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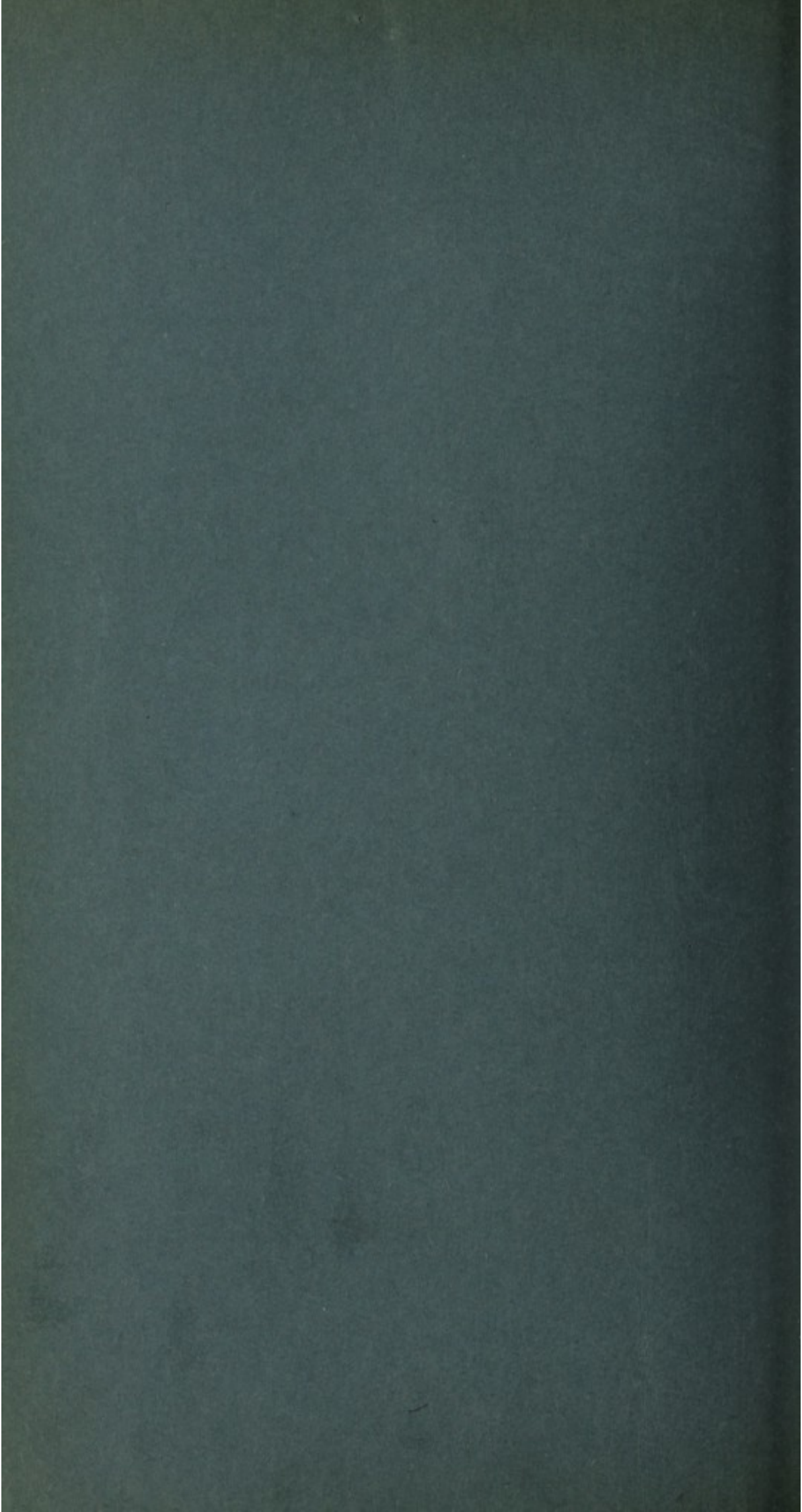
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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1960 - 1961

Chairman	Mr. W. E. T. Berry
Vice-Chairman	Mrs. I. R. Mooring
	Mrs. H. J. Bone
	Mr. W. E. Dickinson
	Mr. S. E. D. Fortescue
	Mr. E. A. Griffin
	Mr. T. Kille
	Mr. H. Leyland
	Mrs. J. A. Messenger
	Mr. L. A. Parkhouse
	Mr. H. Smith
	Lt. Cdr. R. W. M. Walsh
	Mr. A. E. Yearley

Ex Officio Members

The Chairman of the Council	Mr. R. Bishop, J.P.
Vice-Chairman of the Council	Mr. H. H. Fuller-Clark

Representatives of the Council on

- (1) CENTRAL DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE
- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
|  | Mrs. H. J. Bone     |
|  | Mr. W. E. Dickinson |
|  | Mrs. I. R. Mooring  |
|  | Mr. H. Smith        |
- (2) EPSOM AND LEATHERHEAD TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE
- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
|  | Mr. R. Bishop |
|--|---------------|



MEMBERSHIP LIST

MEMBERS

1900 - 1901

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Mr. W. S. T. Derry   | Chairman      |
| Mr. I. A. Hooley     | Vice-Chairman |
| Mr. H. J. Bone       |               |
| Mr. W. S. Johnson    |               |
| Mr. S. S. E. Johnson |               |
| Mr. E. A. Griffin    |               |
| Mr. T. Mills         |               |
| Mr. H. Johnson       |               |
| Mr. J. A. Johnson    |               |
| Mr. J. A. Johnson    |               |
| Mr. H. Smith         |               |
| Mr. W. S. Johnson    |               |
| Mr. A. S. Johnson    |               |

Ex-Officio Members

- |                     |                              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Mr. S. Bishop, J.P. | The Chairman of the Council  |
| Mr. H. H. Johnson   | Vice-Chairman of the Council |

Representatives of the Council on

GENERAL DIVISION (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE (1)

- Mr. H. J. Bone
- Mr. W. S. Johnson
- Mr. I. A. Hooley
- Mr. H. Smith

PERSON AND EMPLOYMENT PERSPECTIVES SUB-COMMITTEE (2)

- Mr. H. Smith

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ive, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.P., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

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

Additional Public Health Inspectors

+ C. J. Lynch M.A.P.H.I.  
+/b R. H. Sandford M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk:	Position vacant
Secretary/Clerk:	Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telophonist:	Miss M. E. Joseph (resigned May, 1960)
	Miss G. F. Skidmore
Junior Clerk:	Mrs. M. Chalmers (resigned December, 1960)
	Miss B. Brett (appointed Feb. 1960)

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Clerks:	Mr. A. C. Milne
	Mr. A. Griffin

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

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

b Holds the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

STATE OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Osman Ives, M.D., B.S., (Iowa), M.R.C.P., (Eng.), M.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

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

Additional Public Health Inspectors

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

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Position vacant  
Miss E. E. Nolan  
Miss M. E. Joseph (appointed May, 1960)  
Miss G. N. Williams  
Miss N. Williams (appointed December, 1960)  
Miss B. Brown (appointed Feb., 1960)

Senior Clerk  
Secretary/Clerk  
Clerk/Telephone  
Junior Clerk

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Mr. A. G. Mills  
Mr. A. Griffin

The Medical Officer of Health and his Clerical Staff  
and in a similar capacity for the Board of Health and Health  
the Boarding House Inspector and the Boarding and Health House  
Inspector.

Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as  
Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate of the  
Royal Sanitary Institute.



West Hill House,  
West Hill,  
EPSOM,  
Surrey.

September, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemon,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1960. This has been prepared in accordance with the requirements laid down in Ministry of Health Circular 1/61 and it contains the information requested in the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

The vital statistics for the year were satisfactory, the birth rate being slightly higher than in 1959 and the death rate falling to 8.6 per 1,000 population. The death rate was, in fact, the lowest but one among all districts in Surrey. There were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever, of poliomyelitis or of diphtheria, and there were considerable falls in the number of notifications of scarlet fever and measles.

Progress has been made in the negotiations with the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and the various local authorities interested in the provision of improved mortuary and post-mortem room accommodation.

Work has commenced on the erection of a crematorium in Randalls Park on land in the ownership of the Wimbledon Corporation and it is expected to be in use by mid-year 1961. Cremation is regarded by public health authorities as the method of choice in disposing of the dead. In most parts of the country there has been a steady growth in the number of cremations carried out each year and the accessibility of the new crematorium should accelerate this trend in this locality.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W.J. Whiting, indicates the widespread nature of the duties which have been performed by him and his staff.

It is a pleasure to remind the Council of the conscientious service which has been given by all members of the Public Health Department, including those who work in my office at Epsom. I wish to acknowledge the help which has been given by colleagues in other Departments of the Council's administration, and to offer my sincere thanks to the Council, and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, for their continued support and encouragement throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemon,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

West Hill House,  
West Hill,  
Bristol,  
Glos.

September, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Westminster Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to submit an annual report for the year 1960. This has been prepared in accordance with the regulations laid down in the Public Health Act 1936 and it contains the information requested in the Public Health Orders Regulations, 1959.

The vital statistics for the year were satisfactory, the birth rate being slightly higher than in 1959 and the death rate falling to 8.6 per 1,000 population. The death rate was, in fact, the lowest for one among all districts in Glos. There were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever, or poliomyelitis or of diphtheria, and there were considerable falls in the number of notifications of scarlet fever and measles.

Progress has been made in the negotiations with the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and the various local authorities interested in the provision of improved maternity and post-natal services.

