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Borough of Wimbledon.

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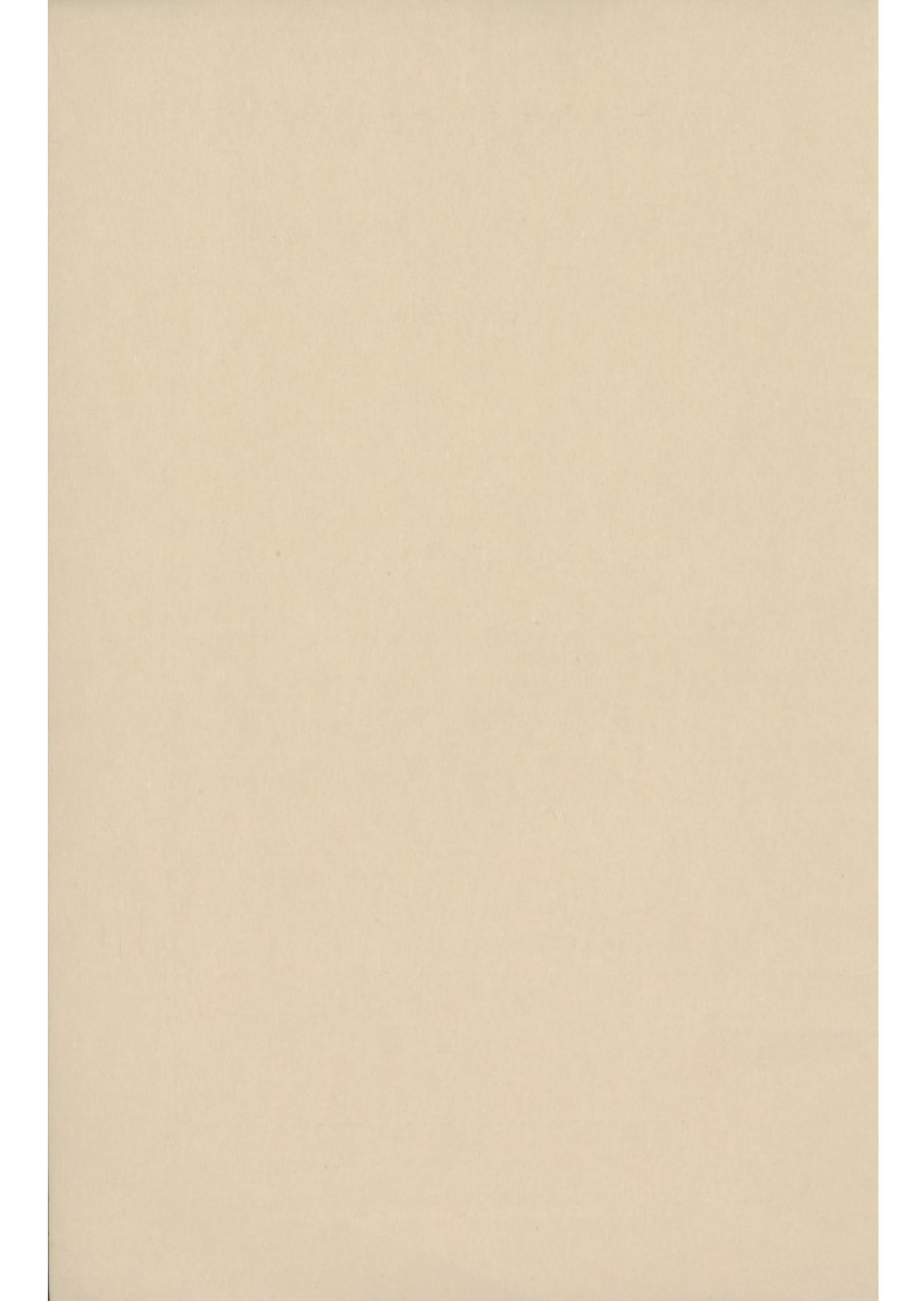
# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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1959

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
WIMBLEDON, S.W.19.  
(WIMbledon 6262)

*August, 1960.*

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Wimbledon.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1959. This Report is compiled in accordance with the instructions contained in Circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health and is on similar lines to previous years.

