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Contributors

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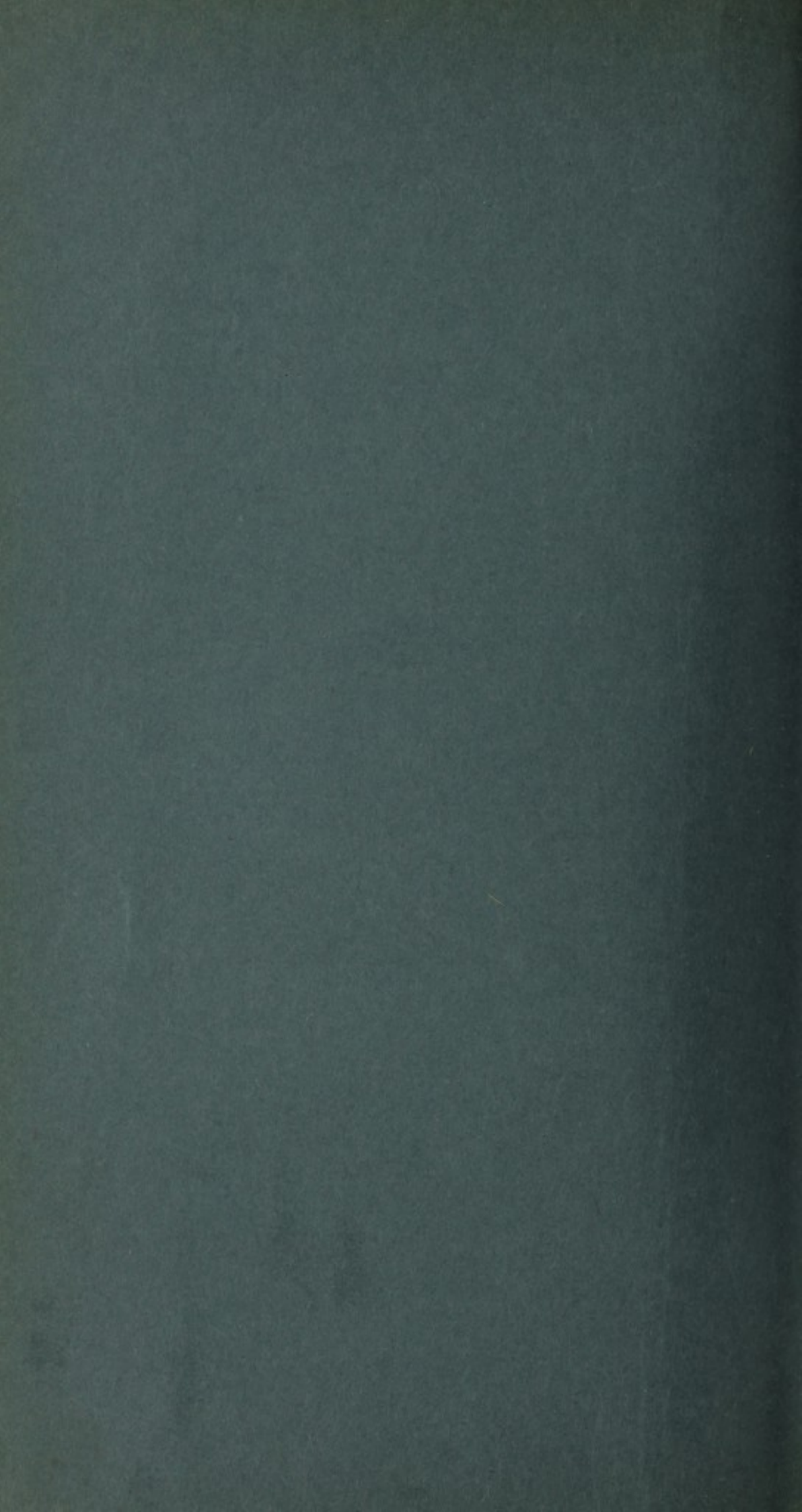
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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1963 - 1964.

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

Mrs. I. R. Mooring

Mr. W. E. Dickinson

Mr. A. H. Brackenbury

Mr. H. H. Fuller-Clark

Mr. E. A. Griffin

Mr. E. S. Hardy

Mr. J. W. Hardy

Mrs. C. M. John

Mr. J. B. Latham

Mr. H. Leyland

Mr. F. Simmonds

Mr. H. Smith

Mr. A. E. Yearley

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council

Mr. H. J. Killick, M.A.J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Mr. T. Kille

Representatives of the Council on

(1) CENTRAL DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Mr. W. E. Dickinson

Mr. J. B. Latham

Mrs. I. R. Mooring

Mr. F. Simmonds

(2) EPSOM & LEATHERHEAD TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Mr. R. Bishop

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

- o Cyrus Ive, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.O.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

- + O. J. Lynch M.A.P.H.I.
+ R. H. Sandford M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk:	Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist:	Mrs. G. F. Mitchell
Junior Clerk:	Miss B. M. Brett

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Clerks:	A. G. Milne
	A. Griffin

- o 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.

- o Holds the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Town Hall,
The Parade,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

July, 1964.

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 1963. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/64 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

Notwithstanding the very severe weather conditions in the first quarter of the year, which might have been expected to have contributed to an increase in the number of deaths, the death rate showed only a small rise. One death in an elderly person was attributed to prolonged exposure to the cold. There was little change in the birth rate, and the infant mortality rate remained low. Contrary to what is generally reported elsewhere, the percentage of illegitimate births has fallen for the second year in succession.

There were few exceptional circumstances about the incidence of infectious diseases. The expected biennial rise occurred in the number of cases of measles, and for the first time for some years typhoid fever appears in the list of notified infectious diseases. The cases originated in the Zermatt outbreak, and there was no spread of the disease in this district. There was an increase in the number of cases of whooping cough, and this is a finding which has been reported in many parts of the country. The character of the disease was mild, especially when the patient had received previous vaccination.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector is included under this cover and will be found to contain much of interest on many important items. The work of his department has continued to be carried out at a high level of efficiency, and his staff deserve due appreciation for the way in which they have carried out their work.

