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Contributors

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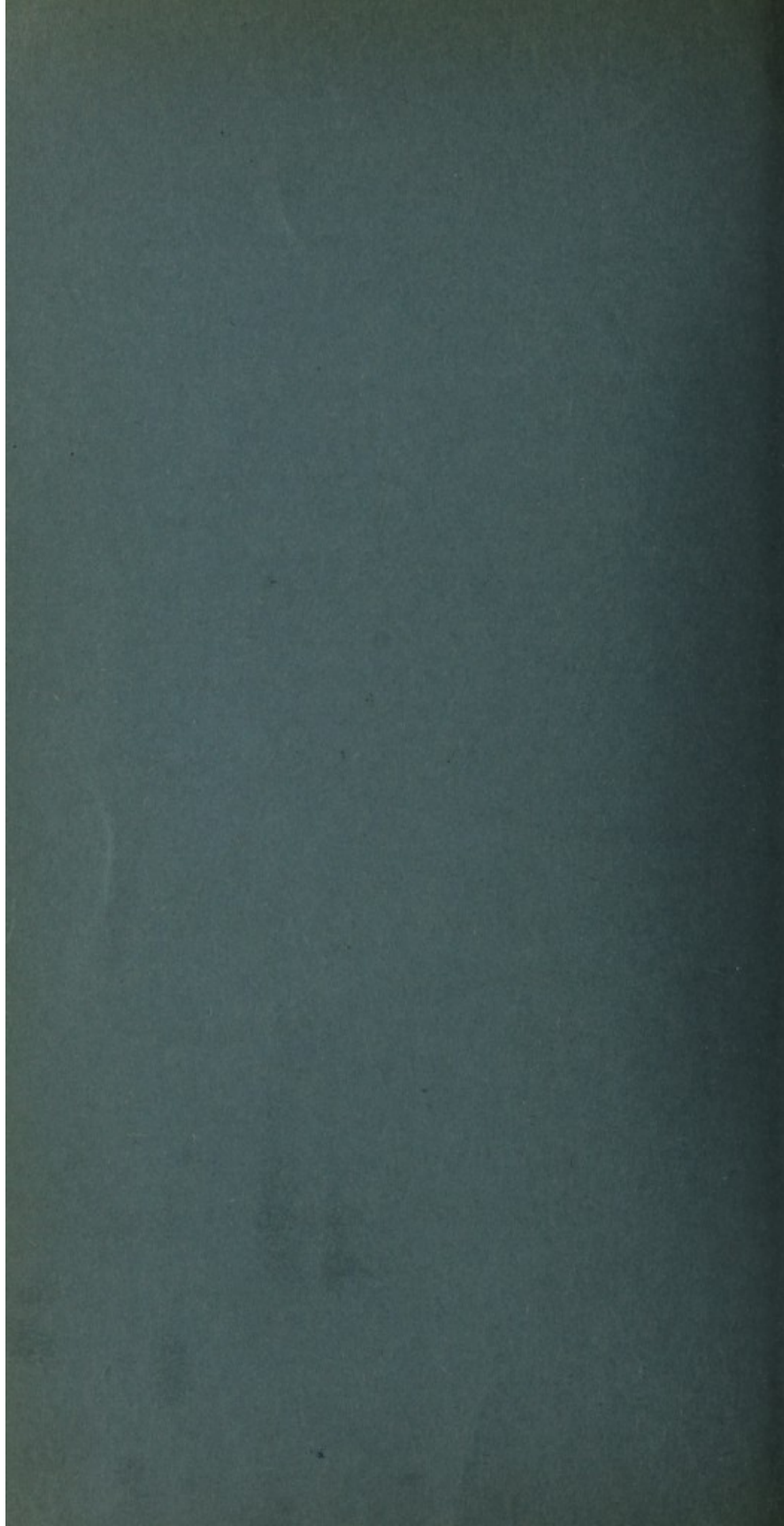
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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1961-1962

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
	Mr. L. A. Parkhouse
	Mr. H. Smith
	Lt. Cdr. R. W. M. Walsh
	Mr. A. E. Yearley

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council	Mr. H. H. Fuller-Clark, J.P.
Vice-Chairman of the Council	Mr. H. J. Killick, M.A.

Representatives of the Council on

(1) CENTRAL DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Mr. J. K. Bennett
Mr. W. E. Dickinson
Mr. H. Smith
Mrs. H. J. Bone

(2) EPSOM AND LEATHERHEAD TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Mr. R. Bishop

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ivo, M.B., B.C., (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.
+ R.H. Sandford M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerks: Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist: Miss G. F. Skidmore
Junior Clerk: Miss B. Brett

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.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

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

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

West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPSOM, Surrey.

June, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1961. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/62 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the letter.

Although the birth rate was slightly lower and the death rate slightly higher compared with the previous year, the vital statistics for the year can still be considered satisfactory.

With regard to the incidence of infectious diseases, there were no notifications of typhoid or paratyphoid fevers or of diphtheria. One isolated case of poliomyelitis was reported. Scarlet fever was less prevalent than last year. On the other hand, measles occurred in an epidemic of considerable size.

The Crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead was opened during the year. This fact is mentioned as the disposal of the dead is a matter in which local authorities have been necessarily interested from the earliest days of sanitary administration. There is a growing consensus of opinion that cremation is the most satisfactory method of disposal and there are good reasons for a public health authority to encourage this. Accordingly the Council have agreed to the appointment by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs of the Medical Officer of Health as Medical Referee to the Crematorium.

The work done by the Public Health Department in relation to food and housing is to be found in the report of Mr. W. J. Whiting, Chief Public Health Inspector. He has dealt also with many other matters of importance and interest.

Once again I wish to bring to the notice of the Council the conscientious work of all members of the Public Health Department, and the assistance which I have received from the Chief Officers of the other departments of the Council's administration.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Council and particularly the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1961

1.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	11,187
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	27,206
Population (estimated mid-year 1961)				...	...	36,220
Density (persons per acre)		...	...	...	...	3.2
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1961					...	10,980
Rateable value at 31st December, 1961				...	...	£669,332
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£2,750

Live Births

Total Male Female

Total	529	276	253
Legitimate	504	260	244
Illegitimate	25	16	9

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	14.6
Standardised birth rate " " "	14.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.7

Still Births

Total	2	1	1
-------	---	---	---

Still birth rate per 1,000 live & still births	3.8
--	-----

Deaths

Total	316	153	163
-------	-----	-----	-----

Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population	8.7
Standardised death rate	9.2

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	13	4	9
Legitimate	11	3	8
Illegitimate	2	1	1

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, total	24.6
" " " " " " " legitimate	21.8
" " " " " " " illegitimate	80.0

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	9
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	17.0

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	7
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13.2

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	16.9
--	------

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	1.9

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-year 1961 was 36,220 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report.

A preliminary report of the Registrar General on the Census taken in April, 1961 records the population of the Urban District as 35,554. This is an increase on the 1951 Census figure of 8,348, equivalent to 30.6%. In the same period births exceeded deaths by 1,502.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 529, of which 276 were males and 253 females. The birth rate is 14.6 per 1,000 population.

Age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (0.97) 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 14.2 is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 17.4.

Twenty-five births, or 4.7% of the total births, were illegitimate. In 1960 the percentage was 2.8.

Still births numbered 2, giving a rate of 3.8 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with the rate of 18.7 for England and Wales.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 316, giving a crude death rate of 8.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total included 153 males and 163 females.

