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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

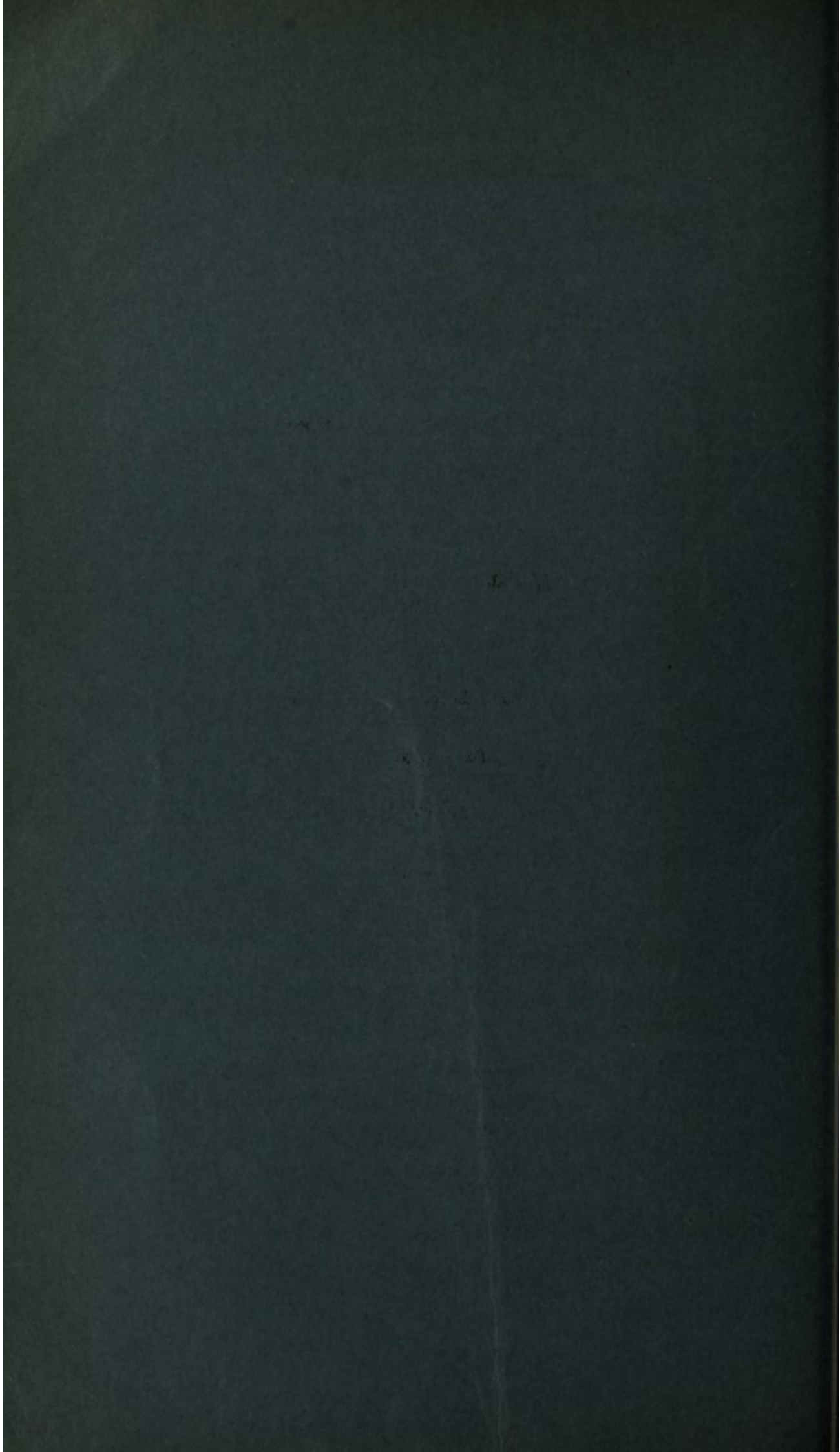
and of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1958

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Telephone No.
Epsom 3941/42

Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

June, 1959.

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

(2)

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1958. The request for this report is made in Ministry of Health Circular 22/58 in which there is reference to Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 and 1951 and Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order 1926. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the letter.

Despite the lack of sunshine in the summer the year was a healthy one, if figures and records are regarded as reliable indicators. There was a decrease in the number of deaths at all ages, including infants, and the incidence of most of the infectious diseases, including poliomyelitis, was lower than in the preceding year. The birth-rate was the highest since 1950.

The sanitary and environmental conditions of the district are satisfactory with two exceptions which require mention. First the increasing number of people who visit Epsom Downs at other times than race meetings, creates a problem of sanitation towards the solution of which little progress has yet been made, for there are no public conveniences, no hand washing facilities and no public drinking water supply. Second, the condition of the area off Cox Lane at West Ewell where the primitive methods of keeping animals and the haphazard development of caravan sites have created slum conditions.

Once again I wish to bring to the notice of the Council the conscientious work of all members of the Public Health Department, and the assistance which I have received from the Chief Officers of the departments of the Council's administration.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Council and particularly the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the continued support and encouragement during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

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(S) (1)

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958-59

Chairman	Alderman	J. A. Larby, J.P.
Vice-Chairman	"	Mrs. A. Winter
	Councillor	H. Cockburn
	"	G. H. Excell
	"	W. J. D. Godsell
	"	P. A. L. Hodges, A.M.I.I.A.
	"	T. G. Holland
	"	H. N. Howorth, T.D., A.C.A.
	"	S. L. Skilton
	"	I. F. Tugwell
	"	Mrs. L. M. Woodcock
<u>Ex Officio Members</u>		The Mayor and Deputy Mayor

HOUSING (SELECTION OF TENANTS) SUB-COMMITTEE

Representatives on the Sub-Committee set up by the Housing Committee:- The Chairman (or in his absence Councillor Cockburn and Councillor T. G. Holland).

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillors H. Cockburn, T. G. Holland and Mrs. L. M. Woodcock

ABOLITION OF CESSPOOLS SUB-COMMITTEE

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman and Councillor P. A. L. Hodges, A.M.I.I.A., and three representatives each of the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Water and Finance Committees.

Representatives of the Council on

(1) CENTRAL DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Aldermen Mrs. A. Winter, O. H. N. Langston, J. A. Larby and F. Tomlin

(2) EPSOM AND LEATHERHEAD TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL
STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Chief Public Health Inspector:

- ✓ Wm. H. C. Hagger M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

- xy L. H. Grace A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

- ✓ W. O. Alder M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
✓ K. H. Halstead A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Trained Nurse engaged (part-time) on Public Health Duties

Mrs. Olive Roberts, S.R.N.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff:

Senior Clerk:	Position vacant
Clerk/Secretary:	Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist:	Mrs. M. E. Joseph
Junior Clerk:	Miss G. F. Skidmore

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff
and Outdoor Staff:

Chief Clerk:	H.J.T. Woolford, A.R.S.H.
Senior Shorthand-typist & Clerk:	Miss D. D. Wood
Shorthand-typist and Clerk:	Mrs. J. Bulezuik

General Assistants and Mortuary Attendants:	W. Goodenough J. I. Stephens
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Rodent Operatives:	A. Bawden E. Merratt (Resigned 30.4.58)
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- o 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 Society of Health Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

- x Holds Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Society of Health

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STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Dr. J. W. ... (Name of Medical Officer)

Public Health Inspectors

Mr. H. C. ... (Name of Inspector)

Public Health Inspectors

Mr. H. C. ... (Name of Inspector)

Public Health Inspectors

Mr. H. C. ... (Name of Inspector)

Public Health Inspectors

Mr. H. C. ... (Name of Inspector)

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Mr. H. C. ... (Name of Inspector)

Mr. H. C. ... (Name of Inspector)

Mr. H. C. ... (Name of Inspector)

Mr. H. C. ... (Name of Inspector)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

THE YEAR 1958

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. Area (Acres)	8,427
Population (Census 1951)	68,055
Population (Estimated mid-year 1958)	67,590
Density (Persons per acre)	8.0
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1958	19,215
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1959	£1,252,718
Product of penny rate	£5,073

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Total	744	381	263	
Legitimate	721	372	349	
Illegitimate	23	9	14	
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population				11.0
Standardised Birth rate " "				13.2
<u>Still Births</u>				
Total	13	7	6	
Legitimate	13	7	6	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Still rate per 1,000 live & still births				17.2
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</u>				
Total	16	9	7	
Legitimate	15	9	6	
Illegitimate	1	-	1	
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births total				21.5
" " " " " " " legitimate				20.8
" " " " " " " illegitimate				43.5
Neo Natal " " " " " " "				16.1
Illegitimate live births percent of total live births				3.1
<u>Maternal Mortality</u>				
Maternal deaths (including abortion)				-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births				-
<u>Deaths</u>				
Total	1,067	487	580	
Private Residents	657			
Patients in Mental Hospitals	410			

Table I includes birth and death rates, with a comparison with the figures for 1957, and Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales for the same period.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 744 and this total was the highest since 1950, giving a crude death-rate of 11.0 per 1,000 population. A comparability factor (1.20) has been supplied by the Registrar General, the use of which allows for the variation in age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, and permits comparison of the local rate with those of other districts. It also takes into account the presence of residential institutions in the locality concerned. After application of the factor a standardised birth-rate of 13.2 is obtained. The annual birth-rate for England and Wales in 1958 was 16.4.

Of the 744 births 23 were illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 3.1, the corresponding figure for the County of Surrey being 3.9.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the area numbered 1,067, representing a crude death-rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. The total was made up of 487 males and 580 females, and included 410 deaths in the group of mental hospitals, which had a mid-year patient population of 7,273.

A comparability factor has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death-rate for use in comparing the local death-rate with the standardised rates of other areas or with the crude death-rate for England and Wales. Comparability factors are designed to allow for any local differences in the population structure in relation to age and sex from that of England and Wales as a whole. Since 1956 the factor has also been adjusted to take account of the presence of the large residential institutions which exist in this area.

The death rates for the district since 1931 are shown in Table II, in comparison with the figures for England and Wales.

The comparability factor for 1958 was 0.57 and when this was applied to the crude death-rate of 15.8 a standardised death-rate of 9.1 resulted, which was within the range of the figures recorded prior to 1953.

Causes of Death

The causes of deaths assigned are classified in Table III. Diseases of the heart and vascular system caused 580 deaths (8.72 per 1,000), and of the respiratory system 123 deaths (1.81 per 1,000). Malignant disease was responsible for 155 deaths (2.29 per 1,000) of which in 30 males and 5 females the primary site of the growth was in the lungs or bronchus.

Accidental Deaths

1. Road Accidents

Five residents were killed in road accidents involving motor vehicles, two of the accidents taking place on roads within the Borough. In 1957 there were four deaths due to this cause. Brief details are as follows:-

- (a) A man aged 65 years, riding a motor cycle, was in collision with a motor cycle combination. He died in a local hospital from injuries to the brain.
- (b) A man aged 32 years riding a motor cycle was in collision with a motor car. He died in a local hospital from multiple injuries.

RESULTS

Five deaths numbered 744 and 745 were the highest since 1937, having a crude death-rate of 11.0 per 1,000 population. A comparability factor (1.25) has been applied by the Registrar General, the use of which allows for the variation in age and sex distribution of the population in different years, and permits comparison of the local rate with those of other districts. It also takes into account the presence of residential institutions in the locality concerned. After application of the factor a standardized death-rate of 11.2 is obtained. The annual death-rate for England and Wales in 1938 was 10.1.

In the 14 districts 27 were investigated. The percentage of institutions to population deaths was 2.1, the corresponding figure for the County of Surrey being 2.9.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the area numbered 1,007, representing a crude death-rate of 12.8 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. The total was made up of 487 males and 520 females, and included 110 deaths in the group of mental hospitals, which had a six-year resident population of 7,513.

A comparability factor has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death-rate for use in comparing the local death-rate with the standardized rates of other areas or with the crude death-rates for England and Wales. Comparability factors are designed to allow for any local differences in the population structure in relation to age and sex from that of England and Wales as a whole. Since 1936 the factor has also been adjusted to take account of the presence of the large residential institutions which exist in this area.

The death rates for the district since 1933 are shown in Table II, in comparison with the figures for England and Wales.

The comparability factor for 1938 was 0.77 and when this was applied to the crude death-rate of 12.8 a standardized death-rate of 9.1 resulted, which was within the range of the figures recorded prior to 1933.

Causes of Death

The causes of death assigned are classified in Table III. Division of the heart and vascular system showed 580 deaths (5.75 per 1,000), and of the respiratory system 181 deaths (1.81 per 1,000). Malignant disease was responsible for 177 deaths (1.77 per 1,000) of which 30 males and 147 females the primary site of the growth was in the lungs or breasts.

Accidental Deaths

I. Road Accidents

Five road accidents were killed in road accidents involving motor vehicles, two of the accidents taking place on roads within the borough. In 1937 there were four deaths due to this cause. Other deaths are as follows:-

- (a) A man aged 65 years, riding a motor cycle, was in collision with a motor cycle obstruction. He died in a local hospital from injuries to the brain.
- (b) A man aged 35 years riding a motor cycle was in collision with a motor car. He died in a local hospital from multiple injuries.

Accidental Deaths (cont.)

1. Road Accidents

(c) A man aged 46 years driving a car was in collision with a motor van. He died as a result of a fractured skull. The scene of the accident was outside Surrey.

(d & e) The deceased were occupants of a car which was in collision with a roadside tree. The scene of the accident was in Surrey, but not in this district. In one case death was due to a fracture of the spine, and in the other to multiple injuries.