Work has commenced on the creation of a committee in Bawdrip Park on land in the ownership of the Westchester Corporation and it is expected to be in use by mid-year 1961. Grants in respect of public health authorities in the matter of choice in the design of the beds. In most parts of the country there has been a steady growth in the number of premises created and the necessity of the new committee should be considered in this locality.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W.J. Whiting, indicates the widespread nature of the duties which have been performed by him and his staff.

It is a pleasure to thank the Council of the Corporation for the service which has been given by all members of the Public Health Department including those who work in my office at Bawdrip. I wish to acknowledge the help which has been given by colleagues in other departments of the Council's administration, and to offer my sincere thanks to the Council and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE J. JONES

Medical Officer of Health



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR  
THE YEAR 1960

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1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	11,187
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	27,206
Population (estimated mid-year 1960)	...	...	...	...	...	35,570
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	...	3.18
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1960	...	...	...	...	...	10,700
Rateable value at 31st December, 1960	...	...	...	...	...	£654,222
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£2,670

Live Births Total Male Female

Total	534	259	275
Legitimate	519	252	267
Illegitimate	15	7	8

Live Birth rate per 1,000 population	15.0
Standardised Birth Rate " "	14.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2.8

Still Births

Total	11	5	6
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Still Birth rate per 1,000 live & still births	20.2
--	------

Deaths

Total	296	156	140
-------	-----	-----	-----

Crude Death rate per 1,000 populations	8.3
Standardised Death rate	8.6

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	5	4	1
Legitimate	4	3	1
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, total	9.4
" " " " " " " " legitimate	7.7
" " " " " " " " illegitimate	66.7

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	5
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	9.4

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	5
Early Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	9.4

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	29.4
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Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	-
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	-



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR  
THE YEAR 1920

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (square miles)		Population (Census 1911)		Population (estimated mid-year 1920)		Density (persons per acre)		Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1920		Notable events at 31st December, 1920		Sex represented by a Family Rate	
11,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
888,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Live Births		Total Live Births	
Total	214	288	275
Legitimate	202	282	267
Illegitimate	12	6	8

Live Birth rate per 1,000 population: 12.0  
 Standardized Birth Rate: 11.9  
 Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births: 2.8

Still Births		Total	
Total	11	2	6

Still Birth rate per 1,000 live & still births: 25.2

Deaths		Total	
Total	206	186	180

Death rate per 1,000 population: 8.3  
 Standardized Death rate: 8.2

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age		Total	
Total	2	4	1
Legitimate	1	3	1
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births, total: 8.4  
 Legitimate: 7.7  
 Illegitimate: 6.7

Hospital Mortality		Total	
Total	2	2	2

Hospital Mortality rate per 1,000 live births: 2.4

Daily Hospital Mortality		Total	
Total	2	2	2

Daily Hospital Mortality rate per 1,000 live births: 2.4

Hospital Mortality		Total	
Total	2	2	2

Hospital Mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births: 2.4

## BIRTHS

Live births numbered 524, of which 259 were males and 275 females. The birth rate at 15.0 per 1,000 population was unchanged from 1959.

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 14.9 is obtained, compared with a rate of 17.1 for England and Wales.

Fifteen births, or 2.8% of the total births, were illegitimate. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 5.4%.

Still births numbered 11, giving a rate of 20.2 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with the rate of 19.7 for England and Wales.

## DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 296, giving a crude death rate of 8.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total included 156 males and 140 females. In 1959 the death rate was 8.8.

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 distribution of local populations. Application of the factor gives a standardised death rate of 8.6. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

Approximately 54% of deaths took place in hospitals.

### 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 152 deaths, and non-tubercular diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) resulted in 19 deaths. Malignant disease (categories 10-14) was responsible for 71 deaths, of which the primary site was in the lungs or bronchus in 13 males and 6 females.

### Deaths from Road Accidents

Five residents died as the result of road accidents, four of which occurred locally. One of the deceased was an elderly pedestrian who was knocked down by a motor car; one was a cyclist in collision with a motor bus and three were occupants of motor cars involved in accidents.

### Other Accidental Deaths

Other types of accidents caused seven deaths. Three elderly people died as a result of complications following injuries caused by falls; one death resulted from a fall from a train, one from drowning, one from an overdose of a sedative and one in the course of a surgical operation.





## Deaths (cont.)

### Suicide

Five persons terminated their lives by suicide. An overdose of sedative tablets was used in one case, asphyxiation by hanging in two cases, coal gas poisoning in one and haemorrhage from a throat incision in one.

### Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 5, giving an infant mortality rate of 9.4 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.7 for England and Wales. All the deaths occurred within 4 weeks of birth, and in fact all occurred within the first seven days of life.

In Table II the infant mortality rates for the years 1931 onwards are set out. These figures demonstrate the remarkable fall which has occurred in both the national and the local rates. If, however, the deaths of infants under 1 week of age are considered, the fall is much less marked and unless means are found to prevent deaths in this group the reduction in the infant mortality rate is not likely to continue much below its present level. To focus attention on the problems presented by still births and deaths in infants under 1 week of age, otherwise mortality in the perinatal period, the two figures are added together and used to calculate the perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births. In 1960 the rate was 29.4. When, from research, more is known of the causes of still births, of prematurity and of congenital defects, it will be possible to consider what further measures can be taken to reduce their incidence.

Of the five infant deaths which occurred, four were due to prematurity and one to infanticide.

### Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate in 1960 for England and Wales was 0.39 per 1,000 total live and still births.

## POPULATION

The natural increase of population by the excess of births over deaths was 238. The Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-year 1960 was 35,570, giving an increase of 940 on the previous year. The difference between these figures confirms the extent of the immigration into the district which has taken place in the past twelve months.

The total estimated increase in population since the Census in 1951 is now 8,364.

### STATISTICAL TABLES (pages 21-27)

Table I includes birth and death rates and a comparison with the figures for 1959: Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period: Table III gives the classification of causes of deaths which occurred during the year and Tables IV - VII are concerned with the incidence of infectious disease.

Infants

Five persons transmitted their lives by infants. An epidemic of rotative febrile was noted in one case, accompanied by hanging in two cases, cool prostration in one and diarrhoea from a third infection in one.

Infant mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 5, giving an infant mortality rate of 9.4 per 1,000 live births compared with 11.7 for England and Wales. All the deaths occurred within 4 weeks of birth and in fact all occurred within the first seven days of life.

In Table II the infant mortality rates for the years 1931 onwards are not only shown but also the respective fall which has occurred in both the national and the local rates. It is, however, the deaths of infants under 1 week of age are considered, the fact is much less marked and unless means are found to prevent deaths in this group the reduction in the infant mortality rate is not likely to continue much below the present level. To focus attention on the problems presented by still births and deaths in infants under 1 week of age, otherwise mortality in the perinatal period, the two figures are added together and used to calculate the perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births. In 1930 the rate was 20.4. Some years ago it was known that the cause of still births is, presumably, not of congenital defects, it will be possible to consider what further measures can be taken to reduce their incidence.

Of the five infant deaths which occurred, four were due to prematurity and one to infantile.

Infant mortality

There was no death attributable to natural causes. The infant mortality rate in 1930 for England and Wales was 9.4 per 1,000 total live and still births.

POPULATION

The natural increase of population by the excess of births over deaths was 138. The Registrar General's estimate of population for the year 1930 was 25,270, giving an increase of 0.6 on the previous year. The difference between these figures confirms the extent of the migration into the district which has taken place in the past three months.

The total estimated increase in population since the Census in 1921 is now 8,700.

STATISTICAL TABLES (contd.)

Table I includes birth and death rates and a comparison with the figures for 1929. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period. Table III gives the classification of causes of deaths which occurred during the year and Table IV - VII are compared with the incidence of infectious diseases.



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.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health, at West Hill House, Epsom, where 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 14 samples of water, 98 of milk and 16 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 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 are removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, are not normally removed without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife.

The removals of other cases of illness or accident are arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request,



HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Southwestern Hospital is situated by the general practitioners of the district, and have the benefit of a complete staff, when required. It is a general hospital with a bed complement of 25, an out-patient department and physiotherapy and X-ray departments.

The Green District Hospital and the District General Hospital also provide general hospital facilities, and accommodate a few out-patients.

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.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A job report of the Public Health Laboratory Service is contained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health, at West Hill House, Hammersmith, where a comprehensive series of investigations is at the disposal of medical practitioners.

The staff of the laboratory are complete 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, 98 of milk and 16 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examination as water are recorded in a later section of this report, and those relating to milk and ice-cream are dealt with in the other section of the report.

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

AMBIENT FACILITIES

The Public Ambulance Service is under the control of the Green District Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service.

The ambulance service is in use in the district of the Southwestern Hospital (including the Green District) with a registration of the Medical Council, Green District, Hammersmith.

In cases of accidents in the home or elsewhere or in public places in the street or public places, any ambulance may call for assistance to remove the patient (if by telephone, see the local Ambulance Calling System). Normal ambulance cases are removed if the patient can give evidence that a medical officer has been contacted. However, cases with serious conditions, or where death is imminent, are not normally removed without the authority of a doctor or qualified medical officer.

The removal of other cases of illness or accidents are covered by the hospital ambulance, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a private ambulance is used.

### Ambulance Facilities (cont)

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 Emlyn Lane, Leatherhead. It is equipped with a refrigeration chamber which can accommodate three 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.

Eighty-one bodies were removed to the mortuary during the year, including forty-two from the Dorking Urban District, eleven from the Dorking and Horley Rural District and six from the Guildford Rural District. In addition, twenty-one bodies which would normally have been admitted to the Leatherhead Mortuary, were transferred to the mortuary maintained by the Epsom Borough Council. Of these, eight were from the Leatherhead Urban District, ten from the Dorking Urban District, two from the Dorking and Horley Rural District and one from the Guildford Rural District.

