

[Report 1955] / Medical Officer of Health, Leatherhead U.D.C.

Contributors

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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

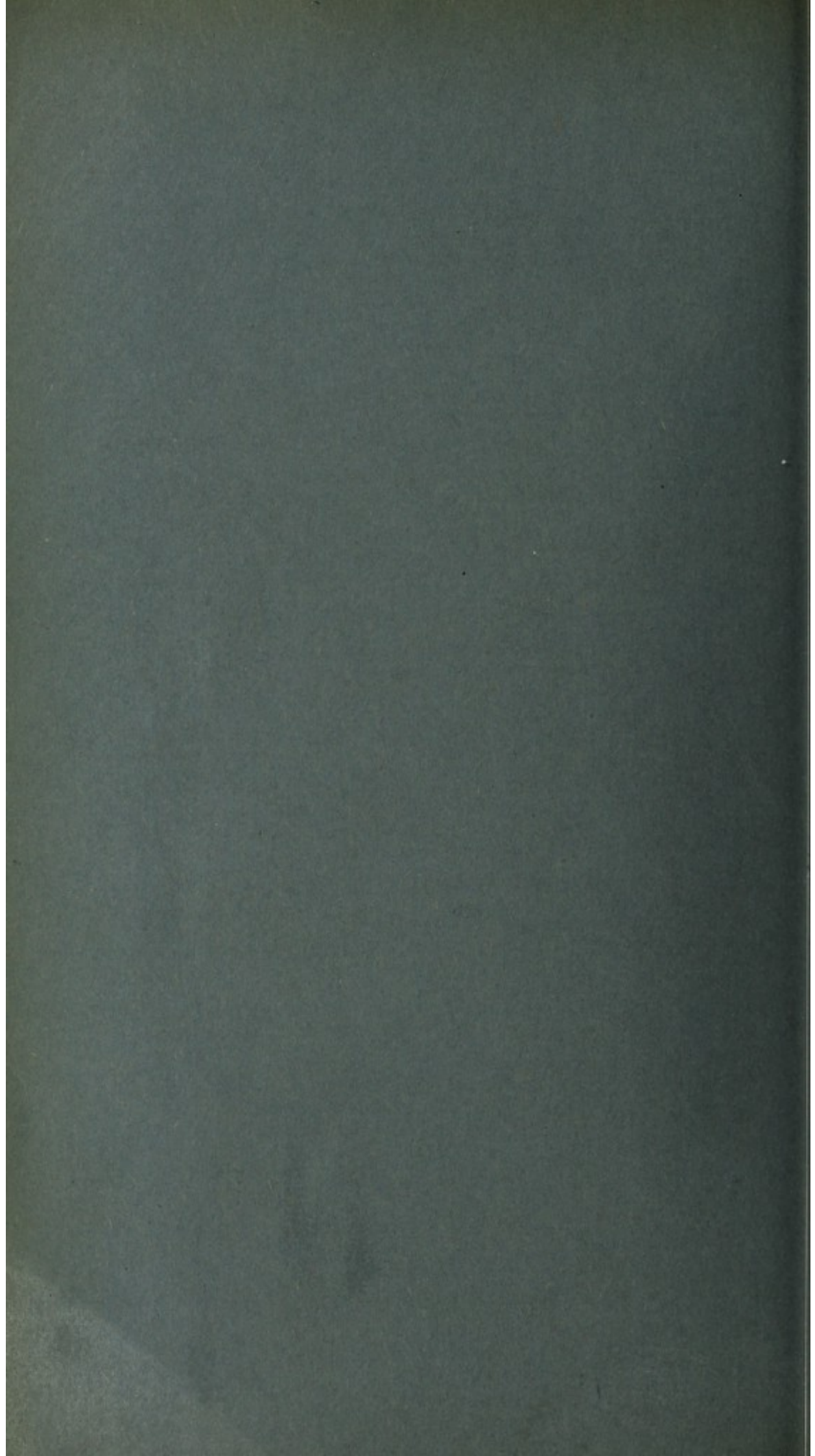
and of

THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1955

—ooOoo—



West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

August, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an Annual Report for the year. 1955, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements outlined in Circular 17/55 of the Ministry of Health.

In reviewing the vital statistics it will be noted that there was a rise of 2.1 in the death-rate. Probably the principle factor in the rise is to be found in the very low death-rate in the previous year: if the two years are considered together, the average death-rate lies within normal limits. Dealing with comparatively small totals, misleading fluctuations may occur, and in this instance I do not regard the rise in the death-rate as evidence of the existence of any condition in the district unfavourable to health.

With a rise of 1.6 a considerable fluctuation also occurred in the birth-rate. It will be of interest to note whether the higher rate is sustained in future years.

The outstanding matter in relation to infectious disease is the imminence of the production of a vaccine against infection by the poliomyelitis virus. By good fortune there was no serious outbreak of the disease in the district this year, but hitherto it has been impossible to take effective steps to prevent such an occurrence. The time is now near when it may be possible for a widespread artificial immunity to be given.

In the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report a great deal of information is to be found concerning housing conditions, supervision of food supplies and many other matters coming within the survey of a public health department. He and his staff are to be congratulated on the high standard of efficiency which they have maintained.

It is my pleasure, once again, to record my appreciation to the Council and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, for the encouragement which they have given to the Public Health Department, in fulfilling its duties. I am most grateful also to the Council's officers in other departments for the co-operation and advice which they have been able and willing to give on many occasions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1955 - 1956

Chairman	Mr. H. S. Machin
Vice-Chairman	Mr. T. F. Devitt, J.P., C.C.
	Mr. W. E. T. Berry
	Mr. H. H. Fuller-Clark, A.C., I.I.
	Mr. E. A. Griffin
	Mr. A. H. Hoole, M.A., LL.B.
	Mr. T. Kille
	Mr. H. Leyland
	Mr. C. A. Marshall, C.C.
	Mr. A. J. Wells

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council	Mr. S. R. Sulston
Vice-Chairman of the Council	Mr. E. E. Law

Representatives of the Council on

(1) CENTRAL DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Mr. W. E. T. Berry
Mr. E. A. Griffin
Mr. A. H. Hoole, M.A., LL.B.
Mr. H. Leyland

(2) EPSOM AND LEATHERHEAD TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Mr. T. F. Devitt, J.P., C.C.

