

[Report 1949] / Medical Officer of Health, Epsom & Ewell Borough.

Contributors

Epsom and Ewell (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1949

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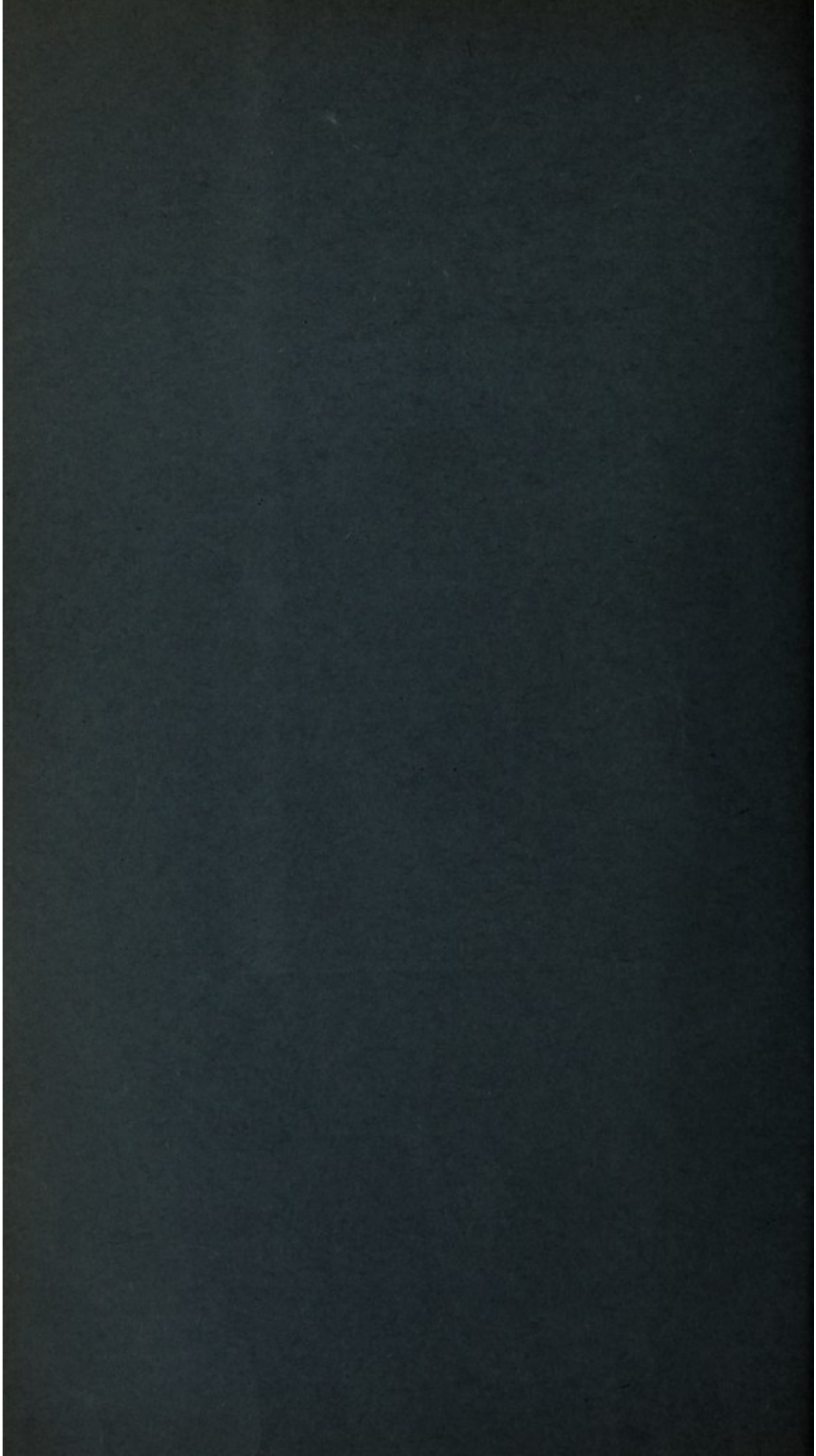
and of the

C H I E F S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T O R

for the year

1949

-----o00o-----



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.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

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

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

≠ L. H. Grace A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

o/ S. J. T. Wood	M.S.I.A.	(Resigned 2.10.49.)
≠/ J. D. Smith	M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.	
≠/ P. E. Kinton	A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.	(Appointed 19.12.49.)

Trained Nurse engaged on Public Health duties

Miss E. Hauxwell, S.R.N.

{ Devotes a proportion of time to work
under the Divisional Medical Officer
of the Surrey County Council }

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk:	C. H. Argent.	
Shorthand/Typist:	Mrs. J. Bulezuik.	Appointed 21. 2.49. Resigned 29. 8.49.
	Miss F. I. Gardiner.	Appointed 3.10.49.
Telephonist:	Miss B. Croft.	Resigned 21. 5.49.
	Miss M. Hamper	Appointed 30. 5.49.

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Clerical Staff and Outside Staff:

Chief Clerk:	H. T. J. Woolford.	A.R.San.I.
Shorthand/Typist:	Miss D. D. Wood	
Clerk:	C. W. Bailey	
Junior Clerk:	D. Brisk	
Temporary Junior Clerk:	M. A. Nihell	Resigned 27. 8.49.

General Assistants and Mortuary Attendants:	W. Goodenough J. Stephens
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Rodent Officer's Assistant:	A. E. Read.
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+ (The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts and for the Dorking and Horley Rural District.)

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

≠ Holds Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

o Holds Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

BOARD OF ETION AND STAFF

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officers of Staff

Chief Medical Officer, M.B. (1902), M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)

General Practitioners

Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)

Public Health Inspectors

Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)

Additional Public Health Inspectors

Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)
Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)
Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)

Public Health Officers of the Local Board

Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)

Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)

Medical Officers of the Local Board

Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)
Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)
Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)

Public Health Officers of the Local Board

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Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)

Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)
Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)

Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)
Mr. [Name], M.B. (1902), D.P.H. (1902)

Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
Epsom.

October, 1950.

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 for the year 1949, which has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2/50. Under the same cover will be found the annual report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The death rate and the infant mortality rate showed small rises, though not sufficient to cause concern. There was an increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever, and a fall in whooping cough and measles. For the first time no notifications of diphtheria were received.

There is still a great demand for living accommodation, and medical certificates have been submitted by a large number of applicants. Much time has been given to the consideration of these in deciding whether the medical conditions described in them really warranted favoured treatment at the expense of other applicants.

Once again I bring to the notice of the Council the conscientious work of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff. I have received willing assistance from colleagues in all departments of the Council's administration. I have been given much encouragement by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and I thank the Council for their continued goodwill.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
Epsom.

October, 1950.

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of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell.

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their continued goodwill.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient servant,

CYRUS JEV

Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1949

1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres) ... ..	...	...	...	8,427
Population (Census 1931)...	...	...	...	35,231
Population (Estimated mid-year 1949)	...	...	...	68,140
Density (persons per acre).	...	...	...	8.09
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1949	...	...	...	17,468
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1949	...	...	...	£742,617
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£2,977

The district is a diamond shaped area situated in the central part of the County of Surrey, measuring approximately six miles from north to south and four miles from east to west. Its southern boundaries reach the lower slopes of the North Downs; to the north it merges into the built-up area of Greater London. On the east it is separated from the neighbouring district by Nonsuch Park, and on the west by Epsom Common. It is particularly fortunate in possessing a large amount of public and private open space, some of which is in its natural state, and some developed as recreation grounds and parks. The subsoil of the southern third is chalk, and of the remainder clay, save for a narrow strip between these areas in which the Tertiary sands appear. The Hogsmill stream rises in Ewell village in springs derived from the chalk, and traverses the district in a north-easterly direction.

The area is mainly residential in character, a large proportion of the working population taking advantage of easy access to London. Hospitals, racing stables, transport undertakings, and an increasing number of light industries create local employment.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births:</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Total live births	845	449	396	}	Birth Rate
Legitimate	822	437	385	}	per 1,000
Illegitimate	23	12	11	}	Civilian
					Population 12.4
<u>Still Births:</u>					
Total still births	18	11	7	}	Rate per
Legitimate	17	11	6	}	1,000 total
Illegitimate	1	-	1	}	live & still
					births 20.9
<u>Deaths: (net)</u>	637	312	325	}	Crude death
					rate 9.3
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:</u>					
Total infant deaths	22	13	9		
Legitimate	19	12	7		
Illegitimate	3	1	2		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1919

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

6,427	Area (Acres)
35,251	Population (Census 1911)
68,140	Population (Estimated mid-year 1919)
8.09	Density (persons per acre)
17,468	Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1919
2742,617	Ratable Value at 31st December, 1919
22,977	Sum represented by a Penny Rate

The district is a diamond shaped area situated in the central part of the County of Surrey, measuring approximately six miles from north to south and four miles from east to west. Its southern boundaries reach the lower slopes of the North Downs; to the north it merges into the built-up area of Greater London. On the east it is separated from the neighbouring district by Monarch Park, and on the west by Epsom Common. It is particularly fortunate in possessing a large amount of public and private open space, some of which is in its natural state, and some developed as recreation grounds and parks. The suburb of the southern third is chalk, and of the remainder clay, save for a narrow strip between these areas in which the Tertary sands appear. The Hogwell stream rises in Ewell village in springs derived from the chalk, and traverses the district in a north-easterly direction.

The area is mainly residential in character, a large proportion of the working population taking advantage of easy access to London. Hospitals, racing stables, transport undertakings, and an increasing number of light industries create local employment.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births:		Total Males		Total Females	
Total live births	845	469	376	Birth Rate	25.6
Legitimate	822	457	362	per 1,000	
Illegitimate	23	12	11	Civilian	15.4
Population 15.4					
Still Births:		Total Males		Total Females	
Total still births	18	11	7	Rate per	1.1
Legitimate	17	11	6	1,000 total	
Illegitimate	1	-	1	live & still	20.9
Births					
Deaths (not)	637	312	325	Gross death	9.3
rate					
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:					
Total infant deaths	22	13	9		
Legitimate	19	12	7		
Illegitimate	3	1	2		

Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	26.0
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	23.1
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	130.4

<u>Deaths from puerperal causes:</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)births</u>
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	1	1.16
Other Maternal Causes	-	-

Deaths from:

Measles (all ages)	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	-
Cancer (all ages)	118

Table II shows a comparison of vital statistics for the district since 1931, with figures for England and Wales during the same period.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered eight hundred and forty-five, of which four hundred and forty-nine were of males and three hundred and ninety-six of females, representing a birth rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the civilian population, compared with the rate of 16.7 for England and Wales. The local birth rate is artificially lowered by the presence of the London County Council Hospitals, whose inmates are included in the residential population, but who make little contribution to the reproductive life of the community. This is a constant factor, and does not affect the year-to-year comparison of the local rate. It is noteworthy that the birth rate has fallen from its peak in 1943 to a figure lower than the average in the period 1931-1940.

Eighteen still births were registered during the year, giving a still birth rate of 0.26 compared with the rate of 0.39 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

DEATHS

The deaths registered in the area after correction for inward and outward transfers numbered six hundred and thirty-seven, representing a crude death rate of 9.3 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the figure of 11.7 for England and Wales. The total included three hundred and twelve males and three hundred and twenty-five females.

In Table II will be found crude annual death rates covering the period 1931-1949. A marked rise will be noticed to have occurred in 1940 and to have persisted in subsequent years, whereas the corresponding figures for England and Wales show a small but steady decline. The explanation of this

Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births 26.0
 Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 23.1
 Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 130.4

Deaths from maternal causes:

Deaths (live and stillbirths)	Rate per 1,000 total
Other Maternal Causes	1.16
Properly and Post Abortive Deaths	1

Deaths from:

Cancer (all ages)	118
Diarrhoea (under 5 years of age)	118
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Meningitis (all ages)	-

Table II shows a comparison of vital statistics for the district since 1951, with figures for England and Wales during the same period.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered eight hundred and forty-five, of which four hundred and forty-nine were of males and three hundred and ninety-six of females, representing a birth rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the civilian population, compared with the rate of 12.7 for England and Wales. The local birth rate is relatively lowered by the presence of the London County Council hospitals, whose inmates are included in the residential population, but who make little contribution to the reproductive life of the community. This is a constant factor, and does not affect the year-to-year comparison of the local rate. It is noteworthy that the birth rate has fallen from its peak in 1953 to a figure lower than the average in the period 1951-1950.

Eighteen still births were registered during the year, giving a still birth rate of 0.25 compared with the rate of 0.37 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

DEATHS

The deaths registered in the area after correction for inland and overseas transfers numbered six hundred and thirty-seven, representing a crude death rate of 9.3 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the figure of 11.7 for England and Wales. The total included three hundred and twelve males and three hundred and twenty-five females.

In Table II will be found crude annual death rates covering the period 1951-1953. A marked rise will be noticed to have occurred in 1953 and to have persisted in subsequent years, whereas the corresponding figures for England and Wales show a small but steady decline. The explanation of this

local increase lies in administrative arrangements in the Registrar General's office, whereby at the outbreak of war alterations were made in the statistical treatment of transferable deaths to meet the abnormal conditions caused by evacuation. Up to that time the deaths of persons dying in hospitals or institutions were assigned to their place of permanent residence. Under the new arrangement the deaths of many persons occurring in hospitals or institutions are assigned to the area in which the death occurred. The effect of the change has been particularly noticeable in this district, which has a large hospital population whose place of residence is normally in one or other of the metropolitan boroughs. During the year the deaths of twenty-five inmates of local mental hospitals were assigned to the district, though none were resident prior to admission.

A comparability factor (0.97) has been provided by the Registrar General for application to the crude death rate (9.3) which has the effect of smoothing out discrepancies in local rates due to differences in the age and sex constitution of district populations, thus enabling more accurate comparisons to be made. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it to 8.9 per 1,000 population.

The causes of death are set out in Table III. Those relating to infectious diseases are considered in the section of the report dealing with those diseases, and the causes of infant deaths are analysed in the succeeding paragraph. As usual heart disease, diseases of the circulatory system and cancer were the most frequent causes of death in the older age groups. At younger ages tuberculosis took serious toll. Deaths due to road traffic accidents numbered three, compared with five in the previous year, though the scenes of the accidents were not necessarily within the Borough. Approximately 50% of deaths took place in hospitals.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of children under one year of age numbered twenty-two, of which thirteen were males, and nine females. The infant mortality rate for the year was 26.0 per 1,000 live births. Eighteen of the deaths occurred within twenty-eight days of birth, and eleven of these within one day. In ten deaths the cause was attributed directly or indirectly to prematurity. Of the remainder, three deaths were due to congenital malformations, three to atelectosis, one each to congenital tuberculosis, broncho-pneumonia, coal gas poisoning, accidental asphyxiation, inattention at birth, birth injury and erythroblastosis foetalis.

Reference to Table II shows that a low infant mortality rate has been a feature of the vital statistics of this district for many years.

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A comparability factor (0.97) has been provided by the Registrar General for application to the crude death rate (9.5) which has the effect of smoothing out discrepancies in local rates due to differences in the age and sex composition of district populations, thus enabling more accurate comparisons to be made. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it to 8.9 per 1,000 population.

The causes of death are set out in Table III. Those relating to infectious diseases are considered in the section of the report dealing with those diseases, and the causes of infant deaths are analysed in the succeeding paragraph. As usual heart disease, diseases of the circulatory system and cancer were the most frequent causes of death in the older age groups. At younger ages tuberculosis took serious toll. Deaths due to road traffic accidents numbered three, compared with five in the previous year, though the scenes of the accidents were not necessarily within the Borough. Approximately 50% of deaths took place in hospitals.