A comparability factor (1.06) 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 9.2. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.0.

Approximately 59% 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 III) caused 110 deaths and diseases of the respiratory system, other than cancer and tuberculosis, (categories 23-25) resulted in 30 deaths. Malignant disease (categories 10-14) was responsible for 68 deaths, of which the primary sites were in the lungs or bronchi in 15 males and 4 females.

Deaths (cont.)

Deaths from Road Accidents

Four residents died as the result of road accidents, three of which occurred locally. Two of the deceased were pedestrians who were knocked down by motor vehicles and one was a motor cyclist in collision with a motor car. Details of the fourth fatal accident are not known.

Other Accidental Deaths

Other types of accidents caused five deaths. Two elderly persons died as a result of complications following injuries caused by falls. One death was caused by lightning, one in an infant by electrocution while playing with defective flex and one by coal-gas poisoning.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 13, giving an infant mortality rate of 24.6 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.4 for England and Wales. Nine of the deaths occurred within 4 weeks of birth and seven within the first week of life.

Eight of the infant deaths were caused by congenital defects and three were due to prematurity. Of the remainder, two were caused by infections, one to injuries resulting from an abnormal labour and one to an accident already mentioned in the section on accidental deaths.

Maternal Mortality

There was one death attributable to maternal causes. This is the first maternal death to have occurred in the district since 1955, in which period there have been approximately 2,500 births. The maternal mortality rate was 1.9 per 1,000 total births compared with the rate of 0.33 for England and Wales.

STATISTICAL TABLES (pages 21 - 27)

Table I includes birth and death rates and a comparison with the figures for 1960. 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.

Deaths from Road Accidents

Four residents died as the result of road accidents, three of which occurred locally. Two of the deceased were pedestrians who were struck down by motor vehicles and one was a driver of a motor vehicle. Details of the fourth fatal accident are not known.

Other Accidental Deaths

Other types of accidents caused five deaths. Two elderly persons died as a result of complications following injuries caused by falls. One death was caused by lightning, one in an infant by electrocution while playing with defective plug and one by self-immolation.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 13, giving an infant mortality rate of 24.5 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.4 for England and Wales. Most of the deaths occurred within 4 weeks of birth and seven within the first week of life.

Eight of the infant deaths were caused by congenital defects and three were due to prematurity. Of the remainder, two were caused by infection, one by injuries resulting from an accidental fall and one by an accident directly connected with the position on accidental death.

Maternal Mortality

There was one death attributable to maternal causes. This is the first maternal death to have occurred in the district since 1935, in which period there have been approximately 2,500 births. The maternal mortality rate was 1.9 per 1,000 total births compared with the rate of 0.8 for England and Wales.

STATISTICAL TABLE (page 21 - 22)

Table 2 includes birth and death rates and a comparison with figures for 1960. Table 11 gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1935, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period. Table 12 gives the classification of causes of death which occurred during the years 1960 and Tables IV - VII are concerned 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 8 samples of water, 101 of milk and 18 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examinations on water are summarised in a later section of this report, and those relating to milk and ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

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

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is 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 at Pendleton Road, Rodhill (telephone No. Reigate 4835), with a sub-station at The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead.

In cases of accident 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 removal of other cases of illness or accident are arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

The knowledge of health services is stated by the general population of the district, who have the benefit of a general staff, who report it in a general hospital with a bed complement of 25, an out-patient department and a laboratory and X-ray department.

The general hospital and the district general hospital provide general hospital facilities, and accommodation for out-patients.

General knowledge of health services is stated by the general population of the district, who have the benefit of a general staff, who report it in a general hospital with a bed complement of 25, an out-patient department and a laboratory and X-ray department.

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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-nine bodies were removed to the mortuary during the year, including 44 from the Dorking Urban District, 14 from the Dorking and Horley Rural District and 6 from the Guildford Rural District. In addition 15 bodies which would normally have been admitted to the Leatherhead Mortuary, were transferred to the mortuary maintained by the Epsom Borough Council. Of these one was from the Leatherhead Urban District, 7 from the Dorking Urban District and 7 from the Dorking and Horley 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 and the Regional Hospital Board.

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. The new crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, represents the addition of an essential service to those already available in the district.

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 and under. Expectant mothers, members of health and hospital services and their families and travellers abroad are also eligible for treatment.

Immunisation against Infectious Diseases (cont.)

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 of the local branch of the Association that 2,305 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 496 first visits, and that postal orders numbered 1,718.

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.

Investigation against Infectious Diseases (cont.)

2.2.4. Investigation against infectious diseases is available for children aged between 15 and 18 years, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of primary tuberculosis.

Figures relating to the number tested in these various provinces will be found in Section 6 of this report.

FAMILY INVESTIGATION

A branch of the Family Planning Investigation Function in the district. It provides a weekly clinic at the District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is assisted by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of contraceptive methods, and also with the investigation of fertility and other sex problems.

Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary of the Local Branch of the Association that 2,300 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 450 first visits, and that 2,100 return visits were made.

HYGIENIC INVESTIGATION (1951 and 1952)

In these two years the work of the Local authorities in the district has been largely concerned with the investigation of cases of infectious diseases. It is a matter of record that in 1951 the number of cases of infectious diseases was 1,100, and in 1952 the number was 1,200. It is a matter of record that in 1951 the number of cases of infectious diseases was 1,100, and in 1952 the number was 1,200.

Further details of the work of the Local authorities in the district are given in the report of the Local authorities for the year 1951 and 1952. It is a matter of record that in 1951 the number of cases of infectious diseases was 1,100, and in 1952 the number was 1,200.

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 Clinic	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted.	Tues. 10 a.m.-12 noon " 2 p.m.
	Church House, Bookham	Weds. 10 a.m.-12 noon " 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham	Thurs. 2 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St.	Fri. 10 a.m.-12 noon " 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinic	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted.	Tues. 9.30-10 a.m.
	Church House, Bookham	Weds. 9.30-10 a.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham	Thurs. 1.30 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead	Fri. 9.30-10 a.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. Leatherhead	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	St. Helier Hospital,	Males: Mon. 4-6 p.m.
		Females: Weds. 5-7 p.m.
	(And at the Out-Patient Departments of many London Hospitals.)	

WATER SUPPLIES

The district is fortunate in its water supply, which is abundant, of good quality and widely distributed by the East Surrey Water Company which is the statutory undertaking for the area. Its source of supply in this district is from deep wells sunk into chalk. The water is softened and chlorinated before distribution. A careful chemical and bacteriological control of the raw and treated water is maintained by the Company. 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	8.2
Electric Conductivity	270
Chloride as Chlorine	21
Hardness: Total	104
Temporary	55
Permanent	49
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.030
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil
Metals Iron	Nil
Zinc	Nil
Others	Nil
Total Solid Residue	192
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 completed including a new Manager's house, offices and laboratory. Provision of a new canteen and workshops will be put in hand in the near future.

Sewage sludge is partially disposed of at Leatherhead by composting with processed house refuse under the "Dano" system, the matured product being sold to farmers, ratepayers and merchants.

The sewage disposal arrangements are, therefore, adequate for the needs of the district, but attention is now being given to increasing the capacity of trunk sewers at Leatherhead, Fetcham and Ashted where the sewers are inadequate to deal with the increased flow from the new development when surcharged during heavy rainfall. A firm of Consulting Engineers has been engaged to investigate and report upon the infiltration problem in conjunction with the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

STATE OF NEW YORK

The Board of Directors of the State of New York, in its annual report, has the honor to state that the same has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and that the same is hereby submitted to the people of the State for their consideration and approval.

