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Contributors

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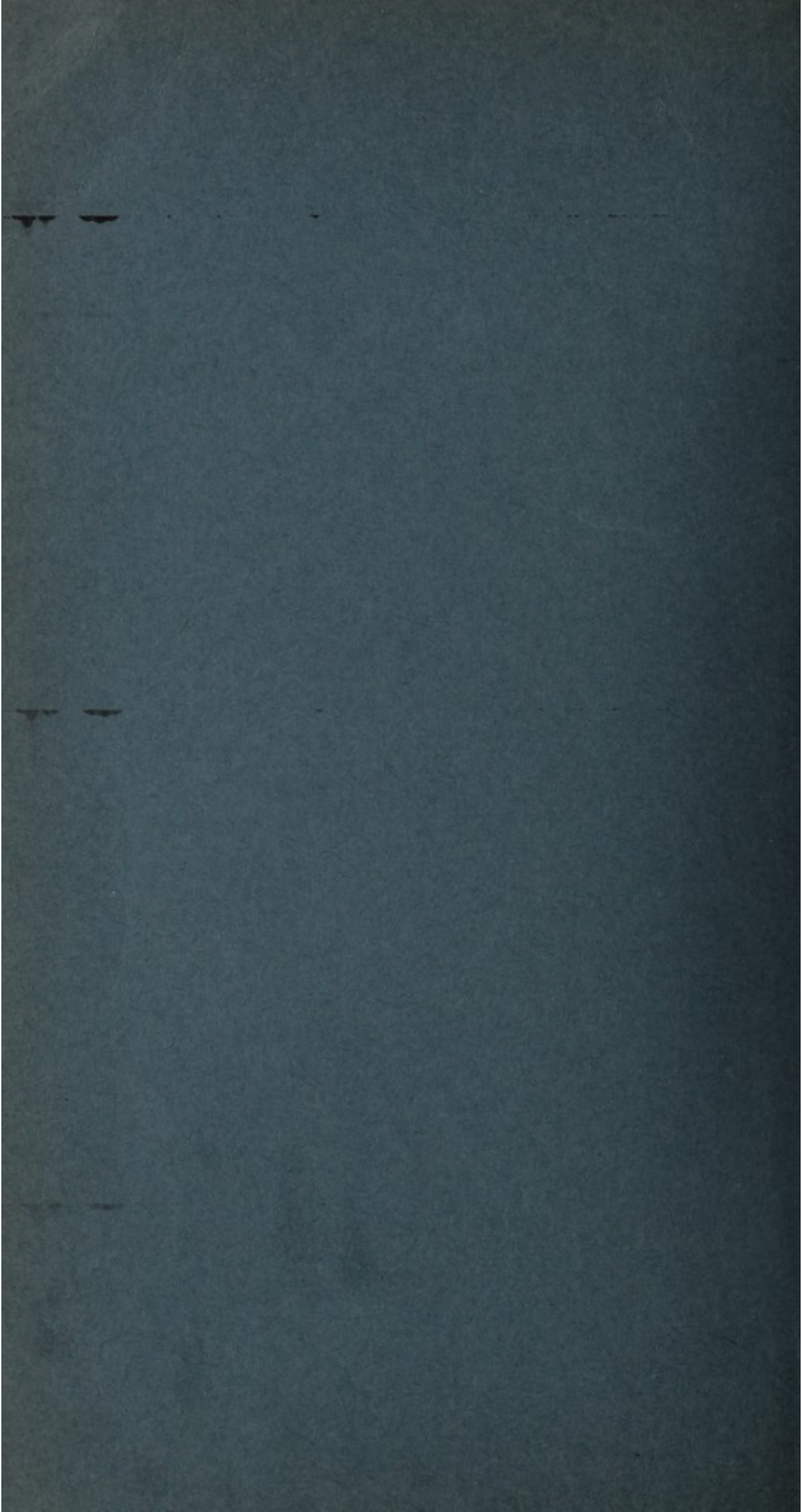
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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1962-1963

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Mr. W. E. Dickinson

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(1) CENTRAL DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

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Mr. J. B. Latham

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(2) EPSOM AND LEATHERHEAD TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Mr. R. Bishop

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

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

Additional Public Health Inspectors

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

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

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

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Clerks: Mr. A. G. 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.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: THE HEALTH SERVICE

Reference is made to the report of the

Special Committee on the Health Service, dated 1954, and the report of the

Special Committee on the Health Service

1. The Special Committee on the Health Service, in its report of 1954, recommended that the

Special Committee on the Health Service

2. The Special Committee on the Health Service, in its report of 1954, recommended that the

Special Committee on the Health Service

3. The Special Committee on the Health Service, in its report of 1954, recommended that the

Special Committee on the Health Service

4. The Special Committee on the Health Service, in its report of 1954, recommended that the

The Special Committee on the Health Service, in its report of 1954, recommended that the

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5. The Special Committee on the Health Service, in its report of 1954, recommended that the

6. The Special Committee on the Health Service, in its report of 1954, recommended that the

West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

June, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit a report for the year 1962. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/63 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

On the whole, the vital statistics for the year may be regarded as satisfactory, though there was an increase in the number of deaths with a consequent rise in the death rate. The increase was due to a greater mortality of elderly people from heart and lung diseases. There was a rise in the birth rate and a fall in the number of infant deaths.

There was no exceptional circumstances about the incidence of infectious diseases other than the expected dramatic fall in the number of cases of measles. The number of notifications of new cases of tuberculosis did not remain at the low level of 1961, but rose to the average of the previous few years. The death rate from this disease continued at the low level it has assumed in the past ten years.

With the Council's permission I have continued to act as Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium. It is evident that the establishment of the crematorium in its beautiful surroundings has been appreciated by a great many of those responsible for making arrangements for the disposal of dead relatives or friends.

I wish to thank the Council for the consideration they have shown me during the year. The active support of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee in any move to improve health conditions has been most encouraging to all concerned.

It is pleasant to record that I have received every assistance from the Chief Public Health Inspector, and to express appreciation for the conscientious work of all members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

West Hill House,
West Hill,
London,
England,
June, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Legislative Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to send a copy of the report for the year 1961.
The report for this year is being published in the form of a book
which will be available to members of the Council and to the public
in the form of a book published by the Council.

On the whole, the vital statistics for the year 1961
continued to show a steady decline in the number
of deaths from all causes in the United Kingdom. The number
of deaths from all causes in the United Kingdom for the year 1961
was 400,000, compared with 405,000 in 1960. This is a further
evidence of the steady decline in the number of deaths from all
causes in the United Kingdom since 1950.

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With the Council's assistance I have endeavored to secure
further information on the health of the population. It is evident that
the establishment of the Council in the year 1950 was a landmark
in the history of the health of the population. The Council has
been instrumental in a great many of the measures which have
been taken for the improvement of the health of the population.

I wish to thank the Council for the facilities they have
provided for the year. The report for the year 1961 is
a further evidence of the steady decline in the number of deaths
from all causes in the United Kingdom since 1950.