Live births in Wimbledon in 1959 numbered 846, giving a birth rate, per thousand of the population, of 14.13, which compares with 794 births and a rate of 13.24 in 1958. This was the highest live birth rate recorded in the Borough for the past ten years. Six per cent of the total live births were illegitimate. The live birth rate for England and Wales for the year was 16.5.

The death rate from all causes per thousand total population shewed an increase at 10.99 over the preceding year when it was 9.89. The excess of births over deaths was 94 compared with 124 in the previous year. The death rate for England and Wales in 1959 was 11.6.

There were no maternal deaths.

Deaths of infants under one year numbered 20 as against 15 last year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 23.64 per thousand live births. Some increase in this rate was to be expected in view of the higher birth rate in 1959. Counterbalancing this rate, however, was a fall in the number of stillbirths to 15 compared with 21 in 1958.

The principal cause of death was as usual, heart disease, especially coronary disease, while cancer was the second greatest cause. Although deaths from heart disease were one fewer than last year, 255 as against 256, deaths from cancer shewed a further increase, numbering 150 compared with 129 in 1958. This increase was not confined to cancer

of the lung but included all other forms of cancer. In recent years attention has been drawn to the general increase in the number of deaths from lung cancer and its possible association with heavy cigarette smoking, and it will be seen in the analysis on page 9 that there are still nearly five times as many male deaths from lung cancer as females.

There was an increase in deaths from influenza and pneumonia due, in part, to an epidemic of influenza which occurred in Wimbledon in the early part of the year and which was also fairly widespread throughout the country.

The tuberculosis death rate was about average for recent years at 0.10 and compares with 0.08 for England and Wales. As was expected, the tuberculosis notification rate was higher than last year's record low figure, but was still well below the recent average.

Five deaths were recorded from motor vehicle accidents, this being two less than last year. All other accidents accounted for 20 deaths, which was 10 more than in the previous year. Suicides totalled 7 cases, compared with 10 in 1958.

Notifications of infectious disease amounted to 762 compared with 306 in 1958. The increase was due to the fact that 1959 was a "measles" year and this disease accounted for 627 of the total notifications. There were no deaths from infectious diseases. Notifications of whooping cough reached a new low level with only 5 cases being notified during the year.

Once more, for the tenth year in succession, Wimbledon was completely free from diphtheria. There were, however, outbreaks of the disease in unimmunised children in some parts of London, which should serve to emphasise to parents the importance of keeping their children as highly immune as possible, and for the initial protection to be given in the first year of life. As I have stressed in previous Reports it is only by the maintenance of a high level of immunity that the population will be safeguarded from the return of this dreaded disease.

Increased supplies of vaccine enabled the Poliomyelitis Vaccination programme to continue without interruption throughout the year. At the end of 1959 the very satisfactory total of 10,427 or 79% of children under the age of 15 years had been vaccinated with two or more injections. In the 15-26 years age group the acceptance rate was approximately 45%, a fairly satisfactory percentage having regard to the difficulties of contacting this age group, but one which still calls for improvement.

As in 1958, only one case of poliomyelitis was notified, and in view of the climatic conditions it should be possible to afford some credit for this to the Poliomyelitis Campaign.

From this brief summary it will be seen that, the health of the residents has remained good, and that further progress has been made.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my appreciation for the consideration and courtesy which they have shewn to me during the year.

May I also express my thanks to all those associated with the local Health and social services, both statutory and voluntary, for their continued co-operation during the year. In particular I would like to mention the contributions of the Senior Public Health Inspector, and my Chief Clerk, in the production of this Report, and the co-operation and loyalty of all members of the Public Health Department staff.

