	14 tins	-	57 lbs
	Pork/Ham	...	7 tins	-	64 lbs
	Veal	...	1 tin	-	6 lbs
	Pork Luncheon Meat	...	15 tins	-	33 lbs
	Other canned Meat	...	16 tins	-	16 lbs

Other Canned Food:

	Fish	...	5 tins	-	2 lbs
	Fruit	...	201 tins	-	254 lbs
	Milk	...	15 tins	-	20 pints
	Vegetables	...	90 tins	-	97 lbs
	Soup	...	9 tins	-	6 lbs

Frozen Foods:

	Fish	...	71 pkts	-	42 lbs
	Fish Cakes	...	10 pkts	-	34 cakes
	Vegetables	...	5 pkts	-	2 lbs

In addition $4\frac{1}{2}$ cwts of unmarketable frozen foodstuffs were disposed of from an establishment within the Urban District.

Other Foods.

	Biscuits			-	82 lbs
	Cheese Spread	...	4 pkts	-	14 ozs
	Jam and Marmalade	...	10 tins/ jars	-	16 lbs
	Soup	...	7 pkts	-	14 ozs
	Rice	...	5 tins	-	4 lbs
	Herbs	...	14 pkts	-	8 ozs.
	Eggs	...	-	-	60

Disposal of Condemned Food.

Condemned food from slaughterhouses and other sources is disposed of by incineration under supervision by a member of the staff. This obviates the need for supervising the sterilization of condemned food where released for animal feeding or other purposes as now required by The Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations which came into force during the year.

Food Complaints.

Eleven complaints in connection with the sale of food from local distributors were investigated. Six of these were concerned with the presence of foreign bodies or extraneous matter in bread, bread rolls, milk, sausages and tonic syrup.

A piece of tile found in a loaf of bread indicated negligence on the part of a firm of multiple bakers to maintain the tiling of their bakehouse walls in a satisfactory condition. The complainant objected to herself and her small son, the finder, being called upon to give evidence in Court and this matter was dealt with informally.

The remaining complaints applied to the unfitness or otherwise of bread, ham, sausages, poultry and meat pies.

The dark patches in a white loaf of bread were found to be due to an admixture of wholemeal flour. The "off" condition of the ham and chicken was attributed to the purchasers' neglect to take elementary precautions to prevent deterioration after purchase; the sausages were adjudged to be sound and the mouldy condition of the meat pies due to the omission of a shop assistant to comply with the instructions of his firm concerning the turn over of stock.

Warnings appropriate to the findings were issued where necessary.

Food complaints received were relatively few in number and this reflects favourably on measures taken by the trade generally to ensure that food reaches the customer in a wholesome and satisfactory condition.

The absence of complaints regarding dirty milk bottles would seem to imply that the public is taking more care in the handling of bottles and that the milk processors and distributors are maintaining all reasonable precautions to avoid the issue of dirty containers. Action, however, was taken during the course of the year to prevent the staff of a local firm consigning empty milk bottles to the dustbins.

Milk.

Fourteen distributors are registered under The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, as selling milk at or from 17 premises within the district.

One vendor retails raw tuberculin tested milk produced at a local farm under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Regular inspections of milk premises were carried out during the year.

Licences.

The following dealers' licences under The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 were issued during the year for the period ending 31st December 1965:-

Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) Licence (Form B)	1
Dealer's (Pasteurisers' Licence (Form C)	1
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licence (Form E)	21

The one remaining milk pasteurising establishment in the District, run by a local firm, which had the advantage of obtaining unbulked milk from farms in outlying districts, closed down in August. This retailer now obtains his milk pre-packed from one of the larger dairy combines operating processing plant in a neighbouring district.

Sampling.

The results of tests on samples of milk taken during 1961 are shown hereunder:-

Processed Milk:

<u>Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised).</u>		<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>
Methylene Blue (to check probable keeping quality)	...	25	1
Phosphatase (to check efficiency of heat treatment)	...	26	-
<u>Pasteurised Milk.</u>			
Methylene Blue	...	29	4
Phosphatase	...	32	1
<u>Raw Milk.</u>			
<u>Tuberculin Tested Milk.</u>			
Methylene Blue	...	10	2

The permissible atmospheric shade temperature was exceeded during storage, before the test was applied to the samples obtained in July and this accounts for six of the unsatisfactory methylene blue results. No apparent reason was ascertained for the failure of the two remaining samples to pass the test but follow-up samples taken were subsequently found to be satisfactory.

Ice-cream.