I take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Council for their continued interest in the work of the Public Health Department and for the support which they have given me.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

Tom Hall,
The Parole,
RECEIVED
Jury.
July, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Legislature of the State of New York

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to submit a report for the year 1963.
The report for this is made in the form of a letter to the
Legislature in accordance with the provisions of the
Public Health Officers Regulations, 1957.
Notwithstanding the very severe weather conditions in the first
quarter of the year, which might have been expected to have
been an increase in the number of deaths, the death rate showed only a
small rise. The death rate in the first quarter was 10.5 per
thousand, compared with 10.0 per thousand in the same quarter of
the previous year. The infant mortality rate remained low, 19.5 per
thousand live births, compared with 19.0 per thousand in the same
quarter of the previous year. The percentage of illegitimate births has fallen for
the second year in succession.

There were few exceptional circumstances about the incidence
of infectious diseases. The expected seasonal rise occurred in the
number of cases of measles, and for the first time for two years
Typhoid fever appeared in the list of notified infectious diseases.
The cases originated in the domestic outbreak, and there was no spread
of the disease in this district. There was an increase in the number
of cases of whooping cough, and this is a striking feature of the year.
In many parts of the country. The character of the disease was mild,
especially when the patient had received previous vaccination.

The report of the Chief Public Health Officer is included
under this cover and will be found to contain much of interest on many
important items. The work of the department has continued to be carried
out at a high level of efficiency, and the staff have given their best
for the way in which they have carried out their work.

I take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Council
for their continued interest in the work of the Public Health Department
and for the support which they have given me.

I am, Sir, Gentlemen, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,
J. H. HALL,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1963

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	11,187
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	35,582
Population (Estimated mid-year 1963)	...	...	...	...	36,890
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	3.3
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1963	...	...	...	...	11,320
Rateable value at 31st December, 1963	...	...	...	...	£1,966,979
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£8,055

Live Births

Total Male Female

Total	538	266	272
Legitimate	524	258	266
Illegitimate	14	8	6

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	14.6
Standardised birth rate " " "	15.8
Illegitimate live birth rate per cent of total live births	2.6

Still Births

Total	2	2	-
Legitimate	2	2	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	3.7
--	-----

Deaths

Total	365	182	183
-------	-----	-----	-----

Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population	9.9
Standardised death rate " " "	10.7

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	11	8	3
Legitimate	10	7	3
Illegitimate	1	-	-

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, total	20.4
" " " " " " " " legitimate	19.1
" " " " " " " " illegitimate	71.4

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	6
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	11.2

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	4
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.4

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	11.1
--	------

Maternal Mortality

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1963

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

11,117	...	...	...	...	Area (square miles)
22,222	...	...	...	...	Population (Census 1960)
23,333	...	...	...	...	Population (Estimated mid-year 1963)
3.3	...	...	...	...	Birth rate (per 1,000 live births)
11,117	...	...	...	...	Number of inhabited houses as of December 31, 1963
21,222	...	...	...	...	Estimated value of land inventory, 1963
21,222	...	...	...	...	Value represented by a family rate

Total Rate				Total Rate	
11,117	22,222	23,333	3.3	11,117	22,222
22,222	23,333	3.3	11,117	22,222	23,333
3.3	11,117	22,222	23,333	3.3	11,117

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population
Standardized birth rate
Estimated live birth rate per 1,000 live births

Still Births

11,117	22,222	23,333	3.3
22,222	23,333	3.3	11,117
3.3	11,117	22,222	23,333

Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births

Deaths

11,117	22,222	23,333	3.3
22,222	23,333	3.3	11,117
3.3	11,117	22,222	23,333

Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population
Standardized death rate

Deaths of All Infants Under 1 Year of Age

11,117	22,222	23,333	3.3
22,222	23,333	3.3	11,117
3.3	11,117	22,222	23,333

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, total
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, by race
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, by sex

Infant Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births

Early Infant Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 2 weeks of age
Early infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births

Perinatal Mortality

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

Perinatal Mortality

Number of deaths (including abortions)
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-year 1963 was 36,890 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents an increase of 240 on his estimate for 1962. A natural increase of 173 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 538, of which 266 were males and 272 females. The birth rate was 14.6 per 1,000 population, which is somewhat lower than the figure for 1962.

Age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.08) 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 15.8 is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 13.2.

Fourteen births, or 2.6% of the total births, were illegitimate. In 1962 the percentage was 3.8, and in 1961 it was 4.7. This progressive fall is contrary to what is reported in most districts.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 365, an increase of 5 on the previous year. The crude death rate was 9.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, the highest recorded since 1957.

A comparability factor (1.08) 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 10.7. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.2.

Approximately 58% of deaths took place in hospitals.

Causes of Death

Diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21 in Table III) caused 167 deaths, equivalent to a rate of 4.5 per 1,000 population compared with 197 deaths and a rate of 5.4 in the previous year; non-tuberculous and non-cancerous diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) caused 40 deaths with a rate of 1.1 compared with 34 deaths and a rate of 0.93; Malignant diseases (categories 10-14) caused 77 deaths with a rate of 2.1 compared with 83 deaths and a rate of 2.4.

GENERAL

The Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-year 1953 was 30,800 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents an increase of 210 on his estimate for 1952. A natural increase of 177 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.

DEATHS

There were 238 deaths in 1953, of which 150 were males and 88 females. The death rate was 1.6 per 1,000 population, which is somewhat lower than the figure for 1952.

Age and sex distribution affects local death rates and immigration comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.08) has been applied by the Registrar General. This, when applied to the crude death rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardized death rate of 1.73 is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 1.7.

Female deaths, or 5.6% of the total deaths, were slighter. In 1952 the percentage was 5.8, and in 1951 it was 4.8. This progressive fall is contrary to what is reported in most districts.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 25, an increase of 2 on the previous year. The crude death rate was 2.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population, the highest recorded since 1937.

A comparability factor (1.08) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor when applied to the crude death rate gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardized death rate of 2.16 is obtained. The death rate for England and Wales was 1.7.

