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Contributors

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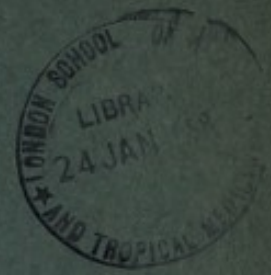
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BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

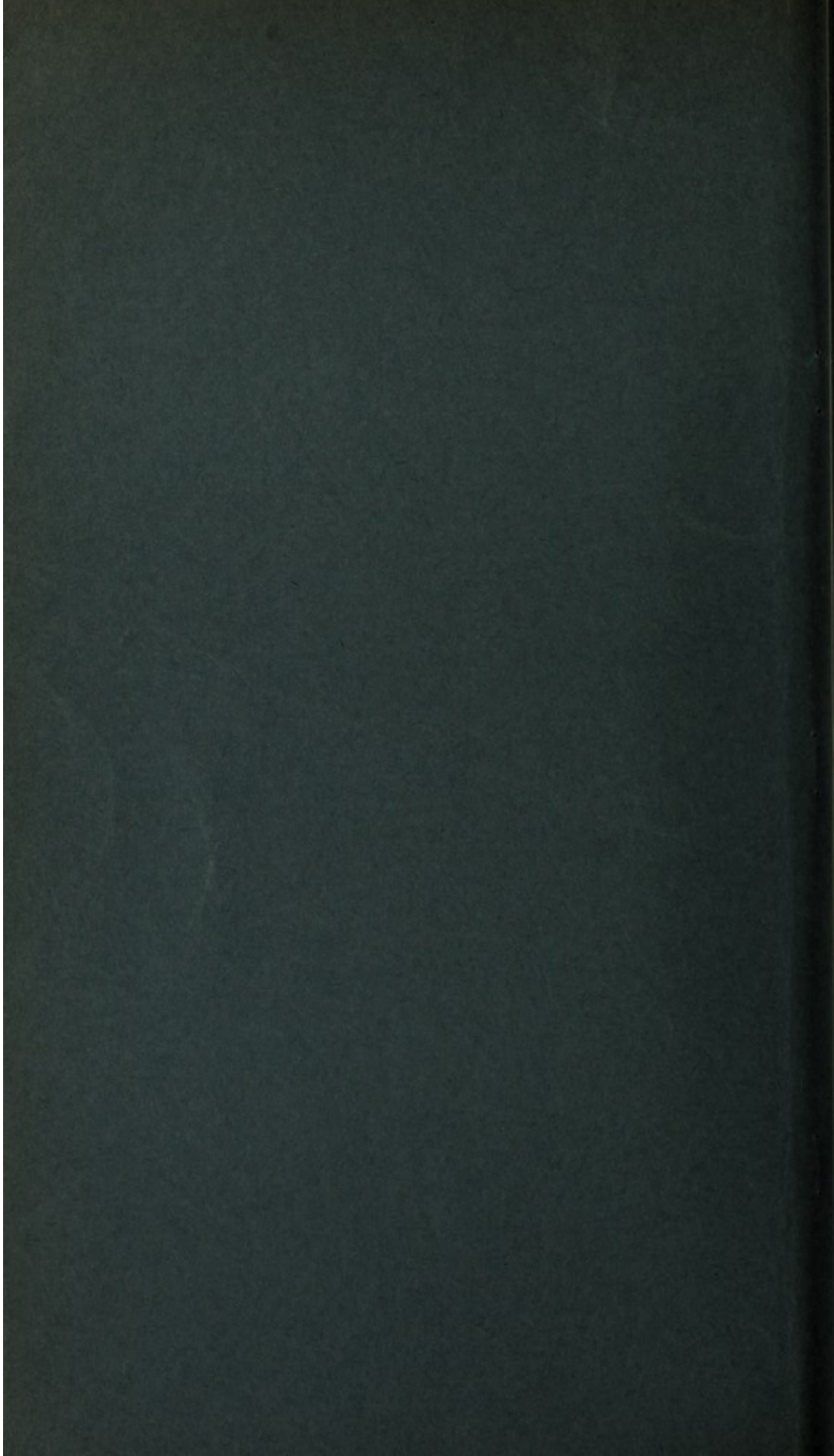
and of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER

for the year

1963

—ooOoo—



Town Hall,
The Parade,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

June, 1964.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit a report for the year 1963. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/64 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.

With regard to the vital statistics for the year there was a slight increase in the number of deaths and the crude death rate was the highest since 1955. This is not surprising in view of the extremely severe weather conditions of the first quarter of the year which was associated with an epidemic of respiratory infection. The crude birth rate rose to the highest since 1947. There was an increase in the incidence of several of the infectious diseases, including typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles and dysentery, details of which are included in the last section of this report.

Matters affecting the sanitary conditions of the area receive full attention in the report of Mr. L. H. Grace, Chief Public Health Inspector, from whom I have received every assistance. I take this opportunity also to express appreciation for the conscientious work of all members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

I wish to thank the Council for the consideration they have shown me during the year. The active support of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee in any attempt to improve health conditions has been most encouraging to all concerned.

I am Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

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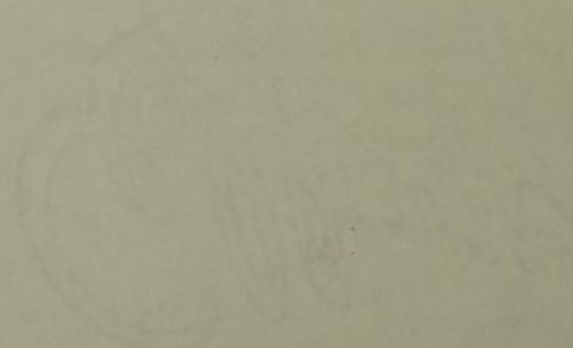
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BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1963-64

Chairman	Alderman W. J. Clark, F.I.A.S., F.R.S.A., M.R.S.H.
Vice-Chairman	" Mrs. A. Winter Alderman W. J. D. Godsell Councillor Mrs. D. J. Fender
	" T. G. Holland
	" Mrs. K. Pyle
	" S. L. Skilton
	" R. W. Smith
	" J. H. Soffe
	" E. J. Watts
	" L. F. Woolcott

Ex Officio Members

The Mayor	Councillor W. A. Glover, J.P.
Deputy Mayor	" P. A. L. Hodges

HOUSING (SELECTION OF TENANTS) SUB-COMMITTEE

Representatives of the Sub-Committee set up by the Housing Committee:- The Chairman (or in his absence Councillor Watts) and Councillor Holland.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillors T. G. Holland, Mrs. K. Pyle and L. F. Woolcott

ABOLITION OF CESSPOOLS SUB-COMMITTEE

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and Alderman W. J. D. Godsell 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 J. A. Larby, F. Tomlin, Mrs. A. Winter and Mrs. L. M. Woodcock.
- (2) EPSOM & LEATHERHEAD TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE
The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman	Mr. J. A. [Name]
Vice-Chairman	Mr. [Name]
Director	Mr. [Name]
Director	Mr. [Name]
Director	Mr. [Name]
Director	Mr. [Name]
Director	Mr. [Name]
Director	Mr. [Name]
Director	Mr. [Name]
Director	Mr. [Name]

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman	Mr. [Name]
Vice-Chairman	Mr. [Name]

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Representatives of the Board of Directors and of the Board of Directors - The Board of Directors (in its capacity as Board of Directors) and the Board of Directors.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman: Mr. [Name]
Vice-Chairman: Mr. [Name]

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and also the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman: Mr. [Name]
Vice-Chairman: Mr. [Name]

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors.

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.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

x/ L. H. Grace M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

/ Wm. C. Alder A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

+ M. G. Illman M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
/ R. J. Grinsted M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
D. R. Parr M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (appt. 1.8.63)
D. R. Johnson Pupil P.H.I. (appt. 26.8.63)

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk: Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist: Mrs. G. F. Mitchell
Junior Clerk: Miss B. M. Brett

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 & Clerk: Mrs. J. Bulezuik
General Assistants and
Mortuary Attendants: W. Goodenough (retired March, 1963)
J. I. Stephens
L. Robinson (appt. 16.9.63)
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.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

/ 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.

+ Holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as Inspector of Smoke.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1963

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	8,427
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	71,159
Population (estimated mid-year 1963)	...	...	...	...	70,700
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	8.4
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1963	...	...	...	...	20,893
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1963	...	...	...	...	£3,664,677
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	215,180

<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Total		890	464	426	
Legitimate		837	432	405	
Illegitimate		53	32	21	

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	12.6
Standardised birth rate " "	14.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.0

Still Births

Total	14	8	6
Legitimate	12	8	4
Illegitimate	2	-	2

Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	15.5
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Deaths

Total	1,114	497	617
Private Residents	678		
Patients in Mental Hospitals	436		

Crude death rate	15.8
Standardised death rate	9.9

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	24	14	10
Legitimate	24	14	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	total	27.0
" " " " " " " " " " " "	legitimate	28.7
" " " " " " " " " " " "	illegitimate	-

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	20
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	22.5

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	16
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18.0

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	33.2
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Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortions)	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	1.11

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population for 1963 was 70,700 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. The estimate is 320 higher than in the previous year.

The number of deaths exceeds the number of live births by 224. This apparently adverse situation is created by the existence of a large resident population in hospitals situated in the district, in which a large number of deaths is inevitable because of the advanced age and poor state of health of many of the patients on admission. Vacancies caused by death are usually filled by new admissions, though there has been a decline in the number of patients under treatment from 7,819 in 1951 to 6,521 in 1963.

BIRTHS

Live births totalled 890 and the resultant birth rate was 12.6 per 1,000 population, the highest rate recorded since 1947.

A comparability factor (1.13) has been given by the Registrar General, the use of which makes allowance for any variation in age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, and thereby permits comparison of the local rate with those of other districts. It also takes into account the influences of the many residential institutions in this locality on the statistics. After application of the factor to the crude birth rate a standardised birth rate of 14.2 results. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1963 was 13.2.

Fifty-three births were registered as illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 6.0. In 1962 the percentage was 4.9.

Still births numbered 14, giving a rate of 15.5 per 1,000 live and still births compared with a rate of 17.3 for England and Wales.

DEATHS

The number of deaths assigned to the area was 1,114, 31 more than in 1962. The total included 436 deaths which occurred in the group of mental hospitals located in the district, these being of patients whose stay in hospital exceeded 6 months. Deaths of patients whose stay in hospital was less than 6 months were assigned to the district in which they were previously domiciled, and these numbered 58.

A crude death rate was 15.8 per 1,000 estimated total resident population. A factor has been provided by the Registrar General which, when applied, gives a standardised rate which can be used for comparative purposes. 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 institutional population. The factor for 1963 is 0.53 and when this is applied to the crude death rate a standardised death rate of 9.9 results. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.2.

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population for 1903 was 70,700 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the presentation of this report. The estimate is 300 higher than in the previous year.

The number of deaths exceeds the number of live births by 221. This apparently adverse situation is caused by the existence of a large resident population in hospitals situated in the district, in which a large number of deaths is inevitable because of the advanced age and poor state of health of many of the patients on admission. Vaccinated cases of death are usually killed by new admissions, though there has been a decline in the number of patients under treatment from 7,413 in 1901 to 6,251 in 1903.

DEATHS

Live births totalled 690 and the resident birth rate was 12.9 per 1,000 population, the highest rate recorded since 1907.

A comparability factor (1.13) has been given by the Registrar General, the use of which allows for any variation in age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, and thereby permits comparison of the local rate with those of other districts. It also takes into account the influence of the many residential institutions in this locality on the statistics. After application of the factor the crude birth rate is standardized birth rate of 14.2 residents. The death rate in England and Wales in 1903 was 13.2.

Fifty-three deaths were registered as illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 4.0. In 1902 the percentage was 4.2.

Still in the market 14, giving a rate of 17.5 per 1,000 live and still births compared with a rate of 17.3 for England and Wales.

DEATHS

The number of deaths assigned to the area was 1,111. It was 110 in 1902. The total included 120 deaths which occurred in the group of mental hospitals located in the district, these being of patients whose only in hospital exceeded 6 weeks. Deaths of patients whose stay in hospital was less than 6 weeks were assigned to the district in which they were previously domiciled, and these numbered 28.

