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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1957

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

August, 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1957. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/58, in which there is reference to Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935 and 1951 and Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order 1926. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the Circular.

As a generalisation, it may be claimed that health conditions in the district continued to be satisfactory, as borne out by the vital statistics, details of which are contained in the first section of this report.

In section two of the report there is a brief general description of health services in the district. These include services operated by the Surrey County Council as the local health authority, and by the hospital service.

In section six of the report, which deals with infectious diseases, there is a reminder to parents of the importance of registering their children's names with the local health authority for vaccination against poliomyelitis, if they have not already done so. There is also a note on the occurrence of paratyphoid and typhoid among visitors to the continent.

I take this opportunity to bring to your notice the conscientious work of the staff of the Public Health Department, whether engaged on inspectorial and outside duties, or on office duties in either the section so efficiently administered by the Chief Public Health Inspector, or those under my immediate control. My thanks are also due to the Officers of other departments of the Council for assistance and advice rendered on many occasions during the year.

It is a pleasure to record once more my appreciation of the support which has been given by the Council, and particularly by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, in our efforts to promote the right conditions for good health in the district.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1957 - 1958

Chairman	Mr. H. S. Machin
Vice-Chairman	Mr. E. A. Griffin
	Mr. W. E. T. Berry
	Mrs. K. Collett
	Mr. R. W. Collett
	Mr. H. H. Fuller-Clark, A.C.I.I.
	Mr. A. H. Hoole, M.A., LL.B.
	Mr. T. Kille
	Mr. H. Leyland
	Mr. S. R. Sulston
	Mr. J. R. Wedge

Ex Officio Members

The Chairman of the Council	Mr. L. R. Peyton, J.P.
Vice-Chairman of the Council	Mr. R. Bishop

Representatives of the Council on

(1) CENTRAL DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Mr. W. E. T. Berry

Mrs. K. Collett

Mr. E. A. Griffin

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.A.P.H.I.

+ϕ R. H. Sandford M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Clerk/Secretary:	Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist:	Mrs. M. E. Joseph
Junior Clerk:	Miss M. Richardson (resigned 15.6.57)
	Miss G. F. Skidmore (appointed 17.6.57)

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

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 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 1957.

1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	11,187
Population (Census 1951)	27,206
Population (Estimated mid-year, 1957)	32,650
Density (persons per acre)	2.9
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1957	9,850
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1957	£552,934
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,233

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	Total	Male	Female		
Live Births					
Total	483	239	244	Birth rate per 1,000 population	14.8
Legitimate	475	235	240		
Illegitimate	8	4	4		
				Standardised birth rate	14.9
Still Births					
Total	9	8	1	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	18.3
Legitimate	9	8	1		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
				Rate per 1,000 population	0.28
Deaths	304	161	143	Crude death rate	9.3
				Standardised death rate	9.3
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age					
Total	9	5	4	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18.6
Legitimate	8	5	3		
Illegitimate	1	-	1		
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age					
Total	6	4	2	Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	12.4
Legitimate	6	4	2		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		

Maternal Mortality

Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	-	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	-
Due to abortion	-		

Table I shows birth and death rates, and case rates for infectious diseases, with comparison with the figures for 1956.

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.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 483, of which 239 were males and 244 females. The birth-rate was 14.8 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the rate of 13.2 for 1956.

Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth-rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.01) has been supplied by the Registrar General which when applied to the crude birth-rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth-rate of 14.9 is obtained, compared with a rate of 16.1 for England and Wales.

Eight births, or 1.7% of the total, were illegitimate. The corresponding rates for England and Wales and for the County of Surrey were 4%.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 304, representing a crude death-rate of 9.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total included 161 males and 143 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 death-rate is 1.3% higher than the low figure which was recorded last year, but is still considerably below the figure of 11.5 for England and Wales.

Approximately 50% of deaths took place in hospital or nursing homes. The average age at death of males was 66.5 years and of females 69.6 years.

Causes of Death

The causes of death are classified in Table III.