2. Other Accidents

Other accidents caused 11 deaths compared with 19 in 1957. The majority of these were due to complications following falls sustained by elderly persons. One elderly woman died as a result of scalds due to a burst hot water bottle.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 16, giving an infant mortality rate of 21.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with 22.5 for England and Wales. Twelve of the deaths occurred within 28 days of birth, the neonatal death-rate being 16.1 per 1,000 live births compared with 16.2 for England and Wales.

Three of the 4 deaths in children over 1 month of age were the result of congenital abnormalities inconsistent with prolonged life. The fourth death was caused by acute pneumonia.

Of the 12 deaths in children under 1 month, 7 resulted from congenital abnormalities and 5 from prematurity.

There was one death of an illegitimate child. The infant mortality rate for illegitimate children was 43.5 per 1,000 live births. In 1957 the rate was 55.5.

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.43 per 1,000 births (live and still).

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population was 67,590 representing an increase of 250 compared with last year. On this figure there has been a decrease of 465 since 1951 when the Census was made and the population was 68,055.

The number of patients in the mental hospitals was 7,273, this being 357 less than in the previous year.

Accidental Deaths (cont.)

1. Road Accidents

- (a) A man aged 46 years driving a car was in collision with a motor van. He died as a result of a fractured skull. The cause of the accident was unclear.
- (b) A 55-year-old woman was driving a car when she collided with a vehicle from the north. The cause of the accident was in doubt, but not in this district. In the case of death was due to a fracture of the spine and in the other to multiple injuries.

2. Other Accidents

Other accidents caused 11 deaths compared with 10 in 1957. The majority of these were due to complications following falls sustained by elderly persons. One elderly woman died as a result of a stroke due to a large hot water bottle.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 10, giving an infant mortality rate of 22.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with 22.7 for England and Wales. Twelve of the deaths occurred within 28 days of birth, the neonatal death-rate being 12.1 per 1,000 live births compared with 10.2 for England and Wales.

Three of the 4 deaths in children over 1 year of age were the result of congenital abnormalities inconsistent with prolonged life. The fourth death was caused by acute pneumonia.

Of the 12 deaths in children under 1 year, 7 resulted from congenital abnormalities and 5 from pneumonia.

There was one death of an illegitimate child. The infant mortality rate for illegitimate children was 42.5 per 1,000 live births. In 1957 the rate was 35.1.

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.43 per 1,000 births (live and stillborn).

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population was 67,390 representing an increase of 290 compared with last year. On this figure there has been a decrease of 125 since 1951 when the Census was held and the population was 68,077.

The number of patients in the mental hospitals was 7,273, this being 377 less than in the previous year.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health. A local laboratory of the service is situated at West Hill House, West Hill, Epsom.

The staff of the laboratory examine and report on material submitted by medical practitioners and on bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments. 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 Public Health Inspector's report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service in this area:-

The Borough is in the Kingston area of control, the main ambulance station being situated in Malden (Telephone No. Malden 1173). There is a sub-station in Langton Avenue, Ewell.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in streets or 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 for his consideration. Providing that these requirements are fulfilled no charge will be made to users.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek Court Orders for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of persons in ill health or in a senile state who are in a state of neglect. No action was required during the year.

Since the Acts came into operation, three Orders for a compulsory removal have been asked for, the application having been successful in each case.

DOMICILIARY NURSING AND DOMESTIC HELP

Domiciliary nursing is carried out by the district nursing staff of the County Council whose address is The Nurses Home, 19 Alexandra Road, Epsom, (Telephone No. Epsom 1153).

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health. A local laboratory of the service is situated at West Hill House, West Hill, Essex.

The staff of the laboratory examine and report on material submitted by medical practitioners and on bacteriological examinations of samples of milk, food and water taken by local authorities. The results of the examination of water and milk supplies are summarized in fact sheets of this report, and those relating to low-temperature health in the United Kingdom are included in the Health Department's reports.

PHYSICIAN SERVICES

The public physician service is under the control of the County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service in this area:

The borough is in the Kingston area of control, the main telephone station being situated in High Street (Telephone No. 1233). There is a sub-station in London Avenue, West Hill.

In patients in the home or elsewhere or in certain cases in a hospital or public place, any responsible person may call the attention to the patient (if by telephone dial 999). Where necessary, a doctor will be called if the applicant can give evidence that a medical condition exists which is likely to be serious. If a doctor is called, he will not necessarily be called without the authority of a doctor or certified nurse. The doctor will be arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the patient in the absence of a doctor or certified nurse. For private patients a written request, accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be sent to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Providing that these requirements are fulfilled no charge will be made to patients.

TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL CARE, 1944 and 1945

In these two years no cases were given to local authorities to look after for the temporary temporary removal to hospital or institution of persons in ill health or in a mental state who are in a state of neglect. No action was required during the year.

Since the Act came into operation, three Orders for a temporary removal have been made but, the applicant having been successful in each case.

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES AND DISTRICT NURSING

Domestic nursing is carried out by the district nursing staff of the County Council whose address is The Nurses Home, 12 Almonds Road, Essex, (Telephone No. Essex 1233).

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

The British Red Cross Society (Epsom, Ewell and Stoneleigh Division) maintain a Medical Loan Depot at Red Cross House, 117 East Street, Epsom (Telephone No. Epsom 3250). The hours of opening are:-

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

The depot has a wide range of equipment necessary for nursing in the home.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service is administered locally by the Divisional Medical Officer of the Surrey County Council. Details of the service can be obtained from the supervisor at Ashley House, Ashley Road, Epsom, (Telephone No. Epsom 9512).

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

Institutional accommodation for old people not requiring hospital treatment is provided by the County Council. Hospital accommodation is provided by the Epsom Group Hospital Management Committee.

Domiciliary help in several forms is available to old persons. The activities of the Epsom and Ewell Old Peoples Welfare Committee include the provision of chiropody services, the organisation of social clubs, visits of a "meals-on-wheels" service, "night/day attendance" service, a personal laundry service and help with holidays.

The Women's Voluntary Services and the British Red Cross Society are able to help with clothing, social visits and the provision of escorts. The British Red Cross Society can supply nursing equipment and invalid foods.

Home nursing and supervision of old peoples welfare is the responsibility of the County Council acting through its Divisional Medical and Welfare Officers.

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, 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 at Ashley House, Ashley Road, Epsom. The Health Centres are situated at 44 Waterloo Road, Epsom and at Ewell Court House.

Some of the outlying parts of the Borough are served by centres situated in adjacent districts, and for the isolated areas of Langley Vale and the Wells Estate clinics are held twice a month at conveniently situated premises.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The British Red Cross Society (B.R.C.S.) and the British Medical Association (B.M.A.) maintain a Medical Loan Depot at 101 Green House, 111 East Street, Exeter (Telephone No. 2300). The hours of opening are:

Monday, Wednesday and Friday 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

The depot has a wide range of equipment necessary for nursing in the home.

THE NURSING SERVICE

This service is controlled locally by the District Medical Officer of the County Council. Details of the service can be obtained from the supervisor at Ashby House, Ashby Road, Exeter (Telephone No. 2300).

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

Medical treatment is provided by the County Council Hospital. Accommodation is provided by the Exeter Group Hospital Management Committee.

Daytime help is covered from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The activities of the Exeter and South Devon Welfare Committee include the provision of day care services, the organization of social clubs, visits to "senior citizens" centres, "day care" centres, a personal nursing service and help with holidays.

The Women's Voluntary Service and the British Red Cross Society are also helping with cleaning social clubs and the provision of meals. The British Red Cross Society can supply nursing equipment and medical books.

Home nursing and supervision of old people within the responsibility of the County Council nursing through the District Medical and Welfare Officers.

CARE OF MENTALLY ILL, DEAF, BLIND, ETC.

The provision of services relating to the care of patients and young children, including health visiting, home nursing, rehabilitation and vocational, and domestic help are the responsibility of the Exeter County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is carried on by the Central Devon Health Sub-Committee with offices at Ashby House, Ashby Road, Exeter. The Health Centre are situated at 14 Westgate Road, Exeter and at 2011 Green House.

Some of the outlying parts of the Borough are served by centres situated in adjacent districts, and for the isolated areas of Langley Vale and the Wild Water ditches are held twice a week at convenient intervals.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from County Council Clinics. Details of the numbers immunised are included in Section 6 of this report.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION'S CLINIC

A branch of the Family Planning Association functions 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 and other sex problems.

Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary (Mrs. E. M. Hawley, 44 Copse Edge Avenue, Epsom) of the local branch of the Association, that 1,661 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 452 first visits, and that postal enquiries totalled 1,551.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES, DELOUSING

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, employed part-time, 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 available to the residents of Leatherhead Urban District, whose Council undertakes a proportionate share of the cost of the establishment. During the year 10 persons attended for treatment, all being residents of the Borough.

The clinic can also be used in assisting persons to rid themselves of infestation by head and body lice.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases. Details of local clinics are set out on page 10.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

On the following page the location and time-table of clinics is set out in convenient form for reference.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION

Information against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from County Council Offices. Details of the notices mentioned are included in Section 6 of this report.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION'S CLINIC

A branch of the Family Planning Association (FPA) is situated in the Borough. It provides a weekly clinic at the Queen Elizabeth 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 contraceptive methods, and also with the investigation of sub-fertility and other sex problems.

Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary (Mrs. E. M. Harvey, 41 Great East Avenue, Ipswich) of the local branch of the Association, that 1,000 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 100 first visits, and that postal enquiries totalled 1,500.

TREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASES

The clinic for the treatment of people suffering from skin diseases has continued its work in the premises at the town of "The Jubilee", Church Street, Ipswich. The work is carried out by a general medical officer, assisted by a nurse, and has considerably increased in the number of patients. The function of the clinic is essentially to provide a service for the treatment of skin diseases by a medical practitioner. Emphasis is laid on the importance of prophylactic treatment for close contacts.

Facilities of the clinic are available to the residents of Southend-on-Sea, whose Council maintains a progressive share of the cost of the establishment. During the year 10 persons resorted for treatment, all being residents of the Borough.

The clinic can also be used in consulting persons to rid themselves of infestation by head and body lice.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of venereal diseases and treatment of Venereal Diseases. Details of local clinics are set out on page 10.

LOCATION AND THE TABLE OF CLINICS

On the following page the location and time-table of clinics is set out in convenient form for reference.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinics	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Ewell Court House	Fris. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Priory Crescent, North Cheam	Mons. & Fris. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
Child Welfare Clinics	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	Mons. & Weds. 2-4 p.m.
	Ewell Court House	Mons. Weds. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Jubilee Inst. Malden Rd. Worcester Park	Mons & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Priory Crescent, North Cheam	Mons. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Parochial Rooms, Malden Rd., Cheam	Weds. 2 - 4 p.m.
	St. Stephens Church Hall, Rosebery Rd. Epsom Downs	1st, 3rd & 5th Weds. in month at 2 p.m.
	Wells Estate	1st, 3rd & 5th Tues. in month at 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinic	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	Weds. 10 a.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom District Hospital	Fris. 7 p.m.
Scabies Treatment Clinic	"The Cedars", Church St., Epsom	By Appointment
Chest Clinic	Epsom District Hospital	Tues. & Thurs. 2 p.m. Every 3rd Thurs. in month at 5.30 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	St. Helier Hospital	Males: Mons. 4-6.30 p.m. Females: Weds. 5-7 p.m.
	(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)	
Immunisation and Vaccination	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	Every Fri. 11 a.m.
	Ewell Court House	Every Mon. 11 a.m.

LOCATION AND TIME TABLE OF CLINICS

Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.	Spoon District Hospital	Anti-venereal Clinics
Fri. 1.30 - 4 p.m.	Ball Court House	
Mon. & Wed. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon	Priny Crescent, North Green	
Mon. & Wed. 2nd p.m.	LA Waterloo Road, Spoon	Child Welfare Clinics
Mon. Wed. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.	Ball Court House	
Mon. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.	Tollie Inst. Millen Rd. Newmarket Park	
Mon. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.	Priny Crescent, North Green	
Wed. 2 - 4 p.m.	Parochial House, Millen Rd., Green	
Fri. 3rd & 5th Thurs. in month at 2 p.m.	St. Stephen's Church Hall, Rosebery Rd., Spoon Green	
Fri. 3rd & 5th Thurs. in month at 2 p.m.	Walla Estate	
Wed. 10 a.m.	LA Waterloo Road, Spoon	General & Special Medical Minor Ailments Clinics
Fri. 7 p.m.	Spoon District Hospital	Weekly Planning Association Clinics
By Appointment	"The Coblers", Church St., Spoon	Special Treatment Clinics
Thurs. & Thurs. 2 p.m. Every 2nd Thurs. in month at 2.30 p.m.	Spoon District Hospital	Chest Clinics
Mon. Tues. 4-6.30 p.m. Thurs. Wed. 2-4 p.m.	St. Helen's Hospital	Veneral Diseases
	(and at the Out-Patient Dept. of any London Hospital)	
Every Fri. 11 a.m.	LA Waterloo Road, Spoon	Immunisation and Vaccination
Every Mon. 11 a.m.	Ball Court House	

WATER

Epsom is supplied by water from the Council's undertaking. The water is obtained from deep wells, boring and adits in the chalk situated in East Street, and yields a quantity sufficient for all the needs of the community. It is chlorinated before distribution. No softening process is carried out though it is the Council's intention to install a softening process when it is able to obtain the sanction of the Ministry of Health to the financial expenditure. Frequent bacteriological samples and chemical samples of raw and treated water are taken under the direction of the Borough Water Engineer. The results show that the water pumped to supply has been of good quality.

