

**[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Epsom & Ewell Borough.**

**Contributors**

Epsom and Ewell (England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1960

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/rh4wqeun>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

HEALTH  
1 SEP 1961  
C.R. 2

2 Library



BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND E WELL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

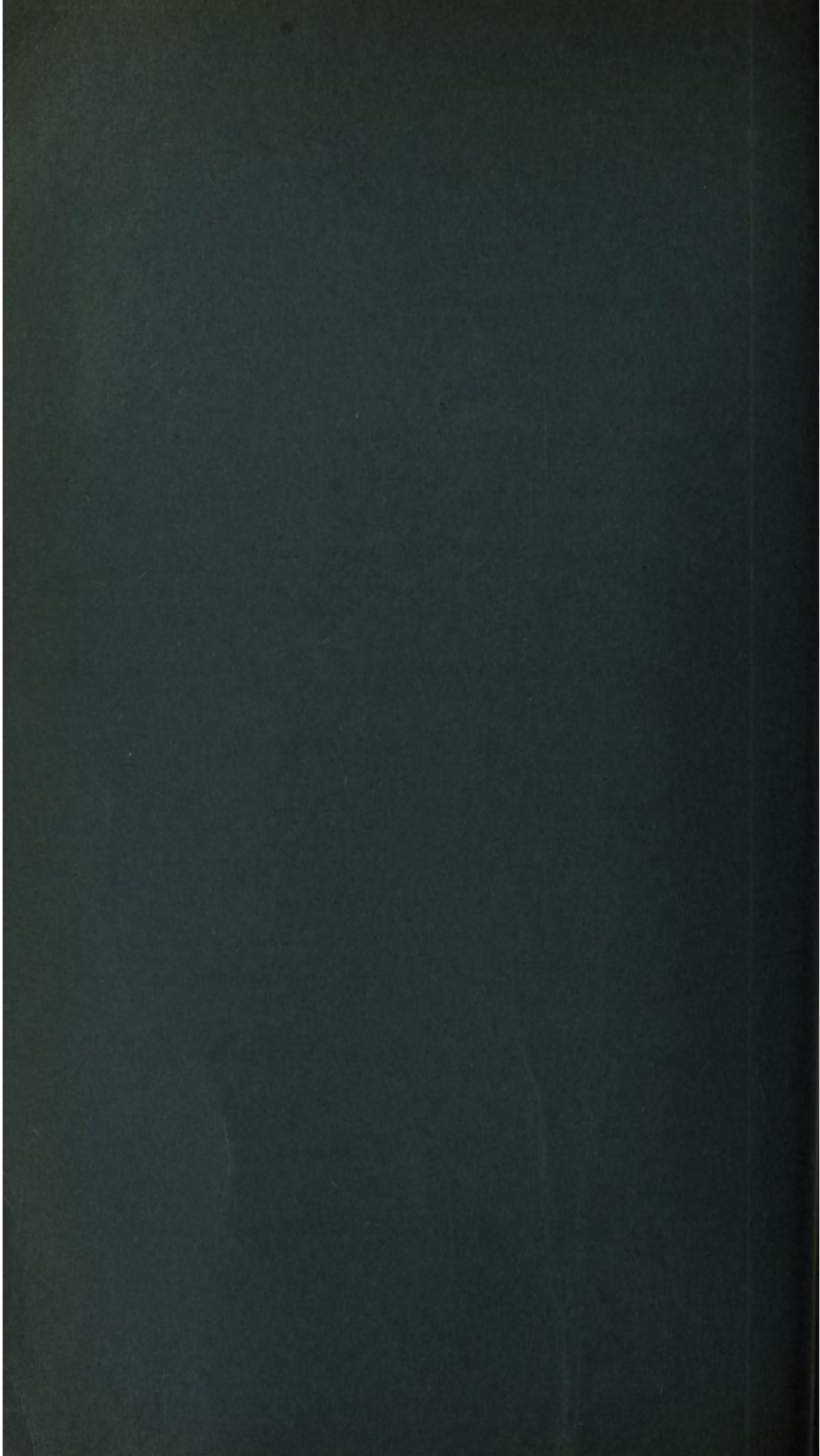
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1960



—oooOooo—





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

July, 1961.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1960. The request for this report is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/61 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the letter.

The vital statistics for the year were satisfactory. The number of births was the highest since 1949. The number of deaths was slightly lower than in the previous year, and although these outnumbered births by 174 there are circumstances connected with the large hospital population to account for this.

The year was uneventful so far as the incidence of infectious disease was concerned. For the first time on record, no death was caused by tuberculosis.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector was compiled by Mr. L. H. Graco, who was appointed to succeed Mr. W. H. C. Hagger in May, 1960. There is much of interest to be found in this report, including his remarks on the sanitary conditions on Epsom Downs, a description of the unsatisfactory conditions to be found on land at Cox Lane, West Ewell, and a reminder that a considerable task remains in providing the rehousing required by the existing slum clearance programme. I would add the opinion that further action will soon be required to clear a considerable number of old properties.

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.



BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960-61

Chairman	Councillor W. J. Clark
Vice-Chairman	Alderman Mrs. A. Winter
	" W. J. D. Godsell
	" J. A. Larby
	Councillor H. Cockburn
	" T. G. Holland
	" H. N. Howorth, T.D., A.C.A.
	" S. L. Skilton
	" R. W. Smith
	" E. J. Watts
	" 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 Watts and Councillor Holland.)

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman J. A. Larby and Councillors T. G. Holland and Mrs. L. M. Woodcock

ABOLITION OF CESSPOOLS SUB-COMMITTEE

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman and Councillor J. N. Pyle, 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., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), I.R.C.P., (Lond.) D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

- ✓ Wm. H. C. Hagger M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.  
(Resigned, May, 1960)  
x/ L. H. Grace A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
(Appointed May, 1960)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

- ✓ Wm. C. Alder M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
(Appointed May, 1960)

Additional Public Health Inspectors

- ✓ K. H. Halstead A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
/- J. E. Higgs M.A.P.H.I.  
(Appointed September, 1960)

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                               |
| Secretary/Clerk:   | Miss E. E. Nolan                              |
| Clerk/Telephonist: | Mrs. M. E. Joseph (resigned<br>May, 1960)     |
|                    | Miss G. F. Skidmore                           |
| Junior Clerk:      | Mrs. M. Chalmers (resigned<br>December, 1960) |
|                    | Miss B. Brett (appointed<br>February, 1961)   |

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<br>Mortuary Attendants: | W. Goodenough<br>J. I. Stephons |
| Rodent Operative:                              | A. Bawden                       |

- 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.



PERSONNEL OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Mr. J. B. ... (London, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), F.R.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. H. G. ...  
Mr. H. ...  
(Appointed May, 1900)

County Public Health Inspector

Mr. G. ...  
(Appointed May, 1900)

Additional Public Health Inspectors

Mr. H. ...  
Mr. ...  
(Appointed September, 1900)

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

Miss Olive ...

Medical Officer of Health's District Staff

Senior District ...  
Junior District ...  
Miss S. ...  
Miss M. ...  
Miss G. ...  
Miss M. ...  
Miss E. ...  
Miss M. ...  
Miss S. ...

Chief Public Health Inspector's District Staff

Chief Clerk ...  
Senior Clerk ...  
Junior Clerk ...  
General Assistants and ...  
Robot Operators ...  
Miss D. ...  
Miss J. ...  
Miss I. ...  
Miss A. ...

The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff are in a similar capacity for the ... and ... Districts and for the ... and ... Districts.

Holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Holds Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR, 1960

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	8,427
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	68,055
Population (Estimated mid-year 1960)	...	...	...	...	68,230
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	8.1
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1960	...	...	...	...	19,807
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1960	...	...	...	...	£1,333,559
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	£5,509

Live Births

Total Male Female

Total	812	409	403
Legitimate	775	395	380
Illegitimate	37	14	23

Live Birth rate per 1,000 population	11.9
Standardised Birth rate " "	14.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.5

Still Births

Total	13	9	4
-------	----	---	---

Still birth rate per 1,000 live & still births	15.8
--	------

Deaths

Total	986	449	537
Private Residents	698		
Patients in Mental Hospitals	288		

Crude death rate	14.5
Standardised death rate	10.0

Deaths of all infants under 1 year of age

Total	11	6	5
Legitimate	11	6	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births total	13.5
" " " " " " " " legitimize	14.2
" " " " " " " " illegitimate	-

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	10
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	12.3

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	8
Early Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	9.8

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	25.5
--	------

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	1.2





## BIRTHS

Live births totalled 812. This was the highest figure reached since 1949. 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 to the crude birth rate a standardised birth rate of 14.3 is obtained. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1960 was 17.1.

Thirty-seven births were registered as illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 4.5, the corresponding figure for the County of Surrey being 3.9.

Still births numbered 13, giving a rate of 15.8 per 1,000 live and still births compared with the rate of 19.7 for England and Wales.

## DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the area numbered 986 representing a crude death rate for the district of 14.45 per 1,000 of the estimated total resident population. This number was made up of 449 males and 537 females, and was 31 less than in 1959. It included 288 of the deaths which occurred in the local group of mental hospitals which had a mid-year patient population of 6,941. The death rate for the mental hospital population was approximately 41.5 per 1,000 and for the remainder of the district 11.5. The comparatively high death rate in the hospital population is not unexpected when it is remembered that all of those admitted are in an abnormal state of health at the time, and that the majority are of an advanced age.

In the case of private residents the place of death was as follows:-

Place of residence	270
In hospitals	396
In private nursing homes	32

The percentage of deaths taking place in hospitals or nursing homes was 61.3.

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 for 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 into account the presence of the large residential institutions which exist in this area.

The comparability factor for 1960 is 0.69 and when this is applied to the crude death rate of 14.5 a standardised death rate of 10.0 results. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

### Causes of Death

The causes of deaths are classified in Table III under their various categories. In the total of 986 deaths, diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21 in Table III) caused 531 deaths, malignant diseases (categories 10-14) 159 deaths and diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) 108 deaths.



RESULTS

Five deaths totalled 812. This was the highest figure reached since 1949. 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 to the crude death rate a standardized death rate of 11.3 is obtained. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1960 was 17.1.

Thirty-seven deaths were registered as illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 4.5, the corresponding figure for the County of Surrey being 3.2.

Still births numbered 13, giving a rate of 12.8 per 1,000 live and still births compared with the rate of 13.7 for England and Wales.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the area numbered 986 representing a crude death rate for the district of 11.42 per 1,000 of the estimated total resident population. This number was made up of 449 males and 537 females, and was 31 less than in 1959. It included 282 of the deaths which occurred in the local group of mental hospitals which had a 1960 year patient population of 6,941. The death rate for the mental hospital population was approximately 4.12 per 1,000 and for the remainder of the district 11.5. The comparatively high death rate in the hospital population is not unexpected when it is remembered that all of these patients are in an advanced state of health at the time, and that the majority are of an advanced age.

In the case of private residents the place of death was as follows:-

270	Place of residence
396	In hospitals
32	In private nursing homes

The percentage of deaths taking place in hospitals or nursing homes was 61.2.

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 for 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 that of England and Wales as a whole. Since 1956 the factor has also been applied to take into account the presence of the large residential institutions which exist in this area.

The comparability factor for 1960 is 0.69 and when this is applied to the crude death rate of 11.5 a standardized death rate of 10.0 results. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

Causes of Death

The causes of deaths are classified in Table III under their various categories. In the total of 986 deaths, diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories IV-21 in Table III) caused 211 deaths, malignant diseases (categories 10-14) 139 deaths and diseases of the respiratory system (categories 25-27) 108 deaths.

### Accidental Deaths

Nine residents were killed in road accidents involving motor vehicles. This is the highest total yet recorded in any one year. Brief details are available in the case of eight deaths and are as follows:-

- (1) A youth of 17 years was killed in a motor accident, the scene of which was outside the County of Surrey.
- (2) An elderly male pedestrian died from pneumonia which resulted from injuries received when he was knocked down by a motor scooter.
- (3) An elderly female pedestrian died from injuries received when she was struck by a motor car.
- (4) A boy aged 8 years died as a result of multiple injuries received when riding a bicycle and in collision with a motor car.
- (5) A man aged 46 years received fatal injuries when struck by a lorry in a car park. This accident occurred outside the County of Surrey.
- (6) A male cyclist aged 49 years received fatal injuries caused by a collision with a motor car.
- (7) A female pedestrian aged 29 years died of injuries received when she was knocked down by a motor car.
- (8) An elderly female occupant of a motor car suffered fatal injuries when it ran off the road.

### Accidents other than Road Accidents

These deaths numbered twenty, compared with fourteen in 1959. Thirteen involved patients in mental hospitals; in this group the majority of the deaths resulted from complications which followed relatively slight falls in elderly people.

The accidents which resulted in the deaths of the seven private residents were varied. Drowning was the cause in three cases, one of which involved a toddler who fell unnoticed into an ornamental pond. This type of accident is not infrequent and emphasises the need for the adequate guarding of all water, however shallow, to which a small child can gain access. One death was caused by coal gas poisoning; one by an over-dose of a sedative; one by electrocution by contact with a defective electric fire; one, in a child, by the inhalation of fumes in a burning building and one in an elderly person of pneumonia which complicated a fracture of the femur resulting from a fall while walking on level ground.

### Suicide

There were twelve deaths by suicide of which ten were in private residents. Coal gas from the domestic supply was used for the purpose in 3 cases and carbon monoxide from motor exhaust fumes in 2. Over doses of sedatives were used in 4 cases. Hanging, drowning and injuries received on the rail track accounted for the remainder.

