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**Contributors**

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*Smiley*

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

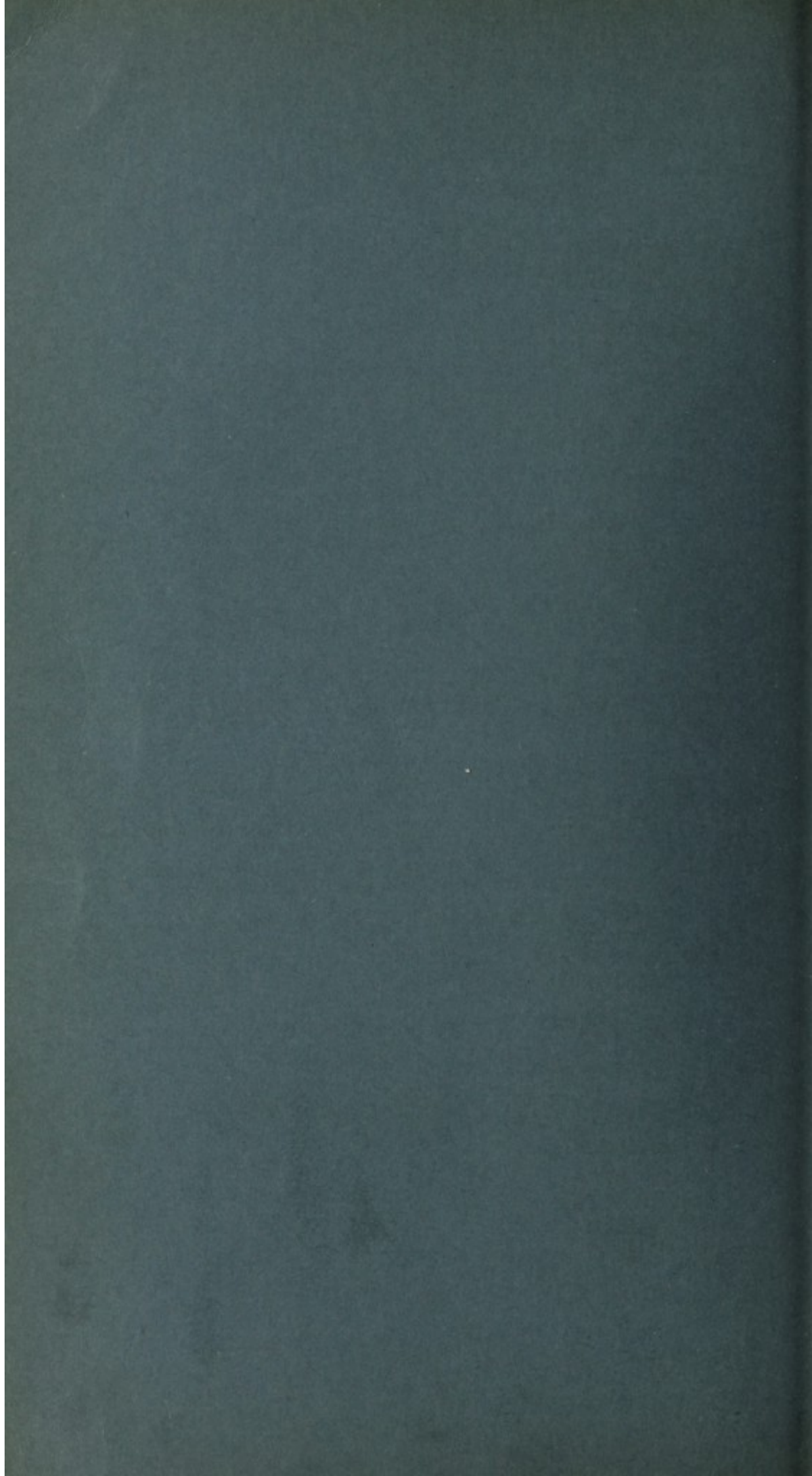
for the year

1958

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*B*



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

July, 1959.

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 1958. The request for this report is made in Ministry of Health Circular 22/58 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 letter.

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. The birth and death rates showed little variation on the levels of recent years, the number of infant deaths was very low, and the tuberculosis death rates was the lowest yet recorded.

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.

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, Mr. W. J. Whiting, 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

1958-1959

Chairman	Mr. H. H. Fuller-Clark
Vice-Chairman	Mr. E.A. Griffin
	Mr. W. E. T. Berry
	Mrs. K. Collett
	Mr. R. W. Collett
	Dr. H. G. Harvey
	Mr. A. H. Hoole, M.A., LL.B.
	Mr. T. Kille
	Mr. H. Leyland
	Mr. W. W. Ryder
	Mr. H. Smith
	Mr. S. R. Sulston

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

+ G. J. Lynch M.A.P.H.I.  
+ R. H. Sandford M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk: Miss E. E. Nolan  
Clerk/Telephonist: Mrs. M. E. Joseph  
Junior Clerk: Miss G. F. Skidmore

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 Herley Rural District.

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



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1900

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON

AS REQUIRED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

PASSED MARCH 22, 1895, CHAPTER 100

PRINTED BY THE CITY OF BOSTON, 1901

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1900

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON

1901

1901

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1900

1901

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

1901

1901

The Board of Health of the City of Boston, organized on the 1st day of January, 1895, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed March 22, 1895, Chapter 100, and in a further report for the Board of Health of the City of Boston, for the year 1900, and the progress of the work of the Board during the year 1900.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

1901

1901

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

1901

1901

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

1901

1901

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

1901

1901

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR  
THE YEAR 1958

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1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,187
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,206
Population (estimated mid-year, 1958)							33,750
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1958							10,075
Rateable value at 31st December, 1958							£574,917
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,322

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total Male Female</u>		
Total	502	271	231
Legitimate	484	259	225
Illegitimate	18	12	6
Live Birth-rate per 1,000 population			14.9
Standardised Birth-rate			14.7
 <u>Still Births</u>			
Total	6	2	4
Legitimate	5	2	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Still Birth-rate per 1,000 live & still births			11.8
 <u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</u>			
Total	5	2	3
Legitimate	5	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, total			10.0
" " " " " " " legitimate			10.3
" " " " " " " illegitimate			-
Nec Natal " " " " " "			8.0
Illegitimate live births percent of total live births			3.6
 <u>Maternal Mortality</u>			
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			-
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live & still births			-
<u>Deaths</u>	335	165	170
Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population			9.9
Standardised Death-rate			10.2

Table I includes birth and death rates, with a comparison with the figures for 1957, and Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales for the same period.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR  
THE YEAR 1937

STATISTICS AND SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE AREA

17,747	...	...	...	...	Area (acres)
2,700	...	...	...	...	Population (Census 1931)
33,750	...	...	...	...	Population (estimated mid-year, 1937)
310	...	...	...	...	Deaths (persons per acre)
10,000	...	...	...	...	Number of inhabited houses at last census, 1931
27,400	...	...	...	...	Estimated value of first occupation, 1931
27,400	...	...	...	...	Sum represented by a penny rate

STATISTICS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births			Total Live Births		
Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1,000	800	200	1,000	800	200
12.5	10.0	2.5	12.5	10.0	2.5
Live Birth-rate per 1,000 population					
Standardized Birth-rate					
Still Births			Total Still Births		
Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
100	80	20	100	80	20
1.25	1.00	0.25	1.25	1.00	0.25
Still Birth-rate per 1,000 live & still births					
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age					
Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
100	80	20	100	80	20
1.25	1.00	0.25	1.25	1.00	0.25
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, total					
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, legitimate					
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, illegitimate					
No. fatal ...					
Illegitimate live births percent of total live births					
Maternal Mortality					
Maternal deaths (including operations)					
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live & still births					
Deaths					
Gross Death-rate per 1,000 population					
Standardized Death-rate					

Table I includes birth and death rates, with a comparison with the figures for 1937, and Table II gives a comparison of birth and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales for the same period.

## BIRTHS

Live births numbered 502, of which 271 were males and 231 females. The birth-rate was 14.9 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the rate of 14.8 for 1957.

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 (0.99) 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 14.8 is obtained, compared with a rate of 16.4 for England and Wales.

Eighteen births, or 3.6% of the total births, were illegitimate. The corresponding rate for the County of Surrey was 3.9.

## DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 335, representing a crude death-rate of 9.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total included 165 males and 170 females.

A comparability factor (1.03) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death-rate for use in comparing the local death-rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distributions of local populations. Application of the factor gives a standardised death-rate of 10.2. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

Approximately 58% of deaths took place in hospital or nursing homes.

### 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 186 deaths (5.51 per 1,000 population), and non-tubercular diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) resulted in 23 deaths (0.68 per 1,000 population). Malignant disease (categories 10-14) was responsible for 74 deaths (1.89 per 1,000 population) of which the primary site was in the lungs or bronchus in 12 males and 4 females.

### Deaths from Road Accidents

Two residents, both elderly pedestrians, died in local hospitals from injuries received in road accidents involving motor vehicles.

### Other Accidental Deaths

Other types of accidents caused 4 deaths. Two elderly people died as a result of falls: one death followed a railway accident and one a surgical operation.