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.S.H., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors

+ C. J. Lynch M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.
J. Bamford A.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.
(Resigned 31.6.55)
+ R. H. Sandford M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.
(Appointed 1.10.55)

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk: C. H. Argent (Resigned 30.9.55)
Miss E. E. Nolan
(Appointed 1.10.55)
Clerk/Telephonist: Mrs. M. E. Joseph
Junior Clerk: Miss M. Chalker
(Appointed 21.11.55)

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Clerical Staff

Clerk & General Assistant: E. W. Bugden
Clerks: A. C. Milne
A. Griffin

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

- + Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
- 6 Holds the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STATE OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS

Report on the Census of the State of New York, 1900

Part I. General Statistics

Chapter I. Population

Section 1. Total Population

Section 2. Population by Sex

Section 3. Population by Race

Section 4. Population by Age

Section 5. Population by Education

Section 6. Population by Industry

Section 7. Population by Occupation

Section 8. Population by Marital Status

Section 9. Population by Foreign Birth

Section 10. Population by Naturalization

Section 11. Population by Color

Section 12. Population by Religion

Section 13. Population by Language

Section 14. Population by Literacy

Section 15. Population by Illiteracy

Section 16. Population by Deafness

Section 17. Population by Blindness

Section 18. Population by Mental Deficiency

Section 19. Population by Physical Deficiency

Section 20. Population by Criminal Record

Section 21. Population by Conviction

Section 22. Population by Sentence

Section 23. Population by Parole

Section 24. Population by Probation

Section 25. Population by Fine

Section 26. Population by Jail

Section 27. Population by Prison

Section 28. Population by Death

Section 29. Population by Burial

Section 30. Population by Cremation

Section 31. Population by Interment

Section 32. Population by Disinterment

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

THE YEAR 1955

I. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	11,187
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	27,206
Population (Estimated mid-year 1955)				...	...	30,680
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	...	2.7
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1955		...	...	...	...	9,170
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1955				...	...	£357,351
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£1,458

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARLive Births

Total Male Female

Total	441	229	212	Birth rate per	
Legitimate	428	220	208	1,000 population	14.4
Illegitimate	13	9	4		
				Standardised	
				Birth Rate	15.4

Still Births

Total	8	3	5	Rate per 1,000	
Legitimate	7	2	5	total live and	
Illegitimate	1	1	-	still births	17.8
				Rate per 1,000	
				Population	0.26

Deaths

317	158	159	Crude Death Rate	10.3
			Standardised	
			Death Rate	8.8

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

Total	11	3	8	Infant Mortality	
Legitimate	11	3	8	Rate per 1,000	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	live births	24.9

Deaths of Infants under 1 month of age

Total	9	3	6	Neonatal Mortality	
Legitimate	9	3	6	Rate per 1,000	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	live births	20.4

Maternal Mortality

Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	1	Maternal Mortality	
Due to abortion	1	Rate per 1,000	4.46
		births (Live & Still)	

Table I shows birth and death rates, and case rates for infectious diseases, with comparison with the figures for 1954.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1917

THE YEAR 1917

1. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Area (square miles)	3,796,971
Population (1917)	103,000,000
Exports (1917)	\$10,000,000,000
Imports (1917)	\$10,000,000,000
Number of registered voters according to the laws of the States, 1917	21,700,000
Number of votes cast at the Presidential election, 1917	12,000,000
Number of votes cast at the Congressional election, 1917	12,000,000

2. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Total area (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0

3. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Total area (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0

4. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Total area (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0

5. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Total area (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0

6. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Total area (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0

7. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Total area (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0

8. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Total area (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0
Area of land (square miles)	3,796,971
Area of water (square miles)	0

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 441 of which 229 were males and 212 females, representing a birth-rate of 14.4 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the rate of 15.0 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 15.4 is obtained. This figure is the highest since 1948.

Eight still births were registered during the year, giving a still birth-rate of 17.8 per 1,000 total live and still births. The rate for England and Wales was 23.1.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 317, representing a crude death-rate of 10.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total included 158 males and 159 females. The rate is considerably higher than the exceptionally low one of last year.

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 distributions of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it from 10.3 to 8.8. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

The causes of death are classified in Table III. Approximately 44% of deaths took place in hospital.

The average age at death of males was 66.6 years and of females 66.7 years.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 11 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, this being an increase of 1 on last year's figures. The infant mortality rate at 24.9 is the same as the figure for England and Wales. When analysing the causes of these deaths the originating factor was found to be a congenital malformation in 1 case, and in 8 cases prematurity. Present knowledge is insufficient to suggest the remedies necessary to prevent these conditions. The death of one infant was due to a difficult and complicated labour. All these infants died within a week of birth. One infant who had overcome the hazards of the neonatal period died of broncho pneumonia at the age of 5 months. There were no deaths of illegitimate children.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Two deaths of women were attributed to maternal causes, and the maternal mortality rate reached the high figure of 4.46 compared with the rate of 0.64 for England and Wales. These are the first maternal deaths to have occurred since 1948, and in that time there have been 2,746 births.

POPULATION

Births exceeded deaths by 124. The Registrar-General's estimate of population for 1955 showed an increase of 900, making a total estimated increase of 3,474 since the Census of 1951.

CHAPTER

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

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.