Accidental Deaths

These accidents were killed in road accidents involving motor vehicles. This is the highest total reported in any one year. Fatal deaths are available in the case of eight deaths and are as follows:-

- (1) A youth of 17 years was killed in a motor accident, the scene of which was outside the County of Surrey.
- (2) An elderly male pedestrian died from pneumonia which resulted from injuries received when he was knocked down by a motor motor.
- (3) An elderly female pedestrian died from injuries received when she was struck by a motor car.
- (4) A boy aged 8 years died as a result of multiple injuries received when riding a bicycle and in collision with a motor car.
- (5) A man aged 46 years received fatal injuries when struck by a lorry in a car park. This accident occurred outside the County of Surrey.
- (6) A male cyclist aged 45 years received fatal injuries caused by a collision with a motor car.
- (7) A female pedestrian aged 39 years died of injuries received when she was knocked down by a motor car.
- (8) An elderly female occupant of a motor car suffered fatal injuries when it ran off the road.

Accidents other than Road Accidents

These deaths included twenty, compared with fourteen in 1937. Thirteen involved patients in mental hospitals; in this group the majority of the deaths resulted from complications which followed relatively slight falls in elderly people.

The accidents which resulted in the deaths of the seven patients mentioned were varied. In two cases in three cases, one of which involved a patient who fell backwards into an ornamental pond. This type of accident is not infrequent and represents the most frequent cause of death of all water, however shallow, in which a small child can get into. One death was caused by coal gas poisoning due to an over-dose of a gas heater, and by electrocution by contact with a defective electric lamp; one, in a child, by the inhalation of fumes from a burning cigarette and one in an elderly person of pneumonia which originated a fracture of the femur resulting from a fall while walking on level ground.

Deaths

There were twelve deaths by means of which ten were in private residences. Coal gas from the domestic supply was used for the purpose in 3 cases and carbon monoxide from motor exhaust fumes in 2. Over three of relatives were used in 4 cases. Hanging, drowning and injuries resulted in the rest were accounted for the remainder.



### Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered eleven, giving an infant mortality rate of 13.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with 21.7 for England and Wales. Ten of the deaths occurred with 4 weeks of birth, and eight of these within 1 week of birth.

In Table II the infant mortality rates for the years 1931 onwards are set out. These figures demonstrate the remarkable fall which has occurred in both the national and the local rates. If, however, the deaths of infants under 1 week of age are considered, the fall is much less marked and unless means are found to prevent deaths in this group the reduction in the infant mortality rate is not likely to continue much below its present level. To focus attention on the problems presented by still-births and deaths in infants under 1 week of age, otherwise mortality in the perinatal period, the two figures are added together and used to calculate the perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births. In 1960 the rate was 28.1. When, from research, more is known of the causes of stillbirths, of prematurity and of congenital defects, it will be possible to consider what further measures can be taken to reduce their incidence.

Of the eleven infant deaths in the year under review, nine were due to congenital defects or prematurity, and two to infections of the lungs.

### Maternal Mortality

There was one death attributable to maternal causes, caused by the rupture of an ectopic gestation in the early weeks of pregnancy. The maternal mortality rate was 1.2 per 1,000 live and still births which compares adversely with the rate of 0.39 for England and Wales. However, there were no maternal deaths in the Borough in 1958 and 1959, and this must be considered when making a comparison.

### POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population was 68,230 representing an increase of 359 compared with last year. This figure is 175 more than the population enumerated at the Census taken in 1951.

The number of patients in the mental hospitals was 6,941 this being 301 less than in the previous year.

### STATISTICAL TABLES (pages 22 - 29)

Table I includes birth and death rates and a comparison with the figures for 1959: Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period: Table III gives the classification of causes of deaths which occurred during the year and Tables IV - VII are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered eleven, giving an infant mortality rate of 15.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with 21.7 for England and Wales. Ten of the deaths occurred within 4 weeks of birth, and eight of these within 1 week of birth.

In Table II the infant mortality rates for the years 1951 onwards are set out. These figures demonstrate the considerable fall which has occurred in both the national and the local rates. However, the deaths of infants under 1 week of age are considered, the fall in which has occurred and which seems to have been due to the reduction in the infant mortality rate is not likely to continue much below the present level. To focus attention on the progress made by still-births and deaths in infants under 1 week of age, separate mortality in the postnatal period, the two figures are also together and used to calculate the postnatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births. In 1950 the rate was 28.1, based on 1,000 live and still births. It will be possible to consider what further measures can be taken to reduce this incidence.

Of the eleven infant deaths in the year under review, nine were due to congenital defects or prematurity, and two to infections of the lungs.

Maternal Mortality

There was one death attributable to maternal causes, caused by the rupture of an aortic aneurysm in the early weeks of pregnancy. The maternal mortality rate was 1.5 per 1,000 live and still births which compares adversely with the rate of 0.77 for England and Wales. However, there was no maternal death in the Borough in 1958 and 1959, and this need be mentioned when making a comparison.

PREVALENCE

The Registrar General's estimate of population was 68,230 representing an increase of 359 compared with last year. The figure is 175 more than the population enumerated at the Census taken in 1957.

The number of patients in the mental hospitals was 5,611 this being 301 less than in the previous year.

STATISTICAL TABLES (pages 22-29)

Table I includes birth and death rates and a comparison with the figures for 1959. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1951, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period. Table III gives the classification of causes of death which occurred during the year and Table IV-VII are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.



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 Metropolitan area of control, the main ambulance station being situated in Malden (Telephone No. Malden 7733). 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.

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).

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.

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, Ipswich.

The staff of the laboratory examine and report on material submitted by medical practitioners and on bacteriological examination of samples of milk, food and water taken by local authorities, Public Health Department. The results of the examination of water and milk supplies are furnished in favor sections of this report, and those relating to food-stuffs are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's reports.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance 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 in the Metropolitan area of Central, the main ambulance station being situated in London (Telephone No. Widen 7733). There is a sub-station in London Avenue, Swell.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in winter illness in streets or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone dial 999). Hospital authorities or other persons can give evidence that a casualty has been booked. Hospital cases with serious complications or where birth is imminent, will not generally 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 recovery 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.

AMBULANCE SERVICE AND DOMESTIC WIRE

Domestically nursing is carried out by the District Nursing Staff of the County Council whose address is The Nurses Home, 19 Alexandra Road, Ipswich (Telephone No. Ipswich 1133).

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The British Red Cross Society (Ipswich, Swell and Stowmarket Division) maintains a Medical Loan Depot at Red Cross House, 117 East Street, Ipswich (Telephone No. Ipswich 2520). 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.



### 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 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, Ewell.

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.

### 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, telephone No. Epsom 2769) of the local branch of the Association, that 2,337 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 416 first visits, and that postal enquiries totalled 1,676.

### 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 12.

HOW THIS 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 Registrar at Ashby Road, Epsom, Surrey, (Telephone No. Epsom 9211).

CARE OF INFANTS, YOUNG CHILDREN, ETC.

The provision of services relating to the care of infants and young children, including health visiting, day nurseries, day care centres, and vaccination, and domestic help and 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 Ashby Road, Epsom, Surrey. The Health Centres are situated at St. Nicholas Road, Epsom and at Bell Lane, Epsom.

Some of the existing parts of the service are served by centres situated in adjacent districts, and for the limited areas of Epsom, Walton and the Wallington district are held under a grant of approximately attached premises.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION

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

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION'S SERVICE

A branch of the Family Planning Association operates 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 organized 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. Hawley, 44 Coptham Lane, Epsom, Surrey, Telephone No. Epsom 2101) of the local branch of the Association, that 2,374 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 113 first visits, and that general enquiries totalled 1,075.

VENEREOUS DISEASES

The Venereal Disease Board is an authority responsible for the maintenance of registers dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases. Details of local clinics are set out in page 12.



### 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 People's Welfare Committee include the provision of chiropody services, the organisation of social clubs, visits of a "meal-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.

### 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. It was necessary to obtain an Order in connection with the case of an elderly man whose care had gone far beyond what could be expected from relatives.

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

### MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

Mortuary accommodation has been under review during the year not only by the Council of this Borough, but also by the Councils in the neighbouring Urban Districts of Leatherhead and of Esher. Each of these authorities is responsible for the administration of an existing mortuary and has now decided that alternative accommodation is desirable for one reason or another. In the case of the Borough it is anticipated that future development in the vicinity of the mortuary would make its continuance there unsuitable.

By arrangement the Epsom mortuary also accepts bodies removed from the Banstead Urban District and the Leatherhead mortuary bodies removed from Dorking Urban District and from a large part of Dorking and Horley Rural District. The local authorities of these districts are, therefore, concerned in any changes which may occur in this important service.

In considering alternatives, an approach was made to the Regional Hospital Board as to the possibility of planning a combined hospital and local authority mortuary on a site in the grounds of the Epsom District Hospital. A favourable response was received from the

DATE OF THE REVIEW

Provisional arrangements for the review of hospital treatment in provided by the County Council - Hospital Commission is provided by the Special Group Hospital Commission.

Provisionary help in various forms is available for the review. The activities of the Special and Local Hospital Commission include the provision of other body services, the organization of special clinics, visits of a "one-to-one" nature, night/day attendance, services, a personal nursing service and help with patients.

The Women's Voluntary Service and the British Red Cross Society are also working with children, social visits and the provision of services. The British Red Cross Society can supply nursing equipment and facilities.

Home nursing and organization of old people's services is the responsibility of the County Council acting through its District Medical and Welfare Officers.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION'S WORK, 1945 AND 1946

In these days there are given to local authorities for their own orders for the compulsory emergency services - hospital or institution of persons in ill health or in a mental state who are in a state of neglect. It was necessary to obtain an Order in connection with the case of an elderly man who had been the patient who could be expected from relatives.

Since the Act was passed, the Order for a compulsory review has been made for, the application having been successful in each case.

REVIEW ADMINISTRATION

Review administration has been under review during the past few years by the Council of this country, bodies by the Council in the various Urban Districts of London and of other parts of the country. It is responsible for the administration of an extensive review and has now decided that alternative arrangements is desirable for one review or another. In the case of the review it is anticipated that some development in the vicinity of the review will take place and arrangements there desirable.

By arrangement the Special Review also accepts bodies review from the various Urban Districts and the London County Council review from various Urban Districts and from a large part of London and other parts of the country. The local authorities of these districts are therefore, concerned in any degree which may occur in this respect.

In considering alternatives, an agreement was made in the National Hospital Board as to the possibility of planning a central hospital and local authority review as a unit in the grounds of the National Hospital. A few words response was received from the





Mortality Accidents (cont.)

hospital authority, and plans are now in the course of preparation for a building capable of housing 450 to 500 patients within a year. This construction of a new hospital at the same location as the present hospital will provide the planning and equipment of a building in a manner which would be beyond the scope of a local authority acting singly and it will place the facilities offered by the Green Group Hospital Laboratory at the disposal of the pathologists carrying out post-mortem examinations.

Details of the use of the existing public mortuary in Green are given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

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.



LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Anto-natal Clinics	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Ewell Court House	Fris. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Priory Cresc. Nth. Cheam	Mons. & Fris. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Stonecot Hill, Sutton	Tues. 10 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.
	Dell Road, Stoneleigh	Tues. 2 p.m. - 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.
	Stonecot Hill, Sutton	Mons. Weds. & Fris. 2 - 4 p.m.
	St. Stephens Church Hall Rosebery Rd. Epsom Downs	1st & 3rd Weds. in month at 2 p.m.
	Wells Estate	1st, 3rd & 5th Tues. in month at 2 p.m.
	Headley Village Hall	4th Mon. in month 2 - 4 p.m.
Dental Clinic	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	By Appointment
	Ewell Court House	" "
Eye Clinic	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	By Appointment
	Ewell Court House	" "
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom District Hospital	Fris. 7 p.m.
Chest Clinic	Epsom District Hospital	Mon. & Tues. 2 p.m. Thur. & Fri morning Every 3rd Thurs. in month at 5.30 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	St. Helier Hospital	Males: Mon. 4-6 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.
Miniature X-Ray	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. 2 - 3 p.m. Tues. 10.30 - 11.30 a.m.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Auto-renal Clinics	Spaulding Hospital	Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Swoll Court House	Fri. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Priny Grove, Esp. Green	Mon. & Wed. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Stonewall Hill, Boston	Tues. 10 a.m. - 12 noon
Chin Wai-ye Clinics	44 Waterline Road, Spaulding	Mon. & Wed. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Swoll Court House	Mon. Wed. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Swoll Court House	Tues. 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
	44 Waterline Road, Spaulding	Mon. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Priny Grove, North Green	Mon. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Stonewall Hill, Boston	Wed. 2 - 4 p.m.
	44 Waterline Road, Spaulding	Mon. Wed. & Fri. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Swoll Court House	Fri. & Sat. 10 a.m. in evening in month of 2 p.m.
	Swoll Court House	Fri. & Sat. 10 a.m. in month of 2 p.m.
	Swoll Court House	1st Mon. in month 2 - 4 p.m.
Dental Clinics	44 Waterline Road, Spaulding	By appointment
	Swoll Court House	"
Eye Clinics	44 Waterline Road, Spaulding	By appointment
	Swoll Court House	"
Fertility Planning Association Clinics	Spaulding Hospital	Fri. 7 p.m.
Guest Clinics	Spaulding Hospital	Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m. Tues. & Fri. evening Thurs. & Fri. 10 a.m. in month of 2.30 p.m.
Gynaecological Clinics	St. Helen's Hospital	Mon. Wed. & Sat. 9-12 p.m.
	(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of any London Hospital.)	
Immunisation and Vaccination	44 Waterline Road, Spaulding	Every Fri. 11 a.m.
	Swoll Court House	Every Mon. 11 a.m.
Minority F-20	Spaulding Hospital	Mon. 2 - 5 p.m. Tues. 11.30 - 1.30 a.m.



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

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 for bacteriological examination have been taken from premises in this area and results found to be satisfactory. Copies of analytical reports have also been received at regular intervals on samples taken by the Company's officials.