RESULTS

The birth rate was 14.8 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the rate of 14.8 for 1937.

Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and therefore comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (0.97) has been applied by the Registrar General which when applied to the crude birth-rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. An application of this factor a standardized birth-rate of 14.3 is obtained, compared with a rate of 14.4 for England and Wales.

Eighteen deaths, or 2.6% of the total deaths were classified as accidental. The corresponding rate for the County of Derby was 1.7.

RESULTS

The deaths assigned to the two numbered 107, representing a crude death-rate of 9.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total included 125 males and 120 females.

A comparability factor (1.03) 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 when applied to the crude death-rate gives a standardized death-rate of 10.2. The application of the factor gives a standardized death-rate of 10.2. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

Approximately 92% of deaths took place in hospital or nursing homes.

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 185 deaths (5.21 per 1,000 population), and non-infectious diseases of the respiratory system (categories 22-25) resulted in 23 deaths (0.66 per 1,000 population). Malignant diseases (categories 10-14) was responsible for 76 deaths (2.19 per 1,000 population) of which the primary site was in the lung or bronchus in 15 males and 4 females.

Deaths from Road Accidents

Two road deaths, both elderly pedestrians, died in local hospitals. Four injuries received in road accidents involving motor vehicles.

Other Accidental Deaths

Other types of accidents caused 4 deaths. Two elderly people died as a result of falls, one death followed a railway accident and one a surgical operation.

### INFANT MORTALITY

There were 5 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, this being a decrease of 4 on last year's figure. The infant mortality rate at 10.0 per 1,000 live births is the lowest figure to be recorded since 1951. Four of the deaths occurred within 3 days of birth.

The causes of death were prematurity in 2 cases, congenital malformations and intracranial haemorrhage, one each. One child died at the age of 2 months from acute pneumonia.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate in 1958 for England and Wales was 0.43.

### POPULATION

The natural increase of population by the excess of births over deaths was 167. The Registrar General's estimate of population for 1958 showed an increase of 1,100 on 1957, indicating that the considerable immigration to the district in recent years has continued.

The total estimated increase in population since the Census in 1951 is now 6,544.

### WEST VIRGINIA

There were 2 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, this being a decrease of 1 on last year's figure. The infant mortality rate at 1920 per 1,000 live births is the lowest figure to be recorded since 1911. Four of the deaths occurred within 3 days of birth.

The cause of death was pneumonia in 2 cases, congenital malformation and unknown in 1 case, and whooping cough in 1 case at the age of 3 months from acute pneumonia.

### MIDDLE WEST

There was no death attributable to natural causes. The natural mortality rate in 1920 for natural and other was 0.13.

### STATISTICS

The general increase of population by the census of 1920 was 14%. The Registrar General's estimate of population for 1920 shows an increase of 1.1% on 1917, indicating that the considerable increase in the districts in 1920 has continued.

The total estimated increase in population since the census in 1921 is now 6.3%.

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 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 12 samples of water, 87 of milk and 18 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examinations on water are summarised in a later section of this report, and those relating to milk and 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.



HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Westford Hospital is staffed by the general practitioners of the district, who have the benefit of a consultant staff, who are available for general hospital work and a department of 25 in-patients, department and physiotherapy and 2-ray department.

The Essex District Hospital and the Hertford General Hospital also provide general hospital facilities, and arrangements for emergency cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, some of which are situated in the district. During the year some were sent to Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Gurnet Road.

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

The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological examination of samples of milk, food and water taken by the local authorities. Public Health Department. In the course of the year 12 samples of water, 27 of milk and 15 of tap-water were in the district were examined. The results of the examination of water are summarized in a later section of this report, and those relating to milk and tap-water are dealt with in the other Public Health Department's reports.

There is also a bacteriological and pathological department at the Essex District Hospital, previously intended to deal with the work of the hospital in the group.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Public Ambulance service is now under the control of the Essex County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service.

The main ambulance station for the area is the Gurnet Road station of the Essex County Hospital (situated at Gurnet Road, Ipswich) with a sub-station at the Hospital, Church Street, Ipswich.

In cases of accidents in the home or elsewhere or in public places 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). However, emergency cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a naturally fatal case has been detected. Naturally cases with serious complications, or where death is inevitable will be normally be removed without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

### Ambulance Facilities (cont.)

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 70 bodies was removed to the mortuary during the year, of these 29 were from the Dorking Urban District and 9 from the Dorking and Horley Rural District. In addition 1 body from the Leatherhead Urban District, 3 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 at Ashley House, Ashley Road, 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 children aged between 13 and 14 years, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The names of children, adolescents and young persons born after 1932 can be registered with the Divisional Medical Officer of the Surrey County Council for vaccination against poliomyelitis. Expectant mothers and members of the health and hospital services and their families can also apply for treatment.

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

The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital management, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patients. For patients receiving a written report, issued by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Council Officer for the administration. Provided that these requirements are fulfilled no charge will be made for same.

REQUIREMENTS

A candidate is named and retained by the Council in their own name. It is required that a candidate should be a resident of the County Council area. Candidates have been granted the County Council and the Hospital and Health Board. Candidates to use the hospital as a residential establishment should be a resident of the County Council area.

A total of 70 beds was reserved to the County Council for the year of 1950 was from the Hospital Board and 9 from the County Council. In addition 1 bed from the Hospital Board and 1 from the County Council. In addition 1 bed from the County Council and 1 from the Hospital Board were taken to the County Council by the Board and Health Board Council.

THE HOSPITAL BOARD

Case of Patients, Hospital Board, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of patients and young children, including medical, nursing, and other services, and maintenance, education and domestic help are the responsibility of the County Council as local authority. The County Council is bound to provide for the County Council Health Board. The County Council is bound to provide for the County Council Health Board. The County Council is bound to provide for the County Council Health Board. The County Council is bound to provide for the County Council Health Board.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE HOSPITAL

Investigation of the patient's condition and history, and examination against medical and nursing records is required from the County Council. The County Council is bound to provide for the County Council Health Board. The County Council is bound to provide for the County Council Health Board. The County Council is bound to provide for the County Council Health Board.

The County Council is bound to provide for the County Council Health Board. The County Council is bound to provide for the County Council Health Board. The County Council is bound to provide for the County Council Health Board. The County Council is bound to provide for the County Council Health Board.

The name of children, adolescents and young persons born after 1945 are registered with the Registrar General, Office of the County Council for vaccination against poliomyelitis. The name and address of the child and registered carrier and their details are also given for treatment.

Records relating to the patients treated in their homes 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), of the local branch of the Association, that 1,661 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 452 first visits, and that postal enquiries totalled 1,551.

### 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.

Another power is to arrange for burial of the body of any person who dies in the district where such arrangements are not otherwise being made, and one burial was undertaken under this power.

### 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 10.

FAMILY FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Financial Association functions in the district. It provides a weekly clinic at the Green District Hospital with the aid of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is composed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of antenatal care to expectant mothers, 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 Green Edge Avenue, Green) of the local branch of the Association, that 1,000 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 450 clinic visits, and that certain operations were carried out.

NATIONAL MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICE

In these days when we give so much attention to social work, it is not surprising that the emphasis has been placed on the institution of services in the home or in a health centre and not in a clinic or hospital.

Another point is to arrange for the birth of the baby of the person who dies in the district where such arrangements are not made, also being made, and the health authorities should be aware of this.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The National Health Service is the primary responsibility for the administration of medical health with the district and treatment of venereal diseases. Details of local clinics are set out on page 10.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinics	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 Weds. 2 p.m.
General School Medical 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. 5.30 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
Veneral Diseases Clinics	St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton.	Males: Mon. 5-7 p.m. Females: Weds. 5-7 p.m.

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

HOPEWELL AND VILLAGE CLINICS BY DISTRICT

District	Location	Hours	Notes
Andover District	The Meeting House St., Leicester,	Times 1:30 p.m.	
Andover District	Forest Hill, Woburn,	Times 10 a.m.-12 noon & 2 p.m.	
	Church House, Woburn,	Times from 2 p.m.	
	Village Hall, Woburn,	Times from 2 p.m.	
	The Meeting House St., Leicester,	Times from 2 p.m.	
	All Saints Hall, Clinton Road, Leicester,	Times 2:30 p.m.	
General School District New Salem District	New Meeting Hall, Andover,	Times 9:30-11:30 a.m.	
	Church House, Woburn,	Times from 1:30 p.m.	
	Village Hall, Woburn,	Times from 1:30 p.m.	
	The Meeting House St., Leicester,	Times 2:30 a.m.	
		By Appointment	
		"	
		"	
	Spaulding District Hospital, Leaving Road, Woburn,	Times 2 Times 1 p.m. Every 2nd Time, 2:30 p.m.	
	Spaulding District Hospital, Leaving Road, Woburn,	Times 7 p.m.	
	The Center, Church St., Woburn,	By Appointment	
	St. Helen Hospital, Cambridge,	Times 2-7 p.m. Leaving Road 2-7 p.m.	
			(and at the Out-Patient Department of every Leicester Hospital)

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 by continuous flow settlement, comprising detritus tanks primary and secondary settlement tanks, filter and humus tanks and storm water tanks.