The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by the local authorities' Public Health Departments. In the course of the year 9 samples of water, 99 of milk and 13 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examinations on 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. Smallfields 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, under the direction of Dr. P. H. R. Anderson, Divisional Medical Officer

For convenience of reference a time-table of clinics follows.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinic	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead.	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Clinics	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted.	Tues. 2 p.m.
	Church House, Bookham.	Weds. from 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham.	Thurs. from 2 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead.	Fris. from 2 p.m.
	All Saints Hall, Kingston Road, Leatherhead.	1st, 3rd. and 5th Weds. from 2 p.m.
General School Medical and Minor Ailments Clinics	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted.	Tues. 9 - 10.45 a.m.
	Church House, Bookham.	Weds. from 1.30 p.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham.	Thurs. from 1.30 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead.	Mons. 9.30 a.m.
Eye Clinic	"	By Appointment.
Dental Clinic	"	"
Chest Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	Tues. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
		Every 3rd Thurs. 5.30 p.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	Fris. 7 p.m.
Scabies Treatment Clinic	The Cedars, Church St. Epsom.	By Appointment.
Venereal Diseases Clinics	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford	Males: Tues & Fris. 5 - 7 p.m.
		Females: 2 - 7 p.m.
	Kingston Hospital, Kingston-on-Thames.	Thurs. 9.30 - 11 a.m. Females: Thurs. p.m. By Appointment.

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

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN B. BOWEN
VOLUME I
PUBLISHED BY
J. B. BOWEN
1845

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 the County Council Clinics. Figures relating to the numbers treated will be found in Section 6 of this report.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children aged between 13 and 14 years. This treatment will be available to children attending independent schools in the coming year.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

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 and other sex problems.

Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary, (Mrs. Hawley, Telephone No. Epsom 2769) of the local branch of the Association that 1,458 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 451 first visits, and that postal enquiries totalled 1,597.

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

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 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. One resident of the district was treated during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek court orders for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of persons in ill health or in a senile state who are in a state of neglect. No action was required during the year, though it was necessary to consider it on several occasions.

THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT
CONCERNING THE STATE OF THE
UNION AT THE END OF THE
YEAR 1890. THE SECOND PART
CONTAINS THE REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1890.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS
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FOR THE YEAR 1890.

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.

Extensions to both these works are now necessary due to the increased flow, and Consulting Engineers have been appointed to prepare a scheme.

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 three loaders.

House and trade 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.

Public Cleansing (cont.)

A 12 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry refuse collection freighter is operating in the Bouldham 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, 155 were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being 284.

The charge made to each owner is 30/- per cesspool per emptying, which leaves approximately 30/- 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 is owned 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 a sample of water from one of these was submitted to the bacteriologist who reported that the water was bacteriologically satisfactory.

MORTUARY

A mortuary is owned and maintained by the Council in Emlyn 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. A total of sixty-two bodies were removed to the mortuary during the year; of these thirteen were from the Dorking Urban District and twenty from the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

Public Health Service

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Public Health Service, and the dates of their appointments.

Commissioners

Dr. H. W. Henshaw, Commissioner, appointed March 1, 1892.

Dr. J. C. Henshaw, Commissioner, appointed March 1, 1892.

Dr. J. C. Henshaw, Commissioner, appointed March 1, 1892.

Dr. J. C. Henshaw, Commissioner, appointed March 1, 1892.

Dr. J. C. Henshaw, Commissioner, appointed March 1, 1892.

Surgeons General

Dr. J. C. Henshaw, Surgeon General, appointed March 1, 1892.

Surgeons

Dr. J. C. Henshaw, Surgeon, appointed March 1, 1892.

HOUSING STATISTICS

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

- | | | | |
|----|-----|--|-----|
| 1. | (a) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) | 191 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 592 |
| 2. | (a) | Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. | 33 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose. | 42 |
| 3. | | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 9 |
| 4. | | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 61 |

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	57
---	----

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 | 2 |
| | (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of normal 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 | 2 |
| | (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners | 1 |

THE
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR
1911
CONTAINING
A SUMMARY OF THE
LANDS AND
WATERS
UNDER
GOVERNMENT
CONTROL
AND
A
GENERAL
STATEMENT
OF THE
LANDS
AND
WATERS
IN THE
TERRITORY
OF
ALASKA
FOR THE
YEAR
1911
BY
J. W. BARNETT,
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
LAND OFFICE
ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR
WASHINGTON
1912

Housing Statistics (cont.)

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	4
(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
	Number of Closing Orders made under Section 3 (1) of the Housing Act, 1949	Nil
	Number of Closing Orders made under Section 10 (1) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	2

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Eighteen applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949, were received of which twelve were approved involving a total monetary grant of £1,896.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

One application under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 for a Certificate of Disrepair was received and a certificate granted. One certificate granted on an application made last year was revoked.

REHOUSING

The existing qualifications of present residence or employment within the district together with a total of either five years residence or ten years employment remained in force throughout the year, and 119 new applications were added to the list during this period.

At the beginning of the year 369 names were on the housing list. Sixty-eight applicants were offered accommodation during the year either in the twenty-eight new houses erected on the Bramley Way Extension, in forty-one existing houses vacated by tenants or in a flat over the shops erected on the Bookham Grove Estate. Six of these applicants were from houses due to be derequisitioned, and seventeen were from houses in the Council's demolition programme.

Rehousing (cont.)

At the end of the year the list had increased to 544, but after the removal from the list of 190 applicants who had not renewed their application for over six months, 354 remained.

