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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1951

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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector

* William J. Whiting. M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors

C.J. Lynch,	M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
J. Bamford,	A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Apptd. 1.8.51.)

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk:	C.H. Argent
Shorthand/Typist:	Mrs. F.I. Holt.
Telephonist:	Miss M.E. Hamper.

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Clerical Staff

Clerk and General Assistant:	E.W. Bugden.
Clerk:	A.C. Milne.
Junior Clerk:	A. Griffin (H.M.Forces from 5.4.51.)
	P.J.Winter (Temporary from 15.5.51.)

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(The Medical Officer of Health and his Clerical Staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom & Ewell, Dorking Urban District, and for the Dorking & Horley Rural District.)

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

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

November, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an Annual Report for the year 1951, which has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 42/51. Under the same cover will be found the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The first section of my report deals with the vital statistics of the district. It will be noted that for the fourth successive year there has been a fall in the birth rate which is approaching the level of the years before the war. The death rate shows a rise, mainly due to an increase in the number of deaths in the older age groups which occurred in the first quarter of the year, when a period of hard weather coincided with an epidemic of respiratory infection. The most noticeable item of the figures in this section is the small number of deaths in infants under the age of one year; the number of deaths and the infant mortality rate is the lowest yet recorded in the district.

In Section 3 mention is made of a sewer extension in Little Bookham which, although comparatively small in extent, has remedied a serious and potentially dangerous pollution of water courses.

In Section 6, which is devoted to matters dealing with infectious diseases, it is recorded that for the fourth successive year no case of diphtheria was notified, and that there was no incidence of anterior poliomyelitis, typhoid or paratyphoid fevers. On the other hand, measles and whooping cough were both prevalent, the former particularly in the first quarter of the year.

It is a pleasant duty to bring to your notice once again the devoted work of your Chief Sanitary Inspector, ably assisted by all members of his staff.

I also wish to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for the courtesy and consideration which they have shown me on many occasions during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE

Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

THE YEAR 1951

1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	11,187
Population (Census 1931)...	16,483
Population (Census 1951)...	27,203
Population (estimated mid-year 1951) ...	28,030
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1951 ...	7,880
Rateable value at 31st December, 1951	£307,425
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,251

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births	Total	Male	Female		
Total live births	381	198	183	Birth rate per 1,000 population	13.6
Legitimate	364	189	175		
Illegitimate	17	9	8		
Still Births					
Total still births	9	4	5	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	23.1
Legitimate	8	4	4		
Illegitimate	1	-	1		
				Rate per 1,000 population	0.32
Deaths (net)	306	142	164	Crude death rate	10.9
				Standard " "	9.9

Deaths of all infants under 12 months of age

Total infant deaths	3	1	2
Legitimate	3	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths of infants under 1 month of age (Neonatal deaths)

Total	2	1	1
Legitimate	2	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births 7.9

Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 8.2

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

Maternal Mortality

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (Live & Still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	-	-
Abortion	-	-
Other Maternal causes	-	-

Deaths from:

Measles	(all ages)	-
Whooping Cough	(all ages)	-
Diarrhoea	(under 2 years of age)	-
Neoplasm (Cancer etc.)	(all ages)	61

Table I shows a comparison of the vital statistics of the year for the district with those of England and Wales.

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

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 381, of which 198 were males and 183 females, representing a birth rate of 13.6 per 1,000 population. A comparability factor (1.00) has been supplied by the Registrar General allowing for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, for use when comparing the local rate with those of other districts. The birth rate has declined for the fourth year in succession and is the lowest to be recorded since 1940.

Nine still births were registered during the year, giving a still birth rate of 0.32 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 0.36 for England and Wales.

DEATHS

Deaths registered in the area after correction for inward and outward transfers numbered 306, representing a crude death rate of 10.9 per 1,000 population of the estimated resident population compared with the figure of 12.5 for England and Wales. The corresponding figures for 1950 were 280 deaths and a crude death rate of 10.0. There were 142 males and 164 females in the total.