Extensions to both these works are necessary due to increased flow and are now in course of construction. At Leatherhead the work includes modification of existing settlement tanks, new circular settlement tanks, new stormwater tanks, sludge pumping station, sludge drying beds and mains, electricity and water supply, additional filter beds and humus tanks.

At Bookham works require new storm water tanks, outfall and pumping station together with electricity supply, new settlement tank, filter bed and humus tanks.

Sewage sludge is partially dealt with at Leatherhead by composting with screened and pulverised house refuse, the matured product being sold to farmers, merchants and ratepayers.

As far as main drainage works are concerned a 27" storm water sewer was completed at Fetcham to relieve flooding in the Cock Lane area, and new surface water sewers laid at Oak Road, Leatherhead, Lower Road and Bell Lane, Fetcham.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is made by 6 Shelvoke and Drewry freighters, comprising two 18 cubic yard fore and aft tippers, one 12 cubic yard and three 8 cubic yard side loaders. The Council has authorised the provision of another fore and aft tipper fitted with a power press to produce a 25 cubic yard capacity and for the existing two fore and aft tippers to be similarly fitted in order to increase their capacities to 25 cubic yards.



WATER SUPPLY

The district is fortunate in the water supply, which is abundant, of good quality and widely distributed. The East Jersey Water Company is the primary water supply in the area. It obtains its water from deep wells sunk into the sand and gravel aquifer in this district. Supplies are sufficient and distributed in distribution. A careful control of the raw and treated water is maintained by the company, which usually makes a full time analysis and bacteriological. All connections of the treated water supply during the year have been found to be satisfactory.

Inspection was also made of various facilities in order to various local authorities where districts are served by the company.

SEWERAGE AND SANITATION

There are two sewerage disposal works in the district, one at Northwood and the other at ... Both processes are by continuous flow settlement, separating floating refuse, grease and ... secondary treatment tanks, filter beds and sludge tanks.

Extension to both these works are necessary due to increasing flow and are now in course of construction. At Northwood the work includes collection of existing sewerage tanks, new electric lifting and tanks, new treatment tanks, sludge settling tanks, sludge drying beds and tanks, electrical and water supply, additional filter beds and sludge tanks.

At London works repairs were done to filter beds, settling and ... together with electrical supply, new treatment tanks, filter bed and sludge tanks.

Sludge sludge is normally dried with a ... supported with ... and ... being sold to farmers, gardeners and ...

In fact in both sewage works are equipped with ... sewer was completed at ... in the ... and new surface water ... and Hill Lane, ...

WASTE DISPOSAL

The weekly collection of refuse and ... and heavy ... are 12 cubic yards and ... has authorized the provision of ... with a power ... and ... in order to ...

## Public Cleansing (cont.)

Considerable difficulty is experienced in recruiting suitable labour for refuse collection and the increased capacity of the freighters will reduce the loss of time in journeys to the refuse disposal works.

The refuse is dealt with by separation and salvage at a plant situated at the Leatherhead Sewage Disposal Works, where ash and dust are screened off, bottles, tins, etc., removed on a packing belt, paper is baled for sale and the tailings crushed and mixed with sewage sludge and sold as a compost for agriculture.

A new entirely mechanised separation, salvage and composting plant is now being installed to replace the existing one which was constructed in 1936, and it is anticipated that it will come into operation in the autumn of 1959 with an estimated production of 4,000 tons of compost per annum.

## 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 765 cesspools estimated to exist in the district, 202 were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being 432.

The charge made to each owner is 30/- per cesspool per emptying, which leaves approximately 36/- per emptying to be met from the rates.

Eighteen 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.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in providing suitable labor for refuse collection and the increased capacity of the Council will reduce the loss of time in changing to the refuse disposal work.

The refuse is dealt with by separation and delivery at a plant situated at the Westwood sewage disposal works, where the refuse is separated into paper, glass, metal, etc., removed in separate bins, paper is baled for sale and the refuse burned and ash with sewage sludge and sold as a nutrient for agriculture.

A new entirely modernized apparatus, complete and satisfactory plant is now being installed to replace the existing one which was constructed in 1925, and it is anticipated that it will save 1000 tons of refuse in the course of 1930 with an estimated production of 1,000 tons of refuse per annum.

WATER SUPPLY

General supplies are carried out by a team under contract to the Council to visit the district twice a week.

Of the 765 houses estimated to exist in the district, 600 were supplied during the year, the total number of supplies being 600.

The charge made for each house is 3/- per annum for supply, which leaves approximately 2/- per annum to be set aside for the water.

Eighteen properties were connected to the town during the year and the corporate liability is now listed as follows:

WATERWORKS

Three waterworks were continued in use during the year, one of which is owned by the Council. Two are constructed and one retained. Tests for residual chlorine at the houses were made at intervals by the Public Health Inspector.

HOUSINGHOUSING 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)	165
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	538
2.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	18
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	27
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
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	36
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	36
III.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-	
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	NIL
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by owners	1
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	NIL
B.	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	NIL
(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	NIL

SECTION 10  
MISCELLANEOUS

100	(a) Local number of dwelling-units inspected for housing needs under the Public Housing Act (housing needs)	I.	Inspection of dwelling-units during the year-
101	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose		
102	(a) Number of dwelling-units (including units removed above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Administration Act, 1937	II.	Number of dwelling-units found to be in a state of disrepair in relation to health as to be unfit for human habitation
103	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose		
104	(a) Number of dwelling-units (excluding those removed to other the preceding sub-section) found to be in all respects fit for human habitation	III.	Number of dwelling-units (excluding those removed to other the preceding sub-section) found to be in all respects fit for human habitation
105	(b) Number of dwelling-units found to be in a state of disrepair in relation to health as to be unfit for human habitation		
106	(a) Number of dwelling-units inspected under the provisions of Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1937	IV.	Number of dwelling-units inspected under the provisions of Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1937
107	(b) Local authority or other person		
108	(a) Number of dwelling-units inspected under the provisions of Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1937	V.	Number of dwelling-units inspected under the provisions of Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1937
109	(b) Local authority or other person		
110	(a) Number of dwelling-units inspected under the provisions of Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1937	VI.	Number of dwelling-units inspected under the provisions of Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1937
111	(b) Local authority or other person		
112	(a) Number of dwelling-units inspected under the provisions of Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1937	VII.	Number of dwelling-units inspected under the provisions of Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1937
113	(b) Local authority or other person		
114	(a) Number of dwelling-units inspected under the provisions of Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1937	VIII.	Number of dwelling-units inspected under the provisions of Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1937
115	(b) Local authority or other person		
116	(a) Number of dwelling-units inspected under the provisions of Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1937	IX.	Number of dwelling-units inspected under the provisions of Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1937
117	(b) Local authority or other person		

Housing Statistics (cont.)

C.	Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	NIL
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished	2
	Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	3
	Number of Closing Orders determined	1

Rent Act, 1957

No. of applications made for Certificates of Disrepair	8
No. of undertakings accepted	4
No. of Certificates issued	4

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Thirteen applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949 were received and approved involving a total monetary grant of £2,428: two of these grants were declined after receiving approval.

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 decreased from 427 to 419.

The number of applicants rehoused was 71 and in 7 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 1958	43
Number of houses erected by private enterprise in 1958	308

Housing Statistics (cont.)

6.	Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1937
5.	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Housing Orders were made
4.	(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished
3.	Number of Housing Orders made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1937
2.	Number of Housing Orders determined
<u>Year 1937</u>	
1.	No. of applications under the Corporation of Districts
2.	No. of undertakings accepted
3.	No. of Certificates issued

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Thirteen applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1937 were received and approved involving a total amount of £2,150. Two of these grants were declined after receiving approval.

REVENUE

I am informed by the Council's Housing Manager that during the year the number of houses on the application list for Council houses decreased from 127 to 119.

The number of applications referred was 71 and 75 of these houses ill-health was a factor in their selection.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES

I am informed by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for the following information:-

- Number of houses erected by local authority in 1937
- Number of houses erected by private enterprise in 1937

5.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with the 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.

REPORT

The work of the Inspector was carried out during the year.

General supervision of food

During the year the Inspector visited various premises for the purpose of inspecting the premises and the food therein. The Inspector also carried out a number of visits to the premises of the various food shops and restaurants in the district. The Inspector also carried out a number of visits to the premises of the various food shops and restaurants in the district.

REPORT

The Inspector carried out a number of visits to the premises of the various food shops and restaurants in the district. The Inspector also carried out a number of visits to the premises of the various food shops and restaurants in the district.

REPORT

The Inspector carried out a number of visits to the premises of the various food shops and restaurants in the district. The Inspector also carried out a number of visits to the premises of the various food shops and restaurants in the district.

Reference is made to the fact that the Inspector carried out a number of visits to the premises of the various food shops and restaurants in the district. The Inspector also carried out a number of visits to the premises of the various food shops and restaurants in the district.