Approximately 85% of deaths took place in hospitals.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Phases of the heart and vascular system (categories 10-21 in Table III) caused 107 deaths, equivalent to a rate of 4.3 per 1,000 population compared with 127 deaths and a rate of 5.4 in the previous year. Non-cancerous and non-vascular diseases of the respiratory system (categories 22-27) caused 40 deaths with a rate of 1.1 compared with 38 in the previous year. Malignant diseases (categories 10-21) caused 71 deaths with a rate of 2.1 compared with 65 deaths and a rate of 2.1.

Deaths (cont.)

Road Accidents

Five residents were killed by road accidents. At the time of the fatal accidents 2 were pedestrians, 2 occupants of cars and 1 a motor cyclist. Two of the accidents occurred in this locality.

Other Accidents

These numbered 8, the causes being accidental overdose of drugs in 3 cases, falls in the elderly in 2 cases, exposure to cold in 1 case and drowning in another. One accidental death occurred in the course of medical treatment.

Suicide

There were 9 deaths by suicide. Depressant drugs were taken in 5 cases, coal gas was inhaled in 3 cases and motor car exhaust fumes in 1.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 11, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.4 per 1,000 live births compared with 20.9 for England and Wales. Six of the deaths occurred within the first week of life.

Three of the infant deaths were caused by congenital defects and 4 were due to prematurity. Of the remainder, 2 were caused by respiratory infections, 1 to ear infection and 1 resulted from heart failure following a blood transfusion given for anaemia.

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.28 per 1,000 births.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I includes birth and death rates and a comparison with the figures for 1962. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1881. 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 (cont.)

Good infections

Five residents were killed by road accidents. At the time of the fatal accidents 2 were pedestrians, 2 occupants of cars and 1 a motor cyclist. Two of the accidents occurred in this locality.

Other accidents

Three members of the census being accidental overdose of drugs in 2 cases, falls in the elderly in 2 cases, exposure to cold in 1 case and drowning in another. One accidental death occurred in the course of medical treatment.

Deaths

There were 9 deaths by violence. Improvement during war years in 2 cases, coal gas was lethal in 3 cases and motor car accidents 4 cases in 1.

Infant mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 11, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.1 per 1,000 live births compared with 20.9 for England and Wales. Six of the deaths occurred within the first week of life.

Three of the infant deaths were caused by congenital defects and 4 were due to prematurity. Of the remainder, 2 were caused by respiratory infections, 1 by ear infection and 1 revealed from post-mortem following a blood examination given for anaemia.

Infant mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 20.9 per 1,000 births.

STATISTICAL TABLE

Table I includes birth and death rates and a comparison with the figures for 1957. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1951. 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 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 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 11 samples of water, 96 of milk and 20 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. 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.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Lashburn 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 25, an out-patient department and physiotherapy and X-ray departments.

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital and the Lashburn General Hospital also provide general hospital facilities, and accommodation for out-patients.

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 service of investigation is at the disposal of medical practitioners.

The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological contents of samples of milk, food and water taken by the local authorities' Public Health Department. In the course of the year 12 samples of water, 50 of milk and 20 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examinations are water are summarized in a later section of this report, and those relating to milk and ice-cream are dealt with in the Public Health Inspector's report.

There is also a bacteriological and pathological department at the Queen Elizabeth 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 Epsom Sanitary Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service.

The main ambulance station for the area is at Parkside Road, Epsom (telephone No. 4832), with a sub-station at The Rectory, Church Street, Lashburn.

In cases of accident in the home or elsewhere or in action 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). Hospital Ambulance cars are removed if the applicant can give evidence that a necessity has been proved. Hospital cases with serious complications, or where there is danger, are not normally removed without the authority of a doctor or specialist. The removal of other cases of illness or accident are arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioners in charge.

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-eight bodies were removed to the mortuary during the year, including 24 from the Dorking Urban District and 16 from the Dorking and Horley Rural District and 13 from the Guildford Rural District. In addition, 13 bodies which would normally have been admitted to the Leatherhead Mortuary, were transferred to the mortuary maintained by the Epsom Borough Council. Of these 6 were from the Leatherhead Urban District, 6 from the Dorking Urban District and 1 from the Guildford Rural District.

The Council has recognised that the mortuary falls short of the 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 crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, provides an essential service for this and neighbouring areas. It is so well sited that it is able to do this without any inconvenience to other sections of the community.

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

Immunisation against Infectious Diseases (cont.)

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.

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 3,157 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 519 first visits, and that postal orders numbered 1,513.

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. Two burials were arranged under this section during the year.

Investigation against Infectious Diseases (cont.)

The 3rd City Council Minutes, as also our investigation against poliomyelitis for all persons aged 10 years and under. The investigation against poliomyelitis and hepatitis was carried out by the Health and Sanitation Department and the results are also attached for reference.

The 3rd City Council Minutes, as also our investigation against poliomyelitis for all persons between the age of 10 and 14 years, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of poliomyelitis.

Progress relating to the matters stated in these various procedures will be found in Section 5 of this report.

LOCAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association functions in the district. It provides a weekly clinic at the Town District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Health Department. The medical staff is composed of 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 Local Secretary of the Local branch of the Association that 1,177 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 313 first visits, and that 1,212 women numbered 1,212.

NATIONAL VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICE

In these days of peace and plenty the local authorities to each a grant for the voluntary temporary removal to hospital or institution of a person in ill-health or in a similar state who is in a state of neglect. The action was necessary under this section during the year. Since these grants were introduced on the 1st April, it has been necessary to use them on one occasion only.

Another member of the Local Health Association Local Committee is concerned for the health of the body of the nation and the mind. The Local Health Association has not otherwise been active. The Local Health Association has been active during the year.

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. 5.30 p.m.
Dental Clinic	The Mansion, Church St. Leatherhead.	By Appointment
Eye Clinic	The Mansion, Church St.	By Appointment
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	Fri. 7 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton.	Males: Mon. 4-6 p.m.
		Females: Weds. 5-7 p.m.
	(And at the Out-patient Department 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	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 have proceeded into the question of adequacy of the trunk sewers, and following a report from the consulting engineers a scheme for improvement has been approved by the Council.