Diseases of heart and vascular system (categories 17-21 in Table II) caused 155 deaths (4.75 per 1,000 population) and non-tubercular diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) resulted in 30 deaths (0.90 per 1,000 population). Malignant disease (categories 10-14) was responsible for 56 deaths (1.72 per 1,000 population) of which the primary site was in the lungs or bronchus in 9 males and 3 females. Compared with 1956 there was a rise in the number of deaths from cardio-vascular diseases and slight falls in those due to respiratory and malignant diseases.

Deaths from Road Accidents

Two residents, aged 63 and 75 years respectively, died as a result of injuries received in road accidents involving motor vehicles, of which one occurred within the district.

A third death from a road accident was the result of an elderly man falling from a bicycle.

Other Accidental Deaths

Other types of accidents caused 4 deaths. These included one of accidental coal gas poisoning from the domestic supply, and two which resulted from complications following fractures of the leg incurred by elderly persons by falls to the ground.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 9 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, this being an increase of 3 on last year's figures. The infant mortality rate at 18.6 per 1,000 live births is appreciably lower than the figure of 23.0 for England and Wales.

When analysing the causes of these deaths the originating factors were found to be congenital malformation in 3 cases, and prematurity in 5. One infant who had overcome the hazards of the neonatal period died of acute broncho pneumonia at the age of 11 months.

There was one death of an illegitimate infant. This resulted from multiple congenital deformities, and is included in the analysis in the preceeding paragraph.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate in 1957 for England and Wales was 0.4%.

POPULATION

The natural increase of population by the excess of births over deaths was 179. The Registrar General's estimate of population for 1957 showed an increase of 870 on 1956, indicating that a considerable immigration to the district has occurred.

The total estimated increase in population since the Census of 1951 is 5,444.

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Leatherhead Hospital is staffed by the general practitioners of the district, who have the benefit of a consultant staff, when required. It is a general hospital with a bed complement of 55, an out-patient department and physiotherapy and X-ray departments.

The Epsom District Hospital and the Dorking General Hospital also provide general hospital facilities, and accommodation for maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the district. During the year cases were sent to Cuddington Hospital, Banstead and to Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton.

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, and a comprehensive series of investigations is at the disposal of medical practitioners.

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 13 samples of water, 89 of milk and 17 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.

There is also a bacteriological and pathological department at the Epsom District Hospital, primarily intended to deal with the work of the hospitals in the group.

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.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

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

A total of 65 bodies were removed to the mortuary during the year, of these 23 were from the Dorking Urban District and 8 from the Dorking and Horley Rural District. In addition 3 bodies from the Leatherhead Urban District, 2 from Dorking Urban District and 1 from Dorking and Horley Rural District were taken to the mortuary maintained by the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council.

THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

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, the Divisional Medical Officer.

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 between 13 and 14 years.

The names of children born in the years 1947 - 1957 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 in these various procedures 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 2769) of the local branch of the Association that 2,129 visits were made to the clinic during the past year, including 531 first visits, and that postal enquiries totalled 1,563.

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. It was necessary to secure the removal of one person to hospital under Section 47.

One burial was undertaken under Section 50.

VENEREAL DISEASES

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

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. 10 a.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.	Fri. 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 Clinic	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. 5.30 p.m.
Family Planning Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	Fri. 7 p.m.
Scabies Treatment Clinic	The Cedars, Church St., Epsom.	By Appointment.
Venereal Diseases	St. Helier Hospital.	Males: Mon. 4-6.30 p.m. Females: Wed. 5-7 p.m.
	(And at the Out-Patient Department of many London Hospitals).	

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 an adjacent brook, finally reaching the River Mole.

The Leatherhead Sewage Disposal Works consists of detritus channels, primary and secondary sedimentation tanks, travelling distributors, humus tanks, etc. Land treatment is 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, Consulting Engineers have been appointed to prepare schemes, for which Ministerial approval has been obtained and work will commence early in 1958.

Main drainage was provided in a portion of Guildford Road and of Woodlands Road, Little Bookham, by arrangement with the Guildford Rural District Council who have constructed sewers and disposal works to service the contiguous part of their area.

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.

Approval has been given to 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 23 years old. It is anticipated that construction of the new plant will be started in the latter part of 1958.

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, 164 were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being 304.