The Board of Directors of the State of New York, in its annual report, has the honor to state that the same has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and that the same is hereby submitted to the people of the State for their consideration and approval.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the State of New York, in its annual report, has the honor to state that the same has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and that the same is hereby submitted to the people of the State for their consideration and approval.

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Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

Following the completion of the main drainage scheme for Manor House Lane, Water Lane and Lower Road, Bookham, a scheme for main drainage to serve a further 300 houses in the area south of the Leatherhead/Guildford Road, Bookham is in course of preparation which are at present on cesspool drainage.

Apart from a few isolated pockets of development on the outskirts of the district, this scheme will virtually complete the outstanding main drainage works in the area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is made by five Shelvoke & 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.

There is also one 25 cubic yard and two 8 cubic yard freighters acting as standby vehicles in case of breakdown. All are fitted with trailers for waste paper collections upon which the collectors receive a bonus.

There is still considerable difficulty in recruiting suitable labour for this service and it has not been possible to attempt a re-organisation and bonus system without sufficient reserve labour to ensure success in the trials.

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 mechanically so as to produce a fine compost by aerobic action.

The paper and tins are baled mechanically and sold to merchants together with the other salvageable materials.

This new "Dano" separation, salvage and composting plant has now operated successfully for the first complete year and, apart from the salvaged materials which realised £10,000, the compost produced amounted to 2,400 tons. One thousand tons were sold to local and outside residents, growers and nurserymen within a radius of 60 miles, but the Council's aim is to sell the bulk of the output to Contractors to reduce advertising and handling costs. The Council would, however, wish to retain an adequate quantity to meet their own and the growing demands from local residents, from whom many repeat orders for the product have been received.

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 749 cesspools estimated to exist in the district, 203 were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being 442.

The charge made to each owner is 30/- per cesspool per emptying, which leaves approximately 49/- per emptying to be met from the rates.

Twenty-seven properties were connected to the sewer during the year and the cesspools formerly in use filled in.

Following the completion of the main drainage scheme for the
Hague, Lake, Lake and Lake, a scheme for the
main drainage of the area south of the lake
has been prepared. It is a scheme of drainage which is at present
in the early stages.

There are a few isolated pockets of development on the north
of the lake. It is hoped that these will eventually be developed and
the main drainage in the area.

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

The main drainage of the area and the main drainage of the
lake, a scheme for the main drainage of the area south of the lake
has been prepared. It is a scheme of drainage which is at present
in the early stages.

There is also a scheme for the main drainage of the lake and the
main drainage of the area south of the lake. It is a scheme of
drainage which is at present in the early stages.

There is still a considerable difficulty in the main drainage
of the lake and it has been possible to develop a
scheme for the main drainage of the lake and the main drainage of the
area south of the lake.

The scheme is designed to be a scheme for the main drainage of the
lake and the main drainage of the area south of the lake. It is a
scheme of drainage which is at present in the early stages.

The scheme is designed to be a scheme for the main drainage of the
lake and the main drainage of the area south of the lake. It is a
scheme of drainage which is at present in the early stages.

This new scheme is designed to be a scheme for the main drainage of the
lake and the main drainage of the area south of the lake. It is a
scheme of drainage which is at present in the early stages.

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Designated drainage is shown in the main drainage of the lake and the
main drainage of the area south of the lake.

It is the main drainage of the lake and the main drainage of the
area south of the lake. It is a scheme of drainage which is at present
in the early stages.

The scheme is designed to be a scheme for the main drainage of the
lake and the main drainage of the area south of the lake. It is a
scheme of drainage which is at present in the early stages.

The scheme is designed to be a scheme for the main drainage of the
lake and the main drainage of the area south of the lake. It is a
scheme of drainage which is at present in the early stages.

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.

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. Tests for residual chlorine were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the course of each inspection.

The Public Health Inspectors were also consulted with regard to difficulties experienced in the management of a pool at one of the local schools, and advice was given to the headmaster.

SWIMMING POOLS

The swimming pools were in two during the year, the General owned pool at Potomac House and the privately owned pool at Washington Hotel, Great Washington.

Water for the two pools is obtained from the Potomac River Company's system. When the water was in use, the water was filtered and chlorinated in the tanks at the Potomac River Company. The rate of complete turnover of water in 15 hours in the case of one pool and 3 hours in the other. Tests for residual chlorine were made by the Public Health Inspector during the course of each inspection.

The Public Health Inspector was also consulted with regard to difficulties experienced in the management of a pool at one of the local schools, and advice was given in the meantime.

HOUSING STATISTICS

I.	Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-	
1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	188
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	487
2.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	5
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	7
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
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	28
II.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	30
III.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-	
A.	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
	(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.	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:-	
	(a) by owners	Nil
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

HOUSING STATISTICS

186	Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-	I.
187	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	1.
188	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2.
189	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (including under and over-occupied) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Corporation Regulations, 1932.	3.
190	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4.
191	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5.
192	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	6.
193	Number of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-	II.
194	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	1.
195	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-	III.
196	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1937:-	A.
197	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1.
198	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	2.
199	(a) by owners	3.
200	(b) by local authority in default of owners	4.
201	Proceedings under the Public Health Act:-	B.
202	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be remedied	1.
203	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	2.
204	(a) by owners	3.
205	(b) by local authority in default of owners	4.

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	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished	3
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	1
Number of Closing Orders determined	Nil

Rent Act, 1957

No. of applications made for Certificate of Disrepair	1
No. of undertakings accepted	1
No. of Certificates issued	Nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Fourteen applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, were received and approved, involving a total monetary grant of £3,105. One application was refused and another is in abeyance pending further consultations between the owner and his Architect. Nine grants made were in respect of tenanted property.

Eight applications for Standard Grants were received, of which one was refused, resulting in the following amenities being provided:-

Baths	6
Wash-hand basins	6
Water Closets	4
Hot Water	7
Food Stores	5

REHOUSING

I am informed by the Council's Housing Manager that during the year the number of names on the application list for Council houses decreased from 297 to 379.

The number of applications rehoused was 22 and in 3 of these serious ill-health was a factor in their selection.

III. C. Proceedings under Section 15 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

	(1) Number of applications in respect of which orders have been made
	(2) Number of applications dismissed
	Number of Orders made under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1957:-
	Number of Orders made under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

Year 1957-58

	No. of applications made for possession of premises
	No. of applications dismissed
	No. of Orders made

REMARKS

Persons applying for possession orders under the Housing (Provisions) Act, 1957, were received and examined, including a total number of 1,100. The application was refused and no order was made in respect of the same. The person concerned is in arrears of rent and his application was dismissed. This case was referred to the Housing Officer for further action.

	Male
	Female
	Jointly owned
	Jointly owned
	Jointly owned
	Jointly owned
	Jointly owned

REMARKS

I am informed by the Housing Officer that the person concerned is in arrears of rent and his application was dismissed. This case was referred to the Housing Officer for further action.

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 1961.

Erected by local authority	Nil
Erected by private enterprise	165

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 BOARD

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for the following information about the number of houses visited in the district during 1934.

Visited by local authority	181
Visited by private enterprise	146

REPORT OF THE BOARD

The report of the Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with the registration of 1934. It also contains details of the work done in connection with carrying out the Public Health Act, 1933, of which the Council took over responsibility from the County Council in 1934.