A main drainage scheme to serve a further 300 houses in the southern part of Great Bookham which will almost complete the main sewerage of the Urban District, is under construction and completion is expected by mid 1964.

Improvements to the main drainage at Cock Lane, Fetcham, to alleviate local flooding have been completed and further improvements to storm water drainage near Kennel Lane and The Glade, Fetcham, are proposed for 1964.

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 or delivered if required; 2,500 tons in bulk and 6,000 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 751 cesspools estimated to exist in the district, 199 were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being 472.

The survey of properties known to be connected to cesspool drainage was continued during the year, and by Council resolution, the cost of emptying those properties where the sewer is available within 100 feet, was increased to £5 from July, 1963. The cost to other properties where the sewer is not available continues at 30/- per emptying.

SWIMMING POOLS

The Council owned pool at Fetcham Grove is now the only pool in the area open to the public; the privately owned pool at Bockham having been sold with its surrounding land, to a firm of estate developers and filled in.

Water for the pool is obtained from the East Surrey Water Company's mains. When the bath is in use continuous filtration and chlorination is the method of purification adopted, the time of complete turnover of the water being four hours.

Tests for residual chlorine and pH value are made at frequent intervals daily by the pool attendants, and independent checks were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the course of their inspections. One sample was submitted for chemical analysis during the season.

WEEKLY COLLECTION

The weekly collection of names and trade returns is made by five clerks and twenty-five other persons who are engaged in the process, one of which is the chief clerk. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process.

The returns are delivered to the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process.

The paper and the other materials are delivered to the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process.

The "Dance" department, delivery and collecting plant consists of approximately 100,000 and more from the delivery plant. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process.

WEEKLY COLLECTION

General delivery is made by a line of clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process.

Of the 100,000 delivered to the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process.

The survey of the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process.

WEEKLY COLLECTION

The clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process.

After the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process.

Tests for medical delivery and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process. The returns are made by the clerks and the other persons who are engaged in the process.

HOUSING STATISTICS

I. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:-	
1. (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts). 280
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose 435
2. (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. 3
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose 5
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 3
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 22
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 19
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 2
(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 3
(b)	by local authority in default of owners Nil

REPORTING STATISTICS

1.	Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year-	1.
230	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for sanitary defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts).	1.
432	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2.
3	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (inspected under sub-section (a) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.	3.
5	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4.
3	(a) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state of disrepair or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5.
23	(b) Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-section) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	6.
13	Number of defects during the year referred to of Public Health:-	7.
19	Number of defective dwelling-houses reported in the course of the year, and by the local authority or their officers	8.
11	Action under Statutory powers during the year:-	9.
1	Proceedings under Section 2, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1925:-	10.
2	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	11.
11	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were repaired after service of Public Notices:-	12.
11	(a) by owner	13.
11	(b) by local authority in default of owner	14.
11	Proceedings under the Public Health Act:-	15.
11	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be remedied	16.
11	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Public Notices:-	17.
11	(a) by owner	18.
11	(b) by local authority in default of owner	19.

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

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made during the year.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Twelve applications for Discretionary grants were received and approved, involving a total monetary grant of £3,477. Three grants were in respect of tenanted property.

Twenty-two applications for Standard grants were received, resulting in the following amenities being provided:-

Baths	18
Wash-hand basins	19
Water closets	19
Hot water	19
Food stores	12

The survey requested by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in Circular 42/62 to publicise the benefits of the scheme and to approach owners of suitable property to instal the modern amenities was continued, and a further 161 houses were visited during 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 395 to 423.

The number of applicants rehoused was 43 and in 5 of these serious ill-health was a factor in their selection.

Housing Statistics (Cont.)

		Proceedings under sections 15 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1937
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made
2		
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished
3		
		Number of clearing orders made under section 17 of the Housing Act, 1937
4		
		Number of clearing orders determined
5		

HOUSING ACT, 1937

No applications for declaration of slum areas were made during the year.

TRANSFERS OF GRANTS

Twelve applications for Blackpool grants were received and a grant, involving a total transfer sum of £3,177, 12s. 6d. was made in respect of tenanted property.

Transfers of grants as for slum areas were received, resulting in the following amounts being provided:-

18	Water
19	Water and drainage
19	Water drainage
19	Hot water
19	Hot water
19	Hot water

The survey reported by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in Circular 12/32 to subsidize the transfer of the houses and to approach owners of suitable property to transfer the houses resulted in 10 transfers, and a further 10 transfers were obtained during the year.

REMARKS

I am informed by the Council's Housing Officer that during the year the number of cases in the register was 117 for Council houses, 10 for private houses, and 1 for a private house.

The number of applications received under sections 15 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1937 was a factor in the 1937-38 year.

Housing (cont.)

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for the following information about the number of houses and flats erected in the district during 1963:-

Erected by local authority	6
Erected by private enterprise	196

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.

SECTION OF NEW MEXICO

I am indebted to the Council's Secretary and members for the following information about the water of Howland and its vicinity in the district during 1907:-

Visited by local authority

Visited by private enterprise

SECTION OF NEW MEXICO

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with the supervision of food. It also gives details of the work done in connection with sewage and the kind and amount of food, for which the Council has been responsible since 1907.

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 1962 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1963, 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 128 primary vaccinations and 20 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them.

It is now considered that the best time for a child to be given its first vaccination is in its second year of life. Hitherto the treatment has usually been given in the first year. Forty-three children under 1 year and 53 between 1 and 2 years were treated in 1963. In the previous year 402 children under 12 months of age were treated. From these figures it is estimated that about 50% of infants under 2 years of age resident in the district have been vaccinated.

SCARLET FEVER

Thirteen cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 5 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.35 per 1,000 population. In recent years the infection has generally been of a benign character.

DIPHTHERIA

For the sixteenth 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

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 few tropical diseases which are based on 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1953 are reported for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases (except tuberculosis) notified during 1953, classified according to disease, age and sex. Table VI gives similar details for tuberculosis.