General supervision of food

During the year the Inspector visited various premises for the purpose of inspecting the premises and the food therein. The Inspector also carried out a number of visits to the premises of the various food shops and restaurants in the district. The Inspector also carried out a number of visits to the premises of the various food shops and restaurants in the district.



THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE

The report of the Chief Constable, Lancashire, gives details of the work done in connection with the registration of births and deaths in the county during the year ending 31st December 1933. It also contains details of the work done in connection with the registration of marriages in the county during the year ending 31st December 1933. The report also contains details of the work done in connection with the registration of deaths in the county during the year ending 31st December 1933. The report is published by the County Council in 1934.

6. 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 1957 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1958, 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 407 primary vaccinations, and 205 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 356 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 71% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. This compares with a recent estimated vaccination rate of 43% for England and Wales.

SCARLET FEVER

Twenty cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 16 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.59 per 1,000 population. All patients were nursed at home.

DIPHTHERIA

For the eleventh 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 . . . . . These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. 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.

Included in Table I are the incidence and death rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are based on 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for gonorrhea, which is based on 1,000 live and still births. Deaths are reported for purposes of comparison.

Table II shows the number of cases of infectious diseases (except tuberculosis) notified during 1922, classified according to disease, sex and race. Table VI gives similar details for tuberculosis.

RESULTS

No case of measles was notified during the year.

Measles among children

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 407 primary vaccinations, and 202 re-vaccinations which had been postponed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 138 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 73% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. This compares with a recent estimated vaccination rate of 43% for England and Wales.

Measles among adults

Twenty cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 10 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.25 per 1,000 population. All patients were aged at least 15 years.

Measles among the elderly

In the eleventh 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 1914.

Measles among the young

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, where being held at regular intervals at all infant welfare clinics serving the district, or where special clinics are held on days. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in which no fee is charged, and where the National Health Service for public vaccination is available, usually the remaining cases. The aim is to vaccinate children as early as possible, and to give the primary treatment within the first year of life, and so to prevent infectious diseases at intervals of 1 to 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not intended that children under 15 will be vaccinated for every child, but that in cases where the risk of an unvaccinated child contracting diphtheria is low there is great advantage in vaccinated child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

### Immunisation against Diphtheria (cont.)

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 440 children received primary treatment and 570 received reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	214	471
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>226</u>	<u>99</u>
	440	570

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 1957 was 63%.

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

Three cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 75 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.08 per 1,000 population. There were no deaths from the disease.

### Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 384 children had received a primary course and 57 children had been given booster doses. In 226 children the primary treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria, and in 219 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included.

### MEASLES

One hundred and four cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 894 in 1957. 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. The incidence rate was 3.0 per 1,000 population.

### ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

No notification of poliomyelitis was recorded.

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination

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 efficiency and duration of its protective powers. In spite of this, and taking into

Investigation against *Polioptila* (cont.)

Medications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 540 children received primary treatment and 70 received subsequent doses. The following figures show the condition for treatment have been given.

Primary Treatment - Polioptila Cases

Treated at Clinics and Hospitals	Treated by General Practitioners	Total
324	216	540
70	0	70
-----	-----	-----

At the end of the year it was estimated that 672 of children under the age of 15 years had been treated and were still in an effective state of immunity. The figure for 1937 was 524.

With the material now available it is possible to compare diagnosis, reporting cases and various immunities in one series of figures and details of the various treatments given under the heading dealing with these diseases. For epidemiological reasons, however, it is recommended that the use of such a classification should be restricted to the utmost possible.

REPORT ON THE YEAR

Three cases of sleeping sickness were notified compared with 72 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.08 per 1,000 population. There were no deaths from this disease.

Investigation against *Polioptila* (cont.)

Medications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 541 children had received a primary course and 74 children had been given subsequent doses. In 525 children the primary treatment was combined with vaccination against diphtheria, and in 219 of these vaccination against tetanus was also included.

RESULTS

One hundred and four cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 84 in 1937. The great variation in some districts is in accord with the general pattern which characterizes measles epidemics. No deaths from this disease were recorded. The incidence rate was 1.0 per 1,000 population.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

No notification of poliomyelitis was recorded.

Polioptila Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis must now take place in the course of protection of this disease. It is not easy for us to have an effective vaccine as present in use will be, and it will be a few years before a complete picture can be obtained of the efficiency and duration of the protective power. In spite of this, and taking into

### Poliovulitis Vaccination (cont.)

consideration the malignant nature of the disease and the ineffectiveness of other methods of controlling it, everyone eligible to apply for treatment should do so at the earliest opportunity. The age limit has now been extended from 15 to 25 years of age; Expectant mothers are given priority.

It is estimated that 4,380 children and 420 adult and adolescent residents of the district were vaccinated during the year. The number treated in 1957 was 1,169. The total population under 25 years of age is approximately 10,000.

### 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 takes place in either the Epsom or the Dorking General Hospitals. When the notifications received in 1958 from these institutions were analysed it was found that 2 patients had their permanent residence in the Leatherhead Urban District, and the notifications of puerperal pyrexia relating to them were received and accepted by the local authority of those areas.

### PARATYPHOID FEVER

One case of this disease was notified. The patient was an infant aged seven months. Investigations of other members of the household revealed that the baby's grandfather was a heavy excreter of paratyphoid organisms. He had been unaware of this and had suffered from no suspicious illness. In the course of his work as a gardener he handled bone meal fertiliser from time to time, and as this material has been found frequently to contain organisms of the salmonella group, including *S. paratyphus* on a few occasions, it was thought that this may have been the origin of the infection.

### FOOD POISONING

Of the 4 cases notified 3 were in one family, the infection being of a salmonella type, *Salmonella Typhi-murium* originating in an epidemic which occurred in the maternity department of a hospital situated in another district.

### PROTECTION AGAINST OTHER DISEASES

Protective inoculation against other infectious diseases, such as enteric fever, cholera, yellow fever, etc., is necessary in the case of persons proposing to visit foreign countries where these diseases are endemic, and is usually undertaken at approved centres. The international certificate required in such cases must be authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the vaccinator practises.

Poliovirus Isolation (cont.)

Investigation of other patients of the disease and the identification of other patients of unknown origin is being made. The first case reported in this country is believed to have occurred in 1905, and it is estimated that 2,000 children and 100,000 adults were infected during the year. The number reported in 1917 was 1,000. The total population was 25 years of age in approximately 1900.

It is estimated that 2,000 children and 100,000 adults were infected during the year. The number reported in 1917 was 1,000. The total population was 25 years of age in approximately 1900.

Poliovirus Isolation

The isolation of poliovirus from the patient was accomplished by the use of the following procedure. The patient's stool was examined for poliovirus by the use of the following procedure. The patient's stool was examined for poliovirus by the use of the following procedure. The patient's stool was examined for poliovirus by the use of the following procedure.

Poliovirus Isolation

The case of this disease was notified. The patient was an infant aged seven months. Investigation of other members of the household revealed that the baby's mother was a carrier of poliovirus. The mother was of the age of 25 years and was a carrier of the virus. The mother was of the age of 25 years and was a carrier of the virus. The mother was of the age of 25 years and was a carrier of the virus.

Poliovirus Isolation

On the 4th day notified I was in one family, the infection being of a poliovirus type, Baltimore type. The patient was in the hospital which occurred in the laboratory department of a hospital. The patient was in the hospital which occurred in the laboratory department of a hospital.

Poliovirus Isolation

Poliovirus is a highly infectious agent which causes disease. It is a highly infectious agent which causes disease. It is a highly infectious agent which causes disease. It is a highly infectious agent which causes disease. It is a highly infectious agent which causes disease.

## TUBERCULOSIS

### Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 25 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 50 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>Additions to Register</u>		<u>Removals from Register</u>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	7	By removals to other districts	19
Transfer of persons previously notified in other areas, now residing in this district	16	By recovery	24
Posthumous notification	1	By death	5 +
Restored to register	<u>1</u>	Diagnosis not established	2
	25		<u>50</u>

+ In four cases the cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis.

### Notification of Tuberculosis

Six notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners of persons certified to be suffering from this disease. 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 179, compared with 204 for the previous year.

### Deaths from Tuberculosis

One death from tuberculosis was assigned to the district, giving a death-rate of 0.03, compared with the figure of 0.11 for England and Wales. Reference to Table VI shows that the death occurred in a person whose age was over 65 years.

Table VII illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis has assumed in recent years. The death-rate was the lowest yet recorded in this district. 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 1958.



TABLE I

Number of Deaths

During the year the cases of typhoid fever were reported to the health authorities, and the total number of deaths was as follows:-

Age Group	Number of Deaths	Number of Deaths
Under 15	10	10
15 to 25	25	25
25 to 35	30	30
35 to 45	20	20
45 to 55	15	15
55 to 65	10	10
65 to 75	5	5
75 and over	2	2
Total	117	117

In four cases the cause of death was not attributed to typhoid fever.