Typical results of the examination of these public water supplies are set out below:-

	Epsom & Ewell Corporation	Sutton District Water Company
Appearance	Bright & Clear	Bright & Clear
Colour	Faint Blue	Nil
Odour	None	Nil
pH	7.3	8.3
Electric conductivity	500	270
Total solid residue	330	200
Chlorides as chlorine	17.5	18
Ammonia, free	0.00	0.053
Ammonia, albuminoid	0.02	0.000
Nitrate nitrogen	7.6	9.5
Nitrite nitrogen	-	0.1
Oxygen absorbed	0.16	0.25
Hardness: total	280	115
temporary	235	60
permanent	45	55
Residual chlorine	-	0.04
Metals: zinc	a trace	absent
iron	absent	absent
copper	absent	absent
lead	absent	absent

Chemical results in parts per million.

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 SEWERAGE

### Sewage Disposal

The treatment works administered by the Hogs Mill Valley Joint Sewerage Board, situated in the Borough of Maldon and Coombe, receive and treat all sewage from the Borough. As a result the condition of the Hogs Mill Stream, which formerly received the effluent from works in Epsom and in Ewell has greatly improved.

### Cesspools

There are 79 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 4 cesspools were abolished.

## 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. The policy of the Council is to discontinue incineration and to rely completely on controlled tipping.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS

Streams and surface water courses were inspected during the year and have been generally maintained in a satisfactory condition.

## 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.





### Swimming Baths and Pools (cont.)

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 Mr. L. H. Grace, the Chief Public Health Inspector.

His remarks on the insanitary conditions found on Epsom Downs deserve most careful consideration, as does his review of the conditions existing on land at the rear of Chessington Road and Cox Lane, West Ewell.

4.

#### 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	50
Erected by private enterprise	361
Converted properties:-	
(a) by local authority	Nil
by private enterprise	2

#### RE-HOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS

Four houses were allocated to applicants in whose families there were tuberculous members. Since the war priority has been given to 108 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 has also been given to a limited number of applicants whose households contained a member suffering from illness of non-infectious character, which made rehousing desirable.

5.

#### 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.

There is one privately owned bathing pool in the Borough open to the general public. The pool is equipped with plans for swimming, rowing and other sports, and the water is subjected to bacteriological examination.

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

ANALYSIS OF THE YEAR

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 Mr. H. H. Brown, the Chief Public Health Inspector.

His reports on the sanitary conditions found in these premises during the year are also available, as are the reports of the sanitary inspectors on the work of the Borough Health Department in connection with the work of the Chief Public Health Inspector. This is mainly concerned with the state of existing premises and the state of repair, where necessary, to bring them into a state of good repair, or in a few cases, to effect their demolition or closure.

REPORT

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

30	Erected by local authority
301	Erected by private enterprise
Converted premises-	
111	(a) by local authority
2	by private enterprise

RE-HOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS

Four houses were allotted to applicants in whose families there were tuberculous members. Since the war priority has been given to 108 cases under this heading, a total which includes the 108 cases of the Council scheme for good housing conditions in the Borough and the provision of this infectious disease. Priority has also been given to a limited number of applicants whose houses contained a member affected from illness of non-infectious character, which was rendering the house uninhabitable.

INSPECTION AND SURVEILLANCE 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 1960.

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, with the exception of tuberculosis which is dealt with in Table VII.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 795 notifications were received of vaccinations performed against smallpox. Of these 577 related to primary vaccinations and 218 to re-vaccination. In 385 cases the treatment was given at clinics and in 410 by family doctors.

Treatment of children under 1 year of age accounted for 487 of the primary vaccinations, equivalent to 60% of the births registered in the Borough in 1960. The comparable figure for 1959 was 48.5%, and for England and Wales in the same year 44.5%.

SCARLET FEVER

Forty-six cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 78 for the previous year. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 0.67. Two cases were admitted to hospital for treatment.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria occurred during the year, and no notification of the disease has been received since 1954. Figures relating to the incidence of diphtheria since 1934 have been summarised in Table VI.

The aim is for every child to receive primary treatment in its first year of life with reinforcing treatment 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.

RESULTS

Table I indicates death rates and incidence rates of the communicable infectious diseases, with the figures for the previous year for comparison. Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1930.

The incidence of several large parasites in the districts influenced the incidence of malaria in Missouri. For example, the majority of cases of malarial fever were notified from the St. Louis District Hospital, though many of the patients were residents in the St. Louis city. The data of their examinations, a summary of which is given in Table IV, show the nature of infection and relation to patients in hospitals.

Table V shows the incidence of communicable infectious diseases classified according to age and sex, with the exception of tuberculosis which is dealt with in Table VII.

DISCUSSION

No case of malaria was notified during the year.

Communicable infectious diseases

During the year 797 notifications were received of communicable infectious diseases. Of these 277 related to primary infections and 520 to re-infections. In 1929 cases of communicable infectious diseases were 610 by family contacts.

Treatment of children under 1 year of age accounted for 437 of the primary infections, equivalent to 62 of the total registered in the district in 1930. The percentage figures for 1929 were 52.3, and for England and Wales in the same year 44.2.

Communicable diseases

Forty-five cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 78 for the previous year. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 0.47. Two cases were notified to hospital for treatment.

Communicable diseases

No case of diphtheria occurred during the year, and no notification of the disease has been received since 1924. Reference to the incidence of diphtheria since 1924 has been summarized in Table VI.

The aim in the early child is to reduce primary infections in the first year of life with tetanus treatment every 3 or 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not claimed, even with such treatment, that absolute immunity will be obtained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is far greater than that of an immunized child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.



## Diphtheria (cont.)

Although no case of diphtheria has been notified in Epsom and Ewell for six years, there has been, during the past two years, an increase in the incidence of this disease in several parts of the country, including the London area. Immunisation against diphtheria, therefore, retains its importance in the immunisation programme. The treatment can be combined with immunisation against whooping cough and tetanus and should be concluded as soon as possible after six months of age. Booster doses are required at intervals during childhood in order to maintain a high level of immunity.

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or at the 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 12. Clinics at schools are arranged as required by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment.

Notifications were received that 766 children received primary treatments and 665 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	590	535
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>176</u>	<u>130</u>
	766	665

At the end of the year it was estimated that 59% of children under the age of 15 years had been immunised within the past 5 years and were, with reasonable certainty, in an effective state of immunity. A further 35% had received their last treatment more than 5 years ago, and in this group some waning of immunity may have occurred.

## ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is now available for any person wishing to be treated. The age limit for the priority group has been raised to forty years. Other priority groups include expectant mothers, members of health, hospital, nursing and ambulance services and travellers abroad, if proceeding other than to Europe, Canada or the United States of America. Members of the priority groups can apply for treatment at the County Council's Welfare Clinics, or from their own doctor. Persons over forty years of age wishing to be vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor.

It is estimated that 1,242 persons under 18 years of age and 1,452 over 18 years of age were vaccinated for the first time during the year, and that 7,534 received booster injections. Since vaccination became available approximately 25,000 persons have been treated.

Diphtheria (cont.)

Although no case of diphtheria has been notified in Spain and  
well for six years, there has been during the past two years, an  
increase in the incidence of this disease in several parts of the country,  
including the Madrid group. Immunization against diphtheria, therefore,  
remains the important factor in the immunization program. The treatment  
can be combined with immunization against whooping cough and tetanus and  
should be continued as soon as possible after six months of age. Greater  
care is required at intervals during childhood in order to maintain a  
high level of immunity.

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the  
terms of the National Health Service Act, or at the clinics arranged by  
the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all  
Infants Welfare Centres serving the district, of which details are set  
out on page 12. Clinics at schools are arranged as required by the  
District Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment.

Notifications were received that 700 children received primary  
treatment and 600 received reinforcing doses. The following figures  
show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

Primary Treatment Reinforcing Doses

700	600	Treated at Clinics and Schools
130	170	Treated by General Practitioners
570	430	

At the end of the year it was estimated that 22% of children  
under the age of 15 years had been immunized within the past 5 years  
and were, with reasonable certainty, in an effective state of immunity.  
A further 22% had received their last treatment more than 5 years ago,  
and in this group some waning of immunity may have occurred.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Immunization against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is now available for any  
person wishing to be treated. The age limit for the priority group  
has been raised to forty years. Other priority groups include  
expectant mothers, members of health, hospital, nursing and ambulance  
services and travellers abroad, it comprising other than to Europe,  
Canada or the United States of America. Members of the priority groups  
can apply for treatment at the County Council's Welfare Clinic, or  
from their own doctor. Persons over forty years of age wishing to be  
vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, apply directly to their  
own doctor.

It is estimated that 1,222 persons under 15 years of age and  
1,422 over 15 years of age were vaccinated for the first time during the  
year, and that 7,222 received booster injections. Since vaccination  
became available approximately 22,000 persons have been treated.



### MEASLES

One hundred and fifty-eight cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 375 for 1959. The case rate per 1,000 population was 2.32 compared with 5.53 in 1959.

### DYSENTERY

One hundred and fifty cases were notified, 25 relating to private residents and 125 to patients under treatment in mental hospitals. All infections, with the exception of six cases of Flexner type which occurred in a hospital outbreak, were caused by the Sonne bacilli.

### FOOD POISONING

Six cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, giving an incidence rate of 0.09 per 1,000 population. In 1959 there were 25 notifications with an incidence rate of 0.37.

All cases related to private residents. In 4 cases the causative organism was of the Salmonella Typhi-murium type, one was Salmonella Enteritis and one was B. Welchii.

### PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Thirty-six cases were notified, giving an incidence rate of 43.6 per 1,000 live and still births compared with 26 cases and a rate of 31.8 in 1959. The presence of the large maternity department of the Epsom District Hospital which deals with approximately 1,300 births a year has considerable influence on the figures. All notifications were received from Epsom District Hospital. Twenty-seven of the patients were admitted to the hospital from addresses in neighbouring districts.

### WHOOPIING COUGH

One hundred and one cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, the incidence rate being 1.48 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.12 in 1959. No deaths were registered from the disease.

#### Whooping Cough Immunisation

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 715 children had received treatment. In 709 cases the treatment was given in combination with immunisation against either diphtheria or tetanus and sometimes both.

### TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported.

#### Immunisation against Tetanus

Notifications were received that 895 children were given active immunisation against tetanus for the first time and that 169 persons received reinforcing treatment. In the case of 721 children the treatment was given in combination with other prophylactics.

MEASLES

One hundred and fifty-eight cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 375 in 1939. The case rate per 1,000 population was 2.38 compared with 2.33 in 1939.

MEASLES

One hundred and fifty cases were notified, 23 relating to private residences and 127 to patients under treatment in central hospitals. All infections, with the exception of six cases of German type which occurred in a hospital outbreak, were caused by the Boston isolate.

MEASLES

Six cases of food poisoning were notified during the year giving an incidence rate of 0.67 per 1,000 population. In 1939 there were 25 notifications with an incidence rate of 0.37.

All cases related to private residences. In 4 cases the causative organism was of the Salmonella Typhimurium type, and was Salmonella enteritidis and one was S. Welschii.

MEASLES

Thirty-six cases were notified, giving an incidence rate of 4.6 per 1,000 live and still born compared with 26 cases and a rate of 31.8 in 1939. The majority of the large outbreak department of the year District Hospital which dealt with approximately 1,300 births a year has considerable influence on the figures. All notifications were received from St. Mary's District Hospital. Twenty-seven of the patients were admitted to the hospital from addresses in neighbouring districts.

MEASLES

One hundred and one cases of meningitis were notified during the year, the incidence rate being 1.26 per 1,000 population compared with 0.12 in 1939. In twelve cases registered two the disease.

MEASLES

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 113 children had received treatment. In 709 cases the treatment was given in accordance with instructions against diphtheria or tetanus and associated risks.

MEASLES

No case of tetanus was reported.

MEASLES

Notifications were received that 895 children were given active immunisation against tetanus for the first time and that 169 persons received reinforcing treatment. In the case of 751 children the treatment was given in accordance with other prophylactic



## TUBERCULOSIS

### Registration of Tubercular Persons

During the year the names of 65 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 85 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 this district	19	By removals to other districts	
Transfer of private residents notified in other areas, now residing in this district	30	(a) Private residents	39
Notifications of persons residing in institutions		(b) Patients in institutions	13
Already resident	5	By recovery	
On admission	7	(a) Private residents	25
Posthumous notifications		(b) Patients in institutions	-
In private households	-	By death +	
In institutions	1	(a) Private residents	3
Restored		(b) Patients in institutions	5
Private residents	1		
In institutions	<u>2</u>		
	65		<u>85</u>

+ In no case was the cause of death attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register totalled 436, distributed as follows:-

	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
In private residence	195	136	11	13
Patients in Mental Hospitals	<u>66</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
	261	144	15	16

There were also 28 patients in mental hospitals whose names had been returned on the tuberculosis registers of the districts in which they were domiciled before admission.

### Notification of Tuberculosis

Twenty-four 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 VIII the number of notifications received in previous years is given for purposes of comparison.

STATISTICS

Statistics of Tubercular Cases

During the year the names of 62 persons were added to the tubercular register, and 82 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>REMOVALS FROM REGISTER</u>		<u>ADDITIONS TO REGISTER</u>	
	By removal to other districts		Primary notifications relating to private residents already residing in this district
39	(a) Private residents	19	
13	(b) Patients in institutions	30	Transfer of private residents notified in other areas, now residing in this district
	By recovery		Notification of persons residing in institutions already resident on admission
22	(a) Private residents	7	
-	(c) Patients in institutions	-	
	By death		Persons notified in private households in institutions
3	(a) Private residents	1	
2	(b) Patients in institutions	1	Returned private residents in institutions
		2	
		62	
		82	

In no case was the cause of death attributed to tubercular.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register totalled 430, distributed as follows:-

<u>Sub-totals</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Male	Female	Male	Female
17	11	197	130
2	4	199	134
16	15	201	149

There were also 28 patients in mental hospitals whose names had been returned to the tubercular register of the districts in which they were detained before admission.

