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Contributors

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HEALTH
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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1956

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LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE
LIBRARY
25 JUN 1963

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

August, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an Annual Report for the year 1956, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements outlined in Circular 19/56 of the Ministry of Health.

The nature of the report requires the inclusion of a considerable amount of statistical matter. At the same time, an endeavour has again been made to indicate briefly the health services administered not only by the Urban District Council, but also by the Surrey County Council. As these vary little from year to year, repetition has been inevitable.

The vital statistics for the year are satisfactory, with particularly low figures for the general death rate, the infant mortality rate and the tuberculosis mortality rate. The incidence of most infectious diseases was low, and there was no epidemic which calls for special mention.

The proportion of children receiving treatment now available for the prevention of several of the infectious diseases reached a satisfactory level, and reflects credit on parents, the medical practitioner service and the divisional health service.

The latest addition to the list of immunising procedures is vaccination against poliomyelitis, on which hopes rest as an effective counter to infection from this dangerous virus. Because of shortage of material, a slow start has been inevitable in this new campaign. The organisation is available to deal with larger numbers of children as soon as the production of the vaccine is increased.

I wish to remind the Council of the very meritorious work performed by all members of the staff of the Public Health Department, whether engaged on technical duties or in clerical and office work. I am particularly obliged to the Chief Public Health Inspector for his willing co-operation in many matters.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Council, and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, for their continued support.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1956 - 1957

Chairman	Mr. H. S. Machin
Vice-Chairman	Mr. W. E. T. Berry
	Mr. R. Bishop
	Mr. R. W. Collett
	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. A. J. Wells

Ex Officio Members

The Chairman of the Council	Mr. S. R. Sulston
Vice-Chairman of the Council	Mr. L. R. Peyton

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. R. Bishop

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 Public Health Inspector

+	William J. Whiting	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

+	C. J. Lynch	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
+ϕ	R. H. Sandford	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk:	Position vacant
Clerk/Secretary:	Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephone:	Mrs. M. E. Joseph
Junior Clerk:	Miss M. Chalker (resigned 31.8.56)
	Miss M. Richardson (appointed 17.9.56)

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Clerk & General Assistant:	E. W. Bugden (resigned 30.9.56)
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.

+ϕ Holds the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

THE YEAR 1956

I. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	11,187
Population (Census 1951)	27,206
Population (Estimated mid-year 1956)	31,780
Density (persons per acre)	2.8
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1956	9,450
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1956	£557,152
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,270

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births	Total	Male	Female		
Total	421	225	196	Birth rate per	
Legitimate	412	219	193	1,000 population	13.2
Illegitimate	9	6	3		
				Standardised Birth rate	13.4
Still Births					
Total	3	1	2	Rate per 1,000	
Legitimate	3	1	2	total live and	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	still births	7.1
				Rate per 1,000 population	0.09
Deaths	254	121	133	Crude Death Rate	8.0
				Standardised Death Rate	8.0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age					
Total	6	4	2	Intant Mortality	
Legitimate	6	4	2	Rate per 1,000	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	live births	14.3
Deaths of Infants under 1 month of age					
Total	2	2	-	Neonatal Mortality	
Legitimate	2	2	-	Rate per 1,000	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	live births	4.8
Maternal Mortality					
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)			-	Maternal Mortality	
Due to abortion			-	Rate per 1000 live and still births	-

Table I shows birth and death rates, and case rates for infectious diseases, with comparison with the figures for 1955.

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

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 421, of which 225 were males and 196 females. The birth-rate was 13.2 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the rate of 15.7 for England and Wales. A comparability factor (1.01) 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 13.4 is obtained. This figure is considerably lower than that of 1955, which was, however, above the average of the past few years.

Nine births, or 2.13% of the total were illegitimate. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was over 4%.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 254, representing a crude death-rate of 8.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total included 121 males and 133 females.