Ewell and the greater part of Cuddington are supplied by the Sutton District Water Company with a softened water derived from wells situated at Chean, 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.

The West Park and Manor Hospitals possess deep wells from which considerable volumes of water are pumped, chlorinated and distributed within the institutions. The bulk of the water used in both hospitals is, however, taken from the Corporation's mains. The bacteriological quality of the water taken from the wells is under the observation of the Council's Public Health Department.

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

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGESewage Disposal

The sewage treatment works administered by the Hogsmill Valley Joint Sewerage Board, situated in the Borough of Malden and Coombe, now receive and treat all sewage from the Borough.

Cesspools

There are 88 cesspools in the Borough and at 14 premises pail or chemical closets are in use.

With a view to encouraging owners of premises with cesspool drainage to connect to the public sewer, where practicable, the Council has agreed to a recommendation of the Joint Cesspool Sub-Committee, to undertake the work of re-drainage and connection to the sewer, the cost to be met by the owner by repayment over an agreed period of years.

In cases requiring conversion from earth or pail closets and connection to sewer, the Council has agreed to the cost being borne equally by the owner and the Corporation, as provided in Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year 3 cesspools were abolished and 1 additional cesspool found.

WATER

Water is supplied by water from the Council's undertaking. The water is obtained from deep wells, boring and other in the district situated in West Sussex, and yields a quantity sufficient for all the needs of the community. It is chlorinated before distribution. No softening process is carried out though it is the Council's intention to install a softening process when it is able to obtain the permission of the Ministry of Health for the financial expenditure. Experiments bacteriological samples and chemical samples of raw and treated water are taken under the direction of the Borough Water Engineer. The results show that the water pumped to supply has been of good quality.

Well and the greater part of Oxted are supplied by the Sussex Electric Water Company with a surface water derived from wells situated at Oxted, Sutton and Woodmancote. Experiments 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 chemists.

The West Park and West Hospital possess deep wells from which considerable volumes of water are pumped, chlorinated and distributed within the boundaries. The bulk of the water used in both hospitals is, however, taken from the Corporation's mains. The bacteriological quality of the water taken from the wells is under the observation of the Council's Public Health Department.

A number of houses in the northern part of the area are supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and two cottages in the south-west corner of Oxted by the East Sussex Water Company.

WATERWORKS AND SUPPLY

General

The sewage treatment works administered by the Brighton Water Joint Sewerage Board, situated in the Borough of Mabel and Goring, now receive and treat all sewage from the Borough.

Wells

There are 22 cesspools in the Borough and 14 private wells of chemical analysis are in use.

With a view to controlling cases of gonorrhoea with cesspools drainage is connected to the public sewer, where practicable, the Council has agreed to a reconstruction of the Joint Brighton Sewerage, to maintain the work of re-drainage and connection to the sewer, the cost to be met by the owner by repayment over an agreed period of years.

In cases requiring connection from earth or well cesspools and connection to sewer, the Council has agreed to the cost being borne equally by the owner and the Corporation, as provided in Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year 3 cesspools were emptied and 1 additional cesspool found.

EPSOM DOWNS

Sanitary Conditions on Epsom Downs

Conditions on the Downs resulting from the crowds attending race meetings continue to cause concern to the Public Health Department. The Council's mobile conveniences were patronised by about the same number of racegoers as in previous years. The remainder of the racegoers on the free portions of the course were obliged to use temporary conveniences erected by private enterprise, with ultimate disposal of excreta into the ground. The numerous caravan dwellers associated with these meetings who settle on the course for period of 1 to 2 weeks use similar methods for the disposal of soil and waste water.

Apart from race meetings, the increasing number of visitors to the Downs, particularly in the vicinity of the numerous car parks, has aggravated the position caused by the absence of public conveniences.

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.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Streams and surface water courses were inspected during the year and have been generally maintained in a satisfactory condition. The work carried out by the County Council in recent years on the Hogsmill has been beneficial in its results. The benefits resulting from the completion of the Hogsmill Valley Joint Sewerage Scheme were referred to in the report for 1957.

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 cafe. 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 examination.

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

REPORT

Sanitary Conditions in Public Buildings

Conditions in the House resulting from the crowd attending each meeting continue to cause concern to the Public Health Department. The Council's sanitary investigations were continued by about the same number of meetings as in previous years. The remainder of the meetings on the first portion of the course were held in the temporary conveniences erected by private enterprise, with ultimate disposal of excreta into the ground. The numerous conveniences associated with these meetings also result in the course for periods of 1 to 2 weeks and similar periods for the disposal of soil and waste water.

Apart from these meetings, the increasing number of visitors to the House, particularly in the vicinity of the numerous out-paths, has aggravated the problem caused by the absence of public conveniences.

PUBLIC CLEANING

(a) Collection of Refuse - The arrangements for public cleaning 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 100 of the refuse bins of the houses, 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 House Works, and partly by controlled tipping at the licensed tip in East Street.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Drains and surface water courses were inspected during the year and have been generally maintained in a satisfactory condition. The work carried out by the Council in recent years on the House Works has been beneficial in this respect. The sanitary condition from the completion of the House Works Drainage Scheme was referred to in the report for 1937.

SWIMMING BATHS AND Pools

The Municipal Baths are situated in East Street, Kew and comprise a covered swimming bath (convertible into a hall), Turkish, foot and shower bath and cafe. 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 glass for continuous filtration and chlorination, and the water is subjected to bacteriological examination.

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

GENERAL 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 Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

Details of the work of the Public Health Department in connection with housing will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. This is mainly concerned with the state of existing houses and the steps taken, where necessary, to bring them into a state of good repair, or in a few cases, to effect their demolition or closure.

With regard to the erection of new houses, I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information regarding the number of new houses erected during the year.

Erected by local authority	22
Erected by private enterprise	207
Converted properties:	
(a) by local authority	Nil
(b) by private enterprise	4

RE-HOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS

Six houses were allocated to housing applicants in whose families there were tuberculous members. Since the war priority has been given to 101 cases under this heading, a total which reflects the importance the Council attaches to good housing conditions in the treatment and prevention of this infectious disease. Priority was also given to a limited number of applicants whose households contained a member suffering from illness of non-infectious character, but rendering rehousing necessary.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with supervision in the manufacture, storage, sale and distribution of food.

Details of the work of the Public Health Department in connection with housing will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. This is mainly concerned with the state of existing houses and the steps taken, where necessary, to bring them into a state of good repair; or in a few cases, to effect their demolition or clearance.

With regard to the erection of new houses, I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information regarding the number of new houses erected during the year:

II	Erected by local authority
III	Erected by private enterprise
IV	Converted properties
V	(a) by local authority
VI	(b) by private enterprise

REMOVAL OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS

Six houses were allotted to housing applicants in these facilities there were tuberculous persons. Since the act passed has been given to the cases under this heading, a total which reflects the importance of Council's attitude to good housing conditions in the treatment and prevention of this infectious disease. Priority was also given to a limited number of applicants whose households contained a member suffering from illness of non-infectious character, but rendering remedial measures necessary.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with supervision in the manufacture, storage, sale and distribution of food.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table I includes death rates and incidence rates of the notifiable infectious diseases, with the figures for the previous year for comparison. Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1958.

The presence of several large hospitals in the district influences the incidence of infectious diseases. For example, the majority of cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified from the Epsom District Hospital, though many of the patients were resident in the Borough only for the time of their confinement. A column has therefore been included in Table IV to show the number of notifications relating to patients in hospitals.

Table V shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases classified according to age and sex.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 827 notifications were received from medical practitioners of vaccinations performed by them against smallpox. Of these 600 related to primary vaccinations and 227 to re-vaccination.

Treatment of children under 1 year of age accounted for 519 of the primary vaccinations, equivalent to 69.8% of the births registered in the Borough in 1958. The comparative figure for 1957 was 62.1%

SCARLET FEVER

Twenty-five cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 24 for the previous year. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 0.37. Four cases were admitted to hospital for treatment.

The type of infection was mild in character, this having been a characteristic for a number of years. Taking this fact into account, and also the great effectiveness of treatment now available in the drugs of the sulpha group and in the various antibiotics a change of policy regarding school children contacts of scarlet fever has been made. So far as the County Council schools are concerned, no exclusion of contacts of scarlet fever is now required so long as they remain in good health. An exception is made, however, of contacts engaged in the preparation or service of school meals, who would be excluded until their freedom from infection had been ascertained.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria occurred during the year. Figures relating to the incidence of diphtheria since 1934 have been summarised in Table VI.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table I includes death rates and incidence rates of the notifiable infectious diseases, with the figures for the previous year for comparison. Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1938.

The presence of several large hospitals in the district influences the incidence of infectious diseases. For example, the majority of cases of primary syphilis were notified from the District Hospital, though many of the patients were resident in the district only for the time of their confinement. A column has therefore been included in Table IV to show the number of notifications relating to patients in hospitals.

Table V shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases classified according to age and sex.

SCARLET FEVER

No case of scarlet fever was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Diphtheria

During the year 827 notifications were received from medical practitioners of vaccinations performed by them against diphtheria. Of these 600 related to primary vaccination and 227 to re-vaccination.

Treatment of children under 1 year of age amounted for 219 of the primary vaccinations, equivalent to 68.2% of the total registered in the district in 1938. The comparative figure for 1937 was 62.1%.

SCARLET FEVER

Twenty-five cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 24 for the previous year. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 0.75. Four cases were admitted to hospital for treatment.

The type of infection was mild in character, this having been characteristic for a number of years. Taking this fact into account, and also the great effectiveness of treatment now available in the district of the subject group and in the various institutions a change of policy regarding school children contacts of scarlet fever has been made. So far as the County Council schools are concerned, no exclusion of contacts of scarlet fever is now reported so long as they remain in good health. An exception is made, however, of contacts engaged in the preparation of service of school meals, who would be excluded until their freedom from infection had been ascertained.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria occurred during the year. Figures relating to the incidence of diphtheria since 1934 have been annexed to Table VI.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The aim is for every child to receive a primary treatment in its first year of life with reinforcing treatments every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life. 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.

Diphtheria is only one of the diseases which can be controlled by immunisation. Others include smallpox, against which vaccination is desirable in the first four months of life, whooping cough, which is often most severe and dangerous in young infants and therefore treatment should be concluded as soon as possible after six months of age, poliomyelitis, which is at its commonest, if not at its severest, in the early years, and therefore must be included in the immunisation programme at this stage. Finally diphtheria and tetanus, although rare diseases now, require consideration before the end of the first year.

Fortunately it is sometimes possible to combine the treatment against diphtheria and tetanus in one series of injections, and sometimes to add whooping cough. If this can be arranged with the doctor giving the treatment it certainly eases the burden on the mother and is not so trying to the patience of the child. Unfortunately, however, these combined prophylactics cannot always be used. For instance occurrences of cases of poliomyelitis in the district prevent their use.

The programme of immunisation for each child requires a consultation between the parents and the family or clinic doctor.

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district, of which details are set out on page 10. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools are arranged as required by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment.

Notifications were received that 541 children received primary treatments and that 935 received reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	349	829
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>192</u>	<u>106</u>
	541	935

At the end of the year it was estimated that 62.7% of children under the age of 15 years had been treated against diphtheria, and were still in an effective state of immunity. The comparable figure for 1957 was 65.8%.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

The incidence of poliomyelitis was small, only one case being notified and that of the mild non-paralytic type.

Diphtheria Immunization

The aim is for every child to receive a primary treatment in the first year of life with reinforcing treatments every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not claimed even with such treatment that absolute immunization will be obtained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is far less on a first or second attack, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

Diphtheria is not only one of the diseases which can be controlled by immunization. Other diseases which are also controlled in the first four months of life, including cough, which is often most severe and dangerous in young infants and therefore treatment should be continued as long as possible after the sixth month of age, pertussis, which is at its worst in the first year, and scarlet fever, which is included in the immunization programme at this stage. Finally diphtheria and tetanus, although rare diseases now, require consideration before the end of the first year.

Fortunately it is possible to combine the treatment against diphtheria and tetanus in one series of injections, and sometimes to add diphtheria toxin. If this can be arranged with the doctor giving the treatment it certainly saves the burden on the mother and is not so trying to the patience of the child. Unfortunately, however, these combined prophylactic cannot always be used. For instance, in cases of poliomyelitis in the district prevent their use.

The programme of immunization for each child requires a consultation between the parents and the family or clinic doctor.

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all District Health Centres during the winter, or when details are set out on page 10. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and children under school age. Clinics in schools are arranged as required by the District Health Officer for public reporting treatment.

Notifications were received that 511 children received primary treatment and that 255 received reinforcing doses. The following figures show the facilities for treatment have been used.

Primary Treatment Reinforcing Doses

	Treated at Clinics and Schools	Treated by General Practitioners
511	255	
255	255	
511	510	

At the end of the year it was estimated that 62.7% of children under the age of 15 years had been treated against diphtheria, and were still in an effective state of immunity. The acceptable figure for 1937 was 62.8%.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The incidence of poliomyelitis was small, only one case being notified and that of the mild non-paralytic type.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis must now take first place in the means of prevention of this disease. It is too early yet to know how effective the vaccine at present in use will be, and it will be a few years before a complete picture can be obtained of the efficiency and duration of its protective powers. In spite of this, and taking into consideration the malignant nature of the disease and the ineffectiveness of other methods of controlling it, everyone eligible to apply for treatment should do so at the earliest opportunity. The age limit has now been extended from 15 years to 25 years of age. Expectant mothers are given priority.