A crude death rate was 15.8 per 1,000 estimated total resident population. A factor has been provided by the Registrar General which when applied gives a standardized rate which can be used for comparative purposes. Comparability factors are designed to allow for any local differences in the population structure in relation to sex and age from that of England and Wales as a whole. Since 1900 the factor has also been adjusted to take into account the presence of the large institutional population. The factor for 1903 is 0.93 and when this is applied to the crude death rate a standardized death rate of 9.9 residents. The death rate in England and Wales was 12.2.

Deaths (cont.)

Causes of Death

The causes of death are classified in Table III under their various categories. In the total of 1,114 deaths, diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21) caused 498 deaths; malignant diseases (categories 10-14) 170 deaths and diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) 213 deaths.

Accidental Deaths

Six residents were killed in road accidents involving motor vehicles compared with 4 in the previous year. Five of the fatal accidents occurred locally.

Accidents other than Road Accidents

These numbered 10, compared with 15 in 1962. Three involved patients in mental hospitals in which death was caused by the inhalation of vomit during epileptic attacks. Four deaths resulted from complications which followed falls by elderly people. Two were caused by burns and one by drowning.

Suicide

There were 19 deaths by suicide of which 13 were in private residents. In this group coal gas from the domestic supply was used for the purpose in 6 cases and over-doses of sedatives were used in 7 cases. Of the six suicides which occurred in the mental hospitals, 3 were caused by narcotics, 2 by hanging and 1 by lysol poisoning.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 24, giving an infant mortality rate of 27.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with 20.9 for England and Wales. Twenty of the deaths occurred within 4 weeks of birth, and 16 of these within 1 week of birth.

Eight of the deaths were due to congenital defects, 12 to prematurity of such a degree as to be incompatible with prolonged life, and 4 to respiratory infections.

Maternal Mortality

There was one death attributable to maternal causes, giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.11 per 1,000 births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.28. The last maternal death in the Borough occurred in 1959 and since that time 2,488 births have taken place. The high rate for this year is discounted to some extent by the intervening years in which the rate has been nil.

Deaths (cont.)

Cause of Death

The causes of death are classified in Table III under their various categories. In the total of 1,111 deaths, 41 percent of the heart and vascular system (categories 1A-2I) caused 468 deaths; malignant neoplasms (categories 10-14) 170 deaths and diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-28) 213 deaths.

Accidental Deaths

Six residents were killed in road accidents involving motor vehicles compared with 4 in the previous year. Five of the fatal accidents occurred locally.

Accidents other than Road Accidents

Three hundred 10, compared with 15 in 1965. Three involved patients in mental hospitals in which death was caused by the inhalation of vomit during epileptic attacks. Four deaths resulted from collisions with motor vehicles which followed falls by elderly people. Two were caused by burns and one by drowning.

Suicide

There were 19 deaths by suicide of which 13 were in private residences. In this group coal gas from the domestic supply was used for the purpose in 6 cases and over-doses of sedatives were used in 7 cases. Of the six suicides which occurred in the mental hospitals, 3 were caused by narcotics, 2 by hanging and 1 by typhoid poisoning.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 24, giving an infant mortality rate of 27.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with 20.9 for England and Wales. Twenty of the deaths occurred within 4 weeks of birth, and 16 of these within 1 week of birth.

Eight of the deaths were due to congenital defects, 12 to prematurity of such a degree as to be incompatible with prolonged life, and 4 to respiratory infections.

Maternal Mortality

There was one death attributable to maternal causes, giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.11 per 1,000 births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.26. The last maternal death in the borough occurred in 1959 and since that time 2,488 births have taken place. The high rate for this year is discounted to some extent by the increasing years in which the rate has been nil.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I includes birth and death rates for 1963 and a comparison with the figures for 1962. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1881. 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.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I includes birth and death rates for 1963 and a comparison with the figures for 1962. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1957. Table III gives the classification of causes of death which occurred during the year and Tables IV - VII are concerned with the incidence of infant mortality.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREALABORATORY 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, 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 examinations 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 an 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.

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 22044).

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

The British Red Cross Society (Epsom, Ewell and Stoneleigh Division) maintains a Medical Loan Department at Red Cross House, 117 East Street, Epsom, (telephone No. Epsom 23250). 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 services 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, Ipswich.

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

GENERAL FACILITIES

The Public Health Service is under the control of the County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service in this area:-

The Borough is in the Metropolitan Area of control, the main ambulance depot being situated in Ipswich (Telephone No. Ipswich 7333). There is a sub-station in Ipswich Avenue, Ipswich.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in streets or public places, any responsible person may call an ambulance to remove the patient (it by telephone dial 999). Normal mortality cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a seriously ill person has been found. Mortality cases with serious complications or those which are terminal, 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.

HOSPITAL SERVICES AND DEPARTMENTAL

Departmental 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 2304).

EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

The British Red Cross Society (Ipswich) and St. Vincent's (Ipswich) maintain a Medical Exam Department at Red Cross House, 117 East Street, Ipswich (Telephone No. Ipswich 2320). 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 21133).

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 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 of the local branch of the Association that 3,157 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 519 first visits, and that postal enquiries totalled 1,513.

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 11.

HOW WE HELP SEVERE

This service is administered locally by the Divisional Medical Officer of the County Council. Details of the service can be obtained from the Registrar at Langley House, Langley Road, Woking. (Telephone No. 249000 2113).

CASE OF INTEREST, WOODS MILLER, ETC.

The provision of services relating to the care of children and young children, including health visiting, day care, day nurseries and residential care, and the responsibility of the County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is carried on by the Central Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices at Langley House, Woking. The Health Centre are situated at 44 Langley Road, Woking and at 2001 Langley Road, Woking.

Some of the existing parts of the County are served by centres situated in adjacent districts, and for the isolated areas of Langley Vale and Woking Forest a visit is made at convenient intervals.

VACCINATION AND INVESTIGATION

Investigation 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 services furnished are included in Section 6 of this report.

WOMEN'S HEALTH ASSOCIATION (W.H.A.)

A branch of the Woking Planning Association functions in the Borough. It provides a weekly clinic at the Queen's District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is regulated 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 fertility and other sex problems.

Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary of the Local Branch of the Association that 2,125 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 250 first visits, and that 6000 prescriptions were issued.

WOMEN'S HEALTH ASSOCIATION

The Woking Health Board is the authority responsible for the administration of services dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases. Details of local clinics are set out on page 11.

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 "meals-on-wheels" service, "night/day attendance" service, a personal laundry service and help with holidays.

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

Home nursing and supervision of old people's welfare is the responsibility of the County Council acting through its Divisional Medical and Welfare Offices.

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. During the year it was necessary to use these powers on one occasion.

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

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

A mortuary, with post-mortem room, is maintained by the Council. Details as to the extent of its use will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Implementation of the scheme for the construction of a new mortuary with post-mortem facilities at the Epsom District Hospital, large enough to serve the needs of the hospital, of the Borough and of several neighbouring local authorities, is still under consideration.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

Cremation

There are good reasons, on public health grounds, for regarding cremation as the best method for the disposal of the dead. The construction of a new crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, brings this essential service within easy reach of all parts of the Borough.

STATE OF THE COUNTY

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

Domestic help in several forms is available for old persons. The activities of the Home and Health Old People's Welfare Committee include the provision of day care services, the organization of social clubs, visits of a "home-visit" service, "night-day" attendance service, a personal laundry service and help with bathing. The Women's Voluntary Service and the British Red Cross Society are also active in providing social visits and the provision of escorts. The British Red Cross Society can supply nursing equipment and invalids beds.

Home nursing and supervision of old people's welfare in the responsibility of the County Council acting through the District Medical and Welfare Officer.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 AND 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek County Orders for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of persons in ill health or in a mental state who are in a state of neglect. During the year it was necessary to use these powers on one occasion.

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

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

A summary of the provisions of the Act is contained in the County Council's Annual Report for 1959-60. Details as to the extent of its use will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Implementation of the scheme for the construction of a new hospital with day-care facilities at the Green District Hospital, large enough to serve the needs of the hospital, of the County and of several neighbouring local authorities, is still under construction.

REPORT ON THE YEAR

Conclusion

There are good reasons, on public health grounds, for regarding attention as the best method for the removal of the dead. The construction of a new extension at the Green District Hospital, being this essential service within easy reach of all parts of the County.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinics	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Ewell Court House	Mons. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Priory Cresc. North Cheam	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 - 4 p.m.
	Jubilee Inst. Malden Rd. Worcester Park	Mons. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Priory Cresc. 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 & 5th Weds. in month at 2 p.m.
	Wells Estate	1st, 3rd & 5th Tues in month at 2 p.m.
	Headley Village Hall	4th Mon. 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	Mons. & Tues 2 p.m. Thurs. 9 a.m. 3rd Thurs. 5.30 p.m. Fris. 9.30 a.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	St. Helier Hospital	Males: Mons. 4-6.30 p.m. Females: Weds. 5-7 p.m.
	(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London hospitals)	
Immunisation and Vaccination	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	Fris. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Ewell Court House	Mons. 11 a.m.
Miniature X-ray	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. 2 - 3 p.m. Tues. 10.30 - 11.30 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. Frequent bacteriological samples and chemical samples of raw and treated water are taken under the direction of the Borough Water Engineer. In addition 83 samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors. All were found to be satisfactory.

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, and 99 samples were taken during the year.

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.

With the exception of one isolated cottage dependent upon rain water storage, every house in the Borough is provided with an internal supply from the mains. The only standpipes are those used by the occupants of caravans.

Typical results of the chemical examination of the water are set out below (in parts per million).

	Epsom & Ewell Corporation	Sutton District Water Company
Appearance	Bright and Clear	Bright and Clear
Colour	Faint Blue	Faint Blue
Odour	None	None
pH	7.3	8.7
Electric conductivity	500	260
Total solid residue	330	190
Chlorides as chlorine	17.5	20.5
Ammonia, free	0.00	0.02
Ammonia, albuminoid	0.02	0.01
Nitrate nitrogen	7.6	10.5
Nitrite nitrogen	-	0.20
Oxygen absorbed	0.16	0.14
Hardness: total	280	115
temporary	235	33
permanent	45	82
Residual chlorine	-	0.12
Metals	Absent	Absent

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

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

Cesspools

There are 50 cesspools in the Borough and at 9 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 5 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 on the basis of one collection of trade refuse per week with a standard charge being made for additional quantities removed.

(b) Disposal of Refuse

Disposal of household and trade refuse is by controlled tipping at the disused brick works in East Street.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

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

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

SEWERAGE

The sewerage works administered by the Haverhill Valley Joint Sewerage Board, situated in the Borough of Haverhill and Concord, receive and treat all sewage from the Borough. As a result the collection of the Haverhill sewage, which formerly received the effluent from works in Concord and Lowell, has greatly improved.

SEWERAGE

There are 30 cesspools in the Borough and 27 private wells on domestic grounds are in use.

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

In cases regarding connection from earth or wall cesspools and connection to sewer, the Council has agreed to the cost being borne equally by the owner and the Corporation, as provided in Section 17 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year 3 cesspools were abolished.

PUBLIC CLEANLINESS

(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 on the basis of one collection of trade refuse per week with a standard charge being made for additional quantities removed.

(b) Disposal of refuse

Disposal of household and trade refuse is by controlled tipping at the licensed brick works in East Street.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

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

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

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

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

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

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

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

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The Municipal Baths are situated in East Street, Ipswich, and contain a covered swimming bath (convertible into a hall), w.c., shower, and a separate bath and a canteen. Swimming bath water is subjected to continuous filtration and chlorination. Frequent bacteriological examinations are made to test the efficiency of the purification process.

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

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

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT OF THE YEAR

A detailed statement of the number of microbes obtained from the different sources examined, the nature and the results of action taken in regard to them, will be found in the report of Mr. E. H. Gore, the District Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

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

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

Erected by local authority	19
Erected by private enterprise	332

Converted properties:-

By local authority	Nil
By private enterprise	Nil

RE-HOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS

Since the war priority has been given to 110 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.

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.

RESULTS

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

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

19 Erected by local authority
1912 Erected by private enterprise

Unfinished work

1911 By local authority
1912 By private enterprise

REMARKS ON THE RESULTS

Since the war priority has been given to the 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 remedying desirable.

DESCRIPTION AND EXTENT OF WORK

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with registration in the sanitary districts, and the 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 1963.

The presence of several large hospitals in the district influences the incidence of infectious diseases. A column has 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

Two hundred and fifty-three notifications were received of vaccinations performed against smallpox. Of these, 229 related to primary vaccinations and 24 to re-vaccinations. In 165 cases the treatment was given at clinics and in 88 by family doctors.