A comparability factor (1.00) 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. As the factor is unity, there is, for this year, no variation between the crude and standardised rates. The crude death-rate is the lowest yet recorded for the Leatherhead Urban District, and is an indication of the healthy conditions which prevail in the area. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

The causes of death are classified in Table III. Approximately 54% of deaths took place in hospital.

The average age at death of males was 67.4 years and of females 69.1 years.

Deaths from Cancer

Deaths from cancer caused 49 deaths, consisting of 23 males and 26 females. The death-rate from cancer in all forms was 1.54% per 1,000 persons, that for England and Wales being 2.08%. Cancer of the lungs and bronchus caused 9 deaths, all males, giving a death-rate of 0.28 per 1,000 persons compared with a rate of 0.41 for England and Wales.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 6 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, this being a decrease of 5 on last year's figures. The infant mortality rate at 14.3 per 1,000 live births is appreciably lower than the figure of 23.8 for England and Wales.

When analysing the causes of these deaths the originating factor was found to be congenital malformations in 4 cases, and prematurity in one. One infant who had overcome the hazards of the neonatal period died of asphyxia due to the inhalation of vomit at the age of 5 months.

There were no deaths of illegitimate children.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was no death attributed to maternal causes. Last year there were 2 deaths giving a maternal mortality rate of 4.46 per 1,000 births. The rate in 1956 for England and Wales was 0.56%.

POPULATION

The natural increase of population by the excess of births over deaths was 167. The Registrar General's estimate of population for 1956 showed an increase of 1,100 on 1955 indicating that a considerable immigration to the district has occurred. The total estimated increase in population since the Census of 1951 is 4,574.

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

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 8 samples of water, 98 of milk and 15 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 Public Health 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, Ashtead	Tues. 10a.m.-12 noon " 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, Ashtead.	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. 5.30p.m.
Family Planning	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. Thurs. 9.30-11 a.m.
	Kingston Hospital, Kingston-on-Thames.	Females: Thurs. p.m. By Appointment
	(And at the Out-Patient Departments of many London Hospitals).	

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox and whooping cough can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from the County Council Clinics.

B. C. G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for all children aged between 13 and 14 years.

The names of children born in the years 1947 - 1955 can be registered with the Surrey County Council for vaccination against poliomyelitis. Shortage of material caused a considerable delay in giving the treatment in many cases.

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

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association functions 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. E. M. Hawley, 44 Copse Edge Avenue, Epsom, telephone No. Epsom 276) of the local branch of the Association that 1,661 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 485 first visits, and that postal enquiries totalled 1,586.

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 hospital and medical practitioners.

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.

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 outflow 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 farmers, 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 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 is 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.

Schemes are in preparation for the provision of a new separation and salvage plant entirely mechanised combined with a new composting plant to replace the existing equipment which is now 22 years old.

CESSPOOLS AND PRIVIES

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

Of the 500 cesspools estimated to exist in the district, 183 were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being 323.

The charge made to each owner is 30/- per cesspool per emptying, which leaves approximately 34/- per emptying to be met from the rates.

Ten 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 Public Health Inspector.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

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 mutally satisfactory financial basis. A total of 33 bodies was removed to the mortuary during the first half of the year.

Of the 63 bodies for which mortuary facilities were needed, 28 were the responsibility of the Leatherhead Urban District, 26 of the Dorking Urban District and 9 of the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

During the remainder of the year, owning to the prolonged absence of the attendant through illness and the inability to find a satisfactory deputy, bodies were taken to the mortuary maintained by the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council. Thirty bodies were dealt with under that arrangement, and an appropriate charge was made by the Borough Council.

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 and Housing Acts).	179
		(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	833
	2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	22
		(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	26
	3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
	4.		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	78
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	75
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	3
		(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of normal notices	
			(a) by owners	Nil
			(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	3
	B.		Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-	
		(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3
		(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
			(a) by owners	Nil
			(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	1

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	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9

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	Nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Of 9 applications for Improvement Grants received under the Housing Act, 1949, 6 were approved involving a total monetary grant of £985.