Statistics of Tubercular

Twenty-four 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 are subdivided into primary and non-primary types of disease. The table also shows whether the patient was a private resident or a mental hospital patient. In Table VIII the number of notifications received in previous years is given for purposes of comparison.



## Tuberculosis (cont.)

### Deaths from Tuberculosis

For the first time since local records have been kept no death occurred in hospital or in private residence of which tuberculosis was given as the primary cause. In this connection it should be noted that during the year a number of seriously ill tubercular patients were removed from Epsom hospitals to a special department in the Banstead Hospital for treatment of their lung condition. With this reservation it is still a matter of significance that for 1960 the death rate from tuberculosis should have been reduced to nil. This result is a tribute in itself to the efforts of all concerned in the campaign against tuberculosis.

Table VIII is intended to show the trend of incidence and mortality rates of tuberculosis since 1934.

### 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 approaching school leaving age. 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 1960.

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

No. of children offered treatment	1,045
No. consenting	760 (equivalent to 72.7%)
No. requiring treatment	726
No. of children vaccinated	710 (equivalent to 67.9%)

Sixteen children of the 760 consenting failed to keep their appointments, and 34 were found to be positive to the preliminary Mantoux test and therefore were not included in the number treated.





Tuberculosis (cont.)

Mass Radiography

A unit of the Mass Radiography Service visited Stoneleigh and Ewell during the year and 2,063 members of the general public took advantage of its presence to be examined. As a result one person was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from cancer of the lung. Both were referred to their own doctor for the initiation of treatment.

Mass Tuberculosis

A study of the mass tuberculosis survey which was conducted in the State of New York during the year 1953 and 1954 is presented in this report. The purpose of the survey was to determine the prevalence of tuberculosis in the State and to determine the extent of the disease. The results of the survey are presented in this report. The survey was conducted by the State Department of Health and was one of the largest surveys of its kind in the United States.



TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1959 and 1960.

	1960	1959
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Birth Rate (Crude)	11.90	11.8
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes (Crude)	14.45	15.0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	0.06
Influenza	-	0.56
Smallpox	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	0.01
Pneumonia	0.91	0.56
Measles	-	-
<u>INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES</u>		
Typhoid	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	0.01	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.67	1.15
Whooping Cough	1.48	0.12
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.15	0.12
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	2.32	5.53
Pneumonia	0.41	0.88
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	0.01
(Non-paralytic)	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.09	0.37
Dysentery	2.20	0.41
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	0.31	0.55
(Non-respiratory)	0.04	0.03
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	13.5	11.3
Under 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	12.3	7.5
Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	9.8	6.1
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live &amp; Still) Births</u>		
Still Births	15.8	22.0
Perinatal Mortality	25.5	28.1
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	43.6	31.8
Maternal Mortality	-	-

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES, AND NUMBER CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1929 AND 1930.

1929	1930	
		<u>DEATHS</u>
		All Causes (Crude)
11.8	11.00	Live Birth Rate (Crude)
		<u>DEATHS</u>
		All Causes (Crude)
0.00	-	Typhoid and Paratyphoid
0.00	-	Whooping Cough
0.00	-	Diphtheria
0.00	-	Tuberculosis
0.00	-	Influenza
0.00	-	Scarlet
0.00	-	Polio-myelitis
0.00	0.01	Parasitic
0.00	-	Malaria
		<u>DISEASES OF INFECTIOUS CHARACTER</u>
		Typhoid
		Paratyphoid
0.00	0.00	Non-specific Infection
1.10	0.80	Bacterial Dysentery
0.10	1.00	Whooping Cough
	-	Diphtheria
0.10	0.10	Scarlet
	-	Polio-myelitis
0.10	0.10	Parasitic
0.00	0.00	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)
0.00	-	(Non-respiratory)
0.00	0.00	Food Poisoning
0.00	0.00	Spontaneous
0.00	0.00	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)
0.00	0.00	(Non-respiratory)
		<u>DEATHS FOR 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS</u>
		<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>
11.8	10.5	Under 1 year of age
7.5	10.5	Under 6 weeks of age (Respiratory)
0.1	0.8	Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)
		<u>DEATHS FOR 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE &amp; STILL) BIRTHS</u>
10.0	10.8	Total Mortality
10.0	10.8	Infant Mortality (Respiratory)
		Infant Mortality



TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES 1931 - 1960

(DECENNIAL AVERAGES 1931-1950)

Period	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Deaths of children under 1 yr. of age		
	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	No. of infant deaths
1931 - 1940	14.9	12.6	12.3	7.3	58	41	26
1941 - 1950	16.9	14.2	12.3	9.4	43	28.4	20
1951	15.5	10.6	12.5	10.6	29.6	27.6	14
1952	15.3	9.9	11.3	9.0	27.6	20.9	14
1953	15.5	10.0	11.4	17.0	26.8	20.6	9
1954	15.2	9.7	11.3	17.0	25.4	13.8	8
1955	15.0	9.8	11.7	16.6	24.9	12.6	14
1956	15.6	10.1	11.7	18.1	23.7	20.5	18
1957	16.1	9.5	11.5	16.8	23.1	28.2	16
1958	16.4	11.0	11.7	15.8	22.5	21.5	9
1959	16.5	11.8	11.6	15.0	22.0	11.3	11
1960	17.1	11.9	11.5	14.5	21.7	13.5	

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

++ 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.

II. STATE

TABLE - 1901 FIVE YEARLY DATA, HIGH SEASONALITY

(1901-1902 Seasonal Data)

Year	1901-1902		1902-1903		1903-1904		1904-1905		Total
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	
1901	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1902	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1903	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1904	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1905	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1906	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1907	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1908	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1909	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1910	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1911	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1912	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1913	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1914	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1915	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1916	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1917	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1918	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1919	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1920	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1921	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1922	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1923	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1924	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1925	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1926	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1927	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1928	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1929	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1930	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1931	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1932	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1933	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1934	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1935	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1936	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1937	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1938	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1939	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1940	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1941	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1942	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1943	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1944	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1945	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1946	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1947	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1948	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1949	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1950	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1951	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1952	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1953	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1954	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1955	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1956	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1957	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1958	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1959	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00
1960	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	4.00

\* Data not included although number of animals to which  
 animals were sent over from health-care and other work  
 animals from the hospital as done (including hospital)

TABLE III

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	-	-	-
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	2	3	5
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	11	24
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	12	33
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	18	18
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	14	14
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	48	22	70
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	5	7
16. Diabetes	1	4	5
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	42	61	103
18. Coronary disease angina	96	72	168
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	9	14
20. Other heart diseases	54	129	183
21. Other circulatory diseases	34	29	63
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	25	37	62
24. Bronchitis	30	10	40
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	6	6
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	5	11
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	5	8
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	7	1	8
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	37	62	99
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	4	9
34. All other accidents	8	12	20
35. Suicide	8	4	12
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	449	537	986



TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Code	Male	Female	Total
1	-	-	-
2	-	-	-
3	2	-	2
4	-	-	-
5	-	-	-
6	-	-	-
7	-	-	-
8	-	-	-
9	1	-	1
10	13	11	24
11	21	12	33
12	-	18	18
13	-	14	14
14	18	22	40
15	2	1	3
16	1	4	5
17	43	61	104
18	96	73	169
19	2	9	11
20	24	139	163
21	24	23	47
22	-	-	-
23	23	27	50
24	30	10	40
25	-	6	6
26	6	2	8
27	1	1	2
28	3	2	5
29	-	-	-
30	-	1	1
31	7	2	9
32	27	61	88
33	2	4	6
34	8	12	20
35	8	4	12
36	-	-	-
TOTAL	249	237	486

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Notifications of Patients in Private Houses or Nursing Homes	Notifications of Patients in Hospitals	Total
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	1	1
Scarlet Fever	46	-	46
Whooping Cough	101	-	101
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Erysipelas	10	-	10
Smallpox	-	-	-
Measles	158	-	158
Pneumonia	28	-	28
Polio-myelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	5	1	6
Dysentery	25	125	150
Malaria (contracted abroad)	-	-	-
(indigenous)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	17	4	21
Non-Respiratory	2	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	36	36

RELATIONS OF VARIATION BETWEEN

TABLE IV

Year	Number of specimens collected in the field	Number of specimens collected in the laboratory	Total number of specimens
1901	1	1	2
1902	1	1	2
1903	1	1	2
1904	1	1	2
1905	1	1	2
1906	1	1	2
1907	1	1	2
1908	1	1	2
1909	1	1	2
1910	1	1	2
1911	1	1	2
1912	1	1	2
1913	1	1	2
1914	1	1	2
1915	1	1	2
1916	1	1	2
1917	1	1	2
1918	1	1	2
1919	1	1	2
1920	1	1	2
1921	1	1	2
1922	1	1	2
1923	1	1	2
1924	1	1	2
1925	1	1	2
1926	1	1	2
1927	1	1	2
1928	1	1	2
1929	1	1	2
1930	1	1	2
1931	1	1	2
1932	1	1	2
1933	1	1	2
1934	1	1	2
1935	1	1	2
1936	1	1	2
1937	1	1	2
1938	1	1	2
1939	1	1	2
1940	1	1	2
1941	1	1	2
1942	1	1	2
1943	1	1	2
1944	1	1	2
1945	1	1	2
1946	1	1	2
1947	1	1	2
1948	1	1	2
1949	1	1	2
1950	1	1	2
1951	1	1	2
1952	1	1	2
1953	1	1	2
1954	1	1	2
1955	1	1	2
1956	1	1	2
1957	1	1	2
1958	1	1	2
1959	1	1	2
1960	1	1	2
1961	1	1	2
1962	1	1	2
1963	1	1	2
1964	1	1	2
1965	1	1	2
1966	1	1	2
1967	1	1	2
1968	1	1	2
1969	1	1	2
1970	1	1	2
1971	1	1	2
1972	1	1	2
1973	1	1	2
1974	1	1	2
1975	1	1	2
1976	1	1	2
1977	1	1	2
1978	1	1	2
1979	1	1	2
1980	1	1	2
1981	1	1	2
1982	1	1	2
1983	1	1	2
1984	1	1	2
1985	1	1	2
1986	1	1	2
1987	1	1	2
1988	1	1	2
1989	1	1	2
1990	1	1	2
1991	1	1	2
1992	1	1	2
1993	1	1	2
1994	1	1	2
1995	1	1	2
1996	1	1	2
1997	1	1	2
1998	1	1	2
1999	1	1	2
2000	1	1	2



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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	1	9	1	15	9	2	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	1	4	2	8	11	5	27	23	4	11	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	27	19	46	101
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	4	10
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	1	3	5	14	11	49	46	17	6	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	87	71	158	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	28	-
Polio-myelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis, Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	5	1	6	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	17	11	6	18	17	19	9	22	2	6	65	85	150	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36



TABLE VI

INCIDENCE OF DIPHtherIA IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EMBELL

(QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES 1934-1959)

Year	Number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	20	0.40	0.016
1939 - 1943	9.8	0.16	0.004
1944 - 1948	6	0.09	0.004
1949 - 1953	0.2	0.00	-
1954 - 1958	1.6	0.02	-
1959	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-



Year	Number of acres irrigated	1900 Laboratory temperature gate box	1900 Laboratory temperature gate box
1900	-	-	-
1901	-	-	-
1902 - 1903	179	0'05	-
1904 - 1905	0'5	0'00	-
1906 - 1907	0	0'00	0'00
1908 - 1909	3'8	0'10	0'00
1910 - 1911	30	0'40	0'00

(CALCULATED AVERAGE 1902-1903)

TEMPERATURE DISCREPANCY IN THE PERIOD OF RECORD FOR BROWN AND WHITE

TABLE VI

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Year	Private Residents Pulmonary		Private Residents Non-Pulmonary		Mental Hospital Patients Pulmonary		Mental Hospital Patients Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Under 1 year									
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
20	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1
25	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
34	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
44	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
54	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	9	8	-	2	4	-	-	1	13	11

Year	Lumber		Lumber		Lumber		Lumber		Lumber		Lumber		Lumber
	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	
1900	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1901	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1902	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1903	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1904	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1905	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1906	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1907	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1908	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1909	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1910	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1911	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1912	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1914	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1915	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1916	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1917	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1918	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1919	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1920	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

COLLECTION OF LITERATURE IN THE WINDS

JAN 1917



TABLE VIII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES 1934-1960

(QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES 1934-1958)

Year	Number of Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths		Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
			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	
1958	53	0.78	14	5	9	0.20
1959	39	0.57	4	2	2	0.06
1960	24	0.35	-	-	-	-

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

Method of ...

Year	Month	Temperature		Humidity	Wind	Rain	Sun	Clouds	Remarks
		Max	Min						
1900	10	30	2						
1901	10	30	30						
1902	20	30	30						
1903	02	30							
1904	02	30							
1905	02	30							
1906	02	30							
1907	02	30							
1908	02	30							
1909	02	30							
1910	02	30							
1911	02	30							
1912	02	30							
1913	02	30							
1914	02	30							
1915	02	30							
1916	02	30							
1917	02	30							
1918	02	30							
1919	02	30							
1920	02	30							
1921	02	30							
1922	02	30							
1923	02	30							
1924	02	30							
1925	02	30							
1926	02	30							
1927	02	30							
1928	02	30							
1929	02	30							
1930	02	30							
1931	02	30							
1932	02	30							
1933	02	30							
1934	02	30							
1935	02	30							
1936	02	30							
1937	02	30							
1938	02	30							
1939	02	30							
1940	02	30							
1941	02	30							
1942	02	30							
1943	02	30							
1944	02	30							
1945	02	30							
1946	02	30							
1947	02	30							
1948	02	30							
1949	02	30							
1950	02	30							

(Officially ...)