6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Included in Table I are the incidence and death rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for puerperal pyrexia which is based on 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1960 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1961, 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 530 primary vaccinations, and 215 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations, 400 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 76% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. The comparable figure for 1960 was 60%.

SCARLET FEVER

Fourteen cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 31 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.39 per 1,000 population. As in recent years, the infection was generally of a relatively benign character.

DIPHTHERIA

For the fourteenth 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 that every child should 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. 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 infectious diseases. Incidence rates are calculated per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for gonorrhea which is based on 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1900 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases (except tuberculosis) notified during 1901, 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 330 primary vaccinations, and 515 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations, 400 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 70% of the number notified in the district during the year. The corresponding figure for 1900 was 68%.

SCARLET FEVER

Fourteen cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 21 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.23 per 1,000 population. In its recent years, the incidence was generally of a relatively benign character.

DIPHTHERIA

For the hundred years in existence no case of diphtheria was notified in the district.

Reference to Table V indicates the deaths which have taken place in the incidence of this disease since 1854.

Diphtheria vaccination

The aim is that every child should receive a primary treatment in the first year of life with reinforcing treatment every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not obliged, even with such treatment, that absolute immunity 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 immunized child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times so great. The treatment should be continued with immunization against diphtheria, scarlet fever and tetanus and should be continued as soon as possible after the onset of age. Figures show the number of children having received in order to vaccination, and level of immunity.

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 622 children received primary treatment and 1,214 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	320	909
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>302</u>	<u>305</u>
	622	1,214

WHOOPING COUGH

Forty-one cases of whooping cough were notified compared with twelve in the previous year. The incidence rate was 1.13 per 1,000 population. There was no death from the disease.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 566 children had received treatment for immunisation. In 565 children the treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria and in 566 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included.

MEASLES

Eight hundred and two cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 101 in 1960. The incidence rate was 22.14 per 1,000 population.

It was to be anticipated that there would be an increase in the prevalence of measles in 1961, as previous records demonstrated that epidemics occurred at intervals of two years with great regularity. The number of notifications commenced to increase in the late spring, reaching a maximum at midsummer and then rapidly declining. These conditions applied to all parts of the district. This epidemic had terminated by August, the proportion of cases in Ashted being smaller than usual. Only sporadic cases have occurred since except in Ashted, where a second and larger epidemic commenced in November and was continuing at the end of the year.

No death from the disease was recorded.

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 various intervals at all health centres covering the district, at which patients are not charged. Details of clinics are given on page 12. Details of patients are given on page 13 by the National Health Service for public reporting purposes.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 523 children received primary treatment and 1,211 received subsequent treatment. The following figures show the results for treatment have been made.

Primary Treatment Notifications

Treated as Outpatients and Bedcases	320	500
Treated by General Practitioners	702	702
	1,022	1,202

NOTIFICATION CASES

Seventy-one cases of whooping cough were notified against 125 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 1.1 per 1,000 population. There was no death from the disease.

NOTIFICATION CASES

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 523 children had received treatment for whooping cough. 523 children the treatment was notified with notification against 125 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 1.1 per 1,000 population.

MEASLES

Eight hundred and two cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 125 in 1939. The incidence rate was 2.2 per 1,000 population.

It was to be anticipated that there would be an increase in the incidence of measles in 1941, as previous records demonstrated that epidemics occurred at intervals of two years with great regularity. The incidence of notifications compared to incidence in the last year, records a marked increase and even rapidly increasing. These conditions applied to all parts of the district. The epidemic had commenced by April, the proportion of cases in children being higher than usual. Only sporadic cases have occurred since, though in August, when a more serious epidemic occurred in November and was continuing at the end of the year.

Deaths from the disease were recorded.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

One case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified. The patient was a fully vaccinated subject whose infection was mild and whose recovery was complete.

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 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.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Two notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, giving an incidence rate of 3.8 per 1,000 live and still births

FOOD POISONING

Of the 5 cases notified 4 were in one family, the infection being caused by *Salmonella Typhi-murium*. The fifth case was caused by *Salmonella heidelberg*.

TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Seven hundred and three persons, the majority of whom were children, were given active immunisation against tetanus. In 566 cases the treatment was given in combination with other prophylactics.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year the names of 21 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 46 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>Additions to Register</u>		<u>Removals from Register</u>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	7	By removals to other districts	14
Transfer of persons previously notified in other areas, now residing in this district	12	By recovery	24
Posthumous notifications	2	By death	8 +
	<u>21</u>		<u>46</u>

Tuberculosis (cont.)

+ In 3 cases the cause of death was attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year there were 153 names on the register as compared with 177 at the end of the corresponding period last year.

Notification of Tuberculosis

Seven 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. In Table VII the number of new cases each year since 1934 and the resultant incidence rates have been tabulated. The figures illustrate the improvement in outlook which has taken place in regard to this disease.

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 1961.

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

No. offered treatment	517
No. consenting	350 (equivalent to 69.6%)
No. vaccinated	321 (" " 62.0%)

Eleven were found to be positive to the preliminary Mantoux test and were, therefore, excluded from subsequent treatment.

EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS 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. 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.

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 Leatherhead and 3,864 persons were X-rayed. Sessions for the examination of the general public were also held and 2,081 persons attended. As a result of these investigations 8 cases of tuberculosis and 4 cases of lung cancer were detected.

A mobile unit also 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. Forty-six persons were investigated. No pathological abnormalities were detected.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL
RATES AND INCIDENCE RATES FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES
FOR THE YEARS 1960-61

	1960	1961
<u>RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births (crude)	15.01	14.6
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes (crude)	8.32	8.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	0.08
Influenza	-	0.11
Polioomyelitis	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Pneumonia	0.31	0.36
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.87	0.39
Whooping Cough	0.34	1.13
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.22	0.11
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	2.84	22.14
Pneumonia	0.56	0.39
Polioomyelitis, Paralytic	-	0.03
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.11	0.14
Dysentery	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.20	0.19
Non-Respiratory	0.11	-
<u>RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	9.4	24.6
Under 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	9.4	17.0
Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	9.4	13.2
<u>RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE & STILL) BIRTHS</u>		
Still Births	20.2	3.8
Perinatal Mortality	29.4	16.9
Puerperal Pyrexia	1.8	3.8
Maternal Mortality	-	1.9

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-1961

(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	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	No. of Infant Deaths
1931-1940	14.9	13.3	12.2	9.3	58	33	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	14.3	6
1956	15.6	13.2	11.7	8.0	23.7	18.6	9
1957	16.1	14.8	11.5	9.3	23.1	10.0	5
1958	16.4	14.9	11.7	9.9	22.5	15.4	8
1959	16.5	15.0	11.6	8.8	22.0	9.4	5
1960	17.1	15.0	11.5	8.3	21.7	24.6	13
1961	17.4	14.6	12.0	8.7	21.4		

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

TABLE

TABLE OF THE THERMAL STABILITY OF THE POLYMERIZATION OF VINYL MONOMERS

(POLYMERIZATION OF VINYL MONOMERS)

Monomer	Temperature of polymerization, °C	Time of polymerization, min	Yield of polymer, %	Viscosity of polymer solution	Thermal stability of polymer, °C	Thermal stability of polymer, min	Thermal stability of polymer, %
Styrene	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
Acrylonitrile	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
Methyl methacrylate	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
Butyl methacrylate	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
Isobutyl methacrylate	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
2-Vinylpyridine	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
4-Vinylpyridine	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
2-Vinylthiophene	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
4-Vinylthiophene	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
2-Vinylfuran	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
4-Vinylfuran	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
2-Vinylpyrrolidone	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
4-Vinylpyrrolidone	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
2-Vinylimidazole	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
4-Vinylimidazole	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
2-Vinylpyridine	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
4-Vinylpyridine	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
2-Vinylthiophene	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
4-Vinylthiophene	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
2-Vinylfuran	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
4-Vinylfuran	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
2-Vinylpyrrolidone	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
4-Vinylpyrrolidone	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
2-Vinylimidazole	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100
4-Vinylimidazole	50	10	100	1.0	100	10	100

Notes: 1. The temperature of polymerization was 50°C. 2. The time of polymerization was 10 min. 3. The yield of polymer was determined by gravimetric analysis. 4. The viscosity of polymer solution was determined by the method of [1].