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Reference to Table II shows that a low infant mortality rate has been a feature of the vital statistics of this district for many years.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE YEAR 1949

	England and Wales	Borough of Epsom & Ewell
<u>Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births	16.7	12.4
Still Births	0.39	0.26
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes	11.7	9.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.01	-
Diphtheria	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.45	0.40
Influenza	0.15	0.07
Smallpox	0.00	-
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	0.01	-
Pneumonia	0.51	0.40
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.03
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.03
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.02	-
Scarlet Fever	1.63	1.70
Whooping Cough	2.39	2.41
Diphtheria	0.04	-
Erysipelas	0.19	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	-
Measles	8.95	3.67
Pneumonia	0.80	0.65
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.13	0.10
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.01	-
Food Poisoning	0.14	0.15
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
Deaths under 1 year of age	32	26.0
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	3.0	-
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</u>		
Notifications (Corrected) of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	6.31	16.22
<u>Maternal Mortality:</u>		
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	0.22	1.16
Other Maternal Causes	0.71	-

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE YEAR 1948

Borough of Epsom & Ewell	England and Wales	
		<u>Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population</u>
		<u>BIRTHS</u>
12.4	16.7	Live Births
0.26	0.39	Still Births
		<u>DEATHS</u>
9.3	11.7	All Causes
-	0.00	Typhoid and Paratyphoid
-	0.01	Whooping Cough
-	0.00	Diphtheria
0.40	0.45	Tuberculosis
0.07	0.15	Influenza
-	0.00	Smallpox
-	0.01	Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis
0.40	0.51	Pneumonia
		<u>NOTIFICTIONS (Corrected)</u>
0.03	0.01	Typhoid Fever
0.03	0.01	Paratyphoid Fever
-	0.02	Cerebro-spinal Fever
1.70	1.63	Scarlet Fever
2.41	2.39	Whooping Cough
-	0.04	Diphtheria
0.15	0.19	Erysipelas
-	0.00	Smallpox
3.67	8.95	Measles
0.65	0.80	Pneumonia
0.10	0.15	Acute poliomyelitis
-	0.01	Acute polioencephalitis
0.15	0.14	Food Poisoning
		<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>
26.0	35	Deaths under 1 year of age
-	3.0	Deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis under two years of age
		<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</u>
16.55	6.31	Notifications (Corrected) of Psittacine Fever and Typhus
		<u>Maternal Mortality:</u>
1.16	0.55	Puerperal and Post Abortive Deaths
-	0.71	Other Maternal Causes

TABLE II
COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population. (Annual Rates 1941-1949)		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population (Annual Rates 1941-1949)		Average Annual Death Rate of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 Live Births. (Annual Rates 1941-1949)	
	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell
1931-1940	14.9	12.6	12.2	7.3	58	41
1941	14.2	12.1	12.9	10.2	59	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	9.9	46	33.5
1945	16.1	13.0	11.4	9.1	46	31.8
1946	19.1	15.8	11.5	9.1	43	26.2
1947	20.5	15.5	12.0	8.8	41	20.7
1948	17.9	12.3	10.8	8.5	31	22.7
1949	16.7	12.4	11.7	9.3	32	26.0

Year	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Total
Revenue	1.31	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	17.52
Capital	1.11	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	15.52
Grant	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	12.02
Other	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	9.62
Total	4.24	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	60.72
Revenue	1.31	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	17.52
Capital	1.11	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	15.52
Grant	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	12.02
Other	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	9.62
Total	4.24	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	60.72

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE AND CAPITAL RECEIPTS

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM & EWELL

Cause of Death	M	F	Total
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	1	1
3. Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	19	6	25
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	2
8. Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
9. Influenza	1	4	5
10. Measles	-	-	-
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	-	1	1
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (Males)	3	-	3
13a. Cancer of Uterus (Females)	-	4	4
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	10	12	22
15. Cancer of Breast	-	17	17
16. Cancer of all other sites	43	29	72
17. Diabetes	1	2	3
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	26	41	67
19. Heart Disease	97	100	197
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	8	18	26
21. Bronchitis	10	14	24
22. Pneumonia	15	12	27
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	3	4
24. Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	6	-	6
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	-	-	-
26. Appendicitis	-	1	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases	9	5	14
28. Nephritis	5	5	10
29. Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	-	1	1
30. Other Maternal Causes	-	-	-
31. Premature Births	4	5	9
32. Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	6	3	9
33. Suicide	6	5	11
34. Road Traffic Accidents	3	-	3
35. Other Violent Causes	4	10	14
36. All other causes	33	25	58
	312	325	637

TABLE III
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF EBBW & SWILL

Cause of Death	M	F	Total
All other causes	22	25	47
Other violent causes	2	10	12
Head Traffic Accidents	0	1	1
Other	0	2	2
Infantile Diseases	0	2	2
Gonorrhoeal Malformation, Birth Injury	4	5	9
Premature Birth	1	1	2
Other Maternal Causes	1	1	2
Postnatal and Post Abortive Septic	0	0	0
Keratitis	0	0	0
Other Digestive Diseases	0	0	0
Appendicitis	1	1	2
Dysentery (under 2 years of age)	1	1	2
Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	0	0	0
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	2	3
Pneumonia	12	13	25
Bronchitis	10	14	24
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	8	18	26
Heart Disease	97	100	197
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	28	41	69
Hipoflex	1	2	3
Cancer of all other sites	45	29	74
Cancer of Breast	17	17	34
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	10	12	22
Cancer of Uterus (Female)	1	4	5
Cancer of Bladder (Male)	3	1	4
Acute Infectious Mononucleosis	1	1	2
Acute Infectious Mononucleosis	1	1	2
Acute Infectious Mononucleosis	1	1	2
Measles	1	1	2
Influenza	1	1	2
Bubonic Plague	1	1	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	10	6	16
Diphtheria	1	1	2
Whooping Cough	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2
German Measles	1	1	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	1	2

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory service is maintained by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. A local laboratory of the service is working in temporary quarters in West Hill House, West Hill, Epsom. During the year 1949 the number of specimens sent by practitioners in this district was as follows:-

Nose and Throat Swabs	245
Faeces	63
Urine	6
Scrapings from Skin	7
Sputum	45
Blood	2
Cough Plates	4
Others	38
	<hr/>
	410

In 1948 the comparable number of specimens examined was 344. The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments.

In the course of the year twenty-two samples of water, eighty-nine of milk and eighty of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examination of water and milk supplies are summarised in later sections of this report, and those relating to ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council. A pamphlet has been received from the County Council's Public Health Department which gives information on the use of the ambulance service, and the following details are extracted from it:

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in streets and public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone dial 999). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife who should travel with the patient in the ambulance. The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer. Providing that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users.

In addition to the public ambulance service, the Epsom Ambulance Service, a private hire firm, of West Street, Epsom, (Tel: Epsom 745) maintains three ambulances and provides a day and night service. Charges are made on a mileage basis.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory service is maintained by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. A local laboratory of the service is working in temporary quarters in West Hill House, West Hill, Essex. During the year 1948 the number of specimens sent by practitioners in this district was as follows:-

215	House and Throat Swabs
63	Wascals
10	Urine
15	Scrapings from Skin
1	Spores
1	Blood
1	Cough Plates
38	Others
<u>344</u>	

In 1948 the comparable number of specimens examined was 344. The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by local authorities, Public Health Departments.

In the course of the year twenty-two samples of water, thirty-nine of milk and eighty of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examination of water and milk supplies are summarized in later sections of this report, and those relating to ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Essex County Council. A hospital has been received from the County Council's Public Health Department which gives information on the use of the ambulance service, and the following details are extracted from it:

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in streets and public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone dial 999). Hospital ambulance cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a seriously injured person has been booked. Seriously injured cases with serious complications, or where death is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or qualified midwife who should travel with the patient to the ambulance. The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer. Providing that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users.

In addition to the public ambulance service, the Essex Ambulance Service, a private hire firm, at West Street, Essex (Tel: Essex 742) maintains three ambulances and provides a day and night service. Charges are made on a mileage basis.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

Hospitals previously owned and administered by local authorities and private bodies were transferred to the Regional Hospital Board under the National Health Service Act. The transfer included Cuddington Hospital, which provided very effectively for the accommodation of cases of infectious diseases occurring in this Borough, as well as in neighbouring districts. Perturbation has been caused by a report that in the future a very small proportion of beds would be reserved specifically for cases of infectious disease, and that the bulk of the hospital accommodation would be devoted to the nursing of convalescent cases transferred from general hospitals, and of cases of tuberculosis. Admittedly the full use of all hospital beds is desirable at the present time, and the provision of adequate accommodation for cases of tuberculosis has an important public health aspect. Against this is the fact that infectious diseases often occur in epidemics, and a large reserve of beds is necessary. The question is raised, by this reorganisation at Cuddington Hospital, and by similar reductions in available beds in other hospitals in this part of the county; whether the standard of accommodation for infectious diseases has not been lowered too far. It is probable that a proportion of cases will be admitted to hospitals situated at a considerable distance from the Borough.

NURSING IN THE HOME

GENERAL NURSING - The greater part of this work is undertaken by two Nursing Associations operating in the district. The Epsom District Nursing Association maintains four whole-time nurses and one part-time nurse at 36, Temple Road, Epsom (Epsom 1153), and the Ewell District Nurse Association employs four whole-time nurses and one part-time nurse at 2, Bypass Road, Ewell (Ewell 2022).

The National Health Service Act placed on local health authorities, in this case the Surrey County Council, the duty to provide nurses, employed either by themselves or by voluntary organisations, to attend persons who require nursing in their own houses. The service to be provided is free of charge to the users of it. The County Council has carried out its obligations by supporting the continuance of the existing nursing association, through the agency of the Surrey County Nursing Association.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS - A Medical Loan Depot is organized by the Epsom, Ewell and Stoneleigh Division of the British Red Cross. The depot is situated at West Hill House, Epsom, and is open Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 11.a.m. - 1.p.m. I am indebted to Mrs. D. Hutt, Divisional Secretary, for the information that two hundred and eighteen articles were loaned to residents of the Borough in 1949.

The equipment has a wide range of all that is necessary for nursing in the home, and includes water beds, bed tables and rests, and wheel-chairs. This service fulfils an important need, particularly at a time when admission to hospitals is becoming more difficult.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

Hospitals previously owned and administered by local authorities and private bodies were transferred to the Regional Hospital Board under the National Health Service Act. The transfer included Gaddington Hospital, which provided very effectively for the accommodation of cases of infectious diseases occurring in this Borough, as well as in neighbouring districts. Participation has been caused by a report that in the future a very small proportion of beds would be reserved specifically for cases of infectious disease, and that the bulk of the hospital accommodation would be devoted to the nursing of convalescent cases transferred from general hospitals, and of cases of tuberculosis. Admittedly the full use of all hospital beds is desirable at the present time, and the provision of adequate accommodation for cases of tuberculosis has an important public health aspect. Against this is the fact that infectious diseases often occur in epidemics, and a large reserve of beds is necessary. The question is raised by this reorganisation at Gaddington Hospital, and by similar reductions in available beds in other hospitals in this part of the county, whether the standard of accommodation for infectious diseases has not been lowered too far. It is probable that a proportion of cases will be admitted to hospitals situated at a considerable distance from the Borough.

NURSING IN THE HOME

GENERAL NURSING - The greater part of this work is undertaken by two Nursing Associations operating in the district. The Essex District Nursing Association maintains four whole-time nurses and one part-time nurse at 36, Temple Road, Essex (Essex 1122), and the Well District Nursing Association employs four whole-time nurses and one part-time nurse at 2, Hydas Road, Well (Well 2022).

The National Health Service Act placed on local health authorities, in this case the Surrey County Council, the duty to provide nurses, employed either by themselves or by voluntary organisations, to attend persons who require nursing in their own homes. The service to be provided is free of charge to the user of it. The County Council has carried out its obligations by supporting the continuance of the existing nursing association, through the agency of the Surrey County Nursing Association.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES - A Medical Loan Depot is organized by the Essex, Well and Epsom District Division of the British Red Cross. The depot is situated at West Hill House, Epsom, and is open Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. I am indebted to Mrs. D. Huff, Divisional Secretary, for the information that two hundred and fifteen articles were loaned to residents of the Borough in 1952.

The equipment has a wide range of all that is necessary for nursing in the home, and includes water beds, bed tables and crutches, and wheel-chairs. This service fulfils an important need, particularly at a time when admission to hospitals is becoming more difficult.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

CARE OF MOTHERS, YOUNG CHILDREN ETC. - The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day to day administration is carried on by the Central Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices in this Borough.

County Council Health Centres are situated at 44, Waterloo Road, Epsom, and at Ewell Court House. The Epsom Health Centre also serves as a tuberculosis dispensary for Epsom and Ewell, Leatherhead and part of Banstead. It was pointed out in the report of last year that the growth of the activities at the centre has created a position which makes the removal of the tuberculosis work to other quarters very desirable. It is disappointing to record that no suitable alternative accommodation has yet been found for this important service.

Some of the outlying parts of the Borough are served by centres situated in adjacent districts, and for the isolated area of Langley Vale clinics are held twice a month at conveniently situated premises. The growth of population on the Wells Estate which has resulted from the building development there, requires similar arrangements to be made in that area.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Immunisation against diphtheria can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act or from County Council clinics.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATIONS'S CLINIC - A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the Borough. It provides a weekly clinic at the Epsom District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of contraception to married persons, and also with the investigation of sub-fertility.

SCABIES TREATMENT - The clinic for the treatment of people suffering from scabies has continued its work in the premises at the rear of "The Cedars" Church Street, Epsom. The work is carried out by a general-trained State registered nurse, and has undoubtedly been effective in its results. The function of the clinic is essentially treatment, and patients are not accepted unless referred by a medical practitioner. Emphasis is laid on the importance of prophylactic treatment for close contacts.

Facilities of the clinic are open to the residents of Leatherhead Urban District, whose Council undertakes a proportionate share in the establishment. During the year one hundred and seventeen persons were treated. Forty-one of the total were resident in the Leatherhead Urban District. These figures compare with an attendance of one hundred and one in the previous year, including twenty from Leatherhead.

CLINICAL AND TREATMENT CENTER

CASE OF MOTHER, JOHN CHILDS ET AL. - The provision of services relating to the case of Mother, John Childs, and their children, including medical, nursing, and dental services, is the responsibility of the County Council as local health authority. The provision of services is carried out by the Council's Health Department with effect from the 1st of April 1974.

County Council Health Department was advised by Dr. [Name] that the case of Mother, John Childs, and their children, is a complex one and requires a multidisciplinary approach. It was pointed out in the report of last year that the quality of the services of the Health Department was poor and that the provision of the services was inadequate. It was also pointed out that the Health Department was not providing a sufficient number of services to meet the needs of the community.

As a result of the findings of the Health Department, it was decided to carry out a study of the services provided by the Health Department. The study was carried out by a team of experts in the field of health services. The study found that the Health Department was providing a poor quality of services and that the provision of the services was inadequate. It was also found that the Health Department was not providing a sufficient number of services to meet the needs of the community.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Investigation against the Health Department should be carried out by the County Council. The Health Department should be required to provide a sufficient number of services to meet the needs of the community. The Health Department should also be required to improve the quality of the services provided.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION'S CLINIC - A branch of the Family Planning Association is being set up in the town. The clinic will provide a wide range of services, including contraceptive advice and services, and will be staffed by qualified personnel. The clinic will be situated in the town and will be open to all members of the community. The clinic will be a valuable addition to the health services provided in the town.