It is estimated that 8,760 children and 840 older persons resident in the Borough were vaccinated during the year. The number treated in 1957 was 1,900. The population under 15 years of age is approximately 12,000 and the age group 15-24 approximately 7,000.

MEASLES

Four hundred and thirty-one cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 1,028 for 1957. The case rate per 1,000 population was 6.37 against 15.26 last year.

TYPHOID FEVER

One case was notified, the patient being on the nursing staff of one of the mental hospitals. She had, however, taken up her duties only a few days before she became ill, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary it was assumed that she contracted the infection before arrival in this district.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

One case was notified. The patient was a young man on the staff of a firm of horticulturists. In the course of his work he was accustomed to handling bone meal and other fertilisers containing bone meal. There being no other suspicious circumstances in the history of the case, the possibility of bone meal as a source of infection was considered in view of recent bacteriological investigations which have shown that many samples of this material contained organisms of the salmonella group. Samples of bone meal taken at his place of work gave negative results however, and no definite conclusion could be reached on the matter.

DYSENTERY

Sixteen cases were notified, 14 relating to private residents and 2 to patients under treatment in mental hospitals. Subsequent investigations proved that 2 cases were suffering from non-specific entero-colitis. In the remaining 14 cases the infecting organism was the sonne bacillus, which usually causes a relatively mild illness but the spread of which is difficult to prevent. Hence outbreaks involving schools and families are common and in the series under review multiple cases occurred on 4 occasions. Persons of all ages were involved, and 3 of the 7 adults affected contracted their infections abroad, 2 in the Far East and 1 in Spain.

Poliovirus Infection

Vaccination against poliovirus was not done first class in the sense of prevention of this disease. It is too early yet to know how effective the vaccine is present in use will be, and it will be a few years before a definite picture can be obtained of the efficiency and duration of the protective power. In spite of this, and taking into consideration the malignant nature of the disease and the ineffectiveness of other methods of controlling it, everyone eligible to apply for treatment should do so at the earliest opportunity. The age limit has now been extended from 15 years to 25 years of age. Important notices are given on page 10.

It is estimated that 6,700 children and 640 other persons resident in the Borough were vaccinated during the year. The number vaccinated in 1947 was 1,200. The population under 15 years of age is approximately 12,000 and the age group 15-25 approximately 7,000.

MEASLES

Four hundred and thirty-one cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 1,128 for 1947. The case rate per 1,000 population was 6.7 against 12.28 last year.

TYPHUS FEVER

One case was notified, the patient being on the nursing staff of one of the mental hospitals. She had, however, taken up her duties only a few days before she became ill, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary it was assumed that she contracted the infection before arrival in this district.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

One case was notified. The patient was a young man on the staff of a firm of bookbinders. In the course of his work he was accustomed to handling raw wool and other materials containing dust. There being no other suspicious circumstances in the history of the case, the possibility of him being a source of infection was considered in view of recent bacteriological investigations which have shown that many samples of this material contained organisms of the *Salmonella* group. Samples of raw wool taken at the place of work gave negative results however, and no definite conclusion could be reached on the matter.

BRUCELLOSIS

Sixteen cases were notified, 14 relating to private residents and 2 to patients under treatment in mental hospitals. Subsequent investigations proved that 5 cases were suffering from non-specific enteric-colicitis. In the remaining 11 cases the infecting organism was the same bacillus, which usually causes a relatively mild illness but the spread of which is difficult to prevent. Some outbreaks involving rodents and felines are common and in the series under review *Salmonella* were recovered in 4 cases. Persons in all ages were involved, and of the 7 adults affected contracted their infection abroad, 2 in the Far East and 1 in Spain.

FOOD POISONING

Twenty-six cases of food poisoning were notified during the year giving an incidence rate of 0.38 per 1,000 population. In 1957 there were 73 notifications with an incidence rate of 1.08.

Eighteen of these cases occurred in an outbreak in a residential school. The resultant illness was mild in character and the organisms involved belonged to the Bacillus Welchii group. In 4 cases notified as food poisoning the illness was due to infection by salmonella typhi-murium. There was no association between the patients and it was impossible to trace the source of infection in any. This is a common experience in investigating food poisoning due to this organism, which is being found in increasing frequency in cases of enteric-colitis. It has been isolated from such common articles of food as cream filled pastries, eggs and sausages. It has also been found in bone meal, which is widely used in animal feeding and agriculture. There are usually no remains of these by the time the investigation of the illness commences. In 4 cases notified as food poisoning, efforts failed to isolate the causative organism from the patients' excreta.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Thirty cases were notified, giving an incidence rate of 39.6 per 1,000 live and still births compared with 51 cases and a rate of 77.5 in 1957. Twenty-nine notifications were received from the maternity unit of the Epsom District Hospital, 19 of them relating to patients who were admitted for their confinement from addresses outside the Borough.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Twenty-one cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, the incidence rate being 0.31 per 1,000 population compared with 0.48 in 1957. No deaths were registered from the disease.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 438 children had received a primary course and 57 children had received reinforcing doses.

TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Notifications were received that 221 children were given active immunisation against tetanus. In the case of 199 children the treatment was given in combination with other prophylactics: in the remainder it was given alone.

FOOD POISONING

Twenty-six cases of food poisoning were notified during the year giving an incidence rate of 0.38 per 1,000 population. In 1937 there were 73 notifications with an incidence rate of 1.08.

Eighteen of these cases occurred in an outbreak in a residential school. The remaining fifteen were mild in character and the organisms involved belonged to the Bacillus Weibull group. In a case notified in food poisoning the illness was due to infection by salmonella typhimurium. There was no association between the patients and it was impossible to trace the source of infection in any way. This is a common organism in investigating food poisoning due to this organism which is being found in increasing frequency in cases of enteric colitis. It has been isolated from such common articles of food as cream filled pastries, eggs and sausage. It has also been found in raw milk, which is widely used in animal feeding and agriculture. There are usually no records of these by the time the investigation of the illness commences. In a case notified in food poisoning, efforts failed to isolate a causative organism from the patients' excreta.

ENTERIC FEVER

Thirty cases were notified, giving an incidence rate of 0.42 per 1,000 live and still births compared with 21 cases and a rate of 0.29 in 1937. Twenty-nine notifications were received from the maternity unit of the Royal Infirmary Hospital, 19 of these related to patients who were admitted to their confinement from addresses outside the Borough.

SCARLET FEVER

Twenty-one cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, the incidence rate being 0.31 per 1,000 population compared with 0.48 in 1937. No deaths were reported from the disease.

Scarlet fever investigations

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 438 children had received a primary course and 27 children had received subsequent courses.

TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported.

Investigation against tetanus

Notifications were received that 231 children were given active immunization against tetanus. In the case of 109 children the treatment was given in conjunction with other vaccinations. In the remainder 122 were given alone.

TUBERCULOSIS

Registration of Tubercular Persons

During the year the names of 93 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 99 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>ADDITIONS TO REGISTER</u>		<u>REMOVALS FROM REGISTER</u>	
Primary notifications relating to private residents already residing in the district	27	By removals to other districts	
		(a) Private residents	36
		(b) Patients in institutions	14
Transfer of private residents notified in other areas, now residing in the district	31		
		By recovery	
Notifications of persons residing in institutions		(a) Private residents	35
Already resident	18	(b) Patients in institutions	1
On admission	4		
Posthumous notifications			
In private households	3	By death +	
In institutions	3	(a) Private residents	5
Restored		(b) Patients in institutions	8
Private residents	3		
In institutions	<u>4</u>		
	93		<u>99</u>

+ In 5 cases the cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was as follows:-

	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
In private residence	215	156	13	12
Patients in Mental Hospitals	<u>72</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>287</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>

There were also 42 patients in mental hospitals whose names were on the tuberculosis registers of the districts in which they were domiciled before admission.

Notification of Tuberculosis

Forty-five notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons certified, so far as is known for the first time, to be suffering from tuberculosis. In Table VII these cases are classified by sex and age and subdivided into pulmonary and non-pulmonary types of disease. The table also shows whether the patient was a private resident or a mental hospital patient. In Table IX the number of notifications received in previous years is given for purposes of comparison.

STATISTICS

Notification of Tubercular Cases

During the year the names of 93 persons were added to the tubercular register, and 99 were removed. Details of these persons are as follows:-

<u>ADDITIONS TO REGISTER</u>		<u>REMOVALS FROM REGISTER</u>	
Entry notification relating to private residences already existing in the district	37	By removal to other districts	16
Transfer of private-residence notified in other areas, now existing in the district	31	(a) Private residences in institutions	14
Notification of persons residing in institutions already notified	18	By removal	39
Persons notified in private households in institutions	4	(a) Private residences in institutions	1
Persons notified in private households in institutions	3	(b) Persons in institutions	3
Persons notified in private residences in institutions	2		
Persons notified in private residences in institutions	1		
<u>93</u>			

In 9 cases the cause of death was not attributed to tubercular.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was as follows:-

<u>Notification</u>		<u>Removals</u>	
In private residences	212	132	12
Persons in Medical Hospitals	74	18	5
<u>286</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>17</u>

There were also 12 persons in medical hospitals whose names were on the tubercular register of the district in which they were notified before admission.

Notification of Tubercular

Forty-five notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons notified, so far as is known for the first time, to be suffering from tubercular. In Table VII these cases are classified by sex and age and subdivided into pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases. The Table also shows whether the patient was a private resident or a medical hospital patient. In Table IX the number of notifications received in previous years is given for purposes of comparison.

Notification of Tuberculosis (cont.)

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified in private residences for the period 1954-1958 averaged 30 per year compared with the pre-war figure of 44 per year. This is an appreciable decline and is remarkable when it is remembered that greatly improved methods of diagnosis are now available and that far larger numbers are being examined each year.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

Seven deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from non-pulmonary tuberculosis occurred during the year, giving death rates of 0.10 and 0.02 respectively. These rates are considerably influenced by the large hospital population for the reasons given in Section I of this report, and may be considered satisfactory when comparing them with the corresponding death rates for England and Wales which were 0.09 and 0.01 per 1,000 population. Of the deaths 2 were private residents and 6 were patients in mental hospitals. An analysis of deaths by age, sex and form of disease is contained in Table VIII, which is further subdivided to show whether the death was of a private resident or of a patient in one of the mental hospitals.

The fall in recent years in the number of deaths continued so far as the private residents are concerned, and this feature of the statistics can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and remedial precautions taken against the disease. The figures for the mental hospital population are subject to fluctuation for reasons which do not operate in the case of residents and can be discounted in a review such as this which covers a comparatively short period of time.

EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT CARE COMMITTEE

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 M. Wright, 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, and much valuable work has been done.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children between 13 and 14 years attending maintained schools, and those private schools which have co-operated in the scheme of treatment. The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1958.

Notification of Tuberculosis (cont.)

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified in private residences for the period 1931-1938 averaged 30 per year compared with the previous figure of 44 per year. This is an appreciable decline and is remarkable when it is remembered that greatly improved methods of diagnosis are now available and that the larger numbers are being reported each year.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

Seven deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from primary tuberculosis occurred during the year, giving death rates of 0.30 and 0.02 respectively. These rates are considerably influenced by the large hospital population for the reasons given in Section I of this report, and may be considered satisfactory when compared with the corresponding death rates for England and Wales which were 0.09 and 0.01 per 1,000 population. Of the deaths 2 were private residents and 5 were patients in mental hospitals. An analysis of deaths by age, sex and time of disease is contained in Table VIII, which is further subdivided to show whether the death was of a private resident or of a patient in one of the mental hospitals.

The fall in recent years in the number of deaths continued as far as the private residents are concerned, and this feature of the statistics can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and curative measures being applied to tuberculosis for reasons which do not operate in the case of residents and can be discounted in a review such as this which covers a comparatively short period of time.

FROM LETTERHEAD AND DISTRICT CASE COMMITTEE

The Special Letterhead and District Tuberculosis Case Committee has continued its work with energy during the year under the Chairmanship of Altham Mrs. A. Winter. The Secretary of the Committee is Miss M. Wright, who is also the Survey Committee's Case Officer in the area, and the Treasurer is Mr. J. J. Pinner, of the Special Branch of the Westchester Bank. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Survey Committee, the Letterhead Urban District Council, Association 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 in which he dwells, and such valuable work has been done.

H.G.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This treatment is available at West District in contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, it previously being shown that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children between 13 and 14 years attending selected schools, and those private schools which have co-operated in the course of treatment. The treatment is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1938.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis (cont.)

Communications were sent to the parents of 901 school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

No. of children offered treatment	901
No. consenting	648 (equivalent to 71.9%)
No. of children vaccinated with B.C.G	592

Mass X-ray

A survey in the Borough was carried out during 1958 by the Mass Radiography Service. Sessions open to the general public were held at the Foresters' Hall, Epsom, St. John's Church Hall, Dell Lane, Stoneleigh and Ewell Court House. A total of 5,576 persons attended. The Medical Director of the Unit has given the following details of attendance.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Foresters' Hall, Epsom.	1,480	2,164	3,644
St. John's Church Hall, Stoneleigh.	194	376	570
Ewell Court House	<u>539</u>	<u>823</u>	<u>1,362</u>
TOTAL	<u>2,213</u>	<u>3,363</u>	<u>5,576</u>

Table 1. - Vaccination against diphtheria (cont.)

