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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1953

West Hill House,
West Hill,
Epsom,
Surrey.

July, 1954.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit a report for the year 1953, which has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/54. Under the same cover will be found the annual report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The first section of the report deals with vital statistics including extracts from the report of the Registrar-General on the 1951 Census, as relating to the County of Surrey and to the Leatherhead Urban District in particular.

Sections 2 and 3 are largely repetitions of the contents of previous reports, but as they include a brief outline of the health and sanitary services of the district it is hoped they may be useful for reference.

Section 4 contains some information relating to Housing. The Council can be well pleased with the progress which has been made in the direction of improving living conditions for a considerable number of households.

Section 6 deals with the incidence of infectious diseases. Of special interest is the occurrence, for the second year in succession, of a very low death rate for tuberculosis.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector indicates that the work of his department has, as usual, been marked by keenness and a willingness to assist in every way in the promotion of health.

A tribute must be paid to the other departments of the Council's staff for their interest in matters affecting the public health.

I am grateful to the Council, and particularly to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, for their encouragement.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE

Medical Officer of Health

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ive, M.B.,B.S.,(Lond.),M.R.C.P.(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.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Clerical Staff

Clerk and General Assistant:	E. W. Bugden
Clerk:	A. C. Milne
Junior Clerk:	A. Griffin (returned from H.M. Forces 13.4.53)
	P.J. Winter (temporary until 16.3.53.)

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

\+ Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1953

SECTION 1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	11,187
Population (Census 1951)	27,203
Population (Estimated mid-year 1953)	28,910
Density (persons per acre)	2.6
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1953.	8,610
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1953	£330,382
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,347

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births	Total	Male	Female		
Total Live Births	394	201	193	Birth rate per 1,000 population	13.7
Legitimate "	375	195	180		
Illegitimate "	19	6	13		
				Standardised Birth rate	14.6
Still Births					
Total Still Births	5	1	4	Rate per 1,000 total live & still births	12.5
Legitimate "	5	1	4		
Illegitimate "	-	-	-		
				Rate per 1,000 population	0.17
Deaths (net)	276	125	151	Crude death rate	9.5
				Standardised death rate	8.1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age					
Total infant deaths	4	4	-		
Legitimate	3	3	-		
Illegitimate	1	1	-		
Deaths of Infants under 1 month of age					
Total Neonatal deaths	1	1	-		
Legitimate	1	1	-		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		

Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	10.2
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	8.0
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	52.6

Maternal Mortality:	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	-	-
Abortion	-	-
Other Maternal Causes	-	-

Deaths from:		Number of Deaths
Measles	(all ages)	-
Whooping Cough	(all ages)	-
Diarrhoea	(under 2 years of age)	-
Neoplasm (Cancer, etc.)	(all ages)	65

Table I shows a comparison of 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 for the same period.

CENSUS 1951

The following details of the population of the Leatherhead Urban District are extracted from the report of the Registrar-General on the County of Surrey on information obtained at the Census taken in 1951. The figures relating to the Leatherhead Urban District are for that area as it was constituted in 1933.

Growth of Population

The table shows the growth of population which has taken place in the period 1921 - 1951.

Year	Total	Male	Female
1921	11,233	5,207	6,026
1931	16,483	7,704	8,779
1951	27,206	12,611	14,595

Percentage Increase of Population

The following table shows the changes which have taken place in the population of the Wards in the period 1921 - 1951, with the density of persons per acre for 1951.

Ward	Acreage	1921	1931	1951	Persons per acre 1951
Ashtead	2,646	3,226	4,783	9,870	3.7
Bookham	3,169	1,780	3,465	4,604	1,5
Fetcham	1,859	410	1,319	4,188	2.3
Leatherhead	3,513	5,817	6,916	8,544	2.4

Percentage Distribution of Population by Age

		Years				
		0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 & over
	England and Wales	7.5	16.3	47.1	21.7	7.1
1931	County of Surrey	6.7	14.1	48.4	22.8	8.0
	Leatherhead Urban District	6.5	13.1	48.6	23.7	8.1
	England and Wales	8.5	13.7	42.7	24.2	10.9
1951	County of Surrey	7.8	13.1	41.5	25.7	11.9
	Leatherhead Urban District	8.0	13.4	39.9	26.0	12.7

These figures emphasise the shift which has taken place into the older age groups at the expense of the 15 - 44 years group.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 394 of which 201 were males and 193 females, representing a birth-rate of 13.7 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the rate of 15.5 for England and Wales. A comparability factor (1.07) 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. When applied, a standardised rate of 14.6 is obtained. The birth rate shows a rise of 0.8 on the previous year, thus checking the continuous fall which has taken place since 1947.