Eight additional certificates of registration were issued and at the end of the year there were 81 premises in the urban district registered for the sale of ice-cream, including two premises also registered for the manufacture of this commodity. Five of these registrations were necessary to allow the sale of a confection known as "Arctic Rolls", which consists of an ice-cream centre coated with jam and surrounded by a sponge mixture. This commodity falls within the definition of ice-cream and registration of the premises was, therefore, required.

One of the premises registered for manufacture in 1942, comprising a small shop, changed hands and the new proprietor discontinued making ice-cream; pre-packed supplies are now being obtained from one of the well-known manufacturers. The other, registered this year, is associated with the manufacture of small quantities of ice-cream prepared from a complete "cold mix" and the made-up article is retailed by the sole operator of the business from a van suitably adapted for this purpose.

The manufacture of ice cream is mainly in the hands of a few large firms and with the improved techniques practised the necessity for frequent sampling has been eliminated.

Seven samples, examined for cleanliness by the Public Health Laboratory Service, were classified Grade 1, and four ice-cream and four 'dairy' ice-cream samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and all proved to be genuine.

Ice-cream must contain not less than 5% fat and 7½% solids and where prefixed by the word 'dairy' the 5% fat content must be derived from milk.

Analysis of Food and Drugs.

1961 was the sixth full year for which the Council operated as a Food and Drugs Authority.

One hundred and four samples, as under, were submitted to the Public Analyst (Mr.D.D.Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of 16 Southwark Street, S.E.1) for analysis:-

	Number of Samples analysed			Samples found to be Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Almonds (ground)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Antiseptic Lozenges	-	1	1	-	-	-
Apple & Date Pie Filling	-	1	1	-	-	-
Apple Pudding	-	1	1	-	-	-
Apple Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Baked Beans with Baconburgers	-	1	1	-	-	-
Banana Flavouring	-	1	1	-	1	1
Biscuits	-	1	1	-	-	-
Black Pepper (Ground)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bronchial Balsam Pastilles	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese Spread with Mushrooms	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chestnut Purée	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicklettes	-	1	1	-	1	1
Chocolate Flavour Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Fudge Topping	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolates	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chop Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chop Suey	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cocktail Savoury	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cold & Influenza Mixture	-	1	1	-	-	-
Confectionery	-	1	1	-	-	-
Corned Beef	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cranberry Sauce	-	1	1	-	1	1
Creamed Rice	1	1	2	-	1	1
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dairy Cream Buns	-	1	1	-	-	-
Garden Peas	-	1	1	-	-	-
Grape Jelly	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream	-	4	4	-	-	-
Ice Cream (dairy)	-	4	4	-	-	-
Instant Bread Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Instant Coffee	-	1	1	-	-	-
Instant Potato	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jam	-	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Curd	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Drink Crystals	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Mayonnaise	-	1	1	-	-	-
Marzipan	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milk - Channel Islands	14	-	14	-	-	-
- Other	18	-	18	-	-	-
- Sterilised	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mint Cake	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mint in Vinegar	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mint Vinegar	-	1	1	-	-	-
C/F	33	49	82	-	4	4

	Number of Samples analysed			Samples found to be Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
B/F	33	49	82	-	4	4
Orange Drink	-	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Flavour Drink	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pain Reliever (liquid)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pain Reliever (tablets)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pineapple Rice Pudding	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pork Roll	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sauce	-	3	3	-	1	1
Soup	-	3	3	-	-	-
Soup with Sherry Wine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Spanish Rice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sponge Mixture	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sponge with jam and ice cream	-	1	1	-	-	-
Stewed Steak	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tablets for Diarrhoea and Gastro-enteritis	-	1	1	-	-	-
Throat Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vitamin Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Voice & Throat Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Wholemeal Soda Bread Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	33	71	104	-	5	5

Referring to the five adverse reports received -

Banana Flavouring.

This essence, packed in a plastic container, was found to be almost devoid of flavouring matter and contained preservative with no indication on the label that this was one of the accepted foods to which the addition of a limited amount of preservative was allowed.

It transpired that the stock held by the shopkeeper had been taken over from a previous proprietor and was at least 4½ years old and that due to age the essence had lost its strength. In the meantime, the labels had been revised and the article of food referred to as a substance to which the addition of preservative was permissible. The small amount of old and unsatisfactory stock involved was withdrawn from sale.

Creamed Rice.

An analysis of this food indicated that it contained skimmed milk and was not entirely made up of full-cream milk.

On investigation, it appeared that the deficiency in milk fat content was caused through ineffective mixing of the milk when this was drawn off from the Milk Marketing Board's tank delivery vehicles at the factory. The firm concerned sought to overcome this difficulty by installing more efficient re-circulating pumping machinery.

Chicklettes.