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

May, 1961.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1960, in accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

Mr. W. H. C. Hagger, who was Chief Public Health Inspector for many years, retired in May. His term of office covered the War years and saw the introduction of the mass of Public Health, Housing and Social Legislation which has followed. It must go on record that the additional work and responsibility involved was successfully dealt with in the quiet and efficient manner which characterised Mr. Hagger's service with the Council.

During the year the total number of inspections and visits has risen to 6,165 and such is the nature and scope of the work of a modern Public Health Inspector, that this figure is bound to be eclipsed with each succeeding year. Complaints numbered 1,008, a record which reflects not a depreciation in the sanitary circumstances of the Borough, but an ever increasing awareness by the public of the help and assistance which is provided by the Local Authority.

Regular inspections of food premises continues to show that good standards of hygiene are maintained by on-the-spot personal contact with Management and staff, and routine sampling of food and drugs, included in which special attention is directed to milk, ice-cream and water, continues to maintain the high standards which are now demanded. Three successful food prosecutions were taken (details in Report) which illustrates in a minority of cases, the necessity for taking enforcement action.

The Housing Section shows steady progress, both with the repair of houses and action to secure demolition and clearance. There is still much to be done however, in relation to unfit houses which will involve the Council in housing the displaced families.

Other items in the Report to which I would draw attention are those on Clean Air, Epsom Downs - Cleansing, and Land at rear of 562, Chessington Road, West Ewell.

In conclusion, I should like to record my appreciation of the support given me by Members of the Council, for the help and guidance proffered by Dr. C. Ive, Medical Officer of Health, to the Officers of other Departments for their co-operation and the staff of the Department for their loyal support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. H. GRACE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.



Public Health Department,  
West Hill House,  
West Hill,  
Hemel Hempstead,  
Herts.  
Herts. SG9 7JF

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors of the

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1960, in accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1957.

Mr. M. R. G. Haggart, who was Chief Public Health Inspector for many years, retired in 1957. His term of office covered the last year and saw the introduction of the name of Public Health, Housing and Social Legislation which has followed. It must go on record that the additional work and responsibility involved was successfully dealt with in the quiet and efficient manner which characterized Mr. Haggart's services with the Council.

During the year the total number of inspections and visits has risen to 2,100 and such is the nature and scope of the work of a Public Health Inspector, that this figure is bound to be achieved with each succeeding year. On 1st January 1960, a record with 1,000 was set in the early days of the year, but as a result of the help and assistance which has been provided by the local authority,

Public Health Inspectors of food premises continue to show that good standards of hygiene are maintained by co-operation between the management and staff, and routine sampling of food and drink, including in which special attention is directed to milk, ice-cream and water, continues to maintain the high standards which are now demanded. These measures are taken (details in Report) which are necessary for taking enforcement action.

The Housing Section shows steady progress, both with the repair of houses and action to secure demolition and clearance. There is still much to be done however, in relation to war-time houses which will involve the Council in housing the displaced families.

Other items in the Report to which I would draw attention are those on Clean Air, Open Spaces - Disasters, and Land at risk of 1957, Cleanliness and Waste.

In conclusion, I should like to record my appreciation of the support given me by Members of the Council, for the help and assistance rendered by Dr. C. J. Ives, Medical Officer of Health, to the Officers of other departments for their co-operation and the staff of the Department for their loyal support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. GRACE

Chief Public Health Inspector

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Inspections and Visits.

Dwelling-houses - Under P. H. Act and Housing Acts	197
" " - Reinspections	512
Other Premises - Under P. H. Act	124
" " - Reinspections	277
Complaints investigated	424
Drainage - Inspections	1,346
" Water Tests	240
" Smoke Tests	11
" Other Tests	4
" Cesspools inspected	58
Factories - With Power	54
" Without Power	10
" Outworkers	30
Food - Inspection of Premises	764
" Slaughterhouses - Meat Inspections	19
" Visits re Unsound Food	142
Heating Appliances and Fireguards Act	13
Infectious Disease - Enquiries and Visits	263
Insect Pests	166
Keeping of Animals or Poultry	6
Offices - Inspections	2
Pet Animals Act, Licences, etc.	3
Public Conveniences	25
Rat or Mice Infestation	52
Rivers and Streams	9
Schools - Sanitary Accommodation, Disinfestation, etc.	35
Shops Act, 1950 (Hours)	200
" " " (Welfare)	146
Smoke Observation or Air Pollution	61
Stables and Piggeries	47
Swimming Pools	36
Tents, Vans and Sheds	44
Theatres, Cinemas, Halls, etc.	2
Vacant Land, Dumps, etc.	52
Verminous premises or Articles	2
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)	789
	<hr/>
	6,165
	<hr/>

SAMPLING

Samples under Food and Drugs Act	73
Ice-cream Samples	49
Milk Samples (bacteriological)	95
Water Samples from:-	
Main Supplies (domestic)	70
Mental Hospitals - private wells (untreated)	99
" " " " (treated)	24
Swimming Baths and Pools	45

COMPLAINTS

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

Insanitary conditions of premises	44
Flooding	18
Choked or defective drains	172
Offensive accumulations	20
Rat or Mice Infestation	615
	<hr/>
	869
	<hr/>





Complaints (cont.)

	Forward	869
Nuisance from flies or other insect pests		37
Vermin		2
Defective dustbins		2
Offensive smells		27
Unsound Food		21
Factory and Shops Acts		3
Smoke		16
Animals and Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance		7
Dirty Milk Bottles, etc.		8
Miscellaneous		<u>16</u>
		<u>1,008</u>

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS

Number of premises where nuisances or defects found	85
Number of nuisances or defects found	369

NOTICES

Number of Notices served under the following Acts:-

Public Health Act, 1936	(Statutory)	5
" " " "	(Informal)	73
Factories Act, 1937	(Informal)	4
Shops Act, 1950 and		
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	(Informal)	<u>29</u>
		<u>111</u>

Number of Notices outstanding at end of year 10.

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

DWELLING-HOUSES AND OTHER PREMISES

Roofs repaired	36
Eaves gutters and downpipes repaired	24
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	5
Repointing or rendering of brickwork	7
Other work carried out to remedy dampness	11
Choked drains cleared	184
Drains repaired or relaid	91
Inspection Chambers built or repaired	108
New W.C.'s installed	76
W.C.'s renewed or repaired	7
W.C. flushing cisterns renewed or repaired	3
New Baths installed	45
Soil Vent Pipes or F.A.I.'s renewed or repaired	18
New Gullies provided	77
Sink Gully surrounds repaired	2
New Sinks or Wash-basins provided or renewed	141
Waste pipes provided or renewed	2
Water Service Pipes renewed or repaired	2
Cesspools emptied or repaired	25
Cesspools abolished	4
Existing house drains connected to Public Sewer	4
New Dustbins provided	8
Yard paving provided or repaired	5



Rooms cleansed and redecorated	10
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	15
Floors repaired or renewed	8
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed	7
Staircases repaired or renewed	1
Doors repaired or renewed	4
Window frames repaired or renewed	28
Sashcords provided or renewed	4
Additional lighting or ventilation provided	1
Food Stores provided, ventilated or cleansed	2
Rooms disinfected after Tuberculosis	1
Disinfection of rooms or articles on request	1
Rooms, etc. sprayed for flies or other insect pests	18
Nuisances from animals or poultry abated	4
Offensive accumulations removed	3
Other nuisances abated or defects remedied	10

### HOUSING

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

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts.	197
(b) Number of inspections or re-inspections	512
2. Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	59

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

(a) after Informal Notice	45
(b) after service of Formal Notice	4
(c) Number of Notices outstanding at end of year	10

#### 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.	4
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	-
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	-
Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of formal action	14

#### Housing Repairs

Fifty-nine Informal Notices relating to housing defects were served on owners of houses capable of repair and at the end of the year forty-nine of these Notices had been complied with.



10	Other substances added or deleted recorded
10	Odorous accumulations removed
3	Hydrogen from outside or primary source
15	Steam, etc. removed for fill or other latent parts
1	Distribution of steam or outside in room
1	Room disinfected after laboratory
2	Food dishes by video, ventilated or cleaned
1	Additional lighting or ventilation provided
2	Sanitoids provided or removed
25	Window frames repaired or removed
4	Doors repaired or removed
1	Sanitoids repaired or removed
7	Hydrogen or nitrogen repaired or removed
3	Plaster of walls and/or ceiling repaired
10	Room disinfected and reventilated

**NOTES**

I. Inspection of dwelling-house during the year-	
1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts.
10	(b) Number of inspections or re-inspections.
20	(c) Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects conforming to the Housing Act.
II. Number of defective dwelling-houses reported during the year-	
10	(a) after the Housing Act, 1925.
4	(b) after section 4 of the Housing Act, 1925.
10	(c) Number of houses reported as defective under the Housing Act, 1925.
III. Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1925.	
4	Number of dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation and reported under Section IV (1) of the Housing Act, 1925.
10	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Housing Orders were made.
10	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Cleaning Orders were made.
10	Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of the Housing Act, 1925.

**Summary**

During the year ending 31st March 1926, the following number of dwelling-houses were reported as being in need of repairs and at the end of the year 1926, the following number of dwelling-houses had been reported as being in need of repairs.

## Slum Clearance

Under Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, Local Authorities were asked to carry out surveys of unfit dwellings in their areas, to submit returns showing the estimated number of such houses, and to make proposals for programmes of clearance extending over the five years beginning in January, 1956, and ending in December, 1960.

Circular No. 2/60 dated 27th January, 1960, from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government refers to the above-mentioned Survey. The Minister suggested that Local Authorities should take stock of their individual progress and requested them to provide him with a report on the position to date, with further proposals for the next five years. Accordingly, the position in Epsom and Ewell was so reviewed and the under-mentioned table indicates the present position:-

Number of unfit houses in the original list approved by the Joint (Slum Clearance) Sub-Committee in September, 1955.	81	
Number of dwelling-houses which have since been found unfit (up to December, 1959)	17	
Houses which by reason of deterioration have been added to the list for consideration during the next five years (further review in relation to Circular No. 2/60).	<u>34</u>	
	132	

### Action taken to date (31/12/60)

Number of individual unfit houses demolished as a result of Official Representations or informal action under the Housing Act.	20	
Number of unfit houses in two Clearance Areas declared which have been demolished	14	
Number of premises where Closing or Demolition Orders have been made and where the houses are vacant.	8	
Number of houses where Demolition Orders have been made but which are still tenanted.	1	
Number of houses in Clearance Areas which are still to be demolished	9	
Number of unfit houses repaired on undertakings given by owners	<u>1</u>	<u>53</u>
		79

It will thus be seen that the estimated number of houses remaining unfit for human habitation is 79 and this figure was accordingly returned to the Ministry.

In connection therewith, it is contemplated that approximately 50 - 60 dwelling-houses will be the number required for re-housing purposes in order to complete the second half of the Slum Clearance programme within the next five years.

Under Section 1 of the Housing, Rehabilitation and Beautification Act, 1954, local authorities were asked to carry out surveys of their dwellings in their areas, to which returns showing the estimated number of such houses, and to make provision for the program of clearance extending over the five years beginning in January, 1955, and ending in December, 1960.

On January 11, 1955, the Minister of Housing and Local Government referred to the above-mentioned Survey. The Minister announced that local authorities should take account of their individual resources and requested them to provide him with a report on the position in their areas with further progress for the next five years. Accordingly, the position in regard to the Survey was reviewed and the information tabulated as follows:-

Number of local houses in the original list approved by the Minister (1954-55) and 1955-56	10
Number of housing houses which have since been found unfit (up to December, 1954)	17
Houses which by reason of deterioration have been added to the list for clearance during the next five years (further review is required in 1955)	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

Additional houses to be cleared

Number of individual unfit houses designated as a result of Official Inspections or informal action under the Housing Act	20
Number of unfit houses in two clearance areas declared which have been demolished	14
Number of houses where clearance or demolition orders have been made and where the houses are vacant	8
Number of houses where demolition orders have been made but which are still tenanted	1
Number of houses in clearance areas which are still to be demolished	9
Number of unfit houses reported as unsuitable given by owners	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

It will thus be seen that the estimated number of houses remaining unfit for human habitation is 79 and this figure was accordingly referred to the Minister.

In connection therewith, it is contemplated that approximately 30 - 40 housing houses will be the number required for re-housing purposes in order to complete the second half of the Housing Clearance program within the next five years.



### Slum Clearance (cont.)

During the year Official Representations have been made in respect of 4 premises which are not included in the above figures as consideration was still pending at the end of the year.

Additionally, 5 premises of a type suitable for action under the Housing Act, 1957, but where no official action was necessary, have been demolished and 3 other similar properties are awaiting demolition.

### Re-housing

Since June, 1955, 32 families have been re-housed by the Corporation as a result of the above-mentioned action. When the occupants of the 10 houses awaiting demolition have been re-housed, the total number of family units re-housed since 1955 will be 42.

### Improvement Grants

The reconditioning and improvement of dwellings with the aid of the Improvement Grant Scheme, further extended by the introduction of the "Standard Grants" by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, is an additional factor in assessing housing progress.

During the year, 25 Standard Grants and 15 Discretionary Grants have been made by the Council. The administrative work is carried out by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and the Public Health Inspectors co-operate in the inspection and approval of much of the work. A large proportion of the applications are from owner/occupiers, and it is regrettable that the owners of tenanted properties have not availed themselves of the opportunities so presented.

### Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

During the year 7 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, 1960:-

Total number of applications received		93
Undertakings (Form K) received from Landlords	72	
Certificates of Disrepair issued	19	
Applications for Certificates not approved	2	
Applications under consideration	<u>    </u>	
		<u>93</u>

Certificates of Disrepair cancelled      6

### Eradication of Bed Bugs

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





Schools

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

There are twenty-one private schools in the Borough.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959

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 (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	126	54	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises)	8	2	-	-
TOTAL	149	64	4	-



Thirty-five inspectors and visits by the Public Health Inspectors were made during the year in schools in the Borough, including private schools.