HEALTH SERVICES - The Health Department is currently providing a wide range of services, including medical, nursing, and dental services. The Health Department is also providing a range of community health services, including health education and health promotion. The Health Department is committed to providing a high quality of services to the community and to ensuring that the services are accessible to all members of the community.

Statistics of the Health Department for the year 1973-74 are as follows: The Health Department provided a total of 100,000 consultations during the year. The most common reasons for consultation were respiratory infections, followed by skin conditions and dental problems. The Health Department also provided a range of community health services, including health education and health promotion. The Health Department is committed to providing a high quality of services to the community and to ensuring that the services are accessible to all members of the community.

The clinic has also been used in assisting persons to rid themselves of infestation by head and body louse. Experience suggests that body louse infestation is rare in this district; head louse infestation is a more common occurrence, usually detected by the health visitors at the medical inspections of school children.

VENEREAL DISEASES - The Regional Hospital Board are the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal diseases, and the County Council for health education and publicity relating to these matters.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE - The South London Blood Transfusion Depot, situated at Benhill Avenue, Sutton, Surrey (Tel:No. Vigilant 0068) has a day and night service for the issuing of blood for transfusion purposes. This can be obtained by medical practitioners on application direct to them.

A time-table of clinics available is set out below:-

Ante-natal Clinic	Epsom County Hospital	Thursdays at 2.p.m. & every 2nd Tuesday in month at 2.p.m.
	Ewell Court House, Kingston Road, Ewell.	Fridays 1.30 - 4.p.m.
Child Welfare Clinics	44, Waterloo Road, Epsom.	Monday & Wednesday 2 - 4.p.m.
	Ewell Court House, Kingston Road, Ewell.	Monday, Wednesday & Thursday 1.30-4.p.m.
	Jubilee Institute, Malden Road, Worcester Park.	Monday & Thursday at 1.30.p.m..
	Priory Crescent, North Cheam.	Monday & Thursday 1.30 - 4.p.m.
	Parochial Rooms, Malden Road, Cheam.	Wednesdays 2 - 4.p.m.
	"Tanhurst", Rosebery Road, Epsom Downs	1st & 3rd Wednesdays in month at 2.p.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom County Hospital	Friday 7.p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinics	44, Waterloo Road, Epsom.	Wednesdays 9.30 - 12.a.m.
	Ewell Court House, Kingston Road, Ewell.	Tuesdays 9.30 - 12.a.m.
Scabies Treatment Clinic	"The Cedars", Church Street, Epsom.	By appointment only

The clinic has also been used in treating persons to rid themselves of infestation by lice and body louse. Experiments suggested that body louse infestation is more in this district; head louse infestation is a more common occurrence, usually detected by the health visitors at the regular inspections of school children.

VENEREAL DISEASES - The Regional Hospital, Dover, are the authority responsible for the administration of services dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, and the County Council for health education and publicity relating to these matters.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE - The South London Blood Transfusion Centre, situated at Bonhill Avenue, Sutton, Surrey (Tel. No. 741244), has a day and night service for the issuing of blood for transfusion purposes. This can be obtained by medical practitioners on application direct to them.

A list of other facilities is set out below:-

Facility	Address	Hours
Face-masks Clinic	Spoon County Hospital	Thursday at 7.30 a.m. and every 2nd Tuesday in month at 2.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Clinics	East Kent House, Rochester Road, Deal	Monday & Wednesday 9 - 12.30 p.m.
	East Kent House, Rochester Road, Deal	Monday, Wednesday & Thursday 1.30-4.30 p.m.
	East Kent House, Rochester Road, Deal	Monday & Thursday at 1.30 p.m.
	East Kent House, Rochester Road, Deal	Monday & Thursday 1.30 - 4.30 p.m.
	East Kent House, Rochester Road, Deal	Wednesday 9 - 12.30 p.m.
	East Kent House, Rochester Road, Deal	Monday & Thursday at 1.30 p.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Spoon County Hospital	Friday 10 a.m.
General Medical & Dental Clinics	East Kent House, Rochester Road, Deal	Monday - 12.30 p.m.
	East Kent House, Rochester Road, Deal	Monday - 12.30 p.m.
Special Treatment Clinics	East Kent House, Rochester Road, Deal	Monday - 12.30 p.m.

Chest Clinic
Dr. Victorio Kory
2. com.

General Hospital
Clinic
Dr. Hellen Hospital, Main
Wynne Lane
Carpenter

County Hospital
Wentworth Avenue
Wentworth Avenue
Wentworth Avenue, 2 - 7.2.2.

(List of the Out-patient Departments of some London Hospitals)

Dr. Victorio Kory
Wynne Lane
Carpenter
Wentworth Avenue
Wentworth Avenue
Wentworth Avenue, 2 - 7.2.2.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE MENTALLY ILL

Section 17 - Report to the Board of Directors of persons in need of care and attention.

Action was taken by the Board under this Section in the case of an elderly woman living in one room under insanitary conditions, who was incapable of looking after herself, and not receiving sufficient care and attention from other persons.

The case was first reported by the Divisional Officer following her refusal to be admitted to residential accommodation.

Inspection showed that the room which she had occupied as a sub-tenant for some fifteen years gave the appearance of complete neglect and was in an insanitary condition. The tenant of the house, who was a woman of fifty or more years of age, had endeavored to assist, but by reason of her age, could not assume further responsibility in the matter.

The facts were reported to the Public Health Committee and subsequently the Council made application to the Court for an order under Section 17, which was granted subject to notice by the Court in these terms:

The woman was admitted to the Surrey County Council Institution, Exton, on the 11th October, 1929, and later transferred to a hospital for mental disorders.

The Divisional Officer advised that the arrangements for furniture and bedding, and arrangements were made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the cleaning of the room and disposal of rubbish, including a report of sanitary conditions in an insanitary condition.

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

That part of the district constituting the parish of Epsom is supplied by water from the Council's undertaking. The water is obtained from deep wells, borings and adits in the chalk situated in East Street, and is chlorinated before distribution. No softening is carried out though it is the Council's intention to instal a softening process when it is able to obtain the sanction of the Ministry of Health to the financial expenditure and to the use of labour and materials. Frequent bacteriological samples and chemical samples of raw and treated water have been taken under the direction of the Borough Water Engineer. The results show that the raw water and the water pumped to supply have been of excellent quality.

Ewell and the greater part of Cuddington are supplied by the Sutton District Water Company with a softened water derived from wells in the chalk situated at Cheam, Sutton and Woodmansterne. Frequent samples have been taken at domestic premises in this area, and results found to be satisfactory. Copies of analytical results have also been received at regular intervals of samples taken by the Company's officials.

For reference, details are set out of typical results of chemical analyses taken in the areas of supply of the Borough Water Undertaking and of the Sutton District Water Company.

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000

Borough of Epsom and Ewell Water Undertaking

Appearance: Clear and bright.		Odour	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	Nil	Free Carbon Dioxide.	21
Reaction pH	7.2	Total solids dried at	
Electric Conductivity		180° C	330
at 20° C	495	Alkalinity as Calcium	
		Carbonate... ..	230
Chlorine in chlorides ...	15		
Hardness: Total 265		Nitrogen in Nitrates	Absent
Carbonate(Temporary) 230		Oxygen absorbed in 4	
Non-Carbonate(Permanent) 35		hours at 27° C ...	0.10
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	4.0	Residual Chlorine	-
Free Ammonia	0.000	Turbidity (Silica	
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.000	scale)	Nil
Metals	Absent		

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000

Sutton District Water Company

Total solids (dried at 120° C.)	...	...	...	22.0
Combined chlorine (as Cl.)	...	...	...	1.5
equivalent to Sodium Chloride (NaCl.)	...	...	...	2.5
Nitric nitrogen (Nitrates)	...	...	...	0.66
Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrites)	...	...	...	Faint trace present.
Ammoniacal nitrogen ...	...	...	...	Nil
Albuminoid nitrogen ...	...	...	...	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	...	...	...	0.002
Lead or Copper ... ..	...	...	...	Nil
Temporary hardness {equivalent to CaCO ₃}}	...	...	...	9.0
Permanent hardness { " " " }	...	...	...	3.0
Total hardness { " " " }	...	...	...	12.0

SANITARY INVESTIGATION OF THE AREA

TABLE

That part of the district constituting the parish of St. James is supplied by water from the Company's underground. The water is obtained from deep wells, conduits and wells in the parish situated in East Street, and is chlorinated before distribution. No chlorinating is carried out though it is in order to check the to insure a chlorinating process when it is in order to check the health of the Ministry of Health to the Technical Department and to the use of labour and materials. Treatment of water by the use of chlorine and chemical analysis of raw and treated water have been made under the direction of the Borough Engineer. The results show that the raw water and the water pumped to supply have been of excellent quality.

Raw and the treated part of Goddington are supplied by the Boston District Water Company with a well-bore water drawn from wells in the parish situated at Green, Boston and Woodhouse. Frequent analyses have been taken at regular intervals in this area and results found to be satisfactory. Copies of analytical results have also been received at regular intervals of samples taken by the Company's officials.

For reference, details are set out of typical results of chemical analyses taken in the areas of supply of the Borough Water Board and of the Boston District Water Company.

Chemical Analysis in water per 100,000
Borough of Boston and Rawl Water Undertaking

Alumina	0.000	0.000
Alumina Anhydrous	0.000	0.000
Iron	0.000	0.000
Iron (Total)	0.000	0.000
Ammonia Nitrogen	0.000	0.000
Nitrogen in Nitrate	0.000	0.000
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.000	0.000
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000	0.000
Alumina Nitrogen	0.000	0.000
Oxygen absorbed in a bottle at 27°C	0.000	0.000
Lead or Copper	0.000	0.000
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	0.000	0.000
Permanent Hardness	0.000	0.000
Total Hardness	0.000	0.000
Total Solids (dry at 100°C)	0.000	0.000
Combined Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	0.000	0.000
Equivalent to Calcium Chloride (CaCl ₂)	0.000	0.000
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrate)	0.000	0.000
Nitrogen Nitrogen (Nitrate)	0.000	0.000
Chlorine in Chloride	0.000	0.000
Hardness: Total	0.000	0.000
Calcium (Temporary)	0.000	0.000
Magnesium (Temporary)	0.000	0.000
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	0.000	0.000
Total Solids dried at 100°C	0.000	0.000
Total Solids dried at 212°C	0.000	0.000
Free Carbon Dioxide	0.000	0.000
Colour (Hazen)	0.000	0.000
Reaction at 27°C	0.000	0.000
Electric Conductivity	0.000	0.000
Aggravation, Chlorine and weight	0.000	0.000

Chemical Analysis in water per 100,000
Rawl District Water Company

Alumina	0.000	0.000
Alumina Anhydrous	0.000	0.000
Iron	0.000	0.000
Iron (Total)	0.000	0.000
Ammonia Nitrogen	0.000	0.000
Nitrogen in Nitrate	0.000	0.000
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.000	0.000
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000	0.000
Alumina Nitrogen	0.000	0.000
Oxygen absorbed in a bottle at 27°C	0.000	0.000
Lead or Copper	0.000	0.000
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	0.000	0.000
Permanent Hardness	0.000	0.000
Total Hardness	0.000	0.000
Total Solids (dry at 100°C)	0.000	0.000
Combined Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	0.000	0.000
Equivalent to Calcium Chloride (CaCl ₂)	0.000	0.000
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrate)	0.000	0.000
Nitrogen Nitrogen (Nitrate)	0.000	0.000
Chlorine in Chloride	0.000	0.000
Hardness: Total	0.000	0.000
Calcium (Temporary)	0.000	0.000
Magnesium (Temporary)	0.000	0.000
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	0.000	0.000
Total Solids dried at 100°C	0.000	0.000
Total Solids dried at 212°C	0.000	0.000
Free Carbon Dioxide	0.000	0.000
Colour (Hazen)	0.000	0.000
Reaction at 27°C	0.000	0.000
Electric Conductivity	0.000	0.000
Aggravation, Chlorine and weight	0.000	0.000

Water (contd.)

A number of houses in the northern part of the area are supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and one cottage on the south-west outskirts of Epsom by the East Surrey Water Company.

One house only in the district is reported to be dependent on a standpipe for its supply.

There are no premises in the district for which a piped water supply is not available.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewage from the Borough is dealt with at two Works, one situated at Hook Road, Epsom, and the other near Ruxley Lane, West Ewell.

Sewage from the Epsom area is delivered to the Hook Road Works, where a considerable part is treated by the Simplex Aeration Plant. The remainder gravitates to or is pumped and distributed over the land, passing finally through contact beds, storm water tanks being brought into operation during heavy flows. The whole of the effluent drains to a tributary of the River Hogsmill and amounts to about one million six hundred thousand gallons per day dry weather flow.

Sewage from Ewell and Cuddington (other than from a small area which discharged to the Sutton and Cheam Works) gravitates to the Ruxley Works. From the West Ewell district sewage is pumped to a balancing tank where it combines with sewage from Chessington within the Borough of Surbiton. Treatment is by settling tanks, percolating filters and contact beds and finally through humus tanks. Sludge is dealt with on sludge drying beds and storm water by a storm water tank. The whole of the effluent flows to the River Hogsmill, the dry weather flow being approximately one million two hundred thousand gallons per day.

Additional treatment plant was constructed at the Ruxley Works for treating sewage and process waste from certain Government buildings which were erected during the War at Chessington.

Further extensions to the plant generally are shortly to be put in hand, a £30,000 scheme having been approved by the Ministry of Health.

There are one hundred and twenty-four cesspools in the Borough and at twelve premises pail closets or chemical closets are in use.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS ON EPSOM DOWNS

Discussions took place during the year with the representatives of the Grand Stand Association, with the object of improving the sanitary arrangements on the Downs during race meetings. Tentative proposals for the extension of sewer and water mains were considered, and the Borough Engineer was requested to prepare plans for these, and of the moveable sanitary blocks which would be put up for temporary connection to the sewer extension.

A number of houses in the northern part of the area are supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and one house on the south-west outskirts of Epsom by the East Surrey Water Company.

The water supply in the district is reported to be dependent on a standpipe for its supply.

There are no premises in the district for which a supply of water is not available.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Water from the standpipe is dealt with at the Works, one situated at Hook Road, Epsom, and the other near Boxley Lane, West Epsom.

Water from the standpipe is delivered to the Hook Road Works, where a compressor was installed by the Standard Water Board. The compressor is situated on the site of the former plant. The compressor is used to pump water into the mains, and is controlled by a governor. The water is pumped into the mains at a pressure of 100 lbs. per sq. in. The water is then distributed to the houses in the district. The water is pumped into the mains at a pressure of 100 lbs. per sq. in. The water is then distributed to the houses in the district.

Water from the Hook Road and Boxley Lane Works is pumped into the mains at a pressure of 100 lbs. per sq. in. The water is then distributed to the houses in the district. The water is pumped into the mains at a pressure of 100 lbs. per sq. in. The water is then distributed to the houses in the district.

Additional water supply plant was constructed at the Hook Road Works for treating sewage and process water from certain Government buildings which were erected during the war at Chertsey.

Further extensions to the plant generally are shortly to be put in hand, a £50,000 scheme having been approved by the Ministry of Health.