Communications were sent to the parents of 701 school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

No. of children vaccinated with D.P.S. 572
 No. consenting 505 (equivalent to 71.9%)
 No. of children offered treatment 701

Foot-note

A survey in the Borough was carried out during 1938 by the West Herts. Health Authority. Details are given in the annual report for 1938. The survey was held at the following places:-
 St. John's Church Hall, Hemel Hempstead
 St. John's Church Hall, Hemel Hempstead
 St. John's Church Hall, Hemel Hempstead
 The Medical Director of the Unit has given the following details of attendance.

Male	Female	Total	
1,500	2,164	3,664	St. John's Church Hall, Hemel Hempstead
154	376	530	
112	627	739	
<u>1,766</u>	<u>3,167</u>	<u>4,933</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1957 and 1958.

	1958	1957
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Birth Rate	11.0	9.5
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes	15.9	16.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.12	0.06
Influenza	0.15	0.22
Smallpox	-	-
Polioyelitis	-	0.03
Pneumonia	1.08	1.04
Measles	-	-
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid	0.01	0.03
Meningococcal Infection	-	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.37	0.36
Whooping Cough	0.31	0.48
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.07	0.07
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	6.37	15.26
Pneumonia	0.56	1.31
Polioyelitis (Paralytic)	-	0.09
(Non-Paralytic)	0.01	0.06
Food Poisoning	0.38	1.08
Dysentery	0.24	0.67
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	0.61	0.59
(Non-Respiratory)	0.06	0.04
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	21.5	28.2
Under 4 weeks of age	16.1	23.5
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births</u>		
Still Births	17.2	28.9
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	39.6	77.5
Maternal Mortality	-	1.5

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES 1931 - 1958

(DECENNIAL AVERAGES 1931 - 1950)

Period	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births	
	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell
1931 - 1940	14.9	12.6	12.3	7.3	58	41
1941 - 1950	16.9	14.2	12.3	9.4	43	28.4
1951	15.5	10.6	12.5	10.6	29.6	27.6
1952	15.3	9.9	11.3	9.0	27.6	20.9
1953	15.5	10.0	11.4	17.0	26.8	20.6
1954	15.2	9.7	11.3	17.0	25.4	13.8
1955	15.0	9.8	11.7	16.6	24.9	12.6
1956	15.6	10.1	11.7	18.1	23.7	20.5
1957	16.1	9.5	11.5	16.8	23.1	28.2
1958	16.4	11.0	11.7	15.8	22.5	21.5

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

++ All deaths of patients in mental hospitals included from 1953.

+++ From 1956 the standardised death rate allows for the high mortality in residential institutions, such as hospitals for mental illness.

1. *Salmonella typhimurium* DT104
 2. *Salmonella enteritidis* DT104
 3. *Salmonella enteritidis* DT104
 4. *Salmonella enteritidis* DT104
 5. *Salmonella enteritidis* DT104
 6. *Salmonella enteritidis* DT104
 7. *Salmonella enteritidis* DT104
 8. *Salmonella enteritidis* DT104
 9. *Salmonella enteritidis* DT104
 10. *Salmonella enteritidis* DT104

Strain	Weight (g)	Height (cm)	Volume (ml)	Temperature (°C)	Time (h)	Observations
DT104	1.15	1.85	1.21	37.0	24	Normal growth
DT104	1.15	1.85	1.21	37.0	24	Normal growth
DT104	1.15	1.85	1.21	37.0	24	Normal growth
DT104	1.15	1.85	1.21	37.0	24	Normal growth
DT104	1.15	1.85	1.21	37.0	24	Normal growth
DT104	1.15	1.85	1.21	37.0	24	Normal growth
DT104	1.15	1.85	1.21	37.0	24	Normal growth
DT104	1.15	1.85	1.21	37.0	24	Normal growth
DT104	1.15	1.85	1.21	37.0	24	Normal growth
DT104	1.15	1.85	1.21	37.0	24	Normal growth

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

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TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5	2	7
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	1	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	3	5	8
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	-	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	6	13
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	30	5	35
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	24	24
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	7	7
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	39	40	79
15. Leukaemia, aleukemia	2	-	2
16. Diabetes	2	6	8
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	63	90	153
18. Coronary disease, angina	92	48	140
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	10	14
20. Other heart disease	70	142	212
21. Other circulatory disease	19	42	61
22. Influenza	6	4	10
23. Pneumonia	29	44	73
24. Bronchitis	26	16	42
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	6	2	8
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	-	7
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	4	7
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-	5
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	8	2	10
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	46	72	118
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
34. All other accidents	6	5	11
35. Suicide	3	2	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-

TABLE III
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF PUPILS AND PARENTS

Total	Males	Females	
1	2	2	1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system
2	1	1	2. Other forms of tuberculosis
3	3	3	3. Syphilis disease
4	1	1	4. Typhoid
5	1	1	5. Whooping cough
6	1	1	6. Meningococcal infection
7	1	1	7. Acute poliomyelitis
8	1	1	8. Measles
9	1	1	9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases
10	1	1	10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach
11	3	3	11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus
12	1	1	12. Malignant neoplasm, breast
13	1	1	13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus
14	3	3	14. Other malignant and cystic neoplasms
15	3	3	15. Leukemia, aplastic
16	2	2	16. Diabetes
17	4	4	17. Vascular lesions of nervous system
18	2	2	18. Coronary disease, angina
19	4	4	19. Myocarditis with heart disease
20	1	1	20. Other heart disease
21	1	1	21. Other circulatory disease
22	6	6	22. Influenza
23	3	3	23. Pneumonia
24	3	3	24. Bronchitis
25	5	5	25. Other diseases of respiratory system
26	7	7	26. Bleed of stomach and duodenum
27	3	3	27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea
28	1	1	28. Hepatitis and nephritis
29	2	2	29. Hypertensive of nephrosis
30	1	1	30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion
31	2	2	31. Gynecological infections
32	1	1	32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases
33	4	4	33. Motor vehicle accidents
34	1	1	34. All other accidents
35	1	1	35. Suicide
36	1	1	36. Homicide and operations of war

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Notifications of Patients in Private Houses or Nursing Homes	Notifications of Patients in Hospitals	Total
Typhoid Fever	1	-	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	1
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	25	-	25
Whooping Cough	21	-	21
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Erysipelas	5	-	5
Smallpox	-	-	-
Measles	431	-	431
Pneumonia	38	-	38
Polio-myelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis, Non-Paralytic	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	25	1	26
Dysentery	14	2	16
Malaria (contracted abroad)	-	-	-
Malaria (indigenous)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	23	18	41
Tuberculosis, Non-Respiratory	4	-	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	30	30

RESEARCH REPORT ON ENTOMOLOGY

Date	To what purpose employed at present	employed to what purpose in your country at present	
<p>1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p> 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 </p>

TABLE V

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VII)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Typhoid Fever																						1
Paratyphoid Fever																						1
Meningococcal Infections																						1
Scarlet Fever																						6
Whooping Cough																						12
Diphtheria																						9
Erysipelas																						2
Smallpox																						3
Measles																						224
Pneumonia																						207
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic																						18
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic																						20
Food Poisoning																						1
Puerperal Pyrexia																						4
Dysentery																						22
Malaria																						6
																						10
																						30
																						16
																						1

THE GEA 8114 78 RESEARCH PROGRAM OF BOSTONIASTON

TABLE 1

(IV) (continued from page 10)

Site	Year	Area	Plant	Height	Flowers	Seeds	Notes
1	1978	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1978	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	1978	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	1978	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	1978	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	1978	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	1978	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	1978	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	1978	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	1978	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	1978	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	1978	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	1978	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	1978	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	1978	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	1978	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	1978	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	1978	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	1978	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	1978	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	1978	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	1978	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	1978	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	1978	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	1978	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	1978	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	1978	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	1978	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	1978	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	1978	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	1978	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	1978	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	1978	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	1978	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	1978	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	1978	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	1978	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	1978	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	1978	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	1978	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	1978	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	1978	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	1978	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	1978	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	1978	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	1978	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	1978	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	1978	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	1978	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	1978	50	50	50	50	50	50

TABLE VI

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

Year	Number of cases notified in the period 1934-1958	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	99	0.40	0.016
1939 - 1943	49	0.16	0.004
1944 - 1948	30	0.09	0.004
1949 - 1953	1	-	-
1954	8	0.12	-
1955	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-

Year	No. of birds banded during the season	No. of birds banded during the season	No. of birds banded during the season	No. of birds banded during the season
1928	-	-	-	-
1929	-	-	-	-
1930	-	-	-	-
1931	-	-	-	-
1932	8	0.75	-	-
1933	7	-	-	-
1934	30	0.85	0.00N	0.00N
1935	75	0.70	0.00N	0.00N
1936	90	0.70	0.00N	0.00N

TABLE IV. NUMBER OF BIRDS BANNED IN THE WINTER OF 1936 AND 1937

TABLE IV

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Year	Private Residents		Mental Hospital Patients		Total	
	Pulmonary M	Non-Pulmonary F	Pulmonary M	Non-Pulmonary F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	1	-	-	-	1	1
20-24	1	-	-	-	1	2
25-34	2	-	-	-	5	3
35-44	-	-	1	1	3	5
45-54	2	-	4	-	6	2
55-64	2	-	4	-	6	2
65 years & over	1	-	4	1	5	2
TOTAL	10	13	15	3	28	17

DATE	20		21		22		23		24	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
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TABLE VIII

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Year	Private Residents				Mental Hospital Patients				Total	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		M	F
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	1	1	-	1	5	1	-	-	5	3

DATE	MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		TOTAL	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17
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 DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

TABLE IX

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES 1934-1958
(QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES 1934-1953)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Notifications</u>		Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	<u>Deaths</u>		Death Rate per 1,000 Population
	Private	Hospital		Private	Hospital	
1934-1938	44		0.78	18		0.35
1939-1943	67		1.11	33		0.52
1944-1948	75		1.15	26		0.36
1949-1953 +	66		0.96	19		0.28
1954	87	51	1.30	27	18	0.40
1955	45	16	0.66	15	8	0.22
1956	44	16	0.65	15	11	0.22
1957	43	11	0.64	4	2	0.06
1958	45	18	0.67	8	6	0.12

+ From 1953 figures include notifications and deaths of patients in Mental Hospitals.

Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

June, 1959.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my twenty-second Annual Report which relates to the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1958, and is compiled in accordance with requirements of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

A total number of 5,734 inspections and visits were made during the year and over 800 complaints investigated. In the Housing Section of the report it will be seen that steady progress has been made in the Council's five year Slum Clearance programme and a number of houses have been rendered fit by informal action. The initial work under the Food Hygiene Regulations has been followed up and the results achieved are encouraging. Many changes are taking place in the retailing of food and the housewife is becoming accustomed to Supermarkets and Self-Service Stores. Whatever our views may be on this form of trading, it must be admitted that it has raised the standard of food hygiene in the packaging, wrapping and display of food. There are also signs of more care in the preparation and handling of food and an increasing number of traders who now recognise that food hygiene pays.

The general improvement in the standard of living and benefits provided by scientific progress are not always fully appreciated and many of the privileges and amenities in modern life are taken for granted. To some people, matters concerning public health seem relatively unimportant and while they themselves live in a happy environment and enjoy good health, show no interest in the subject, but it takes very little in the way of ill-health or inconvenience to remind them that they are very dependent on others for their well being. A choked drain or a burst water pipe, a delay in the collection of household refuse or the sight of a rat in the garden, gives rise to their immediate complaint to the local authority with a demand for prompt attention. A pain or feeling of sickness after a meal in a cafe, the sight of a foreign object (possibly quite harmless) in foodstuff purchased at a local shop or a metal disc in a bottle of milk, will be treated with great consternation and reported to the Public Health Department with a request for legal proceedings against the trader. While in no way wishing to discourage reports of this nature, and I may say they are always investigated, particularly complaints concerning food, I quote these examples to illustrate the attitude of some people who have no interest in public health matters until they are affected personally.

Public Health concerns each one of us, it is part of our daily lives and a responsibility to be shared by every member of the community. Control measures are all very well, but much can be done to preserve and safeguard the health of the public by example to others in matters of cleanliness and personal habits. The importance of health education is fully recognised and where is there a more suitable place for it to commence than in the home. The training of children in personal cleanliness, care in the preparation and handling of food, and general hygiene in the home can be a great influence on their way of living in the future.

Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
Buckingham,
January, 1935.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors of the

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my annual report which relates to the work of the Public Health Department for the year ended 31st December, 1934, and is compiled in accordance with requirements of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1932.

A total number of 2,731 inspections and visits were made during the year and over 800 complaints investigated. In the Housing Section of the report it will be seen that steady progress has been made in the Council's five year five diseases programme and a number of houses have been rendered fit by internal sanitation. The initial work under the Food Hygiene Regulations has been followed up and the results achieved are encouraging. Many changes are being made in the retailing of food and the housewife is becoming accustomed to paper-wrapped and self-service stores. However our view may be on this form of trading, it must be admitted that it has raised the standard of food hygiene in the packaging, wrapping and display of food. There are also signs of more care in the preparation and handling of food and an increasing number of traders who now recognize that food hygiene pays.