I am much indebted to my colleagues in other Departments for their ready help on all occasions.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

P. J. DOODY.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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SECTION A: STATISTICS AND  
SOCIAL SERVICES AREA  
**BOROUGH OF WIMBLEDON  
HEALTH COMMITTEE**

December, 1959

- Alderman T. H. Metcalf, (Chairman).  
Alderman N. S. Clarke, J.P., (Mayor).  
Councillor A. E. Ayres, (Vice-Chairman).  
Alderman Sir Cyril Black, J.P., D.L., M.P.  
Councillor W. J. M. Fisher, B.Sc.  
Councillor Miss D. M. Lord  
Councillor P. MacHugh  
Councillor W. Reay  
Councillor Mrs. M. L. Seys-Phillips  
Councillor A. J. Stringer.  
Councillor J. A. Watson.  
Councillor Miss E. A. Weldon.
- 

**NORTH-EASTERN DIVISIONAL HEALTH  
SUB-COMMITTEE**

**WIMBLEDON REPRESENTATIVES**

December, 1959

- Alderman T. H. Metcalf, (Chairman).  
Councillor J. E. V. Campbell.  
Councillor Miss D. M. Lord.  
Councillor Miss M. K. Paterson.  
Councillor Miss E. A. Weldon.

# STAFF

## *Medical Officer of Health:*

P. J. Doody, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

## *Senior Public Health Inspector:*

G. H. Cockell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

## *Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector:*

L. R. Godfrey, M.A.P.H.I.

## *Public Health Inspectors:*

C. L. Hunt

F. R. Brackfield, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 5/7/59).

R. G. Ayling, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 28/9/59).

J. E. Stacey, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 23/11/59).

## *Pupil Public Health Inspector :*

R. A. White. (Resigned 11/7/59)

J. T. Thompson. (Appointed 1/9/59)

## *Assistant Rodent Officer:*

F. J. Reddington

## *Chief Clerk:*

†J. R. Richardson, A.R.I.P.H.H.

## *Clerks:*

\*Mrs. D. Wilson, S.R.N.

\*Mrs. V. Waters.

J. R. Gill.

\*Mrs. F. D. Egerton Swann

†Miss I. Maidment. (Resigned 15/3/59).

†Miss I Moss. (Appointed 6/4/59)

\*R. P. Stanton. (Resigned 27/9/59).

G. Matthews

\*Miss M. A. Fawdry. (Appointed 1/12/59).

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† Officer of the Surrey County Council. In part-time employment of the Wimbledon Borough Council.

\* Officer of the Wimbledon Borough Council. In part-time employment of the Surrey County Council.

SECTION A. — STATISTICS AND  
SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres—Census, 1951) ... ..	3,212
Population (Census, 1951) ... ..	58,141
Home Population (mid-1959) ... ..	57,450
Number of occupied dwellings:—	
1921 (Census) ... ..	11,926
1931 (Census) ... ..	13,325
1951 (Census) ... ..	16,047
Number of private households:—	
1921 (Census) ... ..	13,998
1931 (Census) ... ..	15,883
1951 (Census) ... ..	19,185
Rateable Value :— £1,283,086.	
Sum represented by penny rate :— £5,170.	

**Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year 1959.**  
(Registrar-General's Figures.)

		Total	M.	F.
Live Births	Legitimate ... ..	795	408	387
	Illegitimate ... ..	51	29	22
	Total ... ..	846	437	409
Stillbirths	Legitimate ... ..	14	6	8
	Illegitimate ... ..	1	—	1
	Total ... ..	15	6	9
Live birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population				14.72
Corrected live birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population				14.13
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				17.42
Deaths		Total	M.	F.
	... ..	752	317	435
	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population			
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population				10.99
Deaths from puerperal causes—				
		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis ... ..		—	—	
Other maternal causes ... ..		—	—	
Total ... ..		—	—	
Death Rate of infants under one year of age :—				
All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..				23.64
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..				22.63
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..				39.21
Deaths from cancer ... ..				150
"    "    diphtheria ... ..				Nil
"    "    poliomyelitis ... ..				Nil
"    "    measles ... ..				Nil
"    "    whooping cough ... ..				Nil

**Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality,  
Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases  
in the Year 1959.**