Notification of Typhoid

The notification of typhoid fever is compulsory under the Public Health Act, 1936. In the year 1937, 117 cases of typhoid fever were notified to the health authorities. The notification of typhoid fever is compulsory under the Public Health Act, 1936. In the year 1937, 117 cases of typhoid fever were notified to the health authorities.

At the end of the year the number of cases on the register was 100, compared with 95 at the previous year.

Deaths from Typhoid

One death from typhoid fever was reported to the health authorities in the year 1937. The death occurred on the 15th day of the month of August, 1937. The patient was a male aged 45 years.

The patient was a male aged 45 years. He was admitted to hospital on the 10th day of the month of August, 1937. He died on the 15th day of the month of August, 1937. The patient was a male aged 45 years.

Deaths from Typhoid - Details

The patient was a male aged 45 years. He was admitted to hospital on the 10th day of the month of August, 1937. He died on the 15th day of the month of August, 1937. The patient was a male aged 45 years.

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

Communications were sent to the parents of 371 school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

No. of children offered treatment	371
No. of consents	261 (equivalent to 70.4%)
No. of children vaccinated	231
Percentage vaccinated	62.3%

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 1. Vaccination against tuberculosis (cont.)

Notifications were sent to the parents of 771 school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned with the following results:

No. of children offered treatment	771
No. of parents	261 (equivalent to 76.4%)
No. of children vaccinated	237
Percentage vaccinated	30.7%

HEALTH TEACHING AND HOUSEHOLD CLEANLINESS

The Health, Sanitation and Tuberculosis Division has continued its work with energy during the year under the leadership of Miss M. J. White. The Secretary of the Division is Miss M. J. White, who is also the Bureau Chief. Mr. J. L. Higgins is the Chief of the Tuberculosis Control Branch of the Division. Members of the Division include representatives of the Tuberculosis Control Branch, the Health, Sanitation and Tuberculosis Division, and the Tuberculosis Control Branch. The Division is in a good position to help solve the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household in 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 1957-1958

	1958	1957
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births (Crude)	14.9	14.8
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes (Crude)	9.9	9.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.03	0.09
Influenza	0.03	0.12
Smallpox	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.29	0.52
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid	0.03	0.06
Meningococcal Infection	-	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.59	0.49
Whooping Cough	0.09	2.30
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.18	0.15
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	3.08	27.40
Pneumonia	0.80	1.07
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	0.06
Non-Paralytic	-	0.09
Food Poisoning	0.12	0.12
Dysentery	-	0.06
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.18	0.31
Non-Respiratory	0.03	0.09
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	10.0	13.6
Under 4 weeks of age	8.0	12.4
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live &amp; Still) Births</u>		
Still Births	11.8	18.3
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	-	-
Maternal Mortality	-	-

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE RISK, DISEASE AND  
MORTAL MORTALITY RATES AND INCIDENCE  
RATES FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE  
STATE 1970-1971

1970	1971	
		<u>PER 1,000 POPULATION</u>
		<u>DEATHS</u>
14.8	14.8	All Causes (Crude)
		<u>INCIDENTS</u>
0.3	0.3	Typhoid and Paratyphoid
-	-	Whooping Cough
-	-	Diphtheria
0.03	0.03	Tuberculosis
0.15	0.03	Influenza
-	-	Scarlet
-	-	Poliomyelitis
0.12	0.23	Measles
		<u>NOTIFIABLE DISEASES</u>
-	-	Typhoid Fever
0.06	0.03	Paratyphoid
0.03	-	Neisseria meningitidis
0.18	0.33	Scarlet Fever
2.30	0.60	Whooping Cough
-	-	Diphtheria
0.15	0.18	Myxomatosis
-	-	Scarlet
27.10	3.08	Measles
1.07	0.80	Tuberculosis
0.08	-	Poliomyelitis
0.09	-	Non-Notifiable
0.15	0.12	Food Poisoning
0.05	-	Gonorrhoea
0.31	0.18	Non-Notifiable
0.09	0.03	Non-Notifiable
		<u>PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS</u>
		<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>
12.8	10.0	Under 1 year of age
12.1	8.0	Under 1 year of age
		<u>PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (Less a 25% margin)</u>
14.3	11.8	Still Births
-	-	Perinatal Deaths (Notifiable or)
-	-	Maternal Mortality

**TABLE II**  
**COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-1958**  
**(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		No. of Infant Deaths
	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	11
1941-1950	16.9	16.4	12.3	10.0	43	27	3
1951	15.5	13.6	12.5	10.9	29.6	7.9	11
1952	15.3	12.9	11.3	10.0	27.6	30.2	11
1953	15.5	13.6	11.4	9.5	26.8	10.2	4
1954	15.2	12.8	11.3	8.2	25.4	26.2	10
1955	15.0	14.4	11.7	10.3	24.9	24.9	11
1956	15.6	13.2	11.7	8.0	23.7	14.3	6
1957	16.1	14.8	11.5	9.3	23.1	18.6	9
1958	16.4	14.9	11.7	9.9	22.5	10.0	5

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

\* 1940-1941 Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture \*

Year	Yield per acre	Value per acre	Cost per acre	Net return per acre	Percentage of cost	Number of acres	Total yield	Total value	Total cost	Total net return
1940-1941	1.20	1.20	0.80	0.40	33.3%	100	120	120	80	40
1941-1942	1.25	1.25	0.85	0.40	32%	100	125	125	85	40
1942-1943	1.30	1.30	0.90	0.40	30.8%	100	130	130	90	40
1943-1944	1.35	1.35	0.95	0.40	29.6%	100	135	135	95	40
1944-1945	1.40	1.40	1.00	0.40	28.6%	100	140	140	100	40
1945-1946	1.45	1.45	1.05	0.40	27.6%	100	145	145	105	40
1946-1947	1.50	1.50	1.10	0.40	26.7%	100	150	150	110	40
1947-1948	1.55	1.55	1.15	0.40	25.8%	100	155	155	115	40
1948-1949	1.60	1.60	1.20	0.40	25.0%	100	160	160	120	40
1949-1950	1.65	1.65	1.25	0.40	24.2%	100	165	165	125	40
1950-1951	1.70	1.70	1.30	0.40	23.5%	100	170	170	130	40
1951-1952	1.75	1.75	1.35	0.40	22.8%	100	175	175	135	40
1952-1953	1.80	1.80	1.40	0.40	22.2%	100	180	180	140	40
1953-1954	1.85	1.85	1.45	0.40	21.6%	100	185	185	145	40
1954-1955	1.90	1.90	1.50	0.40	21.1%	100	190	190	150	40
1955-1956	1.95	1.95	1.55	0.40	20.5%	100	195	195	155	40
1956-1957	2.00	2.00	1.60	0.40	20.0%	100	200	200	160	40

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

\* 1940-1941 Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture \*

TABLE 1

TABLE III

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1	-	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	5	9
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	4	16
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	16	41
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	16	41	57
18. Coronary disease, angina	49	13	62
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	2	5
20. Other heart disease	10	42	52
21. Other circulatory disease	5	5	10
22. Influenza	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	4	6	10
24. Bronchitis	8	3	11
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	3	3	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	14	27
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
34. All other accidents	1	3	4
35. Suicide	2	2	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	165	170	335



TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE WASHINGTON MALARIA DISTRICT

TOTAL	M	F	
1	1	-	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system
-	-	-	Other forms of tuberculosis
-	-	-	Septic diseases
-	-	-	Diphtheria
-	-	-	Whooping cough
-	-	-	Montezuma's diarrhea
-	-	-	Acute poliomyelitis
-	-	-	Malaria
1	1	-	Other infectious and parasitic diseases
9	4	5	Malignant neoplasms, stomach
10	13	4	Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus
7	-	7	Malignant neoplasms, breast
1	-	1	Malignant neoplasms, uterus
41	23	18	Other malignant and交界性 neoplasms
-	-	-	Lactoma, abdominal
1	-	1	Diabetes
37	16	21	Vascular lesions of the nervous system
63	19	44	Coronary disease, angina
2	3	-	Hypertension with heart disease
22	10	12	Other heart disease
10	3	7	Other circulatory disease
1	1	-	Influenza
10	4	6	Leptospirosis
11	8	3	Brucellosis
2	-	2	Other diseases of the respiratory system
6	3	3	Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum
1	1	-	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea
1	1	-	Hepatitis and hepatitis
1	1	-	Hepatitis of pyelitis
-	-	-	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion
1	-	1	Genital neoplasms
27	13	14	Other defined and ill-defined diseases
2	2	-	Motor vehicle accidents
4	1	3	All other accidents
4	2	2	Salads
-	-	-	Homicide and operations of war
232	102	130	

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VI)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Typhoid Fever	1																					1
Paratyphoid Fever																						
Meningococcal Infections																						
Scarlet Fever			3		2	2	10	1		1												16
Whooping Cough																						3
Diphtheria																						3
Erysipelas																						3
Smallpox																						3
Measles	1		11	9	12	12	30	23	2	2												59
Pneumonia			1				1	1	2	2	2											21
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic																						6
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic																						45
Food Poisoning																						3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1		1																			2
Dysentery																						27