There are one hundred and twenty-four cesspools in the district and as twelve premises still contain cesspools it is necessary to deal with them.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Discussions took place during the year with the representatives of the Grand Guild Association, with the object of improving the water supply arrangements on the island during the summer months. Tentative proposals for the extension of water supply were considered, and the various points were discussed. It was decided to purchase a new water supply plant for the island, and of the various proposals it was decided to purchase a new water supply plant for the island, and of the various proposals it was decided to purchase a new water supply plant for the island.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The deterioration in the state of the Hogsmill stream continued, accelerated by the exceptionally dry summer, as a result of which the springs in Ewell dried up for a time. The water course was thus deprived of its chief natural supply and for several weeks received sewage effluent only. There were naturally many complaints of these conditions, which cannot be prevented until the Hogsmill Valley Joint Sewerage Scheme is put into operation.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) COLLECTION OF REFUSE - The arrangements for public cleansing are carried out under the supervision of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Trade refuse is removed by the Council under an arrangement whereby one bin of trade refuse is removed for every £40 of the rateable value of the premises, a standard charge being made for any additional quantity removed.

(b) DISPOSAL OF REFUSE - Disposal of household and trade refuse continues to be partly by incineration at the Epsom Sewage Works, and partly by controlled tipping at the disused brick works in East Street. An important advantage of the latter system is the reclamation of useless land, which if left would tend to become a permanent eyesore and nuisance. There has been a great improvement in the condition of the tip, and a reduction in the number of complaints about it received from the public.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

A classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, the action and the result of action taken in regard to these, will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SHOPS

The summary of inspections on page 31 shows that 32 inspections were made under the Shops Acts. This figure does not include a considerable number of food shops where inspections under the Food and Drugs Act have resulted in the carrying out of repairs and improvements to shop premises affecting sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, lighting and ventilation, etc. Such inspections, although made with the primary object of raising the standard of hygiene in the handling of food, also have the effect of improving conditions for the employees and meeting requirements of the Shops Acts.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The closing down of the Epsom Gas Works as a manufacturing station early in April, solved a serious problem as far as smoke abatement is concerned.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Department is the state of the Hawaii system... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible.)

INSPECTION OF PREMISES

(a) INSPECTION OF PREMISES - The Department for public... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible.)

The purpose of this section is to provide... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible.)

(b) INSPECTION OF PREMISES - The Department... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible.)

INSPECTION OF THE STATE

A classified statement of the number of premises visited... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible.)

REPORT

The summary of inspections on page 2 shows that 25... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible.)

CONCLUSION

The closing item of the report is... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible.)

Smoke Abatement (contd)

Smoke and dust from the retort house at these Works had given rise to complaint for some time and the Corporation's Baths, in close proximity, were particularly affected. The final closure of the Works fulfilled an undertaking which the Gas Company had given to the Council agreeing to discontinue the use of the Works for manufacturing purposes at the earliest date possible.

Four complaints of nuisance from smoke were dealt with during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The Municipal Baths are situated in East Street, Epsom, and comprise a covered swimming bath (convertible into a hall) turkish, foam and slipper baths, and a café. Swimming bath water is subjected to continuous filtration and chlorination. Frequent bacteriological examinations are made to test the efficiency of the purification process.

There is one privately owned swimming pool in the Borough open to the general public. The pool is equipped with plant for continuous filtration and chlorination, and the water is subjected to periodical bacteriological examinations.

The other bathing pools in the Borough are provided in connection with schools and clubs and are not open to the general public.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Twelve houses were dealt with for bug infestation. Disinfestation was carried out by means of spraying with an insecticide, the work being done by the Sanitary Inspector's Department in co-operation with the respective owners of the premises.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Continuing the practice of former years, control measures were carried out in Wilmerhatch Lane area. No complaints of nuisance from mosquitoes were received following the treatment of the ponds and pools.

SCHOOLS

Twenty-eight inspections and visits by the Sanitary Inspectors were made during the year to schools in the Borough, including private schools, with regard to sanitary accommodation. A few minor repairs to drainage and sanitary fittings were found necessary.

There are known to be twenty-five private schools in the Borough.

Public Analysts (Contd)

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Public Analysts (Contd)

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FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Prescribed particulars on the administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

(1) Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to health, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Insp- ections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prose- cuted. (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	6	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	127	109	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	8	7	-	-
TOTAL	157	122	3	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Reme- died (4)	Referred to H.M. Insp- ector (5)	by H.M. Insp- ector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	18	18	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	--	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not relating to outwork)	15	15	-	-	-
TOTAL	44	44	-	2	-

TABLE A-1

Inspected premises in the jurisdiction of the Act, 1971

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health involving inspection made by sanitary inspectors.

Premises	Number of Premises	Number of	
		Inspected	Not Inspected
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1) Premises in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authorities	22	2	20
(2) Premises not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	127	100	27
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	8	7	1
TOTAL	157	109	48

(2) Cases in which offences were found:

Offence	Number of cases in which offence was found	Number of cases in which offence was found in which the provisions of the Act, 1971, were not enforced	Number of cases in which offence was found	
			Inspected	Not Inspected
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Part of premises (S.1)	15	15	-	-
Exposure (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Provision (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Insulation (S.5)	-	-	-	-
Infective drainage (S.6)	-	-	-	-
or floor (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary arrangements (S.7)	1	1	-	-
Defective (S.8)	10	10	-	-
Other offences for which other offences (S.9) (S.10) (S.11) (S.12)	15	15	-	-
TOTAL	45	45	-	-

3. OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of defaults in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served.	Prosecutions
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing apparel (making, etc. Cleaning & washing.)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings.	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-

4. HOUSING

I. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:

1. (a) Total number inspected	...	...	224
(b) Number of inspections made	...	...	751
2. (a) Inspected under Housing Acts	...	...	12
(b) Number of inspections made	...	...	126
3. Number found unfit	...	...	2
4. Number found not to be in all respects fit			130

II. Remedy of defects:

Number of houses rendered fit...	...	118
----------------------------------	-----	-----

III. 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	...	...	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:			
(a) By owners	...	...	5
(b) By Local Authority	...	...	1

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111	
	No. of cases of work in progress	No. of cases of work in progress	No. of cases of work in progress	No. of cases of work in progress	No. of cases of work in progress
...
...
TOTAL

4. HOUSING

I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:	
(a) Total number inspected	521
(b) Number of inspections made:	751
(i) Inspected under Housing Acts	12
(ii) Number of inspections made	122
(c) Number found unfit	2
(d) Number found not to be in all respects fit	130
II. Number of offences:	
Number of offences reported	118
III. Action under Statutory Powers:	
A. Proceedings under Section 110 and 111 of the Housing Act, 1925	411
B. Proceedings under other Statutory Powers:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses:	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in which orders were made	1
(b) By local authority	1
(c) By court	0

Housing (contd.)

C.Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	3
D.Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	Nil

The observations of the Chief Sanitary Inspector with regard to the inspection of houses and overcrowding will be found in his report.

REHOUSING

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information regarding the number of new houses erected during the year:-

Erected by the local authority	180
Erected by private enterprise	64
Converted properties:	
(a) By the local authority	-
(b) By private enterprise	4 housing units.

There is a very long waiting list of applicants for houses lodged in the office of the Council's Housing Manager. Many of these are undoubtedly in great need of improved accommodation, and the unavoidably long delay in fulfilling their requirements causes great irritation and a sense of frustration which in many cases affects the mental and physical health of those concerned. This is confirmed by the fact that a large proportion of applicants have submitted medical certificates supporting claims for priority. A great variety of illnesses are mentioned on these certificates, indicating the many mental and physical effects which are attributed to bad housing. Careful consideration is given to all certificates, but priority is not recommended on the state of health of an individual member of a family, unless it can be shown very clearly that danger to the health of other members of the community exists. In this way the interests of other applicants waiting their turn to be allotted a house are safeguarded. The disease which is most likely to comply with the Council's conditions for priority is pulmonary tuberculosis. In 1949 seven houses were allocated to applicants in whose families there were tuberculous members, bringing the total of such cases to fifty-seven in the past five years.

A matter for concern is the steady deterioration of many old cottages which have outlived their useful life. The time must shortly come when some will certainly become uninhabitable, and a fresh demand will be made on the small supply of new houses to accommodate their present occupants.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Chief Sanitary Inspector's report contains details of the work carried out in connection with the supervision of food and food premises. He also summarises the Milk Regulations of 1949, and reports that the Council has decided to seek the adoption of Bye-laws in respect of clean food.

Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 of the
Housing Act, 1930

Proceedings under Section 13 of the Housing
Act, 1930

111

The observations of the Civil Engineer Inspector with
reference to the inspection of houses and overcrowding will be
found in his reports.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following
information regarding the number of new houses erected during
the year:-

Number of houses erected	Number of houses erected by private enterprise	Number of houses erected by the local authority
120	60	60

Converted properties:
(a) by the local authority
(b) by private enterprise

There is a very large waiting list of applicants for houses
in the office of the Council's Housing Manager. Many of
these are undoubtedly in great need of improved accommodation,
and the Council are doing their best to fulfill their obligations
under the Housing Act, 1930, and a scheme of construction which in many
cases affects the rental and physical condition of these houses.
This is continued by the fact that a large proportion of applicants
have submitted medical certificates suggesting either for priority,
a short period of absence or permanent disability on these certificates.
Indicating the many mental and physical effects which are
attributed to bad housing. Careful consideration is given to all
certificates, but priority is not recommended on the basis of
health of an individual member of a family, unless it can be
shown very clearly that danger to the health of other members of
the family exists. In this way the interests of other
applicants waiting their turn to be allotted a house are
protected. The House which is most likely to supply with
the Council's Committee for priority is primary industrial
houses. These houses are allocated to applicants in order
of their date of submission, and the total of
such cases is fifteen in the last five years.

A matter for concern is the steady deterioration of many
of the houses which have attained their useful life. The time
has nearly come when some will certainly become uninhabitable,
and a fresh house will be built in the main supply of new
houses to accommodate their present occupants.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS ON FOOD

The Civil Engineer Inspector's report contains details
of the work carried out in connection with the supervision of
the food premises. He also summarizes the main
observations of 1934, and reports that the Council has decided
to seek the attention of the Council in respect of these food.

MILK SUPPLY

Milk Sampling

During the year eighty-nine samples of milk were taken from producers and retail purveyors in the Borough and submitted for bacteriological examination. Details of grades of milk samples and a summary of the results are as follows:-

"Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)"	6
"Pasteurised"	68
"Heat Treated"	12
Ordinary Milk (untreated)	3
Total	<u>89</u>

Summary of Results of Tests:-

	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatis- factory	Satisfactory	Unsatis- factory
T.T.Pasteurised	4	2	6	-
Pasteurised	63	5	68	-
Heat Treated	11	1	12	-
Ordinary Milk (untreated)	3	-	(Test not applied)	
	81	8	86	-

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There is no Ministry of Food slaughter-house in the area, but the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report contains information regarding the inspection of animals following emergency slaughter, and details of unsound food surrendered and destroyed.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continue to administer the Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of seventy-seven samples for analysis were taken in this district by his staff. These included thirty-four samples of milk, nine of sausages, four of jam, three each of cake, cream cheese, ice-cream and cooked meat, and eighteen miscellaneous articles. Five samples were found to be adulterated or deteriorated, including two each of milk and cream cheese, and one of cooked meat.

The information was also given that within that part of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs Authority a total of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight samples were taken for analysis, including one thousand four hundred and seventy-three of milk. One hundred and forty-three samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, one hundred and twenty-seven of these being of milk. Prosecutions were undertaken in thirteen cases, and convictions were obtained in twelve cases, one case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.

MILK SUPPLY

Milk Supply

During the year eighty-nine samples of milk were taken from producers and retail purveyors in the borough and submitted for bacteriological examination. Details of grades of milk samples and a summary of the results are as follows:-

6	"Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurized)"
68	"Pasteurized"
12	"Heat Treated"
3	Ordinary Milk (Untreated)
<u>89</u>	Total

Summary of Results of Tests:-

Bacteriological Test	Tuberculin Five Test		Thermophages Test	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
1. Tuberculin	1	2	6	-
2. Heat Treated	63	3	68	-
3. Ordinary Milk (Untreated)	11	1	12	-
(Tests not applied)	3	-	-	-
	<u>87</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>-</u>

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There is no Ministry of Food slaughter-house in the borough and the District Slaughterhouse report contains information regarding the inspection of animals following emergency slaughter and details of carcasses found unsound and destroyed.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Borough Council continue to consider the question of the food and drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the adulteration of food. It is intended to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of seventy-seven samples for analysis were taken in this district in 1938. These included thirty-five samples of milk, eleven samples of jam, three each of wine, bread, butter, margarine and cooked meat, and thirteen miscellaneous samples. The samples were found to be adulterated as described, including two each of milk and green glass, and one of cooking fat. The information was also given that within that year of the year in which the County Council acts as Public Health Authority a total of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four samples were taken for analysis, including one thousand four hundred and twenty-three of milk. One hundred and forty-three samples were found to be adulterated as described, and included one hundred and thirty being of milk. These samples were submitted in 1938 and 1939 and certificates were obtained in 1938, 1939, and 1940. The samples were classified under the Food and Drugs Act.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1949, classified according to age and sex, together with the number of patients removed to hospital, and the number of deaths, if any, from the various diseases.

SMALLPOX - No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

SMALLPOX CONTACTS - Twelve passengers and one member of the crew of s.s. Mooltan came to stay in the district after she had docked from her voyage on which a case of smallpox occurred. All had been vaccinated before disembarkation. Daily visits or enquiries were made to ascertain the state of health of each of these possible contacts, who were otherwise permitted full freedom of movement. None of these passengers suffered from any suspicious illness, though it may be recalled that several cases were admitted to hospital from other districts, and that in some the disease was fatal.

VACCINATION - During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of four hundred and thirty-eight primary vaccinations, and two hundred and seventy-nine revaccinations which had been performed by them against smallpox. Of the primary vaccinations three hundred and fifty-one related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 41.7% of the number of births registered in the Borough during the year. Similar information is not available before the 5th July, 1948, when the Vaccination Acts were repealed, and vaccination was no longer compulsory. The nearest comparison is with the figure for the County of Surrey for 1946, when 57% of infants were vaccinated.

SCARLET FEVER - One hundred and sixteen cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with eighty-seven for the previous year. The case rate per 1,000 population was 1.70 as against 1.63 for England and Wales. Notifications were received during each month of the year, being most numerous in the months of November and December. Seventy-five of the cases were admitted to hospitals for infectious diseases and forty-one were nursed in their own homes. The home-nursed cases represent 35% of the total number of cases notified. The illness was generally of a mild nature and no deaths were reported.

DIPHTHERIA - No cases of diphtheria were notified during the year, this being the first occasion on which it has been possible to make such a report. The case rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales was 0.04. The steady decline which has taken place in the incidence of diphtheria can be seen by referring to Table V,

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Active immunisation against diphtheria has now been in operation in the Borough since 1935 and can claim a part in the reduction of the incidence and mortality rates which has occurred. The ideal is for every child to receive a primary treatment of two injections at about the age of nine months, with secondary treatment consisting of single injections at every three to four years during school life to reinforce the original treatment. It is not claimed even with such treatment that absolute immunisation will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

WILLIAM'S DYSPEPTIC SYNDROME

Table IV shows the number of cases of this disease notified during 1935, classified according to age and sex together with the number of patients removed to hospital and the number of deaths. It may be seen from the various districts

SHARON - In one of the districts the notified during the year

WILLIAM'S DYSPEPTIC SYNDROME - Twelve patients and one number of the age of six. A patient came to the hospital after who had been from his home to which a case of this disease occurred. All had been vaccinated before the outbreak. Daily visits of registered nurses were made to ascertain the state of health of each of the patients. The patients who were at home remained at home. Some of the patients were removed from the hospital. Some of the patients who were notified that several cases were notified in hospital from other districts, and that in some the disease was fatal.