There are twenty-one private schools in the Borough.

FACTORIES ACT, 1901 to 1902

Prescribed particulars as the administrator of the Factories Act, 1901.

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

Number of Inspectors as prescribed by the Act (1)	Number of Inspectors		Number of Inspectors as prescribed by the Act (2)	Particulars (3)
	Written Notices Issued (4)	Inspected (5)		
12	-	8	12	(1) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities
126	4	24	126	(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority
8	-	2	8	(3) Other factories in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises)
146	4	34	146	TOTAL

Factories Act, 1937. (cont.)

(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  (6)
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences (not relating to outwork)	6	6	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	15	-	-	-

(3) Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Outworkers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of defaults in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc. cleansing and washing)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which improvements were instituted
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Other defects (not relating to extracts)	1	1	1	-
(c) Not separate for items	1	1	1	-
(b) Sanitation or defective	1	1	1	-
(a) Sanitation	1	1	1	-
Sanitary conveniences	1	1	1	-
Flies	1	1	1	-
Infective drainage of	1	1	1	-
Inadequate Ventilation	1	1	1	-
Unreasonable Temperature	1	1	1	-
Over-crowding	1	1	1	-
Vent of Obstructions	1	1	1	-
TOTAL	12	12	12	-

(3) Extract (Sections 110 and 111)

Particulars	Section 110			Section 111	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-
Handrails	1	-	-	-	-
Furniture	1	-	-	-	-
and					
Curtains					
and washing	2	-	-	-	-
cleaning					
etc.					
(working)					
special					
Washing					



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

### 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. 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	6
Bakers and Confectioners	17
Butchers	40
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens and kitchens	50
Confectioners	77
Dairies and Milk Distributors	29
Fishmongers (wet and dry)	16
Fried Fish Shops	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	38
Grocery and Provision Stores	100
Ice-cream Retailers	129
Public Houses and Off Licences	<u>57</u>
TOTAL	<u>566</u>

Of the preceding premises, 174 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Manufacture of Ice-cream	1
Retail sale of Ice-cream	128
Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	45

### FOOD HYGIENE

#### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

These Regulations which came into force on the 1st October, 1960 consolidate and amend the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 to 1957, extending their scope to the food businesses carried on from home-going ships and moored vessels. Minor amendments clarifying and extending definitions and interpretations are included.

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 and now to ships.

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.

FOOD AND DRUG ACT, 1937

IMPORTATION AND REGISTRATION 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 Department in connection with the registration of food supplies. The following table shows the approximate number of premises in the Borough classified under the various headings or businesses, where food is sold, manufactured or prepared:

6	Businesses
17	Restaurants and Confectioners
40	Bakers
31	Cafes, Refreshment, Canteens and Kitchens
77	Confectioners
30	Dairies and Milk Distributors
16	Butchers (wet and dry)
7	Wet Fish Shops
38	Confectioners and Bakers
100	Grocery and Provision Stores
139	Ice-cream Retailers
27	Public Houses and Off Licenses
386	TOTAL

Of the preceding premises, 174 are registered under Section 10 of the Food and Drug Act, 1937, as follows:-

1	Manufacturers of Ice-cream
128	Retail sale of Ice-cream
	Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausage or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food
45	

FOOD REGULATION

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1937

These Regulations which came into force on the 1st October, 1937, are similar and amend the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1925 to 1937, extending their scope to the food businesses carried on from time to time and under various names. Minor amendments clarifying and extending definitions and interpretations are included.

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 shops, schools, restaurants, clubs, public houses and staff canteens, also to stalls and vehicles and new to shops.

The aim of the Regulations is to set a practical standard of food hygiene and control in these respects; the standard of cleanliness of the premises, the construction and condition of fixtures and equipment with which the food may come into contact, and the cleanliness of food handlers themselves while they are preparing or handling the food.



## Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, (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>
Bakehouses	13
Bakers and Confectioners	23
Butchers	74
Cafes, Canteens and Kitchens	82
Dairies and Milk Shops	10
Fishmongers and Poulterers	21
Fried Fish Shops	13
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	64
Grocery and Provision Stores	137
Ice-cream Manufacturers	16
" " Retailers	40
" " Vehicles	7
Licensed Premises	18
Market Stalls and Food Vehicles	75
Sweets and Sugar Confectionery	59
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)	<u>112</u>
TOTAL	<u>764</u>

A feature of the retail food trade which has made its mark on the Borough is the establishment of the Self-service Store, and indications are such that this type of shop will increase in number, with the gradual extinction of the small trader. This modernisation is introducing much new equipment resulting in the promotion of higher standards of hygiene.

### Food Hygiene Codes of Practice

The Ministers of Health and Agriculture published during the year Codes of Practice for the purpose of giving advice and guidance to persons in the retail fish trade and those concerned with the transport and handling of fish. Copies of the Codes were issued, free of cost, to retail fishmongers in the Borough.

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

Walls and/or ceilings cleansed	15
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	6
Interior paintwork renewed	1
Floors renewed or repaired	5
Lighting and Ventilation improved	2
Other structural repairs carried out	3
Sinks installed or renewed	7
Constant hot water supply installed over sinks	3
Drainage improved or repaired	2
Yard paving provided or repaired	1
New dustbins provided	3
Nuisances abated or other defects remedied	15

### Sanitary conveniences and facilities for staff:

W.C's etc., cleansed and/or redecorated	4
Wash-hand basins installed	7
Constant hot water supply installed over existing wash-hand basins	5
Soap, Nail Brushes or Towels provided	5
First-Aid Materials provided	2



The following is a summary of the various types of food premises and number of inspections made, including reviews as indicated in the notes:-

No. of Inspections	Type of Premises
13	Restaurants
23	Hotels and Guest Houses
74	Canteens
82	Cafes, Confectioneries and Kiosks
10	Delicatessens and Butcheries
21	Pastry and Confectionery
13	Food Vending
64	Greenhouses and Nurseries
137	Grocery and Provision Stores
10	Ice-cream Manufacturers
40	" " " "
7	" " " "
18	" " " "
73	Licensed Premises
73	Hotel Kitchens and Food Vendors
89	Street and Open Confectionery
112	Vendors, Miscellaneous (not included above)
764	TOTAL

A feature of the retail food trade which has been the main cause of the increase in the number of the half-regular, and full-time, and such that this type of shop will increase in number, with the gradual extinction of the small trader. This development is introducing many new equipment resulting in the provision of higher standards of hygiene.

Food Hygiene Orders of 1960

The Ministers of Health and Agriculture published during the year Order of 1960 for the purpose of giving advice and guidance to persons in the retail food trade and those concerned with the transport and handling of food. Copies of the Order were issued, free of cost, to retail traders in the country.

The following matters have been attended to during the year in a series of visits or written notices:-

15	Water supply or cooling apparatus
8	Layout of walls and ceiling repaired
1	Interior plumbing repaired
1	Waters removed or repaired
2	Lighting and ventilation improved
3	Other structural repairs carried out
7	Signs amended or removed
3	Drainage but water supply installed over sink
3	Drainage improved or repaired
1	Yard paving provided or repaired
3	New facilities provided
13	Wharves closed or other orders cancelled

Sanitary Appliances and Facilities for Staff

4	W.C.s etc., cleaned and/or reconstructed
7	Wash-basins installed
2	Drainage but water supply installed over
2	Existing wash-basins
2	Supply hot water or towels provided
2	Private lavatories provided

## MILK

There are no milk producers in the Borough with the exception of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board (Horton Estate Farm). All milk sold is retailed by a few large Dairy Companies being mainly produced in distant areas and transported to large processing plants within the London Region.

### Milk Supply

The number of milk distributors and dairy premises 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)	6
Milk Receiving Depots	4
Shops from which bottled milk is sold	25

### Milk Licences

The following licences to sell graded milk were granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 - 1954, during the year 1960:-

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
"Tuberculin Tested"	10	5
"Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised"	7	-
"Pasteurised"	10	5
"Sterilised"	<u>21</u>	<u>5</u>
	48	15

### Milk Sampling

During the year 95 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 Pasteurised"	11
"Pasteurised"	<u>84</u>
	95

### Results of Tests

	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
"T.T. Pasteurised"	11	-	11	-
"Pasteurised"	84	-	84	-
	95	-	95	-

There are no milk producers in the District with the exception of the British West Indian Agricultural Board (B.W.I.A.B.) which is a body set up by a few large dairy companies being mainly produced in distant areas and transported to large quantities almost entirely the Indian Region.

Milk Supply

The number of milk distributors and dairy producers in the District registered in accordance with the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 - 1954, is as follows:-

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

Milk Inspection

The following licenses for milk grading were granted under the Milk (Special Provisions) Regulations, 1949 - 1954, during the year 1954:-

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

Milk Sampling

During the year 52 samples of milk were taken from milk distributors, including samples for local markets and vehicles, and submitted for bacteriological examination.

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

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

Results of Tests

Bacteriological Test		Tuberculin Skin Test		Total Number of Samples
Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	
1	1	1	1	2
2	2	2	2	4
3	3	3	3	6
4	4	4	4	8
5	5	5	5	10
6	6	6	6	12
7	7	7	7	14
8	8	8	8	16
9	9	9	9	18
10	10	10	10	20
11	11	11	11	22
12	12	12	12	24
13	13	13	13	26
14	14	14	14	28
15	15	15	15	30
16	16	16	16	32
17	17	17	17	34
18	18	18	18	36
19	19	19	19	38
20	20	20	20	40
21	21	21	21	42
22	22	22	22	44
23	23	23	23	46
24	24	24	24	48
25	25	25	25	50
26	26	26	26	52
27	27	27	27	54
28	28	28	28	56
29	29	29	29	58
30	30	30	30	60
31	31	31	31	62
32	32	32	32	64
33	33	33	33	66
34	34	34	34	68
35	35	35	35	70
36	36	36	36	72
37	37	37	37	74
38	38	38	38	76
39	39	39	39	78
40	40	40	40	80
41	41	41	41	82
42	42	42	42	84
43	43	43	43	86
44	44	44	44	88
45	45	45	45	90
46	46	46	46	92
47	47	47	47	94
48	48	48	48	96
49	49	49	49	98
50	50	50	50	100



## 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.

Following the diagnosis of Foot and Mouth Disease, Horton Farm was officially declared an unfit area on the 20th April, 1960, the disease actually having been found at Long Grove Hospital Farm.

All the five farms which make up Horton Estate Farm were deemed to be one farm under the Order and it was inevitable that 200 cattle and 350 pigs were slaughtered, their carcasses being destroyed by burning, from the 20th to the 25th April, 1960. This took place at Long Grove Hospital and Horton Farms.

The re-stocking of the farms commenced towards the end of the year and it is expected that the slaughter of animals will recommence early in 1961.

The following summary relates to the inspection of animals after slaughter at the above-mentioned slaughterhouse from the 1st January to the 14th April, 1960:-

Carcases inspected and condemned:-

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	-	11	19	-	165	-
Number inspected	-	11	19	-	165	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis and Cyster-ci	-	9.09%	-	-	2.42%	-

MEAT AND BONE TRADE

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 Weston Farm, where a slaughterhouse is in regular use for the supply of meat to local hospitals in the Borough.

Following the diagnosis of Foot and Mouth Disease, Weston Farm was officially declared an infected area on the 20th April, 1966, the disease actually having been found at Long Grove Hospital Farm.

All the five farms which make up Weston Farm were deemed to be one farm under the Order and it was inevitable that 200 cattle and 200 pigs were slaughtered, their carcasses being destroyed by burning. This took place on the 22nd April, 1966. This took place at Long Grove Hospital and Weston Farm.

The re-opening of the farm commenced towards the end of the year and it is expected that the slaughter of animals will recommence early in 1967.

The following summary relates to the inspection of animals after slaughter at the above-mentioned slaughterhouse from the 1st January to the 1st April, 1966.

Animals inspected and condemned:-

	Cattle and sheep	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Other animals	Total
Number killed (11 known)	-	11	19	13	-	43
Number inspected	-	11	19	13	-	43
All diseases except Foot and Mouth Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animals of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	-	1
Percentage of the total inspected affected with disease other than Foot and Mouth Disease	-	9.09	-	-	-	9.09



Slaughterhouses (cont.)

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Cysticercosis:</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Three applications for the renewal of licences to slaughter animals under the above Act were received and considered by the Council. In each case the licence was granted, and fees amounting to 3/- (three shillings) were forwarded to the Borough Treasurer.

Butchers' Shops

There are 40 butchers' shops in the Borough all of which have been periodically inspected during the year, 74 visits and inspections being made.

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

The 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:-



Item	Meat	Other	By-products	Waste	Loss	Other
Meat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
By-products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-

REMARKS ON MEAT, 1932

Three applications for the removal of livestock to slaughter plants under the above Act were received and considered by the Council. In each case the license was granted, and the amount of 1/- (three shillings) was forwarded to the Council Treasurer.

Meat, 1932

There are 10 butchers' shops in the Borough all of which have been periodically inspected during the year, 14 visits and inspections being made.

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

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

Controlled Meat and Other Food

The following meat and other foods were inspected at shops and food stores within the Borough and found to be unfit for human consumption:

Condemned Meat and Other Foods (cont.)

Article	lbs.	Tins or Jars	Packets, cartons or numbers
Almonds - Ground & Whole	48		
Bacon	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Cheese	33 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Chickens		1	15
Chocolates and Sweets	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Fish	521	9	
Frozen Foods			70
Fruit - Tinned		404	
Jam and Marmalade		24	
Meat and Offal	476	144	
Milk		4	
Miscellaneous		27	4
Soup		3	
Vegetables - Tinned		58	
Xmas Puddings			29

In all cases the food was surrendered and destroyed.