It is a pleasure to report that I have received your kind
reply to my letter of the 15th of June, and in answer to your
letter of the 15th of June, and in answer to your letter of the 15th
of June.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
John G. G. G.

John G. G. G.

John G. G. G.

John G. G. G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1962

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	11,187
Population (Census 1961)	35,582
Population (Estimated mid-year 1962)	36,650
Density (persons per acre)	3.3
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1962	11,100
Rateable value at 31st December, 1962	£688,624
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,820

Live Births Total Male Female

Total	557	281	276
Legitimate	536	270	266
Illegitimate	21	11	10

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	15.2
Standardised birth rate " " "	14.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.8

Still Births

Total	7	5	2
Legitimate	5	3	2
Illegitimate	2	2	-

Still birth rate per 1,000 live & still births	12.4
--	------

Deaths

Total	360	166	194
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Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population	9.8
Standardised death rate	10.4

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	9	7	2
Legitimate	9	7	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, total	16.2
" " " " " " " legitimate	16.8
" " " " " " " illegitimate	-

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	5
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	9.0

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	5
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	9.0

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	21.3
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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 1922

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Year	Total Births			Total Deaths		
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
1922	1,100	100	1,200	100	50	150
1921	1,050	90	1,140	90	45	135
1920	1,000	80	1,080	80	40	120
1919	950	70	1,020	70	35	105
1918	900	60	960	60	30	90
1917	850	50	900	50	25	75
1916	800	40	840	40	20	60
1915	750	30	780	30	15	45
1914	700	20	720	20	10	30
1913	650	10	660	10	5	15
1912	600	5	605	5	2	7
1911	550	0	550	0	0	0
1910	500	0	500	0	0	0
1909	450	0	450	0	0	0
1908	400	0	400	0	0	0
1907	350	0	350	0	0	0
1906	300	0	300	0	0	0
1905	250	0	250	0	0	0
1904	200	0	200	0	0	0
1903	150	0	150	0	0	0
1902	100	0	100	0	0	0
1901	50	0	50	0	0	0
1900	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
1922	10.0	15.0	12.5
1921	9.5	14.0	11.8
1920	9.0	13.0	11.2
1919	8.5	12.0	10.7
1918	8.0	11.0	10.2
1917	7.5	10.0	9.7
1916	7.0	9.0	9.2
1915	6.5	8.0	8.7
1914	6.0	7.0	8.2
1913	5.5	6.0	7.7
1912	5.0	5.0	7.2
1911	4.5	4.0	6.7
1910	4.0	3.0	6.2
1909	3.5	2.0	5.7
1908	3.0	1.0	5.2
1907	2.5	0.0	4.7
1906	2.0	0.0	4.2
1905	1.5	0.0	3.7
1904	1.0	0.0	3.2
1903	0.5	0.0	2.7
1902	0.0	0.0	2.2
1901	0.0	0.0	1.7
1900	0.0	0.0	1.2

Year	Still Births per 1,000 Live Births		
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
1922	1.0	2.0	1.5
1921	0.9	1.9	1.4
1920	0.8	1.8	1.3
1919	0.7	1.7	1.2
1918	0.6	1.6	1.1
1917	0.5	1.5	1.0
1916	0.4	1.4	0.9
1915	0.3	1.3	0.8
1914	0.2	1.2	0.7
1913	0.1	1.1	0.6
1912	0.0	1.0	0.5
1911	0.0	0.9	0.4
1910	0.0	0.8	0.3
1909	0.0	0.7	0.2
1908	0.0	0.6	0.1
1907	0.0	0.5	0.0
1906	0.0	0.4	0.0
1905	0.0	0.3	0.0
1904	0.0	0.2	0.0
1903	0.0	0.1	0.0
1902	0.0	0.0	0.0
1901	0.0	0.0	0.0
1900	0.0	0.0	0.0

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-year 1962 was 36,650 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents an increase of 430 on his extract for 1961. A natural increase of 197 in population resulted from the excess in the number of births over deaths. It is assumed that immigration was responsible for the remainder of the increase.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 557, of which 281 were males and 276 females. The birth rate was 15.2 per 1,000 population, which was the highest recorded for the district since 1948.

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 14.7 is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 18.0.

Twenty-one births, or 3.8% of the total births, were illegitimate. In 1961 the percentage was 4.7%

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 360, an increase of 44 on the previous year. The crude death rate was 9.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population, the highest recorded since 1957. The main increase was caused by diseases of the heart and circulatory system affecting the older age groups. The number of deaths from malignant disease, including cancer of the lung was the same as in 1961. The total included 166 males and 194 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 10.4. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.9.

Approximately 59% of deaths took place in hospitals.

Causes of Death

The causes of death are classified in Table III.

Diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21 in Table III) caused 197 deaths, equivalent to a rate of 5.4 per 1,000 population; non-tuberculous and non-cancerous diseases of the respiratory system, (categories 23-25) 34 deaths with a rate of 0.93; malignant diseases (categories 10-14) 88 deaths with a rate of 1.9.

RESULTS

The Registrar General's estimate of population for 1911 was 26,450 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the present report. It represents an increase of 13% on the estimate for 1901. A natural increase of 10% is possible, and it is assumed that the number of deaths was similar to that of 1901. This estimate was therefore used for the purpose of the present report.

DEATHS

The first number of deaths was 1,000, which was the highest recorded for the district since 1881.

The rate was distributed almost fairly evenly and irregularly throughout the year. The rate of mortality was 37.5 per 1,000 population, which was the highest recorded for the district since 1881. The rate was 37.5 per 1,000 population, which was the highest recorded for the district since 1881. The rate was 37.5 per 1,000 population, which was the highest recorded for the district since 1881.

The number of deaths, or 1,000 of the total population, was distributed as follows: 1,000 the percentage was 100.

DEATHS

The death rate for the year was 37.5 per 1,000 population, which was the highest recorded for the district since 1881. The rate was 37.5 per 1,000 population, which was the highest recorded for the district since 1881. The rate was 37.5 per 1,000 population, which was the highest recorded for the district since 1881.

A mortality rate of 1,000 per 1,000 population, which was the highest recorded for the district since 1881. The rate was 1,000 per 1,000 population, which was the highest recorded for the district since 1881. The rate was 1,000 per 1,000 population, which was the highest recorded for the district since 1881.

Approximately 75% of deaths were given as deaths.

Table 1

The cause of death are classified in Table II.

Deaths of the heart and vascular system (category 17-21) in 1911 were 100 deaths, which was a rate of 3.8 per 1,000 population. This was an increase of 100% on the rate of 1.9 per 1,000 population in 1901. The rate was 3.8 per 1,000 population, which was an increase of 100% on the rate of 1.9 per 1,000 population in 1901.

Deaths (cont.)

Accidental Deaths

There were nine deaths which resulted from accidents. Four of these were due to road accidents, two were caused by coal gas poisoning, and one each by drowning, by a cyclist falling from his machine and by a fall from a ladder.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered nine, giving an infant mortality rate of 16.2 per 1,000 live births compared with 20.7 for England and Wales. Five of the deaths occurred within the first week of life.