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1	1	2
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	1	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	1	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	3	8
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	15	4	19
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	10	35
15. Leukaemia, alukaemia	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	14	32	46
18. Coronary disease angina	25	20	45
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
20. Other heart diseases	18	24	42
21. Other circulatory diseases	5	6	11
22. Influenza	1	3	4
23. Pneumonia	6	7	13
24. Bronchitis	8	5	13
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	3	3	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	20	32
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34. All other accidents	2	3	5
35. Suicide	1	5	6
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	153	163	316

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LABORATORY MICE

No.	Causes of death	No.	%	Total
1.	Septicemia of the respiratory system	1	100	1
2.	Other forms of septicemia	1	100	1
3.	Septicemia of the digestive system	1	100	1
4.	Septicemia of the circulatory system	1	100	1
5.	Septicemia of the urinary system	1	100	1
6.	Septicemia of the reproductive system	1	100	1
7.	Septicemia of the integumentary system	1	100	1
8.	Septicemia of the nervous system	1	100	1
9.	Septicemia of the endocrine system	1	100	1
10.	Septicemia of the lymphatic system	1	100	1
11.	Septicemia of the skeletal system	1	100	1
12.	Septicemia of the muscular system	1	100	1
13.	Septicemia of the connective tissue	1	100	1
14.	Septicemia of the skin	1	100	1
15.	Septicemia of the hair	1	100	1
16.	Septicemia of the nails	1	100	1
17.	Septicemia of the teeth	1	100	1
18.	Septicemia of the tongue	1	100	1
19.	Septicemia of the pharynx	1	100	1
20.	Septicemia of the larynx	1	100	1
21.	Septicemia of the trachea	1	100	1
22.	Septicemia of the bronchi	1	100	1
23.	Septicemia of the lungs	1	100	1
24.	Septicemia of the pleura	1	100	1
25.	Septicemia of the peritoneum	1	100	1
26.	Septicemia of the pericardium	1	100	1
27.	Septicemia of the heart	1	100	1
28.	Septicemia of the aorta	1	100	1
29.	Septicemia of the vena cava	1	100	1
30.	Septicemia of the arteries	1	100	1
31.	Septicemia of the veins	1	100	1
32.	Septicemia of the capillaries	1	100	1
33.	Septicemia of the lymphatics	1	100	1
34.	Septicemia of the spleen	1	100	1
35.	Septicemia of the liver	1	100	1
36.	Septicemia of the gallbladder	1	100	1
37.	Septicemia of the pancreas	1	100	1
38.	Septicemia of the stomach	1	100	1
39.	Septicemia of the small intestine	1	100	1
40.	Septicemia of the large intestine	1	100	1
41.	Septicemia of the rectum	1	100	1
42.	Septicemia of the sigmoid colon	1	100	1
43.	Septicemia of the cecum	1	100	1
44.	Septicemia of the appendix	1	100	1
45.	Septicemia of the uterus	1	100	1
46.	Septicemia of the ovaries	1	100	1
47.	Septicemia of the fallopian tubes	1	100	1
48.	Septicemia of the vagina	1	100	1
49.	Septicemia of the vulva	1	100	1
50.	Septicemia of the perineum	1	100	1
51.	Septicemia of the anus	1	100	1
52.	Septicemia of the rectum	1	100	1
53.	Septicemia of the sigmoid colon	1	100	1
54.	Septicemia of the cecum	1	100	1
55.	Septicemia of the appendix	1	100	1
56.	Septicemia of the uterus	1	100	1
57.	Septicemia of the ovaries	1	100	1
58.	Septicemia of the fallopian tubes	1	100	1
59.	Septicemia of the vagina	1	100	1
60.	Septicemia of the vulva	1	100	1
61.	Septicemia of the perineum	1	100	1
62.	Septicemia of the anus	1	100	1
63.	Septicemia of the rectum	1	100	1
64.	Septicemia of the sigmoid colon	1	100	1
65.	Septicemia of the cecum	1	100	1
66.	Septicemia of the appendix	1	100	1
67.	Septicemia of the uterus	1	100	1
68.	Septicemia of the ovaries	1	100	1
69.	Septicemia of the fallopian tubes	1	100	1
70.	Septicemia of the vagina	1	100	1
71.	Septicemia of the vulva	1	100	1
72.	Septicemia of the perineum	1	100	1
73.	Septicemia of the anus	1	100	1
74.	Septicemia of the rectum	1	100	1
75.	Septicemia of the sigmoid colon	1	100	1
76.	Septicemia of the cecum	1	100	1
77.	Septicemia of the appendix	1	100	1
78.	Septicemia of the uterus	1	100	1
79.	Septicemia of the ovaries	1	100	1
80.	Septicemia of the fallopian tubes	1	100	1
81.	Septicemia of the vagina	1	100	1
82.	Septicemia of the vulva	1	100	1
83.	Septicemia of the perineum	1	100	1
84.	Septicemia of the anus	1	100	1
85.	Septicemia of the rectum	1	100	1
86.	Septicemia of the sigmoid colon	1	100	1
87.	Septicemia of the cecum	1	100	1
88.	Septicemia of the appendix	1	100	1
89.	Septicemia of the uterus	1	100	1
90.	Septicemia of the ovaries	1	100	1
91.	Septicemia of the fallopian tubes	1	100	1
92.	Septicemia of the vagina	1	100	1
93.	Septicemia of the vulva	1	100	1
94.	Septicemia of the perineum	1	100	1
95.	Septicemia of the anus	1	100	1
96.	Septicemia of the rectum	1	100	1
97.	Septicemia of the sigmoid colon	1	100	1
98.	Septicemia of the cecum	1	100	1
99.	Septicemia of the appendix	1	100	1
100.	Septicemia of the uterus	1	100	1

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VI)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All Ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total all ages both sexes
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	2	2	55	51	110	99	220	212	9	19	3	6	3	1	1	2	411	391	6	14	802
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

(Quinquennial Averages 1937-1958)

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	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-