Bakehouses

Thirteen inspections and visits were made during the year to 6 bakehouses on the register.

At 3 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	3
Removal of rubbish and cleansing of yard	1
Miscellaneous matters	3

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 73 samples were submitted for analysis, and as will be seen by the following summary covered a wide range of commodities:-

Article	Number of Samples Examined		Reported adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Apples		1		
Baking Powder		1		
Chicken Croquettes		1		
Coffee - Viennes		1		
Confectionery-Flour		3		
Confectionery-Sugar		2		
Cornish Pasty		2		
Forward	-	11	-	-





	Number of Samples Examined		Reported adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Forward		11		
Double Cream		3		
Dry Fry		1		1
Essence of Rennet		1		
Evaporated Milk		2		
Fish Cakes		1		
Foam Crystals		1		
Fruit (Dry) Mixed		1		
Gelatine		1		
Horseradish Sauce		1		
Ice-cream - Dairy		7		
Ice-cream		3		
Instant Bread Sauce		1		
Lard		1		
Lemonade Crystals		1		
Liquor Flavoured Chocolates		1		
Margarine		1		
Marzipan		2		
Milk	13			
Milk Shake Syrup		2		
Olive Oil		1		
Pie Filling		1		
Peel - Cut		2		
Pheasant Savoury		1		
Salmon Cutlettes		1		
Sausages - Beef Tinned		1		
Sausages - Beef		1		
Sausages - Pork	5			
Savoury Ducks		1		
Shortcake Mixture		1		1
Synthetic Cream		1		
Vegetables - Mixed (Dried)		1		
Tea		1		
TOTAL	18	55	-	2

Shortcake Mixture

(Sample No. 26)  
12.5.60

The irregularity here related to the description on the wrapping paper. Directions for making up the Shortcake indicated that 3 ozs. of Margarine should be added.

The Analyst considered that Shortcake is traditionally made with butter and that the addition of margarine was misleading. Representation to the Manufacturers resulted in the re-labelling of this article to include the word "Butter" in substitution for "Margarine".

Dry Fry

(Sample No. 56)  
18.10.60

The Public Analyst was of the opinion that this article must be regarded as coming within the definition of "Food" under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and therefore subject to the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, which requires a statement specifying the ingredients. After communicating with the Manufacturers the label was amended to comply with the Regulations.





### Complaints

During the year 29 complaints were received in respect of food generally with 8 specifically in respect of milk and milk bottles.

With the exception of those which were of a minor nature, all complaints were reported to the Public Health Committee, for their consideration.

Resultant action was that three prosecutions were authorised, details of which are as follows:

Case No. 1 A bakery firm was fined £20 with five guineas costs for selling a loaf of bread containing a copper rivet.

Case No. 2 A dairy company was fined £5 with five guineas costs for selling a bottle of milk containing a piece of string.

Case No. 3 A dairy company was fined £25 with five guineas costs for selling a bottle of milk containing a carbon brush.

### Ice-cream

Ice-cream now forms a popular item of food both winter and summer and the strict control which has been exercised in the post-War years has resulted in its manufacture being undertaken by large Companies who produce an article of uniform quality, pre-packed in a variety of ways for sale at local retailers where it is stored in modern refrigerated units.

At the end of the year 129 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.

### Ice-cream Sampling

During the year 7 samples of Dairy Ice-cream and 3 samples of Ice-cream were taken for chemical examination and found to comply with the required standard.

Forty-nine samples of ice-cream, one fruit and cream, one coconut and cream and one fruit lolly, making a total of 52, were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following table gives a summary of the results of the ice-cream samples:-

Grade	I	49
"	II	1
"	III	2
"	IV	-
		<u>52</u>

Only three samples fell below Grade I, which may be considered very satisfactory.



Conclusions

During the year 29 complaints were received in respect of food generally with 8 specifically in respect of milk and milk products.

With the exception of those which were of a minor nature, all complaints were reported to the Public Health Officer. The details are as follows:

Insufficient action was taken in these instances and the following details of which are as follows:

- Case No. 1 A dairy firm was fined £20 with three months imprisonment for selling a lot of food containing a superfluous substance.
- Case No. 2 A dairy company was fined £2 with three months imprisonment for selling a bottle of milk containing a piece of string.
- Case No. 3 A dairy company was fined £2 with three months imprisonment for selling a bottle of milk containing a corked wrapper.

Inspection

Inspection was made of a popular form of food both winter and summer and the result which has been mentioned in the past few years has resulted in the manufacturer being visited by the Corporation who produce an article of uniform quality, pre-packed in a variety of ways for sale at local retailers where it is stored in modern refrigerated units.

At the end of the year 1937 produce was registered for the sale of ice-cream in accordance with Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1937. All retailers obtain their supply of ice-cream from manufacturers outside the Borough, with the exception of one who manufactures it in the Borough.

Ice-cream Sampling

During the year 7 samples of dairy ice-cream and 3 samples of ice-cream were taken for chemical examination and found to comply with the required standards.

For the purpose of sampling of ice-cream, the first and cream, the second and cream and the third being made a total of 25, were analysed for bacteriological examination. The following table gives a summary of the results of the ice-cream samples:-

Grade	No.
I	1
II	1
III	2
IV	2
	6

Only three samples fell below Grade I, which may be considered very satisfactory.

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

In addition to the inspection of all shops in relation to sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and lighting and ventilation, the other provisions of the Shops Act in respect of the hours of closing, condition of employment, etc., are included in the duties of the Public Health Inspectors.

The General Closing Hours of 8 o'clock with 9 o'clock on the late day, show how far the existing legislation is out of touch with the general trends, in that the majority of shops now close between 5.30 and 6.0 p.m.

There is no Order made by the Local Authority as to the early closing day, but Wednesday is generally recognised as such. Three hundred and forty-six inspections and visits were made during the year, which is a very big increase on the 88 recorded for the year 1959.

## CLEAN AIR

Under the Clean Air Act, 1956, the Council in 1959, were required by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to consider the question of preparing a phased programme for the establishment of smoke controlled areas over the next five years. At that time the Council decided to review the situation in a year's time when further evidence would be obtained concerning the use and availability of solid smokeless fuels.

Accordingly, in 1960, the position was again considered. In view of the fact that Epsom and Ewell is largely residential and there is little or no industrial smoke, the Council, in the light of the evidence available in relation to the supply of smokeless solid fuel, decided against the establishment of smoke controlled areas in spite of the fact that part of the Borough is said to be a "black area". Precise information as to the area so defined is not available from the Ministry but it is presumed to include the northern tip of the Borough.

It was however, felt that efforts should be made to bring to the notice of the public the need to reduce the emission of smoke from domestic chimneys and a publicity campaign was inaugurated with the issue in the Rate Demand Notes on the 1st October 1960, of a leaflet from the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor W. J. Clark, F.I.A.S., F.R.S.A., M.R.S.H., :-

With the approach of winter the prospect of FOG is, unfortunately, a very real possibility and we have no doubt that all householders in the Borough will wish to assist in reducing atmospheric pollution and this leaflet seeks to enlist your aid.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has declared London and its Suburbs to be "Black Areas" where the Local Authorities are required to establish Smoke Control Zones.

Epsom and Ewell is on the fringe of these "Black Areas" and the increased domestic use of smokeless solid fuels, gas, electricity and oil, will in a large measure, ensure a cleaner atmosphere in our own district as well as in the adjacent areas.

We suggest to you that CLEAN AIR is as important as CLEAN WATER and FOOD and this aspect of public health is directly within your personal control to the advantage of all.

REPORT

In addition to the inspection of all shops in relation to sanitary arrangements, washing facilities and lighting and ventilation, the other provisions of the Act in respect of the house of a shop, including the provision of a sink, was included in the duties of the Public Health Inspector.

The General Cleaning Hours of 8 o'clock with 9 o'clock on the last day, show how far the existing legislation is out of date with the general trends, in that the majority of shops now close between 5.30 and 6.0 p.m.

There is no Order made by the Local Authority as to the only opening days but Wednesday is generally recognized as such. There is no doubt that the majority of shops are closed during the year which is a very big increase on the 80 recorded for the year 1937.

DISCUSSION

Under the Glass Act, 1928, the Council in 1937, were required by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to consider the question of preparing a plan for the regulation of shops. At that time the Council decided to review the situation in a year's time when further evidence would be obtained concerning the use and availability of other methods.

Accordingly, in 1938, the position was again reviewed. In view of the fact that shops and stalls are largely residential and there is little or no industrial activity, the Council, in the light of the evidence available in relation to the supply of materials with their facilities against the establishment of such premises in the area of the town, that part of the Borough is said to be a "black area". Various instances are given as to the area so defined and available from the Ministry but it is proposed to include the northern tip of the Borough.

It was however, felt that other steps should be made to bring to the notice of the public the need to reduce the emission of smoke from domestic chimneys and a publicity campaign was inaugurated with the issue in the late January issue of the 1st October 1939, of a leaflet from the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Honorable W. J. Clark, F.R.S.A., F.R.S.A., M.B. 1921, 12.

With the agreement of various members of the Council, it is proposed to carry out a very real publicity campaign and we have no doubt that all householders in the Borough will wish to assist in reducing atmospheric pollution and this leaflet seeks to assist you all.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has advised London and the Council to be "black areas" where the Local Authorities are required to establish smoke control zones.

Shops and stalls in the fringe of these "black areas" and the increased domestic use of kerosene with their gas, electricity and oil, will in a large measure, ensure a cleaner atmosphere in our own district as well as in the adjacent areas.

We suggest to you that CLEAN AIR is as important as CLEAN WATER and FOOD and this aspect of public health is directly within your personal control to the advantage of all.



### Clean Air (cont.)

Enquiries as to the use of smokeless fuels should be made to the retail distributors or to the Chief Public Health Inspector, West Hill House, West Hill, Epsom."

In addition, appropriate posters were posted on the Council's Notice Boards.

This approach was welcomed by the Society of Coal Merchants, and their Clean Air Adviser is quoted as saying - "By encouraging this spontaneous movement by means of a publicity campaign, it is clearly possible that in areas of the nature of Epsom and Ewell, clean air can be achieved without the cumbersome and expensive process of establishing smoke controlled areas."

It is too early as yet to assess the effects of this local action.

### EPSOM DOWNS

#### Cleansing

The state of cleanliness of Epsom Downs must be a matter of concern to all those who value this open space.

During the year, the Public Health Inspectors have carried out increased inspections, particularly during those periods when the Downs are given over to racing, and although those responsible for the cleansing of litter and rubbish have effected some improvement, the general picture does not do credit to the Borough, which otherwise has always presented a clean and tidy appearance.

The Public Health Committee in considering the position appointed a Sub-Committee to inspect and report on the cleanliness of Epsom Downs, and it is hoped that their findings will lead to a much needed improvement.

#### Sanitary Accommodation

The problem of providing adequate conveniences for the increasingly large number of people using the Downs is one which must be tackled without delay.

The Council have already provided sewers and main water supply pipes and during race days maintain and staff five mobile conveniences. It is felt that the additional tented conveniences erected for the Racing Authority, do not conform to modern requirements, and with drainage and water supplies already installed, improved facilities should be provided.

Apart from Race Meetings, the imperative need for the large numbers of visitors to the Downs is for a permanent public lavatory with washing facilities and a drinking water supply. It is hoped that this provision will be made without further delay.

Expenditures for the use of ambulances should be made for the retail distributor or the Public Health Inspector, West Hill House, West Hill, Ipswich.

In addition, appropriate posters were posted on the Council's notice boards.

This approach was welcomed by the Society of Civil Servants and their Chairman Mr. Davies is quoted as saying - "By encouraging this spontaneous movement by means of a publicity campaign, it is clearly possible that in areas of the nature of Ipswich and South, clean air can be achieved without the cumbersome and expensive process of establishing an air control area."

It is too early to say to what extent the efforts of this local action

WORK DONE

Inspection

The state of cleanliness of South Down was inspected by a party of Council members on 15th June 1964.

During the year, the Public Health Inspectors have carried out frequent inspections, particularly during those periods when the Council are closed to traffic, and although these reports are for the cleaning of litter and refuse have effected some improvement, the general picture does not do credit to the Borough, which character has always presented a clean and tidy appearance.

The Public Health Committee is considering the possibility of appointing a sub-committee to inspect and report on the cleanliness of South Down, and it is hoped that their findings will lead to a more rapid improvement.

Sanitary Amenities

The problem of providing adequate amenities for the increasing number of people using the Down is one which must be tackled without delay.

The Council have already provided several and main water supply pipes and during the year have installed and will have installed a number of public conveniences. It is felt that the Council should consider a scheme for the provision of public conveniences, and with suitable and adequate water supplies already installed, improved facilities should be provided.

Since the last meeting, the Executive had to the large number of visitors to the Down is for a permanent public lavatory with suitable facilities and a drinking water supply. It is hoped that this provision will be made without further delay.



LAND AT THE REAR OF CHESSINGTON ROAD,  
AND COX LANE, WEST EWELL.

Open land at the boundary between this Borough and Surbiton being marked by a small tributary of the Hogsmill river, has been developed in recent years in a very haphazard and non-conforming manner with the result that to-day, this area presents a nuisance of some magnitude and of considerable concern to the Council.

The land is let off in more than a dozen small plots each leading down to the Hogsmill river tributary. Uses vary between the keeping of pigs, car breaking, riding establishments, caravan sites and small factory businesses.

The problem is being dealt with from a planning aspect by the Surrey County Council and this Authority, but constant inspections by the Public Health Inspectors are being maintained until the overall position is resolved.

