

[Report 1944] / Medical Officer of Health, Epsom & Ewell Borough.

Contributors

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HEALTH
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BOROUGH OF
EPSOM AND EWELL.

----oOo----

A N N U A L R E P O R T

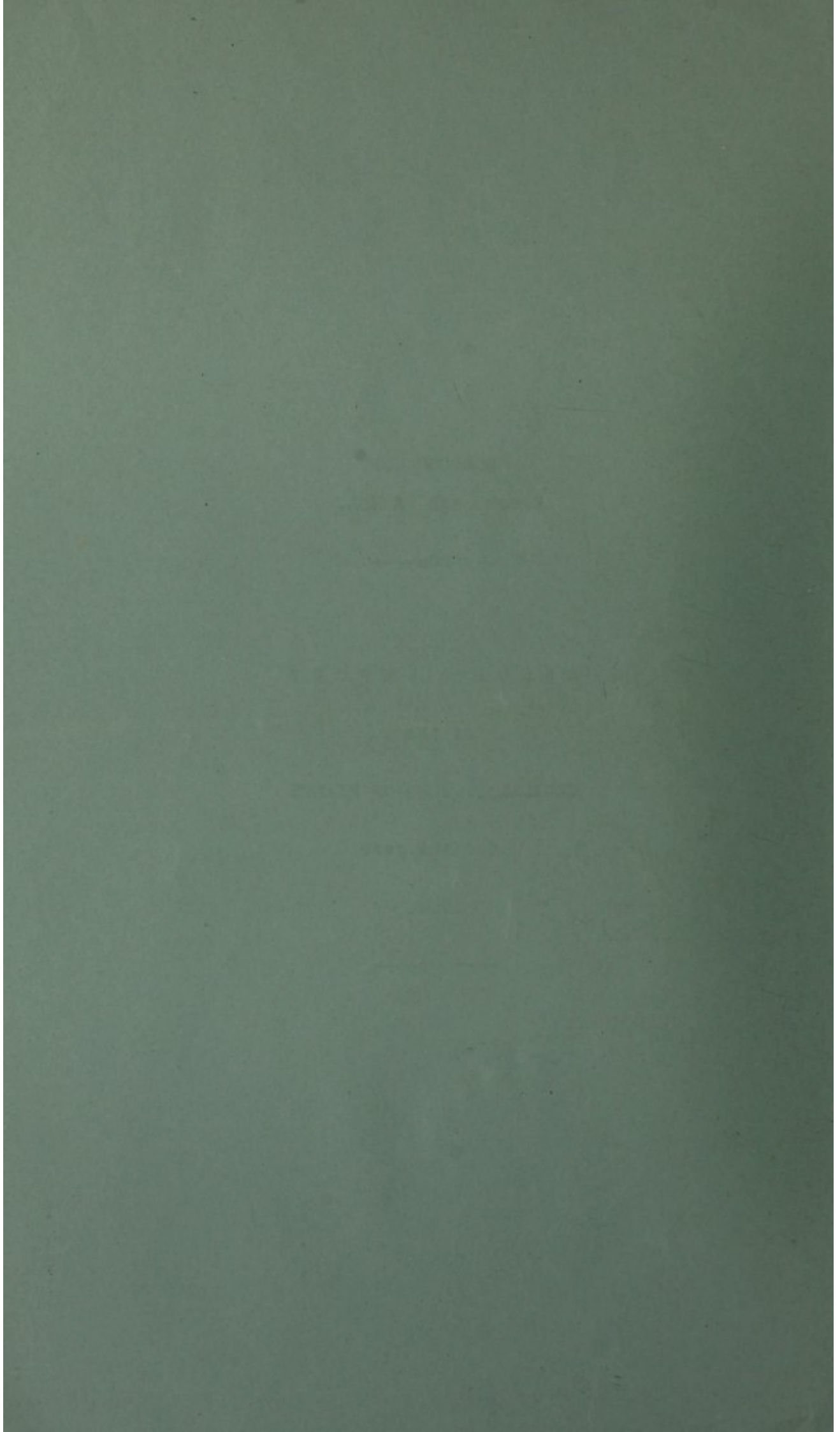
of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

for the year

1944.

----oOo----



Municipal Offices Annexe,
14, Waterloo Road,
EPSOM.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an Annual Report on the work of my department for the year 1944. It is in the abbreviated form rendered necessary by war-time requirements. It covers a period during which the office of Medical Officer of Health was filled by deputy Medical Officers, by Dr. J.A.A. Duncan until June 1944, and subsequently by Dr. H.A. Nathan.

It includes extracts from the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, under whose direct supervision much of the work of the department is performed.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TO THE STATE ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS

FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS

That the power to grant or withhold
patents on the land of the United States
is in the Department of the Interior
and is exercised by the Secretary of the
Department of the Interior.

It is the policy of the United States
Government to grant patents on the land
of the United States to the State of Texas
in accordance with the provisions of the
Act of March 3, 1877, and the Act of
March 3, 1891.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

WALTER B. WOODWARD
Secretary of the Interior

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:

Cyrus Ive, M.B., B.S. (Lond), M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lond),
D.P.H.

(Absent on sick leave 1st Jan. 1944 - 31st Dec. 1944)

Temporary Medical Officers of Health:

John A.A. Duncan, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Edin),
L.R.F.P.S. (Glas), D.P.H. (Lond) (Resigned 3/6/44)

Horace A. Nathan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Commenced 4/6/44)

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

1 Wm. H.C. Hagger, M.R.San.I., F.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

1 L.H. Grace, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

1 P. Meddows Taylor, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

1¹¹ E.A. Atkinson, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerical Staff.