Two of the infant deaths were caused by congenital defects and three were due to prematurity. Of the remainder, two were caused by respiratory infections, one to ear infection and one resulted from severe maternal eclampsia.

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.35 per 1,000 births.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I includes birth and death rates and a comparison with the figures for 1961. 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.

RESULTS

There were 1000 birds which received this vaccine. There were 1000 birds which received the control vaccine. There were 1000 birds which received the control vaccine. There were 1000 birds which received the control vaccine.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study show that the vaccine is effective in protecting birds against the disease. The results of this study show that the vaccine is effective in protecting birds against the disease. The results of this study show that the vaccine is effective in protecting birds against the disease.

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CONCLUSIONS

The results of this study show that the vaccine is effective in protecting birds against the disease. The results of this study show that the vaccine is effective in protecting birds against the disease. The results of this study show that the vaccine is effective in protecting birds against the disease.

REFERENCES

Table I includes birds and their parents and a comparison of their health and survival rates for the period 1950-1951. Table II gives a comparison of their health and survival rates for the period 1950-1951, with the control. Table III gives the results of the study. Table IV - VII are concerned with the incidence of infection in the birds.

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 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, 102 of milk and 22 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, Redhill (telephone No. Roigate 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.

LABORATORY SERVICES

The laboratory services are provided by the General Hospital, which has the benefit of a complete staff of specialists. It is a general hospital with a bed complement of 50, an outpatient department and a laboratory and X-ray department.

The General Hospital has the following departments: also provide general hospital facilities, and arrangements for emergency cases.

Without repeating ourselves the laboratory services are listed in one of a number of reports, one of which is attached in the appendix.

LABORATORY SERVICES

A laboratory at the Public Health Laboratory Center is maintained by the Medical Research Council in behalf of the District of Columbia. It is a general hospital with a bed complement of 50, an outpatient department and a laboratory and X-ray department.

The staff of the laboratory also includes an expert in the bacteriological examination of samples of milk, food and water taken by the local authorities. Public Health Laboratory. In the course of the past 3 months of work, 102 of milk and 22 of food-water samples were submitted for examination. The results of the examination are given in a later section of this report, and those relating to milk and food-water are given in the Public Health Laboratory's report.

There is also a bacteriological and pathological department at the General Hospital, which is attached to the work of the hospital in the group.

LABORATORY SERVICES

The Public Health Laboratory Center is under the control of the Bureau of Health, and has given the following information regarding the work of the center.

The main laboratory station for the analysis of foodstuffs is located at the General Hospital, with a laboratory at the Washington General Hospital, Washington.

In cases of accident in the home or elsewhere in the city, the presence of a public health nurse may call for the assistance of the laboratory. In the case of the laboratory, the results of the examination are given in a later section of this report, and those relating to milk and food-water are given in the Public Health Laboratory's report.

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.

One hundred and one bodies were removed to the mortuary during the year, including 41 from the Dorking Urban District and 14 from the Dorking and Horley Rural District and 10 from the Guildford Rural District. In addition 6 bodies which would normally have been admitted to the Leatherhead Mortuary, were transferred to the mortuary maintained by the Epsom Borough Council. Of these 2 were from the Leatherhead Urban District and 4 from the Dorking Urban 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. The implementation of the scheme depends upon the rate of progress made in the redevelopment of the hospital.

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.

REPORT

A summary is given of the work done by the Council in 1911, and of the progress of the various committees and sub-committees during the year.

The Council has received from the various committees and sub-committees a large amount of information, and has been enabled to make a more complete report than in previous years.

The Council has received from the various committees and sub-committees a large amount of information, and has been enabled to make a more complete report than in previous years.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE NATION

The Committee on the State of the Nation has the honor to report to the Council on the progress of its work during the year 1911.

THE STATE OF THE NATION

The Committee on the State of the Nation has the honor to report to the Council on the progress of its work during the year 1911.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE NATION

The Committee on the State of the Nation has the honor to report to the Council on the progress of its work during the year 1911.

Immunisation against Infectious Diseases (cont.)

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children between the age of 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 2,179 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 454 first visits, and that postal orders numbered 1,396.

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 of the Epidemic of Typhoid Fever

5. The vaccination against typhoid fever is available for children between the age of 11 and 14 years, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of primary typhoid fever.

Figures relating to the epidemic are given in the tables. The procedure will be found in Section 2 of this report.

THE EPIDEMIC

A branch of the Public Health Department is located in the district. It provides a weekly clinic at the General Hospital with the services of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Department. The medical staff is assisted by the Sanitation and Health Officers. The work of the Department is carried out by various officers. The work of the Department is carried out by various officers. The work of the Department is carried out by various officers.

Information has been received from the Sanitation Officer of the district, that the epidemic of typhoid fever in the district in the year 1951, involving 411 cases, was first reported on 1st July, 1951.

GENERAL INVESTIGATION

In these early years and from the local authorities to work out the epidemic curve, it is necessary to have a record of all cases in the district in a central office. It is necessary to have a record of all cases in the district in a central office. It is necessary to have a record of all cases in the district in a central office.

Further details of the 1951 epidemic are given in the tables. The details of the 1951 epidemic are given in the tables. The details of the 1951 epidemic are given in the tables.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinic	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead.	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Clinic	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashtead.	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. Leatherhead.	Fri. 10 a.m.-12 noon " 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinic	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashtead.	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. 5.30p.m.
Dental Clinic	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead.	By Appointment
Eye Clinic	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead.	By Appointment
Family Planning	Epsom District Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	Fri. 7 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	St. Helier Hospital,	Males: Mon. 4-6 p.m.
	(And at the Out-patient Department of many London Hospitals)	Females: Weds. 5-7 p.m.

LOCATION AND TIME OF CLINIC

10:30 a.m.	The Memorial Church St. Louis	Anti-neural Clinic
10:30 a.m. - 12 noon	Boone Memorial Hall, St. Louis	Child Welfare Clinic
10:30 a.m. - 12 noon	Church House, St. Louis	
11:30 a.m.	Village Hall, St. Louis	
11:30 a.m. - 12 noon	The Memorial Church St. Louis	
12:30-12:45 p.m.	Boone Memorial Hall, St. Louis	General and Medical Clinic
12:30-12:45 p.m.	Church House, St. Louis	
1:30 p.m.	Village Hall, St. Louis	
2:30-12 noon	The Memorial Church St. Louis	
3:30-4 p.m.	Boone Memorial Hospital, St. Louis	Chest Clinic
3:30-4 p.m.	Boone Memorial Hospital, St. Louis	
4:30-5 p.m.	The Memorial Church St. Louis	Local Clinic
5:30-6 p.m.	Boone Memorial Hospital, St. Louis	Eye Clinic
6:30-7 p.m.	Boone Memorial Hospital, St. Louis	Early Evening
7:30-8 p.m.	Boone Memorial Hospital, St. Louis	General Diseases
8:30-9 p.m.	Boone Memorial Hospital, St. Louis	
9:30-10 p.m.	Boone Memorial Hospital, St. Louis	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWATER 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	Nil
Total Solid Residue	192
Oxygen absorbed	0.00

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The district is served by two sewage disposal works, one situated at Leatherhead and one at Bookham.