Year	Amount of work completed	Value of work completed	Value of work completed per acre
1901	-	-	-
1902	-	-	-
1903	-	-	-
1904	-	-	-
1905	-	-	-
1906	-	-	-
1907	-	-	-
1908	-	-	-
1909	-	-	-
1910	-	-	-
1911	-	-	-
1912	-	-	-
1913	-	-	-
1914	-	-	-
1915	-	-	-
1916	-	-	-
1917	-	-	-
1918	-	-	-
1919	-	-	-
1920	-	-	-
1921	-	-	-
1922	-	-	-
1923	-	-	-
1924	-	-	-
1925	-	-	-
1926	-	-	-
1927	-	-	-
1928	-	-	-
1929	-	-	-
1930	-	-	-
1931	-	-	-
1932	-	-	-
1933	-	-	-
1934	-	-	-
1935	-	-	-
1936	-	-	-
1937	-	-	-
1938	-	-	-
1939	-	-	-
1940	-	-	-
1941	-	-	-
1942	-	-	-
1943	-	-	-
1944	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-
1996	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-
1999	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-
2026	-	-	-
2027	-	-	-
2028	-	-	-
2029	-	-	-
2030	-	-	-
2031	-	-	-
2032	-	-	-
2033	-	-	-
2034	-	-	-
2035	-	-	-
2036	-	-	-
2037	-	-	-
2038	-	-	-
2039	-	-	-
2040	-	-	-
2041	-	-	-
2042	-	-	-
2043	-	-	-
2044	-	-	-
2045	-	-	-
2046	-	-	-
2047	-	-	-
2048	-	-	-
2049	-	-	-
2050	-	-	-
2051	-	-	-
2052	-	-	-
2053	-	-	-
2054	-	-	-
2055	-	-	-
2056	-	-	-
2057	-	-	-
2058	-	-	-
2059	-	-	-
2060	-	-	-
2061	-	-	-
2062	-	-	-
2063	-	-	-
2064	-	-	-
2065	-	-	-
2066	-	-	-
2067	-	-	-
2068	-	-	-
2069	-	-	-
2070	-	-	-
2071	-	-	-
2072	-	-	-
2073	-	-	-
2074	-	-	-
2075	-	-	-
2076	-	-	-
2077	-	-	-
2078	-	-	-
2079	-	-	-
2080	-	-	-
2081	-	-	-
2082	-	-	-
2083	-	-	-
2084	-	-	-
2085	-	-	-
2086	-	-	-
2087	-	-	-
2088	-	-	-
2089	-	-	-
2090	-	-	-
2091	-	-	-
2092	-	-	-
2093	-	-	-
2094	-	-	-
2095	-	-	-
2096	-	-	-
2097	-	-	-
2098	-	-	-
2099	-	-	-
2100	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE OF THE WORK DONE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1901-1902

TABLE VI

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

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

TABLE I

THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE
 TEMPERATURE ON THE RATE OF REACTION

TEMPERATURE	RATE OF REACTION				TIME
	10°C	20°C	30°C	40°C	
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	2
3	1	1	1	1	3
4	1	1	1	1	4
5	1	1	1	1	5
6	1	1	1	1	6
7	1	1	1	1	7
8	1	1	1	1	8
9	1	1	1	1	9
10	1	1	1	1	10
11	1	1	1	1	11
12	1	1	1	1	12
13	1	1	1	1	13
14	1	1	1	1	14
15	1	1	1	1	15
16	1	1	1	1	16
17	1	1	1	1	17
18	1	1	1	1	18
19	1	1	1	1	19
20	1	1	1	1	20
21	1	1	1	1	21
22	1	1	1	1	22
23	1	1	1	1	23
24	1	1	1	1	24
25	1	1	1	1	25
26	1	1	1	1	26
27	1	1	1	1	27
28	1	1	1	1	28
29	1	1	1	1	29
30	1	1	1	1	30
31	1	1	1	1	31
32	1	1	1	1	32
33	1	1	1	1	33
34	1	1	1	1	34
35	1	1	1	1	35
36	1	1	1	1	36
37	1	1	1	1	37
38	1	1	1	1	38
39	1	1	1	1	39
40	1	1	1	1	40
41	1	1	1	1	41
42	1	1	1	1	42
43	1	1	1	1	43
44	1	1	1	1	44
45	1	1	1	1	45
46	1	1	1	1	46
47	1	1	1	1	47
48	1	1	1	1	48
49	1	1	1	1	49
50	1	1	1	1	50
51	1	1	1	1	51
52	1	1	1	1	52
53	1	1	1	1	53
54	1	1	1	1	54
55	1	1	1	1	55
56	1	1	1	1	56
57	1	1	1	1	57
58	1	1	1	1	58
59	1	1	1	1	59
60	1	1	1	1	60
61	1	1	1	1	61
62	1	1	1	1	62
63	1	1	1	1	63
64	1	1	1	1	64
65	1	1	1	1	65
66	1	1	1	1	66
67	1	1	1	1	67
68	1	1	1	1	68
69	1	1	1	1	69
70	1	1	1	1	70
71	1	1	1	1	71
72	1	1	1	1	72
73	1	1	1	1	73
74	1	1	1	1	74
75	1	1	1	1	75
76	1	1	1	1	76
77	1	1	1	1	77
78	1	1	1	1	78
79	1	1	1	1	79
80	1	1	1	1	80
81	1	1	1	1	81
82	1	1	1	1	82
83	1	1	1	1	83
84	1	1	1	1	84
85	1	1	1	1	85
86	1	1	1	1	86
87	1	1	1	1	87
88	1	1	1	1	88
89	1	1	1	1	89
90	1	1	1	1	90
91	1	1	1	1	91
92	1	1	1	1	92
93	1	1	1	1	93
94	1	1	1	1	94
95	1	1	1	1	95
96	1	1	1	1	96
97	1	1	1	1	97
98	1	1	1	1	98
99	1	1	1	1	99
100	1	1	1	1	100

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES 1934-1961
(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

Year	Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	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	-	-
1961	7	0.19	3	0.08

Zone	Repetitions per haul	From 1000 yds. to 1000 yds. from bottom	Bottom	From 1000 yds. to 1000 yds. from bottom
1000	1	0.10	3	0.10
1000 - 1000	11	0.10	-	-
1000	14	0.10	3	0.10
1000 - 1000	12	0.10	3	0.10
1000 - 1000	25	0.10	3	0.10
1000 - 1000	38	0.10	4	0.10
1000 - 1000	53	0.10	4	0.10
1000 - 1000	73	0.10	4	0.10

(Continued on page 1000-1000)

TABLE 1000-1000

TABLE 1000-1000

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1961

The Red House,
Leatherhead.

July, 1962.

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 1961.

The Housing Act, 1961, which came into operation in November, made some important changes in the legislation relating to improvement grants. Previously a standard grant could not be made towards provision of a water-closet inside the house if one contiguous to the building already existed, and now a grant for that purpose is allowed. In this district, applicants for standard grants have always regarded an inside water-closet as a desirable amenity, and in most cases had hitherto provided it despite there being no grant aid. The Act also provided further encouragement to owners of tenanted houses, in that the previous maximum of 8% of their share of the improvement costs, which they could charge to the tenants, has now been increased to 12½%.

The Public Health Act, 1961, came into operation in October, and extends to England and Wales useful provisions which previously were contained only in local Acts.

The provision of further public sewers in the Bookham area, which was decided upon by the Council during the year, is intended to provide main drainage facilities to over 300 houses. This, with renewed efforts to secure maximum use of existing sewers, should make a desirable reduction in the number of cesspools remaining in the district.

It gives me great pleasure to express my appreciation of the ready assistance I have received from all members of my staff, and of the valuable help and advice of the Medical Officer of Health and Officers of other departments. I am grateful for the interest and support of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and of the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM J. WHITING.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMISSION
FOR THE YEAR 1901

The Hon. Mr.
Secretary

July, 1902

To the Chairman and Members of the
Legislative Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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

The meeting of 1901, which was held in January, was very important in the history of the Commission. It was the first time since the Commission was established that a meeting was held in the year 1901. The Commission was established in 1897, and since that time it has been the duty of the Commission to report to the Council on the state of the public health in the Colony. The Commission has been very busy in the past year, and has been able to carry out many of its duties. It has been able to collect a large amount of information, and has been able to make a number of important discoveries. It has been able to make a number of important discoveries, and has been able to make a number of important discoveries. It has been able to make a number of important discoveries, and has been able to make a number of important discoveries.