WILLIAM'S DYSPEPTIC SYNDROME - During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of four hundred and thirty-eight primary vaccinations, and two hundred and seventy-two convalescences which had been notified as from the district. Of the primary vaccinations three hundred and fifty-one patients notified under the age of one year, equivalent to 41.7% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. Similar information is not available for the year 1934, when the vaccination rate was reported, and vaccination was no longer compulsory. The general information is with the figures for the County of Surrey for 1934, when 31% of births were vaccinated.

WILLIAM'S DYSPEPTIC SYNDROME - The notified and sixteen cases of dyspeptic fever were notified during the year, compared with eight cases for the previous year. The case rate for 1,000 population was 1.30 as against 1.63 for England and Wales. Notifications were reported during each month of the year, being most numerous in the months of November and December. Seventy-five of the cases were notified to hospitals for infectious diseases and forty-one were removed to their own homes. The home cases were reported 31% of the total number of cases notified. The illness was generally of a mild nature and no deaths were reported.

WILLIAM'S DYSPEPTIC SYNDROME - In cases of dyspeptic fever were notified during the year, this being the first occasion on which it has been possible to make such a report. The case rate was 1.30 for population for England and Wales and 0.16 for the County of Surrey which has been placed in the incidence of dyspeptic fever in the report for Table V.

WILLIAM'S DYSPEPTIC SYNDROME - Active notifications during 1935 were received in the form of reports from medical practitioners and from the health officers of the districts. The total number of cases notified during the year was 1,300. The cases were notified to hospitals for infectious diseases and to their own homes. The home cases were reported 31% of the total number of cases notified. The illness was generally of a mild nature and no deaths were reported.

Clinics are held at regular intervals at the Welfare Centres in Waterloo Road, Epsom, and at the Ewell Court House, Ewell. Treatment can also be obtained at the Infant Centres in Worcester Park, North Cheam, Cheam Village, and Langley Vale, of which details are set out on page 13. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools have been organised by the Divisional School Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course.

During the year 2,235 children were treated. As will be seen by the figures given below, the bulk of this work is still done at clinics held by the local health authority, but general practitioners gave the treatment to a considerable number of infants.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Treatment</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	582	1,218
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>365</u>	<u>70</u>
	<u>947</u>	<u>1,288</u>

Of the children receiving primary treatment, four hundred and seven were in age group 0 - 1 year, and three hundred and twenty-nine in age group 1 - 2 years, representing 70% of the births registered in the district during the year 1948 and the first quarter of 1949.

To summarise the position, it is estimated that 3,354 children under the age of five years and 6,671 over five years but under fifteen years have now received treatment, equivalent to percentages of 70.1% and 79.7% respectively of the estimated population in these age groups.

The progress of immunisation is shown by the following table:-

Year	Child population in age group 9 months to 15 years	Estimated Number Immunised	Percentage Immunised
1943	11,395	7,404	65%
1944	10,790	7,546	70%
1945	10,986	8,075	73.5%
1946	11,478	8,432	73.5%
1947	11,735	8,748	74.5%
1948	12,399	9,593	77.4%
1949	12,514	10,025	80.1%

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (Infantile Paralysis) - Seven cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year, compared with two in 1948 and thirteen in 1947. They consisted of four males aged 2, 2½, 5 and 26 years, and three females aged 1, 5 and 6 years. Six of the cases occurred in the period July to October. The case rate was 0.10 per thousand population compared with 0.13 per thousand population for England and Wales. There were no deaths, but in one case there was widespread paralysis, and the patient was still in hospital at the end of the year, having then been under treatment for five months. Three of the cases were non-paralytic, and had recovered completely before their discharge from hospital. The remaining three cases made such good recovery from their paralysis that there was little or no permanent disability.

Children are held at regular intervals at the Victoria
 Centre in Waterloo Road, Ipswich, and at the Health Centre
 well. Treatment can also be obtained at the Ipswich
 in Yarmouth Park, North Street, Ipswich, and Langley Vale,
 of which details are set out on page 15. These experiments
 are intended primarily for infants and others under 15 years,
 Children in schools have been organized by the District School
 Medical Officer for regular treatment, usually the
 following course.

During the year 2,635 children were treated. As will be
 seen by the figures given below, the bulk of this work is still
 done at clinics held by the local health authority, but general
 practitioners gave the treatment to a considerable number of patients.

Treated by General Practitioners	Treated at Clinics and Schools	Total
967	1,668	2,635

Of the children receiving primary treatment, four hundred and
 seven were in age group 1 - 1 year, and three hundred and twenty-
 nine in age group 2 - 4 years, representing 70% of the total
 registered in the district during the year 1948 and the first
 quarter of 1949.

To appreciate the position, it is estimated that 2,575
 children under the age of five years and 6,571 over five years
 but under fifteen years have not received treatment, equivalent
 to percentages of 41.1% and 59.7% respectively of the national
 population in these age groups.

The progress of vaccination is shown by the following
 table:-

Year	Child population in the group 2 months to 15 years	Estimated number vaccinated	Percentage vaccinated
1947	12,352	7,408	60%
1948	10,790	7,346	70%
1949	10,986	8,075	73.5%
1948	11,478	8,432	73.5%
1947	11,732	8,703	74.2%
1946	12,399	9,352	75.5%
1945	12,314	10,074	81.8%

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (Infantile Paralysis) - Seven cases of
 poliomyelitis were notified during the year, compared with two
 in 1948 and thirteen in 1947. They consisted of four males
 aged 2, 2, 2 and 20 years, and three females aged 1, 2 and 2
 years. Six of the cases occurred in the period July to October.
 The case rate was 0.16 per thousand population compared with
 0.15 per thousand population for England and Wales. There were
 no deaths, but in one case there was widespread paralysis, and
 the patient was still in hospital at the end of the year, having
 then been under treatment for five months. Three of the cases
 were non-paralytic, and had recovered completely before their
 discharge from hospital. The remaining three cases each had
 good recovery from their paralysis but there was little or no
 permanent disability.

Poliomyelitis (contd.)

There has been a much greater incidence of this disease in recent years than has been recorded formerly. There is no certain knowledge of its mode of spread; it may be by direct contact with infected persons or by the consumption of contaminated food, milk or water, or by flies and general insanitary conditions. It is probable that the virus is widespread at times of epidemic, and that few people escape infection at some period of their lives, though only a small proportion show definite evidence. There is at present no method of treatment for the prevention of the disease, but a great deal can be done to minimise its danger. When the disease is known to be prevalent any feverish condition not obviously due to some other cause should be viewed with suspicion. Complete rest should be instituted, and physical activity should not be resumed until it is certain that the temperature has returned to normal. If these does not happen quickly advice should be obtained from a medical practitioner.

It is not always clear why some of those infected should have a comparatively slight illness with no paralysis, while others have definite paralysis of muscles of varying extent, and a few suffer from the disease in its fulminant form. Experience suggests that severe physical exercise during the incubation period may have an important effect on the severity of the illness. Recently it has been suggested that immunisation against whooping cough, and to a lesser extent against diphtheria, may have an effect on the severity of the illness and the site of the paralysis, if the treatment has been given within four weeks prior to its onset. Tonsillectomy during or shortly before the incubation period has been reported by some observers to have had a deleterious effect on the course of the illness. Of the cases under review one had received an injection for the combined prophylactic treatment against whooping cough and diphtheria twenty-eight days before the onset of illness. To minimise the effect of these additional risks it would be advisable to postpone tonsillectomy and immunisation at times when the poliomyelitis virus is known to be prevalent in a district.

TYPHOID FEVER - Two cases were notified giving a case rate of 0.03 per thousand population against 0.01 per thousand population for England and Wales. One patient was an inmate of one of the local hospitals for mental diseases, in which there are known to be typhoid carriers and from which notifications of fresh cases are occasionally received. The second patient was a man in whom the diagnosis was not established until some weeks after the onset of the illness. Consequently investigation as to the source of infection was difficult. He was employed at the Council's Sewage Works where the nature of his work obviously carried additional risks.

PARATYPHOID FEVER B - Two cases of paratyphoid fever B were notified from the same hospital mentioned in the paragraph of typhoid fever. One patient was an inmate undergoing treatment for mental illness, and the second was a member of the nursing staff.

There has been a good general impression of this disease in recent years that has been recorded formerly. There is no certain knowledge of its mode of spread; it may be by direct contact with infected persons or by the consumption of contaminated food, milk or water, or by flies and general insectary conditions. It is probable that the virus is abundant at times of epidemics, and that low people escape infection at some periods of their lives, though only a small proportion show definite symptoms. There is at present no method of treatment for the prevention of the disease, but a great deal can be done to maintain the system. When the disease is known to be prevalent any vaccination certificate may be issued, but it does not seem that this should be issued with impunity. Computer work should be interrupted, and physical activity should not be resumed until it is certain that the temperature has returned to normal. If these cases do not occur, polio virus should be obtained from a medical practitioner.

It is not always clear why some of those infected should have a comparatively slight illness with no paralysis, while others have definite paralysis of varying extent, and a few suffer from the disease as the Polio virus. It is probable that severe physical exertion during the incubation period may have an important effect on the severity of the illness. Recently it has been suggested that immunisation against whooping cough, and to a lesser extent against diphtheria may have an effect on the severity of the illness and the site of the paralysis. In the treatment has been given within four weeks prior to the onset. The incubation period has been reported by some observers to have had a definite effect on the course of the illness. In the case of one patient one had received an infection for the incubation period, but treatment against whooping cough and diphtheria twenty-eight days before the onset of illness. To maintain the effect of these antibodies, this is worth as a vaccine to produce low morbidity and immunisation at times when the poliovirus virus is known to be prevalent in a district.

TYPHOID FEVER - Two cases were notified giving a case rate of 0.05 per thousand population against 0.01 per thousand population for England and Wales. The patient was an inmate of one of the local hospitals for mental diseases, in which there are known to be typhoid carriers and from which notifications of fresh cases are occasionally received. The second patient was a man in whom the diagnosis was not established until some weeks after the onset of his illness. Consequently investigation as to the source of infection was difficult. It was suggested that the patient's sewage works were the source of his work, but this was not established.

PARATYPHOID FEVER B - Two cases of paratyphoid fever B were notified from the same hospital and in the province of typhoid fever. The patient was an inmate of a hospital for mental illness, and the second was a member of the nursing staff.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA - Fourteen cases were notified giving a case rate of 16.2 per thousand live and still births compared with a rate of 6.31 for England and Wales. Twelve of the notifications were received from the maternity unit of the Epsom District Hospital, and seven of these related to patients who were admitted for their confinements from addresses outside the Borough.

MEASLES - Two hundred and fifty cases of measles were notified during the year. The majority of the notifications were received during the months of March, April and June, and were chiefly of the 5 - 10 year age group. Four cases were admitted to hospital owing to complications or lack of nursing facilities in the home. The case rate per thousand population was 3.67 compared with the rate of 8.95 per thousand population for England and Wales. No deaths were reported from the disease.

WHOOPING COUGH - One hundred and sixty-four cases of whooping cough were notified during the year. The case rate for Epsom and Ewell being 2.41 per thousand population against a rate of 2.39 for England and Wales. One case was admitted to hospital for treatment. No deaths were registered from the disease.

FOOD POISONING - Ten cases of food poisoning were notified during the year involving four families. The outbreaks were unrelated. Enquiries were made as soon as information was received of the occurrence of illness to ascertain the source of infection. Although the causative organisms were isolated from patients in three of the four outbreaks, it was impossible to trace back their origin because the food concerned had either been consumed or any remnants destroyed.

TUBERCULOSIS - During the year one hundred names were added to the tuberculosis register. Of these seventy five were of residents of this Borough, twenty were of persons notified in other areas and now residing in the Borough, and five were of unnotified cases which were brought to notice after death.

Twenty-five deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were registered, giving a death rate of 0.37. Two deaths occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.03 and a total tuberculosis death rate of 0.40, compared with 0.45 for England and Wales. An analysis into types of disease and age groups is to be found in Table VI. Sixty-one of the notifications were of persons between the ages of 20 and 45 years.

At the end of the year six hundred and fifteen names remained on the tuberculosis register, five hundred and twenty-four (286 males, 238 females) having been notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and ninety one (51 males and 40 females) from other forms of tuberculosis.

For comparative purposes, figures relating to the notification of tuberculosis and its mortality, between the years 1938-1949 are shown in the following Table. The notification figures are those for persons domiciled in the district at the time of the diagnosis of the disease.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM - Fourteen cases were notified during the year at 10.5 per thousand live and still births compared with a rate of 5.11 for England and Wales. Twelve of the notifications were registered from the Borough and the other two from the Borough Hospital, and none of these related to patients who were admitted to their confinements from elsewhere during the year.

MEASLES - The notified and likely cases of measles were notified during the year. The majority of the notifications were notified during the months of March, April and June, and were mostly of the 5 - 10 year age group. Four cases were notified to hospital being in hospital at the time of notification in the home. The case rate per thousand population was 2.57 compared with the rate of 1.55 per thousand population for England and Wales. No deaths were reported from the disease.

MEASLES - One hundred and sixty-four cases of measles were notified during the year. The case rate for the Borough and South West Hill was 1.04 per thousand population compared with 0.53 for England and Wales. One case was admitted to hospital in the Borough. No deaths were reported from the disease.

SCARLET FEVER - Ten cases of food poisoning were notified during the year involving four families. The outbreak was notified. Reported cases were as soon as information was received of the occurrence of illness subsequent to the course of infection. Although the causative organisms were isolated from patients in three of the four outbreaks, it was impossible to trace back their origin because the food concerned had either been consumed or the remains destroyed.

TUBERCULOSIS - During the year one hundred and thirty cases were notified to the Tuberculosis Register. Of these seventy five were of residents of the Borough, twenty were of persons notified in other areas and the remaining five were of persons notified elsewhere whose cases were brought to notice after death.

Twenty-five deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were registered, giving a death rate of 0.57. Two deaths occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.22 and a total tuberculous death rate of 0.45, compared with 0.47 for England and Wales. An outbreak into type of disease and age groups is to be found in Table VI. Sixty-one of the notifications were of persons between the age of 15 and 65 years.

At the end of the year six hundred and thirty-seven cases were notified to the Tuberculosis Register, five hundred and twenty-four (158 males, 236 females) having been notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and ninety and 107 females from other forms of tuberculosis.

For comparative purposes, figures relating to the notification of tuberculosis and its sequelae between the years 1933-1945 are given in the following Table. The notifications between the years 1933-1945 are shown in the Table at the end of the list of the diagnosis of the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

1938-1949

Period	Average Annual number of primary notifications (Annual Numbers 1948-1949)	Average Annual Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1948-1949)	Average Annual Total Deaths (Annual Numbers 1948-1949)	Average Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1948-1949)
1938-1947	70	1.11	27	0.43
1948	68	1.00	23	0.34
1949	75	1.10	27	0.40

The Epsom, Leatherhead and District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its work with energy during the year under the Chairmanship of Alderman Mrs. A. Winter. The Secretary of the Committee is Miss Linford, who is also the Surrey County Council's Care Almoner in the area, and the Treasurer is Mr. T.L. Flanagan, of the Epsom branch of the Westminster Bank. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Borough Council, the Leatherhead Urban District Council, associations and societies interested in social welfare, and officers engaged in work connected with health, welfare and relief. Thus the Committee is in a good position to help solve the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household to which he belongs. Much valuable work has been done, and remains to be done in the future, notwithstanding the advent of new social legislation.