It was open to contention as to whether this article, made up in the form of rissoles and containing 30% of chicken meat and fat, with other ingredients, should have been marketed under the name of "chicken rissoles" in order to secure compliance with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, which requires that if there is a "common or usual name" for a food made up of two or more ingredients it shall be used in relation to that article. However, by reference to public opinion, the trade, cooking institutions and culinary publications it transpired that there were differences of opinion as to the form and composition of chicken rissoles and the evidence obtained did not altogether favour the contesting of this issue.

It is imperative that any tendency to use "coined" names for food, where a "spade" can be called a "spade", should be investigated and, if necessary, challenged to prevent the public being misled or confused as to the true nature of the article offered for sale.

Cranberry Sauce.

This involved the contents of an isolated jar of sauce which was found to be in a fermented condition. There was no evidence to indicate that any other part of the consignment of this food was similarly affected; it was concluded that the air seal to this particular jar had become broken.

White Sauce.

Due prominence was not given on the label to the necessity to add $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of milk to the ingredients in order to make a complete sauce.

The distributors took the necessary action to repair this labelling omission.

The average composition of the samples of milk submitted for analysis was as under:-

Channel Islands Milk.

Solids not Fat (legal standard 8.5%)	...	9.0%
Milk Fat (legal standard 4%)	...	4.4%

Milk excluding South Devon and Channel Islands Milk.

Solids not Fat (legal standard 8.5%)	...	8.7%
Milk Fat (legal standard 3%)	...	3.7%

Attention has been centred by various bodies on the possible dangers resulting from the increased use of chemical additives to food, where information is lacking on their potential carcinogenetic and toxic effects, implying the need for the application of more stringent criteria of safety.

Chemical additives to food are generally intended to secure improvements in flavour, texture, appearance and keeping qualities, but the adventitious introduction of chemicals to food can also arise from the improper use of fungicides, pesticides and insecticides in the cultivation of crops.

Food Hygiene.

There are 240 food premises in this District, including 8 Bakehouses; 21 Butchers' Shops; 29 Cafes, Snack Bars and School Canteens; 28 Public Houses, Clubs and Hotels; 55 Confectioners' Shops; 1 "registered" Dairy; 9 Fish Shops; 25 Fruiterers' and Greengrocers' Shops; 62 Grocers' and Provision Merchants' Shops and 1 Supermarket which was opened towards the end of the year.

Premises registered under S.16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 are as under:-

For manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream	...	2
For sale and storage of ice-cream	... ..	79
For preparation or manufacture of sausages or preserved foods	... ..	45

Food premises accounted for 437 visits.

Advances in food packing and preservation techniques proceed apace and the increased use of refrigerated cabinets in food shops enables quality foods to be preserved and sold in prime condition, provided strict rotation of stock is observed and the refrigeration units are properly operated. A tendency to overstock such cabinets above the normal load line essential for satisfactory refrigeration and to mix frozen with unfrozen foods has had to be checked.

The following improvements associated with food premises or food vehicles were secured:-

Sinks provided	12
Wash hand basins provided	5
Constant supply of hot water provided	7
Refrigerators provided (window displays)	4
Lighting and/or ventilation improved	4
Accommodation for clothing provided	5
Impervious surfaces provided	14
Sanitary fittings repaired or renewed	12
Sanitary fittings cleansed	10
Artificial lighting to W.C.'s provided	4
Nail brushes provided	11
Soap and towels provided	6
First aid outfits provided	6
'Wash Your Hands' notices provided	17
Wall plaster repaired	15
Ceiling plaster repaired	2
Floors repaired	3
Floor coverings renewed	2
Equipment or fittings repaired or renewed	13
Dirty walls cleansed	74
Dirty ceilings cleansed	50
Dirty floors cleansed	20
Equipment or fittings cleansed	40
Refuse receptacles provided	23
Accumulations of rubbish removed	23
Warnings re food exposed to contamination	7
Warnings to offenders re smoking	2
Food vehicles repair and/or cleansed	4
Name and address on food vehicles provided	3
Washable head coverings provided	2
Miscellaneous	25

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The year's work is summarised hereunder:-

Surface Infestations.

Number of complaints received	221
Number of complaints investigated	222 ^{1/2}
Number of independent investigations made	532
Number of premises found to be infested	
(i) by rats	195
(ii) by mice	68
Number of premises treated and cleared	263
(i) by Local Authority's operators	196*
(ii) by occupiers	61

* includes infestations found in 1960.

^{1/2} includes one complaint received in 1960.

Minor infestations were found at the Council's Refuse Tip and the associated Salvage Depot; no "major" or "reservoir" infestation occurred.

The Department's destruction service was again used by the County Council in respect of their properties in this District.

Sewer Infestations.