Year	Month	Day	Hour	Wind	Temp	Bar	Humid	Clouds	Remarks
1911	Jan	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	3	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	4	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	5	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	6	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	7	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	17	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	18	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	19	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	20	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	21	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	22	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	23	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	24	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	25	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	26	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	27	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	28	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	29	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	30	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1911	Jan	31	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

(See Appendixes for details)  
 CONTINUED ON REVERSE OF THIS SHEET

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

Year	Number of cases notified in the period 1934-1958	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	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-

TABLE 1  
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FISH CATCH BY SPECIES

Year	Percentage of total fish catch by species	Percentage of total fish catch by species	Percentage of total fish catch by species	Percentage of total fish catch by species
1951 - 1952	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953 - 1954	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1955 - 1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957 - 1958	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1959 - 1960	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1961 - 1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963 - 1964	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1965 - 1966	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967 - 1968	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1969 - 1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 - 1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973 - 1974	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975 - 1976	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1977 - 1978	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1979 - 1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981 - 1982	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1983 - 1984	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1985 - 1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987 - 1988	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1989 - 1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991 - 1992	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1993 - 1994	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1995 - 1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997 - 1998	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1999 - 2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001 - 2002	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003 - 2004	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2005 - 2006	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2007 - 2008	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2009 - 2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011 - 2012	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2013 - 2014	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2015 - 2016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017 - 2018	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2019 - 2020	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2021 - 2022	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX  
AND  
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-

DATE	1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS  
 AND  
 BUREAU OF METROLOGY  
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY 1934 - 1958

(QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES 1934 - 1953)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Notifications</u> Number of new notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	<u>Deaths</u>	
			Total	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	15	0.78	7	0.39
1939 - 1943	23	0.94	7	0.29
1944 - 1948	28	1.16	7	0.32
1949 - 1953	22	0.90	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
1958	7	0.21	1	0.03



Year	Number of the specimens	Number of the specimens	Number of the specimens	Number of the specimens
1933	4	4	4	4
1934	13	13	13	13
1935	12	12	12	12
1936	10	10	10	10
1937	20	20	20	20
1938	25	25	25	25
1939	28	28	28	28
1940	20	20	20	20
1941	20	20	20	20
1942	20	20	20	20
Total	200	200	200	200

(Table - Yearly Summary of Specimens)

1942

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1958.

The Red House,  
Bull Hill,  
Leatherhead.

August, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report for the year 1958.

On the 1st June, 1958, the remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into operation together with certain new Regulations made thereunder, notably the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. All local industries were circulated with summarised information on these provisions, and only one contravention was observed during the year. As a result, one research undertaking applied for and was granted a conditional exemption under Section 21 of the Act, which in the event proved unnecessary.

Important among the new legislation were the Acts and Regulations relating to slaughtering and slaughterhouses. New practices in hygiene were immediately enforced and adopted in the two slaughterhouses, but requirements as to construction and lay-out have been deferred pending the report to be prepared in the current year.

Notable by its absence was any legislation which might assist local authorities in dealing with complaints of noise, which occupied the Council very much during the year.

The report this year is noteworthy in that it shows one hundred per cent of all samples of milk and ice-cream to have been bacteriologically satisfactory. The non-genuine samples of food examined by the Public Analyst also show a marked reduction to three per cent from fourteen per cent in the previous year.

I wish to express my appreciation of the work of all members of my staff, and of the kind assistance given me by the Medical Officer of Health, other Chief Officers, and the members of the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM J. WHITING.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1935

The Red House,  
Bell Hill,  
Baltimore,  
August, 1935.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Baltimore Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report for the year 1935.

On the 1st day, 1935, the following resolutions of the Board of Health, 1935, were introduced and certain new regulations were thereunder, notably the Milk Code (Revised) Regulations. All local industries were checked with a view to enforcing these provisions, and only one contravention was observed during the year. As a result, one research laboratory applied for and was granted a conditional exemption under Section 21 of the Act, which in the event proved unnecessary.

Important among the new regulations were the Act and Regulations relating to slaughtering and abattoirs. New provisions in regard to the slaughtering and abattoirs in the two slaughter-houses, but provisions as to construction and layout have been detailed pending the report to be prepared in the coming year.

Details of the above and any regulations which might arise local authorities in dealing with complaints of nuisances, which occupied the Council very much during the year.

The report for the year is noteworthy in that it shows an increase per cent of all samples of milk and ice-cream to have been bacteriologically satisfactory. The non-pasteurized samples of food examined by the Public Analyst also show a marked reduction to three per cent from fourteen per cent in the previous year.

I wish to express my appreciation of the work of all members of staff, and of the assistance given by the Medical Officer of Health, other Chief Officers, and the members of the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. WILKINSON

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS  
UNDER THE  
HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, ETC.

Dwelling-houses	750
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	220
Disinfestation	329
Smoke	218
Common Lodging House	3
Water	18
Watercourses	118
Notifiable Infectious Disease	84
Dairies	49
Pasteurising Establishments	33
Food Premises	519
Slaughterhouses	269
Sampling	175
Food Examination	47
Factories (Mechanical)	121
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	4
Other Premises under Factories Act	58
Moveable Dwellings	55
Shops	239
Schools	6
Swimming Pools	12
Petroleum Regulations	51
Pet Animals Act	2
Animal Keeping	8
Rag Flock Act	1
Miscellaneous	54

INDUSTRIES AND HOUSING

INDEX

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH

750	Dwelling-houses
620	Houses (other than dwelling-houses)
320	Disturbance
218	Smoke
3	Common Lodging House
18	Water
118	Watercourses
81	Waterfalls, Inlet, House
60	Water
30	Waterfall, Inlet, House
210	Water
200	Water
170	Water
15	Water
111	Water (Mechanical)
4	Water (Non-Mechanical)
20	Other Provisions under Water
20	Water
200	Water
6	Water
10	Water
21	Water
2	Water
8	Water
1	Water
21	Water

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING THE SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	<u>Request made</u>	<u>Requests Complied with</u>
Roofs	14	20
Chimneys	7	7
Walls	41	37
Ceilings	8	2
Rainwater Pipes and Gutters	9	7
Drains and Drainage	12	15
Closets and Fittings	5	10
Floors	9	8
Plasterwork	5	Nil
Windows	30	15
Insufficient Ventilation	Nil	1
Doors	5	1
Sinks and Wash Basins	2	2
Waste Pipes	1	2
Kitcheners, Fireplaces	2	Nil
Washing Facilities	Nil	1
Repair Cesspool	1	1
Miscellaneous	5	7

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

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

One property was disinfected following Tuberculosis.

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 eight licences were renewed in respect of individual occupiers and four new licences were granted.

INVESTIGATIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REGARDING THE SERVICE OF A WATER

Request Carried with	Request Date	
20	12	Boys
7	7	Children
21	21	Wells
2	8	Callings
18	9	Water Pipes and Systems
13	12	Water and Drainage
12	5	Plumbing and Fittings
8	9	Fluors
11	5	Plasterwork
25	20	Windows
1	11	Insufficient Ventilation
1	2	Booms
1	2	Sinks and Wash Basins
2	1	Water Pipes
11	2	Stairways, Fireplaces
1	11	Heating Ventilation
1	1	Repair Contract
7	2	Miscellaneous

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Eighteen visits of enquiry were made during the past six weeks of notifiable infectious diseases.

The property was distributed following the following:

WATER SUPPLY

Two orders were made under the Supply Contract dated 1921 and 1922 remained in force, together with Section 209 of the Public Health Act, 1920.

Under Section 209 of the Act the license was renewed in respect of individual occupants and four new licenses were granted.

### Moveable Dwellings (cont.)

At the end of the year eleven individual caravans were occupied, of which three 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.

## 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 of 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

Sixty-nine samples of pasteurised milk, one of sterilised milk and seventeen of tuberculin tested milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

The sixty-nine samples of pasteurised milk all passed the Methylene Blue Test and the Phosphatase Test.

The seventeen 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, as were two samples taken from a local certified herd.

### Designated Milk Supply

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

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Dealer's Licences</u>	<u>Supplementary Licences</u>
Tuberculin Tested	6	5
Pasteurised	6	5
Sterilised	9	4

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



At the end of the year eleven individual cases were reported, of which seven were on sites temporarily during the erection of houses for eventual use of the council.

The two sites previously licensed were acquired by the Council for housing purposes.

REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MILK

MILK SUPPLY

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

The Milk (Special Regulations) (Special Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1931, was made on the 12th September, 1931, and came into operation on the 1st October, 1931, since which date the use of a special designation has been obligatory for the purpose of all sales of milk by retail.

Microbiological Examination of Milk Supplies

Sixty-nine samples of pasteurized milk, one of sterilized milk and seventeen of tuberculin tested milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Exeter for examination.

The sixty-nine samples of pasteurized milk all passed the Milkiness Test and the Tuberculin Test.

The seventeen samples of tuberculin tested milk all passed the Milkiness Test.

The sample of sterilized milk passed the Tuberculin Test.