SCARLET FEVER

Twenty-two cases of scarlet fever were notified compared with 7 for the previous year. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 0.31.

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 hope is that every child will 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 immunity 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.

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 11. Clinics at schools are arranged as required by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment.

NOTIFIABLE INDIAN DISEASES

Table I indicates 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 1933.

The prevalence of several large hospitals in the district facilitates the diagnosis of infectious diseases. A census has been included in Table IX to show the number of hospital in-patients 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.

RESULTS

No case of measles was notified during the year.

Measles in a family

Two infants and five other children were notified as measles cases during the year. Of these, 239 related to primary vaccinations and 24 to re-vaccinations. In 1932 cases were notified as measles and in 28 by family doctors.

Scarlet fever

Twenty-two cases of scarlet fever were notified compared with 7 for the previous year. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 0.31.

Diphtheria

No case of diphtheria occurred during the year, and no notification of the disease has been received since 1928. Reports relating to the incidence of diphtheria since 1928 have been summarized in Table VI.

The hope is that every child will receive primary vaccination in the first year of life, with reinforcing treatment every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not unusual, even with such treatment, that children eventually will be attacked 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.

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 health centres serving the district, at which details are set out on page 12. Clinics at schools are arranged as required by the District Medical Officer for public health purposes.

Diphtheria (cont.)

Notifications were received during the year that 757 children received primary treatment and 1,235 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	562	1,097
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>195</u>	<u>138</u>
	<u>757</u>	<u>1,235</u>

Immunisation against diphtheria can be combined with one course of treatment for protection against whooping cough and tetanus.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Poliomyelitis vaccine is available for any person age 40 years and under wishing to be treated. 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, are also entitled to treatment. Persons over forty years of age wishing to be vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor.

Notifications have been received that 1,026 persons under 18 years of age and 95 over 18 years of age were vaccinated, for the first time during the year, and that 1,395 received booster treatment.

MEASLES

Eight hundred and sixty-seven cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 122 for 1962. The case rate per 1,000 population was 12.26 compared with 1.73 in 1962. These figures were expected and continue the pattern of an epidemic of measles on alternative years.

DYSENTERY

Eighty-seven cases were notified, 31 relating to private residents and 56 to patients under treatment in mental hospitals. Eighty-six infections were caused by Sonne type of organism and one by the Flexner type.

Statistics (cont.)

Notifications were received during the year that 777 children received primary treatment and 1,302 received relapsing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

Primary Treatment; Relapsing Doses

1,007	582	Treated at Clinics and Schools
133	102	Treated by General Practitioners
1,140	684	

Investigation against Alphavirus can be combined with one course of treatment for protection against sleeping sickness and relapsing fever.

WHOLE POPULATION

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Poliomyelitis vaccine is available for any person age 40 years and under wishing to be treated. Important mothers, members of health, fire, nursing and ambulance services and travellers abroad, if proceeding abroad from the United States of America, are also entitled to treatment. Persons over forty years of age wishing to be vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor.

Notifications have been received that 1,036 persons under 15 years of age and 92 over 15 years of age were vaccinated for the first time during the year, and that 1,302 received booster treatment.

CHOLERA

Eight hundred and sixty-seven cases of cholera were notified during the year compared with 121 for 1952. The case rate per 1,000 population was 15.26 compared with 1.75 in 1952. These figures were expected and confirm the pattern of an epidemic of cholera on a biennial basis.

DYSENTERY

Eighty-seven cases were notified, 31 relating to private residents and 56 to patients under treatment in mental hospitals. Eighty-six infections were caused by Group 1 type of organisms and one by the Flexner type.

FOOD POISONING

Six cases of food poisoning were notified giving an incidence rate of 0.08 per 1,000 population. In 1962 there were 4 notifications with an incidence rate of 0.06. All notifications related to private residents, and the infected persons were found to be excreting organisms of the salmonella group. *Salmonella typhi-murium* were recovered in 5 cases and *Salmonella enteritidis* in one.

WHOOPING COUGH

Seventeen cases of whooping cough were notified, the incidence rate being 0.24 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.30 in 1962. No deaths were registered from the disease.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 751 children had received treatment. In all cases the treatment was given in combination with immunisation against either diphtheria or tetanus and sometimes both.

TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported during the year.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Notifications were received that 892 children were given active immunisation against tetanus for the first time and that 21 persons received reinforcing treatment. In the case of 732 children the treatment was given in combination with other prophylactics.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS

For the first time since 1958 notifications of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers were received. Three residents contracted Typhoid Fever, all from different sources of infection. One patient had been a visitor to Zermatt at the time of an outbreak of the disease, a second became ill on the day of return from a trip to South America. The third case contracted the disease two months after his marriage: investigations showed that, unknown to herself, the wife was a typhoid carrier.

Paratyphoid Fever

It was not possible to trace the source of infection in the one case notified.

FOOD POISONING

Six cases of food poisoning were reported during an incidence rate of 0.08 per 1,000 population. In 1962 there were 4 incidents with an incidence rate of 0.04. All notifications related to private restaurants, and the infected persons were found to be awaiting treatment of the salmonella group. Salmonella typhimurium were recovered in 2 cases and Salmonella enteritidis in one.

MISCELLANEOUS

Seventeen cases of shigellosis were notified, the incidence rate being 0.21 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.30 in 1961. No deaths were registered from the disease.

Shigellosis Group Infection

Notifications were received from a medical practitioner and district health visitor that 72 children had received treatment. In all cases the treatment was given in accordance with instructions against shigellosis or bacillary dysentery and antibiotic drugs.

TYPHOID

No case of typhoid was reported during the year.

Investigation of a case of typhoid

Notification was received that 825 children were given prophylactic treatment for the first time and that 21 persons received treatment. In the case of 725 children the treatment was given in accordance with other prophylaxis.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER

For the first time since 1958 notification of typhoid and paratyphoid fever was received. Three patients contracted typhoid fever, all from different sources of infection. One patient had been a visitor to Norway at the time of an outbreak of the disease, a second became ill on the day of return from a trip to South America. The third case contracted the disease two months after his arrival. Investigation showed that unknown to herself, the wife was a typhoid carrier.

Paratyphoid Fever

It was not possible to trace the source of infection in the one case notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

Register of Tuberculous Persons

During the year the names of 63 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 79 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	15	By removals to other districts	
Transfer of private residents notified in other areas, now residing in this district	20	(a) Private residents	18
Notifications of persons residing in institutions		(b) Patients in institutions	13
Already resident	19	By recovery	
On admission	8	(a) Private residents	35
Posthumous notifications		(b) Patients in institutions	6
In private households	-	By death	
In institutions	<u>1</u>	(a) Private residents	3
	63	(b) Patients in institutions	<u>4</u>
	-----		79

At the end of the year the number of names on the register totalled 375, distributed as follows:-

	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
In private residences	152	109	10	14
In institutions	<u>74</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	226	121	12	16
	-----	-----	-----	-----

There were also 21 patients in mental hospitals whose names remain on the registers of the districts in which they were domiciled before admission.

Notification of Tuberculosis

Thirty-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.

Transfer of Patients

During the year the cases of (a) patients were added to the hospital etc. register, and (b) were removed. Details of these transfers are as follows:-

<u>ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL</u>		<u>TRANSFERS FROM HOSPITAL</u>	
Private residents	12	Private residents	12
Patients in institutions	13	Patients in institutions	13
Total	25	Total	25

At the end of the year the number of cases on the register detailed in the following:-

<u>Register</u>	<u>At the end of the year</u>	<u>At the beginning of the year</u>
Private residents	12	12
Patients in institutions	13	13
Total	25	25

There were also 21 patients in special hospitals whose names remain on the register of the district in which they were admitted before admission.

Statistics of Discharges

Eighteen patients were received from other institutions of persons certified, or not as insane for the first time, or as suffering from tuberculosis. In Table VII these cases are classified by sex and age and subdivided into primary and non-primary cases of disease. The table also shows the period of residence in a hospital or a special hospital before admission. In Table VIII the number of patients received in private hospitals is given for comparison.

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. 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 is also 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 1963.

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	689		
No. consenting	467	(equivalent to	67.8)
No. Mantoux positive	14	(" " "	3.0)
No. of children vaccinated	434	(" " "	63.0)

Fifteen children were absent at the time of the preliminary testing was carried out.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

A unit of the Mass Radiography Service visited Epsom during the year and 3,430 members of the general public took advantage of its presence to be examined. A unit also visited Epsom College and 640 persons were examined.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Bureau, Department and District Tuberculosis Control Commissions have conducted the work with energy during the year under the leadership of Assistant Surgeon General A. H. Fisher. The Secretary of the Commission is Mrs. M. Wright, and in charge the Bureau County Health Officer is Mrs. M. Wright and the Treasurer is Mr. J. L. Flanagan. Members of the Commission include representatives of the Board of Health, the Department of Health, District Councils, the State and County Societies interested in social welfare, and others engaged in work connected with health, welfare and relief. The Commission is in a good position to help solve the problem in those of the tuberculosis group and the household in which he belongs, and such valuable work has been done.

3.1.1. Tuberculosis in the Tuberculosis

This treatment is available to available as health clinics in a number in the family of tuberculosis patients. It is particularly useful when the patient has not already been treated. It is also useful in children requiring special feeding. The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Division of Tuberculosis, who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1933.

Communication was sent to the parents of school children - 2000 and 1000 in the age group - 1000, with the following results -

No. of children advised treatment	2000
No. of children vaccinated	1000
No. of children positive	1000
No. of children treated	1000

Fifteen children were placed in the class of the voluntary - 1000 and 1000.

3.1.2. Tuberculosis in the Tuberculosis

A visit of the San Bernardino County Health Officer during the year and 1,000 members of the general public had advantage of the treatment in schools. A visit was made to the health and welfare of the community.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1962 and 1963

	1962	1963
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Birth Rate (Crude)	12.5	12.6
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes (Crude)	15.4	15.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.06	0.10
Influenza	0.07	0.24
Smallpox	-	-
Polioyaelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	1.9	2.18
Measles	-	-
<u>INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES</u>		
Typhoid	-	0.04
Paratyphoid	-	0.01
Meningococcal Infections	-	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.10	0.31
Whooping Cough	0.30	0.24
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.09	0.08
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	1.73	12.26
Pneumonia	0.20	0.23
Polioyaelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.06	0.08
Dysentery	0.53	1.23
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.26	0.44
Non-Respiratory	0.03	0.04
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	13.7	27.0
" 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	6.8	22.5
" 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	4.6	18.0
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births</u>		
Still Births	19.0	15.5
Perinatal Mortality	23.5	33.2
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	3.4	1.11
Maternal Mortality	-	1.11

Table II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES 1881-1963

	Birth Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population +		Mortality rates per 1,000 live births of children under 1 year of age	
	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell
1881 - 1890	32.4	26.2	19.1	14.5	14.2	107
1891 - 1900	29.9	22.9	18.2	13.7	15.3	121
1901 - 1910	27.2	24.9	15.4	11.7	12.3	93
1911 - 1920	21.8	18.2	14.3	11.5	100	71
1921 - 1930	18.3	16.1	12.1	9.8	72	49
1931 - 1940	14.9	12.6	12.3	7.3	58	41
1941 - 1950	16.9	14.2	12.3	9.4	43.1	23.4
1951 - 1960	15.8	10.4	11.6	15.0	24.8	19.1
1961	17.4	11.4 (13.6)++	12.0	14.0 (9.5)++	21.6	23.8 (19deaths)
1962	18.0	12.5 (14.7)	11.9	15.4 (10.2)	21.6	13.7 (12 ")
1963	18.2	12.6 (14.2)	12.2	15.8 (9.9)	21.6	27.0 (24 ")

+ 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.
 ++ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

GENERAL DATA TABLE FOR THE ABOVE EXPERIMENT

TABLE I

Run No.	Weight loss (g)	Weight loss (%)	Weight loss (g)	Weight loss (%)	Weight loss (g)	Weight loss (%)
1	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
2	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
3	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
4	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
5	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
6	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
7	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
8	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
9	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
10	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
11	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
12	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
13	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
14	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
15	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
16	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
17	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
18	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
19	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
21	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
22	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
23	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
24	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
25	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
26	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
27	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
28	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
29	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
30	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
31	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
32	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
33	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
34	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
35	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
36	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
37	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
38	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
39	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
40	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05
41	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
42	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15
43	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
44	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
45	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
46	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
47	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
48	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
49	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
50	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
51	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
52	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
53	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
54	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
55	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
56	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85
57	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
58	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95
59	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
60	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05
61	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
62	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
63	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
64	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
65	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
66	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
67	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
68	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45
69	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
70	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
71	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
72	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
73	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
74	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
75	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
76	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85
77	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
78	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
79	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
80	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
81	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
82	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15
83	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20
84	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
85	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
86	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
87	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
88	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45
89	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
90	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
91	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60
92	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65
93	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70
94	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
95	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
96	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85
97	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
98	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95
99	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
100	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05

The weight loss of the material is recorded in the table above. The weight loss is calculated as a percentage of the original weight of the material. The weight loss is recorded in the table above.