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

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

SWIMMING POOLS

Three swimming pools continued in use during the year, one of which is owned by the Council. Two are constructed and one natural. Tests for residual chlorine at the former were made at intervals by the Public Health Inspectors, and three samples submitted for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory. A further sample taken from a pool belonging to a local private school also proved satisfactory.

HOUSING

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)	161
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	642
2.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	28
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	45
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
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	56

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	45

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	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by owners	4
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	1

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	3
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	3

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	2

Housing Statistics (cont.)

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished	-
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 3 (1) of the Housing Act, 1949	3
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 10 (1) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	1
Number of Closing Orders determined	2
Number of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	5

Rent Act, 1957

No. of applications made for Certificate of Disrepair	17
No. of undertakings accepted	13
No. of Certificates issued	1
No. of applications withdrawn before undertaking accepted or certificate issued	3

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Of 9 applications for Improvement Grants received under the Housing Act, 1949, 6 were approved involving a total monetary grant of £1,285.

REHOUSING

I am informed by the Council's Housing Manager that during the year the number of names on the application list for Council houses increased from 365 to 427.

The number of applicants rehoused was 77 and in 5 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 1957	57
Number of houses erected by private enterprise in 1957	283

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with supervision of food. It also contains details of the work done in connection with sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, of which the Council took over responsibility from the County Council in 1955.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Included in Table I are 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 1956 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases (except tuberculosis) notified during 1957, classified according to disease, 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 450 primary vaccinations, and 209 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 367 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 76% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. This compares with a recent estimated vaccination rate of 38% for England and Wales.

SCARLET FEVER

Sixteen cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 18 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.49 per 1,000 population. All patients were nursed at home.

The type of infection was mild in character, this having been a feature for a number of years. Taking this fact into account and also the great effectiveness of treatment now available in the drugs of the sulpha group and in the various antibiotics a change of policy regarding school children contacts of scarlet fever has been made. So far as the County Council schools are concerned, no exclusion of contacts of scarlet fever is now required so long as they remain in good health. An exception is made, however, of contacts engaged in the preparation or service of school meals, who would be excluded until their freedom from infection has been ascertained.

DIPHTHERIA

For the tenth 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 since 1934.

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 Clinics serving the district, of which details are set out on page 11. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age.

Immunisation against Diphtheria (cont.)

Clinics in schools have been organised by the Divisional Medical Officer 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.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 430 children received primary treatment and 533 received reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	Primary Treatment	Reinforcing Doses
Treated at Clinics and Schools	230	446
Treated by General Practitioners	200	87
	430	533

In 317 infants the treatment was completed before reaching the age of one year, representing 65% of the number of births registered during the year.

At the end of the year it was estimated that 63% of children under the age of 15 years had been treated and were still in an effective state of immunity. The figure for 1956 was 67%.

With the materials now available it is possible to combine diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus immunisation in one series of injections and details of the numbers so treated are given under the headings dealing with these diseases. For epidemiological reasons, however, it is recommended that the use of combined prophylactics should be restricted to the winter months.

WHOOPING COUGH

Seventy-five cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 70 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 2.30 per 1,000 population. There were no deaths from the disease.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 416 children had received a primary course and 126 children had been given booster doses. In 387 children the primary treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria, and in 327 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included.

MEASLES

Eight hundred and ninety-four cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 22 in 1956. 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, notwithstanding the size of the epidemic. The incidence rate was 27.4 per 1,000 population.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Notifications were received of 5 cases of poliomyelitis, 2 of the paralytic type, and 3 non-paralytic. There were no deaths from the disease.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis must now take first place in the means of prevention of this disease. It is too early yet to know how effective the vaccine at present in use will be, and it will be a few years before a complete picture can be obtained of the strength and duration of its protective powers. In spite of this, and taking into consideration the nature of the disease and the ineffectiveness of other methods of controlling it, the advice must be given that the first opportunity should be taken for every child to be given the vaccine.