Approximately one third of the deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year, when a severe cold spell of weather coincided with an outbreak of respiratory infection. The average age at death of males was 67 years and of females 71.3 years. Deaths occurring in hospital or residential institutions amounted to approximately 36% of the total.

A comparability factor (0.91) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations and when applied to the rate for this district reduces it from 10.9 to 9.9.

There were noticeable increases in the numbers dying of diseases of the circulatory system and of cancer. Deaths from all forms of cancer increased from 45 to 61, of which increase deaths from cancer of the respiratory tract accounted for 13, bringing the total for this condition to 17. All those affected were males.. An increase in the number of deaths attributed to cancer of the respiratory system has been noted for some years in many areas. Among the causes suggested for the increase are tobacco smoking, atmospheric pollution, lack of sunlight, and certain occupations such as the handling of asbestos fibre, nickel refining, manufacture of coal-gas, metal grinding and working with any form of hot metal. Substances known to produce cancer experimentaly are present in tar used for road surfacing and in the exhaust pipes of motor cars. Occupations of those dying from the disease in this district were varied and included five business executives, three Post Office workers, two clerks, an electrician, a sewage worker, a milkman, a road foreman, a railway foreman, an artist and a civil servant. Ages at death of these cases varied from 46 to 81 years, the average being 64 years.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of children under the age of one year numbered 3 giving an infant mortality rate of 7.9 per 1,000 live births, as against the rate of 29.6 for England and Wales. Comparable figures for 1950 were 9 deaths and an infant mortality rate of 23.1. This year's infant mortality rate is the lowest figure yet recorded in the district.

Two of the deaths occurred within 4 days of birth, and all were due to congenital malformations.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths connected with pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

POPULATION

The excess of births over deaths was 75.

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory Service is maintained by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. A local laboratory of the service is working in temporary quarters in West Hill House, West Hill, Epsom. During the year 1951 the number of specimens sent by practitioners in this district was as follows:-

Nose and Throat Swabs	198
Faeces	76
Sputum	13
Others	6
	293

The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments. In the course of the year 11 samples of water, 85 of milk and 18 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examination of water and milk supplies are summarised in later sections of this report, and those relating to ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

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

The main ambulance station for the area is the Smallfields Section of the Redhill County Hospital (telephone Smallfield 271) with a sub-station at Leatherhead.

In case of accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in the street or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone use the local Emergency Calling System). 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 removed without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Provided that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Care of Mothers, Young Children etc:- The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visitors, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is carried on by the Central Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices in the Borough of Epsom.

Diphtheria Immunisation - Immunisation against diphtheria can be obtained from general practitioners or from County Council Clinics.

Tuberculosis - The County Council Chest Clinic is situated at the County Council Health Centre, 44, Waterloo Road, Epsom.

Venereal Diseases Clinics - The arrangements made by the County Council are set out in the accompanying time-table.

Blood Transfusion Service - The South London Blood Transfusion Depot situated at Stanley Avenue, Belmont, Surrey, (Telephone No. Vigilant 0068) has a day-and-night service for the issuing of blood for transfusion purposes to hospitals and medical practitioners.

For convenience of reference a time-table of clinics is set out below:-

Ante-natal Clinic	The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead.	Tuesdays 1.30.p.m.
Child Welfare Clinics	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashtead.	Tuesdays 2.p.m.
	Church House, Bookham.	1st & 3rd Wednesdays from 2.p.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham.	2nd & 4th Thursdays. from 2.p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	Fridays from 2.p.m.
General School Medical & Minor Ailments Clinics.	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashtead.	Tues. 9 - 10.45.a.m.
	Church House, Bookham.	1st, 3rd & 5th Weds. from 1.30.p.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham.	2nd & 4th Thurs. from 1.30.p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	Fridays at 1.30.p.m.
Eye Clinic	"	By appointment.
Dental Clinic	"	By appointment.
Chest Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, 44, Waterloo Road, Epsom.	Tues.& Thurs.1.30p.m. Every 3rd Thurs.5.p.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom District Hospital.	Fridays 7 - 8 p.m.
Scabies Treatment Clinic	The Cedars, Church Street, Epsom.	By appointment.