**Provisional Figures Based on Quarterly Returns of Registrar-General.**

	<i>Wimbledon</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Home Population</i>	
<i>Births:--</i>		
Live Births ... ..	14.13	16.5
Still Births ... ..	0.26	0.30
	17.42*	21.0 *
<i>Deaths:—</i>		
All Causes ... ..	10.99	11.6
Coronary and arteriosclerotic heart disease ... ..	2.21	1.87
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	0.00
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
Tuberculosis - all forms ... ..	0.10	0.08
Influenza ... ..	0.22	0.17
Smallpox ... ..	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) ... ..	—	0.00
Pneumonia ... ..	0.69	1.60
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus Maternal Mortality ... ..	0.59	0.46
	—	0.38*
<i>Notifications:— (Corrected)</i>		
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1.28	1.05
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.08	0.73
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	0.03	0.01
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	0.01
Acute Encephalitis ... ..	0.06	0.00
Diphtheria ... ..	—	0.00
Erysipelas ... ..	0.01	0.07
Smallpox ... ..	—	—
Measles ... ..	10.91	11.83
Pneumonia ... ..	0.31	0.59
Acute Poliomyelitis —		
Paralytic ... ..	—	0.01
Non-paralytic ... ..	0.01	0.00
Food Poisoning ... ..	0.13	0.22
Dysentery ... ..	0.19	0.78
Tuberculosis —		
Pulmonary ... ..	0.45	0.53
Non-pulmonary ... ..	0.08	0.06
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	12.72*	13.19*
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>	
<i>Deaths:—</i>		
Infant Deaths (all causes under 1 year)	23.64	22.2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	—	0.45

\* Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

# VITAL STATISTICS.

## POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the civilian population, 57,450 shews an estimated decrease of 70 on the previous year, although the natural increase by excess of births over deaths was 94.

All rates used in this report are based on the Registrar-General's figures.

## BIRTHS.

The statistics supplied by the Registrar-General show that during the year 1959, the total number of registered live births belonging to Wimbledon was 846. Of this number, 437 were males and 409 females. This gives a birth-rate of 14.72 per thousand of the population as compared with a rate of 13.80 per thousand in 1958, and an average of 13.92 in the last five years.

A comparability factor has been supplied by the Registrar-General which enables the birth-rate for Wimbledon to be compared with that for England and Wales. The corrected birth-rate for Wimbledon for 1959 was 14.13 per thousand of the population, whilst the rate for England and Wales was 16.5 and has averaged 15.9 over the past five years.

**STILLBIRTHS** - The number of stillbirths registered during the year was 15 (6 males and 9 females), this being 6 fewer than last year. The stillbirth rate for Wimbledon was 0.26 per thousand of the population, whilst that for England and Wales was 0.30.

**ILLEGITIMACY** - Of the live births registered in 1959, 51 (29 males and 22 females) were illegitimate, this being 10 more than in the preceding year. One of the 15 stillbirths registered was illegitimate.

## DEATHS.

The total number of Wimbledon residents who died during 1959 was 752 (317 males and 435 females), giving a death-rate of 13.09 per thousand of the population as compared with 11.64 per thousand for 1958. The corrected death-rate for 1959 was 10.99 per thousand as compared with a rate of 11.6 per thousand for England and Wales.

The number of Wimbledon residents who died outside the Borough was 326, whilst 425 persons not normally resident in Wimbledon died in institutions, etc., in the Borough.

The four principal causes of death were as follows :—

	<i>Number of deaths</i>	<i>Percentage of total deaths</i>
Disease of the heart and circulatory system	255	33%
Cancer	150	20%
Vascular lesions of nervous system	106	14%
Diseases of the respiratory system	96	12%
Totals	607	79%

The following is an analysis of the causes of death:—

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Respiratory tuberculosis ... ..	2	2	4
2. Other tuberculosis ... ..	1	1	2
3. Syphilitic disease ... ..	3	1	4
4. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough ... ..	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	2	—	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	15	8	23
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ... ..	28	6	34
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	21	21
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	6	6
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	23	39	62
15. Leukaemia ... ..	—	4	4
16. Diabetes ... ..	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	35	71	106
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	68	59	127
19. Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	7	7	14
20. Other heart disease ... ..	19	61	80
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	11	23	34
22. Influenza ... ..	5	8	13
23. Pneumonia ... ..	17	23	40
24. Bronchitis ... ..	24	13	37
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	2	4	6
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	8	3	11
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	2	5	7
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	—	2	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	6	—	6
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	2	—	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	23	47	70
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	4	5
34. All other accidents ... ..	8	12	20
35. Suicide ... ..	4	3	7
36. Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—	—
Totals ...	317	435	752

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

No deaths in childbirth, either from puerperal sepsis or other maternal causes, were recorded during the year. Only three maternal deaths have occurred in the Borough in the last ten years.