Four samples of raw ungraded milk, a proportion of which is consumed in the raw state by the farm staff, the balance going for pasteurization at the local establishment, were submitted for tuberculin examination, the results being negative, as were two samples taken from a local certified herd.

Pasteurized Milk Supply

The following licenses were issued to retailers desiring to retail Pasteurized Milk:

Licensee's Name	Address	Expiry Date
Mr. J. H. Smith	12, High Street, Exeter	31.12.31
Mr. W. G. Jones	45, Market Street, Exeter	31.12.31
Mr. R. L. Brown	78, Fore Street, Exeter	31.12.31

A retailer's license was issued to one retailer in respect of his pasteurizing 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	163	Nil	39	759	177	Nil	1,138
Number inspected	163	Nil	39	759	177	Nil	1,138
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-</b>							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	14	Nil	Nil	15	6	Nil	35
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.20	Nil	Nil	2.11	3.43	Nil	3.25
<b>Tuberculosis only:-</b>							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.69	Nil	0.35
<b>Cysticercosis:-</b>							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses 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 Description of Food (cont.)

HEAD INSPECTION

The licensed slaughterhouse operator is responsible and following are details of the animal slaughter and inspection records during the year:-

Total	High Classes	Good and Fair	Own Values	Cattle slaughtering	Low	
1,120	100	100	100	100	100	Under killed
1,120	100	100	100	100	100	Under inspected
						All diseases except Tuberculosis and Anthrax:-
2	100	100	100	100	100	Meat carcasses condemned
22	100	100	100	100	100	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned
2,22	100	100	100	100	100	Percentage of the animals inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Anthrax:-
						100
1	100	100	100	100	100	Tuberculosis only:-
3	100	100	100	100	100	Meat carcasses condemned
3,33	100	100	100	100	100	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned
						Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis:-
						100
						Carcases submitted to treatment by vaccination
						100
						Carcases condemned and destroyed
						100

Inspection and Supervision of Food (cont.)

Summary of Meat Condemned

	<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Other Diseases</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cattle</u>			
Carcases	1	1	2
Livers	-	14	14
Lungs	-	1	1
<u>Sheep</u>			
Carcases	-	1	1
Livers	-	12	12
Lungs	-	3	3
<u>Pigs</u>			
Hearts	-	2	2
Heads	3	-	3
Livers	-	8	8
Lungs	-	2	2

OTHER FOODS

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

Carcase Meat	399 lbs.
Canned Meat	144 lbs.
Fish	14 lbs.
Tinned vegetables	6½ lbs.
Cooking fat	10 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 98 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.

<u>Article Sampled</u>	<u>Number of Samples taken</u>	<u>Number Adulterated or otherwise irregular</u>
Almonds - ground	4	-
Almonds - paste	5	-
Butter	1	-
Confectionery - sugar	2	-
Cordials	6	-
Cream	4	-
Fish Cakes	2	-
Flavouring	1	-
Flour	3	-
Fruit - dried	1	-

Inventory of Food Consumed

Quantity	Other Sources	Experimental	Source
2	1	1	Grains
14	14	-	Livers
2	1	-	Lungs
<u>Meat</u>			
1	1	-	Grains
14	14	-	Livers
2	1	-	Lungs
<u>Vegetables</u>			
2	2	-	Heads
3	-	3	Heads
8	8	-	Livers
2	2	-	Lungs

OTHER FOODS

The following foods were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and certified to the effect:-

Ground Meat	10 lbs.
Ground Beef	10 lbs.
Beef	10 lbs.
Beef	10 lbs.
Beef	10 lbs.
Beef	10 lbs.
Beef	10 lbs.
Beef	10 lbs.

Ground food was disposed of as appropriate by burial in the Council's refuse tip at Northam Road, or by incineration at the destructor works of the Gas and Sewerage Council for which a special fee is paid normally.

FOOD ANALYSIS

During the year 98 samples were taken, analyzed, and submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. D. D. Wells, M.Sc., F.R.S.C., of 10 Southway Street, London, E.C.2.

Analysis Results

Number of  
Samples taken  
under examination

Almonds - ground
Almonds - peeled
Butter
Carrots - sliced
Carrots
Cheese
Corn
Fish - canned
Flour
Ham
Yeast - dried

4  
2  
1  
1  
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Food Adulteration (cont.)

<u>Article Sampled</u>	<u>Number of Samples taken</u>	<u>Number Adulterated or otherwise irregular</u>
Fruit - tinned	6	-
Jelly	4	-
Milk	16	-
Milk - Channel Islands	16	-
Paste	3	-
Pickle	1	-
Pies - Steak and Kidney	4	1
Preserves	9	1
Sauce	3	-
Sausages	2	1
Soup	1	-
Spread	1	-
Vegetable concentrate	1	-
Vegetable - tinned	1	-
Vinegar	1	-

Nature of Irregularity and Action Taken

Steak and Kidney Pie	Pie contained steak but no kidney. Follow-up sample was satisfactory.
Preserves	Sample of Blackcurrant Jam contained not more than 15% Blackcurrant Fruit - minimum of 25% required by the Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953. Repeat sample proved genuine.
Sausages	Prepacked - the ingredients not specified as required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. Manufacture taken over by another firm who had already made arrangements for proper labelling before the matter was referred to them.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 192 premises within the urban district in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:-

Bakers	11
Butchers	20
Canning Factory	1
Confectioners	34
Dairies and Milk Stores	2
Fishmongers and Fryers	10
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	21
Grocers and Provision Merchants	51
Grocers and Butchers	2
Hotels, Public Houses and Off Licences	22
Restaurants and Cafes	18

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

Manufacture of Sausages	16
Pickling of Meat	17
Frying of Fish	6
Preserving of Fruit	1

Number identified in following categories	Number of Samples Taken	Category
	4	Fats - tinned
	1	Jelly
	1	Milk
	1	Milk - Chamberlain
	1	Pasta
	1	Pie
	1	Pies - Steak and Kidney
	1	Promoters
	1	Spices
	1	Sausages
	1	Soap
	1	Syrup
	1	Vegetable essences
	1	Vegetable - tinned
	1	Vinegar

Labels of Promoters and Labels Taken

The enclosed report is on the labels of promoters and labels taken. The promoters are promoters of the various products. The labels taken are labels of the various products. The promoters are promoters of the various products. The labels taken are labels of the various products. The promoters are promoters of the various products. The labels taken are labels of the various products.

FOOD LABELS

There are 100 products within the scope of this Food Labeling Act, classified as follows:-

Number	Product
1	Bacon
2	Butter
3	Canning Factory
4	Canned Tomatoes
5	Cakes and Biscuits
6	Flour and other
7	Preserves and Pickles
8	Prepared Meats and Fish
9	Prepared Vegetables
10	Prepared Fruits
11	Prepared Spices
12	Prepared Sauces
13	Prepared Sweets
14	Prepared Soups
15	Prepared Stews
16	Prepared Teas
17	Prepared Coffee
18	Prepared Cocoa
19	Prepared Chocolate
20	Prepared Ice Cream
21	Prepared Sweets
22	Prepared Confectionery
23	Prepared Cakes and Biscuits
24	Prepared Pastry
25	Prepared Doughnuts
26	Prepared Tarts
27	Prepared Pies
28	Prepared Pastries
29	Prepared Breads
30	Prepared Rolls
31	Prepared Cakes
32	Prepared Biscuits
33	Prepared Cookies
34	Prepared Crackers
35	Prepared Toast
36	Prepared Flour
37	Prepared Corn Meal
38	Prepared Tapioca
39	Prepared Arrowroot
40	Prepared Sago
41	Prepared Rice
42	Prepared Maize Meal
43	Prepared Oat Meal
44	Prepared Wheat Meal
45	Prepared Bran
46	Prepared Germ
47	Prepared Hulls
48	Prepared Chaff
49	Prepared Straw
50	Prepared Hay
51	Prepared Clover
52	Prepared Lucerne
53	Prepared Vetch
54	Prepared Rape
55	Prepared Turnips
56	Prepared Potatoes
57	Prepared Carrots
58	Prepared Onions
59	Prepared Parsnips
60	Prepared Beetroots
61	Prepared Celery
62	Prepared Cauliflower
63	Prepared Broccoli
64	Prepared Kale
65	Prepared Turnip Greens
66	Prepared Peas
67	Prepared Beans
68	Prepared Lentils
69	Prepared Chickpeas
70	Prepared Broad Beans
71	Prepared Soybeans
72	Prepared Peas
73	Prepared Beans
74	Prepared Lentils
75	Prepared Chickpeas
76	Prepared Broad Beans
77	Prepared Soybeans
78	Prepared Peas
79	Prepared Beans
80	Prepared Lentils
81	Prepared Chickpeas
82	Prepared Broad Beans
83	Prepared Soybeans
84	Prepared Peas
85	Prepared Beans
86	Prepared Lentils
87	Prepared Chickpeas
88	Prepared Broad Beans
89	Prepared Soybeans
90	Prepared Peas
91	Prepared Beans
92	Prepared Lentils
93	Prepared Chickpeas
94	Prepared Broad Beans
95	Prepared Soybeans
96	Prepared Peas
97	Prepared Beans
98	Prepared Lentils
99	Prepared Chickpeas
100	Prepared Broad Beans

Of these products, the following are regulated under section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:-

Number	Product
1	Preparation of Fruit
2	Labeling of Fruit
3	Mixing of Fruit
4	Manufacture of Sausages

Inspection and Supervision of Food (cont.)