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	6	-	6
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	4	-	4
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	1	-	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1	3
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	16	24
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	9	30
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	20	21
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	7	7
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	51	37	88
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	3	6
16. Diabetes	2	3	5
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	39	95	134
18. Coronary disease angina	93	86	179
19. Hypertension with heart disease	6	15	21
20. Other heart diseases	40	70	110
21. Other circulatory diseases	25	29	54
22. Influenza	9	8	17
23. Pneumonia	63	91	154
24. Bronchitis	37	12	49
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	6	10
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	3	5	8
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	6	8
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	6	2	8
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	49	73	122
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	2	6
34. All other accidents	4	6	10
35. Suicide	7	12	19
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	497	617	1,114

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Notifications of Diseases occurring in Private Houses	Notifications of Diseases occurring in Hospitals	Total
Typhoid Fever	3	-	3
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	1
Meningococcal Infections	1	-	1
Scarlet Fever	22	-	22
Whooping Cough	17	-	17
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Erysipelas	6	-	6
Smallpox	-	-	-
Measles	867	-	867
Pneumonia	16	-	16
Polio-myelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis, Non-Paralytic	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	6	-	6
Dysentery	31	56	87
Malaria (contracted abroad)	-	-	-
Malaria (indigenous)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	12	19	31
Tuberculosis, Non-Respiratory	3	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	1

ST. MARK

MEMBER'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY

Date	Amount to the Society received in full	Amount to the Society received in part	Name of Member
1871	100	100	John A. Brown
1872	100	100	John A. Brown
1873	100	100	John A. Brown
1874	100	100	John A. Brown
1875	100	100	John A. Brown
1876	100	100	John A. Brown
1877	100	100	John A. Brown
1878	100	100	John A. Brown
1879	100	100	John A. Brown
1880	100	100	John A. Brown
1881	100	100	John A. Brown
1882	100	100	John A. Brown
1883	100	100	John A. Brown
1884	100	100	John A. Brown
1885	100	100	John A. Brown
1886	100	100	John A. Brown
1887	100	100	John A. Brown
1888	100	100	John A. Brown
1889	100	100	John A. Brown
1890	100	100	John A. Brown
1891	100	100	John A. Brown
1892	100	100	John A. Brown
1893	100	100	John A. Brown
1894	100	100	John A. Brown
1895	100	100	John A. Brown
1896	100	100	John A. Brown
1897	100	100	John A. Brown
1898	100	100	John A. Brown
1899	100	100	John A. Brown
1900	100	100	John A. Brown

TABLE V

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VII)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All Ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	3	2	2	1	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Measles	4	9	132	96	230	201	230	201	11	22	3	6	4	6	7	2	1	4	4	408	867
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Polio-myelitis, Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polio-myelitis, Non-Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	87
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE

LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS WHICH WERE IN THE SERVICE OF THE U.S. NAVY DURING THE YEAR 1900

(SEE LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS WHICH WERE IN THE SERVICE OF THE U.S. NAVY DURING THE YEAR 1900)

Class	Year	Month	Day	Name	Builder	Remarks
1	1900	1	1	USS Albatross	Albatross	Albatross
2	1900	2	2	USS Bear	Bear	Bear
3	1900	3	3	USS Dolphin	Dolphin	Dolphin
4	1900	4	4	USS Fish Hawk	Fish Hawk	Fish Hawk
5	1900	5	5	USS Gull	Gull	Gull
6	1900	6	6	USS Hawk	Hawk	Hawk
7	1900	7	7	USS Kestrel	Kestrel	Kestrel
8	1900	8	8	USS Osprey	Osprey	Osprey
9	1900	9	9	USS Pelican	Pelican	Pelican
10	1900	10	10	USS Raven	Raven	Raven
11	1900	11	11	USS Sparrow Hawk	Sparrow Hawk	Sparrow Hawk
12	1900	12	12	USS Vulture	Vulture	Vulture
13	1900	1	1	USS Wren	Wren	Wren
14	1900	2	2	USS Yellowlegs	Yellowlegs	Yellowlegs
15	1900	3	3	USS Zebra	Zebra	Zebra

TABLE VI

INCIDENCE OF DIPHThERIA IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND Ewell

(Quinquennial Averages)

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 - 1963	-	-	-

Year	Number of cases reported	1,000 Laboratory investigations made	1,000 Laboratory investigations made
1923 - 1927	-	-	-
1928 - 1929	1.0	0.05	-
1930 - 1933	0.5	0.10	-
1934 - 1935	0	0.00	0.001
1936 - 1937	0.5	0.10	0.001
1938 - 1939	30	0.10	0.001

(Continued on next page)

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TABLE VII

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Year	Private Residents		Mental Hospital Patients		Total	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year						
1 - 4	1	-	-	-	-	1
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	1	-	1	-
20 - 24	2	-	-	-	2	-
25 - 34	1	1	2	1	3	4
35 - 44	1	1	4	2	5	3
45 - 54	1	-	2	2	3	-
55 - 64	1	-	5	-	6	-
65 & over	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	6	6	15	4	21	13

Date	Mammals		Birds		Reptiles		Amphibians		Fish		Locality
	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	
1898	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
1899	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
1900	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
1901	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...
1902	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	...
1903	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	...
1904	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...
1905	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...
1906	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...
1907	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...
1908	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...
1909	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...
1910	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...
1911	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...
1912	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...
1913	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...
1914	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...
1915	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...
1916	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...
1917	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...
1918	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...
1919	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	...
1920	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...
1921	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...
1922	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	...
1923	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	...
1924	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	...
1925	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	...
1926	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	...
1927	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	...
1928	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	...
1929	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	...
1930	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	...
1931	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	...
1932	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...
1933	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	...
1934	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	...
1935	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	...
1936	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	...
1937	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	...
1938	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	...
1939	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	...
1940	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	...
1941	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	...
1942	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	...
1943	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	...
1944	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	...
1945	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	...
1946	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	...
1947	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	...
1948	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	...
1949	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	...
1950	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	...
1951	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	...
1952	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	...
1953	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	...
1954	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	...
1955	58	...	58	...	58	...	58	...	58	...	...
1956	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	...
1957	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	...
1958	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	...
1959	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	...
1960	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	...
1961	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	...
1962	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	...
1963	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	...
1964	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	...
1965	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	...
1966	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	...
1967	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	...
1968	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	...
1969	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	...
1970	73	...	73	...	73	...	73	...	73	...	...
1971	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	...
1972	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	...
1973	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	...
1974	77	...	77	...	77	...	77	...	77	...	...
1975	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	...
1976	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	...
1977	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	...
1978	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	...
1979	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	...
1980	83	...	83	...	83	...	83	...	83	...	...
1981	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	...
1982	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...	...
1983	86	...	86	...	86	...	86	...	86	...	...
1984	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	...
1985	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	...
1986	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	...
1987	90	...	90	...	90	...	90	...	90	...	...
1988	91	...	91	...	91	...	91	...	91	...	...
1989	92	...	92	...	92	...	92	...	92	...	...
1990	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	...
1991	94	...	94	...	94	...	94	...	94	...	...
1992	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	...
1993	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	...
1994	97	...	97	...	97	...	97	...	97	...	...
1995	98	...	98	...	98	...	98	...	98	...	...
1996	99	...	99	...	99	...	99	...	99	...	...
1997	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	...

THE END OF THE JOURNAL OF THE BUREAU OF BIRDS

THE END

TABLE VIII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES 1934-1963
(Quinquennial Averages 1934-58)

Year	Primary Notifications +		Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths		Death Rate per 1,000 Population
	Total	Mental Hospitals		Total	Mental Hospitals	
1934 - 1938	44		0.78	18		0.35
1939 - 1943	67		1.11	33		0.52
1944 - 1948	75		1.15	26		0.36
1949 - 1953 +	66		0.96	19		0.28
1954 - 1958	53	23	0.78	14	9	0.20
1959	39	20	0.57	4	2	0.06
1960	24	5	0.35	-	-	-
1961	53	27	0.76	4	3	0.06
1962	20	8	0.28	4	2	0.06
1963	34	19	0.26	6	3	0.08

+ From 1953 figures include notifications and deaths of patients in mental hospitals.

Weighted average of samples to which the method is applied

Year	Sample	Weighted Average	Method	Level	Weighted Average	Method	Level	Weighted Average	Method	Level
1901	12	61	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1902	15	65	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1903	18	68	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1904	21	71	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1905	24	74	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1906	27	77	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1907	30	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1908	33	83	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1909	36	86	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1910	39	89	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1911	42	92	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1912	45	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1913	48	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	51	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	54	104	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916	57	107	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1917	60	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1918	63	113	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919	66	116	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920	69	119	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1921	72	122	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1922	75	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1923	78	128	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1924	81	131	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1925	84	134	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1926	87	137	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927	90	140	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1928	93	143	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929	96	146	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	99	149	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1931	102	152	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1932	105	155	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1933	108	158	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1934	111	161	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1935	114	164	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1936	117	167	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1937	120	170	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1938	123	173	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1939	126	176	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1940	129	179	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1941	132	182	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1942	135	185	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1943	138	188	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1944	141	191	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1945	144	194	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1946	147	197	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1947	150	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1948	153	203	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	156	206	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1950	159	209	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951	162	212	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	165	215	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1953	168	218	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	171	221	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	174	224	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1956	177	227	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	180	230	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1958	183	233	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959	186	236	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960	189	239	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	192	242	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	195	245	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1963	198	248	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1964	201	251	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1965	204	254	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1966	207	257	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1967	210	260	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1968	213	263	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1969	216	266	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1970	219	269	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971	222	272	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972	225	275	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1973	228	278	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1974	231	281	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1975	234	284	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	237	287	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1977	240	290	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1978	243	293	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1979	246	296	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1980	249	299	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1981	252	302	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1982	255	305	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1983	258	308	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1984	261	311	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1985	264	314	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1986	267	317	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1987	270	320	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1988	273	323	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1989	276	326	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1990	279	329	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1991	282	332	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1992	285	335	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1993	288	338	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1994	291	341	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1995	294	344	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	297	347	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1997	300	350	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998	303	353	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1999	306	356	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000	309	359	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2001	312	362	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2002	315	365	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2003	318	368	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2004	321	371	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2005	324	374	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2006	327	377	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2007	330	380	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2008	333	383	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2009	336	386	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2010	339	389	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2011	342	392	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2012	345	395	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2013	348	398	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2014	351	401	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2015	354	404	100	10						

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
The Parade,
EPSOM,

May, 1964.

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, 1963, in accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

The work of the Department continues to expand with the general figure of 8,265 inspections and visits, being an increase of 1,196 on the previous year.

In relation to the recent Legislation in respect of Houses in Multiple Occupation, standards to control overcrowding, sanitary and washing accommodation, food storage, etc., were adopted and their application commenced. In addition to the continuing work on Slum Clearance, a special survey of over 1,000 houses of a type suitable for improvements was undertaken and is reported on in full.

Food Hygiene was again prominent and with an increase of 537 visits and inspections from 803 in 1962 to 1,340, and legal proceedings resulting from complaints and sampling resulted in 7 successful prosecutions.

The staff of the Department was increased by the appointment of a Pupil Public Health Inspector, which provision will be of benefit to this Authority and reflects its acknowledgement of national responsibilities in the training of technical staff.

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,
Town Hall,
The Parade,
NORWICH.

May, 1904.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors of the

REPORT OF THE

Sanitary, Litter and Cleansing

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year ended 31st December, 1903, in accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1897.

The work of the Department continues to expand with the general figure of 8,505 inspections and visits, being an increase of 1,100 on the previous year.

In relation to the recent legislation in respect of Houses in Multiple Occupation, standards for central overcrowding, sanitary and working accommodations, food storage, etc., were adopted and their application commenced. In addition to the aforesaid work an illness of 1,000 houses of a type suitable for tenements was undertaken and is reported on in full.