DISCUSSION

No case of malaria was notified during the year.

Yellow fever and dengue

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 128 primary vaccinations and 31 re-vaccinations which had been ordered by law.

It is now considered that the best time for a child to be given the first vaccination is in the second year of life. However, the Government has usually been given in the first year. Twenty-three children under 2 years old 22 between 1 and 2 years were vaccinated in 1953. In the previous year 425 children under 15 years of age were vaccinated. These figures are estimated that about 25% of infants under 2 years of age resident in the District have been vaccinated.

CHOLERA

Twelve cases of cholera were notified during the year, compared with 5 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.22 per 1,000 population. In recent years the incidence has generally been of a similar character.

DIPHTHERIA

For the nineteenth year no case of diphtheria was notified in the District.

Reference to Table V indicates the position which has been shown in the incidence of this disease since 1911.

Diphtheria immunisation

The aim is that every child should receive a primary vaccination in the first year of life when relieving treatment every 3 to 4 years. The use of school life. It is not claimed, even with such progress that specific immunisation will be achieved by every child, but

Diphtheria Immunisation (cont.)

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.

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 during the year that 469 children were given primary treatment and 638 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	278	543
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>191</u>	<u>95</u>
	469	638

WHOOPING COUGH

Twenty-seven cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 4 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.73 per 1,000 population. There was no death from the disease.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 454 children had received treatment for immunisation. In nearly all the cases the treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus.

MEASLES

Five hundred and seventy-five cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 146 in 1962. The incidence rate was 15.6 per 1,000 population.

Diphtheria Immunization (cont.)

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 as great. The treatment can be combined with immunization against whooping cough and tetanus and should be considered as soon as possible after six months of age. Seven doses are required as 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, or other clinics are set out on page 10. Clinics at home are arranged as required by the District Medical Officer for private residential treatment.

Notifications were received during the year that 185 children were given primary treatment and 628 reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

Primary Treatment Reinforcing Doses

Treated at Clinics and Schools	Treated by General Practitioners	Total
275	101	376
92	469	561

Whooping Cough

Twenty-seven cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 4 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.75 per 1,000 population. There was no death from the disease.

Scarlet Fever Immunization

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 184 children had received treatment for immunization. In nearly all the cases the treatment was combined with immunization against diphtheria and tetanus.

Measles

Five hundred and seventy-five cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 115 in 1962. The incidence rate was 11.5 per 1,000 population.

TYPHOID

Two cases of typhoid fever were notified. Both patients were members of the same household, and their infection was contracted in the outbreak which occurred in Zermatt in the first quarter of the year.

POLIOMYELITIS

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is now available for any person 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 561 persons, mainly infants and young children, received their primary treatment and that 80 received third doses and 617 fourth doses. These figures include those treated by injection with the Salk vaccine and those given the Sabin oral vaccine.

DYSENTERY

Six cases of Sonne dysentery were notified, three being members of one household. This is an extremely infectious complaint and outbreaks have been reported in many parts of the country involving over 30,000 persons in England and Wales in 1963. It is probable that many cases escape detection and notification.

TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported during the year.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Five hundred and fifteen persons, the majority of whom were children, were given active immunisation against tetanus. In 449 cases the treatment was given in combination with other prophylactics.

REPORT

The cases of poliomyelitis were reported during the year.

REPORT

No cases of poliomyelitis were reported during the year.

REPORT

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REPORT

No cases of poliomyelitis were reported during the year.

REPORT

The cases of poliomyelitis were reported during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year the names of 19 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 30 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	By removals to other districts
5	9
Transfer of persons previously notified in other areas, now residing in this district	By recovery
14	18
	By death
19	3
	30

At the end of the year there were 127 names on the register as compared with 139 at the end of the corresponding period last year.

Notification of Tuberculosis

Five 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 were three deaths from tuberculosis, giving a mortality rate of 0.08.

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 1963.

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

No. offered treatment	437
No. consenting	289 (equivalent to 66.1%)
No. vaccinated	276 (" " 63.1%)

Six children (2.1%) were found to be positive to the preliminary Mantoux test and were therefore excluded from subsequent treatment. Five children were absent at the time the test was carried out.

During the year the names of 19 persons were added to the
 confidential register, and 10 were removed. Details of these changes
 are set out in this report.

Confidential Register

19	Added to the register
10	Removed from the register
9	By transfer to other registers
1	By death
10	

Transfer of Persons

1	Transfer of persons previously classified in other registers, now classified in this register
1	Transfer of persons previously classified in this register, now classified in other registers
1	
1	

At the end of the year there were 117 names on the register
 as compared with 109 at the end of the corresponding period last year.

Classification of Confidentiality

Three notifications were received from the British Government
 of persons classified for the first time, as far as is known, as
 confidential. In Table VII these are classified by sex
 and age. In Table VIII the number of persons each year since 1951
 and the percentage increase or decrease are shown. The figures
 illustrate the importance of the work done in regard
 to this class.

Confidentiality Register

There were three deaths from tuberculosis, giving a mortality
 rate of 0.03.

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

Table VII

This statement is available at Great Britain to persons in
 the family of persons in the register, if previously having been told
 they have not already been informed. It has also been offered to
 persons who are not in the register but who are in the family of persons
 who are in the register. The statement is available to persons who are
 in the family of persons who are in the register. The statement is available
 to persons who are in the family of persons who are in the register.