TEMPERATURE INDICES AND MORTALITY

1912-1913

Period	Average Annual Number of Deaths (1912-1913)	Average Annual Population (1912-1913)	Average Annual Deaths per 1,000 (1912-1913)	Average Annual Deaths per 1,000 (1911-1912)
1912-1913	75	1,117	6.7	6.7
1911-1912	68	1,000	6.8	6.8
1910-1911	72	1,110	6.5	6.5

The Board of Health and District Commissioners of the City of New York, in their report for the year ending June 30, 1913, have presented a comprehensive study of the mortality conditions in the City of New York. The Board has endeavored to determine the causes of the mortality conditions and to suggest measures for their correction. The Board has found that the mortality conditions in the City of New York are the result of a combination of factors, including the crowded conditions of the tenements, the lack of proper sanitation, and the prevalence of contagious diseases. The Board has recommended that the City of New York should take prompt action to improve the sanitary conditions of the tenements, to provide for the proper disposal of the garbage, and to enforce the laws relating to the health of the City. The Board has also recommended that the City of New York should provide for the education of the people in the principles of hygiene and sanitation, and should provide for the early diagnosis and treatment of contagious diseases. The Board believes that these measures are essential for the improvement of the mortality conditions in the City of New York, and that they should be given the highest priority.

TABLE IV

Disease	Cases Notified														Total all ages Both sexes	Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital	Deaths						
	Under 1 year		1 to 3		3 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 45					45 to 65		65 years and over		All ages	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F
Smallpox	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	5	6	11	1	4	18	26	44	27	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	11	-	
Scarlet Fever	-	-	8	7	-	32	-	36	8	9	-	3	-	1	1	-	4	1	59	57	116	-	
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	
Acute Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	
Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	18	26	44	-	
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	11	-	
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	
Erysipelas	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	10	-	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	28	-	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	
Measles	2	4	32	28	-	47	67	67	4	6	-	2	2	2	2	6	1	127	123	250	4		
Whooping Cough	4	5	21	15	-	40	32	32	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	81	83	164	1	1	-	
	9	10	49	54	63	51	137	123	18	19	3	14	35	12	17	1	7	302	330	632	89	27	

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

1934 - 1949

Year	No. of cases Notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of primary treatments in each year
1934	34 (1)	0.78	3	0.06	-
1935	13 (1)	0.29	-	-	167
1936	20 (1)	0.39	-	-	500
1937	15 (3)	0.26	-	-	520
1938	17 (3)	0.29	1	0.02	597
1939	8 (1)	0.13	-	-	370
1940	6 (3)	0.09	-	-	463
1941	15 (5)	0.24	-	-	2654
1942	11 (6)	0.18	1	0.02	1727
1943	9 (-)	0.15	-	-	1117
1944	6 (6)	0.10	-	-	635
1945	10 (6)	0.16	1	0.02	853
1946	7 (5)	0.10	-	-	807
1947	3 (1)	0.04	-	-	776
1948	4 (1)	0.06	-	-	1335
1949	-	-	-	-	947

Year	No. of cases	Incidence rate per 1000	Number of deaths	Rate per 1000	Total cases	Total deaths
1973	0	0.00	-	-	-	-
1974	3	0.00	-	-	-	-
1975	1	0.10	-	-	-	-
1976	70	0.70	3	0.03	73	3
1977	0	0.00	-	-	-	-
1978	0	0.00	-	-	-	-
1979	11	0.11	1	0.01	12	1
1980	10	0.10	-	-	10	0
1981	4	0.04	-	-	4	0
1982	6	0.06	-	-	6	0
1983	47	0.47	7	0.07	54	7
1984	8	0.08	-	-	8	0
1985	0	0.00	-	-	0	0
1986	13	0.13	-	-	13	0
1987	21	0.21	2	0.02	23	2
Year						

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1973-1987

TABLE VI

	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Borough of Epsom and Ewell.				Secondary notifications of persons already notified in other Districts and now resident in the Borough of Epsom & Ewell				DEATHS				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5 to 10	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25	7	9	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
25 to 35	14	4	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
35 to 45	5	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
45 to 55	8	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-
55 to 65	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 years and over	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
	40	28	5	2	16	7	1	1	1	19	6	1	1

Date	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	T	T	T
10/01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10/02	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10/03	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
10/04	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
10/05	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
10/06	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
10/07	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
10/08	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
10/09	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10/10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10/11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10/12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
10/13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
10/14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
10/15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
10/16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
10/17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
10/18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
10/19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
10/20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
10/21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
10/22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
10/23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
10/24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
10/25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
10/26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
10/27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
10/28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
10/29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
10/30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Total	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Grand Total	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000

10/20/2018
 10/21/2018
 10/22/2018
 10/23/2018
 10/24/2018
 10/25/2018
 10/26/2018
 10/27/2018
 10/28/2018
 10/29/2018
 10/30/2018

Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
Epsom.

October, 1950.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Thirteenth Annual Report on the
work of the Sanitary Inspectors.

The report is compiled in accordance with directions
of the Ministry of Health and as required by Article 27 (18)
of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

During the year under review over 6,000 inspections
and visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors. Details of
these inspections and other work carried out by the Department
are given in the report, also particulars of nuisances abated,
defects remedied and other matters attended to. Nearly a
thousand complaints were received and the summary on page 31
gives some indication of their varied character.

The avoidance of unnecessary friction with owners of
property and business people is the continued policy of your
Inspectors and while details in the report show that a
considerable amount of work has been carried out, I am
pleased to report that legal action to enforce compliance with
Notices has not often proved necessary.

It has been possible during the year to increase the
number of routine inspections and in this connection special
attention has been given to food premises. Every effort has
been made to improve conditions and raise the standard of
food hygiene in the Borough.

Towards the end of the year the Council decided to adopt
the new Model Bye-laws issued by the Ministry of Food and
confirmation is awaited. While these Bye-laws will strengthen
the Council's power to deal with many of the problems in food
handling, it is hoped that they will also prove a means of
fostering and encouraging the spirit of co-operation which is
developing between traders and Sanitary Officers.

I desire to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public
Health Committee for their support, to record my appreciation
of the kindly consideration of Dr. Ive, the Medical Officer of
Health, and the continued co-operation of my staff.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. H.C. HAGGER

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health Department
West Hill House
West Hill,
London

October, 1930.

To the Lords, Bishops and Commissioners
of the House of Commons and Staff.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Report on the
work of the Public Health Department.

The Report is compiled in accordance with the
provisions of the Public Health Act, 1925,
and is divided into two parts, the first
dealing with the work of the Department
in the year 1929, and the second
dealing with the work of the Department
in the year 1930.

During the year under review over 6,000 inspections
were made by the Public Health Officers, and
over 100,000 houses were visited. The work
of the Department is divided into three
main branches, namely, the inspection
of houses, the inspection of public
places, and the inspection of
business premises. The work of the
Department is also divided into three
main sections, namely, the inspection
of houses, the inspection of public
places, and the inspection of
business premises.

The work of the Department in the year 1929
was carried out in accordance with the
provisions of the Public Health Act, 1925,
and the work of the Department in the
year 1930 was carried out in accordance
with the provisions of the Public Health
Act, 1925, and the Public Health
Act, 1930.

It has been possible during the year to increase the
number of routine inspections and in this connection special
attention has been given to food premises. Every effort has
been made to improve conditions and raise the standard of
sanitation in the country.

Towards the end of the year the Council decided to start
the new model bye-law based on the Ministry of Food and
Sanitation is essential. While these bye-laws will strengthen
the Council's power to deal with the problem in the
country, it is hoped that they will also give a more
lasting and encouraging the spirit of co-operation which is
essential to the success of the public health work.

I desire to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council
for their support, for their co-operation
in the kindly consideration of the Report, for the kind
and the continued co-operation of the
Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Very sincerely,
Yours,
W. H. H. H. H.

W. H. H. H. H.

Chief Officer, Public Health Department.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of inspections and visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors and particulars of other Departmental work:

		No. of Inspections and visits.
Inspections under Public Health Act, 1936...	...	543
Re-inspections under Public Health Act, 1936	...	809
Inspections under Housing Act, 1936	...	12
Re-inspections under Housing Act, 1936	...	126
Visits to work in progress	...	592
Visits in connection with Infectious Disease	...	207
Visits in connection with Overcrowding	...	30
Visits in connection with Complaints.	...	430
Inspections and visits regarding drainage...	...	805
Inspections and visits regarding cesspools..	...	43
Number of drainage tests carried out	... 196	
Visits regarding rats and mice infestation (not including visits of rat-catcher)...	...	79
Visits regarding vermin and insect pests	...	119
 APPLICATIONS FOR BUILDING LICENCES:-		
Number referred from Borough Engineer	... 43	
Number of visits in connection therewith	...	78
Inspections of Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	9
Inspections of Vacant Lands and Dumps	...	52
Inspections of Common Yards and Passages	...	4
Inspections of Rivers and Streams	...	21
Inspections of Stables and Piggeries.	...	35
Inspections of Public Conveniences...	...	14
Inspections of Swimming Pools	...	8
Inspections of Theatres, Cinemas etc.	...	7
Inspections of Schools	...	28
Inspections of Offices	...	2
Number of Smoke Observations..	...	1
 FACTORIES ACT, 1937.		
	No. on Register	
Inspections of Factories (with power)	... 127	109
Inspections of Factories (without power)	... 22	6
Inspections of Workplaces	... 8	7
Inspections of Outworkers' Rooms	...	14
 SHOPS ACTS, 1912 - 1928		
Inspections of Shops (Shops Act, 1934)	...	18
Inspections of Shops (Shops Act, 1912-28. Hours etc.)	...	14
 MEAT AND FOODS. Inspections and Visits to:-		
Bakehouses	... 14	45
Slaughterhouses.	... 1	67
Butchers' Shops.	... 37	138
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	46
Fried Fish Shops	...	11
Greengrocers and Fruiterers...	...	17
Grocers and Provision Shops...	...	107
Cowsheds	...	6
Dairies and Milkshops..	...	21
Ice-cream Premises	...	304
Manufacture or preparation of preserved food	...	31
Restaurants and Dining Rooms..	...	90
Other Food Premises	...	18
Public Market and Food Stalls.	...	24
Food Vans and Vehicles.	...	14

Carried forward 5,161

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the year ended 31st December 1955, the Board of Directors has had the pleasure of meeting on 12 occasions and has considered the following matters:

No. of
Transactions
and Votable

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	No. of Inspections and visits
Brought forward	5,161
Visits regarding unsound food	266
SAMPLING: -	
Number of ice-cream samples taken... ..	80
Number of milk samples taken.	89
Milk bottles and churn rinses sampled	6
Number of water samples taken from main supplies (domestic)..	10
Number of water samples taken from storage tanks and wells (domestic)..	5
Number of water samples taken from rivers and streams	2
Number of water samples taken from swimming pools	5
Miscellaneous visits and inspections not included included above	<u>476</u>
TOTAL	<u>5,903</u>

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS:

Number of premises where nuisances or defects found	232
Number of nuisances or defects found	1,092

NOTICES:

Number of Notices served under the following Acts:-

Public Health Act, 1936 (Statutory)	4
Public Health Act, 1936 (Informal)	140
Housing Act, 1936 (Statutory)	-
Housing Act, 1936 (Informal)	-
Factories Act, 1937	3
Shops Acts 1912-1938	2
Food and Drugs Act, 1938..	21
	<u>170</u>
Number of Notices complied with	<u>144</u>
Number of Notices outstanding at end of year	<u>26</u>

COMPLAINTS: - The following is a summary of the complaints received during the year.

Insanitary conditions of premises... ..	151
Flooding	8
Overcrowding... ..	6
Choked or defective drains... ..	104
Defective dustbins	9
Offensive accumulations	24
Pig waste storage bins	11
Keeping of animals or poultry	16
Rats or mice infestation	495
Nuisance from flies and other insect pests.	47
Vermin	11
Smoke nuisance	4
Offensive smells	38
Unsound Food... ..	16
Milk supply	12
Factory and Shops Acts	4
Cesspools	2
Miscellaneous..	38
	<u>996</u>

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED AND
OTHER SANITARY MATTERS ATTENDED TO.

Choked drains cleared	96
Drains repaired or relaid	102
Inspection chambers built or repaired	108
W.C.'s repaired or renewed	62
W.C.'s cleansed	12
W.C.'s flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	12
W.C.'s new or additional	33
Soil, vent pipes or F.A.I's repaired or renewed	43
Waste pipes repaired or renewed... ..	16
New gullies provided	99
New sinks or wash basins provided or renewed	68
Water service pipes repaired or renewed	5
New cesspools provided... ..	4
Cesspools repaired or emptied	18
Cesspools abolished and drainage connected to sewer.	4
New dustbins provided	23
Yard paving provided or repaired..	14
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	9
Roofs repaired	104
Eaves guttering or rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	50
Walls (external) rendered, re-pointed or repaired... ..	20
Walls replastered or repaired	96
Ceilings replastered or repaired..	113
Walls and ceilings cleansed and redecorated	181
Floors repaired or renewed	45
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed... ..	18
Stairs repaired or renewed	6
Doors repaired or renewed	12
Windows repaired or renewed	47
Sashcords provided or renewed	39
Additional lighting and ventilation provided	4
Dampness remedied	44
Coppers provided or repaired	1
Food Stores ventilated, repaired or cleansed	2
Rooms disinfected after Tuberculosis	16
Disinfection on request (cost defrayed)	11
Disinfestation of rooms, etc., for vermin... ..	12
Rooms, etc., sprayed for flies or other insect pests	28
Cowsheds and dairies cleansed and limewashed	3
Bakehouses cleansed	14
Slaughterhouses, stables or pigsties cleansed	5
Keeping of animals - nuisances abated	7
Offensive accumulations removed... ..	10
Miscellaneous defects remedied	193

HOUSING

The repair and maintenance of houses has, to some extent, received a little more attention during the past year, but unfortunately there are many cases where property is seriously deteriorating owing to neglect.

Having regard to present-day cost of repairs in relation to the value of such dwellings, often let at pre-war controlled rents, owners are given very little encouragement to carry out even essential repairs. On the other hand, they must ultimately face the problem of extensive repairs or demolition. The continued housing shortage enables them to defer making this decision, but in the meantime the tenants are compelled to occupy premises which fall short of a reasonable standard.

SUMMARY OF REPAIRS MADE TO THE AIRCRAFT
 UNDER REPAIR AT THE AIRCRAFT REPAIR SHOP

NO.	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	DATE	BY
1	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
2	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
3	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
4	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
5	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
6	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
7	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
8	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
9	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
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31	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
32	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
33	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
34	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
35	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
36	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
37	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
38	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
39	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
40	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
41	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
42	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
43	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
44	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
45	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
46	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
47	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
48	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
49	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith
50	Check engine oil level	10/15/52	J. Smith

The repair and maintenance of aircraft has become an increasingly important part of the aviation industry. It is essential that aircraft be maintained in a safe and reliable condition to ensure the safety of the passengers and crew. This report provides a summary of the repairs made to the aircraft under repair at the aircraft repair shop.

Having regard to present-day cost of repairs in relation to the value of such aircraft, it is not surprising that the cost of repairs is increasing. It is therefore essential that the cost of repairs be kept to a minimum. This can be achieved by the use of preventive maintenance and by the use of quality parts.

The cost of repairs is also affected by the skill of the repairmen. It is therefore essential that the repairmen be properly trained and that they be given the opportunity to develop their skills. This can be achieved by the use of a structured training program and by the use of experienced repairmen as mentors.