C.H. Argent.

+ P. Hunt Miss N. Hearn.

Clerical Assistants to Medical Officer of Health.

H.J.T. Woolford, A.R.San.I. Miss D.D. Wood.

∅ C.H. Ayling, A.I.H. ∅ Mrs. D. Treeby.

∕ Miss M. Whittle. ∕ D. Brisk.

Clerical Assistants to Sanitary Inspector.

(The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical Assistants act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts and for the Dorking and Horley Rural District).

+ H.M. Forces 1.9.1939.
(Killed in action 10.4.1944)

∅ H.M. Forces 30.8.1940.

∅ Resigned 3.7.1944.

∕ Commenced duties 17.7.1944.

∕ Commenced duties 2.10.1944.

1 Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

11 Holds Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH INVESTIGATION

Medical Officer in Charge
G. H. (Name), M. D. (Title)
Date: (Date)

Responsible Medical Officer of Health
John A. (Name), M. D. (Title)
Address: (Address)

Chief Sanitary Inspector
W. H. (Name), M. D. (Title)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors
L. M. (Name), M. D. (Title)
P. (Name), M. D. (Title)
R. (Name), M. D. (Title)

General Findings

C. H. (Name)

Operative Assistant to Medical Officer of Health
P. (Name)

W. H. (Name), M. D. (Title)

C. H. (Name), M. D. (Title)

Chief Assistant to Sanitary Inspector

(The Medical Officer of Health and his assistants
maintain a close watch on the
sanitary and health conditions and the
sanitary and health conditions.)

- 1. (Name), M. D. (Title)
- 2. (Name), M. D. (Title)
- 3. (Name), M. D. (Title)
- 4. (Name), M. D. (Title)
- 5. (Name), M. D. (Title)
- 6. (Name), M. D. (Title)
- 7. (Name), M. D. (Title)
- 8. (Name), M. D. (Title)
- 9. (Name), M. D. (Title)
- 10. (Name), M. D. (Title)

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL.

1. Statistics and Social conditions for the Area.

Area (Acres) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8,427
Population (Census 1931) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	35,231
Population (Estimated mid-year 1944).. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	60,270

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year.

Live Births

	Total	M.	F.	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.34.
Total live births	985	527	458	
Legitimate.	937	500	437	
Illegitimate.	48	27	21	

Still Births

	Total	M.	F.	} Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .. 27.6
Total still births	28	16	12	
Legitimate.	23	14	9	
Illegitimate.	5	2	3	

Deaths (net)	597	305	292	Crude death rate. .. 9.91
--------------	-----	-----	-----	------------------------------

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:-

	Total	M.	F.
Total infant deaths	33	24	9
Legitimate.	33	24	9
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births 33.5

Death rate of Legitimate infants per 1,000
legitimate live births 35.2

Death rate of Illegitimate infants per 1,000
illegitimate live births 0.00

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)births.</u>
Puerperal Sepsis.	Nil	0.00
Other Puerperal Causes	Nil	0.00

Deaths from:-

Measles (all ages)	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Diarrhoea (under two years of age).	1
Cancer (all ages)	102

STATISTICS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

1. Statistics and Social Conditions for the Year

Population (Estimated mid-year total) 1,000,000
Population (Census 1921) 1,000,000
Area (Square miles) 100,000

Estimated Live Births for the Year

Category	Total	Male	Female
Live Births	250,000	125,000	125,000
Total live births	250,000	125,000	125,000
Legitimate	200,000	100,000	100,000
Illegitimate	50,000	25,000	25,000

Category	Total	Male	Female
Still Births	10,000	5,000	5,000
Total still births	10,000	5,000	5,000
Legitimate	8,000	4,000	4,000
Illegitimate	2,000	1,000	1,000

Deaths (Total) 100,000
Crude death rate 10.0 per 1,000 live births

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age

Category	Total	Male	Female
Total infant deaths	20,000	10,000	10,000
Legitimate	15,000	7,500	7,500
Illegitimate	5,000	2,500	2,500

Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births 20.0

Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 live births 15.0

Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 live births 25.0

Deaths from Respiratory Diseases 5,000

Deaths from Tuberculosis 3,000

Deaths from Cancer 2,000

Deaths from Heart Disease 1,000

Deaths from Diabetes 1,000

Deaths from Other Causes 1,000

2. General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

No alterations of note have occurred in the general provisions of health services.

During the period under review the Department has continued to utilise the facilities offered by the Ministry of Health Emergency Public Health Laboratory situated at Epsom College.

The following examinations were carried out by the Laboratory at the request of local medical practitioners or Medical Officer of Health. Details of examinations of samples of food, milk and water are recorded elsewhere in this Report:-

For the diagnosis of	Diphtheria.	87
" " "	" Tuberculosis.	68
" " "	" Enteric Fever.	47
" " "	" Haemolytic Strep- tococci.	87
" " "	" Venereal Disease.	7
		<u>296</u>

3. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

(i) Water Supply.

Four water undertakings operate within the Borough. These are the Borough Council's Water undertaking, the Sutton District Water Company, the Metropolitan Water Board, and in a very small area, the East Surrey Water Company.

During the year twenty-two samples of water were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors. Twenty of these samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and two for chemical analysis; the water was also tested for the presence of chlorine. In all cases the main supplies were found to be satisfactory. The bacteriological examinations were carried out at the Ministry of Health Emergency Public Health Laboratory.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

There has been no change in the methods used to deal with the bulk of the sewage received at the Council's works but an auxiliary treatment plant has been constructed at the Hook Road Works to treat the increased flow from the London County Council Hospitals due to war-time conditions. Additional treatment plant has also been constructed at the Ruxley Works for treating sewage and process waste from certain Government buildings which have been erected at Chessington.