Confidentiality was also given to the names of persons who
 were classified as being in the register, with the following results:

10	Added to the register
1	Removed from the register
1	By transfer to other registers
1	By death
1	

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 SERVICE

Information has been received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that during the year 3780 persons resident or employed in the Leatherhead Urban District were examined.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL
RATES AND INCIDENCE RATES FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES
FOR THE YEARS 1962-63

	1962	1963
<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	9.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.03	0.08
Influenza	0.05	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Pneumonia	0.60	0.73
Measles	0.03	-
<u>NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	0.05
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.14	0.35
Whooping Cough	0.11	0.73
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.11	0.11
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	3.99	15.6
Pneumonia	0.46	0.29
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.08	0.03
Dysentery	0.03	0.17
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.27	0.14
Non-Respiratory	0.05	-
<u>RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	16.2	20.4
Under 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	9.0	11.2
Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	9.0	7.4
<u>RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE & STILL) BIRTHS</u>		
Still Births	12.4	3.7
Perinatal Mortality	21.3	11.1
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	1.8	-
Maternal Mortality	-	-

TABLE II
COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1881-1963
(Decennial Averages 1881-1960)

Period	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 yr of age per 1,000 Live Births	
	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District
1881 - 1890	32.4	29.5	19.1	15.6	14.2	104
1891 - 1900	29.9	22.7	18.2	11.6	15.3	128
1901 - 1910	27.2	22.0	15.4	12.0	128	80
1911 - 1920	21.8	17.0	14.3	9.2	100	56
1921 - 1930	18.3	16.9	12.1	9.8	72	39
1931 - 1940	14.9	13.3	12.3	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	12.0	8.7	21.6	24.6
1962	18.0	15.2	11.9	9.8	21.6	16.2
1963	18.2	14.6	12.2	9.9	20.9	20.4
		(14.2) + (14.7) (15.8)		(9.2) + (10.4) (10.7)		(13) ++ (9) (11)

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.
++ Bracketed figures give number of deaths.

Values are given in parentheses for the first two columns only.

Temperature, °C	Heat capacity, cal/gm-°C	Enthalpy of fusion, cal/gm	Enthalpy of vaporization, cal/gm	Enthalpy of sublimation, cal/gm	Heat of fusion, cal/gm	Heat of vaporization, cal/gm	Heat of sublimation, cal/gm
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
200	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
300	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
400	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
500	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
600	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
700	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
800	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
900	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Values are given in parentheses for the first two columns only.

1.00

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	1	1	2
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	1	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	4	8
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	4	18
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	20	41
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
16. Diabetes	2	4	6
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	24	23	47
18. Coronary disease angina	33	24	57
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	4	6
20. Other heart diseases	13	29	42
21. Other circulatory diseases	6	9	15
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	12	15	27
24. Bronchitis	5	5	10
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-	3
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	1	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	15	35
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	3	5
34. All other accidents	4	4	8
35. Suicide	5	3	9
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	182	183	365

TABLE III
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEHIGH VALLEY DISTRICT

	Total		
	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1	-	1
2. Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1	2
3. Syphilis disease	-	1	1
4. Rheumatism	-	-	-
5. Strangling cough	-	-	-
6. Pulmonary infection	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Leukemia	-	-	-
9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	1	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	1	2
15. Leukemia, leukemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1	1	2
18. Coronary disease, angina	1	1	2
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
20. Other heart diseases	1	1	2
21. Other circulatory diseases	1	1	2
22. Influenza	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia	1	1	2
24. Bronchitis	1	1	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and hepatitis	1	1	2
29. Hypertrophy of prostate	1	1	2
30. Prognosis, childbirth and abortion	1	1	2
31. Genital malformation	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	1	2
33. Infective accidents	1	1	2
34. All other accidents	1	1	2
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operation of war	1	1	2
TOTAL	102	102	204

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VI)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
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	2	2	4	3	4	2	10	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	9	7	13	27
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	5	5	64	51	81	87	129	138	4	7	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	284	291	575	11
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	11	1
Polio-myelitis, Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polio-myelitis, 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
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	6

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

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 - 1963	-	-	-

1881 - 1883	-	-	-	-
1884 - 1885	-	-	-	-
1886 - 1888	-	-	-	-
1889 - 1890	0° 0'	0° 0'	0° 0'	0° 0'
1891 - 1892	0° 4'	0° 16'	0° 0'	0° 0'
1893 - 1894	10° 0'	0° 20'	0° 0'	0° 0'

(continued)

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE

STATION

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	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	1

IV. RESULTS

THE RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENT TO ESTABLISH THE
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PERCENTAGE OF
SOLUBLE SOLIDS IN THE EMULSION AND THE PERCENTAGE
OF SOLUBLE SOLIDS IN THE EMULSION.

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

TABLE VII
TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES 1934-1963
(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
1963	5	0.14	3	0.03

Time	Reaction Signal	100% Induction Induction with 100%	Group	100% Induction Induction with 100%
1001	2	0.10	3	0.08
1005	13	0.15	4	0.03
1007	4	0.10	3	0.03
1009	11	0.20	1	-
1012	18	0.25	3	0.08
1017 - 1022	12	0.11	3	0.06
1021 - 1023	25	0.00	3	0.11
1027 - 1029	38	1.10	4	0.20
1032 - 1033	53	0.30	4	0.50
1037 - 1038	12	0.12	4	0.10

(Induction of 100% Induction with 100%)
 Induction of 100% Induction with 100% Induction
 Induction of 100% Induction with 100% Induction

Leatherhead Urban District Council.
Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector
for the year 1963.

The Red House,
Leatherhead.

August, 1964.

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 1963.

Towards the end of the year was commenced a very desirable extension of the main sewer to an area on the south side of Leatherhead Road, Great Bookham, to serve over 350 houses which were hitherto drained to cesspools. Most of those cesspools, being upwards of 40 years old, could no longer be considered watertight, and their replacement by main drainage must have appreciable health and amenity value.

At the request of the Council, an inspection was made during the year of the toilet facilities at all schools in the district. Certain deficiencies in numbers of closets and wash-basins were noted, and were being made good by the responsible persons. In several of the older schools, the washing facilities are located in the cloakrooms within the main buildings, while the closets are housed in separate buildings across the playgrounds. It must be a matter of some concern in the present age that pupils attending these schools should be subjected to adverse weather conditions in gaining access to the closets, and, having used them, to be denied immediate hand-washing facilities. The continuance of such an arrangement must militate against the inculcation of elementary principles of hygiene, and would not be tolerated in factories, shops or offices.

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.