REHOUSING

I am informed by the Council Housing Manager that during the year the number of names on the application list for Council houses increased from 350 to 365.

The number of applicants rehoused was 141, and in 11 of these serious ill-health was a factor in their selection.

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 1956	53
Number of houses erected by private enterprise in 1956	317

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-six samples of pasteurised milk, four of sterilised milk and eighteen 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 all but one the Methylene Blue Test.

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

All the samples of Sterilised milk passed the Turbidity Test.

Seven 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.

A sample of raw ungraded milk, a proportion of which is consumed in its raw state by the farm staff, the balance going for pasteurisation at the local establishment, was submitted for biological examination, the result being negative.

Designated Milk Supply

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

Designation	Dealer's Licences	Supplementary Licences
Tuberculin Tested	5	5
Pasteurised	5	5
Sterilised	8	4

One dairyman holds a Pasteuriser's Licence in respect of his pasteurising plant within the district.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The Chief Public Health 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

During the year 98 samples were taken. These included 24 of Channel Island milk, 24 of other milk, 11 of sausages, 7 of cordial and other soft drink, 5 of cake or sponge mixtures, 4 of jam, 2 each of bread and cough syrup, and the remainder of miscellaneous substances.

Nine samples received adverse reports from the Public Analyst, Mr. D. D. Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of 16 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. These included two of Channel Island milk, taken from local retailers, deficient in butter fat. Follow-up samples in one case proved genuine. In the other case, five samples of milk in one consignment from the producer were proved deficient and investigations were continuing at the end of the year.

6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

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. Figures for 1955 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases (except tuberculosis) notified during 1956, 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 405 primary vaccinations, and 172 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 334 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 79% 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

Eighteen cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 12 in the previous year. There was no mortality from the disease which continued to be of a mild type.

DIPHTHERIA

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

Reference to Table V indicates 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 Officers for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course. The aim is for every child to receive the primary treatment within its first year of life, and to be given reinforcing treatments at intervals of 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not claimed that absolute immunity 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.

Immunisation against Diphtheria (cont.)

If it is desired preventive treatment is now available against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus in a single course of injections. 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, give protection against these diseases.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 412 children received primary treatment and 457 received reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	Primary Treatment	Reinforcing Doses
Treated at Clinics and Schools	231	354
Treated by General Practitioners	181	103
	412	457

In 320 infants the treatment was completed before reaching the age of one year, representing 76% 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 figure for 1955 was also 67%.

WHOOPING COUGH

Seventy cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 81 in the previous year. There were no deaths from the disease.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 386 children had received a primary course and 153 children had been given booster doses. In 385 children the primary treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria, and in 98 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included.

MEASLES

Twenty-two cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 506 in 1955. The great variation in these totals is in accord with the biennial nature which epidemics of measles assume. No death from the disease was recorded.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

No notification of poliomyelitis was received during the year. The district must be considered lucky in this respect, for outbreaks of considerable size were reported from several areas in Surrey. It is impossible to give any reason for the absence of illness due to the poliomyelitis virus, or to predict that this fortunate state will continue until the vaccination campaign is sufficiently advanced to make its effect felt.

Acute Poliomyelitis (cont.)

The production of an effective vaccine against poliomyelitis is now proceeding, though not yet in sufficient quantities to allow more than a small proportion of the child population to be treated. The number immunised was approximately 160.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

No notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received. This apparently satisfactory state of affairs needs some qualification for the following reason, 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 1956 from these institutes were analysed it was found that 7 patients had their permanent residence in the Leatherhead Urban District, and any notification of puerperal pyrexia relating to them would be received and accepted by the local authority of those areas.

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Eleven primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 of non-pulmonary type of the disease were received from medical practitioners of persons certified to be suffering from tuberculosis. These concerned residents of the district in whom the disease was recognised for the first time. In Table VI these cases are classified by sex and age.