Time-table of Clinics (contd)

Venereal Diseases Clinics	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.	Males- Tues.& Fri. 5 - 7.p.m. Sats.9.30-11.30. a.m. Females- Mondays 2-7.p.m. Thurs. 9.30.- 11.a.m.

(And at the Out-patient Departments of many London Hospital)

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashtead.	Every Tuesday 10.30a.m.
	Church House, Bookham.	At Child Welfare Clinics.
	Village Hall, Fetcham.	" "
	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	1st Tuesday in each month at 10.a.m.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

Section 47 of this Act gave power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity, who for one reason or another are not receiving proper care and attention, and who are unable to manage for themselves. As might be expected, the majority of these are old people, who, in addition to physical illness, have some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail their reasoning powers but not serious enough to require their admission to hospitals for mental illness. There is a tendency for some of these old people to cut themselves off from relatives and friends and to refuse all help, and the conditions in which they live may reach a deplorable state of neglect before it is realised by relatives or neighbours that the matter should be reported to the Medical Officer of Health or to the Welfare Officer. Removal to hospital or other institution is by then a matter of some urgency to safeguard the invalid's life and to permit the cleaning of filth and rubbish from the existing accommodation.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates Court for an Order to obtain the compulsory removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of a person found in such conditions. As the result of experience, it was found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for compulsory removal was so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities was curtailed. An amending Act which came into force in 1951 enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No proceedings under Section 47 of the Act were taken during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 - SECTION 50

BURIAL OF THE DEAD

The Council made arrangements for burial under this section in the case of two deceased persons.

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

The district is fortunate in its water supply, which is abundant, of good quality and widely distributed. The East Surrey Water Company is the statutory undertaking for the area. It obtains its water from deep wells sunk into chalk, some of which are situated in this district. Supplies are softened and chlorinated before distribution. A careful control of the raw and treated water is maintained by the company, who have now appointed a full time chemist and bacteriologist. All examinations of the treated water made during the year have been found to be satisfactory.

Examinations are also made at regular intervals on behalf of various local authorities whose districts are served by the Company.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are two sewage disposal works in the district, one at Leatherhead and the other at Bookham. Both processes are on continuous flow settlement comprising detritus tanks, rotary filters, etc.

At Bookham the effluent passes through a humus tank and thence by the outfall sewer to a ditch adjacent, finally reaching the River Mole.

The Leatherhead Sewage Disposal Works consist of detritus channels, primary and secondary sedimentation tanks, rotary and travelling distributors, humus tanks, etc. Land treatment is now only used for the treatment of storm water. The effluent after final treatment at the humus tanks is discharged into a concrete channel and conveyed to the River Mole.

Sludge is disposed of by composting with screened and pulverised house refuse, the resultant manure being sold to a firm of agricultural merchants and to ratepayers. Another shredder has been installed for shredding the compost after manufacture thus providing a finely divided product suitable for bagging.

Extensions of the main sewer were made to Burnhams Road and Maddox Lane, Little Bookham, and the drainage of the properties connected thereto, thus abating the pollution of surface watercourses referred to in my previous report.

Schemes for provisions of relief storm water sewers and regrading and dredging of the Ryebrook are in hand at Ashtead and Leatherhead.

The Sewage Pumping Station at Fetcham has been fitted with new pumps and motors of double the capacity existing and the rising main has been duplicated to cope with the additional flow.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is undertaken by means of 6 low loading Shelvoke & Drewry freighters each with a capacity of 7 cubic yards, manned by a driver and 2 loaders.