The Council has recognised that the mortuary falls short of present day requirements, and has decided that the most satisfactory way for the problem to be approached would be by a scheme for the centralisation of public mortuary and post-mortem services at the Epsom District Hospital in conjunction with neighbouring local authorities and the Regional Hospital Board.

In addition to Leatherhead two of the local authorities concerned maintain mortuaries, those being the Borough of Epsom and Ewell and the Urban District of Esher. Both these authorities have expressed a desire to replace their existing mortuaries. Other local authorities which do not maintain mortuaries but are interested in the scheme are the Banstead Urban and Dorking Urban Districts and the Dorking and Horley Rural District. The approach to the Regional Hospital Board for a site in the grounds of Epsom District Hospital has met with a favourable reception, there being a need also on the part of the hospital for a new mortuary. The new mortuary will be administered by the hospital authority, the capital cost and working expenses being shared on an equal basis. It will accommodate bodies from the hospital wards and from the areas of the six local authorities concerned, and it is estimated that five to six hundred post-mortem examinations will be made yearly.

The advantages of this scheme are that it will permit the planning and equipment of a building in a manner which would be beyond the scope of a local authority acting singly: it will place the facilities offered by the Epsom Group Pathology Laboratory at the immediate disposal of the pathologists carrying out post-mortem examinations. It should improve the position with regard to the recruitment, training and retention of mortuary attendants and post-mortem room assistants.

### CREMATORIUM AT RANDALLS PARK, LEATHERHEAD.

Probably a majority of people now accept cremation as the ideal method of disposing of the dead and there are certainly good reasons for supporting it on the grounds of public health. This new crematorium which is well designed and in an ideal situation, represents the addition of an essential service to those already available in the district. It is in the ownership of the Wimbledon Borough Council and will be in use by mid-year 1961.



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 the patient.

MENTAL PATIENTS

A summary is given and maintained by the Council in their annual Report. It is compiled with a view to showing the progress of the work done in the various districts and to the various hospitals and to the various institutions in the County. It is a valuable source of information and is of great interest to the public.

Thirty-one patients were referred to the County during the year, including forty-two from the various Districts, eleven from the County and twenty from the various Districts. In addition, twenty-one patients were referred to the County from the various Districts. Of these, eight were from the County and thirteen from the various Districts. The total number of patients referred to the County during the year was thirty-one.

The Council has requested that the various Districts should report any requirements, and has decided that the same should be reported to the County Medical Officer by a return for the year ending 31st March. The Council has also decided that the various Districts should report any requirements, and has decided that the same should be reported to the County Medical Officer by a return for the year ending 31st March.

In addition to the above, the Council has decided to provide for the various Districts a certain number of beds, to be provided in the various Districts. The Council has also decided to provide for the various Districts a certain number of beds, to be provided in the various Districts. The Council has also decided to provide for the various Districts a certain number of beds, to be provided in the various Districts.

The advantages of this scheme are that it will permit the housing and upbringing of a patient in a manner which would be beyond the scope of a local authority acting singly. It will also permit the patient to be housed in a local authority hospital, if the patient is of the County Council district. It will also permit the patient to be housed in a local authority hospital, if the patient is of the County Council district.

PROVISION OF BEDS IN DISTRICTS

Probably a majority of people are aware of the fact that the County Council has decided to provide for the various Districts a certain number of beds, to be provided in the various Districts. The Council has also decided to provide for the various Districts a certain number of beds, to be provided in the various Districts.

## 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, Epsom, under the direction of Dr. P. H. R. Anderson, the Divisional Medical Officer.

Details of local clinics are given on page 10.

### 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, so also can vaccination against poliomyelitis for all persons aged 40 years or under. Expectant mothers, members of health and hospital services and their families and travellers abroad are also eligible for treatment.

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.

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

### FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association functions in the district. It provides a weekly clinic at the Epsom District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of contraception to married persons, and also with the investigation of sub-fertility and other sex problems.

Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary (Mrs. E.M. Hawley, 44 Copse Edge Avenue, Epsom, tel. Epsom 2769) of the local branch of the Association that 2,337 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 416 first visits, and that postal orders numbered 1676.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 and 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek a Court Order for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of a person in ill-health or in a senile state who is in a state of neglect. No action was necessary under this section during the year. Since these powers were conferred on the Council, it has been necessary to use them on one occasion only.

Another section of the 1948 Act empowers local authorities to arrange for the burial of the body of any person who dies in the district where such arrangements are not otherwise being made. One burial was arranged under this section during the year.



THE FEDERAL HEALTH SERVICE

Page of Health Service Report, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of patients and young children, including visits, home nursing, immunization and vaccination, and diagnostic and therapeutic help are the responsibility of the County Health Officer, as local health authority. The County Health Officer is advised by the County Divisional Health Officer, who is located at the County Health Office, under the direction of the F. H. S. Director, the National Medical Officer.

Details of local clinics are given on page 10.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTEHRIA

Immunization against diphtheria and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox and the ring virus are provided free of charge to patients under the care of the National Health Service. The County Health Officer, as local health authority, is responsible for all persons aged 15 years or under. Immunization against diphtheria and tetanus is provided for all children and their families and should be also eligible for treatment.

8.6.6. Immunization against tetanus is available for children aged between 11 and 14 years, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of primary tetanus.

Figures relating to the numbers treated in these various procedures will be found in Section 5 of this report.

CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

A branch of the Family Planning Association is in the district. It provides a weekly clinic at the County Health Office with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Local Health Authority. The medical staff is provided by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of contraception to married partners, and also with the investigation of sub-fertility and other sex problems.

Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary (Mrs. E. H. Huxley, 41 Upper Edge Avenue, Epsom, Surrey TW20) of the Local Branch of the Association that 2,107 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 415 first visits, and that postal orders numbered 100

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEAF

In these days there are given to deaf children in their early years for the purpose of preparing them to be brought to the attention of a hearing in lip-reading or in a hearing aid. The deaf children who are in a state of hearing loss are necessary when this hearing aid is used. These deaf persons were included in the sample, it has been necessary to the time of the present report.

At the meeting of the F. H. S. the various local authorities to provide for the hearing of the deaf in the district. The deaf are not included in the sample. The deaf are not included in the sample during the year.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinic	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead.	Tues. 1.30 p.m. Thurs. 9.30 a.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. " 10 a.m.-12 noon
	Village Hall, Fetcham.	Thurs. from 2 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead.	Fri. from 2 p.m.
	All Saints Hall, Kingston Rd., Leatherhead.	1st & 3rd Weds. a p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinics	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashtead.	Tues. 9.30-10.45 a.m.
	Church House, Bookham.	Weds. 9.30-10.0 a.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham.	Thurs. from 1.30 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead.	Fri. 1.30-2 p.m.
Chest Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	Mon. & Tues. 2 p.m. Thurs. & Fri. morning Every 3rd Thurs. 5.30 p.m.
Dental Clinic	The Mansion, Church St.	By Appointment
Eye Clinic	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead.	By Appointment
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	Fri. 7 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton.	Males: Mon. 4-6 p.m. Females: Weds. 5-7 p.m.
	(and at the Out-Patient Departments of many London hospitals)	



LISTING AND THE-CLINIC OF CLINIC

<p>From 1.30-2.30 pm From 2.30-4.30 pm</p>	<p>The Hospital, Green St. Leeds</p>	<p>General Clinic</p>
<p>From 10 am-12 noon 2 pm</p>	<p>Spencer Hospital, Leeds</p>	<p>Spencer Hospital</p>
<p>From 10 am-12 noon From 2 pm</p>	<p>Church House, Leeds</p>	<p>Church House</p>
<p>From 2 pm</p>	<p>Village Hall, Leeds</p>	<p>Village Hall</p>
<p>From 2 pm</p>	<p>The Hospital, Green St. Leeds</p>	<p>The Hospital, Green St.</p>
<p>From 2 pm</p>	<p>111 St. John's St., Leeds</p>	<p>111 St. John's St.</p>
<p>From 9.30-11.45 am</p>	<p>Spencer Hospital, Leeds</p>	<p>General Clinic of Medical Spencer Hospital</p>
<p>From 9.30-11.45 am</p>	<p>Church House, Leeds</p>	<p>Church House</p>
<p>From 1.30-2.30 pm</p>	<p>Village Hall, Leeds</p>	<p>Village Hall</p>
<p>From 1.30-2.30 pm</p>	<p>The Hospital, Green St. Leeds</p>	<p>The Hospital, Green St.</p>
<p>From 2 pm</p>	<p>Spencer District Hospital, Leeds</p>	<p>Spencer District Hospital</p>
<p>From 2 pm</p>	<p>The Hospital, Green St. Leeds</p>	<p>The Hospital, Green St.</p>
<p>From 2 pm</p>	<p>The Hospital, Green St. Leeds</p>	<p>The Hospital, Green St.</p>
<p>From 7 pm</p>	<p>Spencer District Hospital, Leeds</p>	<p>Spencer District Hospital</p>
<p>From 7 pm</p>	<p>St. John's Hospital, Leeds</p>	<p>St. John's Hospital</p>

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. A typical result of an examination of the Company's water is as follows:-

Colour	Normal
Taste	Nil
Re-action pH	8.1
Electric Conductivity	300
Chloride as Chlorine	23
Hardness: Total	115
Temporary	68
Permanent	47
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.3
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.034
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil
Metals     Iron	0.01
Zinc	Nil
Others	Nil
Total Solid Residue	200
Oxygen absorbed	0.00

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The two Sewage Disposal Works are situated at Leatherhead and at Bookham. Both operate by continuous flow settlement, comprising detritus tanks, primary and secondary settlement tanks, filters, humus tanks and storm water tanks.