(iii) Public Cleansing.

There have been no major alterations in the methods used to dispose of house refuse. Complaints of the presence of flies and crickets continue to be received from residents living near the East Street tip.

4. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

I am indebted to Mr. W.H.C. Hagger, M.R.San.I., F.S.I. Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his co-operation and for supplying the following data:-

Section 1: Introduction

The following information was received from the
Department of Health, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada,
on the 15th day of June, 1954, in relation to
the investigation of the outbreak of
dysentery in the town of [Name of Town],
Ontario, Canada, during the month of May, 1954.

For the purpose of this report, the following
terms are defined: [List of terms and definitions]

Section 2: Description of the case

(i) Case history

The patient, a [Age]-year-old male, was
born in [Location] and has resided in [Location]
since [Date]. He is a [Occupation] and has
been in good health until the onset of
illness on [Date]. The illness was characterized
by [Symptoms]. The patient was hospitalized
at [Hospital Name] from [Date] to [Date].
The following laboratory examinations were carried
out: [List of tests and results].

(ii) Treatment and progress

The patient received [Treatment] and
showed [Progress]. The illness resolved
on [Date]. The patient was discharged
on [Date] and has remained well since
that time. The following is a summary of
the patient's progress during the course
of his illness: [Summary of progress]

(iii) Family history

There have been no other cases of
dysentery in the family. The following
is a summary of the family history:
[Family history details]

Section 3: Laboratory examination of the case

I am indebted to Mr. [Name], Chief
Bacteriologist, for his cooperation and for
providing the following data: [Laboratory data]

<u>Dwelling-houses.</u>	
Inspections under Public Health or Housing Act.	183
Re-inspections or visits re work in progress.	416
Visits in connection with Overcrowding.	26
Visits in connection with Billeting.	201

<u>Food Premises.</u>	Inspections, re-inspections and visits to:-	
Bakerhouses	.. ..	49
Butchers and Slaughter-houses.	.. ..	139
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.	.. ..	66
Food Shops, Market Stalls, Refreshment Rooms, Kitchens etc.	.. ..	126
Visits re unsound food (not included above)		345

<u>Other Premises.</u>	
Factories, Outworkers' premises and Offices.	81
Schools.	8
Swimming Baths	5
Shops under Shops Acts	16
Stables, Pigsties and Manure Pits	30
Tents, Vans and Sheds	6

<u>Other Inspections and Visits.</u>		
Inspections under Public Health Act (other than dwelling-houses).	.. ..	322
Visits re Infectious Disease.		194
Visits for inspecting, testing or in connection with drainage)	.. ..	494
Inspections by Sanitary Inspectors under Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.		65
Smoke observations.		1
Visits in connection with Civil Defence..		296
Miscellaneous inspections and visits ..		481
		<u>3,550</u>

Number of smoke or water tests applied to new or repaired drainage ..	45
Number of Water samples taken from main supplies.	22
" " Samples taken from rivers and streams etc.	9
" " Milk samples taken.	164

<u>Nuisances and Defects.</u>	
Number of nuisances or defects discovered:-	
under Public Health Acts.	546
under Housing Acts.	92

<u>Notices.</u> Number of Notices served:-	
Statutory.	1
Informal.	192
Number of Notices complied with.	168
Number of Notices outstanding at end of year.	25

Eradication of Bed Bugs. Eighteen houses were dealt with for bug infestation. Disinfestation was carried out by spraying with an insecticide.

Mosquito Control. Continuing the practice of former years, control measures were carried out in the Wilmerhatch Lane area. Very few complaints of nuisance from mosquitoes were received following the treatment of the ponds and pools.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:-

(1)	(a)	Total number inspected.	183
	(b)	Number of inspections made.	599
(2)	(a)	Inspected under Housing Acts.	7
	(b)	Number of inspections made.	43
(3)		Number found unfit.	Nil
(4)		Number found not to be in all respects fit.	7

2. Remedy of defects. Number of houses rendered fit. 6

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.		Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-		
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses.	1
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:-	
	(a)	by Owners.	1
	(b)	by Local Authority.	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.		Nil
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.		Nil

Overcrowding.

It is difficult under existing conditions to estimate the number of houses in the Borough which are at present overcrowded. Cases are only brought to light by inspection following complaints or through applications for housing accommodation, and information is not always received when overcrowding has been abated.

The number of cases known to be definitely overcrowded is twenty-seven, but there are many houses where overcrowding is suspected, including some of the Council houses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply. At the end of the year there were fourteen entries on the Register of Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Retail Purveyors of Milk as follows:-

Cowkeepers (wholesale traders).	3
" (and Retail Purveyors).	1
Retail Purveyors (premises within the Borough).	6
" " (premises outside the Borough).	4
Total.	<u>14</u>

Four Producers were granted licences by the Surrey County Council for the production and sale of "Accredited" milk.

Routine inspections of all cowsheds and dairy premises have been carried out, and it has been found that the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, have been observed.

At the end of the year there were approximately one hundred and ten milch cows in the Borough exclusive of those kept at the L.C.C. Farms.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1941.

The following licences to sell graded milk were granted in 1944:-

"Tuberculin Tested"	(Dealers)	6
"	(Supplementary)	4
"Pasteurised"	(Pasteurisers)	2
"	(Dealers)	8
"	(Supplementary)	4
	Total	<u>24</u>

Milk Sampling. During the year one hundred and sixty-four samples of milk were taken at farms and from retail purveyors. The samples were examined at the Ministry of Health Emergency Laboratory, Epsom College.