The Divisional Medical Officer estimates that 950 children resident in the district were vaccinated by his staff during the year. In addition 219 children were treated by their family doctors with material obtained from the local health authority. The number treated in 1956 was 160. The total population under 15 years of age was approximately 6,700.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

No notification of puerperal pyrexia was 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 takesplace in either the Epsom or the Dorking District Hospitals. When the notifications received in 1957 from these institutions were analysed it was found that 10 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.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

Two cases of this disease were notified. Both patients were university students whose illnesses occurred shortly after their return to England from vacations on the continent, where they undoubtedly contracted their infections. One patient was seriously ill for a time, and both were away from work for long periods. Similar cases with a history of continental travel have occurred from time to time in previous years. It would be wise for intending travellers to consider carefully the desirability of being inoculated with typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine (T.A.B.) at a suitable time before departure.

TUBERCULOSIS

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 40 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 44 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

Register of Notified Persons (cont.)

Additions to Register		Removals from Register	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	13	By removals to other districts	20
Transfer of persons previously notified in other areas, now residing in this district	25	By recovery	19
Posthumous notification	1	By death	4 +
Restored to register	1	Diagnosis not established	1
	40		44

\+ In one case the cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis.

Notification of Tuberculosis

Ten notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 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, and in Table VII the figures are compared with those of previous years.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 204, compared with 208 for the previous year.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

Three deaths from tuberculosis were assigned to the district, giving a death-rate of 0.09, compared with the figure of 0.12 for England and Wales. Reference to Table VI shows that the deaths occurred in persons in the older age groups.

Table VII illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis has assumed in recent years. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and remedial measures taken against the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the families 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 1957.

Communications were sent to the parents of 375 school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis (cont.)

No. of children offered treatment at Maintained Schools	196
" " " " " " Private Schools	179
Total	375

No. of consents at Maintained Schools 145 (equivalent to 74% of those eligible)
" " " " Private Schools 126 (equivalent to 70.4% of those eligible)

No of children vaccinated with B.C,G. after preliminary testing had shown the need

At Maintained Schools	127
At Private Schools	114
Total	241

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 Leatherhead Urban District 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 1956 - 1957

	1956	1957
Rates per 1,000 Population		
BIRTHS		
Live Births (Crude)	13.2	14.8
Still Births	0.09	0.28
DEATHS		
All Causes (Crude)	8.0	9.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.06	0.09
Influenza	0.06	0.12
Smallpox	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.60	0.52
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	0.06
Meningococcal Infection	-	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.57	0.49
Whooping Cough	2.20	2.30
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.25	0.15
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	0.69	27.40
Pneumonia	1.01	3.57
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	0.06
Non-Paralytic	-	0.09
Food Poisoning	0.03	0.12
Dysentery	0.35	0.06
Tuberculosis	0.47	0.40
Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
INFANT MORTALITY		
Under 1 year of age	14.3	18.6
Under 4 weeks of age	4.8	12.4
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births		
Still Births	7.1	18.3
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	-	-
Maternal Mortality	-	-

TABLE 1. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MARITAL MORBIDITY RATES AND INCIDENCE RATES FOR NONFOODS PATIENTS IN THE ZONES 1956 - 1977

	1956	1977
Rates per 1,000 Population		
BIRTHS		
Live Births (Crude)	17.2	14.8
Death Birth	0.09	0.38
DEATHS		
All Causes (Crude)	6.0	9.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-
Malaria	0.05	0.09
Measles	0.05	0.32
Acute Hepatitis	-	-
Rheumatic Fever	-	-
Rheumatic Heart Disease	0.10	0.23
Rates per 100,000 Population		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Rheumatoid Arthritis	-	0.05
Gastric Ulcer	-	0.05
Duodenal Ulcer	0.27	0.05
Malignant Neoplasms	0.36	0.50
Diabetes	-	-
Hypertension	-	-
Bronchitis	0.36	0.13
Pneumonia	-	-
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	0.36	0.13
Pyelonephritis - Pyelitis	-	-
Nephritis	-	0.05
Non-Nephritis	-	0.05
Peptic Ulcer	-	0.05
Appendicitis	0.09	0.05
Hernia	0.09	0.05
Cholecystitis	0.27	0.05
Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
INFANT MORTALITY		
Under 1 Year of age	34.2	34.6
Under 4 Weeks of age	34.2	34.6
Rates per 1,000 Total Live & Still Births		
Death Rate		
Puerperal Female (Mortality only)	7.1	12.5
Maternal Mortality	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