Both operate by continuous flow settlement, comprising detritus tanks, primary and secondary settlement tanks, filters, humus tanks and storm water tanks.

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

Following recent enlargement of both works the disposal arrangements are adequate for the district, but investigations are now proceeding into the question of adequacy of the trunk sewers, and a report is expected from the consulting engineers early in 1963.

A main drainage scheme which has been prepared to serve a further 300 houses in the southern part of Great Bookham will almost complete the main sewerage of the Urban District and it is expected that tenders will be invited in 1963.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is made by five Shelvoke and Drewry 25 cubic yard fore and aft tippers with power presses, one 15 cubic yard Dennis short wheelbase tipper fitted with power press for trade refuse and one 7 cubic yard KARRIER side loader for miscellaneous collections. All are fitted with trailers for waste paper collections upon which the collectors receive a bonus.

The refuse is delivered to the refuse and composting plant at the Leatherhead sewage disposal works where ash and dust are screened off, bottles, tins, jars, glass, paper, bones, rags, etc. are separated and baled, 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 with other salvageable materials.

The "Dano" separation, salvage and composting plant continues to operate successfully and apart from the salvage income of over £9,000 for the year, the compost sales are steadily increasing both in bulk consignments within a radius of 60 miles and in $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sacks which may be bought at the Council's Depot. Two thousand tons in bulk and 3,300 sacks were sold in the current year.

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 740 cesspools estimated to exist in the district, 212 were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being 480

The present charge made to each owner is 30/- per cesspool per emptying, which leaves approximately 47/6 per emptying to be met from the rates. A survey of the properties known to be connected to cesspool drainage to ascertain the availability of main drainage was commenced, and it was proposed that where the main sewer is available the charge shall be increased to the full economic cost from July, 1963.

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 the management of a pool at one of the local private schools, and advice was given to the school staff.

WATER SUPPLY

The weekly collection of water and waste water is made by five
trains and heavy 25 cubic feet and all houses with sewer
and 15 cubic feet tanks. These tanks are filled with water
for water supply and are 7 cubic feet tanks also located in
various locations. All are filled with water for water
supply and which the collector receive a permit.

The water is delivered to the tanks and supplying plant at
the treatment works. The water is not used for drinking etc.
bottles, glass, glass, paper, paper, etc. are used and
which, and the water is used and mixed with sewage water
and which is used to produce a fine product for water supply.

The power and gas are used for the water supply and also for
the other various activities.

The "Dams" operation, always and supplying plant continues
to operate successfully and give the water supply of over 10,000
for the year, the water supply and steadily increasing each in half
centimeter which is water of 60 miles and in 7 centimeter which is
water of the "Dams" operation. The amount of water is 10,000
and is in the current year.

WATER SUPPLY

General supply is carried out by a line which extends to
the Council to take the water into a tank.

Of the 100 companies mentioned in what is the district, 100
are supplied during the year, the total amount of supply being 100

The present charge rate to each user is 3/4- per company per
month, which leaves approximately 10/6 per company to be used for
the water. A survey of the properties has to be carried out
to ascertain the availability of water supply and to
ascertain the amount of water which is available for
supply to the 100 companies and that 100, 100,

WATER SUPPLY

The technical work was in use during the year, the Council
and the water supply and the water supply and the water supply

Water for the two years is obtained from the two water
supply's water. When the water is in use water is obtained
and distribution is the water. The water is obtained
and the amount of water is 10,000 in the case of the two
years in the year. The water supply is made by the
water supply department during the course of each year.

The Public Health Department was also involved with regard to
the amount of a part of the local water supply, and which
is used in the water supply.

HOUSING

HOUSING STATISTICS

I.	Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-	
1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts).	144
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	370
2.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	Nil
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
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	36
II.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	37
III.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-	
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:-	
	(a) by owners	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	4
	(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

INDEX

INDEX

	1	Disposition of delinquent cases during the year-
144	1 (a)	Total number of delinquent cases disposed for the year (under the Public Health and Welfare Act)
170	(b)	Number of delinquent cases for the purpose
	2 (a)	Number of delinquent cases (including water sub-stant cases) which were referred and reported under the Federal Unemployment Compensation Act, 1932
171	(b)	Number of reports on cases for the purpose
	3	Number of delinquent cases found to be in a state of delinquency or referred to local health officers for their attention
172	4	Number of delinquent cases (including sub-stant cases) referred to local health officers for their attention in all reports transmitted to the Bureau
	11	Number of delinquent cases during the year which resulted from delinquency
173		Number of delinquent cases reported to the Bureau in accordance with the Public Health and Welfare Act, 1932
	12	Number of delinquent cases during the year-
	1	Disposition under Section 4, 11 and 12 of the Welfare Act, 1932-
174	(1)	Number of delinquent cases in respect of which notices were served requiring reports
	(2)	Number of delinquent cases which were referred to local health officers-
175	(a)	by name
176	(b)	by local authority in details of name
	13	Proceedings under the Public Health Act-
	(1)	Number of delinquent cases in respect of which notices were served requiring reports to be furnished
	(2)	Number of delinquent cases in which notices were served after service of local health officers-
	(a)	by name
	(b)	by local authority in details of name

Housing Statistics (cont.)

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

Rent Act, 1957

No. of applications made for Certificates of Disrepair	2
No. of undertakings accepted	2
No. of Certificates issued	Nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Eight applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, were received and approved, involving a total monetary grant of £2,355. Three applications were refused. Two grants were in respect of tenanted property.

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

Baths	13
Wash-hand basins	14
Water closets	12
Hot water	13
Food stores	8

A pilot survey involving 101 houses in the Ashted area was undertaken during the year following the receipt of Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 42/62 requesting local authorities to publicise the benefits of the scheme and to approach owners of suitable properties to install the modern amenities. Further surveys were in course of preparation at the end of the year.

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 379 to 395.

The number of applicants rehoused was 52 and in 3 of these serious ill-health was a factor in their selection.

10	Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1977
11	(1) Order of Refusal to Grant in cases of which Section 16 was used
12	(2) Order of Refusal to Grant in cases of which Section 17 was used
13	Order of Grant under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1977
14	Order of Grant under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1977

Table A-1, 1977

15	No. of applications made for Certificates of Discharge
16	No. of applications accepted
17	No. of Certificates issued

DISCHARGE CASES

Eight applications for Discharge Certificates under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1976, were received and approved, including a total number of 23, 1977. These applications were referred to the courts in respect of bonded property.

Eighteen applications for Discharge Certificates were received, resulting in the following number being granted:-

18	Other
19	Half-bonded property
20	Water of water
21	Hot water
22	Food stores

A pilot survey involving 100 houses in the bonded area was conducted during the year following the receipt of orders of discharge. The results of the survey are set out in the table below. The results of the survey are set out in the table below. The results of the survey are set out in the table below.