The routine 10% test of all sewers in the District was carried out during April and treatment was found to be necessary only at two separate points where infestations were found, involving nine

manholes, in the Caterham (high level) system. A further maintenance treatment carried out at these points in October indicated that the infestations had been eliminated.

In view of the comparative freedom from sewer infestations in this District it was agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that further testing of sewers be deferred until the Spring of 1963.

CLEAN AIR.

Three notifications under the Clean Air Act, 1956, of proposals to install furnaces exceeding a rating of 55,000 B.T.U's were received. Particulars obtained on these plants indicated that they were capable of being operated without causing offence by the emission of smoke. No applications for prior approval were made or considered.

Two complaints, from one resident, were received during the year concerning the emission of dark smoke, carbon and smell from a chimney to an oil burning furnace used for heating a workshop. It was established that the complaint arose from the unsatisfactory operation of the appliance and the firm concerned took note of the representations made on this matter.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

The Act defines noise as a nuisance that may be dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Six complaints concerning noise were investigated, none of which was serious enough to warrant formal action to secure abatement. In one case the securing of a rattling wire guard, attached to a refrigeration unit, was all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

The blessings conferred by material progress, some of which are questionable, cannot always be identified with conditions favourable to the mental and physical health and well being of man, and noise, unnecessary noise, has become a resultant and disturbing factor in our lives likely to call for increased official action for its suppression.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

YOUNG PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1938.

At the end of 1961 there were 408 shops on the Register.

The following visits were made:

Inspections	201
Re-inspections	28
	<hr/>
	229
	<hr/>

Patrols were carried out as under:

On Sundays	3
During afternoon of early closing days	71
During evenings	3
	<hr/>
	77
	<hr/>

The following contraventions were dealt with:

Absence of sufficient and suitable heating facilities 2

Absence of statutory notices, forms or records:

Closing Declaration	1	
Assistants' weekly half holiday notice	24	
Provisions relating to the employment of young persons	7	
Record of hours of employment of young persons	3	
Notice specifying hours to be worked by young persons	7	
Seats for female shop assistants	32	
Mixed shop notices	6	80
		<hr/>
		82
		<hr/>

The Council made an Order for the suspension of the operation of the provisions of the Act relating to General Closing hours and of the Council's Early Closing Orders during the Christmas season, namely from December 18th to 23rd.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

One application for a licence to keep a pet shop was granted. At the premises concerned, satisfactory provision was made as regards accommodation, cleanliness, attendance, food and drink.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952. MOTOR CYCLES (PROTECTIVE HELMETS) REGS., 1957.

No contraventions were observed.

DISINFECTION.

Rooms sprayed or fumigated	2
Library books fumigated	27

DISINFESTATION.

Rooms treated to destroy

Ants	2	Bugs	3	Woodworm	1
Beetles	1	Fleas	5	Miscellaneous	7
Body Lice	2	Flies	19		
				Total	40

School Canteens/Kitchens treated to destroy flies - routine annual spraying to provide prolonged insecticidal effect of treated surfaces 10

Wasps.

The policy of giving advice when called for on the treatment of infestations was pursued again in 1961 and action by the Department was

reserved for those cases which presented undue difficulty or where members of the general public were seriously inconvenienced.

101 nests were reported during the year, of which 15 were treated by the staff of the Department.

A private individual operates in the District and undertakes work of this nature on payment of a fee but it is understood that his services are given free to old age pensioners who are unable to afford to pay for treatment.

THE HONEYBEE

One application for a licence to keep a bee was granted. At the various meetings, attention, food and drink, and other matters were discussed.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FURNACES) AND STOVE
WITH OTHER DOMESTIC HEATING DEVICES

No contraventions were observed. The following table shows the number of heating appliances inspected during the year.

Category	Number
Boiler	1
Stove	1
Other	1
Total	3

Boiler Certificate/Inspection treated as boiler files - routine annual inspection to provide technical information of boiler condition

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Neonatal Mortality Rate	3
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	38
Notices Served	23, 25
Notifiable Diseases	6, 7
Nurseries	17
N.S.P.C.C.	18

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Occupied houses	3
Old People's Welfare Assn.	18
Ophthalmic & Refraction Clinic	17
Orthodontic Clinic	15
Outworkers	20
Overcrowding	27

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Perinatal Mortality Rate	3
Pet Animals Act, 1951	39
Physiotherapy Clinic	17
Poliomyelitis - acute	8
Population	3
Public Cleansing	28
Public Health Inspectors	1

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Rainfall	13
Rateable Value	3
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Slaughterhouses	30
Slaughtermen's Licences	31
Slum Clearance	26
Smallpox	10
Speech Therapy Clinic	17
Staff	1
Standard Grants	26
Statistical & Social Conditions of the Area	3
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Supervision of Food	30 to 37
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