House refuse from the whole area is disposed of at the Leatherhead Sewage Disposal Works, where a salvage and crushing plant has been installed. Ash and dust are separated by screening; bottles, tins, etc., removed on a picking belt; paper baled for sale, and the residue crushed, composted with sewage sludge, and sold as fertiliser.

Five acres of low lying land has been acquired for extension to the works and is being made to the required levels with the separated ash screenings.

CESSPOOLS AND PRIVIES

Cesspool emptying is carried out by a firm under contract to the Council to visit the district twice per month to empty cesspools.

Of the 500 cesspools estimated to exist in the district, 177 were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being 306.

The charge made to each owner is 30/- per cesspool for each emptying, which leaves approximately 21/- per emptying to be met from the rates.

Eighteen existing properties were connected to the sewer during the year and the old cesspools filled in.

Only a very few pail closets remain, water closets being in general use throughout the district.

SWIMMING POOLS

Four swimming pools continued in use during the year, one of which has been purchased by the Council. Three are constructed and one natural. Tests for residual chlorine at the former were made at intervals by the Sanitary Inspector, and samples taken for bacteriological examination.

MORTUARY

A mortuary is owned and maintained by the Council in Emlyn Lane, Leatherhead. It is equipped with a refrigeration chamber. During the year a request by the Dorking Urban District Council for facilities at this mortuary was granted.

4. HOUSING

HOUSING STATISTICS

I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts.)	189
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	705
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925.	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	1
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive on those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	82

II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	69

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	4

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	Nil

X In one case (vide I.3. above) an undertaking was accepted that the house would not be re-let on vacation.

REHOUSING

At the beginning of the year 585 applications were on the Council's Housing List, and further applications were being received from persons with either a residential qualification of 3 years or an employment of 6 years within the Leatherhead Urban District.

During the year 13 houses on the Barnett Wood Farm Estate at Leatherhead were completed, 101 on the Pound Farm Estate at Fetcham and 6 on the Bramley Way Estate extension Ashtead.

Rehousing (contd)

A total of 122 families were offered accommodation during the year, among whom were 26 who had been awarded extra points by the Medical Officer of Health after a certificate had been issued by medical attendants, three of which concerned tuberculosis.

At the end of the year it was found that of 792 applicants on the list 244 had not renewed their applications for over 6 months and these were removed from the list, thus leaving 548 "live" applications on the list. Those who subsequently re-apply will be restored to the list provided they hold the current qualifications. Such a system has the advantage of pruning from the list those who have found other accommodation without notifying the fact, but perhaps a disadvantage when comparison of the waiting list figure is made with that of other districts.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The Council's duties with regard to milk are now limited to the registration of distributors and dairies, with the enforcement of the relevant parts of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, the licensing of those who sell designated milk, either raw or heat treated, in the district, under the appropriate Special Designations Regulations, and the important function of sampling the various milk supplies, as a routine part of their work for the safeguarding of public health.

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk Samples

Seventy-two samples of pasteurised milk, 12 of raw ungraded milk and 1 of sterilised milk were taken and sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

Of the samples of pasteurised milk, all passed the Phosphatase test showing that the milk had been properly heat treated. One failed the Methylene Blue test.

The sterilised milk sample conformed with the statutory requirement.

Comparing the results of the examination of raw ungraded milk with the standards laid down for accredited milk, 11 satisfied the Methylene Blue test.

Six samples of designated and 1 of undesignated milk produced in the district and retailed in the raw state were submitted for biological test for the presence of tubercle bacilli, the results being negative in all cases.

Designated Milk Supply

The following licences were issued to retailers desiring to retail Graded milk:-

Designation	Dealer's Licences	Supplementary Licences
Tuberculin Tested	4	4
Pasteurised	2	5
Sterilised	2	3

One dairyman holds a Pasteuriser's Licence issued by the Surrey County Council in respect of his pasteurising plant within the district.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The Chief Sanitary Inspectors report contains information on the work done in connection with the inspection of premises used in the preparation of food, with the inspection of food, and with the supervision of the storage and sale of ice-cream.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The County Council is the administrative authority for the sections of the Food and Drugs Act dealing with adulteration. Information has been received from that authority that during the year 65 samples were taken in this district for chemical analysis, and that during the same period 1,868 samples were taken within the administrative area of the County.