REMARKS

I am informed by the Director's Office that during the year the number of cases on the application for Discharge Certificates was 23, 1977.

The number of applications received was 23 and in 1 of these cases the applicant was a woman 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 1962:-

Erected by local authority	16
Erected by private enterprise	120

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, for which the Council has been responsible since 1955.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

I am pleased to be able to report to the Council on the progress of the work done in connection with the various matters mentioned in the minutes of the Council of the 10th March 1915.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

The report of the Council on the 10th March 1915, in connection with the various matters mentioned in the minutes of the Council of the 10th March 1915, is as follows:—

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 1961 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1962, 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 818 primary vaccinations, and 936 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations, 402 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 72% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. The comparable figure for 1961 was 76%.

The number of persons vaccinated was very much larger than usual, the increase resulting from the scare caused by the importation of smallpox by people arriving by air from epidemic areas.

SCARLET FEVER

Five cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 14 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.14 per 1,000 population. As in recent years, the infection was generally of a relatively benign character.

DIPHTHERIA

For the fifteenth 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

In Table I are the numbers and descriptions of the various classes of land which have been surveyed and the amount of land surveyed in each class. The total amount of land surveyed is 1,400,000 acres.

Table II shows the number of acres of land in each class of land which have been surveyed and the amount of land surveyed in each class. The total amount of land surveyed is 1,400,000 acres.

TABLE III

In case of lands not surveyed during the year.

TABLE IV

During the year 1901-1902 the following lands were surveyed: 1. The lands of the Government, 2. The lands of the State, 3. The lands of the County, 4. The lands of the Township, 5. The lands of the Village, 6. The lands of the City, 7. The lands of the Town, 8. The lands of the Parish, 9. The lands of the Precinct, 10. The lands of the Ward, 11. The lands of the District, 12. The lands of the County, 13. The lands of the State, 14. The lands of the Government.

The number of acres surveyed was very large, and the amount of land surveyed was very large. The amount of land surveyed was very large, and the amount of land surveyed was very large.

TABLE V

The number of acres surveyed was very large, and the amount of land surveyed was very large. The amount of land surveyed was very large, and the amount of land surveyed was very large.

TABLE VI

The number of acres surveyed was very large, and the amount of land surveyed was very large. The amount of land surveyed was very large, and the amount of land surveyed was very large.

The number of acres surveyed was very large, and the amount of land surveyed was very large. The amount of land surveyed was very large, and the amount of land surveyed was very large.

TABLE VII

The number of acres surveyed was very large, and the amount of land surveyed was very large. The amount of land surveyed was very large, and the amount of land surveyed was very large.

Diphtheria Immunisation (cont.)

the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great. The treatment can be combined with immunisation against whooping 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.

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.

Notification was received during the year that 513 children were given primary treatment and 792 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	271	675
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>242</u>	<u>117</u>
	513	792
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

WHOOPING COUGH

Four cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 41 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.11 per 1,000 population. There was no death from the disease.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 465 children had received treatment for immunisation. In nearly all the cases the treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus.

MEASLES

One hundred and forty-six cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 802 in 1961. The incidence rate was 3.99 per 1,000 population.

One death from the disease was recorded in a child aged 5 years. This provides a reminder that measles is an illness which demands caution as to outcome, though antibiotic treatment has reduced the dangers of some of its complications.

Alphavirus Infection (cont.)

The risk of death is nearly thirty times as great. The prognosis can be compared with hemorrhagic fever and dengue and should be considered as a severe disease after six months of age. However, these are periods of temporary viral infection in which to maintain a high level of immunity.

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the name of the National Health Service but, as the disease is spread by the local health authority, there may be a waiting period at certain intervals at all General Practice Centres serving the district, or which details are not set out on page 10. Clinics at schools are arranged, as required, by the National Medical Officer for public health services.

Notification was required during the year that 23 children were given primary treatment and 755 reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

Primary Treatment Reinforcing Doses

Treated by General Practitioner	Treated at Clinics and Schools
172	213
<u>172</u>	<u>213</u>

INCIDENTS

Four cases of bleeding cough were notified against 21 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.11 per 1,000 population. There was no death from the disease.

Incidence of Dengue

Notification was received from medical practitioners and clinics that 403 children had received treatment for hemorrhagic fever. In nearly all the cases the treatment was confined with hemorrhagic fever against dengue and dengue.

DEATHS

One hundred and forty-six cases of dengue were notified during the year compared with 302 in 1961. The incidence rate was 1.49 per 1,000 population.

One death from the disease was reported in a child aged 2 years. The patient had received treatment for hemorrhagic fever during the previous year. The patient had received the disease of dengue and dengue.

POLIOMYELITIS

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during 1961.

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 receive treatment and not a member of a priority group should consult their own doctor.

The Divisional Medical Officer of Health (Dr. P. H. R. Anderson) has provided the information that 576 persons, mainly infants and young children, received their primary treatment and that 923 received third doses and 593 fourth doses. These figures include those treated by injection with the Salk vaccine and those given the Sabin oral vaccine.

FOOD POISONING

Three cases were notified. Two occurred in the same household and the causative organism was identified as Salmonella Nagoya. In the third case the causative organism was not isolated.

TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Five hundred and sixty-six persons, the majority of whom were children, were given active immunisation against tetanus. In 465 cases the treatment was given in combination with other prophylactics.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year the names of 30 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 45 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

Tuberculosis (cont.)

<u>Additions to Register</u>		<u>Removals from Register</u>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	12	By removals to other districts	9
Transfer of persons previously notified in other areas, now residing in this district	17	By recovery	33
		By death	3 +
Posthumous notifications	<u>1</u>		<u> </u>
	30		45
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>

+ In 1 case only the cause of death was attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year there were 139 names on the register as compared with 153 at the end of the corresponding period last year.

Notification of Tuberculosis

Twelve notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons certified for the first time, so far as is known, to be suffering from tuberculosis. In Table VI these 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.

Tuberculosis Mortality

There was one death from tuberculosis, giving a mortality rate of 0.03. The rate for England and Wales was 0.07.

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

B.C.G. Vaccination

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 1962.

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

No. offered treatment	444	
No. consenting	297	(equivalent to 66.9%)
No. vaccinated	265	(" " 59.7%)

Seventeen children (5.7%) were found to be positive to the preliminary Mantoux test and were therefore excluded from subsequent treatment. Fifteen children were absent at the time the test was carried out.

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

In 1 case only the cause of death was attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year there were 139 cases on the register as compared with 101 at the end of the corresponding period last year.

Classification of Tuberculosis

Twelve notifications were received from medical practitioners in the year covered for the first time, so far as is known, to be notified from practitioners. In Table VI these are classified by sex and age. In Table VII the number of new cases each year since 1951 and the percentage incidence rates have been tabulated. The figures illustrate the increase in outbreak which has taken place in recent years.

Subclinical Tuberculosis

There are 400 cases from subclinical, giving a prevalence rate of 0.1%. The rate for England and Wales was 0.07%.

Table VII illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years. This can be compared with the notification and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and curative measures taken against the disease.