The Public Health Act, 1901, was passed in January, and contains many provisions which will be of great benefit to the public health. It contains many provisions which will be of great benefit to the public health. It contains many provisions which will be of great benefit to the public health. It contains many provisions which will be of great benefit to the public health.

The Commission has been very busy in the past year, and has been able to carry out many of its duties. It has been able to collect a large amount of information, and has been able to make a number of important discoveries. It has been able to make a number of important discoveries, and has been able to make a number of important discoveries. It has been able to make a number of important discoveries, and has been able to make a number of important discoveries.

It gives me great pleasure to present to you this report. I have been very busy in the past year, and have been able to carry out many of my duties. I have been able to collect a large amount of information, and have been able to make a number of important discoveries. I have been able to make a number of important discoveries, and have been able to make a number of important discoveries. I have been able to make a number of important discoveries, and have been able to make a number of important discoveries.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,
Yours truly,

WILLIAM J. HARRIS

Chief Public Health Officer

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

Dwelling-houses	487
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	235
Improvement Grants	104
Disinfestations	212
Smoke	136
Water	11
Watercourses	101
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	58
Dairies	10
Pasteurising Establishments	38
Food Premises	819
Sampling	167
Food Examinations	51
Factories (Mechanical)	60
Factories (Non-mechanical)	2
Other Premises under Factories Act	28
Moveable Dwellings	58
Shops	289
Schools	6
Swimming Pools	29
Petroleum Regulations	71
Riding Establishments	7
Rodent Control	3,593
Miscellaneous	5

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	<u>Requests made</u>	<u>Requests Complied with</u>
Roofs	8	15
Chimneys	1	4
Walls	8	18
Ceilings	2	10
Rainwater pipes and gutters	13	12
Drains and drainage	11	10
Closets and fittings	2	1
Floors	5	6
Plasterwork	6	11
Windows	14	25
Doors	1	4
Sinks and washbasins	-	1
Waste pipes	2	2
Outbuildings	1	2
Staircases	-	1
Handrails, balustrades	-	1
Sewer connections	1	1
Cesspools repaired	1	1
Water services	1	1
Coppers and water heaters	3	1
Miscellaneous	3	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Fifty-eight visits of enquiry were made during the year in respect of notifiable infectious diseases.

One property was disinfected following tuberculosis.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The Council's duties with regard to milk are now limited to the registration of distributors and dairies, with the enforcement of the relevant parts of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, the licensing of those who sell designated milk, either raw or heat treated, in the district under the appropriate Special 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-six samples of pasteurised milk, twenty-four of tuberculin tested milk and one of sterilised milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

The 76 samples of pasteurised milk all passed the Phosphatase Test. During the summer months the Methylene Blue Test was void on 12 samples as the maximum atmospheric temperature was exceeded; all other samples passed the test.

Of the 24 samples of tuberculin tested milk, 5 were void for the reason stated above, but all the others passed the Methylene Blue Test.

The sample of sterilised milk tested passed the Turbidity Test.

Designated Milk Supply

The following licences granted under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, for a period of five years were issued to retailers desiring to retail designated milk:-

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Dealer's Licences</u>	<u>Dealer's (Pre-packed) Licences</u>
Tuberculin Tested	2	6
Pasteurised	-	6
Sterilised	-	10

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

OTHER FOODS

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

Carcass Meat	188 lbs.
Poultry	247 "
Canned Meat	19 "
Offal	20 "
Fish	53 "

Unsound food was disposed of by burial at the Council's Refuse Tip in Randalls Road, Leatherhead. The destruction by incineration at the Destructor Works of the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council for which a nominal fee was paid annually, has now ceased following closure of the works.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (cont.)

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT - SAMPLING

During the year 107 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	-
Beverages	2	-
Breakfast cereal	4	-
Butter	1	-
Cake or Pudding Mix	2	-
Cheese	1	-
Confectionery	1	-
Cooking Fat	2	-
Condiments and Sauces	5	-
Cordials and Fruit Juices	5	-
Cream	2	-
Crispbread	1	-
Flavouring	1	-
Ice-cream Powder	1	-
Margarine	2	-
Meat - tinned	6	-
Milk	23	-
Milk - Channel Islands	14	-
Pastes and Spreads	8	-
Pie Filling	1	-
Preserves	7	1
Rice	1	-
Sausages	1	-
Soup	7	-
Vegetables - tinned	5	-
Vinogar	2	-

Nature of Irregularity and Action Taken

Preserves Label altered to conform with Labelling of Food Order.

In addition 4 samples were submitted to the Analyst following complaint of extraneous matter therein. The reports were forwarded to the appropriate manufacturer or importer and satisfactory assurances obtained.

FOOD PREMISES

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

Bakers	12
Butchers	20
Canning Factory	1
Confectioners	38
Dairies and Milk Stores	3
Fishmongers and Fryers	8

FOOD AND FEED NOT - ANALYSIS

During the year 1957 samples were taken, as under, and submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. L. D. Mott, F.R.S., at 15 Gresham Street, London, E.C.1.

Number submitted for analysis	Number taken	Article analysed
1	1	Almonds
1	1	Apples
1	1	Bananas
1	1	Berries
1	1	Birds or Poultry Meat
1	1	Butter
1	1	Cheese
1	1	Coffee
1	1	Cooking Fat
1	1	Cornflour
1	1	Cream
1	1	Custard
1	1	Eggs
1	1	Ice-cream
1	1	Isolated Protein
1	1	Meat - minced
1	1	Milk
1	1	Milk - Sterilised
1	1	Onions
1	1	Potatoes
1	1	Raw Meat
1	1	Salmon
1	1	Sausages
1	1	Soup
1	1	Vegetables - mixed
1	1	Wine

Number of Samples and Articles

Number of Samples and Articles
Label should be attached with following

In addition 1 sample was submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis of substances under control. The results were forwarded to the appropriate authorities on request and satisfactory arrangements made.

FOOD ANALYSIS

There are 102 products which the Public Analyst is required to analyse or report on, as follows:

- Almonds
- Apples
- Bananas
- Berries
- Birds or Poultry Meat
- Butter
- Cheese
- Coffee
- Cooking Fat
- Cornflour
- Cream
- Custard
- Eggs
- Ice-cream
- Isolated Protein
- Meat - minced
- Milk
- Milk - Sterilised
- Onions
- Potatoes
- Raw Meat
- Salmon
- Sausages
- Soup
- Vegetables - mixed
- Wine

Inspection and Supervision of Food (cont.)

Food Premises (cont.)

Greengrocers and Fruiterers	23
Grocers and Provision Merchants	44
Grocers and Butchers	3
Hotels, Public Houses and Off Licences	27
Restaurants and Cafes	13

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

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

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

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

<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
-	Structural repairs and renovations	16
6	Equipment replaced	10
8	New dustbins provided	5
16 (1)	Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	1
20	Lighting improved	1
23	Internal surfaces cleansed	25
23	Floor surfaces improved	8
24	Accumulations removed	5
25	Refrigeration repaired or provided	2

ICE-CREAM

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

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

<u>Producer</u>	<u>No. of Samples Taken</u>	<u>Grade</u>			
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
A	1	1	-	-	-
B	6	6	-	-	-
C	9	9	-	-	-
D	1	1	-	-	-
E	1	1	-	-	-

Food Preserves (cont.)