The cost of repairs is also affected by the quality of the parts used. It is therefore essential that the parts used be of the highest quality. This can be achieved by the use of quality parts and by the use of quality suppliers.

The cost of repairs is also affected by the quality of the workmanship. It is therefore essential that the workmanship be of the highest quality. This can be achieved by the use of quality workmanship and by the use of quality inspectors.

Housing (contd.)

Inspections under the provisions of the Public Health and Housing Acts are made where conditions are the subject of complaints from occupiers and in cases arising from the investigation of the circumstances of housing applicants. 224 houses were inspected during the year, 130 being found not in all respects reasonably fit.

Until more houses are available, it will be necessary to pursue a policy of compromise between the two extremes of demolition and extensive repair, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to decide as to the action to be taken, bearing in mind the question of reasonable expense.

OVERCROWDING

During the year, six complaints were received regarding overcrowding, but only in one case was the number of occupants found to exceed the "permitted number".

Eleven applications for housing accommodation where overcrowding was suspected, were also investigated at the request of the Housing Manager. In four instances overcrowding was confirmed, but although in the remaining cases conditions were found which were far from satisfactory, the premises could not be regarded as overcrowded under the standard laid down by the Housing Act, 1936.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(A) MILK SUPPLY

At the end of the year there were 14 entries on the Register of Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Retail Purveyors of Milk as follows:-

Cowkeepers (wholesale traders)	2
" (and Retail Purveyors)	1
Retail Purveyors (premises within the Borough)	6
" (premises outside the Borough)	5
	<hr/>
	14
	<hr/>

List of registered premises within the Borough:

COWSHEDS.

"Highfield" Farm, Epsom.
"The Durdans", Epsom.
"Ruxley" Farm, Ewell.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Joys Dairy	South Street, Epsom.	Bottling Establishment
Joys Dairy	West Street, Epsom	Milkshop
H.A. Job, Ltd.	186, Kingston Road, Ewell.	Milkshop and Receiving Depot.
South Suburban Co-operative Society, Ltd.	Dell Lane, Ewell.	Receiving Depot.

Investigation under the provisions of the Public Health Act and Housing Act and under the conditions of the subject of complaint from the Registrar and the Board of Health of the City of London.

That any person who is guilty of an offence under the provisions of the Public Health Act and Housing Act and under the conditions of the subject of complaint shall be liable to a fine or to imprisonment or to both.

INTERVIEW

During the year, six complaints were received regarding the premises in question and the number of persons who had been in the premises during the year.

These complaints were investigated by the Health Officer and the results were as follows: In four instances the premises were found to be in compliance with the provisions of the Act and in two instances the premises were found to be in breach of the provisions of the Act and the premises were ordered to be brought into compliance with the provisions of the Act.

LIST OF REGISTERED PREMISES WITHIN THE BOROUGH

(A) THE YEAR

At the end of the year there were 11 premises on the list of registered premises within the Borough of London, as follows:

1	Commercial premises (No. 123)
2	Commercial premises (No. 124)
3	Commercial premises (No. 125)
4	Commercial premises (No. 126)
5	Commercial premises (No. 127)
6	Commercial premises (No. 128)
7	Commercial premises (No. 129)
8	Commercial premises (No. 130)
9	Commercial premises (No. 131)
10	Commercial premises (No. 132)
11	Commercial premises (No. 133)

List of registered premises within the Borough of London, as follows:

- "The Old London" Hotel
- "The Old London" Hotel
- "The Old London" Hotel
- "The Old London" Hotel

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1	Commercial premises (No. 123)	1	Commercial premises (No. 123)
2	Commercial premises (No. 124)	2	Commercial premises (No. 124)
3	Commercial premises (No. 125)	3	Commercial premises (No. 125)
4	Commercial premises (No. 126)	4	Commercial premises (No. 126)
5	Commercial premises (No. 127)	5	Commercial premises (No. 127)
6	Commercial premises (No. 128)	6	Commercial premises (No. 128)
7	Commercial premises (No. 129)	7	Commercial premises (No. 129)
8	Commercial premises (No. 130)	8	Commercial premises (No. 130)
9	Commercial premises (No. 131)	9	Commercial premises (No. 131)
10	Commercial premises (No. 132)	10	Commercial premises (No. 132)
11	Commercial premises (No. 133)	11	Commercial premises (No. 133)

Sutton Creameries, Ltd.	51, The Broadway, Ewell.	Milkshop and Receiving Depot.
United Dairies, Ltd.	Alexandra Road, Epsom.	Receiving Depot.
United Dairies, Ltd.	107, High Street, Epsom.	Shop.
United Dairies, Ltd.	14, Upper High Street, Epsom.	Shop.
United Dairies, Ltd.	Manor Green Road, Epsom.	Shop.
United Dairies, Ltd.	High Street, Ewell.	Shop.
Mrs. Harbottle	93, Dorking Road, Epsom.	Shop.

The three producers were granted licences by the Surrey County Council for the production and sale of "Accredited" Milk.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1936/1946.

The following licences to sell graded milk were granted in 1949:-

"Tuberculin Tested"	(Dealers) ...	...	7
"	(Supplementary)	...	5
T.T. Pasteurised	...	...	1
"Pasteurised"	(Pasteurisers)	...	2
"	(Dealers) ...	...	9
"	(Supplementary)	...	5
			<u>29</u>

Fees amounting to £7. 4. Od. in respect of these licences were forwarded to the Borough Treasurer.

MILK SAMPLING:

During the year eighty-nine samples of milk were taken from producers and retail purveyors in the Borough and submitted for bacteriological examination.

A summary of the samples taken and results of tests will be found in Page 21 of the Medical Officer's report.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1949, and re-enact with amendments the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926 to 1943. The principal changes were consequent upon the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944.

The Minister of Agriculture became responsible for the registration of dairy farms and of persons carrying on or proposing to carry on the trade of dairy farmer. If that Minister proposes to refuse or cancel a registration, there is provision for the reference of objections to a tribunal, and for the making of representations to that Minister. The execution and enforcement of the Regulations on dairy farms (except in so far as they relate to diseases communicable to man) is the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, while the local authorities retain responsibility for those provisions which apply outside dairy farms and for the registration of milk distributors and dairy premises which are not dairy farms.

Milk	100	100
Butter	50	50
...

The above returns are submitted for the purpose of showing the progress of the work done in the various districts.

THE MILK (SPECIAL REGULATIONS) ACT, 1926

The following licences have been granted under the Act:

No.	Name	Address
1
2
3
4
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6
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10

These licences were granted on the 1st day of October, 1926.

ALL SAMPLES

During the year a large number of samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination.

A summary of the results of these samples is given in the report of the Director of Public Health.

NEW MILK AND DAIRY BUILDINGS

These buildings were erected on the 1st day of October, 1926, and are in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Director of Public Health is pleased to announce that the new buildings are now ready for use. The buildings are situated at ... and are of a modern design. They will be used for the purpose of ... and will be under the supervision of the Director of Public Health.

A Central Committee, and County Committees have been set up for the purpose of reviewing and making recommendations with respect to the operation and administration of these Regulations and of Milk (Special Designation) Regulations. The Regulations also include new provisions for the inspection of cattle on dairy farms by veterinary inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

There are a number of minor changes in the Regulations relating to buildings, the cleansing of vessels and utensils, the distribution of milk, its protection against contamination and infection with disease, and, in particular, provision is made for modern practices in dairying, including the use of mechanical refrigeration for cooling and the use of approved chemical agents for the cleansing of appliances.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK)
REGULATIONS, 1949.

These Regulations also came into operation on the 1st October, 1949, and re-enact with amendments the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1948, so far as they relate to "Pasteurised" milk and provide for a new special designation "Sterilised" milk.

The Raw Milk Regulations apply solely to raw milk as distinct from heat-treated milk and authorise the use of special designations "Accredited" and "Tuberculin Tested". The use of the former designation is, however, now limited to a period of five years from the commencement of these Regulations. Producers licences will, in future, be granted by the Minister of Agriculture but local authorities remain responsible for the granting of dealers' licences and supplementary licences.

The Regulations provide that milk sold under a special designation shall satisfy a prescribed test. There are some minor amendments in the procedure for the granting of licences and in the conditions subject to which licences may be granted.

The "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" Milk Regulations are concerned with designations used for heat-treated milk and provide for the two designations "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised". The Food and Drugs Authority are now responsible for licences in respect of pasteurising and sterilising establishments and local authorities continue to be responsible for the licensing of other dealers. Fees for licences have been dispensed with.

General and special conditions are laid down in the Regulations, to which the licences are subject, and details of the pasteurising and sterilising processes are set out in these conditions.

As a result of the transfer to the County Council of licensing functions in respect of pasteurising and sterilising establishments, a request was made by the County Council for the Council's Sanitary Inspectors to continue to carry out, as agents of the County Medical Officer, inspection and sampling at such establishments as there may be in the Borough, pending the reorganisation of the County Council's staff. This request was agreed to by the Council.

A Council Committee, and County Councils have been set up for the purpose of reviewing and making recommendations with regard to the operation and administration of these Regulations and of Milk (Special Designation) Regulations. The Regulations also include the provisions for the inspection of cattle or sheep farms by various departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

There are a number of other changes in the Regulations relating to bullocks, the cleansing of animals and vehicles, the distribution of milk, the restriction against commingling the milk with disease, and in relation to the use of milk for human consumption in dairies, including the use of mechanical refrigeration for cooling and the use of approved chemical agents for the treatment of appliances.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (MILK WITH REGULATIONS) 1934.
(SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1935-1936, as far as they relate to "sterilized" milk and provide for a new special designation "sterilized" milk.

These Regulations also come into operation on the 1st October, 1934, and in regard with amendments to the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1935-1936, as far as they relate to "sterilized" milk and provide for a new special designation "sterilized" milk.

The new Milk Regulations apply to milk as defined in the Regulations and to milk which is not of special designation "sterilized" and "sterilized". The use of the term "sterilized" is, however, not limited to a period of five years from the commencement of these Regulations. Provisions contained in the Regulations by the Minister of Agriculture and local authorities remain in force for the purpose of dealing with licences and supplementary licences.

The Regulations provide that milk sold under a special designation shall satisfy a prescribed test. There are also provisions in the Regulations for the granting of licences and in the conditions subject to which licences may be granted.

The "sterilized" and "sterilized" Milk Regulations are concerned with designation and the new Regulations provide for the two designations "sterilized" and "sterilized". The Food and Drug Authority has now responsibility for the issue of certificates and existing establishments and local authorities continue to be responsible for the licensing of other dairies. Tests for licences have been discussed with

General and special conditions are laid down in the Regulations as to the licensing and control and details of the production and marketing conditions are set out in these conditions.

As a result of the transfer to the County Councils of licensing functions in respect of dairies and establishments, a report was made to the County Council for the Council's primary responsibility to control the milk supply of the County Council's dairies, including the issue of licences and the establishment of the County Council's dairies, and the production of the County Council's milk. This report was agreed to by the Council.

(B) MEAT AND OTHER FOODSSLAUGHTERHOUSES

Owing to the centralised slaughtering scheme of the Ministry of Food, there is only one private slaughterhouse in use in the Borough. Arrangements are made for local pigkeepers to use this slaughterhouse for the occasional slaughter of pigs under licence, and it serves a useful purpose in preventing, as far as possible, pigkeepers slaughtering on their own premises, where conditions are not always suitable. It also provides better facilities for inspection of the carcasses.

At the request of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, arrangements were made during the year for the inspection of all animals after slaughter at the slaughterhouses of the Mental Hospitals in the Borough.

The following summary relates to the inspection of animals after slaughter at the private and hospital slaughterhouses during the year:-

Carcasses inspected and condemned:

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	Nil	6	29	4	125
Number inspected	-	6	29	4	125
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned		-	1	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned		1	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis		16.6%	3.4%	-	-
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned		-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned		-	-	-	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis		-	-	-	2.5%

RESULTS

The following summary relates to the inspection of
 animals other than those of the private and hospital slaughter
 houses during the year.

In the report of the Health and Veterinary Inspector
 Hospital Board arrangements were made during the year for the
 inspection of all animals other than those of the slaughterhouses
 at the Hospital Slaughter in the Borough.

The following summary relates to the inspection of
 animals other than those of the private and hospital slaughter
 houses during the year.

Cattle inspected and slaughtered

Class	Sex	Age	Inspected	Slaughtered	Remarks
Cattle	Both	1 to 2	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	3 to 4	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	5 to 6	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	7 to 8	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	9 to 10	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	11 to 12	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	13 to 14	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	15 to 16	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	17 to 18	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	19 to 20	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	21 to 22	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	23 to 24	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	25 to 26	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	27 to 28	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	29 to 30	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	31 to 32	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	33 to 34	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	35 to 36	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	37 to 38	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	39 to 40	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	41 to 42	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	43 to 44	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	45 to 46	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	47 to 48	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	49 to 50	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	51 to 52	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	53 to 54	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	55 to 56	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	57 to 58	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	59 to 60	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	61 to 62	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	63 to 64	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	65 to 66	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	67 to 68	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	69 to 70	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	71 to 72	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	73 to 74	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	75 to 76	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	77 to 78	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	79 to 80	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	81 to 82	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	83 to 84	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	85 to 86	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	87 to 88	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	89 to 90	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	91 to 92	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	93 to 94	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	95 to 96	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	97 to 98	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered
Cattle	Both	99 to 100	10	10	Inspected and slaughtered

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

Eleven applications for the renewal of licences to slaughter animals under the above Act were received and considered by the Council. In each case the licence was granted, and the fees, amounting to 11s/- (eleven shillings) were forwarded to the Borough Treasurer.

BUTCHER'S SHOPS

There are thirty-seven retail butchers' shops in the Borough all of which have been periodically inspected during the year, one hundred and thirty-eight visits and inspections being made.

A refrigerator or other means of cold storage is provided at each shop, and with only two exceptions, all have permanent glass windows as shop fronts.

The standard of cleanliness in butchers' shops has, on the whole, been satisfactory, and only in a few cases was it necessary to serve Notices. The summary on page 31 gives details of matters attended to on request, and it will be observed that in ten instances a constant supply of hot water has been provided for the use of the employees.

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	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Milk (tinned)	247 tins.
Bacon	3 tins.	Milk Powder	1 cwt.
Meat & Offal	1485 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Cheese	(71 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Pigs' Trotters	60 lbs.		(80 boxes.
Suet	7 lbs.	Tinned Vegetables	
Sausages	12 lbs.	and Soup	239 tins.
Liver Sausage	100 lbs.	Peas (whole & split)	690 lbs.
Pies	153	Paste	34 jars.
Meat (tinned)	129 tins.	Jam & Marmalade	73 tins or
Rabbits	222 lbs.		jars.
Poultry	40 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Pickles	60 jars.
Fish	410 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone.	Cake	85 lbs.
Prawns	227 lbs.	Cake Mixture	68 packets.
Fish Cakes	416	Soya Flour	54 lbs.
Fish (tinned)	166 tins.	Sugar	14 lbs.
Fruit:		Sweets	2 lbs.
Dates	19 boxes.	Miscellaneous	61 tins,
Dried (Prunes)	32 lbs.	Articles	jars
Tinned	94 tins.		or
Juices	35 tins.		packets.

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.

The following is a list of the items which have been received from the various sources during the year 1911. The items are listed in the order in which they were received and the amount of each item is given in dollars and cents.

RECEIPTS

There are thirty-seven items listed in the above. All of which have been periodically reported during the year, and which have been verified and approved by the Board.