The following is a summary of the tests carried out and an analysis of the results:-

Summary of Reports on Samples of Milk:-

Number of samples taken:-			
"Tuberculin Tested" Milk.	12		
"Pasteurised".	100		
"Ordinary."	52		
	Total	<u>164</u>	
	<u>"Tuberculin Tested".</u>	<u>"Pasteurised"</u>	<u>Ordinary.</u>
<u>Reports on Bacterial Count.</u>			
under 100,000 per cc.	+	91	+
over " " "		9	
<u>Bacillus Coli Test.</u>			
Absent in 1/100th cc.	10	+	39
Present " " "	2		13
<u>Methylene Blue Test.</u>			
Satisfactory.	10	+	44
Unsatisfactory.	2		8
<u>Phosphatase Test.</u>			
Satisfactory.	+	99	+
Unsatisfactory.		1	
(+ Not applicable)			

There are no bacteriological standards laid down for Ordinary milk, but examinations are made for purposes of comparison and as a means of informal control.

When unsatisfactory results were obtained, the dairyman or producer concerned was informed and requested to take steps to improve the standard of cleanliness of the milk, and a further sample was taken after an interval.

... of all countries and dairy
 ... has been found that
 ... the following of the Milk and Dairy
 ... been observed.
 At the end of the year there were approximately one
 hundred and ten dairies in the Dominion exclusive of those
 east of the I.C.C. Lines.

The Milk (Special Provisions) Regulations, 1926 to 1927

The following provisions in said regulations were
 amended in 1926:-

(Supplementary) (Dairies) (Tuberculin) (Supplementary) (Dairies)	"Tuberculin Tested"
	"Tuberculin Tested"
	"Tuberculin Tested"
	"Tuberculin Tested"
	Total

Milk Sampling. During the year one hundred and sixty-four
 samples of milk were taken at farms and from retail purveyors.
 The samples were examined at the Ministry of Health Bacteriology
 Laboratory, Queen's College.

The following is a summary of the results of
 and an analysis of the results:-

Summary of Results of Samples of Milk

Number of samples examined:-	
"Tuberculin Tested" Milk	12
"Tuberculin Tested"	100
"Ordinary"	22
<u>Total</u>	<u>134</u>
"Tuberculin Tested"	"Ordinary"

Results on Bacteriological Counts

Number of samples examined	100
Number of samples examined	10
Number of samples examined	10
Number of samples examined	10

There are no bacteriological standards laid down for
 ordinary milk, but examinations are made for purposes of
 comparison and as a means of internal control.
 When bacteriological results were obtained, the Dominion
 producer concerned was informed and requested to take steps to
 improve the standard of cleanliness of the milk, and a further
 sample was taken after an interval.

(b) Meat and other foods.

Slaughter-houses. There is only one slaughter-house in the Borough which is "licensed" under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. This is temporarily out of regular use owing to the operation of the Centralised Slaughtering Scheme of the Ministry of Food. Arrangements have been made with local pig-keepers to use this slaughter-house for the occasional slaughter of pigs, and thirty-six pigs have been slaughtered under licence granted by the Local Food Executive Committee. In all cases the carcasses and organs were inspected and found satisfactory.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. Nine applications for the renewal of licences to slaughter animals under the above Act were received and considered by the Council.

Condemned Meat and Other Foods. The following meat and other foods were inspected at shops and food stores within the Borough and found to be unfit for human consumption:-

Bacon.	19 lbs.	Eggs.	1102
Meat & Offal.	351 lbs.	Mustard.	83 tins.
Liver Sausage.	170 lbs.	Breakfast Food.	97 pkts.
Black Pudding.	444 lbs.	Tinned Vegetables and	
Meat (tinned)	158 tins.	Soups.	171 tins.
Fish.	{ 122 stone.	Soup Cubes.	156
	{ 4 boxes.	Paste.	41 jars.
Fish (tinned)	358 tins.	Sauce.	29 btls.
Fishcakes.	151	Biscuits.	44 lbs.
Fruit. (Misc.tinned)	95 tins.	Jam and Marmalade.	189 tins &
Fruit - Prunes & Figs.	34 lbs.		jars.
Oranges.	{ 8 lbs.	Syrup.	2 tins.
	{ 30	Margarine.	1½ lbs.
Milk (tinned)	250 tins.	Pudding Mixtures.	162 pkts.
Milk - Powder & Dried		Dessert Moulds.	37 pkts.
Milk.	11 tins.	Spiced Anchovies.	50 btls.
Butter.	3½ lbs.	Sweets & Chocolates.	27 lbs.
Cheese.	32½ lbs.	Miscellaneous Articles	16 jars.
Poultry & Rabbits.	195	"	"
Ground Rice.	88 lbs.	"	9 btls.
Potatoes.	2 cwt.	"	3 tins.
		"	5 pkts.

Wherever possible, foodstuffs found unfit for human consumption are disposed of for animal feeding (if not diseased) or utilised for other practical purposes to avoid waste.

War Damage to Food Shops. In addition to the foodstuffs mentioned above, a large quantity of food including grocery and provisions, vegetables, meat, etc., was inspected in food shops and stores damaged by enemy action. As soon as possible after every incident affecting shop premises, an inspection was made by one of the Sanitary Inspectors who arranged for the removal of any foodstuffs rendered unfit for human consumption. Where it was possible for the food to be rendered fit or used for other purposes, it was forwarded to the Ministry of Food Salvage Depot or dealt with locally by arrangement with the Food Executive Officer; otherwise it was removed to the Corporation's Refuse Destructor and destroyed.