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

Dwelling-houses	435
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	130
Improvement Grants	292
Cesspool Survey	81
Disinfestations	62
Smoke	73
Water	9
Watercourses	67
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	35
Pasteurising Establishments	32
Food Premises	530
Sampling	244
Food Examinations	54
Factories (Mechanical)	85
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	1
Other Premises under Factories Act	5
Moveable Dwellings	77
Shops	283
Schools	61
Swimming Pools	5
Petroleum Regulations	106
Rodent Control	3346
Miscellaneous	12

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	<u>Requests made</u>	<u>Requests Complied With</u>
Roofs	8	8
Chimneys	1	-
Walls	9	6
Ceilings	7	6
Rainwater pipes and gutters	3	8
Drains and drainage	12	14
Closets and fittings	3	6
Floors	3	3
Plasterwork	8	9
Windows	11	12
Doors	1	1
Sinks and Washbasins	1	2
Waste pipes	1	2
Water services	4	4
Miscellaneous	6	5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

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

One property was disinfected.

INVESTIGATION AND RE-INSPECTION DURING THE HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1937

437	Dwelling-houses
130	Refugees (other than dwelling-houses)
132	Improvement Grants
81	Gas-pipe Survey
62	Measurements
73	Plans
7	Water
67	Water-supply
35	Notifiable Infectious Diseases
32	Notifiable Zoonoses
230	Food Premises
214	Sealing
21	Food Examination
48	Inspection (Refugees)
1	Refugees (Non-Refugees)
2	Other Premises under Part II and
77	Notifiable Diseases
131	Boys
61	Refugees
2	Refugees (Refugees)
118	Refugees (Refugees)
216	Refugees (Refugees)
12	Refugees (Refugees)

RESERVATIVE CONDITIONS FROM EXISTING SURVEY OF A HOUSE

Reservative Conditions	Reservative Conditions
8	8
-	2
0	0
0	7
0	2
11	12
0	2
2	2
0	0
13	11
1	1
0	1
0	1
0	1
0	0

INVESTIGATIVE SURVEY OF A DISTRICT

The following table shows the results of the survey of the district 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 samples of pasteurised milk, twenty-four of tuberculin tested milk and two of Homogenised milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

The samples of pasteurised milk all passed the Phosphatase Test, and all but one passed the Methylene Blue test. Investigations failed to reveal the cause of the failure and follow-up samples proved satisfactory.

Of the twenty-four samples of tuberculin tested milk, twenty-two passed the Methylene Blue Test. Investigations into the cause of failures failed to reveal the cause; follow-up samples passed the test. The dairy concerned has since, however, closed down.

The samples of Homogenised milk both passed the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue tests.

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	1	6
Pasteurised	-	7
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:-

Canned Meat	36 lbs.
Offal	80 lbs.
Imported Rabbit	55 lbs.
Sausages	31 lbs.
Meat Pies	14 ..
Fish	88 lbs.
Frozen Foods	159 packets.

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

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

THE SUPPLY

The Council's duties with regard to milk are now limited to the regulation of distribution and delivery, with the enforcement of the various 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, 1924, was made on the 10th September, 1924, and came into operation on the 1st October, 1924, since which date the use of a special designation has been obligatory for the purpose of all sale of milk by retail.

LABORATORY EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Twenty samples of pasteurized milk, twenty-four of tuberculin tested milk and two of homogenized milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich for examination.

The samples of pasteurized milk all passed the Bacteraemia Test, and all but one passed the Methylene Blue Test. Investigations failed to reveal the cause of the failure and follow-up samples proved satisfactory.

Of the twenty-four samples of tuberculin tested milk, twenty-two passed the Methylene Blue Test. Investigations into the cause of failure failed to reveal the cause; follow-up samples passed the test. The daily consumption had since, however, closed down.

The samples of homogenized milk both passed the Bacteraemia and Methylene Blue tests.

DESIGNATED MILK SUPPLY

The following licences granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1920 to retailers dealing in retail designated milk remained in force:

Designation.	Dealer's Licence.	Dealer's (Pre-1924) Licence.
Tuberculin Tested	1	6
Pasteurized	-	2
Designated	-	10

A Dealer's (Pre-1924) Licence issued to the dealer in respect of his pasteurizing plant within the district also remained in force.

FOOD LOSS

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

30 lbs.	Canned Meat
20 lbs.	Onion
20 lbs.	Imported Apples
21 lbs.	Potatoes
14	Meat Pie
22 lbs.	Flour
120 packets	Frozen Food

Unsound food was disposed of by burial at the Council's refuse tip on the 11th March, 1925.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT - SAMPLING.

During the year 108 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>
Almonds - Ground/Paste.	4	-
Beverages	7	-
Cake Mix	1	-
Cream	4	-
Confectionery	2	-
Flour	1	-
Fruit-Dried	1	-
Fruit - Tinned.	2	-
Ice Lolly Mix	1	-
Jelly & Gelatine	2	-
Margarine	1	-
Meat and Meat Products	14	2
Medicinal Preparations	9	-
Milk	23	-
Milk - Channel Islands	13	-
Milk - tinned	3	-
Preserves	3	-
Pudding - Christmas	1	-
Rennet	1	-
Sauces	2	-
Sausages	5	1
Slimming Aids	6	-
Vinegar	2	1

Nature of Irregularity and Action Taken.

Meat Products	Misleading description. Matter referred to Food Standards Committee, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
Sausages.	Preservative not declared. Local Butcher now displays notice declaring preservative.
Vinegar.	Contents not fully declared as required by Labelling of Food Order. Manufacturer altered labels to conform.

In addition four samples were submitted to the Analyst following complaint of extraneous matter contained therein.

The reports were forwarded to the appropriate manufacturers and satisfactory assurances obtained.

The prosecution of a local baker following complaint of string in a loaf of bread, which was pending at the close of the previous year, proceeded and a fine of £10. 0. 0. was imposed by the local Magistrates together with 5 guineas costs.

FOOD PREMISES.