Extensions to both these works were necessary due to increased flow and these are now nearly completed. Provision of a new Manager's house, offices, laboratory, canteen and workshops will be put in hand next year.

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

A scheme is in hand for provision of main drainage for Manor House Lane, Water Lane and Lower Road, Little Bookham, and it is anticipated that the sewer will be completed early in 1961.

The existing sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements are at present reasonably adequate, but with the rapid expansion of the district it will soon be necessary to increase the capacity of main drainage at Fetcham to cope with recent development. The enlargement of the Leatherhead and Ashted trunk sewers will also have to be considered in the near future in order to deal with increased population, and the infiltration of storm water which is causing surcharge during heavy rainfall. The Council is also considering further extensions of the main drainage, particularly in the Bookham area, to serve properties which are still on cesspool drainage.

WATER SUPPLY

The Board is pleased to announce that the water supply which is furnished to the city is of a high quality and is entirely satisfactory. The water is drawn from the Lake Ontario and is treated by the city's water works. It is found that the water is of a high quality and is entirely satisfactory. The water is drawn from the Lake Ontario and is treated by the city's water works. It is found that the water is of a high quality and is entirely satisfactory.

Analyses of the water supply have also been made at various intervals as follows: Analyses of the water supply have also been made at various intervals as follows:

0.2 m	0.2 m
0.1	0.1
1.1	1.1
1.2	1.2
1.3	1.3
1.4	1.4
1.5	1.5
1.6	1.6
1.7	1.7
1.8	1.8
1.9	1.9
2.0	2.0
2.1	2.1
2.2	2.2
2.3	2.3
2.4	2.4
2.5	2.5
2.6	2.6
2.7	2.7
2.8	2.8
2.9	2.9
3.0	3.0
3.1	3.1
3.2	3.2
3.3	3.3
3.4	3.4
3.5	3.5
3.6	3.6
3.7	3.7
3.8	3.8
3.9	3.9
4.0	4.0
4.1	4.1
4.2	4.2
4.3	4.3
4.4	4.4
4.5	4.5
4.6	4.6
4.7	4.7
4.8	4.8
4.9	4.9
5.0	5.0
5.1	5.1
5.2	5.2
5.3	5.3
5.4	5.4
5.5	5.5
5.6	5.6
5.7	5.7
5.8	5.8
5.9	5.9
6.0	6.0
6.1	6.1
6.2	6.2
6.3	6.3
6.4	6.4
6.5	6.5
6.6	6.6
6.7	6.7
6.8	6.8
6.9	6.9
7.0	7.0
7.1	7.1
7.2	7.2
7.3	7.3
7.4	7.4
7.5	7.5
7.6	7.6
7.7	7.7
7.8	7.8
7.9	7.9
8.0	8.0
8.1	8.1
8.2	8.2
8.3	8.3
8.4	8.4
8.5	8.5
8.6	8.6
8.7	8.7
8.8	8.8
8.9	8.9
9.0	9.0
9.1	9.1
9.2	9.2
9.3	9.3
9.4	9.4
9.5	9.5
9.6	9.6
9.7	9.7
9.8	9.8
9.9	9.9
10.0	10.0

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is of a high quality and is entirely satisfactory. The water is drawn from the Lake Ontario and is treated by the city's water works. It is found that the water is of a high quality and is entirely satisfactory.

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The water supply is of a high quality and is entirely satisfactory. The water is drawn from the Lake Ontario and is treated by the city's water works. It is found that the water is of a high quality and is entirely satisfactory.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is made by five Selvoke and Drowry freighters, comprising four 25 cubic yard fore and aft tippers fitted with power presses, and one 12 cubic yard side loader for trade refuse. All are fitted with trailers for waste paper collections.

The refuse is delivered to the Refuse Disposal and Composting Plant at the Leatherhead Sewage Disposal Works where ash and dust are screened off, bottles, tins, glass and paper separated and the tailings processed and mixed with sewage sludge and sold as compost for agriculture. The paper and tins are baled mechanically and sold to merchants together with the other salvageable materials.

The new mechanical separation, salvage and composting plant is completed and came into operation in the Autumn of 1960. The new plant will operate to the best advantage if the refuse is delivered there at a controlled rate and accordingly a reorganised refuse collection system will be put into force in 1961 which will not only achieve this but will enable more efficient schedules to be operated to cope with the increased population.

Considerable difficulty is still being experienced in the recruitment of suitable labour for refuse collection, however, and the success of any such scheme will depend largely upon the availability of men for the task.

## 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 769 cesspools estimated to exist in the district, 201 were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being 491.

The charge made to each owner is 30/- per cesspool per emptying, which leaves approximately 40/- per emptying to be met from the rates.

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

## SWIMMING POOLS

Two swimming pools were in use during the year, the Council owned pool at Fetcham Grove and the privately owned pool at Leatherhead Road, Great Bookham. The natural pool at Ashted is now closed and the surrounding site in course of development as a housing estate.

Water for the two pools is obtained from the East Surrey Water Company's mains. When the baths are in use continuous filtration, aeration and chlorination is the method of purification adopted. The time of complete turnover of water is 10 hours in the case of one pool and 8 hours in the other. Samples for bacteriological examination were taken throughout the season and, with one exception, satisfactory results obtained. Tests for residual chlorine were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the course of each inspection.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The weekly collection of data and work volume is made by five...

The volume is delivered to the Bureau Director and Department...

The new technical equipment of various and supporting plant is...

Unfavorable conditions in still being experienced in the...

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

General activity is carried out by a few major contracts...

Of the 769 contracts entered to date in the District, 311...

The change made in each year is 25% per contract per year...

Eight properties were completed in the year during the year...

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The financial results were in line during the year, the District...

There is a general feeling in the District that the financial...



HOUSING STATISTICS

<b>I.</b>	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)	181
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	461
2.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	2
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7
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	42
<b>II.</b>	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	47
<b>III.</b>	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-	
<b>A.</b>	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	NIL
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	NIL
<b>B.</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	1
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	NIL



REPORT

	I.	Number of deaths during the year-	
181	(a)	Total number of deaths during the year reported for the purpose of the Public Health and Marine Act	
182	(b)	Number of deaths during the year for the purpose of the Public Health and Marine Act	
2	(a)	Number of deaths during the year (including water and land) which were reported and recorded under the Public Health and Marine Act, 1907	
3	(b)	Number of deaths during the year for the purpose of the Public Health and Marine Act	
7	(a)	Number of deaths during the year which were reported to the Public Health and Marine Act as to be under the Public Health and Marine Act	
48	(b)	Number of deaths during the year (including water and land) which were reported and recorded under the Public Health and Marine Act, 1907	
	II.	Number of deaths during the year which were reported to the Public Health and Marine Act	
49	(a)	Number of deaths during the year which were reported to the Public Health and Marine Act	
	III.	Action under the Public Health and Marine Act	
	(a)	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12 of the Public Health and Marine Act, 1907	
111	(1)	Number of deaths during the year in respect of which notices were served requiring reports	
112	(2)	Number of deaths during the year in respect of which notices were served requiring reports	
113	(a)	by name	
114	(b)	by local authority in details of cases	
	(1)	Number of deaths during the year in respect of which notices were served requiring reports to be recorded	
	(2)	Number of deaths during the year in respect of which notices were served requiring reports to be recorded	
115	(a)	by name	
116	(b)	by local authority in details of cases	

Housing Statistics (cont.)

III. 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	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished	5
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
Number of Closing Orders determined	3

Rent Act, 1957

No. of applications made for Certificate of Disrepair	Nil
No. of undertakings accepted	Nil
No. of Certificates issued	Nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Nine applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, were received and approved, involving a total monetary grant of £1,925. All grants made were in respect of owner-occupied property.

Ten applications for Standard Grants were received, resulting in the following amenities being provided:-

Baths	8
Wash-hand basins	9
Water Closets	3
Hot Water	10
Food Stores	4

REHOUSING

I am informed by the Council's Housing Manager that during the year the number of names on the application list for Council houses increased from 391 to 397.

The number of applicants rehoused was 102 and in 9 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 about the number of houses erected in the district during 1960.

Erected by local authority	60
Erected by private enterprise	188

III. 2. Proceedings under Section 15 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1937-

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Dwelling Orders were made
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses for which Orders of Disposing Orders were made

	1937
Number of applications made for Dwelling Orders	
Number of Dwelling Orders made	
Number of Dwelling Orders approved	
Number of Dwelling Orders refused	

STATISTICS

The following table shows the number of applications for Dwelling Orders made during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders made during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders approved during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders refused during the year 1937.

The following table shows the number of applications for Dwelling Orders made during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders made during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders approved during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders refused during the year 1937.

Year	Number of applications made	Number of Orders made	Number of Orders approved	Number of Orders refused
1937				

STATISTICS

I am informed by the Council that during the year 1937 the number of applications for Dwelling Orders made during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders made during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders approved during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders refused during the year 1937.

The number of applications for Dwelling Orders made during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders made during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders approved during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders refused during the year 1937.

STATISTICS

I am informed by the Council that during the year 1937 the number of applications for Dwelling Orders made during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders made during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders approved during the year 1937, and the number of such Orders refused during the year 1937.