Butchers' Shops and Stalls, etc. There are thirty-five butchers' shops and one market stall in the Borough. All have been periodically inspected. A refrigerator or other means of cold storage is provided at each shop, and twenty-nine of the shops have permanent glass windows to protect the meat from dust, etc., from the highway.

Bakehouses.

Forty-nine inspections have been made of the seventeen bakehouses on the Register.

Other Food Premises.

Inspections have been made of shops and other premises where food is prepared or sold.

ADULTERATION OF FOODS, ETC.

The Surrey County Council are the authorities for the administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following information of samples analysed:-

<u>Article.</u>	<u>Total Number.</u>
Milk	31
Flour	3
Coffee	1
Sausages.	1
Sausage Meat.	3
Table Cream.	1
Breakfast Sausage.	1
Tomato Ketchup	2
Gelatine.	3
Influenza Powder.	1
Meat Paste.	3
Fish Paste.	1
Iodine.	4
Total	<u>55</u>

Evidence of adulteration or deterioration was found in four samples.

FACTORIES.

Seventy-five inspections and re-inspections were made during the year to forty factories with mechanical power and three factories without mechanical power. The general sanitary conditions found were satisfactory, but the following is a summary of defects and infringements discovered. In most cases the matters were attended to after verbal notice, but written notice was necessary in ten instances.

Defects found in Factories.

Want of Cleanliness.	4
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective.	6
Means of escape in case of fire not in accordance with requirements of the Act.	5
Other Offences.	8

Forty-five inspectors and ten inspectors were
employed in the factory.

Other Food Products

Inspection was made of other food products
found in the factory.

ANALYSIS OF FOODS

The County Council and the inspectors for
the administration of the Food and Drugs (Inspection) Act,
1927, and the County Medical Officer of Health for
the following analysis of samples analyzed:

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Article</u>
1	Wine
2	Beer
3	Whisky
4	Port
5	Brandy
6	Sherry
7	Champagne
8	Apple Juice
9	Orange Juice
10	Tomato Juice
11	Guinness
12	Blackberry Juice
13	Blackberry Juice
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97	Blackberry Juice
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100	Blackberry Juice

Evidence of adulteration or falsification was
found in four samples.

FACTORIES

Forty-five inspectors and ten inspectors were
employed in the factory. The factory was
found to be in compliance with the provisions
of the Act. The factory was found to be
in compliance with the provisions of the Act.
The factory was found to be in compliance
with the provisions of the Act.

ANALYSIS OF FOODS

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Article</u>
1	Wine
2	Beer
3	Whisky
4	Port
5	Brandy
6	Sherry
7	Champagne
8	Apple Juice
9	Orange Juice
10	Tomato Juice
11	Guinness
12	Blackberry Juice
13	Blackberry Juice
14	Blackberry Juice
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19	Blackberry Juice
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100	Blackberry Juice

THE RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT,
1919, AND INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

A full-time Rat-catcher is employed by the Corporation and his work is carried out under the general supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

While it is the duty of the occupier of any premises to take such steps as may be necessary for the destruction and prevention of rats or mice, advice and assistance is given to persons who report any infestation or apply for information as to preventive measures. Assistance is given by means of hunts with dogs and ferrets, trapping, poisoned baits or gassing.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Corporation's Rat-catcher and particulars of the number of rats caught and destroyed by employees at the Sewage Farm, also on L.C.C. Estates in the Borough, where a Rat-catcher is employed:-

Number of complaints and reports received and investigated during the year.	..	407
Number of Inspections and visits.	..	998
Number of hunts with dogs and ferrets	..	351
Number of cases where poisoned baits used.	..	294

Number of rats known to have been caught and destroyed by:-

(a) the Corporation's Rat-catcher.	1,465
(b) by employees at Sewage Farm.	350
(c) on L.C.C. premises.	<u>748</u>
Total.	<u>2,563</u>

MORTUARY.

Eighty-three bodies have been admitted to the Mortuary and post-mortems held during the year. The number includes eleven bodies from adjacent districts, from whom fees amounting to £5.10.0d. were received for the use of the post-mortem room.

THE RATE AND MISC (EXEMPTION) ACT
1919, AND INVESTMENT ORDER, 1921.

A full-time Inspector is engaged by the Corporation and his work is divided out under the general supervision of the Senior Inspector.

While it is the duty of the Inspector to see that all work is done in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Order, it is necessary for the Inspector to have such a knowledge of the provisions of the Act and Order as to enable him to advise and assist the various departments in their work. It is also necessary for the Inspector to have such a knowledge of the provisions of the Act and Order as to enable him to advise and assist the various departments in their work.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Corporation's Inspector and his staff in the year 1921. It is divided into two parts, the first part dealing with the work done in the various departments and the second part dealing with the work done in the various departments.

Number of complaints and reports received and investigated during the year	157
Number of inspections and visits	200
Number of hours with wage and taxwork	151
Number of cases where industrial cases were dealt with	200
Number of cases known to have been dealt with	200
(a) the Corporation's Inspector	1,482
(b) by employees of the Corporation	150
(c) by I.C.O. Inspectors	150
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,782</u>

REMARKS

It is noted that the Inspector and his staff have done a great deal of work in the various departments and that the work has been done in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Order. It is also noted that the Inspector and his staff have done a great deal of work in the various departments and that the work has been done in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Order.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The incidence of various infectious diseases is shown in tabular form in Table III. Cases have been classified according to age groups and information is also given of the number of cases treated in Fever Hospitals.