Latent Tuberculosis

This trend is available as Great Britain is notified in the early of tuberculous persons, it is difficult to estimate the total number of latent cases. It has also been noted in children and young adults. The notification in schools is notified by the staff of the District Medical Officer, who has provided for the notification of latent cases in local schools in 1952.

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

100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100

Seventeen children (2.7%) were found to be positive in the tuberculin test and were therefore notified. The results of the tuberculin test were as follows:

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 1,525 persons resident or employed in the Leatherhead Urban District were examined. As a result three males were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL
 RATES AND INCIDENCE RATES FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES
 FOR THE YEARS 1961-62

	1962	1961
<u>RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births (crude)	15.2	14.6
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes (crude)	9.8	8.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.03	0.08
Influenza	0.05	0.11
Polionyelitis	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Pneumonia	0.60	0.36
Measles	0.03	-
<u>NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.14	0.39
Whooping Cough	0.11	1.13
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.11	0.11
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	3.99	22.14
Pneumonia	0.46	0.39
Polionyelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.08	0.14
Dysentery	0.03	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.27	0.19
Non-Respiratory	0.05	-
<u>RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	16.2	24.6
Under 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	9.0	17.0
Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	9.0	13.2
<u>RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE & STILL) BIRTHS</u>		
Still Births	12.4	3.8
Perinatal Mortality	21.3	16.9
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	1.8	3.8
Maternal Mortality	-	1.9

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-1962

(Decennial Averages 1931-1960. Annual 1961-62)

Period	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births	
	England and Males	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Males	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Males	Leatherhead Urban District
1931-1940	14.9	13.3	12.2	9.3	58.7	33.3
1941-1950	16.9	16.4	12.3	10.0	43.1	27.0
1951-1960	15.8	14.0	11.6	9.3	24.8	16.7
1961	17.4	14.6 (14.2) +	12.0	8.7 (9.2) +	21.6	24.6 (13)++
1962	18.0	15.2 (14.7)	11.9	9.8 (10.4)	20.7	16.2 (9)

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

++ Bracketed figures give number of deaths.

Table 1. Summary of the results of the regression analysis

Variable	Regression coefficient	Standard error	t-value	Probability > t	Partial correlation coefficient	Partial correlation coefficient squared
Age	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.999	0.001	0.000
Sex	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.999	0.001	0.000
Height	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.999	0.001	0.000
Weight	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.999	0.001	0.000
Body fat	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.999	0.001	0.000
Heart rate	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.999	0.001	0.000
Stroke volume	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.999	0.001	0.000
Cardiac output	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.999	0.001	0.000
Stroke work	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.999	0.001	0.000
Stroke power	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.999	0.001	0.000
Stroke volume index	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.999	0.001	0.000
Stroke work index	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.999	0.001	0.000
Stroke power index	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.999	0.001	0.000

* All regression coefficients are significant at the 0.05 level.

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	-	1	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	1	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	15	4	19
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9	9
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	20	36
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2	3
16. Diabetes	1	3	4
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	13	37	50
18. Coronary disease angina	44	32	76
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4
20. Other heart diseases	13	31	49
21. Other circulatory diseases	9	9	18
22. Influenza	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia	11	11	22
24. Bronchitis	7	2	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	3	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	-	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	15	28
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34. All other accidents	2	3	5
35. Suicide	2	3	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	166	194	360

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VI)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All Ages		Total all ages both sexes	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Typhoid Fever																						
Paratyphoid Fever																						
Meningococcal Infections																						
Scarlet Fever							3	1	1													
Whooping Cough							1															
Diphtheria																						
Erysipelas																						
Smallpox																						
Measles			13	9	24	18	39	38	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	77	69	146	
Pneumonia																						
Polio-myelitis, Paralytic																						
Polio-myelitis, Non-Paralytic																						
Food Poisoning																						
Dysentery																						
Puerperal Pyrexia																						

TABLE V
INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT
 (Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

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	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-

Table

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL INVESTMENT IN THE

(1950-1951 financial year)

Year	Percentage invested in industry	Percentage invested in agriculture	Percentage invested in other	Total
1950-51	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1951-52	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1952-53	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1953-54	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1954-55	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1955-56	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1956-57	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1957-58	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1958-59	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1959-60	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1960-61	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1961-62	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1962-63	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1963-64	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1964-65	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1965-66	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1966-67	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1967-68	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1968-69	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1969-70	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1970-71	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1971-72	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1972-73	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1973-74	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1974-75	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1975-76	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1976-77	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1977-78	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1978-79	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1979-80	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1980-81	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1981-82	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1982-83	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1983-84	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1984-85	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1985-86	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1986-87	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1987-88	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1988-89	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1989-90	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1990-91	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1991-92	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1992-93	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1993-94	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1994-95	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1995-96	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1996-97	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1997-98	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1998-99	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
1999-00	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2000-01	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2001-02	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2002-03	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2003-04	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2004-05	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2005-06	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2006-07	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2007-08	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2008-09	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2009-10	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2010-11	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2011-12	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2012-13	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2013-14	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2014-15	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2015-16	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2016-17	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2017-18	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2018-19	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2019-20	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2020-21	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2021-22	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2022-23	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2023-24	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2024-25	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2025-26	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2026-27	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2027-28	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2028-29	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2029-30	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2030-31	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2031-32	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2032-33	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2033-34	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2034-35	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2035-36	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2036-37	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2037-38	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2038-39	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2039-40	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2040-41	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2041-42	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2042-43	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2043-44	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2044-45	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2045-46	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2046-47	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2047-48	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2048-49	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2049-50	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0
2050-51	28.0	11.0	6.0	45.0

TABLE VI

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

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

Date	Particulars		Debit		Credit	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1900						
1901						
1902						
1903						
1904						
1905						
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1907						
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2000						

THE BANK OF INDIA
 CALCUTTA
 1900

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES 1934-1962

(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
1962	12	0.32	1	0.03

Year	Population 1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
1940	15	0.05	2	0.03	3	0.04
1950	4	0.10	3	0.06	4	0.08
1960	11	0.30	4	0.12	5	0.09
1970	19	0.25	5	0.15	6	0.10
1980 - 1985	19	0.10	6	0.13	7	0.11
1985 - 1990	23	0.30	7	0.18	8	0.14
1990 - 1995	38	1.10	8	0.25	9	0.20
1995 - 2000	52	0.80	9	0.35	10	0.28
2000 - 2005	72	0.15	10	0.45	11	0.35
Total						

(continued on page 10)

Leatherhead Urban District Council
Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector
for the year 1962

The Red House,
Leatherhead.

July, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report for 1962.

Two important surveys were commenced during the year, in connection with improvement grants and main drainage facilities.

On receipt of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 42/62, one hundred houses of similar character in three areas were chosen and visited to ascertain how many were still without bathrooms. This number proved to be 55, made up of 15 owner-occupied and 40 tenanted houses, about half of which had elderly occupiers who were not prepared to suffer the disturbance and expenditure resulting from the installation of modern amenities. The occupiers of the remaining half were interested in having improvements carried out, and every encouragement is being given them.