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Five hundred and nineteen visits were made to food premises, and as a result of informal action, the following work has been carried out:-

<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
	Structural repairs and renovations	17
6	Equipment replaced	10
8	Display stands provided	1
8	New dustbins provided	1
14 (1)	W.C's repaired or renewed	3
14 (5)	Notices provided	1
16 (1)	Wash hand basins provided or renewed	2
16 (2)	Hot water provided	2
16 (3)	Hand towels provided	2
16 (3)	Nail brushes provided	2
17	First-aid materials provided	1
18	External clothes lockers provided	2
19	Sinks provided	1
20	Lighting improved	3
21	Ventilation improved	1
23	Internal surfaces cleansed	20
23	Floor surfaces improved	8
24	Accumulations removed	1
25	Refrigeration repaired or provided	2

ICE-CREAM

Seventy-two 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.

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

<u>Producer</u>	<u>No. of Samples taken</u>	<u>Grade</u>			
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
A	5	5	-	-	-
B	3	3	-	-	-
C	1	1	-	-	-
D	9	9	-	-	-

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Two hundred and thirty-nine visits to shops were made during the year; in addition fifteen surveys were made to ensure that the regulations applying to early closing were being observed.

The register contains 398 shops, distributed as to 96 in Ashted, 70 in Bookhan, 45 in Fetcham, 187 in Leatherhead, and classified as follows:-



FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS, 1957

Five hundred and nineteen visits were made to food service establishments and on a review of individual reports, the following work was done:

Inspection	Balance of Work	No. of Establishments
22	Refrigeration repaired or provided	2
24	Sanitation improved	1
25	Block windows improved	2
26	Interior surfaces cleaned	20
27	Ventilating improved	1
28	Lighting improved	3
29	Stains provided	1
30	Interior window frames provided	2
31	Minor-aid materials provided	1
32	Wall panels provided	2
33	Hand towels provided	2
34	Hot water provided	2
35	Hand hand basins provided or removed	2
36	Water provided	1
37	M.G.'s repaired or removed	3
38	New handles provided	2
39	Plumbing repairs provided	1
40	Equipment repaired	10
41	Structural repairs and renovations	17

1957-1958

Seventy-two premises in the district are registered by the Council for the storage and sale of foodstuffs. No premises are registered for manufacturing, the sale of the supplies in the area being manufactured at various plants.

Eighteen samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and reported for bacteriological examination. The bacteriological reports were as follows:

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

SHORT CUT, 1957

The hundred and thirty-one visits to shops were during the year; in addition fifteen surveys were made to ensure that the regulations applying to early closing hours being observed.

The register contains 708 shops, distributed as follows: 70 in Boston, 45 in Chelsea, 127 in Dorchester, and classified as follows:

Shops Act, 1950 (cont.)

	<u>Number</u>
Antiques	2
Bookshops	5
Builders Merchants	9
Butchers	20
Cafes and Restaurants	18
Cakes, Pastries and Bread	11
Chemists	13
Coal Order Offices	7
Corn and Seed Merchants	6
Dyers and Cleaners	9
Drapers, Outfitters and Woolshops	33
Fishmongers	9
Florists	4
Footwear - repairs	10
Footwear - retailers	7
Furniture and Furnishings	5
Garages and Petrol Stations	20
General Stores	6
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	21
Grocers and Provision Merchants	46
Hairdressors	22
Handbags	1
Handicrafts and Gift Shops	2
Ironmongers	17
Launderette	1
Opticians	4
Photographic Materials	2
Public Houses and Off Licences	23
Radio, Television and Electrical	12
Sadler	1
Sports Goods	5
Stationers and Printers	5
Tyres	1
Utility Showrooms	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers	4
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Confectioners	35

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

Early in the year the registered keeper of the only common lodging house in the district died. He had been registered since 1906, and the Council granted his widow an extension of the statutory period to six months in which she continued as keeper without being registered. At the end of this time the lodging house was closed down, and the Council negotiated for purchase of the building as a further stage in the Fairfield Development Scheme.

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.

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Index to the year the registered papers of the only member  
 Lodge has in the United States. It has been registered since 1906  
 and the Council granted the title on extension of the charter period  
 for six months in which the extension on no-fee status being registered.  
 At the end of this time the Lodge name was listed here, and the  
 Council registered for purchase of the building on a future date in  
 the British Development Scheme.

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Index

A service for creating information of British building  
 is provided free of charge to the members, and is provided  
 as inclusive charge of 10/- per hour is made.

## Rodent and Insect Pests (cont.)

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

1.	<u>Properties Inspected</u>	
	(a) As a result of notifications	280
	(b) By independent investigations	503
2.	<u>Conditions found as a result of inspection</u>	
	(a) Rat infestations - Major	10
	- Minor	318
	(b) Mouse infestations	102
	(c) Not infested	353
3.	Number of treatments and re-treatments	504
4.	Number of properties (not included above) under routine inspections and treatment where necessary	14
5.	Number of "block control" operations carried out	97

## Insect Pests

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

As a result of the reorganisation of the Agricultural Department at Guildford, the service previously provided for the destruction of wasps came to an end, and the Council decided to extend their service for the destruction of rodent and insect pests to include wasps. No charge is made but, to avoid dislocation during the peak period, householders are asked to try themselves to deal with nests where they are reasonably able to do so. During the year, 112 nests were destroyed necessitating 220 visits by the operator.

Disinfestation was carried out at 48 premises for other pests as follows:-

<u>Pest</u>	<u>No. of Properties</u>	<u>Insecticide</u>
Ants	15	D.D.T. powder, Dieldrin liquid or proprietary ant destroyer.
Bugs	2	D.D.T. powders and liquids.
Cockroaches	21	D.D.T. powder or Dieldrin liquid and smoke.
Fleas	3	D.D.T. or B.H.C. liquids and powders.
Flies	7	D.D.T. or B.H.C. liquids and Dieldrin 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.

Dealing in connection with the activities of this group are reported below-

I. Activities Reported	
280	(a) as a result of notification
282	(b) by independent investigation
2. Activities based on a result of investigation	
30	(a) Not indicated - Major
318	- Minor
319	(b) None indicated
323	(c) Not indicated
304	Number of treatments and re-treatments
	Number of procedures (see indicated above)
11	Number of "blind" or "dummy" operations where necessary
37	Number of "blind" or "dummy" operations carried out

Least Value

A Test Series is defined, as regards to a hospital and also County Council Offices in the district, charges being recovered for time and materials.

As a result of the investigation of the 1951-52 period at various hospitals, the charges previously provided for the destruction of waste were too low, and the Council decided to extend their charges for the destruction of waste and liquid waste to include waste. No charge is made for the destruction of waste during the period, but charges are added to the bill for the waste to deal with waste which they are normally able to deal with. During the year, 112 tests were designed necessitating 212 tests by the operator.

Investigation was carried out at 15 hospitals for other tests as follows:-

Investigation	No. of Procedures	Tests
D.S.C. hospital, District Hospital at Tottenham and Doncaster	15	None
D.S.C. hospital and Doncaster	1	None
D.S.C. hospital or District Hospital and Doncaster	21	Doncaster
D.S.C. or D.S.C. Hospital and Doncaster	1	None
D.S.C. or D.S.C. Hospital and Doncaster and Doncaster	7	None

TESTS AND OTHER TESTS

The establishment is provided with the 1951 test, a series of tests from the procedure for control tests carried out at various hospitals.

TEST SERIES

All procedures are planned under the Test Series for 1951.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

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

<u>Premises</u> 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	3	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	101	121	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	15	58	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remo- died (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	Referred by H.M. Inspec- tor (6)	
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	9	9	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>

REPORT OF RESULTS

Inspection for purpose of provision of health facilities  
Inspection made by Public Health Department

Number on Inspection Program A	Number Inspected B	Number Inspected C	Remarks D
-	-	-	(1) Facilities in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are to be enforced by local authority
-	-	-	(ii) Facilities not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority
-	-	-	(iii) Other facilities in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (including other's premises)
187	187	187	TOTAL

Cases in which orders were issued

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which orders were issued			
	(2) Total Cases to Act	(3) Sanitary Orders Issued	(4) Prohibitory Orders Issued	(5) No. of cases in which prohibitory orders were issued (7)
Water in closets (2.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (2.2)	-	-	-	-
Insanitary (2.3)	-	-	-	-
Insanitary ventilation (2.4)	-	-	-	-
Insanitary drains (2.5)	-	-	-	-
Other (2.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Code (2.7)	9	9	-	-
(a) Insanitary	-	-	-	-
(b) Insanitary or defective	1	1	-	1
(c) Not separate for cases	-	-	1	-
Other orders against the Act (not including orders relating to animals)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	19	19	1	1