TABLE XI

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-1957
(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	No. of Infant Deaths
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)	25.4	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)	23.7	14.3	6
1957	16.1	14.8	(14.9)	11.5	9.3	(9.3)	23.1	18.6	9

\+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rate

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	3	-	3
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	-	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	3	5
11. Malignant neoplasms, Lung, bronchus	9	3	12
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	15	32
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	2
16. Diabetes	-	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	34	50
18. Coronary disease, angina	33	14	47
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	1	6
20. Other heart disease	21	22	43
21. Other circulatory disease	3	6	9
22. Influenza	2	2	4
23. Pneumonia	7	10	17
24. Bronchitis	10	1	11
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	1	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	12	24
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
34. All other accidents	1	4	5
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
	161	143	304

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Meningococcal Infections	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	16
Whooping Cough	1	1	3	5	9	7	23	23	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	37	75
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	5	5
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	9	8	70	63	96	98	271	250	11	6	3	3	1	3	-	-	-	2	461	433	894
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	4	3	6	2	19	16	35
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
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	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATIONS 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	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
	5	5	1	2	3	-	-	-

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY 1934 -- 1957

(QUINQUENNIAL 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	0.78	7	0.39
1939 - 1943	23	0.94	7	0.29
1944 - 1948	28	1.16	7	0.32
1949 - 1953	22	0.80	3	0.13
1954	23	0.77	6	0.20
1955	16	0.48	2	0.07
1956	15	0.47	2	0.06
1957	13	0.40	3	0.09

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1957.

The Red House,
Bull Hill,
Leatherhead.

August, 1958.

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 1957.

The Rent Act, 1957, came into operation on the 6th July, and, subject to transitional provisions, released from control all rented houses in the district having a rateable value exceeding £30, and all new tenancies created after its commencement. Rented houses of rateable value not exceeding £30 had new maximum rents fixed at an amount relative to their gross rateable value in return for which tenants could demand a standard or repair "having due regard to the age, character and locality of the dwelling". The Act is essentially concerned with relations between landlord and tenant, the Council being given in some cases the role of referee, and the County Court being given power to decide appeals. Thus the Council may be called upon to state, in respect of controlled houses, whether defects exist, whether they ought reasonably to be remedied and whether they have in fact been remedied.

It is estimated that some 2,000 houses in the district remained subject to the Act, but by the end of the year only 17 applications by tenants for certificates of disrepair were received, three of which were subsequently withdrawn, and only one certificate was issued as satisfactory undertakings were given by landlords in the remaining cases.

The initial work done under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, was carefully followed up, and the further improvements made to food premises are details in the appropriate section of this report.

It gives me great pleasure once again to express my appreciation of the assistance given me by all members of my staff, and of the valuable help and advice of the Medical Officer of Health, and Officers of other departments; to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and of the Council I am grateful for their interest and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

William J. Whiting.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND REINSPECTIONS

UNDER THE

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, ETC.

Dwelling-houses	642
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	131
Disinfestation	134
Smoke	116
Common Lodging Houses	1
Water	11
Watercourses	120
Notifiable Infectious Disease	70
Disinfections	22
Dairies	150
Pasteurising Establishments	45
Food Premises	749
Slaughterhouses	265
Sampling	246
Food Examination	71
Factories (Mechanical)	106
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	4
Other Premises under Factories Act	19
Moveable Dwellings	44
Shops	309
Schools	6
Swimming Pools	19
Petroleum Regulations	26
Pet Animals Act	2
Animal Keeping	56
Rag Flock Act	2
Miscellaneous	58

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING THE SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	Requests Made	Requests Complied With
Roofs	19	20
Chimneys	8	10
Walls	49	53
Ceilings	17	15
Rainwater Pipes and Gutters	11	22
Drains and Drainage	22	25
Closets and Fittings	7	4
Floors	14	14
Plasterwork	Nil	17
Windows	25	36
Insufficient Ventilation	1	1
Doors	1	2
Sinks and Wash Basins	2	2
Waste Pipes	2	3
Kitcheners, Fireplaces	Nil	3
Washing Facilities	2	4
Water Services	2	6
Miscellaneous	8	7
Sewer Connection	3	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Seventy visits of enquiry were made during the year in respect of notifiable infectious disease.