Five still births were registered during the year, giving a still birth-rate of 0.17 compared with the rate of 0.35 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

DEATHS

The deaths registered in the area after correction for inward and outward transfers numbered 276 representing a crude death rate of 9.5 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the figure of 11.4 for England and Wales. The total included 125 males and 151 females.

A comparability factor (0.85) 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. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it from 9.5 to 8.1.

Approximately 48% of deaths took place in hospitals or nursing homes. The causes of death are set out in Table III. It will be seen that heart disease, diseases of the circulatory system and cancer were again the most frequent causes of death in the older age groups. Compared with last year, there were increases in the number of deaths caused by neoplasms and accidents, and a fall in the number due to heart and circulatory disorders. Nine deaths were attributed to accidents, 7 of them to elderly persons. They included 3 deaths caused by coal gas poisoning, 3 caused by falls, 1 to a road accident, 1 to the fall of a tree and 1 to a gunshot wound.

The death rate is the lowest recorded since 1948.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of children under the age of one year numbered 4, and the infant mortality rate was 10.2 per 1,000 live births. Comparable figures for 1952 were 11 deaths and an infant mortality rate of 30.2. These figures illustrate the violent fluctuations which can occur when the rates are calculated in relatively small totals. A more reliable guide to the trend of infant mortality can be obtained by reference to Table II, where the rates have been worked out on the totals for ten-yearly periods.

One of the infant deaths occurred within 28 days of birth, and was attributed to prematurity. Of the remaining deaths two were due to congenital malformations and one to influenzal pneumonia.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No deaths connected with pregnancy, childbirth or abortion were recorded during the year.

SECTION 2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health. A local laboratory of the service is situated at West Hill House, West Hill, Epsom. During the year 1953 the number of specimens submitted by practitioners in this district was as follows:-

Nose and Throat Swabs	73
Faeces	14
Sputum	4
Others	2
	93

In 1952 the comparable number of specimens was 238.

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 8 samples of water, 95 of milk and 16 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 No. Smallfield 271) with a sub-station at the Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead.

In cases 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 visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is carried on by the Central Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices in Ashley House, Epsom.

Immunisation against Infectious Diseases

Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from County Council Clinics. Figures relating to the numbers treated will be found in Section 6 of this Report.

Family Planning Association's Clinic

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the district. 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.

Applications for appointments should be made to Mrs. Poulton, (Telephone No. Ewell 2156).

Tuberculosis

The Chest Clinic is held at the County Council Health Centre, 44 Waterloo Road, Epsom. The Chest Physician sees patients by appointment, or in consultation with medical practitioners.

Blood Transfusion Service

The South London Blood Transfusion Depot situated at Stanley Road, Belmont, Surrey, (Telephone No. Vigilant 8221) has a day-and-night service for the issuing of blood for transfusion purposes to hospitals and medical practitioners.

Treatment of Scabies, Delousing

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

The clinic has also been used in assisting persons to rid themselves of infestation by head and body lice. One patient resident in the Leatherhead district was treated for head lice during the year.

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

Ante-natal Clinic	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Clinics	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashtead	Tues. 2 p.m.
	Church House, Bookham	1st & 3rd Wed. from 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham	2nd & 4th Thurs. from 2 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead	Fri. from 2 p.m.
General School Medical and Minor Ailments Clinics	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashtead	Tues. 9 - 10.45 a.m.
	Church House, Bookham	1st, 3rd & 5th Wed. from 1.30 p.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham	2nd & 4th Thurs. from 1.30 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead	Mon. 9.30 a.m.
Eye Clinic	"	By Appointment
Dental Clinic	"	"
Chest Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, 44 Waterloo Rd. Epsom	Tues. & Thurs. 2 p.m. Every 3rd Thurs. 5.30 p.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom District Hospital	Fri. 7 p.m.
Scabies Treatment Clinic	The Cedars, Church St. Epsom	By Appointment
Venereal Diseases Clinics	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford	Males: Tues & Fri 5 - 7 p.m. Females: Mon. 2 - 7 p.m. Thurs. 9.30 - 11 a.m.