Printed by local authority  
Printed by private enterprise

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 OF THE STATE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The report of the State Public Health Department for the year 1917 is a most interesting one. It shows a marked decrease in the mortality rate from all causes, and a corresponding increase in the life expectancy of the people. This is due to the fact that the State has made great progress in the field of public health, and has succeeded in reducing the number of deaths from all causes.

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 1959 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1960, 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 401 primary vaccinations, and 175 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations, 322 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 60% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. The comparable figure for 1959 was 70%, and for England and Wales in the same year 44.5%.

#### SCARLET FEVER

Thirty-one cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 54 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.87 per 1,000 population.

#### DIPHTHERIA

For the thirteenth 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.

#### Diphtheria Immunisation

The aim is for every child to receive a primary treatment in its first year of life with reinforcing treatment every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not claimed, even with such treatment, that absolute immunisation will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

Although no case of diphtheria has been notified in Leatherhead Urban District for thirteen years, there has been, during the past three years, an increase in the incidence of this disease in several parts of the country, including the London area. Immunisation against diphtheria, therefore, retains its importance in the immunisation programme. The treatment can be combined with immunisation against whooping cough and tetanus and should be concluded as soon as possible after six months of age. Booster doses are required at intervals during childhood in order to maintain a high level of immunity.

Included in Table I are the incidence and death rates of typhoid fever. Incidence rates are estimated for 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for temporary residents, which is based on 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1939 are reported for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of typhoid fever (except tuberculous) notified during 1939, classified according to district, sex, and age. Table VI shows similar details for tuberculous typhoid, sex and age.

DISCUSSION

No case of typhoid was notified during the year.

Non-tuberculous typhoid

During the year notifications were received from a total population of 404 primary residences, and 135 re-residences which had been purchased by them. Of the primary residences, 132 notified in 1939 were the age of one year, equivalent to 68% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. The equivalent figures for 1938 are 70, and for England and Wales in the same year 1,232.

DISCUSSION

Thirty-one cases of non-tuberculous typhoid were notified during the year, compared with 24 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 7.4 per 1,000 population.

DISCUSSION

For the thirteenth year in succession no case of typhoid was notified in the district.

Reference to Table V indicates the relation between the years since the introduction of this disease into the district.

DISCUSSION

The fact that the only child to receive a primary residence in the first year of life who contracted typhoid fever was 1 to 2 years of age at the end of the year is of interest. It is noted that cases with such treatment have appeared previously and will be notified in 1939. The fact that the risk of an imported child is a constant one, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

Although no case of typhoid has been notified in London and West London for thirteen years, there has been, during the past year, a marked increase in the incidence of this disease in other parts of the county, including the London area. It is noted that a marked increase in the incidence of typhoid fever has been reported in other parts of the county, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.



### Diphtheria Immunisation (cont.)

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or at the clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district, of which details are set out on page 10. Clinics at schools are arranged as required by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 631 children received primary treatment and 628 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	318	464
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>313</u>	<u>164</u>
	631	628

At the end of the year it was estimated that 65% of children under the age of 15 years had been immunised within the past 5 years and were, with reasonable certainty, in an effective state of immunity. A further 29% had received their last treatment more than 5 years ago, and in this group some waning of immunity may have occurred.

### WHOOPING COUGH

Twelve cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 4 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.34 per 1,000 population. There were no deaths from the disease.

### Whooping Cough Immunisation

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 583 children had received treatment for immunisation. In 564 children the treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria, and in 575 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included.

### MEASLES

One hundred and one cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 498 in 1959. No death from the disease was recorded. The incidence rate was 2.84 per 1,000 population.

### ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

No case of poliomyelitis was received.

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is now available for any persons wishing to be treated. The age limit for the priority group has been raised to forty years. Other priority groups include expectant mothers, members of health, hospital, nursing and ambulance services and travellers abroad, if proceeding other than to Europe, Canada or the United States of America. Members of the priority groups can apply for treatment at the County Council's Welfare Clinics, or from

Discharge Statistics (Cont.)

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or at the clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all health visitors' centres serving the district, of which details are set out on page 10. Clinics at which are arranged as required by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment.

Efficient use was received from medical practitioners and other clinics that 501 children received primary treatment and 528 received continuing care. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

Primary Treatment Facilities Used

Treated at Clinics and 501 is	528	100%
Treated by General Practitioners	113	21.4%
	641	

At the end of the year it was estimated that 655 of children under the age of 15 years had been immunized within the past 5 years and were, with reasonable certainty, in an effective state of immunity. A further 528 had received their last treatment more than 5 years ago, and in this group some waiting of immunity may have occurred.

Measles Cases

Positive cases of measles were notified compared with 14 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.14 per 1,000 population. There were no deaths from the disease.

Measles Case Notifications

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 501 children had received treatment for measles in 1958. The treatment was combined with immunization against diphtheria, and in 275 of these treatment a contact toxoid was also included.

Measles

One hundred and one cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 108 in 1957. It should be noted that the disease was reported in 1958 at a rate of 0.14 per 1,000 population.

Measles Notifications

No case of diphtheria was notified.

Diphtheria Notifications

Vaccination against diphtheria is now available for any person wishing to be treated. The one shot for the primary group is now raised to 1.75 years. Other primary groups include dependent children, members of health, hospital, nursing and children's homes and travellers abroad. It is possible other than 50 groups in the United States of America. Reports of the primary group are sent for treatment at the County Council's Health Clinics, or for



## Vaccination against Poliomyelitis (cont.)

their own doctor. Persons over 40 years of age wishing to be vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor.

Approximately 620 persons under the age of 18 years and 730 over 18 years of age were vaccinated during the year. It is estimated that 3,767 booster doses were also given. Since vaccination became available approximately 11,200 persons have been treated.

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA

One notification of puerperal pyrexia was received, giving an incidence rate of 1.8 per 1,000 live and still births. It should be noted that the majority of confinements of women resident in the Leatherhead Urban District takes place in either the Epsom or Dorking General Hospitals. When the notifications received in 1960 from these institutions were analysed, it was found that 6 patients had their permanent residence in the Leatherhead Urban District, and the notification of puerperal pyrexia relating to them were received and accepted by the local authority of the area in which the hospitals were situated.

## FOOD POISONING

Of the 4 cases notified 2 were in one family, the infection being caused by *Salmonella Typhi-murium*. A third case was also caused by this organism. In the fourth case, the causative organism could not be determined.

## TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported.

## Immunisation against Tetanus

Six hundred and eighty-five persons, the majority of whom were children, were given active immunisation against tetanus. In 575 cases the treatment was given in combination with other prophylactics.

## TUBERCULOSIS

During the year the names of 26 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 25 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	11	By removals to other districts	7
Transfer of persons previously notified in other areas, now residing in this district	14	By recovery	15
Posthumous notification	<u>1</u>	By death	<u>3</u> +
	26		25
	<u>      </u>		<u>      </u>



... persons were ... a primary group, should ...

Approximately 650 persons under the age of 15 years and 750 ... were vaccinated during the year. It is estimated ...

GENERAL RESULTS

One notification of paratyphoid fever was received, giving an incidence rate of 1.8 per 1,000 live and still births. It should be noted that the majority of notifications of women resident in the ...

FOOD (17)

Of the 4 cases notified 3 were in the family, the infection being ... in the latter case, the committee ...

RESULTS

No case of typhoid was reported.

Investigation of the 1917-18 influenza epidemic

Six hundred and eighty-five persons, the majority of whom were children, were given active immunisation against typhoid. In 775 cases the treatment was given in combination with other prophylaxis.

DISCUSSION

During the year the mean of 25 persons was notified in the ... 25 were ... details of these ...

Summary of Results

Summary of Results

By notification to other districts	11	Persons notified on returning to district already residing in this district
By notification to other districts	11	Persons notified on returning to district already residing in this district
By notification to other districts	11	Persons notified on returning to district already residing in this district
By notification to other districts	11	Persons notified on returning to district already residing in this district
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By notification to other districts	11	Persons notified on returning to district already residing in this district
By notification to other districts	11	Persons notified on returning to district already residing in this district
By notification to other districts	11	Persons notified on returning to district already residing in this district

## Tuberculosis (cont)

- + In no case was the cause of death attributed to tuberculosis.

### Notification of Tuberculosis

Eleven primary notifications of tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners of persons certified to be suffering from that disease. These concerned residents of the district in whom the disease was recognised for the first time. In Table VI they are classified by sex and age, and in Table VII the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified and the resultant incidence rates since 1934, have been tabulated. The figures illustrate the improvement in outlook which has taken place in regard to this disease.

Table VII illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed since 1934. The figures reflect the improvement which has taken place in the methods of treatment of tuberculosis by streptomycin, para-amino-salicylic acid and isoniazid. Infectivity as well as mortality is reduced by these agents. If everyone with persistent respiratory symptoms took advantage of the existing facilities for chest radiography the number of infected persons at large in the community in a condition dangerous to other people would be rapidly reduced. The benefit of early diagnosis and treatment would be apparent at once to the patient by the improvement in his health, and to the community by the reduction of the number of new cases resulting from the curtailment of his period of infectivity.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children approaching school leaving age. The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer, who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1960.

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

Number offered treatment	592
Number consenting	399 (equivalent to 67.4%)
Number vaccinated	345 (equivalent to 58.3%)

Of the total 399 children for whom consents were obtained, 31 failed to attend the clinics for the purpose of testing or treating. Twenty-three were found to be positive to the preliminary Mantoux test and were therefore excluded from subsequent treatment.