Food Hygiene was again prominent and with an increase of 277 visits and inspections from 603 in 1902 to 880, and legal proceedings resulting from complaints and seizures resulted in 7 convictions on record.

The staff of the Department was increased by the appointment of a Public Health Inspector, which provision will be of benefit to the authority and reflects the acknowledgment of national responsibility in the training of technical staff.

I should like to record my appreciation of the support given to the Department by the Council, for the help and guidance rendered by the various Officers of Health, 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. H. CROFT.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Inspections and Visits

Dwelling-houses - Under P.H. Act and Housing Acts	325
" " - Reinspections	648
Other Premises - Under P. H. Acts, 1936 and 1961	99
" " - Reinspections	253
Complaints investigated (excluding rats and mice)	476
Drainage - Inspections	1,270
" Water Tests	152
" Smoke Tests	27
" Other Tests	15
" Cesspools inspected	31
Detting, Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1963	3
Clean Air Act, 1956	171
Employment Agencies	1
Factories - With Power	77
" Without Power	6
" Outworkers	13
Food - Inspection of Premises	1,340
" Slaughterhouses - Meat Inspections	42
" Visits re Unsound Food	261
Heating Appliances and Fireguards	1
Infectious Disease - Enquiries and Visits	322
Insect Pests	118
Keeping of Animals or Poultry	22
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	11
Pet Animals Act, 1951, Licences, etc.	12
Public Conveniences	65
Rat or Mice Infestation	12
Rivers and Streams	3
Schools - Sanitary Accommodation, Disinfestation, etc.	13
Shops Act, 1950 (Hours)	434
" " " (Welfare)	419
Smoke Observation or Air Pollution	21
Stables and Figgeries	38
Swimming Pools	50
Tents, Vans and Sheds	61
Theatres, Cinemas, Halls, etc.	3
Vacant Land, Dumps, etc.	33
Verminous Premises or Articles	15
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)	1,402
	<hr/>
	8,265

SAMPLING

Samples under Food and Drugs Act, 1955	76
Ice-cream Samples	132
Milk Samples (bacteriological)	109
Bacteriological Samples	44
Water Samples from :-	
Main Supplies (domestic)	88
Mental Hospitals - deep well	49
" " mixed supply	50
" " mains supply	51
Swimming Baths and Pools	47

COMPLAINTS

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

Insanitary conditions of premises	65
Overcrowding	1
Flooding	3
Choked or defective drains	250
Offensive accumulations	13
Nuisance from flies or other insect pests	19
Vermin	1
Defective dustbins	2
Offensive smells	29
Unsound Food, etc.	31
Factory and Shops Acts	8
Snake	16
Animals and Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance	3
Dirty Milk Bottles, etc.	5
Noise	7
Miscellaneous	<u>23</u>
	476
Additionally, 533 complaints were made in respect of Rats and Mice infestation	<u>533</u>
	<u>1,009</u>

NOTICES

Number of Notices served under the following Acts:-

Housing Act, 1961. (Section 15) (Statutory)	3
Public Health Act, 1936. (Section 75) (Statutory)	2
" " " " (" 93) (")	8
" " " " (" 17) (")	3
" " " " (" 39) (")	1
" " " " (Informal)	94
Factories Act, 1961. (Informal)	1
Shops Act, 1950 and Food and Drugs Act, 1955. (Informal)	<u>69</u>
	181

Number of Notices outstanding at end of year 14

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

Roofs repaired	26
Eaves gutters and downpipes repaired	27
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	3
Repointing or rendering of brickwork	2
Other work carried out to remedy dampness	9
Choked drains cleared	242
Drains repaired or relaid	73
Inspection Chambers built or repaired	45
New W.C.'s installed	22
W.C.'s renewed or repaired	33
W.C. flushing cisterns renewed or repaired	13
New Baths installed	24
Soil Vent Pipes or F.A.I.'s renewed or repaired	22

COMPLAINTS

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

62	Insufficient condition of premises
1	Overcrowding
3	Flooding
200	Obstruction or defective drains
13	Offensive accumulations
19	Substances from flies or other insect pests
1	Vermin
2	Defective dustbins
29	Offensive odours
31	Unsound food, etc.
8	Factory and other noise
16	Or etc.
3	Animals and poultry kept so as to be a nuisance
2	Dirty milk bottles, etc.
7	Other
23	Not specified
478	
272	Additionally, 272 complaints were made in respect of noise and vibration
1,000	

NOTICES

Number of Notices served under the following Acts:-

3	Building Act, 1901. (Section 12) (Sanitary)
2	Public Health Act, 1936. (Section 72) (Sanitary)
8	" " " " " " " "
3	" " " " " " " "
1	" " " " " " " "
94	" " " " " " " "
1	Factories Act, 1901. (Informal)
63	Shop Act, 1930 and Food and Drugs Act, 1935. (Informal)
181	

Number of Notices outstanding at end of year 14

DETAILS OF IMPROVEMENTS, REPAIRS, REPAIRS AND OTHER WORK DONE TO

28	Boats repaired
27	Leaky gutters and downpipes repaired
3	Chimney stacks repaired or replaced
2	Rebuilding or re-rendering of brickwork
9	Other work carried out for sanitary purposes
242	Drains cleared
73	Drains repaired or relined
42	Inspection chambers built or repaired
22	New W.C.'s installed
33	W.C.'s removed or repaired
10	W.C. flushing cisterns removed or repaired
24	New baths installed
22	Ball Valve Pipes on V.A.L.'s removed or repaired

New gullies provided	23
Sink gully surrounds repaired	4
New sinks or wash-hand basins provided or renewed	55
Waste pipes provided or renewed	4
Water Service Pipes renewed or repaired	15
Cesspools - new	1
Cesspools emptied or repaired	12
Cesspools abolished	5
Existing house drains connected to Public Sewer	4
New dustbins provided	10
Yard paving provided or repaired	2
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	6
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	21
Floors repaired or renewed	4
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed	3
Doors repaired or renewed	5
Window frames repaired or renewed	7
Sashcords renewed or provided	6
Rooms sprayed for Vermin	3
Rooms, etc. sprayed for flies or other insect pests	9
Nuisances from animals or poultry abated	3
Offensive accumulations removed	3
Other nuisances abated or defects remedied	5

HOUSING

I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts	325
(b) Number of inspections or re-inspections	648
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	84
II. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit:-	
(a) after Informal Notice	64
(b) after service of Formal Notice	6
(c) Number of Notices outstanding at end of year	14
III. Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957.	
(a) Individual Unfit Houses	
Number of dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation and represented under Section 16 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957	10
In respect of the 10 houses represented, 10 Demolition or Closing Orders were made by the Council.	

III. Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957 (Cont.)

(b) Clearance Areas

Two areas were dealt with during the year with the following stages of progress:-

No. 1 Clearance Area, 1962

Comprising 5 dwellings. Area declared. Order for demolition made and confirmed by Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 29th May, 1963. All houses now vacant with demolition imminent. 5 houses

No. 2 Clearance Area, 1962

Comprising 8 dwellings. Area declared. Order for demolition made - awaiting confirmation by Ministry of Housing and Local Government. 8 houses

Slum Clearance

From the inception of the Slum Clearance programme in June, 1955, 141 properties have been listed for action under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

As a result of Slum Clearance Schemes, the making of Demolition and Closing Orders and the repair of unfit houses on undertakings, 68 properties have been dealt with, leaving an estimated 73 outstanding.

Re-housing

During 1963, five families were re-housed by the Corporation as a result of formal action taken under the Housing Acts.

Under this heading the total number of family units rehoused since the inception of the Slum Clearance Programme in 1955, is 49.

Improvement of Houses

Following the receipt of Circular No. 42/62 dated 17th August, 1962, the Improvement of Houses Joint Sub-Committee was set up by the Public Health and Housing Committees to examine ways and means of expediting the improvement of houses of basically sound construction. The Sub-Committee approved a scheme for the issue of an explanatory letter, followed by a visit by a Public Health Inspector to some 1,200 houses in the Borough where it was known that in their original construction provision was not made for bathrooms, wash-hand basins, hot water supplies, etc.

The Committee met on two occasions to consider progress the results of which are summarised below:-

(b) Clearance Areas

The areas were dealt with during the year with the following stages of progress:-

No. 1 Clearance Area, 1935

Outstanding 2 dwellings. Area enclosed. Order for demolition made and carried out by Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 29th May, 1935. All houses now vacant with demolition imminent. 2 houses

No. 2 Clearance Area, 1935

Outstanding 3 dwellings. Area enclosed. Order for demolition made - existing demolition by Ministry of Housing and Local Government. 3 houses

Other Clearance Areas

From the inception of the first clearance programme in June, 1935, all properties have been placed for action under sections II and IV of the Housing Act, 1937.

As a result of first clearance schemes, the making of demolition and clearing orders and the repair of war-damaged buildings, 68 properties have been dealt with, leaving an estimated 75 outstanding.

Rehousing

During 1935, five families were re-housed by the Corporation as a result of 1 local action taken under the Housing Act.

Under this heading the total number of families which remained since the inception of the first clearance programme in 1935, is 42.

Improvement of Housing

Following the receipt of Circular No. 42/35 dated 17th August, 1935, the Improvement of Housing and Clearance was set up by the Public Health and Housing Committee to examine ways and means of assisting the improvement of houses of bad quality and construction. The Committee approved a scheme for the issue of an explanatory leaflet, followed by a visit by a Public Health Inspector to each of 1,500 houses in the borough where it was known that in their original construction a provision was not made for bathroom, wash-basin, hot water supply, etc.

The Committee set on foot enquiries to consider progress the results of which are appended below:-

First Stage (Completed in early June, 1963)

	<u>No. of houses of a type suitable for Improvement</u>	<u>Where amenities were known to exist</u>	<u>Houses Visited</u>
Miles Road	106	47	59
Lower Court Road	122	58	64
Upper " "	<u>69</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>46</u>
	297	128	169

Second Stage (Completed to 4th December, 1963)

Albert Road	49	8	41
Beech Road	12	1	11
Bracken Path	9	3	6
Bramble Walk	37	9	28
Burgh Heath Road	10	0	10
Carters Road	29	4	25
Chessington Road	43	18	25
Church Road	38	9	29
Cottage Road	15	0	15
East Street	14	1	13
Elm Road	29	7	22
Fairview Road	4	0	4
Hook Road	309	216	93
Oakdale Road	23	2	21
Plough Road	46	23	23
Victoria Place	52	7	45
Wyoths Road	<u>45</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>
TOTALS	764	331	433

Taking the two stages together the totals now appear as

1,061 459 602

The analysis of results of visits to the 602 houses is as follows:

First Stage (Completed in early June, 1953)

House Number	No. of persons of a type eligible for insurance	House number not known to exist	House Number
105	105	47	99
106	106	51	64
107	107	53	46
		158	100

Second Stage (Completed in December, 1953)

House Number	No. of persons of a type eligible for insurance	House number not known to exist	House Number
108	108	8	41
109	109	1	11
110	110	3	6
111	111	0	28
112	112	0	10
113	113	4	25
114	114	19	22
115	115	0	20
116	116	0	15
117	117	1	13
118	118	7	22
119	119	0	4
120	120	23	27
121	121	0	21
122	122	0	23
123	123	23	23
124	124	7	45
125	125	21	22
TOTAL	104	101	433

Adding the two stages together the totals now appear as

1,001	433	505
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The analysis of results of visits to the 505 houses is as

follows:

Housing (cont.)

	Tenant interested	Owner/occupier interested	Tenant not interested	Owner/occupier not interested	Amenities found to exist	Others	Occupiers not contacted	Total
Miles Road	9	3	13	5	19	7	3	59
Lower Court Road	2	3	10	12	10	7	20	64
Upper Court Road	5	3	9	2	6	7	14	46
Albert Road	3	5	15	4	3	1	10	41
Beech Road	0	1	3	1	0	3	3	11
Brackon Path	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	6
Bramble Walk	1	1	5	4	2	2	13	28
Burgh Heath Road	1	2	3	1	2	0	1	10
Carters Road	4	1	12	3	1	1	3	25
Chessington Road	1	2	2	1	5	4	10	25
Church Road	0	0	10	4	4	0	11	29
Cottage Road	0	0	1	2	2	1	9	15
East Street	1	3	2	0	4	1	2	13
Elm Road	0	6	2	8	2	0	4	22
Fairview Road	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
Hook Road	11	3	22	14	13	9	21	93
Oakdale Road	0	1	2	4	2	0	12	21
Plough Road	2	1	4	0	2	5	9	23
Victoria Place	1	3	19	5	2	11	4	45
Wyeths Road	0	1	11	1	0	0	9	22
TOTALS	42	41	148	71	81	59	160	602

Explanation

The column headed "Others" includes cases where the tenants were "shortly leaving" or were "doubtful" and where the owners and owner/occupiers had also not made up their minds, and voids.