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

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Compulsory Removal of Chronic Sick

Section 47 of the Act of 1948 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

Compulsory Removal of Chronic Sick (cont.)

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 may then be a matter of some urgency to safeguard the invalid's life and to permit the removal 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. The amending Act which came into force in 1951 enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No statutory action was taken under this section of the Act during the year, though investigations were required in two cases.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 50

Burial of the Dead

The Council made arrangements for burial under this section in the case of 2 deceased persons.

SECTION 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, whose staff includes 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 consists 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.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

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

A 12 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry refuse collection freighter is operating in the Bookham area in order to reduce the number of journeys to the Refuse Disposal Works, which are 4 to 5 miles away from this area.

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, 138 were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being 257.

The charge made to each owner is 30/- per cesspool per emptying, which leaves approximately 25/- per emptying to be met from the rates.

Five properties were connected to the sewer during the year and the cesspools formerly in use filled in.

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 Enlyn Lane, Leatherhead. It is equipped with a refrigeration chamber which can accommodate 3 bodies. Facilities have been granted to the Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District Councils to use the mortuary on a mutually satisfactory financial basis.

SECTION 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).	154
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	525
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	19
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	47
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	17
4.		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respectsreasonably fit for human habitation	35

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	38

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	1
	(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	2
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
	(a)	By owners	1
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

Housing Statistics (cont.)

8.		Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
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

REHOUSING

During the year the Council decided to revise the qualifications required in connection with housing applications, and to remove from the list the names of

1. Persons who were neither living nor working within the Urban District.

2. Those who had less than 5 years residence or 10 years employment in the district.

In future these preliminary qualifications were to be required from all applicants. This resulted in 163 names being removed from the list which stood at 501 at the beginning of the year. At the end of the year 458 names remained.

A total of 217 families were offered accommodation during the year, among whom were 27 who had been awarded extra points by the Medical Officer of Health after a certificate had been issued by medical attendants. Four of these concerned tuberculosis.

Erection of new Houses

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for the following information:-

Number of houses erected by local authority in 1953		190
Number of houses erected by private enterprise in 1953		186
Houses erected by the Surrey County Council in 1953		Nil
Number of converted properties:-		
(a)	By local authority in 1953	Nil
(b)	By private enterprise in 1953	5 converted (Total 9 units)

CENSUS 1951

The following details relating to housing conditions have been extracted from information obtained at the Census taken in 1951 and contained in the Registrar-General's subsequent report on the County of Surrey.

CENSUS 1951

Year		Private Households	Population in Private Households	Structural separate dwellings occupied X	Rooms Occupied	Persons per Room	Percentage of persons at more than 2 per room
1931	Leatherhead Urban District	4,274	15,653	4,038	22,252	0.70	+
1951		8,323	26,346	8,185	39,166	0.67	0.9
	Ashtead	3,039	9,622	2,913	15,134	0.64	0.1
	Bookham	1,451	4,487	1,373	6,720	0.67	0.7
	Fetcham	1,325	4,147	1,290	5,942	0.70	1.1
	Leatherhead	2,508	8,090	2,352	11,370	0.71	1.7

\+ Registrar General states that no figure is available

Included in these figures were 45 households occupying caravans.

Comparative figures for 1951 for the County of Surrey are 0.69 persons per room and 1.3% of persons at more than two per room.

The average number of rooms per occupied dwelling was 4.94 compared with 5.51 in 1931.

Nine percent of households were sharing a dwelling, and the average number of rooms per household was 4.70

The average number of persons per household was 3.17 compared with 3.66 in 1931. Households of 1 person accounted for 8.6% of the total.

SECTION 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

Eighty-two samples of pasteurised milk and 13 of raw ungraded milk were taken and sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

Of the samples of pasteurised milk, all but one passed the phosphatase test showing that the milk had been properly heat treated. Five failed the Methylene Blue test.

Comparing the results of the examination of raw ungraded milk with the standards laid down for accredited milk, 11 of the 13 satisfied the Methylene Blue test.