### 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.



In cases where the cause of death attributed to tuberculosis.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT

There were 10 patients in the hospital who were treated by the standard procedure of rest and nutrition. In addition to the standard treatment, the patients in this group were given the following treatment: In Table VI the results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown. In Table VII the results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown. In Table VIII the results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown.

Table VII illustrates the results of the treatment of the patients in this group. The patients in this group were given the following treatment: In Table VI the results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown. In Table VIII the results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown. In Table IX the results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown.

DISCUSSION

This treatment is available to most patients in the hospital. The results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown in Table X. The results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown in Table XI. The results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown in Table XII.

Conclusions are drawn from the results of the treatment of the patients in this group. The results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown in Table XIII. The results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown in Table XIV.

Number of patients	100
Number of patients who died	25
Number of patients who recovered	75

Of the total 100 patients in this group, 25 patients died. The results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown in Table XV. The results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown in Table XVI. The results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown in Table XVII.

REFERENCES

The following references are given: 1. The results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown in Table XVIII. 2. The results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown in Table XIX. 3. The results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown in Table XX. 4. The results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown in Table XXI. 5. The results of the treatment of the patients in this group are shown in Table XXII.



MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Information has been received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that during the year a unit visited industrial concerns in the district and 831 persons were X-rayed. No significant abnormalities were detected among those examined. A unit also visited Ashted and 815 members of the general public presented themselves for examination. One case of cancer of the lung was detected.

Another unit attends at Bookham at fortnightly intervals, setting up in the Old Crown Car Park on the first and third Wednesdays of each month from 2.45 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. This scheme is intended to encourage the X-ray examination of patients attending their doctors for symptoms referable to diseases of the chest. Thirty-five persons were referred to this unit.



TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH  
AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND  
INCIDENCE RATES FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
FOR THE YEARS 1959-60

	1960	1959
<u>RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births (Crude)	15.01	15.0
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes (Crude)	8.32	8.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.06	0.06
Influenza	-	0.14
Polioomyelitis	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Pneumonia	0.31	0.35
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.87	1.56
Whooping Cough	0.34	0.12
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.22	0.32
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	2.84	14.38
Pneumonia	0.56	0.46
Polioomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.11	0.12
Dysentery	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.20	0.52
Non-Respiratory	0.11	-
<u>RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	9.4	15.4
Under 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	9.4	13.5
Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	9.4	11.6
<u>RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE &amp; STILL) BIRTHS</u>		
Still Births	20.2	30.0
Perinatal Mortality	29.4	41.2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1.8	3.7
Maternal Mortality	-	-





TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931 - 1960  
(DECENNIAL AVERAGES 1931-1950)

Period	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Deaths of children under 1 year of age		
	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District Crude Corrected	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District Crude Corrected	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	No. of Infant Deaths
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	4
1953	15.5	13.6	11.4	9.5	26.8	10.2	10
1954	15.2	12.8	11.3	8.2	25.4	26.2	11
1955	15.0	14.4	11.7	10.3	24.9	24.9	6
1956	15.6	13.2	11.7	8.0	23.7	14.3	9
1957	16.1	14.8	11.5	9.3	23.1	18.6	5
1958	16.4	14.9	11.7	9.9	22.5	10.0	8
1959	16.5	15.0	11.6	8.8	22.0	15.4	5
1960	17.1	15.0	11.5	8.3	21.7	9.4	5

II. ANALYSIS

Coal - High Grade Anthracite from the West Virginia Anthracite  
 (See also Appendix A, p. 10)

Sample No.	Sample Description	Sample Weight (g)	Sample Volume (cc)	Sample Density (g/cc)	Sample Specific Gravity	Sample Ash Content (%)	Sample Moisture Content (%)	Sample Heating Value (Btu/lb)	Sample Analysis
1	High Grade Anthracite	10.00	3.50	2.86	1.25	10.0	5.0	14,500	C: 85.0, H: 5.0, O: 10.0, N: 0.5, S: 0.5
2	High Grade Anthracite	10.00	3.50	2.86	1.25	10.0	5.0	14,500	C: 85.0, H: 5.0, O: 10.0, N: 0.5, S: 0.5
3	High Grade Anthracite	10.00	3.50	2.86	1.25	10.0	5.0	14,500	C: 85.0, H: 5.0, O: 10.0, N: 0.5, S: 0.5
4	High Grade Anthracite	10.00	3.50	2.86	1.25	10.0	5.0	14,500	C: 85.0, H: 5.0, O: 10.0, N: 0.5, S: 0.5
5	High Grade Anthracite	10.00	3.50	2.86	1.25	10.0	5.0	14,500	C: 85.0, H: 5.0, O: 10.0, N: 0.5, S: 0.5
6	High Grade Anthracite	10.00	3.50	2.86	1.25	10.0	5.0	14,500	C: 85.0, H: 5.0, O: 10.0, N: 0.5, S: 0.5
7	High Grade Anthracite	10.00	3.50	2.86	1.25	10.0	5.0	14,500	C: 85.0, H: 5.0, O: 10.0, N: 0.5, S: 0.5
8	High Grade Anthracite	10.00	3.50	2.86	1.25	10.0	5.0	14,500	C: 85.0, H: 5.0, O: 10.0, N: 0.5, S: 0.5
9	High Grade Anthracite	10.00	3.50	2.86	1.25	10.0	5.0	14,500	C: 85.0, H: 5.0, O: 10.0, N: 0.5, S: 0.5
10	High Grade Anthracite	10.00	3.50	2.86	1.25	10.0	5.0	14,500	C: 85.0, H: 5.0, O: 10.0, N: 0.5, S: 0.5



TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	-	-	-
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	1	2
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	6	19
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	16	43
15. Leukaemia, aluokaemia	3	1	4
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	20	24	44
18. Coronary disease angina	30	19	49
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
20. Other heart disease	7	25	32
21. Other circulatory disease	14	9	23
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	6	5	11
24. Bronchitis	6	1	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	11	20
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
34. All other accidents	5	2	7
35. Suicide	-	5	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	2	-	2

TABLE 101

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEITCHFIELD TOWNSHIP DISTRICT

Year	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total
1. Influenza and pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
2. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
3. Other form of tuberculosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
4. Syphilitic disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
5. Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
6. Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
7. Meningeal infection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
8. Acute poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
9. Cholera	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
10. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
11. Septicæmia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
12. Septicæmia, local, in various organs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
13. Septicæmia, general	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
14. Septicæmia, local, in various organs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
15. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
16. Cholera, Asiatic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
17. Cholera	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
18. Venereal lesions of the genito-urinary system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
19. Venereal disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
20. Syphilis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
21. Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
22. Other heart disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
23. Other circulatory disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
24. Myocarditis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
25. Coronary disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
26. Myocarditis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
27. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
28. Bronchitis and emphysema	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
29. Bronchitis, catarrhal and hemorrhagic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
30. Bronchitis and emphysema	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
31. Hypertension of various organs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
32. Pneumonia, catarrhal and chronic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
33. Constitutional pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
34. Other catarrhal and chronic diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
35. Other venereal diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
36. All other accidents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
37. Suicide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
38. Homicide and operations of war	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12





1. *Leptocarpus*  
 2. *Leptocarpus*  
 3. *Leptocarpus*  
 4. *Leptocarpus*  
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 18. *Leptocarpus*  
 19. *Leptocarpus*  
 20. *Leptocarpus*

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Remarks
1911	Jan	1	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	2	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	3	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	4	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	5	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	6	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	7	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	8	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	9	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	10	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	11	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	12	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	13	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	14	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	15	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	16	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	17	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	18	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	19	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	20	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	21	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	22	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	23	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	24	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	25	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	26	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	27	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	28	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	29	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	30	10:00	...	...
1911	Jan	31	10:00	...	...

THE COLLEGE OF THE BISHOP OF ...  
 (BY ORDER OF THE ...)  
 ...

TABLE V  
INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT  
(QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES 1934-1948)

Year	Number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	10.8	0.55	0.04
1939 - 1943	4.4	0.18	0.01
1944 - 1948	0.8	0.03	0.01
1949 - 1953	-	-	-
1954 - 1958	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-

	Number of open sections	1900-1909 Percentage	1910-1919 Percentage	1920-1929 Percentage
1900	-	-	-	-
1901	-	-	-	-
1902 - 1904	-	-	-	-
1905 - 1907	-	-	-	-
1908 - 1909	0.9	0.03	0.01	0.01
1910 - 1911	1.1	0.04	0.02	0.02
1912 - 1913	10.8	0.38	0.18	0.06
1914 - 1915				
1916 - 1917				
1918 - 1919				
Total				

(Continued on page 102-103)

TABLE OF DISPERSED AND CONCENTRATED INVESTMENTS

Page 7



TABLE VI

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX  
and  
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Age	<u>Notifications</u>				<u>Deaths</u>				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES 1934-1960

(QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES 1934-1958)

Year	Number of Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	
			Total	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	15	0.78	7	0.39
1939 - 1943	23	0.94	7	0.29
1944 - 1948	28	1.16	7	0.32
1949 - 1953	22	0.80	3	0.13
1954 - 1958	15	0.47	3	0.09
1959	18	0.52	2	0.06
1960	11	0.30	-	-





LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1960

The Red House,  
Bull Hill,  
LEATHERHEAD.

August, 1961.

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 1960.

In compliance with an Order made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, the Council, in August, 1960, submitted to the Minister a report on the slaughtering facilities of the area, which stated that the district was mainly served by slaughterhouses outside, that facilities were considered adequate, and that no proposal to establish a new slaughterhouse within the district had been made either by the Council or by private enterprise. The Minister approved this report in December, 1960, and expressed his intention to make Orders bringing the new construction regulations into operation in respect of this district on the 1st October, 1961. These regulations are designed to secure more humane conditions for the animals, and more hygienic conditions for the processes of meat production, and should be welcome for those reasons.