The column "Occupiers not contacted" covered those properties which following the posting of my introductory letter in a sealed envelope and marked "This is not a circular" were visited twice without reply. Time did not allow of further visits being made.

A study of the results of the Survey brought out the following points:-

(1) Coverage

I estimated that there were approximately 1,212 houses in the Borough of a type suitable for improvement. Of that number 1,061 were dealt with during the year.

From records of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department and in my own office, it was already known that 459 of the 1,061 houses had been improved, and the Survey has revealed a further 81 in that category.

Year	Amphibious Operations	Other	Sea & Air Operations	Submarine Operations	Land Operations	Naval Operations	Naval Operations	Naval Operations	Naval Operations
1941	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1942	30	7	10	12	10	2	2	10	30
1943	10	7	4	2	3	1	2	10	10
1944	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1945	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1946	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1947	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1948	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1949	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1950	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1951	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1952	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1953	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1954	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1955	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1956	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1957	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1958	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1959	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
1960	10	1	3	4	18	2	9	11	10
TOTAL	100	10	30	40	180	20	90	110	100

The column headed "Other" includes cases where the persons were "partly leaving" or were "detained" and where the courts and army companies had also set up their camps, and other.

The column "Operations" and "Operations" covers those in parties which followed the setting up of temporary camps in a coastal area and where this is not a "detention" case where other camps. This will allow of further visits being made.

A study of the results of the survey brought out the following:-

(1) Summary
I estimated that there were approximately 1,415 persons in the Bar camp of a type suitable for imprisonment. Of that number 1,401 were dealt with during the year.

The records of the British Liaison and Security's Department and in my own office, it was already known that 450 of the 1,401 names had been approved, as the Survey has revealed a further 951 in that category.

2. Houses Tenanted - "Interested" and "Not interested".

The figures for these two groups read 42 and 148 respectively. Where tenants have said they are interested, the owners of these houses were advised and invited to apply for Grants. The response from the owners was negligible.

The "Not interested" tenants gave their reasons as "Not prepared to give up space for bathroom"; "Not willing to pay extra rent"; "The cost of running the new services", and some were found to be elderly persons who did not wish to be troubled at their time of life and for whom the 12½% increase in rent would feature very largely in their budgets.

In the 160 houses "Not contacted" it may be presumed that where these were tenanted some of the same circumstances applied.

3. Houses - Owner/Occupier - "Interested" and "Not interested".

Here, the figures for these two groups read 41 and 71.

It may be presumed that in due course the 41 interested owner/occupiers will pursue the scheme further. Of the 71 not interested consideration of age was again a possible influence, but undoubtedly with change of ownership there will be a change of attitude. Again, some of the same reasons probably held good of the owner/occupier houses in the figure of 160 "Not contacted".

4. Response

Since the commencement of the Survey to the 31st December, 1963, 16 applications for Grants were received in respect of the properties concerned.

Conclusion

Although the results obtained by the end of the year were small, the proportion of houses without the standard amenities in the Borough, calculated on the above figures, was only 2.4%. (Account of the 160 houses not contacted was omitted from this calculation).

During 1963, 36 Standard Grants and 14 Discretionary Grants were approved by the Council. The administration work was carried out by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and the Public Health Inspectors co-operated in the inspection and approval of much of the work.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The Housing Act of 1961 introduced entirely new legislation to deal with acute problems which have been caused in recent years by the multi-occupation of houses, and during 1962, the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962, were made by Parliament.

...the ... of ... in ... 1952, ... by ...

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The figures for these two groups ... respectively. ... the ... of these ... and ... for ...

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... the ... of the ... in ...

Summary

Although the results obtained by the end of the year were ... the ... of the ...

During 1965, 36 ... and 14 ... were ... by the ...

House in ...

The ... of 1961 ... to deal with ... in ...

Under Section 15 of the Act, local authorities were required to set their own standards as to:-

Natural and artificial lighting
Ventilation
Water Supply
Personal washing facilities
Drainage and sanitary conveniences
Facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food, and for the disposal of waste water, and
Installations for space heating or for the use of space heating appliances.

The Government advised that in drawing up these standards and in their implementation, local authorities should exercise fairly wide discretion as standards which may be regarded as reasonable in one area are unacceptable in another.

Accordingly, the Public Health Committee formulated the standards to be applied in the Borough which were based on those made by neighbouring Authorities and by the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standard Joint Committee.

During the year 19 premises coming within the definition of "Houses in Multiple Occupation" were dealt with in accordance with the standards so set.

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

During the year 3 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, 1963:-

Total number of applications received		110
Undertakings (Form K) received from landlords	81	
Certificates of Disrepair issued	21	
Applications for Certificates as to remedying defects	6	
Applications for Certificates not approved	2	
Applications under consideration	<u> </u>	
		110
		<u> </u>

Certificates of Disrepair cancelled 7

Schools

All schools in the Borough are visited for the purpose of milk and water sampling, inspection of sanitary accommodation and inspection of canteens and kitchens.

There are nineteen private schools in the Borough.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed particulars on the administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

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

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	118	77	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises)	11	4	-	-
TOTAL	132	83	1	-

- (2) Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	6	6	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences 'not relating to outwork)	8	8	-	-	-
TOTAL	19	19	-	1	-

Factories Act, 1961 (cont.)

(3) Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

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

Nature of Work	Section III			Section IV		
	No. of Out-works in this list registered by the Chief	No. of cases of defective out-works in this list for the year	No. of cases of defective out-works in this list for the year	No. of cases of defective out-works in this list for the year	No. of cases of defective out-works in this list for the year	No. of cases of defective out-works in this list for the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
General cleaning and washing (gullies, etc.)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Out-works and fixtures	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-

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:-

Bakohouses	6
Bakers and Confectioners	21
Butchers	39
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens & kitchens	56
Confectioners	98
Dairies and Milk Distributors	27
Fishmongers (wet and dry)	16
Fried Fish Shops	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	59
Grocery and Provision Stores	93
Ice-cream Retailers	116
Public Houses and Off Licences	<u>58</u>
TOTAL	596

Of the preceding premises, 167 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Manufacture of Ice-cream	2
Retail sale of Ice-cream	114
Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	51

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

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, and 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 of food handlers themselves while they are preparing or handling the food.

The reinspection of food premises is a constant duty imposed by the Regulations. The type of premises visited with the number of inspections made are set out in the following list:-

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION 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 registration of food suppliers. The following table shows the approximate number of premises in the Borough classified under the various classes or businesses, where food is manufactured or stored:-

6	Restaurants
21	Butchers and Confectioners
20	Wine and Spirit Merchants
20	Coffee, Confectionery, Grocers & Biscuits
20	Confectioners
20	Butchers and Milk Distributors
15	Restaurants (hot and dry)
7	Food Shops
20	Confectioners and Biscuits
20	Grocers and Wine & Spirit
112	Ice-cream Vendors
20	Public Houses and Off Licenses
200	TOTAL

Of the preceding premises, 127 are registered under Section 10 of the Food and Drug Act, 1938, as follows:-

2	Manufacturers of Ice-cream
111	Retail sale of Ice-cream
20	Preparation or manufacture for sale of confectionery, pasted, preserved, pickled or preserved food

Food Vendors (General) Regulations, 1939

The Regulations apply to any place where food is handled or prepared in the course of a food business, whether there is retail sale or not. They apply to any person, throughout the food and catering trades, and to the supply of food in shops, restaurants, refreshment establishments and other concerns, and also to stalls and vehicles and any other place.

The aim of the Regulations is to set a practical standard of food hygiene and control on those who are engaged in the preparation or sale of food, the preparation and distribution of articles and equipment with which the food may come into contact, and the display of food premises themselves with a view to preventing or reducing the risk of food poisoning.

The registration of food premises is a constant duty imposed by the Regulations. The type of premises visited with the result of inspections made are set out in the following list:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Inspections and Visits</u>
Bakohouses	18
Bakers and Confectioners	49
Butchers	146
Cafes, Canteens and Kitchens	184
Dairies and Milk Shops	37
Fishmongers and Poulterers	35
Fried Fish Shops	25
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	130
Grocery and Provision Stores	183
Ice-cream Manufacturers	24
" " Retailers	108
" " Vehicles	20
Licensed Premises	104
Market Stalls and Food Vehicles	123
Sweets and Sugar Confectionery	74
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)	80
TOTAL	1,340

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

Walls and/or ceilings cleansed	29
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	3
Floors renewed or repaired	7
Other structural repairs carried out	1
Sinks installed or renewed	1
Constant hot water supply installed over sinks	5
New dustbins provided	7
Nuisances abated or other defects remedied	21

Sanitary conveniences and facilities for staff:

W.C's etc., cleansed and/or redecorated	15
Wash-hand basins installed	6
Constant hot water supply installed over existing wash-hand basins	9
Soap, Nail Brushes or Towels provided	6
First-Aid Materials provided	10
Accommodation provided for clothing	1

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

Control in respect of the distribution and type of milk sold in the Borough is obtained under the following Regulations:-

(a) Distribution:

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Milk Distributors registered in the area	4
Premises registered as Dairies	4

Milk Supply (cont.)

(b) Designation:

Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951.

Requires that all milk sold is Designated Milk.

(c) Licensing:

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

Dealers (Pre-packed) Milk Licences valid for a period of five years, are in force in respect of the following milks:-

Tuberculin Tested	20
Pasteurised	20
Sterilised	26

Milk Sampling

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

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

<u>Grade</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>
Homogenised	4
Tuberculin Tested C.I. Farm Bottled	2
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	25
Pasteurised	72
Sterilised	6
	<hr/>
	109
	<hr/>

Results of Tests

	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Homogenised	4	-	4	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested C.I. Farm Bottled	2	-	-	-	-	-
T.T. Pasteurised	25	-	25	-	-	-
Pasteurised	72	-	72	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	6	-
	103	-	101	-	6	-

Additionally, 24 samples of milk were taken from the dairy farms at Horton and Long Grove Hospitals at the request of the Ministry of Health and submitted to the Epsom Public Health Laboratory for examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction and the Clot-on-Bodding Tests.

Milk Sample (cont.)

(d) Inspection

Milk (Special Designation) (Special Order), 1971
 Inspection that all milk sold is Designated Milk

(e) Inspection

Milk (Special Designation) Inspection, 1960
 During (7-1960) Milk Inspection visits for a
 period of five years, we in force in respect
 of the following items:-

20	Tuberculin tested
30	Permethan
30	Sanitized

Milk Sampling

During the year 100 samples of milk were taken from milk
 distributors, including samples for local markets and schools, and
 subjected to a special special examination.

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

No. of Samples	Grade
1	Non-graded
2	Tuberculin Tested O.L. Farm Borden
22	Tuberculin Tested Permethan
72	Permethan
0	Sanitized
100	

Results of Tests

Total	Tuberculin Test		Permethan Test		Sanitized
	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	
100	100	0	101	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0
2	0	2	0	2	0
22	0	22	0	22	0
72	0	72	0	72	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

Additional notes: All samples of milk were taken from the dairy farms
 at various and long intervals at the request of the Ministry of
 Health and subjected to the Special Public Health Laboratory for examination
 by the Veterinary Bacteriology and the Virus-Isolating Units.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

These new Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963, replacing similar Regulations made in 1924.

The Regulations now provide for one hundred per cent inspection of all meat at slaughterhouses which, when passed as fit for human consumption, must be marked in an approved manner.

Provision is also made for the first time for local authorities to charge for this essential public health service. Administratively, the Department will not be concerned as there are now no slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Slaughterhouses

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

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

Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	4	1	-	-	307	-
Number inspected	4	1	-	-	307	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	-	-	63	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	75%	100%	-	-	20.84%	-

Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

No carcasses, parts of carcasses or organs inspected were found to be affected with Tuberculosis or Cysticerci.

Food Inspection Regulations, 1931

These two Regulations came into force on the 1st Oct. 1931, replacing earlier Regulations made in 1924.