Twelve samples of designated and one 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	5
Pasteurised	2	5
Sterilised	5	4

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 Inspector's 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 Surrey County Council continued to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 61 samples for analysis were taken in this district by his staff. These included 36 samples of milk, 4 of jam 3 of soft drinks, 2 each of double cream, ice-cream, jelly and pepper, and the remainder of

Adulteration of Food (cont.)

miscellaneous articles of foodstuff and medicines. One sample of milk and 2 of double cream did not comply with the required standards.

The information was also given that, within that part of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority, a total of 1,672 samples were taken for analysis, including 1,294 of milk. Eighty-six samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, 59 of these being of milk. Successful legal proceedings were taken in one case.

SECTION 6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1953, 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 medical practitioners of 257 primary vaccinations, and 141 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 212 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 53.8% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. (This compares favourably with a recent estimated vaccination rate of 30.7 for England and Wales).

SCARLET FEVER

Forty-two cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 43 for the previous year. The case rate per 1,000 population was 1.45 as against 1.39 for England and Wales. Two of the cases were admitted to hospital. There was no mortality from the disease, which continued to be of a mild type.

DIPHTHERIA

For the sixth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the district. The case rate for England and Wales was 0.01 per 1,000 population.

Reference to Table V indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district of which details are set out on page 9 These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools have been organised by the Divisional School Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course. 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.

Diphtheria Immunisation (cont.)

Of practical importance is the fact that a combined preventive treatment is now available against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (lockjaw). A primary course of 3 injections at 4 - 6 months, followed by single booster doses at 2 years and 5 years of age and then at intervals during school life.

Notifications were received from various sources that 245 children received primary treatment and 714 received reinforcing doses. Possibly some children may have been treated privately or in other districts, about whom information has not been received. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	Primary Treatment	Reinforcing Doses
Treated at Clinics and Schools	108	659
Treated by General Practitioners	137	55
	245	714

In 114 infants the treatment was completed before reaching the age of one year.

At the end of the year it was estimated that 61% of children under the age of 15 years had been treated and were still in an effective state of immunity.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)

Three cases, 2 of paralytic type and 1 non-paralytic, were notified, giving a case rate of 0.10 per 1,000 population compared with 0.11 for England and Wales.

Two of the cases were relatively mild. The third case was of a severe type involving multiple muscle groups, including those of the pharynx and larynx. The localisation of the paralysis may have been influenced by the fact that the patient's tonsils had been removed a week before the first symptoms of poliomyelitis appeared. The patient subsequently made a complete recovery.

WHOOPING COUGH

One hundred and thirty-five cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, the case rate of Leatherhead Urban being 4.67 per 1,000 population against a rate of 3.58 for England and Wales. No deaths were registered from the disease, but this is an illness which may have serious results on the respiratory system which may not show their effects until later life.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

The year 1953 was the first complete year in which this treatment was made available by the Surrey County Council under its scheme of immunisation against infectious diseases.

Whooping Cough Immunisation (cont.)

Notifications were received from various sources that 165 children had received a primary course and 13 children had been given booster doses.

As mentioned before this treatment can be combined with immunisation against diphtheria. More recently it has been possible to add immunisation against tetanus (lockjaw) in a combined treatment.

FOOD POISONING

Three cases of food poisoning were notified. Two were members of the same family, who became ill 4 hours after a meal at a fashionable restaurant in the West End of London. The facts were reported to the public health authority of the district concerned and resulted in a complete investigation of the methods used in the preparation of food. The case rate was 0.10 per 1,000 population compared with 0.24 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

MEASLES

Nine hundred and sixty-two cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 34 in 1952. The case rate per 1,000 population was 33.28 as against the rate of 12.36 for England and Wales. No death from this disease was recorded during the year.

Nine hundred of the notifications were received during the first two quarters of the year. Five cases were admitted to hospital for treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS

The names of 19 residents were added to the register, 17 suffering from disease of the lungs and two of other parts. There were also added the names of 16 persons who moved into this district, having been notified previously elsewhere.

During the year 27 names were removed, which included 13 of persons no longer resident in the district, 11 of persons considered to have recovered, one in whom the diagnosis was not established and 2 through death.