Also to be welcomed is the new approach to control of caravan sites contained in the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which came into operation on the 29th August, 1960. It seeks to close the loopholes whereby caravan sites could be established in unsuitable places almost overnight, while giving to the bona fide site operator a reasonable period of operation in return for compliance with good planning, public health and amenity standards. There is, unfortunately, still a proven need for sites for permanent residential caravans, but as only land suitable for residential development is likely to be approved as a site for caravans and such land in this district is already scarce, it is improbable that this district can help in satisfying that need.

The first attempt at controlling noise and vibration on a national basis was introduced by the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, which came into operation on the 27th November, 1960, and adds noise or vibration which is a nuisance to the list of statutory nuisances contained in the Public Health Act, 1936. The act contains exemptions for aircraft and statutory undertakings, and limitations for trades and businesses, and judgement on its effectiveness must wait upon experience of its operation.

I would like to express my sincere 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 1901

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Hill,  
Washington, D. C.

August, 1901.

To the Governor and Members of the  
Legislature of the State of Maryland.

My Dear Sirs,

I beg to present the following report for the year 1901.

In compliance with an order made by the Governor of Maryland, in  
February and March, under the provisions of Act No. 1072, the Council, in  
April, 1900, submitted to the Governor a report on the sanitary  
condition of the State, which stated that the district was mainly served  
by unimproved water supplies, that facilities for the disposal of  
refuse were inadequate, and that the water supply was contaminated  
by sewage. The Council, in its report, recommended that the  
Governor should cause a commission to be appointed to investigate  
the sanitary conditions of the State, and to report thereon to the  
Governor. This report was approved by the Governor in December, 1900,  
and a commission was appointed in January, 1901, consisting of  
Messrs. J. B. Hill, Chief Public Health Inspector, and Messrs. J. B. Hill,  
J. B. Hill, and J. B. Hill.

Also to be referred to the report of the Commission on Sanitation,  
submitted to the Governor in March, 1901, which contains a  
detailed report on the sanitary conditions of the State, and  
recommends that the State should be divided into sanitary  
districts, and that each district should be served by a  
sewerage system. The Commission also recommends that the  
State should be divided into sanitary districts, and that each  
district should be served by a sewerage system. The Commission  
also recommends that the State should be divided into sanitary  
districts, and that each district should be served by a  
sewerage system. The Commission also recommends that the  
State should be divided into sanitary districts, and that each  
district should be served by a sewerage system.

The first attempt at organized water supply and sewerage in a  
sanitary district was made in the City of Baltimore, in 1889,  
when the City Council passed an ordinance providing for the  
construction of a sewerage system for the City. This ordinance  
was the first of its kind in the State, and it was the first  
step towards the establishment of a sanitary district in the  
State.

I would like to express my appreciation of the work of all  
those who have assisted me in the preparation of this report,  
and to thank you for the interest and attention given to the  
subject of public health.

I am, My Dear Sirs,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. HILL,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.



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

Dwelling-houses	461
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	202
Improvement Grants	103
Disinfestation	164
Smoke	135
Water	19
Watercourses	104
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	66
Dairies	17
Pastourising Establishments	35
Food Premises	797
Slaughterhouses	133
Sampling	176
Food Examinations	40
Factories (Mechanical)	208
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	3
Other Premises under Factories Act	7
Moveable Dwellings	42
Shops	331
Schools	4
Swimming Pools	34
Petroleum Regulations	62
Agriculture Act	27
Rag Flock Act	1
Rodent Control - Inspectors	93
Rodent Control - Operator	2,308
Miscellaneous	13

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING THE SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	<u>Requests made</u>	<u>Requests complied with</u>
Roofs	19	20
Chimneys	4	3
Walls	22	18
Ceilings	17	15
Rainwater Pipes & Gutters	11	14
Drains and Drainage	16	20
Closets and Fittings	3	5
Floors	6	4
Plasterwork	Nil	6
Windows	12	10
Doors	3	3
Sinks and Wash-basins	3	2
Waste Pipes	1	1
Kitcheners, Fireplaces	Nil	1
Out Buildings	3	2
Staircases	1	Nil
Handrails, Balustrades	1	Nil
Disused Cesspools Filled in	2	2
Miscellaneous	6	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Sixty-six visits of enquiry were made during the year in respect of notifiable infectious diseases.

One property was disinfected following tuberculosis.

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

601	Boiling-house
302	Boilermakers (other than boiling-houses)
102	Improvement Society
104	District
105	Boiler
106	Water
107	Waterworks
108	Healthful Infectious Diseases
109	District
110	Public Health
111	Public Health
112	Public Health
113	Public Health
114	Public Health
115	Public Health
116	Public Health
117	Public Health
118	Public Health
119	Public Health
120	Public Health
121	Public Health
122	Public Health
123	Public Health
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142	Public Health
143	Public Health
144	Public Health
145	Public Health
146	Public Health
147	Public Health
148	Public Health
149	Public Health
150	Public Health

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

10	Public Health
11	Public Health
12	Public Health
13	Public Health
14	Public Health
15	Public Health
16	Public Health
17	Public Health
18	Public Health
19	Public Health
20	Public Health
21	Public Health
22	Public Health
23	Public Health
24	Public Health
25	Public Health
26	Public Health
27	Public Health
28	Public Health
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36	Public Health
37	Public Health
38	Public Health
39	Public Health
40	Public Health
41	Public Health
42	Public Health
43	Public Health
44	Public Health
45	Public Health
46	Public Health
47	Public Health
48	Public Health
49	Public Health
50	Public Health

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

On property was directed following inspection of healthful infectious diseases.



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 Designation 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

Seventy samples of pastourised milk and twenty-eight of tuberculin tested milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination,

The seventy samples of pastourised milk all passed the Methylene Blue Test and the Phosphatase Test.

The twenty-eight samples of tuberculin tested milk all passed the Methylene Blue Test.

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	7	3
Pastourised	8	3
Sterilised	9	3

A Pastouriser's licence was issued to one dairyman in respect of his pastourising plant within the district.

MEAT INSPECTION

There were two licensed slaughterhouses on the register, during the year, one of which closed down as from the 21st October, 1960. Following are details of the animals slaughtered and inspected therein during this period:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	32	Nil	7	547	9	Nil	595
Number inspected	32	Nil	7	547	9	Nil	595
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-							
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



The Council's office 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 trucks and milk delivered milk either raw or heat treated, in the districts and the appropriate Special Distribution Regulations and the important function of issuing of various milk supplies, as a private part of their work for maintaining of public health.

The Milk (Special Distributions) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order 1954, was made on the 12th September, 1954, and came into operation on the 1st October, 1954, since which date the use of a special distribution has been obligatory for the purpose of all sales of milk by retail.

Statistical Information of Milk Supplies

Seventy samples of pasteurized milk and twenty-eight of sterilized milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich for examination.

The seventy samples of pasteurized milk all passed the Bacteriological Test and the Phosphorus Test.

The twenty-eight samples of sterilized milk all passed the Bacteriological Test.

The following figures were issued to various dairies in respect of pasteurized milk:

Dairy Name	Quantity	Quality
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...

A bacteriological plan which the dairies are to follow in respect of their pasteurizing plant within the district.

Area	Quantity	Quality	Notes
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Meat Inspection (cont.)

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	18.75	Nil	Nil	0.36	Nil	Nil	1.17
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>							
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Cysticercosis:</b>							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The six cattle of which some part was condemned were all cases where the liver was affected with distomatosis; and the two sheep had abscessed livers.

OTHER FOODS

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

Carcase Meat	319 lbs.
Poultry	73 "
Canned Meat	56 "
Ham	22 "
Canned Fruit	33 "
Frozen Foods	308 packets





Other Foods (cont.)

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 AND DRUGS ACT - SAMPLING

During the year 104 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	2	Nil
Beverages	3	Nil
Biscuits and Rusks	3	Nil
Bread	1	1
Butter	2	Nil
Cheese	2	Nil
Confectionery	1	Nil
Cooking Oil	2	1
Cordials and Fruit Juices	7	Nil
Cream	3	Nil
Cream Powder	2	Nil
Crispbread	2	1
Dessert Powder	1	Nil
Flour	4	Nil
Fruit - tinned	2	Nil
Ice-Cream Powder	2	Nil
Jelly	1	Nil
Lard	1	Nil
Margarine	1	Nil
Meat Pie	1	Nil
Meat - tinned or potted	8	Nil
Milk	22	1
Milk - Channel Islands	17	Nil
Milk Flavouring	1	Nil
Pastes and Spreads	5	Nil
Pie Filling	1	Nil
Preserves	2	Nil
Rice	1	Nil
Sardines	1	Nil
Sausages	1	Nil
Vegetables - tinned	1	Nil
Vinegar	1	Nil

Nature of Irregularity and Action Taken

Bread	Described as enriched - manufacturers asked for their comments and agreement reached for alteration of wording on wrapper.
Cooking Oil	Label altered to conform with Labelling of Food Order.
Crispbread	No foundation for claims for slimming properties. Matter pending review by the Food Standards Committee.
Milk	Contained only 8.41% milk solids. Follow-up sample proved satisfactory.





### Food and Drugs Act Sampling (cont.)

In addition to the above routine samples, 12 samples of Meat Pies were submitted to analysis as a result of a request through the Urban District Council's Association by the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Assuming that a standard is desirable for this product, the variations in meat content revealed by the analysis certainly indicate the need for one.