The Regulations now provide for one hundred per cent inspection of all meat at abattoirs which, when passed as fit for human consumption, must be marked in an approved manner.

Provision is also made for the first time for local authorities to charge for their general public health services. Administratively, the Department will now be organized as there are now no abattoirs in the country.

Abattoirs

There are a limited number of abattoirs in the country, but at the request of the Board were inspected by the Board, arrangements are made for the inspection of all animals after slaughter at human abattoirs where a slaughterhouse is in regular use for the supply of meat to hotels, hospitals in the country.

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

Carcasses inspected and classified.

Class	Beef and Lamb	Cattle	Pigs	Horses
Class A (fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class B (fit for human consumption after treatment)	1	1	1	1
Class C (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class D (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class E (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class F (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class G (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class H (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class I (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class J (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class K (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class L (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class M (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class N (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class O (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class P (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class Q (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class R (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class S (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class T (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class U (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class V (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class W (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class X (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class Y (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1
Class Z (not fit for human consumption)	1	1	1	1

Inspection of Carcasses

No carcasses, parts of carcasses or organs inspected were found to be affected with Tuberculosis or Septicemia.

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.

Butchers' Shops

There are 39 butchers' shops in the Borough all of which have been periodically inspected during the year, 146 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.

Article	lbs.	Tins or Jars	Packets, Cartons or Numbers
Bacon	44½	-	-
Butter and Margarine	65	-	-
Cakes	-	-	38
Chickens	37	4	8
Fish	14	81	-
Fish (Shell)	-	-	120
Fish (Frozen)	406	-	-
Frozen Foods	-	-	1,844
Fruit	-	1,430	-
Ice-cream	-	-	68
Jam and Marmalade	-	16	-
Lard	84	-	-
Meat and Offal	1,382½	287	-
Milk	-	47	-
Miscellaneous	-	92	3
Rabbits	16	-	-
Soup	-	19	-
Spaghetti	-	66	-
Sugar	2	-	-
Turkeys	-	-	3
Vegetables - Tinned	-	501	-

The foods surrendered were destroyed.

Bakerhouses

Eighteen inspections and visits were made during the year to six bakerhouses.

The standard of repair and cleanliness remains high, these conditions being maintained without recourse to enforcement action. With the closure of two of the largest bakeries in recent years, much of the bread and confectionery sold in retail shops is produced outside the Borough.

Three applications for the renewal of licenses to slaughter animals under the act were received and considered by the Council. In each case the license was granted.

Inspection:

There are 30 butchers' shops in the Borough all of which have been periodically inspected during the year, the inspections being made.

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

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

Inspected Meat and Other Foods

The following meat and other foods were inspected at shops and found to be within the Borough and found to be safe for human consumption.

Articles	lbs.	Time	Inspected at
Beef	44	-	-
Pork and Mutton	62	-	-
Chicken	-	-	38
Quail	37	4	8
Wash	14	21	-
Wash (Salt)	-	-	130
Wash (Brown)	100	-	-
Wash (Red)	-	-	1,814
Wash	-	1,130	-
Wash	-	-	68
Wash and Mutton	-	18	-
Wash	8	-	-
Wash and Mutton	1,324	287	-
Milk	-	17	-
Wash	-	22	3
Wash	18	-	-
Wash	-	19	-
Wash	-	60	-
Wash	2	-	-
Wash	-	-	3
Wash - Mutton	-	202	-

The foods mentioned were distributed.

Inspection

Eighteen inspections and visits were made during the year to six establishments.

The standard of repair and cleanliness remains high, there being no complaint without reference to enforcement action. With the exception of the largest butchers in recent years, most of the food and meatstuffs sold in retail shops is produced outside the Borough.

Sampling

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

During the year '76 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
Beef with Egg Noodles		1		
Buns with real dairy cream		3		
Butter		1		
Coffee - Instant		1		
Creamed Horseradish		1		
Creamed Mushrooms		1		
Double Devon Cream		1		
Dried Fruit		1		
Fish Cakes		2		
Fish Paste		2		
Full Cream Evaporated Milk		1		
Gee's Linctus		1		
Ground Almonds		1		
Hamburger (Beef)		1		1
Sausage Meat		1		
Hamburger		1		
Ice-cream		4		
Ice-cream - Dairy		2		
Ice-cream Soft		3		
Ice Lolly with Ice-cream		1		1
Jamaica Ginger Cake		1		
Limeets		1		
Marzipan		1		
Meat Pasties		2		
Meat Pies		3		
Milk	14			
Minced Chicken in Jelly		1		
Noodles with Egg		1		
Pure Danish Cream		1		
Pure Lemon Juice		1		
Rice Pudding		1		
Rum Flavouring		1		
Saccharin		1		
Seasoning	1			
Sauce		2		
Sausages - Pork	8			
Sausage Meat	2		2	
Sausage Rolls		1		
Sugar Confectionery		1		
Tyrolets		1		
Vitavel Syrup		1		
Whisky	1			
Total	26	50	2	2

Sampling (cont.)

Of the 76 samples, it is seen that 4 were reported adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity and details of these samples are as follows:

Hamburger (Beef) Sausage Meat

Sample No. 40
(Informal)

The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained 65 per cent of meat including fat, and commented:-

"The name Hamburger implies a type of minced meat product of higher meat content than is found in traditional British sausages or sausage meat, and in my opinion a meat content of 65 per cent is not sufficient to justify this description when applied to sausage meat. A Hamburger should be prepared with little if any cereal filler and, after allowing for the presence of onion, the meat content should approximate to at least 80 per cent!"

Action taken - The Manufacturers subsequently stated that they had changed their recipe and that the Hamburgers now being made would satisfy the standard suggested by the Public Analyst.

Ice Lolly with Ice-cream

Sample No. 36
(Informal)

The label of this pre-packed food did not specify the common or usual name of the food and three of the ingredients namely, Sweetener, Emulsifier and Stabiliser, were specified by a generic and not a specific name and description contrary to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1963.

Action taken - The Manufacturers agreed to the re-printing of the label but at no time was the quality of the food suspect.

Sausage Meat

Samples Nos. 58 & 63
(Formal)

Of these two samples one contained 720 parts per million by weight of Sulphur Dioxide which was well in excess of the statutory limit of 450 parts per million by weight, and the labelling in both cases, i.e. "that a preservative had been added" was in question.

Action taken (Case heard on 6.1.64)

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of the excess of preservative but not on the question of labelling. The case was found proved and the Butchery Company were fined £10, with five guineas costs.

Sample No. 50

Of the 75 samples, it is noted that 4 were rejected and 71 were retained giving rise to irregularity and details of these samples are as follows:

Sample No. 50

The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained 85 per cent of most insoluble fat, and contained -
The same manufacturer having a type of mixed case product of higher water content than is found in traditional British sausage or sausage meat, and in my opinion a most content of 85 per cent is not sufficient to justify this description when applied to sausage meat. A manufacturer should be prepared with little or no cereal filler and, when allowing for the presence of water, the water content should approximate to at least 80 per cent.

Sample No. 50
(continued)

Additional Notes - The manufacturer subsequently stated that they had changed their recipe and that the manufacturer's being made would satisfy the standard suggested by the Public Analyst.

Sample No. 50

The label of this specimen had not specifically stated the name of the food and three of the ingredients namely, Worcester, Mustard and Salt, were specified by a formula and not a specific name and description contrary to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1927.

Sample No. 50
(continued)

Additional Notes - The manufacturer agreed to the re-wording of the label but at the time the quality of the food was not

Sample No. 50

Of these two samples one contained 750 parts per million by weight of sulphur in the water was well in excess of the statutory limit of 500 parts per million by weight, and the labelling in both cases, i.e., "that a preservative had been added" was in question.

Sample No. 50 & 51
(continued)

Additional Notes (One sent on 6.1.50)

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of the excess of preservative but in the question of labelling. The case was lost and the statutory limit was not proved and the statutory limit was not proved.

Complaints

During the year 46 complaints were received in respect of food generally with 5 specifically in respect of milk and milk bottles. This is a decrease of 1 on last year.

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 six prosecutions were authorised, details of which are as follows:-

- Case No. 1. Wrapped loaf of bread purchased at a local retailer's shop found to be mouldy. Defendants who pleaded guilty were fined £25. with ten guineas costs.
- Case No. 2. Leaf of bread purchased at a local retailer's shop found to contain a wire nail. Defendants who pleaded guilty were fined £20. with five guineas costs.
- Case No. 3. Bread roll delivered to the canteen of a local establishment found to contain a length of string. Defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £10. with five guineas costs.
- Case No. 4. Three steak and kidney pies purchased from a local retailer and subsequently found to be mouldy. Defendant pleaded guilty and fined £60. with ten guineas costs.
- Case No. 5. Bottle of milk delivered to a local resident found to contain a ground beetle. The defendants pleaded not guilty but the case was found proved. A fine of £10. with seven guineas costs was imposed.
- Case No. 6. A loaf of bread was delivered to a local resident which was found to contain a mass of flour, infested with beetles, moths and other debris. Defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £40. with five guineas costs. This case was heard on the 6.1.64.

Ice-cream

Registration

During the year one application for the manufacture of soft ice-cream and three applications for the registration of premises for the sale and storage of ice-cream were received and granted and at the end of the year 116 premises were registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

All retailers obtain their supplies from outside the Borough with the exception of one who manufactures it on the premises.

Inspection

During the year 1936 complaints were received in respect of food generally with 2 specifically in respect of milk and milk bottles. This in a decrease of 1 on last year.

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

Reasons given were that six prosecutions were authorized, details of which are as follows:-

Case No. 1. - A quantity of bread purchased at a local retailer's shop found to be infested with five German weevils. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 10s. with five guineas costs.

Case No. 2. - A quantity of bread purchased at a local retailer's shop found to contain a white weevil. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 10s. with five guineas costs.

Case No. 3. - Bread was delivered to the entrance of a local establishment found to contain a number of weevils. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 10s. with five guineas costs.

Case No. 4. - Two loaves and kidney pies purchased from a local retailer and subsequently found to be infested with weevils. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 10s. with five guineas costs.

Case No. 5. - A bottle of milk delivered to a local retailer found to contain a ground beetle. The defendant pleaded not guilty but the case was found proved. A fine of 10s. with seven guineas costs was imposed.

Case No. 6. - A loaf of bread was delivered to a local resident which was found to contain a mass of flies, infested with beetles, weevils and other insects. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 10s. with five guineas costs. This case was heard on the 6.1.37.

Inspection

Inspection

During the year no applications for the manufacture of ice-cream and three applications for the registration of premises for the sale and storage of ice-cream were received and granted and at the end of the year 116 premises were registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1935.

All retailers obtain their supplies from outside the Borough with the exception of the manufacturers of ice-cream.

Ice-cream (cont.)

Bacteriological Sampling

During the year 132 samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination. The provisional grading showed the following results:-

Grade	I	115
"	II	11
"	III	5
"	IV	<u>1</u>
		132

With only 6 samples falling within the provisional Grades III and IV the overall picture is satisfactory.

Chemical Sampling

During the year 2 samples of Dairy Ice-cream, 4 of Ice-cream, 3 of Soft Ice-cream and 1 Ice Lolly with Ice-cream were taken for chemical examination and found to comply with the required standards.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

In addition to the inspection of all shops in relation to sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and lighting and ventilation, the provisions of the Shops Act in respect of hours of closing, condition of employment, etc., are included in the duties of the Public Health Inspectors. The General Closing Hours are 8 o'clock with 9 o'clock for the late day. There is no Order made by the local authority as to the early closing day, but Wednesday is generally recognised as such.

Shopping trends now show that Friday night is becoming the "late night" when many families buy their week-end groceries and this may foreshadow the gradual extinction of Saturday afternoon trading.

During the year two new multiple trading businesses have been opened and the conversion of shops to "self-service" continues. 853 inspections and visits were made during the year which compares with 701 for 1962.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The Council's policy in relation to the establishment of smoke control areas was again reviewed during the early part of 1963, and on enquiry the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was informed that the Council would continue to encourage householders to change from house coal to smokeless fuels and all the evidence would point to an increase in this trend, which was already well established.

In December, the Government issued a White Paper "Domestic Fuel Supplies and the Clean Air Policy" in which it was revealed that "in consequence of technological changes in the gas industry which in themselves are to be welcomed, there will be little further increase in the production of gas coke and in some areas production is already beginning to decline".

Clean Air Act, 1956 (cont.)