Other notifications received concerned 12 persons who came to live in the district, having previously been notified in other areas.

One posthumous notification was made in the case of a female whose religious beliefs prevented her from seeking conventional medical advice and treatment. The danger of this attitude, not only to the patient, but to contacts, is obvious when considering an infectious disease as serious as tuberculosis.

Registration of Notified Persons

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

Additions to Register		Removals from Register	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in the district	15	By removals to other districts	11
Transfer of persons notified in other areas, now residing in this district	12	By recovery	21
Posthumous notification	1	By death	2
	28		34

Tuberculosis (cont.)

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

	1956		1955	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Male	94	4	108	4
Female	93	17	88	14
	187	21	196	18

Deaths

One death from pulmonary tuberculosis was assigned to the district, giving a death-rate of 0.03. There was one death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The total tuberculosis death-rate of 0.06 compares favourably with the figure of 0.12 for England and Wales.

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

B. C. G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children between 13 and 14 years attending maintained schools, and those private schools which have co-operated in the scheme of treatment. The treatment is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the following details relating to the work done in local schools in 1956.

Communications were sent to the parents of 314 school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results.

No. of children offered treatment at Maintained Schools	181
" " " " " " Private Schools	133
Total	314

No. of consents at Maintained Schools	119 (equivalent to 66% of those eligible)
" " " " Private Schools	95 (equivalent to 71½% of those eligible)
Total	213 (equivalent to 68% of those eligible)

No. of children vaccinated with B.C.G. after preliminary testing had shown the need	
At Maintained Schools	113
" Private Schools	84
Total	197

Tuberculosis (cont.)

Mass X-ray

A survey was made during the year by the Mass Radiography Service. Sessions open to the general public were held at the Red House, Leatherhead, at which 3,538 persons attended. The following details of the investigation have been supplied by the Medical Director of the Unit.

	Male	Female	Total
Number examined	1,799	1,739	3,538
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active	4	-	4
Pulmonary tuberculosis inactive	51	49	100
Non tuberculous abnormalities	105	64	169

In this investigation the incidence rate of active pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 examined was 1.1, which is near the average figure obtained in similar investigations in Surrey during 1956.

A survey was also made of Leatherhead Industrial Groups in which 1,672 persons were examined. One active case of pulmonary tuberculosis was detected, equivalent to 0.06 per 1,000 of those examined.

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 Urban Council, Epsom and Ewell Borough 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, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND INCIDENCE RATES FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEARS 1955 - 1956

	1956	1955
Rates per 1,000 Population		
BIRTHS		
Live Births (Crude)	13.2	14.4
Still Births	0.09	0.26
DEATHS		
All Causes (Crude)	8.0	10.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.06	0.07
Influenza	0.06	0.10
Smallpox	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.60	0.36
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	0.03
Meningococcal Infection	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.57	0.39
Whooping Cough	2.20	2.64
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.25	0.10
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	0.69	16.39
Pneumonia	1.01	1.30
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	0.07
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.03	0.23
Dysentery	0.35	3.81
Tuberculosis	0.47	0.48
Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
INFANT MORTALITY		
Under 1 year of age	14.3	24.9
Under 4 weeks of age	4.8	20.4
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births		
Still Births	7.1	17.8
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	-	-
Maternal Mortality	-	4.5

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-1956

(DECENNIAL AVERAGES 1931-1950)

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)
1956	15.6	13.2 (13.4)	11.7	8.0 (8.0)	23.8	14.3 (6)

\+ 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	-	1	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	1	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	5	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	-	9
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	13	26
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	2	2
16. Diabetes	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	13	16	29
18. Coronary disease, angina	20	22	42
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	4	5
20. Other heart disease	23	18	41
21. Other circulatory disease	4	6	10
22. Influenza	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia	8	11	19
24. Bronchitis	7	2	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	4	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	2	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	11	17
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
34. All other accidents	3	2	5
35. Suicide	3	1	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	121	133	254