Twelve 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 13 licences were renewed in respect of individual occupiers, one new licence was granted, and two new applications refused.

Moveable Dwellings (Cont.)

At the end of the year 12 individual caravans were occupied, of which 3 were on sites temporarily during the erection of houses for eventual use of the occupiers.

The two sites previously licensed were acquired by the Council for housing purposes, and no further caravans will be admitted thereto.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

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

Seventy-five samples of pasteurised milk, 1 of sterilised milk and 13 of tuberculin tested milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

Of the 75 samples of pasteurised milk, all passed the Methylene Blue Test, and all but one pased the Phosphatase Test. The sample which failed the Phosphatase Test was in respect of milk pasteurised in another district; the failure was notified to the Council for the district concerned, and follow-up samples proved satisfactory.

The 13 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk all passed the Methylene Blue Test.

The sample of Sterilised Milk passed the Turbidity Test.

Four samples 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, were submitted for biological examination, the results being negative.

Designated Milk Supply

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

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

A Pasteuriser's Licence was issued to one dairyman in respect of his pasteurising plant within the district.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (cont.)

MEAT INSPECTION

Two licensed slaughterhouses continued in operation and following are details of the animals slaughtered and inspected therein during the year:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	171	Nil	72	845	205	Nil	1,293
Number inspected	171	Nil	72	845	205	Nil	1,293
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-							
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	25	Nil	1	8	4	Nil	38
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	14.62	Nil	1.39	0.95	2.44	Nil	3.02
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.17	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.95	Nil	0.46
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 and Supervision of Food (cont.)

Summary of Meat Condemned

	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Total
Cattle			
Heads	-	1	1
Livers	-	21	21
Lungs	2	1	3
Mesenteries	-	1	1
Hearts	-	2	2
Calves			
Livers	-	1	1
Sheep			
Livers	-	7	7
Lungs	-	1	1
Pigs			
Whole carcases and organs	-	1	1
Hearts	-	1	1
Heads	4	-	4
Kidneys	-	1	1
Livers	-	3	3
Lungs	-	1	1
Spleen	-	1	1

OTHER FOODS

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

Carcase Meat	271 lbs.
Canned Meat	46 lbs.
Fish	49 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	13 lbs.

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 ADULTERATION

During the year 93 samples were taken, as under, and submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. D. D. Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of 16 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

Article Sampled	Number of Samples taken	Number adulterated or otherwise irregular
Almonds - ground	1	-
Almond - paste	1	1
Bread	1	-
Butter	1	-
Cake Mix	1	1
Confectionery - sugar	4	-
Cordials, Fruit & Tomato Juices	10	1
Cream	3	-
Fish - tinned	3	-
Fruit - dried	3	-
Fruit - dried, "cleaned"	3	3
Fruit - tinned	2	-
Fruit - tinned, Special Diabetic	4	4
Ice-cream	2	-
Jam	2	-
Meat	3	1
Milk	17	-
Milk - Channel Islands	12	1
Mincemeat	1	-
Paste	3	-
Pepper	1	-
Sausages	10	-
Shortening	1	-
Soup	1	-
Stout	1	-
Wine Essence	2	1

Nature of Irregularity and Action Taken

Almond-paste	Contained only 15% ground almonds - all remaining stock recalled by manufacturer and assurances given that a 25% minimum will be observed in future.
Dried "Cleaned" Fruit	All three samples contained between 0.12% and 0.08% sand and other earthy matter. In the opinion of the Public Analyst the percentage should be no greater than 0.01%. Referred to the appropriate packers and subsequently to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who are meeting the trade representatives.
Channel Islands Milk	Deficient in milk fat. Investigations had been proceeding from the end of the previous year. Three hundred and sixty-four samples were submitted to informal "Gerber" testing by the Inspectors; of these 310 passed and 54 failed to reach the standard of 4% fat as required. After consultations between the Council, the purveyor, the producer and the Milk Marketing Board, a solution satisfactory to all parties was found.

Wine Essence	Condition of sample due to time it had been on retailers premises - entire stock of this and similar essence voluntarily surrendered.