The general improvement in the standard of living and benefits provided by scientific progress are not always fully appreciated and many of the privileges and amenities in modern life are taken for granted. To some people, matters concerning public health seem relatively unimportant and while they themselves live in a happy environment and enjoy good health, show no interest in the subject, but it takes very little in the way of ill-health or inconvenience to remind them that they are very dependent on others for their well-being. A cracked drain or a burst water pipe, a delay in the collection of household refuse or the signs of a rat in the garden, gives rise to their immediate complaint to the local authority with a demand for prompt attention. A pain or swelling of a limb after a walk in a park, the sight of a foreign object (possibly quite harmless) in foodstuffs purchased at a local shop or a sore in a bottle of milk, will be treated with great consternation and reported to the Public Health Department with a request for legal proceedings against the trader. While in no way wishing to discourage reports of this nature, and I say so they are always investigated, particularly concerning food, I quote these examples to illustrate the attitude of some people who have no interest in public health matters until they are affected personally.

Public health concerns each one of us, it is part of our daily lives and a responsibility to be shared by every member of the community. Control measures are all very well, but such can be done to preserve and safeguard the health of the public by example to others in matters of cleanliness and personal habits. The importance of health education is fully recognized and there is a more suitable place for it in our schools than in the past. The training of children in personal cleanliness, care in the preparation and handling of food, and general hygiene in the home can be a great influence on their way of living in the future.

While accusing some people of a lack of interest in public health matters, the same cannot be said of many of the 15,000 visitors who attended the Civic Exhibition held in September during the Borough's 21st Anniversary of Incorporation Celebrations. Considerable interest was shown in the exhibits on the Public Health stand and the staff received many questions on public health problems, particularly from children, which proved most gratifying.

The statistical tables and comments in my report give some indication of the amount and variety of work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and other members of my staff, all of whom have given loyal and efficient service throughout the year.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council and in particular the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support and to record my gratitude to Dr. C. Ive, the Medical Officer of Health, for his advice and kindly consideration at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Wm. H. C. Hagger.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

While awaiting some people of a lack of interest in public health matters, the same cannot be said of many of the 15,000 visitors who attended the Civic Exhibition held in September during the borough's first anniversary of Incorporation Celebrations. Considerable interest was shown in the exhibits on the Public Health stand and the staff received many questions on public health problems, particularly from children, which proved most gratifying.

The statistical tables and comments in my report give some indication of the amount and variety of work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and other members of my staff, all of whom have given loyal and efficient service throughout the year.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council and in particular the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support and interest in public health matters. I am, of course, indebted to the Medical Officer of Health, for his advice and kindly consideration at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. D. Rogers,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of Inspections and Visits.

Dwelling-houses	-- Under P. H. Act	206
"	" " Housing Acts	11
"	" " Reinspections	522
Other Premises	-- Under P. H. Act	69
"	" " Reinspections	153
Complaints investigated		350
Drainage	-- Inspections	1,092
"	Water Tests	200
"	Smoke Tests	16
"	Other Tests	5
"	Cesspools inspected	153
Factories	-- With Power	66
"	Without Power	13
"	Outworkers	20
Food	-- Inspection of Premises	852
"	Slaughterhouses - Meat Inspections	106
"	Visits re Unsound Food	180
Heating Appliances and Fireguards Act		2
Infectious Disease	-- Enquiries and Visits	230
Insect Pests		129
Keeping of Animals or Poultry		5
Offices	-- Inspections	3
Pet Animals Act, Licences, etc.		3
Public Conveniences		25
Rat or Mice Infestation		83
Rivers and Streams		23
Schools	-- Sanitary Accommodation, Disinfestation, etc.	19
Shops Act, 1950 (Hours)		75
" " " (Welfare)		20
Smoke Observation or Air Pollution		96
Stables and Piggeries		62
Swimming Pools		12
Tents, Vans and Sheds		38
Theatres, Cinemas, Halls, etc.		2
Vacant Land, Dumps, etc.		44
Vermineous premises or Articles		1
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)		848
		<hr/>
		5,734
		<hr/>

SAMPLING

Samples under Food and Drugs Act	74
Ice-cream Samples	18
Milk Samples (bacteriological)	109
Water Samples from:-	
Main Supplies (domestic)	35
Mental Hospitals - private wells (untreated)	100
" " " " (treated)	20
Swimming Baths and Pools	14

COMPLAINTS

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

Insanitary condition of premises	53
Flooding	19
Choked or defective drains	134
	<hr/>

Complaints (cont.)

	Forward	206
Offensive accumulations		10
Rat or Mice infestation		457
Nuisance from flies or other insect pests		28
Vermin		2
Defective dustbins		2
Offensive smells		29
Unsound Food		34
Factory and Shops Acts		3
Overcrowding		2
Smoke		8
Miscellaneous		<u>24</u>
		805

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS

Number of premises where nuisances or defects found	90
Number of nuisances or defects found	323

NOTICES

Number of Notices served under the following Acts:-

Public Health Act, 1936	(Statutory)	7
" " " "	(Informal)	75
Housing Act, 1957	(Statutory)	3
" " " "	(Informal)	-
Factories Act, 1937	(Informal)	2
Shops Act, 1950	(Informal)	2
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	(Informal)	<u>29</u>
		118

Number of Notices outstanding at end of year 13

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

DWELLING-HOUSES AND OTHER PREMISES:

Roofs repaired	31
Eaves gutters and downpipes repaired	22
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	4
Repointing or rendering of brickwork	6
Other work carried out to remedy dampness	13
Choked drains cleared	139
Drains repaired or relaid	65
Inspection Chambers built or repaired	54
New W.C's. installed	88
W.C's. renewed or repaired	14
W.C. flushing cisterns renewed or repaired	8
New Baths installed	28
Soil Vent Pipes or F.A.I's. renewed or repaired	19
New Gullies provided	66
Sink Gully surrounds repaired	2
New sinks or wash-basins provided or renewed	114
Waste pipes provided or renewed	2
Water Service Pipes renewed or repaired	2
Cesspools emptied or repaired	65
Cesspools new	1
Cesspools abolished	3

Dwelling-houses and Other Premises (cont.)

Existing house drains connected to Public Sewer	3
New Dustbins provided	8
Yard Paving provided or repaired	2
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	15
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	40
Floors repaired or renewed	9
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed	6
Staircases repaired or renewed	2
Doors repaired or renewed	9
Window frames repaired or renewed	30
Sashcords provided or renewed	1
Additional lighting or ventilation provided	2
Food Stores provided, ventilated or cleansed	3
Rooms disinfected after Tuberculosis	4
Disinfection of rooms or articles on request	4
Rooms, etc., sprayed for flies or other insect pests	20
Nuisances from animals or poultry abated	2
Offensive accumulations removed	7
Other nuisances abated or defects remedied	27

HOUSING

Housing Act, 1957

I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

1. (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts	217
(b)	Number of inspections or re-inspections	522
2.	Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	64

II. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit:-

(a)	after Informal Notice	45
(b)	after service of Formal Notice	6
(c)	Number of Notices outstanding at end of year	13

III. Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957.

Number of dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation and represented under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957	1
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of formal action	8

Defective Dwelling-Houses and Other Premises (cont.)

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Existing house drains connected to Public Sewer
 New drains provided
 Yard paving provided or repaired
 Drains cleaned and rebored
 Repair of walls and/or ceilings repaired
 Floors repaired or renewed
 Windows or ranges repaired or renewed
 Gasstoves repaired or renewed
 Doors repaired or renewed
 Windows frames repaired or renewed
 Bathrooms provided or renewed
 Additional lighting or ventilation provided
 Food stores provided, ventilated or cleaned
 Rooms disinfectant after tuberculosis
 Disinfection of rooms or articles on repairs
 Rooms, etc., sprayed for flies or other insect pests
 Measures for animals or poultry raised
 Offensive accumulations removed
 Other measures noted or defects remedied

DEFECTS

Housing Act, 1937

I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year-

217	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts
222	(b)	Number of inspections or re-inspections
64	2	Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation

II. Number of defective dwelling-houses reported etc.-

43	(a)	after Initial Notice
4	(b)	after service of Formal Notice
13	(c)	Number of Notices outstanding at end of year

III. Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1937.

1	Number of dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation and reported under Section IV (1) of the Housing Act, 1937
1	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Defective Orders were made
2	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Warning Orders were made
8	Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of formal action

Housing (cont.)

Housing Repairs

Sixty-four Informal Notices relating to housing defects were served on owners of houses capable of repair and at the end of the year fifty-one of these Notices had been complied with.

Slum Clearance Programme

Under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, every local authority was required within one year after the commencement of the Act, to submit to the Minister proposals for dealing with houses which appear to be unfit for human habitation and to prepare a programme of action to be taken within the next five years.

A preliminary survey of the Borough was carried out and 115 houses which appeared to be unfit were completely inspected. Of these, 25 were found capable of repair, 9 were likely to be demolished by private development, leaving 81 to be dealt with in Clearance Areas or as Individual Unfit Houses. This information was reported to a Joint (Slum Clearance) Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Council's proposals for dealing with unfit houses and at a Meeting on the 1st September, 1955, the Public Health Committee adopted a recommendation of the Joint Sub-Committee, that subject to the necessary land being made available for re-housing purposes, the Corporation would deal with half the Slum Clearance programme - involving 40 houses - within the next five years, leaving the remainder to be dealt with when the development of the major portion of the Sewage Farm (now disused) is undertaken, within probably ten years' time.

The following is a summary of the action taken and present position under the five year programme:-

Number of unfit dwelling-houses included in the original list approved by the Joint (Slum Clearance) Sub-Committee, where there was a possibility of having to re-house the families		81
Number of dwelling-houses which have since been found unfit and dealt with as a matter of urgency		<u>13</u>
		94
<u>Action taken to date (31.12.58)</u>		
Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of official or informal action	14	
Demolition Orders made - occupants awaiting re-housing	2	
Closing Orders made - premises now vacant	11	
Number of dwelling-houses in two Clearance Areas declared (13 houses vacated to date)	<u>23</u>	<u>50</u>
Number of houses awaiting consideration		<u>44</u>
Total number of families from unfit houses re-housed	27	

Sixty-four individual notices relating to housing defects were served in course of various periods of repair and at the end of the year fifty-one of these notices had been completed with.

Other Housing Programmes

Under the Housing Repairs and Grants Act, 1958, every local authority was required within one year after the commencement of the Act, to submit to the Minister proposals for dealing with houses which appear to be unfit for human habitation and to prepare a programme of action to be taken within the next five years.

A preliminary survey of the Borough was carried out and 115 houses which appeared to be unfit were completely inspected. Of these, 55 were found capable of repair, 9 were likely to be demolished by private development, leaving 51 to be dealt with in Government grants or as Individual Units Houses. This information was reported to a Joint (Borough Council) Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Committee's proposals for dealing with unfit houses and at a meeting on the 1st September, 1959, the Public Health Committee adopted a recommendation of the Joint Sub-Committee, that subject to the necessary land being made available for re-housing purposes, the Corporation would deal with half the 51 unfit houses - involving 45 houses - within the next five years, leaving the remainder to be dealt with when the development of the water portion of the sewage farm (now drawn) is undertaken, within probably ten years' time.

The following is a summary of the action taken and present position under the five year programme:-

	Number of unfit dwelling-houses included in the original list approved by the Joint (Borough Council) Sub-Committee, where there was a possibility of having to re-house the families	Number of dwelling-houses which have since been found unfit and dealt with as a matter of urgency	Number of dwelling-houses described as a matter of official or internal action	Demolition Orders made - occupants waiting re-housing	Demolition Orders made - purchase not wanted	Number of dwelling-houses in two Council Areas declared (15 houses) wanted to date	Number of houses existing on 1/1/59	Total number of dwellings from which houses re-housed
51	11	2	11	11	11	15	11	22

Housing (cont.)

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

During the year 32 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. In each case the premises concerned were inspected to confirm the defects referred to in the Notice served by the tenant on the landlord and the necessary authority obtained to notify the landlord (on Form J) of the Council's proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair.

The following is a summary of the position with regard to applications on the 31st December, 1958:-

Total number of applications received		75
Undertakings (Form K) received from Landlords	54	
Certificates of Disrepair issued	17	
Applications for Certificates not approved	2	
Applications under consideration	<u>2</u>	
Total	75	

Certificates of Disrepair cancelled 3

Eradication of Bed Bugs

One house was dealt with for flea infestation. The rooms affected were thoroughly treated with insecticide, and the removal of bedding for steam disinfection was found unnecessary.

Schools

Nineteen inspections and visits by the Public Health Inspectors were made during the year to schools in the Borough, including private schools.

There are twenty-four private schools in the Borough.

Part A - Certificates of Discharge

During the year 32 applications were received for Certificates of Discharge. In each case the previous certificate was forwarded to the holder referred to in the notice served by the Council on the holder and the necessary authority obtained to notify the holder (on Form 1) of the Council's proposal to issue a Certificate of Discharge.

The following is a summary of the position with regard to applications on the 31st December, 1952:-

Total number of applications received	
32	Applications (Part A) received from landholders
17	Certificates of Discharge issued
1	Applications for Certificates not approved
14	Applications under consideration
32	Total

Certificates of Discharge cancelled 3

Inspection of Bed Bugs

One house was dealt with for bed bug infestation. The rooms affected were thoroughly treated with insecticide, and the removal of bedding for steam disinfection was found unnecessary.

Schools

Inspection inspections and visits by the Public Health Inspector were made during the year to schools in the borough, including private schools. There are twenty-four private schools in the borough.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1937

- (1) Inspections for Purposes of Provision as to health including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	137	66	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises)	10	4	-	-
TOTAL	164	79	2	-

- (2) Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	6	6	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not relating to outwork)	8	8	-	-	-
TOTAL	20	20	-	1	-

FACTORIES ACTS, 1947 and 1948

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1947

(1) Inspectors for purposes of provision as to health including inspectors made by Public Health Inspectors.