The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per thousand live and still births was 0·38.

The following table sets out the number of deaths and death rates per thousand total live and stillbirths for 1959 :—

		<i>Number of</i>	<i>Rate</i>
		<i>Deaths</i>	
ENGLAND AND WALES			
Maternal causes, excluding abortion	... ..	244	0·32
Due to abortion	... ..	47	0·06
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total maternal mortality	... ..	291	0·38
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The estimated mid-1959 female population for England and Wales age 15-44 was 9,022,000.

As stated overleaf there were no maternal deaths in Wimbledon during 1959.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During 1959 there were 20 deaths among infants under one year of age, compared with 15 in 1958 and an average of 13 in the last ten years. Two of the deaths were in respect of illegitimate children.

The resultant infant mortality rate for Wimbledon per thousand live births was 23·64. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1959 was the low record of 22·2, the lowest previously recorded being 22·6 in 1958.

The number of neo-natal deaths (i.e. those occurring during the first four weeks of life) was 18, giving a neo-natal death rate of 21·2 per thousand live births, as compared with a rate of 15·8 for England and Wales.

As is usual, the commonest cause of death (14 out of 20 deaths) was from prematurity.

While fluctuations are likely to occur in dealing with relatively small numbers, it should be mentioned that whether a death in early life occurs as a stillbirth or a neo-natal death is something of a chance. It is not surprising therefore that the increase in the number of infant deaths in Wimbledon in 1959 was accompanied by a decline in the number of stillbirths notified.

The following table shows the cause of the 20 deaths which occurred during 1959, together with the age at death.

**Infantile Mortality During 1959.**

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1-2 weeks</i>	<i>2-3 weeks</i>	<i>3-4 weeks</i>	<i>Total under 4 weeks</i>	<i>1-3 months</i>	<i>3-6 months</i>	<i>6-9 months</i>	<i>9-12 months</i>	<i>Total Deaths under 1 year</i>
Congenital defect or birth injury ... ..	2	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4
Prematurity and atelectasis	13	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bilateral pneumothorax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>20</b>

**Infantile Mortality during the last 10 years.**

<i>Cause of death</i>	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Prematurity and atelectasis	5	3	3	5	5	2	1	3	7	14
Congenital defects or birth injuries ... ..	2	9	6	4	5	5	5	3	6	4
Diseases of the newborn...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gastro-enteritis ... ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Bronchitis ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Septicæmia ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asphyxia (un-known cause)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accidental death ... ..	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Inattention at birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bilateral pneumothorax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	14	17	10	12	12	11	10	9	15	20
Total neo-natal deaths included above ... ..	8	14	6	9	11	8	7	8	12	18

### Summary of Statistics.

The following table shows the birth-rates and death-rates for Wimbledon as compared with England and Wales since 1940.