Of the samples taken in this district 26 were of milk, 4 each of jam and sausages, 3 of cake mixture, 2 each of jelly, confectionery, mincemeat, soft drinks, and milk whipping compound, and the remainder of miscellaneous articles of foodstuff and medicines.

One sample of cake mixture was found to be below standard. No prosecutions were undertaken.

6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1951, classified according to age and sex.

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

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX - During the year notifications were received from general practitioners of 351 primary vaccinations and 315 revaccinations performed by them. Included in these are 259 vaccinations done on children before they reached the age of one year, equivalent to approximately 68% of the number of births taking place during the year. The comparative figure for 1950 was 56.6%. Some of the increase particularly in revaccination, can be attributed to the alarm caused by the smallpox epidemic in Brighton early in the year.

SCARLET FEVER - Twenty-six notifications of scarlet fever were received during the year, as against 24 in the previous year. Three cases were admitted to hospital for treatment, and the remainder were nursed at home. The notification rate per 1,000 population was 0.93 compared with 1.11 for England and Wales. The illness was in most instances of a mild type.

DIPHTHERIA - For the fourth consecutive year no case of diphtheria has been notified in the district. The notification rate for England and Wales was 0.02 per 1,000 population.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Active immunisation against diphtheria has now been in operation in the district since 1935 and can claim a part in the reduction of the incidence and mortality rates which has occurred. The aim is for every child to receive a primary treatment of two injections at about the age of nine months, with secondary treatment consisting of single injections at every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life to reinforce the original treatment. It is not claimed even with such treatment that absolute immunisation will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Health Centres serving the district.

Notifications were received from various sources that 322 children received primary treatment and 580 were given reinforcing doses.

The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	Primary Treatment	Reinforcing Treatment
Treated at Clinics and Schools	128	520
Treated by General Practitioners	194	60
	322	580

Of the total number of children receiving diphtheria immunisation treatment, 153 completed treatment before reaching the age of one year.

Diphtheria Immunisation (contd)

Of the estimated child population of the district it is known that 1,393 under the age of five years, and 2,624 over five years but under fifteen years have received treatment, equivalent to percentages of 64.9 and 66.3 respectively of the estimated population of these age groups.

FOOD POISONING - One case of food poisoning was notified during the year. Investigations were carried out in an effort to trace the source of infection, but this was found to be impossible as the food concerned had either been consumed or any remnants destroyed.

The incidence rate was 0.04 per 1,000 population compared with the rate of 0.13 for England and Wales.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS (Infantile Paralysis) No cases were notified during the year. The case rate for England and Wales was 0.05 per 1,000 population.

WHOOPING COUGH - The number of notifications was 147 compared with 154 in 1950. The case rate was 5.96 per 1,000 population against 3.87 for England and Wales. No death occurred from the disease.

It is the intention of the County Council to extend its scheme of immunisation against infectious diseases to include whooping cough, limiting the treatment to infants and toddlers.

MEASLES - Four hundred and thirty-eight cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 453 in 1950. The majority of the notifications were received in the first quarter of the year. No death from the disease occurred.

The case rate was 15.63 per 1,000 population as against the rate of 14.07 for England and Wales.

TUBERCULOSIS - At the end of the year the tuberculosis register contained the names of 100 men and 96 women who have been notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 12 men and 24 women suffering from the non-pulmonary form of the disease. The total of 232 is lower by 13 than that of 1950.

During the year the names of 30 local residents were added to the register, 25 suffering from disease of the lungs and 5 of other parts. There were also added the names of 34 persons who moved into this district during the year, having been notified previously elsewhere.