Particulars	Number on Register	Number of Inspectors		Number of Inspectors from Government
		(a)	(b)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authorities	IV	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	137	88	3	-
(iii) Other factories in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding Government factories)	10	4	-	-
TOTAL	141	91	3	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Total	Number of cases in which defects were found		No. of cases in which Government Inspectors were notified
		Total	By P.H.I.	
Want of cleanliness (2.1)	6	-	-	-
Overcrowding (2.2)	1	-	-	-
Unsanitary latrines (2.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (2.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage	-	-	-	-
of floors (2.5)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary arrangements	-	-	-	-
(a) latrines	1	-	-	-
(b) Sanitation or drainage	2	-	1	-
(c) Hot spaces for work	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not relating to extracts)	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	20	20	1	-

Factories (cont.)

(3) Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 11		Prosecutions
	No. of Outworkers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110(1)(e)	No. of cases of defaults in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing apparel (making, etc cleansing and washing)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This section of the report deals with matters relating to food including the inspection of food premises, food sampling and other work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with the supervision of food supplies.

Food Premises

The following table shows the approximate number of premises in the Borough classified under the various trades or businesses, where food is sold, manufactured or stored:-

Bakehouses	9
Bakers and Confectioners	17
Butchers	39
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens and Kitchens	48
Confectioners	55
Dairies and Milk Distributors	20
Fishmongers (wet and dry)	17
Fried Fish Shops	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	39
Grocery and Provision Stores	90
Ice-cream Retailers	127
Public Houses and Off Licences	<u>57</u>
TOTAL	<u>525</u>

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111	
	No. of Out-work orders in list reported to the Council (1)(e)	No. of orders of outwork detailed in sub-lists in list reported to the Council (1)(a)	No. of orders of outwork for sale in sub-lists in list reported to the Council (1)(b)	No. of instances of outwork (1)(c)	No. of cases of outwork (1)(d)
Wearing apparel (coats, etc. and washing)	2	-	-	-	-
Ornament and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF WORK

This section of the report deals with matters relating to food including the inspection of food premises, food sampling and other work carried out by the Public Health Department in connection with the supervision of food supplies.

Food Premises

The following table shows the approximate number of premises in the Borough classified under the various codes of business, where food is sold, manufactured or otherwise.

Public Houses and Off Licences	11
Ice-cream Parlours	1
Grocery and Provision Stores	1
Confectionery and Pastry Shops	1
Hot Fish Shops	1
Restaurants (hot and dry)	1
Butcher and Milk Dealers	1
Confectionery	1
and Biscuits	1
Cafes, Restaurants, Confectionery	1
Restaurants	1
Public and Confectionery	1
Restaurants	1
TOTAL	12

Inspection and Supervision of Food (cont.)

Of the preceding premises, 170 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Manufacture of Ice-cream	1
Retail sale of Ice-cream	126
Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	43

During the year 852 inspections of food premises were made (for details see page 46).

Milk Supply

The number of milk distributors and dairy premises (other than dairy farms) in the Borough, registered in accordance with the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 - 1954, is as follows:-

Retail Purveyors (with premises in the Borough)	4
" " (from outside the Borough)	8
Milk Receiving Depots	4
Shops from which bottled milk is sold	16

Milk Licences

The following licences to sell graded milk were granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949, during the year 1958:-

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
"Tuberculin Tested"	10	5
"Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised"	-	2
"Pasteurised"	10	6
"Sterilised"	<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>
	38	19
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Milk Sampling

During the year 109 samples of milk were taken from milk distributors, including supplies to local hospitals and schools, and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The following summary gives details of the grades of milk sampled and results of the examinations:-

<u>Grade</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>
"Tuberculin Tested" Channel Island Farm Bottled	4
"Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised"	15
"Pasteurised"	<u>90</u>
	109
	<u> </u>

Milk Sampling (cont.)

Results of Tests

	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
"T.T." Channel Island Farm Bottled	4	-	-	-
"T.T. Pasteurised"	15	-	15	-
"Pasteurised"	90	-	90	-
	109	-	105	-

Note:- Two samples of "T.T." Channel Island Farm Bottled Milk satisfied the required tests but were found to contain a deposit of blood. (See Case No. 2, reported under prosecutions - page 44)

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Slaughterhouses

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough, but at the request of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, arrangements are made for the inspection of all animals after slaughter at Horton Farm, where a slaughterhouse is in regular use for the supply of meat to Mental Hospitals in the Borough.

The following summary relates to the inspection of animals after slaughter at the above-mentioned slaughterhouse during the year.

Carcases inspected and condemned:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	3	26	61	-	547	-
Number inspected	3	26	61	-	547	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-

Number of Tests

Milk		Milk		Total
Factory	Home	Factory	Home	
-	-	-	-	4
-	15	-	-	15
-	30	-	-	30
-	105	-	-	105

The samples of "T.T." General Labels Milk were bottled. Milk obtained the required tests but was found to contain a deposit of blood. (See Case No. 2, reported under "Investigation" - page 1A)

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Investigation

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough, but as the request of the South West Metropolitan Regional Health Board, arrangements are made for the inspection of all animals after slaughter at local farms, where a slaughterhouse is in regular use for the supply of meat to Mental Hospitals in the Borough.

The following summary relates to the inspection of animals after slaughter at the above-mentioned slaughterhouses during the year.

Carcasses inspected and condemned:-

Kind of animal	Inspected	Condemned	Reason
Woolly carcasses condemned	-	-	-
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis	-	-	-
Number inspected	26	2	-
Number killed (12 cases)	26	2	-

Slaughterhouses (cont.)

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	2	-	-	27	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticercoi	-	7.69%	-	-	5.118%	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 - 1954

Four applications for the renewal of licences to slaughter animals under the above Acts were received and considered by the Council. In each case the licence was granted, and the fees amounting to 4/- (four shillings) were forwarded to the Borough Treasurer.

Butchers' Shops

There are thirty-nine butchers' shops in the Borough all of which have been periodically inspected during the year, 104 visits and inspections being made.

Year	Calves	Sheep and goats	Pigs	Horses	Cattle including cows	Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Typhoid	Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Percentage of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Percentage of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Percentage of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Percentage of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Percentage of which some part or organ was condemned
1921	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1922	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1923	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1924	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1925	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1926	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1927	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1928	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1929	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1930	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1931	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1932	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1933	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1934	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1935	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1941	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1943	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1944	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	2	-	-	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATISTICS OF ANIMALS KILLED - 1921 - 1951

Your application for the removal of horses to slaughter
 animals under the above acts were received and considered by the Council,
 in each case the license was granted, and the fees amounting to \$-
 (two shillings) were forwarded to the borough treasurer.

Inspection of Pigs

There are thirty-nine butchers' shops in the borough all of
 which have been periodically inspected during the year, 104 visits and
 inspections being made.

Butchers' Shops (cont.)

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

A standard of cleanliness in butchers' shops has, on the whole, been very satisfactory.

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:-

Article	lbs	Tins	Packets or Numbers
Bacon	17		
Butter	7		
Butter Beans	130		
Chickens	18 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Chocolate	12		
Coconut	7		
Fish	595	5	
Frozen Foods			568
Fruit - Tinned		187	
Herbs - Mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Ice-cream			394
Margarine	36		
Meat and Offal	278 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Meat - Tinned		123	
Milk		3	
Milk Powder	28		
Potatoes	112		
Sago	1		
Suet - Shredded	91		
Sugar	28		
Sweets			3
Tea	2		
Vegetables - Tinned		60	

Whenever 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.

Bakehouses

Ferty inspections and visits were made during the year to nine bakehouses on the register.

At five bakehouses matters were found requiring attention and the following is a summary of the work carried out as a result of verbal or written notices:-

Cleansing of walls and ceilings	7
Repairs to drainage and sanitary accommodation	1
Cleansing or repair of floors	4
Removal of rubbish and cleansing of yard	1
Miscellaneous matters	12

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Sampling

Formal and informal samples have been taken regularly by the Public Health Inspectors as Sampling Officers and forwarded to Mr. D. D. Moir, who is appointed as Public Analyst to the Corporation.

During the year 74 samples were submitted for analysis, and as will be seen in the following summary covered a wide range of commodities:-

	Number of Samples Examined		Reported adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Almond Flavour		1		
Bacon and Egg Pie		2		
Beer		1		
Biscuits		1		
Bread		1		
Calamine Lotion		1		
Chicken Broth		1		
Chicken - Chopped		1		
Chicken - Minced		1		
Choc Roll		1		
Chocolate Roll		2		
Coconut Ice		1		
Cough Linctus		2		
Crab		1		
Double Cream		1		
Dried Fruit		1		
Fish Sticks		1		
Ice-cream	1	11		
Ice Lolly		1		
Jan		1		
Jelly		2		
Lemon Curd		2		
Margarine	1	1		
Marshmallow Creme		1		
Marzipan		1		
Milk	16			
Orange Drink		2		
Peel - Mixed		1		
Savoury Duck		1		
Sausages - Beef	2			
Sausages - Pork	2			
Sherbet		1		
Soup		1		
Steak and Kidney Pie		1		
Steak - Minced		1		
Steak - Stewed		1		
Sugar		1		
Tomatoes Cream		1		
Whisky	1			
TOTAL	23	51	-	-

Prosecutions

During the year legal proceedings were taken in six cases for offences under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Food and Drug Act, 1937 - Statistics
 Public Health Department as Sampling Officers and forwarded to Mr. D. H. Mohr, who is appointed as Public Analyst to the Corporation.
 During the year 74 samples were submitted for analysis, and as will be seen in the following summary covered a wide range of commodities-

Number of Samples Analyzed	Number of Samples Analyzed		Reported adulterated or otherwise faulty also to investigating
	Public Analyst	Private Analyst	
Almond Flavour	1		
Bacon and Egg Pie	2		
Beer	1		
Biscuits	1		
Bread	1		
Celery Juice	1		
Chicken Pie	1		
Chicken - Stuffed	1		
Chicken - Minced	1		
Corn Meal	1		
Condensed Milk	2		
Condensed Milk	1		
Corn Meal	2		
Cup	1		
Double Cream	1		
Crab	1		
Crab	1		
Ice-cream	11	1	
Ice Jelly	1		
Jam	1		
Jelly	2		
Lemon Cord	2		
Margarine	1	1	
Margarine Cream	1		
Margarine	1	10	
Milk	2		
Orange Juice	1		
Pie - Minced	1		
Savoury Pastry	1		
Sausages - Beef	2		
Sausages - Pork	2		
Sausages	1		
Soup	1		
Steak and Kidney Pie	1		
Steak - Minced	1		
Steak - Stewed	1		
Sugar	1		
Tomato Cream	1		
Whisky	1		
TOTAL	53	11	-

Proceedings

During the year legal proceedings were taken in six cases for offences under Section 2 of the Food and Drug Act, 1937, as follows-

Prosecutions (cont.)

Case No. 1.

A wholesale bakery firm was fined £25 with five guineas costs in respect of the sale at a local provision store of a wrapped sliced loaf of bread which was not of the substance demanded by the purchaser in that it contained a jagged piece of metal.

Case No. 2.

A dairy company was convicted at the local Magistrates' Court in respect of the sale of a bottle of milk which contained blood, a fine of £20 being imposed with costs amounting to seven guineas. The Company appealed to Surrey Quarter Sessions against their conviction by the Epsom Magistrates and after a Hearing which lasted two days, the Appellate Court held that the prosecution had proved their case and had satisfied them that the bottle of milk which had been sold to the purchaser contained blood. The Court also held that the prosecution were correct in their contention that the milk was not of the substance demanded by the purchaser.

The Court however, then considered the defence which had been raised and decided that upon the evidence before them the Company had proved that the presence of blood was an unavoidable consequence of the process of collection and preparation under Section 3 (3) of the Act. The Court also accepted the defence under Section 115 of the Act that this milk had been sold under a warranty and that at the time of sale the Company had no reason to believe that it was otherwise than in accordance with the warranty.

The Appeal was granted and a token order for costs only amounting to ten guineas, was awarded against the Corporation.

Case No. 3.

A local firm of bakers was fined £20 and ordered to pay £5. 5. 0. costs in respect of the sale of a loaf of bread containing rodent excreta, being an offence under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Case No. 4.

A local firm of bakers was fined £7 and ordered to pay £5. 5. 0. costs in respect of the sale of a fruit and malt loaf which contained a nail, being an offence under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Case No. 5.

A local firm of bakers pleaded guilty to an offence under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in respect of the sale of a tea cake containing a metal staple. The firm was fined £10 and ordered to pay £5. 5. 0. costs.

Case No. 6.

A local firm of bakers pleaded guilty to an offence under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in respect of the sale of a loaf of bread containing a mouse's head, the firm being fined £25. and ordered to pay £5. 5. 0. costs.

Case No. 1.

A witness's report was filed with the District Attorney in respect of the sale of a local provision store of a wrapped block of bread which was not of the substance demanded by the purchaser in that it contained a jagged piece of metal.

Case No. 2.

A dairy company was convicted at the local Magistrate's Court in respect of the sale of a bottle of milk which contained blood, a fine being imposed with costs amounting to seven guineas. The company appealed to the Quarter Sessions against their conviction by the local Magistrate and after a hearing which lasted two days, the Quarter Sessions held that the prosecution had proved their case and had established that the bottle of milk which had been sold to the purchaser contained blood. The Court also held that the prosecution were correct in their contention that the milk was not of the substance demanded by the purchaser.