RODENT CONTROL

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	616
" " inspections and visits	4,561
" " premises found infested	698
" " treatments carried out by the Corporation's Rodent Operative:-	
at private premises	714
" business "	122
" " rats known to have been caught and destroyed by the Corporation's Rodent Operative	815

Sewer Rat Control

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

For the purpose of treatment, the Borough is divided into 13 Sections and sewer manholes in each Section were test baited followed by poisoning any manholes where evidence of infestation was found.

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



LAND AT THE HEAD OF CHESSINGTON ROAD,  
AND ONE LANE, WEST EMBAY.

Open land at the boundary between this Borough and Brighton being entered by a small tributary of the Hogarth river, has been developed in recent years in a very haphazard and un-satisfactory manner with the result that to-day, this area presents a mass of insanitary and of unsuitable houses to the Council.

The land is not only in some places a dozen small plots each leading down to the Hogarth river tributary. There are also some large plots of high, well-kept, and well-kept, with many fine houses, and small factory buildings.

The problem is being dealt with from a planning aspect by the Surveyor General and this authority, but a recent inspection by the Public Health Inspector and being maintained until the overall position is resolved.

REPORT CONTINUED

Prevention of Disease by Fossils Act, 1926

In accordance with requirements of the above Act, compliance 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 take possession and enforce orders and regulations 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 reports of destruction recommended by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

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

	Number of complaints and reports investigated
618	" "
1,261	" " investigations and visits
608	" " prevention work included
	" " treatments carried out by the Operative's Rabbits Operative
714	at private premises
122	" " business
	" " rats known to have been caught and destroyed by the Operative's Rabbits Operative
812	Rabbits Operative

Summary of work

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

For the purpose of treatment, the Borough is divided into 13 sections and cover included in each section were last listed followed by returning any animals where evidence of infestation was found.

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

## Sewer Rat Control (cont.)

### Test Baiting:

#### First Treatment:

Number of manholes test baited	77
" " " pre-baited and poisoned	38

#### Second Treatment:

Number of manholes pre-baited	57
" " " showing "takes" and poison-baited	10

### Insect Posts

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

Assistance is also given in the destruction of wasps' nests without charge, and during the year 455 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.

### Mortuary

One hundred and thirty-eight bodies have been admitted to the mortuary and post mortems held during the year. The number includes 65 bodies from outside districts, fees amounting to £92. 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 persons 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. Three applications were received and licences granted in 1960.

### 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.

General Post Office (cont.)

Post Office

Post Office

77  
78

Number of mailboxes post office  
pre-delivered and delivered

General Post Office

77  
78

Number of mailboxes pre-delivered  
showing "delivered" and post-delivered

General Post Office

Insurances proposals were received for advice and assistance in  
dealing with various types of household (wood) posts; linen, robes,  
furniture postboxes, woodwork, etc.

Assistance is also given in the destruction of maps, notes  
without charge, and during the year 1933 notes were dealt with in respect

General Post Office

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

This work has been undertaken since the 1st April, 1930, and  
the charges are based on the actual cost of labour, plus materials and a  
reasonable charge for administration.

General Post Office

The spraying of posts and poles in the Borough has been  
carried out in the year, and in other parts of the Borough.  
These annual courses have largely reduced the nuisance from mosquitoes.

General Post Office

One hundred and thirty-eight notices have been submitted to the  
Borough and post notices held during the year. The number includes 67  
notices from outside districts, four amounting to £92. 0. 0 being  
received for the use of the post-office year.

A reinforced plant with cold water containing a three tier  
dry rack is installed at the Borough.

General Post Office Act, 1931

This Act provides that no person shall keep a post shop except  
under license granted by the Local Authority in accordance with the  
provisions of the Act and on payment of a fee not exceeding ten shillings.  
Three applications were received and licenses granted in 1930.

General Post Office Act, 1931

There are no premises in the Borough which are subject to  
regulation under the provisions of this Act, and no copies of any notices  
or other notices 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.

Betting and Gaming Act, 1960

Under the provisions of this Act the Local Authority are required to issue permits in respect of premises providing amusements with prizes, such as pleasure fairs, amusement arcades and parks.

Administration has been allocated to the Public Health Committee with the Chief Public Health Inspector appointed to report thereon.

Only a few applications under this part of the Act are anticipated.

The Health Insurance (Miscellaneous) Act, 1952 and Regulations 1952

The Public Health Inspector or authorized Officer may  
exercise the powers of health inspection either in case of  
business premises, but no investigations have been found.

Factory and Offices Act, 1947

Under the provisions of this Act the local authority are  
required to issue permits in respect of premises providing amenities  
with regard, such as pleasure fairs, amusement arcades and parks.

Administration has been allocated to the Public Health Committee  
with the Chief Public Health Inspector appointed to report thereon.

Only a few applications under this part of the Act are  
submitted.

INDEX

Abolition of Cesspools Sub-Committee	...	...	2
Accidental Deaths	...	...	6
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	17
Ambulance Facilities	...	...	8
Analysis of Mortality	...	...	22
Area	...	...	4
Bakehouses	...	...	43
Bed-bugs, eradication of	...	...	35
Betting and Gaming Act, 1960	...	...	50
Birth Rate	...	...	4, 5, 22
Births: live, illegitimate and still	...	...	4, 5, 22, 23
Butchers' Shops	...	...	42
Care of the Elderly	...	...	10
Care of Mothers and Young Children	...	...	9
Causes of Death	...	...	5, 24
Census, 1951	...	...	4
Central Divisional (Health) Sub-Committee	...	...	2
Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	35
Cesspools	...	...	14
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	46
Clinics and Treatment Centres	...	...	12
"    Anto-natal	...	...	12
"    Chest	...	...	12
"    Dental	...	...	12
"    Diphtheria	...	...	12
"    Eye	...	...	12
"    Family Planning	...	...	12
"    Child Welfare	...	...	12
"    Venereal Diseases	...	...	12
Comparative Birth and Death Rates	...	...	22
Complaints	...	...	31
C.P.H.I. Preface to Report	...	...	30
Deaths	...	...	4, 5, 22, 23
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	4
Diphtheria	...	...	16, 27
"    Clinics	...	...	12
"    Immunisation	...	...	17
Disinfestation	...	...	49
Domiciliary Nursing and Domestic Help	...	...	8
Drainage and Sewerage	...	...	14
Dysentery	...	...	18
Epsom Downs, Sanitary Conditions	...	...	47
Epsom, Leatherhead & District Tuberculosis Care Committee	...	...	2, 20
Factories	...	...	36
Family Planning Association	...	...	9
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	...	...	38
Food Inspection and Supervision	...	...	15, 38
"    Sampling	...	...	43
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	...	38
"    Legal Proceedings	...	...	44
"    Poisoning	...	...	18
General Health Services	...	...	8
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations, 1953	...	...	50
Home Help Service	...	...	9
Houses, number inhabited	...	...	4
"    erected	...	...	15
Housing	...	...	15, 33
Housing Inspections	...	...	33
"    rehousing of Tuberculosis Persons	...	...	15
Housing (Selection of Tenants) Sub-Committee	...	...	2





Ico-cream premises and inspections	...	...	45
" " registration	...	...	45
" " sampling	...	...	45
Immunisation	...	...	9, 12
Improvement Grants	...	...	35
Incidence of Diphtheria	...	...	27
Infant Deaths	...	...	4, 7
" Mortality	...	...	4, 7, 22, 23
Infectious Diseases - cases notified	...	...	16, 22, 25, 26
" " control	...	...	16
" " case rates & death rates	...	...	22
" " notifications	...	...	16
Insect Pests	...	...	49
Laboratory Facilities	...	...	8
Live Births	...	...	4, 5
Mass Radiography	...	...	21
Maternal Mortality	...	...	4, 7
Measles	...	...	18
Meat and Other Foods - condemned	...	...	42
" " " " Premises & Inspections	...	...	39
Medical Loan Depot	...	...	8
Milk Supply	...	...	40
" Sampling	...	...	40
Milk Special Designations Licences	...	...	40
M.O.H. Preface to Report	...	...	1
Mortuary Accommodation	...	...	10
" Public	...	...	49
Mosquito Control	...	...	49
National Assistance Acts	...	...	10
Neonatal Mortality	...	...	4
Notices Served	...	...	32
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	...	...	16
Nuisances and Defects	...	...	32
Nursing in the Home	...	...	8
Outworkers	...	...	37
Perinatal Mortality	...	...	4
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	49
Poliomyelitis	...	...	17
" Vaccination	...	...	17
Population	...	...	4, 7
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	...	48
Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus	...	...	8
Public Cleansing	...	...	14
" Conveniences	...	...	47
" " Sub-Committee	...	...	2
" Health Committee	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	18
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	19
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	...	...	49
Rateable Value	...	...	4
Refuse - Collection and Disposal	...	...	14
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	35
Rivers and Streams	...	...	14
Road Accidents	...	...	6
Rodent Control	...	...	48
Sampling - Food, Water, etc.	...	...	31
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	...	...	13
Sanitary Conveniences on Epsom Downs	...	...	47
" Inspection of the Area	...	...	15, 31

45	...	...	...	...	Inspection of the area
44	...	...	...	...	Sanitary conditions in open drains
43	...	...	...	...	Sanitary conditions of the area
42	...	...	...	...	Sanitation - food, water, etc.
41	...	...	...	...	Street Control
40	...	...	...	...	Red Antennae
39	...	...	...	...	Rivers and streams
38	...	...	...	...	Septic Act, 1937
37	...	...	...	...	Hotels - Collection and disposal
36	...	...	...	...	Sanitation Value
35	...	...	...	...	Hotels and other filling material Act, 1931
34	...	...	...	...	Primary Treatment
33	...	...	...	...	Prevention of Ponds by Ponds Act, 1932
32	...	...	...	...	Population
31	...	...	...	...	Vaccination
30	...	...	...	...	Polio
29	...	...	...	...	Maternity Associations
28	...	...	...	...	M.O.H. Provisions for Reports
27	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
26	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
25	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
24	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
23	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
22	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
21	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
20	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
19	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
18	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
17	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
16	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
15	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
14	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
13	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
12	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
11	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
10	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
9	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
8	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
7	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
6	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
5	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
4	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
3	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
2	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality
1	...	...	...	...	Maternal Mortality



Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	16
Schools	...	...	...	...	36
School Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	49
Sewer Rat Control	...	...	...	...	48
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	46
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1954	...	...	...	...	42
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	41
Slaughtering	...	...	...	...	41
Slum Clearance Programme	...	...	...	...	34
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	16
Staff	...	...	...	...	3
Still Births	...	...	...	...	4
Statistics of Area	...	...	...	...	4
Statistical Table	...	...	...	...	7
Suicidal Deaths	...	...	...	...	6
Swimming Baths and Pools	...	...	...	...	14
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	18
"    Immunisation	...	...	...	...	18
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	19, 28, 29
Vaccination against Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	17
"    "    Smallpox	...	...	...	...	9, 12
"    B.C.G. against Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	20
Venereal Diseases Clinics.	...	...	...	...	12
Vital Statistics	...	...	...	...	4
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	13
"    Supply	...	...	...	...	12
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	18
"    "    Immunisation	...	...	...	...	18

16	...	...	...	...	Bent's lower
20	...	...	...	...	Bent's
23	...	...	...	...	Bent's Distribution
24	...	...	...	...	Bent's Central
25	...	...	...	...	Bent's 1930
26	...	...	...	...	Director of Animal Act, 1934
27	...	...	...	...	Director's
28	...	...	...	...	Director's
29	...	...	...	...	Director's
30	...	...	...	...	Director's
31	...	...	...	...	Director's
32	...	...	...	...	Director's
33	...	...	...	...	Director's
34	...	...	...	...	Director's
35	...	...	...	...	Director's
36	...	...	...	...	Director's
37	...	...	...	...	Director's
38	...	...	...	...	Director's
39	...	...	...	...	Director's
40	...	...	...	...	Director's
41	...	...	...	...	Director's
42	...	...	...	...	Director's
43	...	...	...	...	Director's
44	...	...	...	...	Director's
45	...	...	...	...	Director's
46	...	...	...	...	Director's
47	...	...	...	...	Director's
48	...	...	...	...	Director's
49	...	...	...	...	Director's
50	...	...	...	...	Director's
51	...	...	...	...	Director's
52	...	...	...	...	Director's
53	...	...	...	...	Director's
54	...	...	...	...	Director's
55	...	...	...	...	Director's
56	...	...	...	...	Director's
57	...	...	...	...	Director's
58	...	...	...	...	Director's
59	...	...	...	...	Director's
60	...	...	...	...	Director's
61	...	...	...	...	Director's
62	...	...	...	...	Director's
63	...	...	...	...	Director's
64	...	...	...	...	Director's
65	...	...	...	...	Director's
66	...	...	...	...	Director's
67	...	...	...	...	Director's
68	...	...	...	...	Director's
69	...	...	...	...	Director's
70	...	...	...	...	Director's
71	...	...	...	...	Director's
72	...	...	...	...	Director's
73	...	...	...	...	Director's
74	...	...	...	...	Director's
75	...	...	...	...	Director's
76	...	...	...	...	Director's
77	...	...	...	...	Director's
78	...	...	...	...	Director's
79	...	...	...	...	Director's
80	...	...	...	...	Director's
81	...	...	...	...	Director's
82	...	...	...	...	Director's
83	...	...	...	...	Director's
84	...	...	...	...	Director's
85	...	...	...	...	Director's
86	...	...	...	...	Director's
87	...	...	...	...	Director's
88	...	...	...	...	Director's
89	...	...	...	...	Director's
90	...	...	...	...	Director's
91	...	...	...	...	Director's
92	...	...	...	...	Director's
93	...	...	...	...	Director's
94	...	...	...	...	Director's
95	...	...	...	...	Director's
96	...	...	...	...	Director's
97	...	...	...	...	Director's
98	...	...	...	...	Director's
99	...	...	...	...	Director's
100	...	...	...	...	Director's