There are 198 premises within the urban district in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:-

Bakers	11
Butchers	22
Confectioners	38
Dairies & Milk Stores	3
Fishmongers & Fryers	7
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	24
Grocers & Provision Merchants	50
Hotels, Public Houses & Off Licences	28
Restaurants & Cafes	15

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	3

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

Five hundred and thirty 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 & renovations	18
6	Equipment replaced	12
8	New dustbins provided	4
14	W.C.repaired & cleansed	6
15	Water supply restored or improved	3
20	Improved Lighting	3
21	Improved Ventilation	1
23	Internal Surfaces cleansed	28
23	Floor surfaces improved	6
23	Wall surfaces improved	4
23	Ceilings repaired	1
24	Accumulations removed	10
25	Refrigeration repaired or provided	3

ICE-CREAM.

Sixty-six 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 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	9	9	-	-	-
B	11	11	-	-	-

FOOD PREMISES

There are 123 premises within the urban district in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:-

11	Hotels
32	Restaurants
38	Canteens
3	Public & Milk Stores
7	Flourmills & Presses
21	Ice-cream & Confectionery
20	Grocery & Provision Merchants
28	Hotels, Public Houses & Off Licenses
12	Restaurants & Cafes

Of these premises the following are registered under Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1937:-

20	Manufacture of Sausages
20	Blending of Meat
2	Cooking of Meat
2	Preparation of Fish

FOOD HYGIENE INSPECTIONS, 1937

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

Category	No. of Premises
Sanitary repairs & improvements	18
Equipment replaced	12
New standards provided	4
W.C. repaired & cleaned	6
Water supply restored or improved	3
Improved lighting	3
Improved ventilation	1
Internal surfaces cleaned	23
Floor surfaces improved	6
Wall surfaces improved	4
Ceilings repaired	1
Accumulations removed	10
Refuse disposal improved or provided	3

THE YEAR

During the year in the district are registered by the Council for the purpose of sale of food-stuffs. No premises are registered for manufacturing the whole of the supplies in the area being manufactured at premises outside.

Thirty samples of food-stuffs were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. The bacteriological reports were as under:-

Food-stuff	No. of Samples Taken	Grade
1	11	A
2	11	B
3	11	C

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Two hundred and eighty-three visits to shops were made during the year. One prosecution in respect of an infringement of the Closing Hours, pending at the close of the previous year, resulted in the Magistrates imposing a fine of Two Pounds after the proprietor pleaded guilty.

The register contains 426 shops, distributed as to 109 in Ashted, 80 in Bookham, 51 in Fetcham and 186 in Leatherhead, as follows:-

Antiques	1
Bakers	11
Bookshops	2
Butchers	21
Cafes and Restaurants	15
Chemists	13
Coal Order	5
Decorators Materials	6
Drapers and Outfitters	41
Dyers and Cleaners	11
Fishmongers	7
Florists	6
Footwear - Repairers	10
Footwear - Retailers	9
Furnishers	8
Garages and Service Stations	21
General Stores	2
Greengrocers	24
Grocers and Provision Merchants	48
Hairdressers	29
Handbags	1
Handicrafts and Gifts	7
Hardware	13
Horticultural-Pet Shops & Cornhandlers	7
Launderette	2
Newsagents, Tobacconists & Confectioners	41
Opticians	4
Photographic Supplies	1
Public Houses and Off Licences	26
Radio, Television & Electrical	13
Sports Goods, Baby Carriages etc.	6
Stationers	8
Tyres	1
Utility Showrooms	2
Watchmakers & 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.	<u>Properties Inspected.</u>	
	(a) As a result of notifications	300
	(b) By independent investigations	856
2.	<u>Conditions found as a result of inspections.</u>	
	(a) Rat infestations - Major	4
	- Minor	454
	(b) Mouse infestations	47
3.	Number of treatments and re-treatments	548
4.	Number of "block control" operations carried out	108

The presentation in respect of an indictment of the Closing Hours, pending at the close of the previous year, resulted in the legislation imposing a fine of two pounds after the proprietor pleads guilty.

The register contains 150 pages, distributed as to 109 in London, 30 in Scotland, 21 in Northern and 150 in London, as follows:-

1	Indigenous
11	Indigenous
2	Indigenous
21	Indigenous
12	Indigenous
13	Indigenous
14	Indigenous
15	Indigenous
16	Indigenous
17	Indigenous
18	Indigenous
19	Indigenous
20	Indigenous
21	Indigenous
22	Indigenous
23	Indigenous
24	Indigenous
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86	Indigenous
87	Indigenous
88	Indigenous
89	Indigenous
90	Indigenous
91	Indigenous
92	Indigenous
93	Indigenous
94	Indigenous
95	Indigenous
96	Indigenous
97	Indigenous
98	Indigenous
99	Indigenous
100	Indigenous

SECRET AND LEGAL TESTS

SECRET, 1950

A review for breeding, distribution and private dwelling houses in provided time of change in the composition, and of business premises in includes change of 10% per hour in each.

100	Indigenous
101	Indigenous
102	Indigenous
103	Indigenous
104	Indigenous
105	Indigenous
106	Indigenous
107	Indigenous
108	Indigenous
109	Indigenous
110	Indigenous
111	Indigenous
112	Indigenous
113	Indigenous
114	Indigenous
115	Indigenous
116	Indigenous
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136	Indigenous
137	Indigenous
138	Indigenous
139	Indigenous
140	Indigenous
141	Indigenous
142	Indigenous
143	Indigenous
144	Indigenous
145	Indigenous
146	Indigenous
147	Indigenous
148	Indigenous
149	Indigenous
150	Indigenous

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 34 premises as follows:-

<u>Pest.</u>	<u>Number of Infestations treated.</u>	<u>Insecticide.</u>
Ants	15	Dieldrin powders and liquids
Bugs	1	Dieldrin powders and liquids
Cockroaches	10	Dieldrin powders, liquids and smoke generators.
Flies	9	Dieldrin liquid and Lindane smoke generators.
Mites	1	Dieldrin Powder.

The service for the destruction of wasps' nests is now confined to the treatment of Council owned property. Other persons are now either given advice on the best means of treatment as dictated by circumstances or referred to a professional operator living at Epsom.

PET ANIMALS.

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

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Inspections for purposes of provision as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors:-

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	3	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	117	85	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	14	5	-	-
TOTAL	134	91	1	-

Cases in which defects were found:-

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

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