Of these cases the number occurring in the S.C.C. Hospital, L.C.C. Hospitals and Horton E.M.S. Hospital is shown in Table IV, and a comparison of these two tables indicates that in some of the diseases, and the more especially in the Enteric and other Intestinal diseases, the Institutions account for the great majority of the cases recorded.

SMALLPOX. No case of smallpox was notified in the period under review. No primary vaccination or re-vaccination was performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

SCARLET FEVER. A decided decrease was shown in the incidence of this disease during the year 1944 when seventy-nine cases were notified compared with two hundred and twenty-two cases notified during the year 1943. This gives a case rate per thousand population of 1.31 against the rate of 2.40 for England and Wales.

Fifty-two patients were admitted to isolation hospital for treatment and the remaining twenty-seven were allowed to be home nursed, this being equivalent to 35% of the total cases notified. The disease on the whole was of a mild character and no deaths were registered.

DIPHTHERIA. During the year 1944 six cases of Diphtheria occurred, which gives a case rate of 0.10 per thousand population against the rate of 0.58 for England and Wales. All were notified from institutions in the district, and were admitted to isolation hospital for treatment. In addition, six other cases were admitted to isolation hospital as suspected cases of diphtheria in which the diagnosis was not confirmed. There were no deaths registered.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. During the year six hundred and thirty-five children received treatment under the Council's scheme and by Private Practitioners. Of these, five hundred and twenty-five were under the age of 5 years, and one hundred and ten were aged between 5 and 15 years.

The number of children treated in the year 1943 was one thousand, one hundred and seventeen, and the fall in the number this year was mainly due to evacuation of the child population due to enemy action. The position shown at the end of the year 1944 is as follows:-

	<u>Under 5 yrs.</u>	<u>Over 5 yrs but under 15 years.</u>
Estimated Population.	4,452	7,738
Number completed treatment.	2,392 (53.7%)	5,154 (66.6%)

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of various infectious diseases is shown in Table IV. Cases have been classified according to age groups and information is also given of the number of cases treated in Fever Hospitals.

Of these cases the number occurring in the S.O.S. Hospital, S.O.S. Hospital and Horton S.M.S. Hospital is shown in Table IV, and a comparison of Table IV shows that in the course of the disease, and the more especially in the febrile and other infectious diseases, the notification account for the great majority of the cases recorded.

SCARLET FEVER. No case of scarlet fever was notified in the period under review. No primary vaccination for scarlet fever was carried out by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Scarlet Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

DIPHTHERIA. A double diphtheria was shown in the incidence of this disease during the year 1921 when seventy-nine cases were notified compared with two hundred and twenty-two cases notified during the year 1920. This gives a case rate per thousand population of 1.31 against the rate of 2.44 for England and Wales.

Fifty-two patients were admitted to isolation hospital for treatment and the remaining twenty-seven were allowed to be home nursed, this being equivalent to 7.7 of the total cases notified. The disease on the whole had a mild character and no deaths were registered.

TYPHOID FEVER. During the year 1921 six cases of diphtheria occurred, which gives a case rate of 0.10 per thousand population against the rate of 0.25 for England and Wales. All were notified from notification in the district, and were admitted to isolation hospital for treatment. In addition, six other cases were admitted to isolation hospital, as suggested cases of diphtheria in which the diagnosis was not confirmed. There were no deaths registered.

TYPHOID FEVER (continued). During the year six hundred and thirty-five children were treated under the Council's scheme and by Public Vaccination. Of these, five hundred and thirty-five were under the age of 7 years, and one hundred and ten were aged between 7 and 15 years.

The number of children treated in the year 1921 was one thousand, one hundred and seventy-two, and the number in the year 1920 was mainly due to vaccination. The notification of this disease has to many notified. The notification shown at the end of the year 1921 is as follows:

Year	Estimated Population	Number notified	Percentage
1921	2,552	7,708	3.02
1920	2,552	22,772	8.92

Corrigendum - Page 12 Ipswich & Wellford in D.H. Reports 1944

TYPHOID FEVER. Five cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, three being members of the same household, and the remaining two cases being notified from an institution. This gives a case-rate of 0.08 per thousand population against the rate of 0.01 for England and Wales.

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The foregoing figures do not give the exact position owing to the fact that the majority of children do not commence treatment until they have reached their first birthday. By excluding the year old age group from the calculation the following figures are obtained:-

	<u>Over 1 yr but under 5 yrs.</u>	<u>Over 5 years but under 15 yrs.</u>
Estimated Population.	3,652	7,738
Number completed treatment.	2,392 (67%)	5,154 (66.6%)

TYPHOID FEVER. Three cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, all being members of the same household. This gives a case rate of 0.08 per thousand population against the rate of 0.01 for England and Wales. A thorough investigation as to the source of the infection was carried out but no definite conclusion was reached.

PARA-TYPHOID FEVER. The one case of Para-typhoid Fever notified was from an institution. This gives a case rate of .02 per thousand population against the rate of 0.01 for England and Wales.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. Of the twenty cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified seventeen were from an institution in the district, of whom twelve were normally resident outside the district.

SCABIES.

Five hundred persons attended the Council's Scabies Treatment Clinics during the year 1944 when a total number of nine hundred and seventy treatments were given. This work was carried out at First Aid Posts by volunteers from the Civil Defence personnel. The details are as follows:-

Adult patients treated.	194
Child patients treated.	169
Adult contacts found to be infected.	64
Child contacts found to be infected.	62
Adult contacts given prophylactic Treatment.	6
Child contacts given prophylactic Treatment.	5
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 500 <hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

The following figures are for the year ending 31st March 1952. The figures for the year ending 31st March 1951 are shown in brackets. The figures for the year ending 31st March 1950 are shown in brackets.