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 1955	36
---	----

Number of houses erected by private enterprise in 1955	274
--	-----

Number of converted properties:-

(a) By local authority in 1955	Nil
--------------------------------	-----

(b) By private enterprise in 1955	2
-----------------------------------	---

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.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No.2) Order 1954, was made on the 10th September, 1954, and came into operation on the 1st October, 1954, since which date the use of a special designation has been obligatory for the purpose of all sales of milk by retail.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples

Seventy-five samples of pasteurised milk, four of sterilised milk and twenty of tuberculin tested milk were taken and sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

The samples of pasteurised milk passed the Phosphatase Test showing that the milk had been properly heat treated, and the Methylene Blue Test.

Of the twenty samples of Tuberculin Tested milk all but two passed the Methylene Blue Test.

All of the samples of sterilised milk passed the Turbidity Test.

Eight samples of designated 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:-

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Dealer's Licences</u>	<u>Supplementary Licences</u>
Tuberculin tested	5	5
Pasteurised	3	5
Sterilised	6	4

One dairyman holds a Pasteuriser's Licence 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

By sealed Instrument, dated 4th August, 1955, the Minister of Health directed that the Council should, as from the 1st October, 1955, and so long as the population of the Urban District according to the last published census amounts to 20,000 or upwards, be the Food and Drugs Authority for the District. On 15th September, 1955, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food approved the appointment as Public Analyst of Mr. D. D. Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of 26 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

During the period from the 1st January, to the 30th September, when the Surrey County Council were the responsible authority, 48 samples were taken. These included 27 of milk, 5 of sausages, 3 of grapefruit, 2 each of ice-cream and soft drinks, and the remainder of various substances. One sample of sausages was found to be below standard.

In the last quarter of the year, when the Urban District Council was the responsible authority, twenty-three samples were taken, five being of milk, and all were found to be genuine.

APPENDIX A

The first part of the report, dated 1st August, 1945, the Minister of Health stated that the Ministry would be from the 1st October, 1945, and to keep the conditions of the Ministry of Health. To the first part of the report, dated 1st August, 1945, the Minister of Health stated that the Ministry would be from the 1st October, 1945, and to keep the conditions of the Ministry of Health. To the first part of the report, dated 1st August, 1945, the Minister of Health stated that the Ministry would be from the 1st October, 1945, and to keep the conditions of the Ministry of Health.

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Table I shows the incidence and death rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for puerperal pyrexia which is based on 1,000 live and still births.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases (except tuberculosis) notified during 1955, classified according to age and sex. Table VI gives similar details for tuberculosis.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 316 primary vaccinations, and 167 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 264 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 60% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. This compares with a recent estimated vaccination rate of 34% for England and Wales

SCARLET FEVER

Twelve cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 53 for the previous year. There was no mortality from the disease which continued to be of a mild type.

DIPHTHERIA

For the eighth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the district.

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

Immunisation against Diphtheria

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 8. 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 for 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.

Table I shows the incidence and death rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are based on 1,000 population with the exception of the rates for gonorrhea which is based on 1,000 live and still births.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases (except tuberculosis) reported during 1948, classified according to age and sex. Table V shows similar details for tuberculosis.

RESULTS

In view of the fact that the year 1948 was a leap year,

Incidence and Death Rates

During the year 1948, the following were reported from various institutions of the primary, secondary, and tertiary education which had been notified by the State Health Department: 1. The primary schools reported 1,000 cases of infectious diseases, 2. The secondary schools reported 1,000 cases of infectious diseases, 3. The tertiary schools reported 1,000 cases of infectious diseases. The total number of cases reported is 3,000.

RESULTS

Table I shows the incidence and death rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are based on 1,000 population with the exception of the rates for gonorrhea which is based on 1,000 live and still births.

RESULTS

The following is a summary of the results of the investigation:

Reference to Table V indicates the details which are given above in the introduction of this document.

Incidence and Death Rates

This report was prepared from the data furnished by the State Health Department. The data were obtained from the following sources: 1. The primary schools reported 1,000 cases of infectious diseases, 2. The secondary schools reported 1,000 cases of infectious diseases, 3. The tertiary schools reported 1,000 cases of infectious diseases. The total number of cases reported is 3,000.

Immunisation against Diphtheria (cont.)

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

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 396 children received primary treatment and 515 received reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	232	440
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>164</u>	<u>75</u>
	396	515

In 283 infants the treatment was completed before reaching the age of one year, representing 64% of the number of births registered during the year.

At the end of the year it was estimated that 67% of children under the age of 15 years had been treated and were still in an effective state of immunity. The comparable figure for 1954 was 64%.

WHOOPING COUGH

Eighty-one cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 56 in the previous year.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 364 children had received a primary course and 77 children had been given booster doses. In 353 children the treatment was combined with diphtheria immunisation.

MEASLES

Five hundred and six cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 11 in 1954. No death from the disease was recorded. The total number of cases notified in 1953 and 1954 was 962 and 11 respectively, and this series of figures illustrates the biennial nature which are assumed by epidemics of this disease.

DYSENTERY

One hundred and seventeen notifications of dysentery were received. The diagnosis was confirmed in all cases by bacteriological examination, and the infection was found to be due exclusively to the Sonne type of dysentery bacillus. The illness caused by this type of organism is fortunately mild in the great majority of cases, but it is extremely infectious and causes inconvenience to

Introduction and Objectives

The primary objective of this study is to determine the effectiveness of the proposed method in the treatment of the disease. The study is designed to evaluate the method in terms of its ability to reduce the incidence of the disease and to improve the quality of life of the patients. The study is a randomized, controlled trial, and the results will be compared with the standard of care.

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Methodology

Treatment of Disease	
Control Group	100
Treatment Group	100
Total	200

The study is a randomized, controlled trial, and the results will be compared with the standard of care. The study is designed to evaluate the method in terms of its ability to reduce the incidence of the disease and to improve the quality of life of the patients. The study is a randomized, controlled trial, and the results will be compared with the standard of care.