A further two samples, both of Mineral Water were sent for analysis, following complaint of extraneous matter contained therein. The results showed the extraneous matter to be completely harmless; the manufacturer concerned in one case modified his bottle washing plant.

### FOOD PREMISES

There are 201 premises within the urban district in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:-

Bakers	12
Butchers	22
Canning Factory	1
Confectioners	35
Dairies and Milk Stores	3
Fishmongers and Fryers	10
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	24
Grocers and Provision Merchants	52
Grocers and Butchers	2
Hotels, Public Houses & Off Licences	24
Restaurants and Cafes	16

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

Manufacture of Sausages	20
Pickling of Meat	19
Cooking of Ham	4
Frying of Fish	5
Preserving of Fruit	1

### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Seven hundred and ninety-seven 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	19
6	Equipment replaced	11
8	New dustbins provided	7
14 (1)	W.C's repaired or renewed	10
14 (5)	Notices provided	4
16 (1)	Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	2
16 (2)	Hot water provided or appliance renewed	4
17	First aid materials provided	1
18	External clothes lockers provided	1
19	Sinks provided	1
20 L	Lighting improved	5
21	Ventilation improved	10
23	Internal surfaces cleansed	35
23	Floor surfaces improved	8
24	Accumulations removed	10



In addition to the above testing samples, 12 samples of food  
 was submitted for analysis as a result of a report through the  
 Food and Drug Administration by the Food Standards Committee of  
 the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Assuming that a standard  
 is desirable for this product, the variation in most content revealed by  
 the analysis certainly follows the need for one.

A further two samples, both of Mineral Water were sent for  
 analysis, following samples of extensive water contained therein.  
 The results showed the extensive water to be completely pure; the  
 manufacturer concerned in one case notified the bottle washing plant.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 201 premises within the urban districts in which food  
 is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:-

12	Butchers
23	Butchers
1	Canning Factory
32	Canteens
3	Pastry and Milk Stores
10	Restaurants and Cafes
24	Greenhouses and Fruiters
22	Grocers and Provision Merchants
2	Grocers and Butchers
21	Hotels, Public Houses & City Lodges
10	Restaurants and Cafes

Of these premises the following are registered under Section 16  
 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:-

20	Manufacturers of Biscuits
19	Pastry and Milk
4	Cooking of Ham
2	Pastry of Fish
1	Processing of Fruit

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1937

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

No. of Premises	Nature of Work	Particulars
29	Structural repairs and renovations	6
12	Equipment replaced	8
7	New building provided	11
10	M.O.'s reported or removed	14
4	Hotels provided	10
2	Hand-washing basins provided or repaired	10
4	Hot water provided or appliances repaired	17
1	Flies and vermin traps provided	14
1	External drainage fixtures provided	10
1	Signs provided	20
2	Lighting improved	20
10	Ventilation improved	20
22	Internal surfaces cleaned	20
8	Floor surfaces improved	20
10	Accumulations removed	21

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 (cont.)

<u>Regulations</u>	<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
25	Refrigeration repaired or provided	5

In addition one hotel kitchen and two factory canteens were completely rebuilt and refurnished.

ICE-CREAM

Eighty-one 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.

Sixteen 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	3	3	-	-	-
B	5	5	-	-	-
C	1	1	-	-	-
D	7	7	-	-	-

SHOPS ACT, 1950

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

The register contains 435 shops, distributed as to 107 in Ashted, 82 in Bookham, 47 in Fetcham and 199 in Leatherhead, classified as follows:-

Antiques	1
Bookshops	2
Builders Merchants	10
Butchers	24
Cafes and Restaurants	16
Cakes, Pastries and Bread	12
Chemists	13
Coal Order Offices	8
Corn and Seed Merchants	7
Dyers and Cleaners	12
Drapers, Outfitters and Woolshops	38
Fishmongers	10
Florists and Nurserymen	14
Footwear - Repairs	10
Footwear - Retailers	9
Furniture and Furnishings	5
Garages and Petrol Stations	22
General Stores	1
Groengrocers and Fruiterers	24
Grocers and Provision Merchants	52
Hairdressors	27
Handbags	1
Handicrafts and Gift Shops	5





Shops Act, 1950 (cont.)

Ironmongers	14
Laundrette	1
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Confectioners	38
Opticians	4
Photographic Materials	2
Public Houses and Off Licences	24
Radio, Television and Electrical	13
Sports Goods and Cycles	4
Stationers and Printers	5
Tyres	1
Utility Showrooms	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers	4

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.

The Operator sustained an injury in the course of his duty and was absent for four months. During his absence the department was without an Operator and where required bait and advice in its use was given to the occupiers concerned.

Statistics relating to the remaining eight months are appended.

1. Properties Inspected

(a) As a result of notifications	235
(b) By independent investigations	406

2. Conditions found as a result of inspection

(a) Rat infestations - Major	3
- Minor	327
(b) Mouse infestations	49
(c) Not infested	262

3. Number of treatments and re-treatments 443

4. Number of properties (not included above) under routine inspections and treatment, where necessary 15

5. Number of "block control" operations carried out 84

Insect Pests

A Pest Service is supplied, on request, to a hospital, a training college, and eight County Council School Canteens in the district, charges being recovered for time and materials; no charge is made in respect of private houses.

11  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1

Transportation  
Lumber  
Management, Transportation and Communications  
Utilities  
Photographic Materials  
Public Health and Welfare  
Radio, Television and Electronics  
Sports Goods and Games  
Batteries and Primaries  
Tires  
Utility Services  
Washers and Dryers

MARKET AND MERCHANDISE

Market Control

A service for tracking information on private dwellings is provided free of charge to the applicant, and no business license or exclusive charge of 10¢ per hour is made.

The Operator retained an injury to the owner of the city and was absent for four months. During his absence the department was without an Operator and when returned half and whole in the city was then to the complete control.

Statistics relating to the remaining eight months are appended.

Properties Inspected

333  
308

- (a) As a result of notification
- (b) By independent investigation

Inspections made as a result of notification

3  
317  
19  
339

- (a) Not inspected - 10%
- (b) Not inspected - 10%
- (c) Not inspected

Number of treatments and re-treatments

143

Number of properties (not included above) under pending inspection and treatment, where necessary

13

Number of "check control" operations carried out

61

Market Fair

A Fair Service is supplied, on request, to a merchant, a wholesaler, and other County Council Offices in the district, through which property for sale and purchase, no charge is made in respect of the above services.

Insect Pests (cont.)

Disinfestation was carried out at 52 premises as follows:-

<u>Post</u>	<u>Number of Infestations Treated</u>	<u>Insecticide</u>
Ants	8	Dieldrin powders and liquids or proprietary ant destroyer.
Bugs	4	Dieldrin powders and liquids.
Carpet Beetles (Woolly Bear)	3	Dieldrin powders and liquids.
Cockroaches	14	Dieldrin powders, liquids and smoke.
Flies	21	Dieldrin liquid and Dieldrin smoke generators.
Lice	1	D.D.T. powder.
Mites	1	D.D.T. liquid.

The service for the destruction of wasps nests was withdrawn during 1960 because of the absence of the Operator. Persons were either referred to a professional operator living in Epsom or, if they preferred to undertake the treatment themselves, the department loaned the necessary equipment. Seventy-seven persons availed themselves of this service.

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.



Delineation was carried out as follows on 2/11/51-

Insecticide	Number of Insecticide Treated	Host
Dieldrin powder and liquid on propagative and destructive.	8	Ants
Dieldrin powder and liquid.	4	Bees
Dieldrin powder and liquid.	3	Orange Borer (Woolly Ape)
Dieldrin powder, liquid and wax.	14	Caterpillars
Dieldrin liquid and Dieldrin wax concentrate.	21	Flies
D.D.T. powder.	1	Flies
D.D.T. liquid.	1	Flies

The results for the destruction of wasps nests was obtained during 1950 because of the absence of the Operator. Persons were either referred to a professional operator living in Spain or, if they preferred to continue the treatment themselves, the Department issued the necessary equipment. Seventy-seven persons applied themselves to this service.

HAS FLOCK AND OTHER BIRDS MET WITH

One establishment is registered under the 1931 Act; a sample taken from the premises for chemical analysis reached the required standard.

DISCUSSION

Six premises were licensed under the Food Animals Act, 1931.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

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

Premises 1	Number on Register 3	Inspections 4	Written Notices 5	Occupiers Prosecuted 6
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	3	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	113	208	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	17	19	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	133	230	-	-

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars  (1)	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				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)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	3	3	-	1	-

INSPECTION OF PATROLERS

Inspection for purpose of promotion as to health including inspection made by Public Health Inspector.

Promotions	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Complaints Presented
(I) Promotions in which Section I, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are to be entered by local authorities	3	3	-	-
(II) Promotions not included in (I) in which Section V is entered by the local authority	113	208	-	-
(III) Other promotions in which Section V is entered by the local authority (excluding other various promotions)	17	19	-	-
TOTAL	133	230	-	-

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
(A.1) Kind of classification	1	-	-	-	-
(A.2) Occupancy	-	-	-	-	-
(A.3) Construction	-	-	-	-	-
(A.4) Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
(A.5) Infectious diseases	-	-	-	-	-
(A.6) Light	-	-	-	-	-
(A.7) Sanitary arrangements	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Unsanitary or defective	3	-	-	-	-
(C) Not reported for same	-	-	-	-	-
Other defects against the Act (not including offences relating to cases)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	3	-	-	-



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