Gas Coke has been the basic smokeless fuel on which the establishment of smoke control areas have been built. Hard coke which is only suitable for closed stoves (room-heaters) or underfloor draught fires, will now take its place, but will need much more sophisticated and expensive appliances for its use.

With the rapid changes in this area of Surrey in forms of domestic heating, which involve the use of solid smokeless fuels, gas, electricity and oil, there can be no doubt that "Clean Air" is being achieved without recourse to the making of smoke control areas, and the fact must not be lost sight of that the Borough has already been listed as predominantly "White" as opposed to "Black" areas.

During the year one Station to measure the atmospheric pollution in terms of smoke and sulphur dioxide was established at Stoneleigh West School, Vale Road, Worcester Park, and the second Station at Epsom is due to start recordings in the New Year.

EPSOM DOWNS

Sale of Food

Two Cafes provide light refreshments although the small hutted one adjacent to the Downs Hotel closes during the winter months. The more permanent structure in No. 2 Upper Enclosure, Tattenham Corner, is connected to the sewer and has a piped water supply. During the periods when racing takes place these facilities are augmented by many mobile refreshment vans and tents. Constant inspection is made of the temporary food premises and generally a good standard of hygiene is maintained in spite of the difficulties in catering out of doors.

Samples of water, ice-cream and other foodstuffs are taken during Race Meetings.

Temporary Sanitary Accommodation

This provision is for the periods covered by the four Race Meetings. The Corporation provides and staffs the five mobile conveniences which are connected to the sewers and have a piped water supply. The Grand Stand Association, Ltd., augment this accommodation by the erection of tent lavatories furnished with Elsan closets.

Only limited progress has been achieved during the year to replace the tented lavatories by accommodation of a more acceptable and sanitary nature.

Permanent Sanitary Accommodation

This facility is still in the early stages of discussion. A very real urgency exists to make such provision as soon as possible for the increasingly large numbers of the public who visit the Downs throughout the year.

Cleansing

The cleansing of the Downs during and after Race Meetings is carried out under the direction of the Grand Stand Association, Ltd. The proposed restriction of the Fairs to two Meetings should result generally in a reduction of the volume of litter deposited, and it is hoped that the use of mechanical sweepers will speed the time taken in its removal.

has been the basis on which the establishment of such a fund has been made. It is only a fund which is available for the purpose of such a fund, but will not be available for the purpose of such a fund.

With the right changes in the area of survey in the area of the fund, which involve the use of such a fund, gas, electricity and all other things which are being collected without regard to the nature of such a fund, and the fact that the fund has already been listed as a fund which is available for the purpose of such a fund.

During the year 1938, the fund was established in the area of the fund, which was established in the area of the fund, and the fund was established in the area of the fund.

GENERAL STATEMENT

State of New York

The fund provides for the purpose of such a fund, which is available for the purpose of such a fund, and the fund was established in the area of the fund.

During the year 1938, the fund was established in the area of the fund, and the fund was established in the area of the fund.

Summary of the Fund

This fund is for the purpose of such a fund, which is available for the purpose of such a fund, and the fund was established in the area of the fund.

Only limited progress has been achieved during the year in the area of the fund, which is available for the purpose of such a fund.

Summary of the Fund

This fund is for the purpose of such a fund, which is available for the purpose of such a fund, and the fund was established in the area of the fund.

Summary

The objective of the fund is to provide for the purpose of such a fund, which is available for the purpose of such a fund, and the fund was established in the area of the fund.

Epsom Downs

Cleansing (c nt.)

The state of cleanliness of the Downs outside the Racing periods is the responsibility of the Conservators. The improvement shown in 1962 was maintained during this year due, in the main, to the employment of additional labour and plant.

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

I reported in 1962 on the mode of occupation of this land where the breaking of vehicles, the keeping of pigs, the stabling of ponies and the establishment of unofficial caravan parks, represented a development which had created a serious public health problem.

During 1963, the position was contained and the Council's policy in conjunction with the Surrey County Council to acquire the land promised fulfilment with the hope that the problem could be dealt with early in 1964.

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:-

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Number of complaints investigated	773	606	533
" " inspections and visits	4,995	4,408	4,109
" " premises found infested	785	729	583
" " treatments carried out by the Corporation's Rodent Operative at			
private premises	854	705	572
business premises	129	160	129
" " rats known to have been caught and destroyed by the Corporation's Rodent Operative	936	799	496

The ratio of deposits of the Home Loans to the total deposits in the year ending 31st December, 1931, is 1.2 per cent. The improvement shown in 1931 was maintained during this year but, in the case of the employment of adult and labour and plant.

STATE OF THE HOME LOANS TO THE PUBLIC

I reported in 1930 on the state of cooperation of this fund with the provision of vehicles, the leasing of pigs, the provision of poultry and the establishment of residential centres, and the development of a public health program.

During 1931, the position was maintained and the Council's policy is to continue with the Home Loans to assist the fund provided in 1930 with the hope that the program could be built up in 1932.

GENERAL COMMENT

Statement of Loans for 1931

In accordance with requirements of the Home Loans, companies of local or building are under an obligation to notify the local authority in writing of the proposed rate or rates in residential areas. It is the duty of every local authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure, as far as practicable, that such rates are kept low and also. They are expected to also inspect and to carry out such operations as may be necessary for this purpose.

Divisions and sections are given to give an idea of the work done in 1931. The following is a summary of the work carried out:-

1931	1930	1929	
373	406	473	Number of separate investigations
1,100	1,106	1,132	inspected on and visits
383	439	482	provision of land infested
			provisions provided and
			by the Corporation's
			Robert Operative at
373	406	473	private provision
130	140	150	business provision
			rate have to have been
			ought and dealt with by
			the Corporation's Robert
400	400	400	Operative

Rodent Control (cont.)

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 six Sections were test baited followed by poisoning any manholes where evidence of infestation was found.

The results of this work were as follows:-

Number of manholes tested	100
" " " showing "takes"	4

The 4 manholes showing "takes" were rebaited plus 2 which were adjacent. Of the 6 manholes further so treated, no bait was taken.

Results over the past few years show that there is a steadily reducing rat population in the sewers principally due to these control methods.

INSECT AND OTHER PESTS

Requests for advice and assistance in dealing with household insect pests continue to be made and relate mainly to moths, furniture and carpet beetles, flies and ants.

Treatment, for which a charge is made, is proffered where advisable.

The cockroach and steam fly with Pharaoh's ant are the main insect pests of institutions, hospitals, bakehouses, etc., where disinfection treatment is carried out mainly by private Companies under contract. This work in relation to the buildings of one Hospital Management Committee is done by the staff of this Department.

Mosquito Control

The spraying of ponds and pools on Epsom Common and in other parts of the Borough was carried out as in previous years, which control measure helps to reduce nuisance from mosquitoes.

Destruction of Wasps' Nests

This service is carried out on request at a charge of 5/- per nest destroyed (no extra charge for additional nests treated at time of visit).

During the year 213 nests were so treated in comparison with 129 in 1962, and the receipts amounted to £50. 5s. Od.

Feral Pigeons - Control

On request from a local hospital, work was undertaken for the first time to attempt to reduce the number of feral pigeons infesting the hospital buildings.

General Hospital (cont.)

Year 1965

The treatment of cases 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 Rabbits Operator who also maintains of seawater from the Borough Engineer's Department.

For the purpose of treatment, the Borough is divided into 13 sections and every section is six sections were last visited followed by obtaining any evidence where evidence of infestation was found.

The results of this work were as follows:-

Number of sections visited	Number of sections showing "cases"
100	1

The 1 sections showing "cases" were re-visited plus 2 which were adjacent. Of the 6 sections further re-visited, no cases were taken.

Insights over the past few years show that there is a steadily reducing rat population in the sewers principally due to these control methods.

SEWER AND OTHER SEWERS

Requests for advice and assistance in dealing with sewerborne insect pests continue to be made and relate mainly to rats, turkeys and other beetles, flies and ants.

Treatment, for which a charge is made, is provided where advisable.

The cockroach and silver fly with turkeys and over the main insect parts of turkeys, beetles, caterpillars, etc., where disinfectant treatment is carried out mainly by private operators under contract. This work is related to the buildings of the hospital. Treatment is done by the staff of this Department.

Household Control

The spraying of points and points on Green Common and in other parts of the Borough was carried out as in previous years, which control measure helps to reduce nuisance from cockroaches.

Inspection of Water Pipes

This service is carried out on request at a charge of 5/- per hour (an extra charge for additional visits treated as time of visit).

During the year 213 nests were re-treated in conjunction with 125 in 1965, and the reception amounted to 338. 24. 02.

General Inspection - General

On request from a local hospital, work was undertaken for the first time in an attempt to reduce the number of Great Britain Infesting the hospital buildings.

Feral Pigeons - Control (cont.)

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have recently introduced a method whereby a narcotising agent is added to bait which produces a stupifying effect on the pigeons, allowing them to be caught and humanely destroyed. At the present time all sites have to be approved by the Ministry and the work is carried out under special licence, with strict regard to Ministry requirements.

Reasonably successful results were obtained.

The control of feral pigeons by this method is still in its infancy, and its application to sites of infestation in public places raises obvious technical difficulties. With public opinion not yet ready to accept this means of control, general application cannot as yet be contemplated.

MORTUARY

One hundred and seventy-five bodies have been admitted to the mortuary and post-mortems held during the year. The number includes 71 bodies from outside districts, fees amounting to £124. 5s. 0d. 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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. Four applications were received and licences granted in 1963.

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.

Consumer Protection Act, 1961

Fire Guards - Heating Appliances

Regulations in force under this Act require that fireguards to gas fires, electric fires and oil heaters shall be robustly made and comply with certain specified standards of construction and fitting.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have recently introduced a control whereby a marketing agreement is made to help which produces a stabilizing effect on the market, allowing them to be caught and generally destroyed. At the present time all sites have to be approved by the Ministry and the work is carried out under special licenses with strict regard to Ministry requirements.

Generally successful results were obtained.

The control of pest diseases by this method is still in its infancy, and the application to sites of infestation in public places raises obvious practical difficulties. With public opinion now very ready to accept this form of control, general application cannot be far off.

REMARKS

One hundred and one negative bottles have been analysed in the laboratory and no positive results obtained during the year. The number analysed in bottles from various districts, four amounting to £12. 50, being received for the use of the pest-control team.

A refrigerated plant with cold store containing a three-day supply was installed at the factory.

DISCUSSION

1st District, 1951

This act provides that no person shall keep a pet shop except under license granted by the local authority in accordance with the provisions of the act and no person shall keep a pet shop except under license granted in 1951.

2nd District and Other Districts, 1951

There are no premises in the districts which are subject to regulation under the provisions of this act, and no copies of the act or other fittings were taken during the year.

3rd District, 1951

4th District - 1951

Regulation in force under this act requires that persons to sell live, electric lines and all persons shall be properly made and comply with certain specified matters of construction and fitting.

Consumer Protection Act, 1961 (cont.)

Oil Heaters - Construction

The Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962, made under this Act prescribe certain standards of construction and design and performance. The Regulations are based on British Standard BS300: 1960 (Kerosine Unflued Space Heaters) and to the knowledge of the Home Office, all oil heaters at present manufactured in this country are being made to this standard.

No complaints were received in respect of either of these Regulations and inspections of appliances for sale did not reveal any infringements.

Betting Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1963

Eight applications for permits for the provision of amusements with prizes were made, all of which were in respect of Public Houses.

None was granted and no appeals were received.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Eight complaints were received, seven being dealt with informally. The other case related to the use of a loudspeaker by an ice-cream vendor after 7 p.m. contrary to the provisions of the Act. He was fined £1.0s.0d at the Epsom Magistrates' Court.

General Provisions Act, 1951 (cont.)

All-India - Government

The Oil Refinery Regulation Act, 1952, was under this Act provided certain standards of construction and design and performance. The Regulations were based on British Standard BS 1000 (Kerosene Engine Oil) and to the knowledge of the Home Office, all oil refiners at present manufacturing in this country are being made to this standard.

No complaints were received in respect of either of these Regulations and inspection of refiners has not revealed any infractions.

Patent Rights and Inventions Act, 1951

Eight applications for patents for the provision of apparatus with means for the control of traffic lights were received.

None was granted and no appeals were received.

Patent Rights and Inventions Act, 1951

Eight complaints were received, seven being dealt with informally. The other one related to the use of a trademark by an ice-cream vendor after V.L.S. Company in the provision of the Act. He was fined £10.00 at the District Magistrate's Court.

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