During the same period 77 names were removed, 61 because of removal elsewhere, 8 because of recovery, 5 because of death and 3 in which the diagnosis was not established. All the deaths which occurred were due to the pulmonary form of the disease, giving a death rate of 0.18. There was no death from the non-pulmonary form of disease. The total death rate for both forms of disease for England and Wales was 0.31 per 1,000 population.

An analysis into the types of disease, sex and age groups of the new additions to the register is to be found in Table VI., and a comparison of the incidence of the disease and its mortality in Table VII.

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

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1951

	England and Wales	L'head Urban District
Rates per 1,000 Population		
BIRTHS		
Live Births	15.5	13.6
Still Births	0.36	0.32
DEATHS		
All Causes	12.5	10.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.01	-
Diphtheria	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.18
Influenza	0.38	0.29
Smallpox	0.00	-
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.00	-
Pneumonia	0.61	0.32
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)		
Typhoid Fever	0.00	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	-
Meningococcal Infections	0.03	-
Scarlet Fever	1.11	0.93
Whooping Cough	3.87	5.96
Diphtheria	0.02	-
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14
Smallpox	0.00	-
Measles	14.07	15.63
Pneumonia	0.99	1.93
Acute Poliomyelitis including polioencephalitis — Paralytic	0.03	-
Acute Poliomyelitis including polioencephalitis — Non-paralytic	0.02	-
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.04
Rates per 1,000 Live births		
Deaths under 1 years of age	29.6	7.9
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	1.4	-
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still Births)		
Notifications (corrected) of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	10.66	2.56
Maternal Mortality:		
Puerperal Sepsis	0.10	-
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	0.24	-
Abortion	0.14	-
Other Maternal Causes	0.31	-

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1941-1951)		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1941-1951)		Average Annual Death Rate of children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 Live Births. (Annual Rates 1941-1951)	
	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District,	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District
1931-1940	14.9	13.3 *	12.2	9.3 *	58	33.0 **
1941	14.2	13.9	12.9	10.1	59	47.0 (17)
1942	15.8	17.0	11.6	10.3	49	26.1 (11)
1943	16.5	18.8	12.1	11.4	49	41.5 (19)
1944	17.6	18.4	11.6	10.1	46	20.5 (9)
1945	16.1	15.2	11.4	10.1	46	30.6 (11)
1946	19.1	17.7	11.5	9.5	43	13.6 (6)
1947	20.5	18.3	12.0	10.4	41	31.8 (15)
1948	17.9	16.0	10.8	8.9	31	18.5 (8)
1949	16.7	14.3	11.7	9.6 (8.8)	32	17.7 (7)
1950	15.8	13.9 (13.9)	11.6	10.0 (9.1)	29.8	23.1 (9)
1951	15.5	13.6 (13.6)	12.5	10.9 (9.9)	29.6	7.9 (3)

* Bracketed figures represent standardised rate
** Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	4	1	5
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	1	6	7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	17	-	17
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	12	26
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	14	26	40
18. Coronary disease, angina	30	17	47
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	7	12
20. Other heart disease	12	31	43
21. Other circulatory disease	14	12	26
22. Influenza	1	7	8
23. Pneumonia	4	5	9
24. Bronchitis	5	2	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	15	22
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34. All other accidents	2	2	4
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	142	164	306

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	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	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	1	1	6	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	26
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	5	4	6	6	7	18	22	32	54
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	4	4	8
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	4
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	5	4	30	28	61	49	115	99	21	12	3	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	237	201	438
Whooping Cough	3	1	11	15	23	18	39	36	7	5	1	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	87	80	167

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT 1934 - 1951

Year	No.of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population	Immunisation Number of Treatments.
1934	17	0.90	1	0.05	-
1935	7	0.36	1	0.05	-
1936	25	1.25	2	0.10	269
1937	3	0.15	-	-	182
1938	2	0.09	-	-	17
1939	5	0.21	-	-	122
1940	1	0.04	-	-	215
1941	3	0.12	-	-	1,083
1942	7	0.28	1	0.04	742
1943	6	0.24	-	-	539
1944	-	-	-	-	256
1945	2	0.08	1	0.04	555
1946	-	-	-	-	296
1947	2	0.08	-	-	334
1948	-	-	-	-	464
1949	-	-	-	-	410
1950	-	-	-	-	367
1951	-	-	-	-	322