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Conclusion

The study is a randomized, controlled trial, and the results will be compared with the standard of care. The study is designed to evaluate the method in terms of its ability to reduce the incidence of the disease and to improve the quality of life of the patients. The study is a randomized, controlled trial, and the results will be compared with the standard of care.

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Appendix

The study is a randomized, controlled trial, and the results will be compared with the standard of care. The study is designed to evaluate the method in terms of its ability to reduce the incidence of the disease and to improve the quality of life of the patients. The study is a randomized, controlled trial, and the results will be compared with the standard of care.

Dysentery (cont.)

family and school life. Nearly three quarters of the patients were schoolchildren, and it must be accepted that it is extremely difficult to control the disease once it appears in a school. Only the most scrupulous care in matters of hygiene can be expected to have any effect, and the structure and staffing of most schools does not allow this to be practised.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Two cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year, both of the paralytic type. The illness of one patient was extremely severe.

The production of an effective vaccine against poliomyelitis is now imminent, and assuming that unsuspected difficulties do not occur, the immunisation of the susceptible population is likely to take place in the next year or two. It may be that poliomyelitis, which in the past 10 years has been such a source of anxiety to parents and to all concerned with the health of children, will lose its sinister importance as quickly as did diphtheria following the introduction of immunisation.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

One case of paratyphoid B infection was notified, the patient having contracted the infection during continental travel. Such occurrences are by no means infrequent, and T.A.B. inoculation against enteric infections is strongly advised for travellers abroad, particularly for visitors to southern European countries.

FOOD POISONING

Two incidents involving 5 persons were reported. In one instance a home cooked ham was responsible, having at some stage of preparation become contaminated with *Staphylococcal aureus* of food poisoning type. In the second outbreak, causing illness to 3 members of a household, a steak and kidney pie prepared in the home was held responsible, the infecting organism being *Clostridium welchii*.

Two isolated cases of food poisoning by *Salmonella* organisms were also notified. One of these was due to *Salmonella typhi-murium*, and despite careful investigation the source of infection could not be found. The second of these notifications related to a *Salmonella* infection contracted abroad, which, therefore, did not permit investigation.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

The fact that no notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received is misleading, and results from an administrative procedure which allocates a notification to the district in which the patient concerned is resident at the time of the diagnosis. The majority of confinements of residents in the Leatherhead Urban District take place in either the Epsom or the Dorking District Hospitals. When the notifications received in 1955 from these institutes were analysed it was found that 9 patients had their permanent residence in the Leatherhead Urban District.

INTRODUCTION

During the past few years, the study of the history of the United States has been one of the most popular and profitable. It is a study which is not only interesting but also one which is of great importance to the citizen. The study of the history of the United States is a study which is not only interesting but also one which is of great importance to the citizen.

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TUBERCULOSIS

Notification of Tuberculosis

Sixteen primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners of persons certified to be suffering from tuberculosis. These concerned residents of the district in which the disease was recognised for the first time. In Table VI they are classified by sex and age. No case of the non-pulmonary type of disease was notified.

Other names added to the register were those of 18 persons who came to live in the district, having previously been notified in other areas.

Registration of Notified Persons

During the year the names of the 34 persons mentioned in the previous paragraphs were added to the tuberculosis register, and 28 were removed. Details of these alterations were as follows:

<u>ADDITIONS TO REGISTER</u>		<u>REMOVALS FROM REGISTER</u>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in the district	16	By removals to other districts	15
Transfer of persons notified in other areas, now residing in this district	<u>18</u>	By recovery	10
	34	By death	3 +
	<u>34</u>		<u>28</u>

+ In 1 case the cause of death of the notified person was not attributed to tuberculosis on the death certificate.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was as follows, compared with the previous year's figures.

	<u>1955</u>		<u>1954</u>	
	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>
Male	108	4	103	5
Female	<u>88</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>15</u>
	196	18	188	20
	<u>196</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>20</u>

Deaths

Two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were assigned to the district, giving a death-rate of 0.07. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The death-rate for England and Wales from tuberculosis was 0.15.

Table VII illustrates the satisfactory trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years.

Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Young People

Reference to Table VI shows that 3 of the 16 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which were diagnosed were in persons under the age of 17 years. Two of the patients were members of families

Tuberculosis (cont.)

in which there were existing cases of the disease, in one instance unsuspected until the infection had already been passed on.

The third new case was a schoolgirl, the source of whose infection was not found in the family circle. The investigation was, therefore, extended to a possible source among her contacts at school. Here again the results were negative, and no definite opinion can be given as to how the patient contracted the disease. When it is recalled how many infectious persons are still to be found in all walks of life carrying out normal activities the possibility of a chance infection is by no means negligible.

B. C. G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This treatment is available to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children aged between 13 and 14 years attending maintained schools, and there is a prospect in the near future that private schools will have the opportunity of coming into the scheme of treatment. The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the following figures in relation to the work done in local schools in 1955. The parents of 106 children in the selected age group were approached and 63 (59.4%) gave their consent to the preliminary testing with subsequent treatment if that was found necessary. The final number of children who were vaccinated was 61.

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 tuberculosis person and the household to which he belongs, and much valuable work has been done.

It will be seen that the above is a summary of the results of the investigation, and that the results are in general in accordance with the expectations of the author.

The author has also conducted a series of experiments on the effect of the temperature of the water on the rate of the reaction, and has found that the rate of the reaction increases with the temperature of the water.

The author has also conducted a series of experiments on the effect of the concentration of the reactants on the rate of the reaction, and has found that the rate of the reaction increases with the concentration of the reactants.

The author has also conducted a series of experiments on the effect of the presence of a catalyst on the rate of the reaction, and has found that the rate of the reaction increases with the presence of a catalyst.