23	Greenhouse and Preserves
24	Greenhouse and Preserves
25	Greenhouse and Preserves
26	Greenhouse and Preserves
27	Greenhouse and Preserves
28	Greenhouse and Preserves

Of these preserves the following are registered under Section of the Food and Drugs Act, 1939:-

29	Preservation of Food
30	Preservation of Food
31	Preservation of Food
32	Preservation of Food
33	Preservation of Food

FOOD PRESERVATION, 1939

Eight hundred and nineteen entries were made to food preserves and as a result of informal action, the following work has been carried out:-

No. of Entries	Details of Work	Result
10	Informal reports and recommendations	-
10	Informal reports	8
4	How samples provided	3
1	How samples provided in response	10 (1)
1	Informal reports	20
1	Informal reports	20
1	Informal reports	20
1	Informal reports	20
1	Informal reports	20
1	Informal reports	20
1	Informal reports	20

1939-1940

Eighty-two preserves in the district are registered by the Council for the purpose and sale of food-stuffs. The preserves are registered for sale, the whole of the supplies in the area being manufactured at present outside.

Eighteen samples of food-stuffs were taken during the year and analysed for bacteriological examination. The bacteriological results were as follows:-

No. of Samples Taken	Result
1	A
1	B
1	C
1	D
1	E

SHOPS ACT, 1950

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

The register contains 409 shops, distributed as to 103 in Ashted, 78 in Bookham, 43 in Fetcham and 185 in Leatherhead, classified as follows:-

Antiques	1
Bookshops	2
Butchers	20
Cafes and Restaurants	13
Bakers	12
Chemists	13
Coal Order	5
Decorators Materials	7
Drapers and Outfitters	30
Dyers and Cleaners	17
Fishmongers	8
Florists	5
Footwear - Repairers	9
Footwear - Retailers	8
Furnishers	7
Garages and Service Stations	21
General Stores	2
Greengrocers	23
Grocers and Provision Merchants	47
Hairdressers	26
Handbags	1
Handicrafts and Gifts	7
Hardware	14
Horticultural - Pet Shops and Cornchandlers	6
Launderette	1
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Confectioners	42
Opticians	4
Photographic Supplies	2
Public Houses and Off Licences	26
Radio, Television and Electrical	14
Sports Goods, Prams, etc.	6
Stationers	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 hundred and eighty-nine visits to shops were made during the year; in addition eight surveys were made to ensure that the regulations applying to empty clothing were being observed.

The register contains 409 shops, distributed as follows: 78 in London, 45 in Yorkshire and 185 in Lancashire, classified as follows:-

1	Antiques
2	Bookshops
3	Butchers
4	Clothes and Footwear
5	Coffins
6	Crochets
7	Coal
8	Cosmetics
9	Cupboards and Drawers
10	Drugs and Chemicals
11	Electricals
12	Flowers
13	Foodstuffs - Vegetables
14	Foodstuffs - Meat
15	Furniture
16	Groceries and Grocers
17	Grocery Stores
18	Grocery Stores
19	Grocery Stores
20	Grocery Stores
21	Grocery Stores
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23	Grocery Stores
24	Grocery Stores
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95	Grocery Stores
96	Grocery Stores
97	Grocery Stores
98	Grocery Stores
99	Grocery Stores
100	Grocery Stores

INDEX AND LIST OF SHOPS

Index of Shops

A service for tracing information of shops dealing in goods is provided free of charge to the public, and at business premises on inclusive charge of 10/- per hour is made.

Rodent Control (cont.)

1. Properties Inspected

(a) As a result of notifications	400
(b) By independent investigations	695

2. Conditions found as a result of inspections

(a) Rat infestations - Major	3
Minor	492
(b) Mouse infestations	58
(c) Not infested	542

3. Number of treatments and re-treatments 665

4. Number of "block control" operations carried out 116

Insect Pests

A Pest Service is supplied, on request, to a hospital, a training college and 8 County Council School Canteens in the district, charges being recovered for time and materials; no charge is made in respect of private houses.

Disinfestation was carried out at 46 premises as follows:-

<u>Pest</u>	<u>Number of Infestations treated</u>	<u>Insecticide</u>
Ants	14	Dieldrin powders and liquids or proprietary ant destroyer.
Bugs	1	Dieldrin powders and liquids.
Carpet Beetles (Woolly Bear)	11	Dieldrin powders and liquids.
Cockroaches	17	Dieldrin powders, liquids & smoke
Fleas	1	D.D.T. Powder.
Flies	17	Dieldrin liquid and Lindane smoke generators.
Lice	1	D.D.T. Powder.

A limited service for the destruction of wasps nests was resumed during 1961, when 115 nests were destroyed. Other persons were referred to a professional operator living in Epsom.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

The one establishment previously registered under the 1951 Act has now closed.

PET ANIMALS

Five premises were licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Investigation

100	(a) As a result of investigation	1
997	(b) By independent investigation	1
	<u>Investigation found as a result of investigation</u>	
3	(a) Not investigated - Major	1
492	(b) Same information	1
38	(c) Not investigated	1
312		
603	Number of investigations and re-investigations	1
115	Number of "black control" operations carried out	1

Investigation

A Post Office is required, on request, to a household, a
 training college and 8 County Council School Children in the district,
 charges being recovered for time and materials; no charge is made in
 respect of private houses.

Investigation was carried out at 15 premises as follows:-

Investigation	Number of Investigations carried out	Post
Diabetic powder and liquid in preparation and delivery	1	Post
Diabetic powder and liquid	1	Post
Diabetic powder and liquid	1	Post
Diabetic powder, liquid & oral	1	Post
Diabetic powder, liquid & oral	1	Post
Diabetic powder, liquid & oral	1	Post
Diabetic powder, liquid & oral	1	Post
Diabetic powder, liquid & oral	1	Post
Diabetic powder, liquid & oral	1	Post
Diabetic powder, liquid & oral	1	Post

A limited number for the destruction of waste paper was used
 during 1961, when 115 waste were destroyed. Other persons were referred
 to a professional operator living in Spain.

THE FIVE AND OTHER FILING MATERIALS

The two establishments previously registered under the 1951
 Act have now closed.

THE FIVE

Five persons were licensed under the 1951 Act, 1951.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Inspections for purposes of provision as to health
including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector.

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 authority	4	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	120	60	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	10	28	-	-
TOTAL	134	90	-	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remo- died (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspe- ctor (5)	by H.M. Inspe- ctor (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	5	5	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	6	-	4	-

REPORT OF RESULTS

Inspection for purposes of provision as to health
including inspection made by the Public Health Inspector.

Provision	Number of Inspection	Inspection	Written Notice	Compliance Provision
(1) Provision in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authority	4	2	-	-
(2) Provision not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	120	60	-	-
(3) Other provision in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outstanding provision)	10	28	-	-
TOTAL	134	90	-	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects were found
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of cleanliness	1	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	1	-	-	-	-	-
Unsanitary conditions	1	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature	1	-	-	-	-	-
Insulation	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ventilation	1	-	-	-	-	-
Defective drainage	1	-	-	-	-	-
of floor	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences	1	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	1	-	-	-	-	-
(b) defective or	1	-	-	-	-	-
defective	1	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate	1	-	-	-	-	-
for women	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to sanitary conveniences)	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	6	-	-	-	-

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