The Court however, then considered the defence which had been raised and decided that upon the evidence before them the company had proved that the substance of blood was an unavoidable consequence of the process of collection and preparation under Section 2 (2) of the Act. The Court also accepted the defence under Section 2 (2) of the Act that this milk had been sold under a warranty and that at the time of sale the company had no reason to believe that it was otherwise than in accordance with the warranty.

The Appeal was granted and a token order for costs only amounting to ten guineas, was made against the Corporation.

Case No. 3.

A local firm of bakers was fined £30 and ordered to pay £2. 2. 0 costs in respect of the sale of a loaf of bread containing rancid butter, being an offence under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1935.

Case No. 4.

A local firm of bakers was fined £5 and ordered to pay £2. 2. 0 costs in respect of the sale of a loaf of bread which contained a ball, being an offence under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1935.

Case No. 5.

A local firm of bakers pleaded guilty to an offence under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1935, in respect of the sale of a loaf of bread containing a metal staple. The firm was fined £10 and ordered to pay £2. 2. 0 costs.

Case No. 6.

A local firm of bakers pleaded guilty to an offence under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1935, in respect of the sale of a loaf of bread containing a woman's head, the firm being fined £25 and ordered to pay £2. 2. 0 costs.

Ice-cream

Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 - 1952

At the end of the year 127 premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. All retailers obtain their supply of ice-cream from manufacturers outside the Borough, with the exception of one who manufactures it on the premises.

The majority of retailers supply only wrapped or pre-packed ice-cream which is stored in refrigerated cabinets provided by the manufacturers, which ensures a better standard of hygiene, but storage arrangements are constantly under review in the course of inspecting food premises where ice-cream is sold.

Ice-cream Sampling

During the year four samples of ice-cream were taken for chemical examination and found to comply with the required standard.

Eighteen samples of ice-cream, two ice lollies and one fruit lolly were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following table gives a summary of the results of the ice-cream samples:-

1958	Manufacturers.				Retailers only.				Itinerant Dealers				Total	
	Grades				Grades				Grades					
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
May	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	1	-	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	18

FOOD HYGIENE

The Regulations apply to any place where food is handled or supplied in the course of a food business, whether there is actual sale or not. They apply, broadly speaking, throughout the food and catering trades, and to the supply of food in clubs, schools, residential establishments and staff canteens, also to stalls and vehicles.

The aim of the Regulations is to set a practical standard of food hygiene and centres on three main aspects; the structural condition of the premises, the construction and cleanliness of articles and equipment with which the food may come into contact, and the cleanly practices by food handlers themselves while they are preparing or handling the food.

Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 - 1952

At the end of the year 1947, 117 producers were registered for the sale of ice-cream in accordance with Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. All retailers obtain their supply of ice-cream from manufacturers outside the District, with the exception of one who manufactures it on the premises.

The majority of retailers supply only wrapped or pre-packed ice-cream which is stored in refrigerated cabinets provided by the manufacturers, which ensure a better standard of hygiene, but arrangements are constantly under review in the course of inspecting food premises where ice-cream is made.

Ice-cream Sampling

During the year four samples of ice-cream were taken for chemical examination and found to comply with the required standard.

Eighteen samples of ice-cream, two ice lollies and one fruit lolly were subjected for bacteriological examination. The following table gives a summary of the results of the ice-cream samples:-

1952	Manufacturers				Retailers only				Ice-cream Dealers (Grade)				Total
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	1	-	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	18

FOOD HYGIENE

The regulations apply to any place where food is handled or applied to the course of a food business, whether there is actual sale or not. They apply broadly speaking throughout the food and catering trades, and to the supply of food in shops, schools, residential establishments and staff canteens, also to stalls and vehicles.

The aim of the regulations is to set a practical standard of food hygiene and control on these main aspects: the structural condition of the premises, the construction and cleanliness of fixtures and equipment with which the food may come into contact, and the cleanliness of food handlers themselves with their hands, clothing or handling the food.

Food Hygiene (cont.)

The following is a summary of the various types of food premises and number of inspections made, including revisits to inspect work carried out:-

<u>Type of premises</u>	<u>No. of Inspections and Visits</u>
Bakohouses	40
Bakers and Confectioners	23
Butchers	104
Cafes, Canteens and Kitchens	122
Dairies and Milk Shops	19
Fishmongers and Poulterers	41
Fried Fish Shops	15
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	99
Grocery and Provision Stores	174
Ice-cream Manufacturers	5
" " Retailers	26
" " Vehicles	5
Licensed Premises	27
Market Stalls and Food Vehicles	34
Sweets and Sugar Confectionery	14
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)	<u>104</u>
TOTAL	<u>852</u>

The majority of traders have shown a readiness to comply with the Regulations and are willing to co-operate in the efforts being made to raise the standard in the handling of food. A substantial amount of structural and cleansing work has been carried out in food shops, cafes and kitchens.

The following matters have been attended to during the year as a result of verbal or written notices:-

Walls and/or ceilings cleansed	46
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	17
Interior paintwork renewed	2
Floors renewed or repaired	15
Lighting or ventilation improved	3
Other structural repairs carried out	4
Sinks installed or renewed	15
Constant hot water supply installed over sinks	13
Drainage improved or repaired	1
New dustbins provided	6
Nuisances abated or other defects remedied	70

Sanitary conveniences and facilities for staff

W.C's. etc., cleansed and/or redecorated	9
Lighting or ventilation improved	5
Wash-hand basins installed	25
Constant hot water supply installed over existing wash-hand basins	27
Soap, Nail Brushes or Towels provided	8
Accommodation provided for clothing	6
First-Aid Materials provided	9

Shops Act, 1950

Ninety-five inspections and visits were made regarding shops hours and conditions of employment of shop assistants. The majority of shops close earlier than required by the general closing hours specified under the Act. Wednesday is recognised as the early closing day for most of the shops in the Borough, but there is a tendency for some shopkeepers, particularly hairdressers, to adopt an alternative half day in order to remain open on Wednesdays.

Conditions of employment of shop assistants were generally satisfactory and only minor matters were found requiring attention.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

In accordance with requirements of the above Act, occupiers of land or buildings are under an obligation to notify the local authority in writing, of the presence of rats or mice in substantial numbers. It is also the duty of every local authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure, so far as practicable, that their district is kept free from rats and mice. They are empowered to make inspections and enforce owners and occupiers to carry out such operations as may be necessary for this purpose.

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

One full-time Rodent Operative is employed in the Department and the following is a summary of the work carried out:-

Number of complaints and reports investigated	460
Number of inspections and visits	3,777
Number of premises found infested	536
Number of treatments carried out by the Corporation's Rodent Operative:-	
at private premises	529
at business premises	129
Number of rats known to have been caught and destroyed by:-	
(a) the Corporation's Rodent Operative	794
(b) by employees at Sewage Farm	4

Sewer Rat Control

The treatment of sewers was continued during the year in accordance with requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The work is carried out by the Rodent Operative with assistance of sewer men from the Borough Engineer's Department.

For the purpose of treatment, the Borough is divided into thirteen sections and sewer manholes in each section, with exception of Section No. 11, were test baited followed by poisoning any manholes where evidence of infestation was found. In the case of Section 11, pre-baiting and poisoning was carried out without test-baiting as it was previously known to be infested.

Twenty-five inspections and visits were made regarding shops and conditions of equipment of shop assistants. The majority of shops also visited were reported by the general clearing house specified under the Act. Workmen are recruited as the early closing of the shop in the morning, but there is a tendency for some shops to close, particularly in the afternoon, to about an alternative half day in order to remain open on Wednesday.

Conditions of equipment of shop assistants were generally satisfactory and only minor matters were found requiring attention.

Prevention of Disease by Facta Act, 1926

In accordance with requirements of the above Act, employers of land or buildings are under an obligation to notify the local authority in writing of the presence of rats or mice in substantial numbers. It is also the duty of every local authority to take such steps as may be necessary to remove, so far as practicable, their districts in light of the fact that they are exposed to such inspection and advice as may be necessary to carry out such operations as may be necessary for this purpose.

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

Our full-time Rodent Operative is engaged in the Department and the following is a summary of the work carried out:-

Number of complaints and reports investigated	140
Number of inspections and visits	2,777
Number of premises found infested	230
Number of treatments carried out by the Corporation's Rodent Operative:-	
at private premises	289
at business premises	159
Number of rats taken to have been brought and destroyed by:-	
(a) the Corporation's Rodent Operative	704
(b) by employees at business premises	4

Shops Act, 1931

The treatment of sewers was continued during the year in accordance with requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The work is carried out by the Rodent Operative with assistance of treatment from the Borough Engineer's Department.

For the purpose of treatment, the sewer is divided into thirteen sections and sewer manholes in each section, with exception of Section No. 11, were first visited followed by pot-holes and manholes where evidence of infestation was found. In the case of Section 11, pre-laying and pot-holes were carried out without test-baiting as it was previously known to be infested.

Sewer Rat Control (cont.)

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

Test Baiting: (10% of manholes in each Section)

Number of manholes test-baited	224
Number of manholes showing "takes"	21

First Treatment

Number of manholes pre-baited and poisoned	21	
Number of manholes (Section No. 11) pre-baited and poisoned	44	65

Second Treatment

Number of manholes pre-baited	72
Number of manholes showing "takes" and poison-baited	25

Insect Pests

Numerous requests were received for advice and assistance in dealing with various types of household insect pests; flies, moths, furniture beetles, woodworm, etc.

Assistance is also given in the destruction of wasps' nests without charge, and during the year 219 nests were dealt with on report.

School Disinfestation

At the request of the Surrey County Council, the Corporation agreed to carry out the work of disinfestation at school buildings, school canteens and other properties in the Borough owned by the Surrey County Council.

This work has been undertaken since the 1st April, 1950, and the charges are based on the actual cost of labour, plus materials and a reasonable charge for administration.

Mosquito Control

The spraying of ponds and pools in the Wilmerhatch Lane area was carried out as in former years, and in other parts of the Borough. These control measures have largely reduced the nuisance from mosquitoes.

The Clean Air Act, 1956

The provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which came into operation as from 31st December, 1956, deal with the installation of new furnaces, the height of chimneys, smoke control areas, research and publicity and the making of building byelaws.

Survey of Schools (cont.)

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

<u>First Section</u>	
23	Number of schools inspected
21	Number of schools showing 'cases'
<u>Second Section</u>	
22	Number of schools pre-inspected and returned
24	Number of schools (Section No. II) pre-inspected and returned
<u>Third Section</u>	
25	Number of schools pre-inspected
26	Number of schools showing 'cases' and pre-inspected

Inspection

Inspection requests were received for schools and institutions in the following types of household insect pests: flies, mosquitoes, furniture beetles, wood-borers, etc.

Assistance is also given in the destruction of wasps' nests without charge, and during the year 219 nests were dealt with on request.

School Administration

At the request of the Barry County Council, the Corporation agreed to carry out the work of administration at school buildings, school centres and other properties in the Borough owned by the Barry County Council.

This work has been undertaken since the 1st April, 1950, and the charges are based on the actual cost of labour, plus materials and reasonable charge for administration.

Health Control

The spraying of ponds and pools in the Municipal area was carried out in the summer months, and in other parts of the Borough. These control measures have largely reduced the nuisance from mosquitoes.

The Clean Air Act, 1956

The provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which came into operation on 1st December, 1956, deal with the installation of new furnaces, the height of chimneys, smoke control areas, research and publicity and the setting of building bylaws.

The Clean Air Act, 1956 (cont.)

The Council have made a Building Byelaw under Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, to require the provision in new buildings of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent so far as practicable, the emission of smoke.

Mortuary

One hundred and forty-one bodies have been admitted to the mortuary and post-mortems held during the year. The number includes 10 bodies from outside districts, fees amounting to £55. 0. 0. being received for the use of the post-mortem room.

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

Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act provides that no person shall keep a pet shop except under licence granted by the Local Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Act and on payment of a fee not exceeding ten shillings. Two renewal applications were received and licences granted in 1958.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are no premises in the Borough which are subject to registration under the provisions of this Act and no samples of rag flock or other fillings were taken during the year.

The Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952, and Regulations, 1953

The Public Health Inspectors as authorised Officers have carried out inspections of heating appliances offered for sale at business premises, but no infringements have been found.

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The Glass Air Act, 1936

The Council have made a further review under Section 21 of the Glass Air Act, 1936, to review the provisions in new buildings of such arrangements for heating as existing or to be provided to prevent so far as practicable, the exhaust of smoke.

Heating

The houses and flats are heated by gas or electricity. The number of gas and electricity meters during the year. The number of gas and electricity meters during the year, 1936, being 1,000 and 1,000 respectively, the number of gas and electricity meters during the year, 1937, being 1,000 and 1,000 respectively.

A certificate of compliance with the provisions of the Act has been issued to the Council.

Gas Appliances Act, 1937

This Act provides that no person shall keep a gas stove, range, or other appliance in any premises unless it is in accordance with the provisions of the Act and no person shall use any such appliance unless it is in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Gas Piping and Other Rules, 1937

These are the provisions in the Rules which are subject to the provisions of the Act and no person shall use any such appliance unless it is in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1937, and Regulations, 1937

The Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1937, and Regulations, 1937, provide for the regulation of the health of the population of the Council.

D.A.

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