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	18
Whooping Cough	3	2	7	6	10	8	16	12	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	39	31	70
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	8
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	3	-	8	1	4	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	22
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	4	-	3	1	2	-	-	6	4	3	4	14	18	32
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	3	11
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-

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	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	1	3	-	2	-	1	-	-
35 - 44	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	5	6	-	4	-	1	-	1

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY 1934 - 1956

(QUINQUENIAL AVERAGES 1934 - 1953)

Year	Notifications		Deaths	
	Number of New Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	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
1956	15	0.47	2	0.06

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1956

The Red House,
Bull Hill,
Leatherhead.

August, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report for the year 1956.

On the 1st January, 1956, the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, came into operation, together with the main provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955; the remaining provisions of the Regulations being operative from the 1st July, 1956. Printed summaries of the Regulations were delivered personally to all food premises, essential points discussed with the proprietors, and return visits made to assist in clarifying points of detail. It was gratifying to find generally among the trade a ready acceptance of the new requirements, and a genuine desire to conform to them.

My staff have given me their usual loyal assistance, and I continue to receive valuable advice and help from the Medical Officer of Health and other Officers. I am grateful to the Members of the Public Health Committee and other Members of the Council for their interest and encouragement.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. WHITING,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND REINSPECTIONS

UNDER THE

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, ETC.

Dwelling-houses	833
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	83
Disinfestation	74
Smoke	60
Common Lodging Houses	1
Water	13
Watercourses	13
Notifiable Infectious Disease	83
Disinfections	16
Dairies	48
Pasteurising Establishments	44
Food Premises	394
Slaughterhouses	271
Sampling	158
Food Examination	24
Factories (Mechanical)	74
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	10
Other Premises under Factories Act	8
Moveable Dwellings	40
Shops	286
Schools	2
Miscellaneous	15
Rehousing	25
Rodent Control	10
Swimming Pools	12
Petroleum Regulations	43
Pet Animals Act	6

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING THE SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	Requests Made	Requests Complied With
Roofs	30	39
Chimneys	10	9
Walls	78	64
Ceilings	11	12
Rainwater Pipes and Gutters	28	18
Drains and Drainage	26	31
Closets and Fittings	4	5
Floors	9	12
Plasterwork	58	46
Windows	41	41
Insufficient Ventilation	1	1
Doors	6	4
Outbuildings	Nil	3
Sinks and Wash Basins	3	2
Waste Pipes	4	4
Kitcheners, Fireplaces	11	9
Washing Facilities	3	2
Water Services	6	4
Dustbins	1	1
Miscellaneous	15	10
Overflowing Cesspools	6	7
Construct or Renew Cesspool	1	1
Disused Cesspools filled in	1	1
Sewer Connection	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Eighty-three visits of enquiry were made during the year in respect of notifiable infectious disease.

Nine 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. Seven licences were renewed in respect of individual occupiers, ten new licences were granted, and one new application refused.

At the end of the year, 15 individual caravans were occupied, of which five were on sites temporarily, during the erection of houses for eventual use of the occupiers.

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:-

Carcases inspected and condemned:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	143	Nil	56	844	227	Nil	1,270
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-							
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	54	Nil	Nil	133	9	Nil	196
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	37.7	Nil	Nil	15.7	4.8	Nil	15.6
Tuberculosis only:-							
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	.88	Nil	.47
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

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods (cont.)

Summary of Meat Condemned

	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Total
Cattle (excluding cows)			
Heads	3	-	3
Livers (or parts)	-	53	53
Lungs	-	1	1
Mesenteries	1	3	4
Legs	-	1	1
Sheep			
Livers (or parts)	-	123	123
Lungs	-	16	16
Pigs			
Whole carcases and organs	-	2	2
Hearts	-	8	8
Heads	2	-	2
Livers (or parts)	-	3	3
Lungs	-	8	8

Other Foods

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

Carcase Meat	116 lbs
Canned Meat	16 lbs
Fish	40 lbs
Chickens	87

The 87 chickens were a total consignment to a local retailer, and were found in an advanced stage of decomposition presumably due to a delay in transit.