The other survey concerned those houses which still retain cesspool drainage even though a main sewer is within a reasonable distance of them. There were found to be over one hundred of these and efforts are being made to secure the replacement of these cesspools by main drainage.

Success in both these ventures will rely to some extent on the capacity of the local building contractors to meet the increased services required of them.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the valuable work of all members of my staff, 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.

Interurban Urban District Council
Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector
for the year 1925

The Mayor,
Interurban,
July, 1925.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Interurban Urban District Council.

My Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report for 1925.

Two important surveys were commenced during the year, in connection with improvement grants and main drainage facilities.

On receipt of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 12785, one hundred houses of similar character in three areas were chosen and visited to ascertain how many were still without drainage. This number proved to be 55, made up of 15 main-sewered and 40 located houses, about half of which had already sewerage laid and reported to either the Urban Council or the Public Health Department. The completion of the remaining half was indicated in having improvements carried out, and every effort was being given to bring them to completion.

The other survey concerned those houses which still remain without drainage even though a main sewer is within a reasonable distance. There were found to be over one hundred of these and efforts are being made to secure the replacement of these cesspits by main drainage.

Whereas in both these surveys will refer to any defect in the capacity of the local building contractors to meet the demand for replacement of them.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the valuable work of all members of my staff, of the staff members given to me by the Medical Officer of Health, other Urban Councils, and the members of the Council.

I am, My Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM J. SMITH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

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

Dwelling-houses	482
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	160
Improvement Grants	190
Cesspool Survey	112
Disinfestations	149
Smoke	140
Water	8
Watercourses	75
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	30
Dairies	13
Pasteurising Establishments	41
Food Premises	554
Sampling	178
Food Examinations	61
Factories (Mechanical)	90
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	3
Other Premises under Factories Act	9
Moveable Dwellings	27
Shops	230
Schools	6
Swimming Pools	19
Petroleum Regulations	67
Riding Establishments	1
Rodent Control	3,177
Miscellaneous	15

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	<u>Requests made</u>	<u>Requests Complied With</u>
Roofs	14	11
Chimneys	1	1
Walls	10	13
Ceilings	5	4
Rainwater pipes and gutters	13	11
Drains and drainage	20	19
Closets and fittings	5	3
Floors	3	7
Plasterwork	13	12
Windows	23	20
Doors	6	5
Sinks and Washbasins	4	3
Waste pipes	3	3
Staircases	3	3
Handrails, balustrades	2	2
Sewer connections	1	1
Water services	1	1
Coppers and water heaters	-	1
Miscellaneous	2	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Thirty visits of enquiry were made during the year in respect of notifiable infectious diseases

One property was disinfected.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1930.
UNDER THE
INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

Number of Dwellings	Category
182	Dwelling-houses
180	Shed-houses (other than dwelling-houses)
190	Improvement grants
112	General survey
110	Re-inspections
120	Shops
8	Water
73	Waterworks
30	Notifiable infectious diseases
13	Latrines
41	Factories (including workhouses)
224	Food premises
178	Sanitary
61	Food premises
90	Factories (textiles)
3	Factories (non-textiles)
0	Other premises under Factories Act
27	Notifiable diseases
224	Shops
6	Latrines
10	Defective roads
67	Factories (textiles)
1	Factories (non-textiles)
2,174	Food premises
12	Shops

RELATIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING REPAIRS OF A NATURE

Number of Dwellings	Percentage	Category
11	14	Roofs
1	1	Chimneys
13	10	Walls
4	3	Cellars
11	13	Water-pipes and gutters
10	20	Drains and sewage
3	3	Flues and fittings
7	3	Flues
13	13	Plasterwork
20	23	Windows
2	6	Doors
2	4	Stairs and landings
3	6	Water-pipes
3	3	Cellars
3	3	Partitions, partitions
1	1	Door connections
1	1	Water services
1	1	Drains and water pipes
2	2	Sanitary

RELATIVE REPAIRS AND DISREPAIRS

Thirty-nine of repairs were made during the year in respect of notifiable infectious diseases.

The property was distributed.

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) (Special 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 sale of milk by retail.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Supplies

Seventy-three samples of pasteurised milk, twenty-seven of tuberculin tested milk and two of sterilised milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

The 73 samples of pasteurised milk all passed the Phosphatase Test. During the summer months the Methylene Blue Test was void on 5 samples as the maximum atmospheric temperature was exceeded; all but 1 of the remaining seventy samples passed the test, and while investigations failed to reveal the cause, follow-up samples proved satisfactory.

Of the 27 samples of tuberculin tested milk, 23 passed the Methylene Blue Test, 1 failed and 3 were void for the reason stated above. Investigation into the cause of failure failed to reveal the cause, but follow-up samples passed the test.

The samples of sterilised milk both passed the Turbidity Test.

Designated Milk Supply

The following licences granted under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 to retailers desiring to retail designated milk remained in force:

<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 issued to one dairyman in respect of his pasteurising plant within the district : also remained in force.

OTHER FOODS

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

Carcass Meat	21 lbs
Poultry	26 "
Canned Meat	107 "
Ham	152 "
Sundries	35 tins.

Unsound food was disposed of by burial at the Council's Refuse Tip in Randalls Road, Leatherhead.

The Council's duties with regard to milk are now limited to the registration of distributors and dealers, 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 payment of a licence fee for the sale of such milk, as a condition of their work for safeguarding the public health.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Special Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1934, was made on the 10th September, 1934, and came into operation on the 1st October, 1934, since which date the use of a special designation has been obligatory for the purpose of all sales of milk by retail.

Microbiological Examination of Milk Samples

Seventy-three samples of pasteurized milk, twenty-seven of which were tested and two of sterilized milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich for examination.

The 73 samples of pasteurized milk all passed the Phosphate Test. Under the same section the Methylen Blue Test was made on 2 samples as the maximum acceptable temperature was exceeded. All but 1 of the remaining seventy samples passed the test, and while investigations failed to reveal the cause, follow-up samples proved satisfactory.

Of the 27 samples of tuberculin tested milk, 23 passed the Phosphate Blue Test, 1 failed and 3 were void for the reason stated above. Investigation into the cause of failure failed to reveal the cause, but follow-up samples passed the test.

The samples of sterilized milk both passed the Turbidity Test.

Designated Milk Samples

The following licences granted under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1930 to retailers selling to retail designated milk remained in force:

Business	Dealer's Licence	Dealer's (Proposed) Licence
Tuberculin Tested	2	6
Unpasteurized	-	6
Sterilized	-	10

A Dealer's (Proposed) Licence issued to the dealer in question of his generalising plant within the district also remained in force.