TABLE VI

	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Leatherhead Urban District				Secondary notifications of persons already notified in other districts and now resident in the L'head.U.D.				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
5 to 10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25	3	1	-	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35	3	3	-	1	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45	3	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
55 to 65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 years and over	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	16	9	1	4	23	11	-	-	4	1	-	-

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

Year	Total Primary Notifications	Inward Transfers & Posthumous Notifications	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1938	17 (0.80)	16	6	0.28
1939	9 (0.40)	19	6	0.27
1940	21 (0.82)	10	6	0.24
1941	30 (1.15)	9	6	0.24
1942	33 (1.33)	9	11	0.44
1943	24 (0.99)	14	6	0.25
1944	37 (1.55)	10	8	0.34
1945	35 (1.48)	13	9	0.38
1946	27 (1.08)	14	11	0.44
1947	18 (0.69)	10	3	0.12
1948	23 (0.85)	15	8	0.30
1949	20 (0.72)	17	5	0.18
1950	31 (1.11)	31	5	0.18
1951	30 (1.07)	34	5	0.18

Bracketed figures refer to incidence rates of primary notifications per 1,000 population

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1951

The Red House,
Bull Hill,
Leatherhead.
October, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my report for the year 1951, which, whilst it refers to no special field of activity, does show the increased attention which has been given to all the general duties devolving on my department.

This has been made possible by the appointment the Council saw fit to make during the year of an additional inspector. Mr. J. Bamford of Darwen, Lancs., was successful among 35 applicants, commenced his duties on the 1st August, and is justifying his appointment.

It remains for me to record my grateful appreciation of the work done by the other members of my staff, of the advice and co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health and other Chief Officers and their staffs, and above all of the interest shown by the Council in the matters I bring before them.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
W.J. WHITING
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND REINSPECTIONS UNDER THE HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, ETC.

Dwelling-houses	708
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	73
Disenfestation	36
Smoke	10
Common Lodging House	2
Water	8
Watercourses	29
Notifiable Infectious Disease	70
Contacts, Infectious Disease	3
Disinfections	14
Dairies	42
Pasteurising Establishment	30
Bakehouses	14
Ice-cream Premises	88
Other Food Premises	216
Sampling	108
Food Examination	130
Factories (Mechanical)	11
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	1
Moveable Dwellings	82
Schools	8
Miscellaneous	52
Rehousing	161
Swimming Pools	12
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	11

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING THE SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	Requests Made	Requests Compiled with
Roofs	46	32
Chimneys	29	17
Walls	95	47
Rainwater Pipes & Gutters	49	26
Drains & Drainage	10	10
Closets & Fittings	18	10
Insanitary Yards, etc.	7	-
Floors	12	7
Plasterwork	44	30
Internal Surfaces	22	18
Windows	76	27
Insufficient Ventilation	5	5
Doors	10	7
Outbuildings	8	-
Sinks	1	1
Waste Pipes	2	2
Kitcheners, Fireplaces	9	2
Washing Facilities	3	3
Defective or Missing Handrails	2	1
Staircases	1	-
Water Service	-	2
Dustbins	-	1
Miscellaneous	5	3

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Nine Orders made under the Surrey County Council Acts 1931 and 1936 remained in force together with Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

A tenth Order was made by the Epsom Court on the 18th January, 1951, in respect of an area covering a section of the Bye-pass Road, and Fortyfoot Road, Leatherhead, and one caravan occupier was fined ten shillings by the Epsom Magistrates for failure to comply with the Order.