TABLE 1
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Particulars	1952	1951	1950
Income	100	100	100
Expenses	(80)	(80)	(80)
Balance	20	20	20

Income consists of the following items: (1) Income from the sale of goods, (2) Income from the sale of services, (3) Income from the sale of investments, (4) Income from the sale of land and buildings, (5) Income from the sale of other assets.

Expenses consist of the following items: (1) Cost of goods sold, (2) Cost of services rendered, (3) Cost of investments, (4) Cost of land and buildings, (5) Cost of other assets.

The balance at the end of the year is carried forward to the beginning of the next year.

DETAILS

The following details are given for the year ending 31st March 1952. The details for the year ending 31st March 1951 are shown in brackets. The details for the year ending 31st March 1950 are shown in brackets.

Particulars	1952	1951	1950
Income from sale of goods	50	50	50
Income from sale of services	30	30	30
Income from sale of investments	10	10	10
Income from sale of land and buildings	5	5	5
Income from sale of other assets	5	5	5
Cost of goods sold	(40)	(40)	(40)
Cost of services rendered	(20)	(20)	(20)
Cost of investments	(10)	(10)	(10)
Cost of land and buildings	(5)	(5)	(5)
Cost of other assets	(5)	(5)	(5)
Balance	20	20	20

TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table V, together with an analysis of the deaths in the area from the disease during the same period. The new cases include, in addition to those officially notified, nineteen patients who came into the district from other districts in which they had already been notified, and thirteen persons who died from tuberculosis without previous notification, ten of whom were from mental institutions in the district.

Twenty-three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred among persons resident in the district for the purpose of death registration, representing an annual death rate of 0.38 per thousand population. Three deaths were caused by non-pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a death rate of 0.07 per thousand population. The two combined give a total death rate for the district of 0.45 per thousand population, against the rate of 0.62 for England and Wales.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936.

DISINFECTION.

One hundred premises were disinfected, eighty-one after the occurrence of notifiable infectious disease, and nineteen for other purposes.

RESULTS

Examination of low cases of tuberculosis which
came to the notice of the Medical Officer at Health during
the year are set out in Table I, together with an analysis
of the deaths in the area from the disease during the same
period. The low cases, though in addition to those
officially notified, include patients who came into the
district from other districts in which they had already been
notified and returned, cases who died from tuberculosis
without having been notified, and of which very few official
notifications in the district.

These three tables from preliminary tuberculosis
records show general results in the district for the
period of death notification, representing annual death
rates of 0.25 per thousand population. These figures were compared
with the corresponding figures for the district of 0.25 per thousand
population. The two compared give a ratio
death rate for the district of 0.25 per thousand population
against the rate of 0.25 for England and Wales.

No action was taken under the Public Health
Regulation of Tuberculosis, Notification Act, nor under
Section 11 of the Public Health Act 1936.

DISCUSSION

One hundred patients were notified, eight-one
after the occurrence of notified infectious diseases, and
nineteen for other purposes.

TABLE I.
COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Period.	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Living.		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000.		Average Annual Infant Mortality Rate ^θ	
	England & Wales.	Borough of Epsom & Ewell.	England & Wales.	Borough of Epsom & Ewell.	England & Wales.	Borough of Epsom & Ewell.
1881-1890	32.4	26.2	19.1	14.5	142	107
1891-1900	29.9	22.9	18.2	13.7	153	121
1901-1910	27.2	19.2	15.4	8.7	128	93
1911-1920	21.8	15.0	14.4 +	10.2	100	71
1921-1930	18.3	11.8	12.1	7.5	72	47
1931-1940	14.9	12.6	12.2	7.3	58	41
1940	14.6	13.2	14.3	9.1 (9.1)	55	30.6
1941	14.2	12.1	12.9	10.2	68	37.1
1942	15.8	16.0	11.6	9.4	49	34.6
1943	16.5	17.4	12.1	10.6	49	35.8
1944	17.6	16.3	11.6	9.91	46	33.5

^θ i.e. Deaths of Children under one year of age per 1,000 births.

+ Including civilian mortality only from 1915-1920.
The death rate figures in parentheses have been adjusted by the "areal comparability factor".

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE
BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL.

Causes of Death.	M	F	Total.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	-	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough.. ..	2	-	2
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	15	8	23
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	1	3	4
8. Syphilitic Disease	6	-	6
9. Influenza	2	1	3
10. Measles	-	-	-
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	1	-	1
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis ..	-	-	-
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males)	8	-	8
13. Cancer of Uterus (females)	-	7	7
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	12	4	16
15. Cancer of Breast	-	7	7
16. Cancer of all other Sites	34	30	64
17. Diabetes	2	3	5
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ..	23	48	71
19. Heart Disease	69	87	156
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	10	12	22
21. Bronchitis	14	9	23
22. Pneumonia	11	16	27
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	8	1	9
24. Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	8	4	12
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 Years of age) ..	-	1	1
26. Appendicitis	1	1	2
27. Other Digestive Diseases	5	8	13
28. Nephritis	10	6	16
29. Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis..	-	1	1
30. Other Maternal Causes.. ..	-	-	-
31. Premature Birth	2	4	6
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease ..	17	3	20
33. Suicide	4	3	7
34. Road Traffic Accidents	4	1	5
35. Other Violent Causes	10	8	18
36. All Other Causes	26	16	42
	305	292	597

TABLE II
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE
INDIAN RESERVE HOSPITAL