The author has also conducted a series of experiments on the effect of the surface area of the reactants on the rate of the reaction, and has found that the rate of the reaction increases with the surface area of the reactants.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND INCIDENCE
RATES FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE
YEARS 1954 - 1955

	1955	1954
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births	14.4	12.8
Still Births	0.26	0.27
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes	10.3	8.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.07	0.21
Influenza	0.10	-
Smallpox	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.36	0.34
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.03	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.39	1.78
Whooping Cough	2.64	1.88
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.10	0.30
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	16.39	0.37
Pneumonia	1.30	1.31
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	0.07	-
non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.23	0.07
Dysentery	3.81	0.37
Tuberculosis	0.48	0.77
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	24.9	26.2
Under 4 weeks of age	20.4	18.3
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births</u>		
Still Births	17.3	20.5
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	-	2.56
Maternal Mortality	4.5	-

TABLE 1. - SUMMARY OF DATA
 FROM THE 1950 CENSUS
 OF THE POPULATION OF THE
 UNITED STATES

Total		White		Negro	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total					
150,000,000	150,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Population by race and sex					
Total					
150,000,000	150,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Population by age and sex					
Total					
150,000,000	150,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Population by age and race					
Total					
150,000,000	150,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Population by age and sex and race					
Total					
150,000,000	150,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Population by age and sex and race and marital status					
Total					
150,000,000	150,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Population by age and sex and race and marital status and occupation					
Total					
150,000,000	150,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000

TABLE II
COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES
DECENNIAL AVERAGES 1931 - 1950. ANNUAL 1951-1955.

Period	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births	
	England and Wales	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
1941 - 1950	16.9	16.4	12.3	10.0	43	27 (11) ++
1951	15.5	13.6 (13.6) +	12.5	10.9 (9.9) +	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	13.6 (14.6)	11.4	9.5 (8.1)	26.8	10.2 (4)
1954	15.2	12.8 (13.7)	11.3	8.2 (6.9)	25.5	26.2 (10)
1955	15.0	14.4 (15.4)	11.7	10.3 (8.8)	24.9	24.9 (11)

+ 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	-	2	2
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	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	2	8
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	18	1	19
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	15	36
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	1	3	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	31	52
18. Coronary disease, angina	25	10	35
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
20. Other heart disease	19	29	48
21. Other circulatory disease	7	10	17
22. Influenza	1	2	3
23. Pneumonia	5	6	11
24. Bronchitis	7	4	11
25. Other disease of respiratory system	3	2	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	3	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	2	2
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined disease	12	19	31
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3
34. All other accidents	3	1	4
35. Suicide	-	5	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	158	159	317

TABLE 1. - SUMMARY OF THE INVESTIGATION

DATE	NO.	NAME	LOCATION	REMARKS
1911	1
1911	2
1911	3
1911	4
1911	5
1911	6
1911	7
1911	8
1911	9
1911	10
1911	11
1911	12
1911	13
1911	14
1911	15
1911	16
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1911	100

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

(FOR TUBERCULOSIS SEE TABLE VI.)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelae	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polio-myelitis Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE V
INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

Year	Number of cases notified in the period 1934-1955	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	54	0.55	0.04
1939 - 1943	22	0.18	0.01
1944 - 1948	4	0.03	0.01
1949 - 1953	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Age	Notifications			Deaths		
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	1	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	1	-	-	-	-
19	-	1	-	-	-	-
24	-	1	-	-	-	-
34	2	3	-	-	-	-
44	4	2	-	-	-	-
54	1	-	-	-	1	-
64	-	-	-	-	1	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	9	-	-	2	-

No.	Name	Date				Total
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TABLE VII
TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY 1934 - 1955
QUINQUENIAL AVERAGES 1934 - 1953

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Notifications</u> Number of New Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	<u>Deaths</u> Total	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	15.6	0.78	7.8	0.39
1939 - 1943	23.4	0.94	7.0	0.29
1944 - 1948	28.8	1.16	7.8	0.32
1949 - 1953	22.4	0.80	3.6	0.13
1954	23	0.77	6	0.20
1955	16	0.48	2	0.07



LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1955

The Red House,
Bull Hill,
Leatherhead.
August, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report for the year 1955.

With the rehousing of seventeen families from condemned houses, the first part of the Council's demolition programme made good progress. The rehousing of licencees who were sharing accommodation in six requisitioned houses, which were subsequently derequisitioned, was a further satisfactory feature.

In October the department assumed additional duties in connection with sampling and other matters under the Food & Drugs Act, and the work was made considerably easier by the very helpful assistance, readily given, by the Public Analyst, Mr. Moir, to whom I express my gratitude.

I should also like to record my appreciation of the work of all members of my staff, and of the assistance given me by the Medical Officer of Health, other Chief Officers, and members of the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. Whiting.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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

Dwelling-houses	592
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	65
Disinfestation	84
Smoke	25
Common Lodging Houses	N41
Water	9
Watercourses	30
Notifiable Infectious Disease	348
Disinfections	11
Dairies	44
Pasteurising Establishments	37
Food Premises	312
Slaughterhouses	105
Sampling	36
Food Examination	37
Factories (Mechanical)	37
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	5
Other Premises under Factories Act	50
Moveable Dwellings	63
Shops	88
Schools	2
Miscellaneous	14
Rehousing	80
Rodent Control	206
Swimming Pools	20
Fire Guard Regulations	3
Petroleum Regulations	17

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

1	THE BIRTH OF CHARLES THE FIRST
2	THE EARLY YEARS OF CHARLES THE FIRST
3	THE MARRIAGE OF CHARLES THE FIRST
4	THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND
5	THE PARLIAMENT OF 1625
6	THE PETITION OF RIGHT
7	THE TRIUMPH OF THE KING
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48	THE TRIUMPH OF THE PARLIAMENT
49	THE TRIUMPH OF THE KING
50	THE TRIUMPH OF THE PARLIAMENT