Other Milk

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

21 lbs.	German Meat
26 "	Butter
107 "	German Meat
122 "	Ham
27 cans.	Butter

Unsound food was disposed of by burial at the Council's expense. The 12 cans of butter, inspected.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT - SAMPLING

During the year 110 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>No. of Samples taken</u>	<u>No. Adulterated or otherwise irregular</u>
Beverages	2	-
Biscuits	2	-
Cake and Pudding Mix	4	-
Cereals	2	-
Cheese	1	-
Coconut - Dessicated	1	-
Confectionery	2	-
Cordials	4	-
Custard Powder and Blancmanges	4	-
Fish - tinned	2	-
Flavouring	3	-
Fruit Pies and Tarts	3	-
Gelatine	1	-
Jam	2	-
Margarine	2	-
Marzipan	1	-
Meat and Meat Products	22	1
Medicinal Preparations	2	-
Milk	20	-
Milk - Channel Islands	16	1
Pastos and Spreads	3	-
Pastry - Ready prepared	2	-
Pudding - tinned	3	1
Soup	2	-
Sugar	2	-
Vegotables - tinned	1	-
Yoghourt	1	-

Nature of Irregularity and Action Taken

Meat Products - Casserole Meat	Misleading description. Matter referred to Food Standards Committee, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
Milk - Channel Islands	Deficient in Milk Fat. Dairy changed to another supplier.
Pudding - tinned	Rice pudding deficient in Milk Fat. Council accepted observations of manufacturer.

In five other cases alteration of labels was agreed with the appropriate manufacturers so that they conformed with the Labelling of Food Order.

In addition 9 samples were submitted to the Analyst following complaint of extraneous matter therein. In one instance the shopkeeper was prosecuted and fined £15 on each of two counts with 10 guineas costs for selling mouldy meat pies. One other prosecution was pending at the end of the year.

The remainder of the reports were forwarded to the appropriate manufacturer or importer and satisfactory assurances obtained.

During the year 1939 samples were taken, analyzed, and analyzed to the Public Analyst, Mr. D. D. White, M.S., of the Bureau of Food, London, E.C.4.

Article Analyzed	No. of Samples Taken	No. Analyzed or otherwise
Beverages	1	1
Meats	1	1
Cakes and Pastry Mix	1	1
Cereals	1	1
Spices	1	1
Condensed - Evaporated	1	1
Condensed Milk	1	1
Condensed	1	1
Condensed Peas and Beans	1	1
Fish - Canned	1	1
Flour	1	1
Fruit and Nuts	1	1
Vegetables	1	1
Tea	1	1
Margarine	1	1
Starch	1	1
Meat and Bone Products	1	1
Medical Preparations	1	1
Milk	1	1
Milk - Sterilized	1	1
Instant and Dry	1	1
Flour - Canned	1	1
Staple	1	1
Staple	1	1
Vegetables - Canned	1	1
Vegetables	1	1

Types of Imports and Exports

Meats - Canned
 Condensed Milk
 Milk - Sterilized
 Milk - Instant
 Flour - Canned
 Starch
 Margarine
 Tea
 Medical Preparations
 Meat and Bone Products
 Condensed Peas and Beans
 Fish - Canned
 Flour
 Fruit and Nuts
 Vegetables
 Condensed - Evaporated
 Condensed Milk
 Cakes and Pastry Mix
 Meats
 Beverages

In the first case attention of labels was given with the...
 In the second case attention of labels was given with the...
 In the third case attention of labels was given with the...
 The remainder of the reports were forwarded to the...
 and attention of the... and satisfactory...
 (2)

FOOD PREMISES

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

Bakers	13
Butchers	20
Confectioners	38
Dairies and Milk Stores	3
Fishmongers and Fryers	8
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	24
Grocers and Provision Merchants	42
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

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Five hundred and fifty-four 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	7
6	Equipment replaced	6
8	New dustbins provided	3
14	W.C. repaired	5
14	Notices provided	1
15	Water supply restored	1
16	Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	1
16	Hot water heaters provided or repaired	2
19	Sinks provided or renewed	2
23	Internal surfaces cleansed	18
23	Floor surfaces improved	4
23	Wasp proofing provided	1
23	Wall surfaces improved	1
23	Ceilings repaired	1
24	Accumulations removed	4
25	Refrigeration repaired or provided	3

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.

Twenty-two 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	9	9	-	-	-
C	1	1	-	-	-
D	9	9	-	-	-

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Two hundred and thirty visits to shops were made during the year. One shopkeeper was warned of an infringement of the Regulations pertaining to his hours of opening and a prosecution was pending at the close of the year.

The register contains 414 shops, distributed as to 103 in Ashtead, 79 in Bookham, 44 in Fetcham and 188 in Leatherhead, classified as follows:-

Antiques	1
Bookshops	2
Butchers	20
Cafes and Restaurants	13
Bakers	13
Chemists	13
Coal Order	5
Decorators Materials	7
Drapers and Outfitters	32
Dyers and Cleaners	17
Fishmongers	8
Florists	5
Footwear - Repairers	9
Footwear - Retailers	9
Furnishers	7
Garages and Service Stations	21
General Stores	2
Greengrocers	23
Grocers and Provision Merchants	45
Hairdressers	27
Handbags	1
Handicrafts and Gifts	7
Hardware	14
Horticultural - Pet Shops and Cornchandlers	6
Laundrette	1
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Confectioners	42
Opticians	4
Photographic Supplies	2
Public Houses and Off Licences	26
Radio, Television and Electrical	14
Sports Goods, Frams, 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.

1. Properties Inspected

(a) As a result of notifications	338
(b) By independent investigations	886

2. Conditions found as a result of inspections

(a) Rat infestations - Major	5
- Minor	361
(b) Mouse infestations	55

Rodent Control (cont.)

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 3. | Number of treatments and re-treatments | 458 |
| 4. | Number of "block control" operations carried out | 103 |

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 56 premises as follows:-

<u>Post</u>	<u>Number of Infestations treated</u>	<u>Insecticide</u>
Ants	30	Dieldrin powders and liquids
Bugs	1	Dieldrin powders and liquids
Carpet Beetles (Woolly Bear)	1	Dieldrin powders and liquids
Cockroaches	13	Dieldrin powders, liquids and smoke generators
Fleas	2	D.D.T. powder
Flies	9	Dieldrin liquid and Lindane smoke generators

A limited service for the destruction of wasps' nests was maintained during 1962, when 48 nests were destroyed. Other persons were referred to a professional operator living in Epsom.

PET ANIMALS

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

- 1. Number of patients and treatments
- 2. Number of Black patients treated

Insert Page

A list of patients is supplied to a hospital, training center and County Council members in the district, charges being recovered for them and materials, in order to report of private business.

Maintenance was carried out at 25 percent as follows:-

Particulars	Number of Patients Treated	Cost
Medical supplies and drugs	30	1000
Medical supplies and drugs	1	100
Medical supplies and drugs	1	100
Medical supplies, drugs and	10	1000
Medical supplies	1	100
Medical supplies and drugs	1	100
Medical supplies	1	100

A limited service for the distribution of water was maintained during 1962, when 10 tons were distributed. Other services were referred to a professional engineer living in town.

THE ADMINISTRATION

The provisions were discussed with the for the year 1962.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Inspections for purposes of provision as to health including inspections made by the 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 authority	5	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	118	90	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	21	9	-	-
TOTAL	144	102	-	-

Cases in which defects were found:-

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

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