The remaining irregularities concerned labelling provisions of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and in each case the manufacturer accepted the opinion of the Public Analyst and agreed to make appropriate alterations to labels.

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
Wine Merchants and Off Licences	6

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

Manufacture of Sausages	16
Pickling of Meat	16
Frying of Fish	6
Preserving of Fruit	1

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

As reported last year all the food premises were visited to acquaint the proprietors and managements with the provisions of the new Regulations.

The premises are now under routine inspection, and as a result of informal action, the following work has been carried out:-

Regulation	Nature of Work	No. of Premises
	Structural repairs and renovations	23
6	Equipment replaced	18
8	Display stands raised	3
8	Display stands removed	2
12(2)	Drain inlet sealed off	1
14(1)	W.C's repaired or renewed	16
14(5)	Notices provided	4
16(1)	Wash hand basins provided	1
16)2)	Hot water provided	17
16(3)	Hand towels provided	2
16(3)	Nail brushes provided	8

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 (cont.)

Regulations	Nature of Work	No. of Premises
17	First-aid materials provided	14
18	External clothes lockers provided	9
19	Sinks provided	1
20	Lighting improved	5
21	Ventilation improved	3
23	Internal surfaces cleansed	43
24	Accumulations removed	7
25	Refrigeration repaired or provided	2

One local bakehouse, which had been closed for a period, was completely modernised and new bakehouse equipment and gas operated ovens provided.

A local provision merchant's premises which required major structural alterations and repairs, was completely renovated and re-opened as a self-service store.

ICE-CREAM

Sixty-eight 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.

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

Producer	No. of Samples taken	Grade			
		1	2	3	4
A	1	1	-	-	-
B	2	2	-	-	-
C	3	3	-	-	-
D	1	1	-	-	-
E	2	2	-	-	-
F	2	-	1	-	1
G	6	6	-	-	-

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Three hundred and nine visits to shops were made during the year. The register contains 356 shops classified as under:-

Animal Feeding Stuffs	4
Antiques	3
Babywear	2
Bookshops	3
Builders Merchants	4
Butchers	19
Cafes and Restaurants	22
Cakes, Pastries and Bread	9
Chemists	10
Coal Order Offices	5
Cycles	4

Shops Act, 1950 (cont.)

Dyers and Cleaners	6
Drapers	10
Electricians	3
Estate Agents	14
Fishmongers	11
Florists	5
Footwear	13
Furniture	3
General Stores	5
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	21
Grocers	53
Hairdressers	18
Handbags	1
Handicrafts and Gift Stores	2
Ironmongers	9
Motor Showrooms	2
Opticians	4
Outfitters	15
Photographic Materials	2
Public Houses and Off-Licences	23
Radio	4
Stationers	4
Sweet Shops, Newsagents and Tobacconists	33
Toys	2
Utility Showrooms	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers	4
Woolshops	2

RODENT AND INSECT PESTS

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. Properties Inspected

(a) As a result of notifications	275
(b) By independent investigations	389

2. Conditions found as a result of inspection

(a) Rat infestations - Major	9
- Minor	359
(b) Mouse infestations	90
(c) Not infested	206

3. Number of treatments and re-treatments	578
4. Number of properties (not included above) under routine inspections and treatment where necessary	10
5. Number of "block control" operations carried out	112

Rodent and Insect Pests (cont.)

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 50 premises during the year, as follows:-

Vermin	No. of Premises	Insecticide
Ants	9	Dieldrin and B.H.C.
Cockroaches	28	Dieldrin & Lindane Smoke Generators.
Flies	9	Dieldrin, D.D.T. & B.H.C. Smoke Generators.
Mites	4	Dieldrin & B.H.C. Smoke Generators

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

One establishment is registered under the 1951 Act; a sample taken from the premises for chemical analysis reached the required standard.

PET ANIMALS

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

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to health including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises 1	Number on Register 3	Inspections 4	Written Notices 5	Occupiers Prosecuted 6
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	4	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	102	106	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	14	19	-	-
TOTAL	154	129	-	-

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	by H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Convenience (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	1	-
(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	4	4	-	2	-