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING THE SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	<u>Requests Made</u>	<u>Requests Complied With</u>
Roofs	27	15
Chimneys	6	3
Walls	24	11
Ceilings	7	Nil
Rainwater Pipes and Gutters	9	4
Drains and Drainage	31	28
Closets and Fittings	7	5
Floors	9	5
Plasterwork	21	6
Windows	31	8
Insufficient Ventilation	1	1
Doors	Nil	1
Outbuildings	3	Nil
Sinks and Wash Basins	1	Nil
Waste Pipes	4	2
Kitcheners, Fireplaces	9	2
Washing Facilities	2	1
Defective or missing handrails, balustrades	2	1
Staircases	1	1
Water Service	8	9
Dustbins	Nil	Nil
Miscellaneous	3	2
Overflowing Cesspools	3	3
Construct or Renew Cesspool	1	Nil
Disused Cesspools filled in	2	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Two hundred and twenty visits of enquiry were made during the year in respect of notifiable infectious disease.

Seven premises were disinfected for notifiable infectious disease.

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 two licences for camping sites remained in force and one was refused. Seven licences were renewed in respect of individual occupiers and seven new licences were granted.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Slaughterhouses

Two licensed slaughterhouses continued in operation during the year.

Meat

The following are details of the animals slaughtered and inspected in the two slaughterhouses during the year:-

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Carcases inspected and condemned:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	156	5	95	972	502	Nil	1,730
Number inspected	156	5	95	972	502	Nil	1,730
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	Nil	2	3	Nil	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	55	Nil	2	53	13	Nil	123
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	15.4	Nil	2.1	5.6	3.2	Nil	26.3
Tuberculosis only:-							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.9	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.09	Nil	2.99
Cysticercosis:-							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table 1. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the different factors influencing the growth of the different species of the genus <i>Salmonella</i> .									
Species	Strain	Medium	Temperature	Time	pH	Salinity	Antibiotics	Antifungals	Antiparasitics
<i>S. enterica</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	87	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	89	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	92	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	95	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>S. enterica</i>	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods (Cont.)

Summary of Meat Condemned

	<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Other Diseases</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cattle</u> (excluding cows)			
Whole carcasses and organs	1	-	1
Heads	4	-	4
Livers	3	52	55
Lungs	4	3	7
<u>Calves</u>			
Livers	-	1	1
Lungs	-	1	1
<u>Sheep</u>			
Whole carcasses and organs	-	2	2
Livers	-	25	25
Lungs	-	25	25
<u>Pigs</u>			
Whole carcasses and organs	-	3	3
Hearts	-	3	3
Heads	-	1	1
Livers	-	9	9
Lungs	-	8	8
Kidneys	-	2	2

Other Foods

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

	<u>Tins or Bottles</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Carcase Meat	-	148
Canned Meat	-	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canned Ham	-	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fresh Fish	-	217
Smoked Fish	-	14
Canned Fruit	10	-
Canned Fruit Pulp	-	11
Liquid Egg	-	22

Food Preparation Premises

Five 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.

Seventy premises where food is prepared or stored for sale were visited during the year.

Report of the Committee on the Study of the

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Committee on the Study of the

Committee on the Study of the

The following table shows the results of the study of the

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957
1954	100	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100	100
1959	100	100	100	100
1960	100	100	100	100
1961	100	100	100	100
1962	100	100	100	100
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2018	100	100	100	100
2019	100	100	100	100
2020	100	100	100	100
2021	100	100	100	100
2022	100	100	100	100
2023	100	100	100	100
2024	100	100	100	100
2025	100	100	100	100
2026	100	100	100	100
2027	100	100	100	100
2028	100	100	100	100
2029	100	100	100	100
2030	100	100	100	100
2031	100	100	100	100
2032	100	100	100	100
2033	100	100	100	100
2034	100	100	100	100
2035	100	100	100	100
2036	100	100	100	100
2037	100	100	100	100
2038	100	100	100	100
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2076	100	100	100	100
2077	100	100	100	100
2078	100	100	100	100
2079	100	100	100	100
2080	100	100	100	100
2081	100	100	100	100
2082	100	100	100	100
2083	100	100	100	100
2084	100	100	100	100
2085	100	100	100	100
2086	100	100	100	100
2087	100	100	100	100
2088	100	100	100	100
2089	100	100	100	100
2090	100	100	100	100
2091	100	100	100	100
2092	100	100	100	100
2093	100	100	100	100
2094	100	100	100	100
2095	100	100	100	100
2096	100	100	100	100
2097	100	100	100	100
2098	100	100	100	100
2099	100	100	100	100
2100	100	100	100	100

The following table shows the results of the study of the

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Ice-cream

Sixty-three premises in the district are registered by the Council for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