A list of the items which have been received from the various sources during the year 1911, and which have been verified and approved by the Board, is given in the above.

The amount of the items which have been received from the various sources during the year 1911, and which have been verified and approved by the Board, is given in the above.

DISBURSEMENTS

The following is a list of the items which have been disbursed during the year 1911. The items are listed in the order in which they were disbursed and the amount of each item is given in dollars and cents.

Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Meat (Lamb)	100.00	Meat (Lamb)	100.00
Butter	50.00	Butter	50.00
Eggs	25.00	Eggs	25.00
Flour	15.00	Flour	15.00
Oil	10.00	Oil	10.00
Sugar	5.00	Sugar	5.00
Tea	3.00	Tea	3.00
Coffee	2.00	Coffee	2.00
Spices	1.00	Spices	1.00
Other	1.00	Other	1.00
Total	212.00	Total	212.00

The above is a list of the items which have been disbursed during the year 1911. The items are listed in the order in which they were disbursed and the amount of each item is given in dollars and cents.

BAKEHOUSES

Forty-five inspections and visits were made during the year to the fourteen bakehouses on the register.

The periodical cleansing required was carried out and minor defects attended to.

CAFES AND RESTAURANT KITCHENS

There has been an increase in the number of routine visits to this type of premises, ninety inspections being recorded.

In several cases it was found necessary to require the cleansing of kitchens and draw attention to unsatisfactory methods in the handling of food. On the other hand, there was increasing evidence of voluntary effort to carry out improvements and maintain a good standard of cleanliness.

FOOD SHOPS, STALLS, ETC.

During the year, considerable time was devoted to the inspection of food shops and regular visits were made regarding the sale of food from stalls in the open Market held in Epsom High Street on Saturdays.

Inspections are based on Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and requirements of this Section relating to the provision of washing facilities for persons engaged in the handling of food has received special attention.

SECTION 14. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Twenty-five premises are registered under this Section for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

ICE-CREAM

The number of premises used in connection with the manufacture or storage and sale of ice-cream registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, at the end of the year was as follows:-

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	4
For storage and sale of ice-cream.	<u>73</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>77</u></u>

Only one trader is manufacturing ice-cream by the heat treated method, and the remaining three, who normally use a cold mix, have manufactured a very small quantity owing to the restricted supply of ingredients.

The majority of retailers obtain their supplies of ice-cream from large manufacturers outside the Borough and in most cases pre-packed.

Forty-five inspections and visits were made during the year to the various establishments in the district. The percentage of compliance reported was carried out and also details attached to

GENERAL AND RESTAURANT KITCHENS

There has been an increase in the number of visits made to this type of premises, mostly restaurants being inspected. In general cases it was found necessary to require the attention of attendants and new attention in unsatisfactory details in the handling of food. On the other hand, there are numerous instances of voluntary effort to carry out improvements and obtain a good standard of cleanliness.

FOOD AND DRINK ESTABLISHMENTS

During the year, considerable time was devoted to the inspection of food shops and regular visits were made regarding the sale of food items to the open market held in Queen's Street at Cambridge.

Inspections are held in Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and requirements of this section relating to the provision of washing facilities for persons engaged in the handling of food and received special attention.

SECTION 13, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Twenty-five premises are regulated under this section for the provision of washing facilities for persons engaged in the handling of food and received special attention.

TABLE

The number of premises used in connection with the handling of food and drink in the district registered under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, at the end of the year was as follows:

For manufacture and sale of food-stuffs
For storage and sale of food-stuffs

TOTAL
Only one licence is available for storage by the district council, and the remaining three, the majority of which are now held by private parties, are for the restricted supply of food-stuffs.

The majority of retailers obtain their supplies of food from large manufacturers outside the district and in some cases direct.

ICE-CREAM SAMPLING

During the year eighty samples of ice-cream from local manufacturers, retailers and itinerant dealers were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following table gives a summary of the results:-

1949	Manufacturers				Retailers only				Itinerant Dealers				Re- marks	To- tal	
	Grades				Grades				Grades						
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV			
Feb.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
April	2	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
May	-	-	1	-	4	4	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	17
June	2	1	1	-	9	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
July	2	-	-	-	5	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
August	-	1	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nov.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dec.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	7	2	2	-	26	13	16	10	3	-	1	-	-	-	80

Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream, and to the experimental error of the laboratory test itself, the Public Health Laboratory Service advises that it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample, and that judgment should be based rather on a series of samples.

It is therefore the practice to follow up by repeat samples, all cases reported in Grades III and IV, and while it is recognised that the test may not always prove entirely reliable, it has served a very useful purpose in providing a means of checking up on the cleanliness of ice-cream.

In cases where ice-cream is supplied from outside the Borough, the Sanitary Officer of the district concerned is notified when a sample is found unsatisfactory.

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

A full-time Rodent Operative is employed by the Corporation and his work is carried out under the general supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. A temporary Rodent Operative was also employed during part of the year.

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 and mice, advice and assistance are given to persons who report any infestation or apply for information as to preventive measures. Such advice is based on methods of destruction recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Where treatment is carried out at premises other than private dwellings, a charge is made at the rate of 4/- per hour, with a minimum charge of 4/-.

During the year 1914, 21,000 specimens of *Staphylococcus aureus* were received at the Bureau of Bacteriology. The following table gives a summary of the results.

Year	Number of Specimens				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
1914	1	-	-	-	1
1915	1	-	-	-	1
1916	1	-	-	-	1
1917	1	-	-	-	1
1918	1	-	-	-	1
1919	1	-	-	-	1
1920	1	-	-	-	1
1921	1	-	-	-	1
1922	1	-	-	-	1
1923	1	-	-	-	1
1924	1	-	-	-	1
1925	1	-	-	-	1
1926	1	-	-	-	1
1927	1	-	-	-	1
1928	1	-	-	-	1
1929	1	-	-	-	1
1930	1	-	-	-	1
1931	1	-	-	-	1
1932	1	-	-	-	1
1933	1	-	-	-	1
1934	1	-	-	-	1
1935	1	-	-	-	1
1936	1	-	-	-	1
1937	1	-	-	-	1
1938	1	-	-	-	1
1939	1	-	-	-	1
1940	1	-	-	-	1
1941	1	-	-	-	1
1942	1	-	-	-	1
1943	1	-	-	-	1
1944	1	-	-	-	1
1945	1	-	-	-	1
1946	1	-	-	-	1
1947	1	-	-	-	1
1948	1	-	-	-	1
1949	1	-	-	-	1
1950	1	-	-	-	1
1951	1	-	-	-	1
1952	1	-	-	-	1
1953	1	-	-	-	1
1954	1	-	-	-	1
1955	1	-	-	-	1
1956	1	-	-	-	1
1957	1	-	-	-	1
1958	1	-	-	-	1
1959	1	-	-	-	1
1960	1	-	-	-	1
1961	1	-	-	-	1
1962	1	-	-	-	1
1963	1	-	-	-	1
1964	1	-	-	-	1
1965	1	-	-	-	1
1966	1	-	-	-	1
1967	1	-	-	-	1
1968	1	-	-	-	1
1969	1	-	-	-	1
1970	1	-	-	-	1
1971	1	-	-	-	1
1972	1	-	-	-	1
1973	1	-	-	-	1
1974	1	-	-	-	1
1975	1	-	-	-	1
1976	1	-	-	-	1
1977	1	-	-	-	1
1978	1	-	-	-	1
1979	1	-	-	-	1
1980	1	-	-	-	1

During the year 1914, 21,000 specimens of *Staphylococcus aureus* were received at the Bureau of Bacteriology. The following table gives a summary of the results.

In order that the Bureau of Bacteriology may be able to give the best possible service to the public, it is necessary that the specimens received should be of a high quality and that the methods of collection should be such as to give the most accurate results.

THE BUREAU OF BACTERIOLOGY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WASHINGTON, D.C.

A full-time bacteriologist is employed by the Bureau of Bacteriology, and his work is carried out under the general supervision of the Chief Bacteriologist. A laboratory assistant is also employed and his work is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Bacteriologist.

While it is the duty of the bacteriologist to give the best possible service to the public, it is also his duty to keep the Bureau of Bacteriology up-to-date with the latest methods and results of bacteriological research.

When treatment is carried out of patients with *Staphylococcus aureus*, it is necessary to give the most accurate results possible. This is done by using the most accurate methods and by giving the most accurate results.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Corporation's Rodent Operative and particulars of the number of rats caught and destroyed by employees at the Sewage Farm, also on the Mental Hospital Estates in the Borough:-

Number of complaints and reports investigated during the year ...	...	...	473
Number of inspections and visits ...	...	...	2023
Number of cases where gas used... ..	...	...	52
Number of cases where poisoned baits used ...	...	...	439
Number of rats known to have been caught and destroyed by:-			
(a) the Corporation's Rodent Operative ...	...	...	610
(b) by employees at Sewage Farm ...	...	...	162

SEWER RAT CONTROL

The treatment of sewers was continued during the year in conformity with Circular N.S.19, from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Division.

The Rodent Operative with the help of sewer men from the Borough Engineer's Department, carried out the test-baiting of 10% of all sewer manholes in the Borough, following up with poisoned bait treatment any sections of sewers found to be infested.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:-

Number of sections of sewers treated	15
Total number of manholes test baited	524

Result of test baiting on two consecutive days:-

Number of complete takes (on one or both days)	60
" " partial " { " " " " " " }	16
Total	<u>76</u>

Result of poison baiting the 76 manholes which on test baiting had shown complete or partial takes:-

Number of complete takes	5
" " partial "	63
Total	<u>68</u>

MORTUARY

Eighty bodies have been admitted to the mortuary and post-mortems held during the year. The number includes twenty bodies from outside districts, fees amounting to £15. 15s. Od. being received for the use of the post-mortem room.

A refrigeration plant with cold store containing three-tier body rack was installed at the Mortuary.

Details of other work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, including inspections of Factories, Shops, Schools, etc., are included in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Corporation's Robert Dettling and colleagues at the number of test cases and surveys by employees of the factory, also on the health of the workers.

Number of complaints and reports investigated during the year	12
Number of inspections and visits	25
Number of cases where health tests were carried out	60
Number of test cases known to have been carried out and reported by	10
(a) the Corporation's Robert Dettling	5
(b) by employees at Savage Park	5

WORK AT SARGE PARK

The program of work was carried out during the year in conformity with Circular H.S. 10, from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Inspection Division.

The Robert Dettling with the help of assistant from the Corporation's Department, carried out the test-baiting of all of the test cases in the factory, following up with detailed test results and sections of reports found to be infected.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:

Number of sections of reports treated	12
Total number of sections treated	25
Result of test baiting on two consecutive days:	
Number of complete tests (on one or both days)	60
Number of complete tests (on one or both days)	10
Total	70
Result of pollen baiting the 75 sections which on test baiting had shown complete or partial results:	
Number of complete tests	5
Number of complete tests	5
Total	10

EXHIBITS

Eighty bottles have been placed in the factory and post-rooms held during the year. The number included twenty bottles from outside districts, two containing no test, and being received for the use of the post-rooms.

A refrigeration plant with cold water circulation through the body was installed at the factory.

Details of other work carried out at the factory, including inspections of factories, Town, London, and other districts, are included in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

INDEX

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	23
Ambulance Facilities	9
Analysis of Mortality	6
Ante-natal Clinic	12
Area	3
Bakehouses	31 & 39
Bed-bugs, eradication of	17
Birth Rate	3 & 4
Births; live, illegitimate and still	3, 4 & 6
Blood Transfusion Service	12
Butchers' Shops	31 & 38
Cancer	4
Causes of Death	3
Cesspools... ..	15 & 33
Chest Clinics	13
Civilian Death Rates	6
Clinics and Treatment Centres	11, 12 & 13
" Ante-natal	12
" Chest	13
" Diphtheria Immunisation..	13
" Family Planning Association	12
" Infant Welfare	12
" Minor Ailments	12
" Scabies	12
" Tuberculosis	13
" Venereal Diseases	12 & 13
Comparative Birth Rates... ..	6 & 7
Complaints	32
Condemned Meat and Food... ..	33
Cowsheds	34
C.S.I. Preface to Report..	30
Dairies and Cowsheds	34 & 35
Deaths	3, 4 & 5
Density (persons per acre)	3
Diphtheria..	22 & 28
" Clinics	13
" Immunisation	13, 22 & 23
Disinfection	33
Disinfestation	33
Drainage tests, repairs, etc.	31 & 32
Drainage and Sewerage	15
Dustbins	32
Dysentery... ..	27
Factories... ..	13 & 31
Food Inspection and Supervision..	20 & 34
" Adulteration..	21
" Food & Drugs Act, 1938	39
General Health Services... ..	9
Hogsmill Stream	16
Hospital Accommodation	10
Houses, number of inhabited	3
" erected	20
Housing Inspections	19, 31, 32 & 33
" rehousing	20
Ice-cream promises and inspections	31
" registration	39
" sampling	40
Immunisation	11
Infant Deaths	3 & 5
" Mortality... ..	5

Infectious Disease at Institutions	...	...	...	...	24
" " Cases Notified	...	...	...	...	27
" " Control	...	...	...	...	22
" " Death Rate...	...	...	...	...	6
" " Notification	...	...	...	...	6 & 22
Laboratory Services	...	...	...	...	9
Live Births	...	...	...	...	3 & 4
Maternal Mortality	...	...	...	...	4 & 6
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	...	12
" " " " Services...	...	...	...	...	11 & 12
Measles	...	...	...	...	25
Meat and Other Foods	...	...	...	...	21 & 38
" " " " Inspections	...	...	...	...	31
Medical Loan Department..	...	...	...	...	10
Milk Supply -					
List of registered producers and retailers..	...	...	...	...	34 & 35
Milk Sampling...	...	...	...	...	21
Special Designations Licences	...	...	...	...	35
Minor Ailments Clinic	...	...	...	...	12
M.O.H. Preface to Report	...	...	...	...	2
Mortuary, Public..	...	...	...	...	41
Mosquito Control..	...	...	...	...	17
National Assistance Act..	...	...	...	...	13
Notices Served	...	...	...	...	32
Nuisances and Defects	...	...	...	...	32
Nursing in the Home	...	...	...	...	10
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	33 & 39
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	34
Paratyphoid Fever.	...	...	...	...	24
Population	...	...	...	...	3
Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus..	...	...	...	...	10
Public Cleansing..	...	...	...	...	16
Public Health Act Inspections...	...	...	...	...	32
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	25
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	3
Rats and Mice Destruction	...	...	...	...	40
Refuse - Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	16
Rivers and Streams	...	...	...	...	16
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	...	...	...	...	14, 16, 31 & 32
" Inspection of the Area	...	...	...	...	16, 31 & 32
Scabies, Clinics..	...	...	...	...	12
" Treatment	...	...	...	...	11
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	22
Schools	...	...	...	...	17
Sewerage and Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	15
Sewer Rat Control.	...	...	...	...	41
Shops	...	...	...	...	16 & 31
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933...	...	...	...	...	38
Slaughtering	...	...	...	...	37
Smallpox...	...	...	...	...	22
Smoke Abatement...	...	...	...	...	16
Social Conditions.	...	...	...	...	3
Staff	...	...	...	...	1
Still Births	...	...	...	...	3 & 4
Statistics for Area	...	...	...	...	3
Swimming Baths and Pools	...	...	...	...	17
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	25, 26 & 29
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	24
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	22
Venereal Diseases - Clinics	...	...	...	...	13
Vital Statistics..	...	...	...	...	3 & 4
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	14 & 32
" Supply	...	...	...	...	14 & 15
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	25