At the end of the year 199 names remained on the tuberculosis register this being 8 more than at the end of 1952. The entries consisted of 183 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (97 males and 86 females) and 16 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (5 males and 11 females).

One death was assigned to the district by the Registrar-General as having been caused by pulmonary tuberculosis. No death occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The tuberculosis death rate was 0.03 compared with 0.20 for England and Wales, and is the lowest yet recorded.

An analysis into the types of disease, sex and age groups of the new additions to the register and of those removed by reason of death is to be found in Table VI.

In Table VII figures relating to the notifications of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease over a number of years have been collected for purposes of comparison.

Tuberculosis (cont.)

Taking the notification rate of new cases as an index of the incidence of the disease in the district, there would appear to be little improvement in the position. It should be remembered, however, that at the same time there has been improvement in the methods of diagnosis and that considerable efforts have been made to examine large numbers of people by means of mass radiography. It is certain that many cases have been diagnosed in the early stage of illness who would formerly have escaped recognition. Earlier diagnosis and improved methods of treatment have had a noticeable effect on the death rate which fluctuates from year to year, but when taken over a period shows a definite fall.

B.C.G. Vaccination

It is obvious from the figures quoted that a large number of persons in the community are known to be liable to transmit the infection. With the increased expectation of life of the tuberculous person resulting from improved methods of treatment, this proportion is likely to grow. It is also certain that there are a number of unrecognised cases particularly liable to spread infection from ignorance of the need to take precautions. For these reasons it was suggested in the report for 1952 that a considerable decline in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis was not to be expected until B.C.G. vaccination was brought into more general use.

Hitherto B.C.G. vaccination has been reserved for family contacts of known cases and for certain classes of the community thought to be at special risk of infection. The Ministry of Health has now signified that it will approve schemes of vaccination for school children between their thirteenth and fourteenth years, the authorities responsible for formulating schemes being local health authorities which in this district is the Surrey County Council. Children in this age group have been chosen because they are entering a period in which they are particularly susceptible to infection, and in which they are likely to have increased risks of coming in contact with infectious persons. A previous test would indicate which of the children would benefit by B.C.G. vaccination, as only those who have no evidence of earlier infection need be treated. Those treated would require a subsequent test to ensure that the necessary reaction has taken place. The tests and vaccination are painless and harmless, and parents need have no anxiety in this respect, and when the treatment becomes available in their district they should have no hesitation in obtaining its benefits for their children.

Mass Radiography

During the year a visit was paid to the district by the Mass Radiography Unit. The success of the visit can be judged from the fact that 3,850 people were examined. One factor contributing to this satisfactory result was the convenient and attractive accommodation provided by the Council in the assembly rooms of the Red House. The following figures relating to the work of the Mass Radiography Unit in Leatherhead have been supplied by its medical directors.

Mass Radiography (cont.)

Number examined	3,850	(1,846 males, 2,004 females)
Number with active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	(3 males, 2 females)
Incidence of active Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	1.3	
Number with inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis	93	(53 males, 40 females)
Number with non-Tuberculous abnormalities	79	(51 males, 28 females)

The average incidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 out of 104,621 persons examined by the Unit in Surrey in 1953 was 1.7.

Epsom, Leatherhead and District Care Committee

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

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1953.

	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District
Rates per 1,000 Population		
BIRTHS		
Live Births	15.5	13.6
Still Births	0.35	0.17
DEATHS		
All Causes	11.4	9.5
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.01	-
Diphtheria	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.03
Influenza	0.16	0.24
Smallpox	0.00	-
Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	0.01	-
Pneumonia	0.55	0.24
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)		
Typhoid Fever	0.00	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	-
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	-
Scarlet Fever	1.39	1.45
Whooping Cough	3.58	4.67
Diphtheria	0.01	-
Erysipelas	0.14	0.24
Smallpox	0.00	-
Measles	12.36	33.28
Pneumonia	0.84	1.42
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	0.07	0.07
(including polioencephalitis) Non-paralytic	0.04	0.03
Food Poisoning	0.24	0.10
Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
Deaths under 1 year of age	26.8	10.2
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births		
Still Births	22.4	12.5
Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia	18.23	-
Maternal Mortality	0.76	-