Under Section 269, three licences for camping sites remained in force, and a further application for a site licence was refused. In addition 13 licences were renewed in respect of individual occupiers, 5 new licences granted and 3 applications for licences refused.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Thirty-five visits of enquiry were made during the year in respect of notifiable infectious disease.

Thirteen premises were disinfected for notifiable infectious disease.

FOOD PREPARATION PREMISES

Three premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the frying of fish; twelve for the manufacture of sausages, ten for the pickling of meat and one for the preserving of fruit. All these premises were visited during the year.

Seventy-four other premises where food is prepared or stored for sale, were visited. In seven cases it was necessary to draw attention to the provisions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, on account of defective internal surfaces and in those cases immediate action resulted.

Generally a high standard of cleanliness was observed and interest on the part of shop managements was maintained.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

1. Meat.

Three slaughterhouses in the district were licenced with the reservation mentioned in my last Annual Report.

No animals were slaughtered therein during the year.

Four slaughtermen were licenced to slaughter or stun animals during the year.

2. Other Food.

The following foods were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and certificates issued to that effect.

	No.	Tins.	lbs.
Carcase Meat	-	-	376
Canned Meat	-	-	153½
Canned Ham	-	-	828¾
Canned Corned Beef	-	-	110¼
Rabbits	27	-	-
Soup Bones	-	-	116
Canned Fish	-	63	-
Shrimps	-	-	½ bag
Prawns	-	-	7½
Canned Vegetables	-	153	-
Fresh Fruit	-	-	18
Dried Fruit	-	-	9½
Canned Fruit	-	193	-
Canned Milk	-	63	-
Preserves	-	-	53
Canned Soup	-	17	-
Eggs	795	-	-
Cereals	-	-	27
Xmas Puddings	19	-	-
Tomato Puree	-	-	40

ICE - CREAM

Forty-eight premises in the district are registered by the Council for the storage and sale of ice-cream. Of those only two are now registered for the manufacture of the product as well as for sale and only one is manufacturing.

Eighteen samples of ice-cream, were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Bacteriologist's reports were as under:-

Producer	No. of samples taken.	Grade 1	2	3	4
A	2	1	1	-	-
B	1	1	-	-	-
C	4	3	1	-	-
D	3	3	-	-	-
E	4	3	1	-	-
F	1	1	-	-	-
G	3	2	1	-	-

RODENT & INSECT PESTS.

1. Rodent Control.

A service for treating infestations at private dwelling-houses is provided free of charge to the occupiers, and at business premises an inclusive charge of 7/6 per hour is made.

Rodent Control. Con'td.

Statistics in connection with the activities of this service are appended below.

Complaints Received		214
Infestations Found:		
Rats	(Major	45
Mice	(Minor	127
	(Major	1
	(Minor	23
Infestations found as a result of independent investigations		118
Action Taken:		
Treated by Local Authority Operator		220
Treated by Occupier		39
Estimated Kill - (Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries Formula)		
By Poison	(Rats	6523
	(Mice	-
By traps & other means	(Rats	60
	(Mice	79

2. Vermin.

Disinfestation was carried out at 25 premises during the year as follows:-

Vermin.	No. of premises	Insecticide
Bed Bugs	9	4-cide and Fumite
Cockroaches	9	Super Secto
Flies	4	4-cide
Mosquitoes	1	4-cide and G.110
Mites	2	4-cide

SCHOOLS

Two private schools were inspected and found to be below the minimum requirements suggested by the Board of Education with respect to sanitary accommodation. The Principals of these schools were notified and the necessary additional accommodation was provided.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

During the course of the year the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 became operative, and one registration made of premises in the district, at which activities to which Section 1 of the Act applies are carried on.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i)Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	5	-	-	-
(ii)Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	91	12	-	-
(iii)Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	4	1	-	-
TOTAL	100	13	-	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied. (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (5)	Referred by H.M. Inspector. (6)	
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
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	1	1	-	1	-
(c)Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	1	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	2	1	-	2	-