Total	Male	Female	Causes of Death
1	1	0	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers
2	2	0	Cerebro-spinal Fever
3	3	0	Scarlet Fever
4	4	0	Dysentery
5	5	0	Diphtheria
6	6	0	Influenza of the Respiratory System
7	7	0	Other forms of Tuberculosis
8	8	0	Syphilis
9	9	0	Influenza
10	10	0	Measles
11	11	0	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis
12	12	0	Acute Infectious Encephalitis
13	13	0	Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Paratyphoid)
14	14	0	Cancer of the Breast and Prostate
15	15	0	Cancer of the Lung
16	16	0	Cancer of all other sites
17	17	0	Stroke
18	18	0	Inter-oriental Venereal Diseases
19	19	0	Heart Disease
20	20	0	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System
21	21	0	Spontaneous
22	22	0	Parasitic
23	23	0	Other Respiratory Diseases
24	24	0	Dissection of the Aorta
25	25	0	Diabetes
26	26	0	Diabetes (under 5 years of age)
27	27	0	Leishmaniasis
28	28	0	Other Infective Diseases
29	29	0	Septic
30	30	0	Septic and Post-septic States
31	31	0	Other Mental Causes
32	32	0	Fracture of Hip
33	33	0	Operative Malpractice, Etc.
34	34	0	Tetanus, Infantile Paralysis
35	35	0	Alcohol
36	36	0	Self-inflicted Accidents
37	37	0	Other Violent Causes
38	38	0	All Other Causes
39	39	0	
40	40	0	

TABLE III.

Disease.	Cases Notified.													At all ages.	Cases admitted to Hospital.
	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.			
Smallpox	1	1	6	2	6	37	17	4	5	1	1	1	79	52	
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	66	3	
Diphtheria	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	51	3	
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	1	
Para-Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	85	1	
Pneumonia	2	4	1	2	2	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	20	1	
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	1	
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	1	
Measles	1	5	2	1	1	14	4	1	1	1	1	1	98	1	
Whooping Cough	1	7	8	19	19	42	1	1	2	1	1	1	98	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	
	12	20	17	26	19	106	25	15	62	51	59	36	448	65	

TABLE IV.
 CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED BY INSTITUTIONS.

DISEASES.	L. C. C. HOSPITALS.	COUNTY HOSPITAL.	E. M. S. HOSPITALS.	TOTAL.
SCARLET FEVER.	-	-	2	2
DYSENTERY.	69	-	2	71
DIPHTHERIA.	1	5	-	6
ENTERIC FEVER.	3	-	-	3
ERYSIPELAS.	22	-	3	25
PUERPERAL PYREXIA.	-	16	1	17
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.	-	1	-	1
PNEUMONIA.	11	-	1	12
	106	22	9	137

CARD OF INVESTIGATION OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF HEALTH

PAGE 1A

DISEASE	QUALITY I.C.C.	HEALTH COUNT	HOSPITAL S.P.R.	AGE
SARFETI	1	1	1	10
DISMEMBER	1	1	1	10
DISMEMBER	1	1	1	10
DISMEMBER	1	1	1	10
DISMEMBER	1	1	1	10
DISMEMBER & DISMEMBER	1	1	1	10
DISMEMBER	1	1	1	10
DISMEMBER	1	1	1	10
DISMEMBER	1	1	1	10
DISMEMBER	1	1	1	10
DISMEMBER	1	1	1	10
DISMEMBER	1	1	1	10
DISMEMBER	1	1	1	10

TABLE V.

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
5 - 10	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
10- 15	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
15- 20	3	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
20- 25	5	8	-	1	1	-	-	1
25- 35	12	6	1	-	5	2	-	-
35- 45	17	8	1	-	4	2	1	-
45- 55	7	4	1	-	2	2	-	-
55- 65	7	2	-	-	3	1	-	-
65 and upwards	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	59	37	5	10	15	8	1	2

TABLE VI.

Comparative crude birth rates, death rates, analysis of mortality, maternal death rates and case rates for certain infectious diseases in the year 1944:-

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns Including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.	Borough of Epsom & Ewell.
Births - Rates per 1,000 Population.					
Live ..	17.6	20.3	20.9	15.0	16.34
Still ..	0.50	0.64	0.61	0.42	0.46
Deaths -					
All Causes	11.6	13.7	12.4	15.7	9.91
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough.	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03
Diphtheria.	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
Influenza.	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.05
Smallpox.	0.00	-	-	-	0.00
Measles.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Notifications -					
Typhoid Fever.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08
Paratyphoid "	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
Cerebrospinal Fever.	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00
Scarlet Fever.	2.40	2.41	2.67	1.57	1.31
Whooping Cough.	2.49	2.49	2.29	2.90	1.63
Diphtheria.	0.58	0.67	0.69	0.31	0.10
Erysipelas.	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.37	0.68
Smallpox.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles.	4.16	4.51	3.94	2.98	0.76
Pneumonia.	0.97	1.13	0.82	0.93	1.10
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	46	52	44	61	33.5
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	4.8	7.3	4.4	10.1	1.02
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).					
Maternal Mortality -	(Excluding Abortion)				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.28	}	Not available	}	0.00
Other Causes	1.25				0.00
Total	1.53				0.00
Notifications - Puerperal Pyrexia.	10.34	13.13	9.25	14.14	19.74

Comparative crude birth rates, death rates, and infant mortality rates, England and Wales, 1911-1914

Rate per 1,000 population	England and Wales		London		Rate per 1,000 population
	1911	1914	1911	1914	
Births	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6
Deaths	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Infant mortality	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Rate per 1,000 live births	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Rate per 1,000 total births (1911 and 1914)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Rate per 1,000 live births	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Rate per 1,000 total births (1911 and 1914)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Rate per 1,000 live births	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Rate per 1,000 total births (1911 and 1914)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