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1951 - 1953)		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1951 - 1953)		Average Annual Death Rate of children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 Live Births (Annual Rates 1951 - 1953)	
	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 - 1950	16.9	16.35	12.3	10.04	43	27.04 (11.2) +
1951	15.5	13.6 (13.6) x	12.5	10.9 (9.9) x	29.6	7.9 (3)
1952	15.3	12.9 (12.9)	11.3	10.0 (9.1)	27.6	30.2 (11)
1953	15.5	13.7 (14.6)	11.4	9.5 (8.1)	26.8	10.2 (4)

\+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rate
x 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	1	-	1
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	6	4	10
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	3	12
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9	9
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	21	31
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	-	-	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	20	30
18.	Coronary disease, angina	17	17	34
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	3	4	7
20.	Other heart disease	12	28	40
21.	Other circulatory disease	11	10	21
22.	Influenza	3	4	7
23.	Pneumonia	4	3	7
24.	Bronchitis	10	4	14
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	-	2
26.	Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	2
29,	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	4	1	5
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	10	20
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
34.	All other accidents	3	4	7
35.	Suicide	-	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
		125	151	276

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2	4	4	13	15	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	22	42
Whooping Cough	5	8	16	14	9	15	30	33	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	61	74	135
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	3	4	7
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	5	6	61	74	116	106	285	272	13	11	4	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	487	475	962
Pneumonia	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	-	1	4	2	1	2	9	2	2	4	22	19	41
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
(inclg. Polioencephalitis) Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT 1934 - 1953

Year	Average Annual Number of cases notified (Annual No. 1949-1953)	Average Annual Incidence Rate 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1949-1953)	Average Annual Number of Deaths (Annual No. 1949-1953)	Average Annual Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1949-1953)	Average Annual Number of Primary Immunisation Treatments (Annual No. 1949-1953)
1934-1938	10.8	0.55	0.8	0.04	94
1939-1943	4.4	0.18	0.2	0.008	540
1944-1948	0.8	0.03	0.2	0.008	381
1949	-	-	-	-	410
1950	-	-	-	-	367
1951	-	-	-	-	322
1952	-	-	-	-	313
1953	-	-	-	-	245

TABLE VI

	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Leatherhead Urban District				Secondary notifications of persons already notified in other districts now resident in the Leatherhead 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 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	4	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	3	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 - 54	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	7	1	1	8	7	-	1	1	-	-	-

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

Year	Primary Notifications Average Annual Number (Annual No. 1949-1953)	Primary Notifications Annual Average Rate per 1,000 (Annual Rate 1949-1953)	Average Annual No. of Inward Transfers (Annual No. 1949-1953)	Average Annual No Posthumous Notifications (Annual No.1949-1953)	Average Annual No. of Deaths (Annual No.1949-1953)	Average Annual Death Rate per 1000 Population (Annual Rates 1949-1953)
1934-1938	15.6	0.78	8.2	2.4	7.8	0.39
1939-1943	23.4	0.94	10.8	1.4	7.0	0.29
1944-1948	28.8	1.16	10.2	2.6	7.8	0.32
1949	20	0.72	17	-	5	0.18
1950	31	1.11	31	-	5	0.18
1951	30	1.07	33	1	5	0.18
1952	12	0.43	15	-	2	0.07
1953	19	0.66	16	-	1	0.03

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1953.

The Red House,

Bull Hill,

Leatherhead.

August, 1954.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report for the year 1953.

The most noteworthy event of the year was the decision taken by the Council in June that they were in a position to consider a more general scheme of clearance of unfit houses than had hitherto been possible. This decision was made at the time the Council had every right to think that a substantial contribution had been made to the general housing needs of the district and that there was no longer need for the tenants of aged and poorly planned and equipped houses to endure the inconveniences they engendered, and it is interesting to note that it preceded the issue of the Minister's "Houses - The Next Step" by some five months.

By the end of the year the Council had statutorily declared their opinion that sixteen houses were not and could not be made fit for human habitation and had considered a number of others for similar action at an early date. It remains to be seen how successful will be the efforts the Council are making to ensure that sufficient suitable land will be available for the erection of the necessary replacement houses.

I am pleased to record that my staff have given me faithful and efficient service, that I have received full and kindly co-operation from the Medical Officer of Health and the other Chief Officers of the Council, and I gratefully acknowledge the generous support and encouragement of the Council.