Unsound food was disposed of as appropriate by burial at the Council's Refuse Tip in Randalls Road, or by incineration at the Destructor works of the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council for which a nominal fee is paid annually.

Food Premises

There are 196 premises within the urban district in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:-

Bakers	9
Butchers	19
Canning Factory	1
Confectioners	34
Dairies and Milk Stores	2
Fishmongers and Fryers	11
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	21
Grocers and Provision Merchants	51
Grocers and Butchers	2
Hotels and Public Houses	17
Restaurants and Cafes	23
Winemerchants and Off Licences	6

Food Premises (cont.)

Of these premises, the following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Manufacture of Sausages	14
Pickling of Meat	10
Frying of Fish	5
Preserving of Fruit	1

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

All premises were visited during the year to acquaint proprietors and managements with the provisions of these regulations. As a result of verbal intimation during these visits, the following work was carried out:-

Regulation	Nature of Work	No. of Premises
	Structural Repairs	3
8	Display Stands Raised	1
8	Display Stands discontinued	2
14	Notices Provided	4
16	Towels Provided	1
16	Wash-hand Basins Provided	1
17	First Aid Materials Provided	3
20	Additional Lighting Provided	1
23	Internal Surfaces Cleansed	6

Ice-cream

Fifty-nine premises in the district are registered by the Council for the storage and sale of ice-cream. No premises are registered for manufacture, the whole of the supplies in the area being manufactured at premises outside.

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	2	-	-	-
B	4	4	-	-	-
C	2	2	-	-	-
D	4	2	-	1	1
E	5	5	-	-	-

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Two hundred and eighty-six visits to shops were made during the year. The register contains 346 shops classified as under:-

Animal Feeding Stuffs	3
Antiques	3
Babywear	2
Bookshops	3
Builders Merchants	4
Butchers	19

Shops Act, 1950 (cont.)

Cafes and Restaurants	23
Cakes, Pastries and Bread	9
Chemists	10
Coal Order Offices	5
Cycles	4
Dyers and Cleaners	4
Drapers	10
Electricians	3
Estate Agents	10
Fishmongers	11
Florists	5
Footwear	13
Furniture	3
General Stores	5
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	21
Grocers	53
Hairdressers	18
Handbags	1
Handicrafts	1
Ironmongers	9
Motor Showrooms	2
Opticians	2
Outfitters	15
Photographic Materials	1
Public Houses and Off-Licences	23
Radio	4
Stationers	4
Sweet Shops, Newsagents and Tobacconists	34
Toys	2
Utility Showrooms	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers	3
Woolshops	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 10/- 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	232
(b)	By independent investigations	546

2. Conditions found as a result of inspection

(a)	Rat infestations - Major	11
	Minor	311
(b)	Mouse infestations	79
(c)	Not infested	377

3.	Number of treatments and re-treatments	444
4.	Number of properties (not included above) under routine inspections and treatment when necessary	10
5.	Number of "Block control" operations carried out	65

Rodent and Insect Pests (cont.)

2. Vermin

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

In addition, disinfestation was carried out at 25 private premises during the year as follows:-

Vermin	No. of Premises	Insecticide
Ants	6	G. 110
Cockroaches	8	Secto. Chlordane and Aerosoles
Lice	1	4-cide and Secto.
Flies	8	G. 110 and Fumite
Mites	2	Gammodex and B.H.C. Smoke Generators

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 Public Health Inspector.

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	5	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	110	49	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	39	8	-	-
TOTAL	154	67	-	-

Inspection of Factories (cont.)

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	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Convenience (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	1	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	1	-