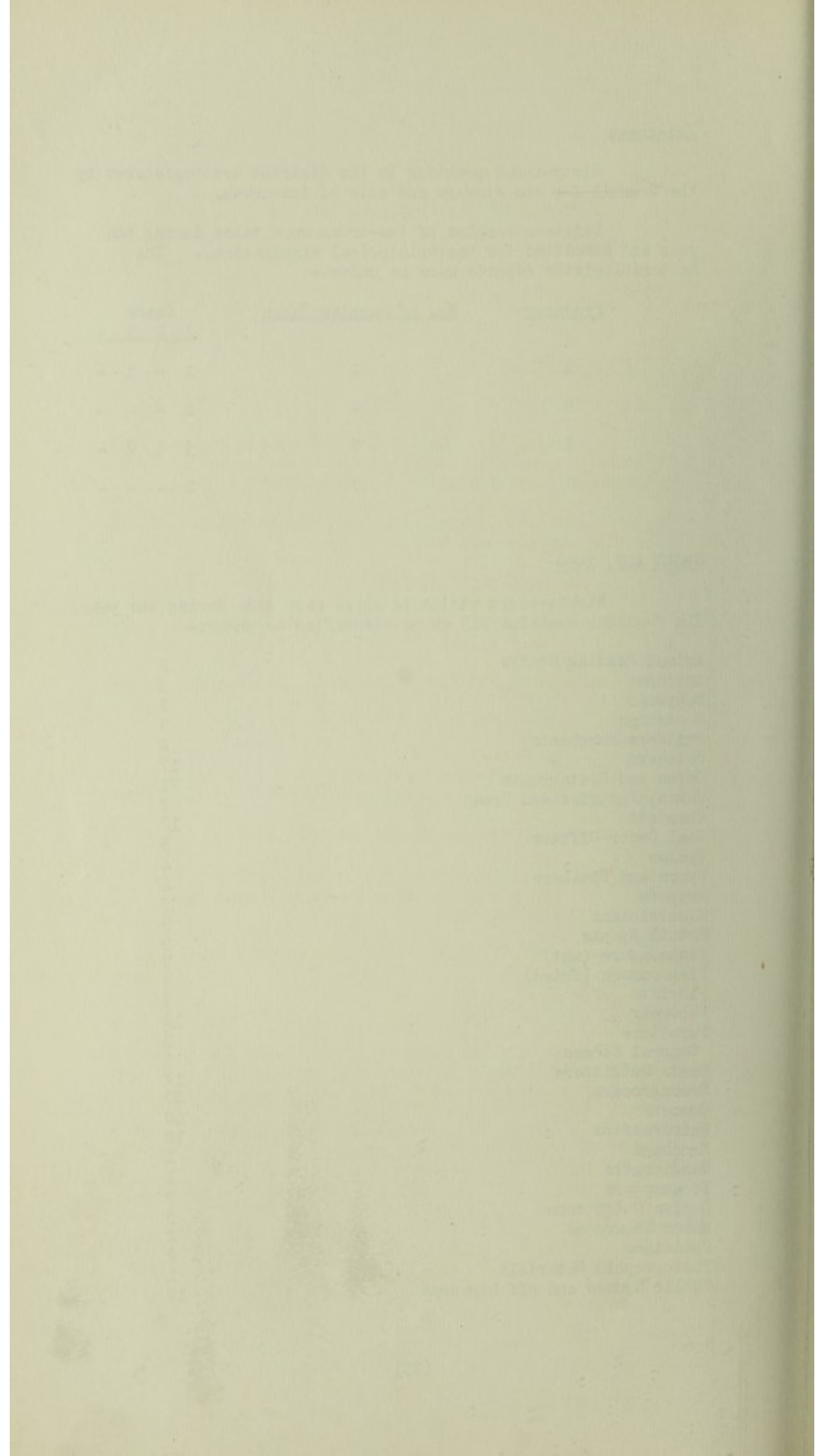
Thirteen samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination.. The Bacteriologist's reports were as under:-

Producer	No. of Samples Taken	Grade			
		1	2	3	4
A	2	1	-	1	-
B	2	2	-	-	-
C	7	3	2	2	-
D	2	2	-	-	-

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Eighty-eight visits to shops were made during the year. The register contains 313 shops classified as under:-

Animal Feeding Stuffs	2
Antiques	3
Babywear	2
Bookshops	3
Builders Merchants	2
Butchers	17
Cafes and Restaurants	21
Cakes, Pastries and Bread	8
Chemists	10
Coal Order Offices	5
Cycles	4
Dyers and Cleaners	4
Drapers	9
Electricians	3
Estate Agents	9
Fishmongers (wet)	7
Fishmongers (fried)	3
Florists	5
Footwear	12
Furniture	3
General Stores	5
Gents Outfitters	11
Groongrocers	20
Grocers	40
Hairdressers	18
Handbags	1
Handicrafts	1
Ironmongers	9
Ladies Outfitters	5
Motor Showrooms	2
Opticians	2
Photographic Materials	1
Public Houses and off Licences	19



Shops Act, 1950 (cont.)

Radio	4
Stationers	4
Sweetshops, Newsagents and Tobacconists	31
Toys	1
Utility Showrooms	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers	3
Woollshops	2

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 8/6 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	310
(b)	By independent investigations	337

2. Conditions found as a result of inspection

(a)	Rat infestations - Major	6
	- Minor	324
(b)	Mouse infestations	80
(c)	Not infested	237

3. Number of treatments and re-treatments 455

4. Number of properties (not included above)
under routine inspection and treatment
when necessary 10

5. Number of "Block control" operations carried
out 67

2. Vermin

A Pest Service is supplied, on request, to a hospital and the six County Council School canteens in the district, charges being recovered for Time and Materials.

In addition, disinfection was carried out at 29 private premises during the year as follows:-

<u>Vermin</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>Insecticide</u>
Ants	8	G. 110
Bed Bugs	1	4-cide and Fumite
Cockroaches	9	Super Secto Chlordane and Aerosoles.
Fleas	3	4-cide
Flies	8	G. 110

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

One establishment is registered under the 1951 Act.

PET ANIMALS

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

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Inspection for purposes of Provisions as to health including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises 1	Number on Register 3	Inspection 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	5	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	108	37	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	27	50	-	-
TOTAL	140	92	-	-

Inspection of Factories (cont.)

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	Reme- died 4	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor 5	by H.M. Inspec- tor 6	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	-	1	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Convenience (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	11	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	15	-	5	-

Inventory of Biological Resources

Area in which resources occur

Resource	Number of occurrences				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Plant life	-	-	-	-	-
Animal life	-	-	-	-	-
Reptiles	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	-	-	-	-	-
Fish	-	-	-	-	-
Insects	-	-	-	-	-
Marine life	-	-	-	-	-
Geological features	-	-	-	-	-
Historical features	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural resources	-	-	-	-	-
Archaeological resources	-	-	-	-	-
Other resources	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	1	1	4