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	524
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	47
Disinfestation	66
Smoke	7
Common Lodging House	-
Water	16
Watercourses	62
Notifiable Infectious Disease	59
Disinfections	17
Dairies	31
Pasteurising Establishment	29
Bakehouses	15
Ice-cream Premises	64
Other Food Premises	195
Sampling	134
Food Examination	84
Factories (Mechanical)	13
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	-
Moveable Dwellings	21
Schools	4
Miscellaneous	57
Rehousing	139
Swimming Pools	13
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	1
Pet Animals Act	2

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING THE SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	Requests Made	Requests Complied With
Roofs	15	20
Chimneys	8	9
Walls	20	29
Rainwater Pipes and Gutters	3	10
Drains and Drainage	7	5
Closets and Fittings	1	2
Insanitary Yards, etc.	-	2
Floors	12	8
Plasterwork	17	17
Windows	8	12
Insufficient Ventilation	-	6
Doors	4	2
Outbuildings	-	3
Sinks	1	1
Waste Pipes	4	3
Kitcheners, Fireplaces	1	2
Washing Facilities	-	1
Staircases	1	-
Water Service	1	3
Dustbins	1	1
Miscellaneous	20	14
Overflowing Cesspools	1	1
Construct New Cesspool	1	-

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

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

Under Section 269 three licences for camping sites remained in force, 7 licences were renewed in respect of individual occupiers, 2 new licences were granted and 1 application for a licence refused.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Fifty-seven visits of enquiry were made during the year in respect of notifiable infectious disease.

Seven premises were disinfected for notifiable infectious disease.

FOOD PREPARATION PREMISES

Two 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 other premises where food is prepared or stored for sale were visited. In four cases it was necessary to draw attention to the provisions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, 1 in respect of the provision of hot water supply, 2 in respect of cleansing of internal surfaces and 1 in respect of provision of intervening ventilated space between room and sanitary accommodation, and these were promptly attended to.

ICE-CREAM

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

Sixteen 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	1	1	-	-	-
B	2	2	-	-	-
C	4	4	-	-	-
D	6	6	-	-	-
E	3	2	1	-	-

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Meat

The licences of three slaughterhouses in the district were renewed for the year, to enable slaughter of casualty animals to be carried out therein if the need arose. Each licence was again endorsed to provide for its termination on the revocation of the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1947.

One casualty pig was slaughtered during the year.

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

Other Food.

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

	No.	Tins or Bottles	lbs.
Carcase Meat	-	-	1658½
Canned Meat	-	-	158¼
Sausages	-	-	96
Fresh Fish	-	-	319
Canned Vegetables	-	53	-
Fish	-	32	-
Canned Fruit	-	528	-
Canned Milk	-	39	-
Preserves	-	-	17
Canned Soup	-	47	-
Eggs	846	-	-
Pickles, Sauces, etc.	-	3	-

RODENT AND 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.

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

1. Inspection of Properties

(a)	As a result of notifications	195
(b)	By independent investigation	284

2. Conditions found as a result of Inspection

(a)	Rat infestations - Major	57
	- Minor	300
(b)	Mouse Infestations	57
(c)	Not Infested	65

3.	Number of treatments and re-treatments	412
4.	Number of properties (not included above) under routine inspection and treatment when necessary	12
5.	Number of "block control" operations carried out	46

Sewers

Following consultation with the Technical Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, sewer testing for the year was limited to the Ashtead Ward. Accordingly during May a test of approximately 10% of the manholes in that part of the district was carried out. Slight infestation by rats was revealed on one part of the system and the maintenance treatment which followed resulted in successful poisoning at three manholes.

2. Vermin

Disinfestation was carried out at 28 premises during the year as follows:-

Vermin	No. of Premises	Insecticide
Ants	6	G 110
Bed Bugs	5	4-cide and Fumite
Cockroaches	8	Super Secto. Chlordane and Aerosoles
Fleas	3	4-cide
Flies	1	G 110
Scabies	1	4-cide

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

Only one establishment is registered under the 1951 Act.

PET ANIMALS

Seven premises are licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

1. Inspection 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 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	4	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	92	10	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	99	11	-	-

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	3	4	5	6	7
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	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	3	-	3	-

INDEX.