Year	Live-Birth Rate (per thousand home population)		Still-birth Rate (per thousand home population)		Death-Rate (per thousand home population)		Maternal Mortality Rate (per thousand total (live and still) births)		Infantile Mortality Rate (per thousand live births)	
	Wim.	E. & W.	Wim.	E. & W.	Wim.	E. & W.	Wim.	E. & W.	Wim.	E. & W.
1940	12.20	14.6	0.42	0.55	13.92*	14.3	1.67	2.16	43.40	55
1941	12.82	14.2	0.29	0.51	11.92*	12.9	—	2.23	41.15	59
1942	15.46	15.8	0.47	0.54	12.44*	11.6	—	2.01	41.95	49
1943	17.69	16.5	0.27	0.51	14.37*	12.1	1.18	2.29	50.17	49
1944	15.62	17.6	0.53	0.50	13.21*	11.6	2.76	1.93	37.14	46
1945	17.01	16.1	0.42	0.46	13.38*	11.4	2.42	1.79	36.20	46
1946	18.90	19.1	0.64	0.53	13.51*	11.5	—	1.43	23.14	43
1947	19.39	20.5	0.42	0.50	13.64*	12.0	0.88	1.17	18.03	41
1948	16.33	17.9	0.26	0.42	11.56*	10.8	1.04	1.02	19.03	34
1949	14.99	16.7	0.39	0.39	10.72	11.7	—	0.98	25.14	32
1950	12.46	15.8	0.24	0.37	10.37	11.6	—	0.86	18.13	29.8
1951	13.26	15.5	0.24	0.36	10.93	12.5	—	0.79	20.41	29.6
1952	11.67	15.3	0.29	0.35	10.63	11.3	—	0.72	13.60	27.6
1953	12.17	15.5	0.26	0.35	10.05	11.4	1.33	0.76	16.24	26.8
1954	12.94	15.2	0.30	0.36	8.51	11.3	—	0.69	15.30	25.5
1955	12.91	15.0	0.14	0.35	8.29	11.7	1.27	0.64	14.08	24.9
1956	13.38	15.7	0.28	0.37	9.88	11.7	—	0.56	12.40	23.8
1957	13.16	16.1	0.31	0.37	9.61	11.5	—	0.47	11.40	23.1
1958	13.24	16.4	0.36	0.36	9.89	11.7	1.29	0.43	18.89	22.6
1959	14.13	16.5	0.26	0.30	10.99	11.6	—	0.38	23.64	22.2

\*From 1940 to 1948 the local death-rate could not be corrected as the publication of an area comparability factor was suspended. Consequently it is not strictly possible to compare the death-rate for Wimbledon with that for England and Wales for those years.

## SECTION B. — GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, PART IV. — NURSING HOMES.

The Wimbledon Borough Council is responsible for the registration and supervision of Nursing Homes in the Borough. Eight visits of inspection were made during 1959.

No new Nursing Homes were registered during the year. One Maternity Hospital and one Nursing Home were exempted, on an annual basis, from registration under Section 192 of the Public Health Act 1936. One existing Home closed down.

The position at the end of 1959 was as follows :—

Number of Homes on the register :—

Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of beds provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85

The Nursing Homes in Wimbledon were again found to be maintained and run in a satisfactory manner. Close supervision was paid during the visits to the way in which the records of the Homes were kept, that proper attention was being paid to fire precautions, and the Council's byelaws were being complied with.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Corporation's arrangements for the examination of pathological material continued on similar lines to previous years. Bacteriological examinations of milk, ice-cream, water, swabs, sputum and other pathological specimens are undertaken by the Ministry of Health Laboratory at Epsom. The Laboratory at the Nelson Hospital, Merton is also utilised for the examination of pathological specimens. Reports on examinations carried out at both these Laboratories are available to the Corporation free of cost.

The following is a summary of the examinations made during the year :—

Nose and throat swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	
Fæces for the typhoid and dysentery groups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	
Ice-cream samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	
Milk samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	
Water samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Total								...	716

Samples of milk and water requiring chemical analysis, and also Food and Drug samples are sent by the Corporation to the Public Analyst, D. D. Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., Southwark Street, S.E.1. Biological examinations of milk are carried out at the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene Laboratory, Queen Square, W.C.1.



## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 --- CARE OF THE AGED.

Under Section 47 of the above Act, power is given to the Councils of County Boroughs and County Districts to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order for removal and detention, in a suitable hospital or other place, of persons who

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions; and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The 1951 National Assistance (Amendment) Act enables Local Authorities to deal more expeditiously with very urgent cases by initial removal, for a period not exceeding three weeks.

At the beginning of 1959 there was one patient already in hospital as the result of an Order made by the Wimbledon Court under Section 47 of the 1948 Act. This Order, which had been extended during 1958, was further extended on four occasions during 1959, and the patient was still in hospital at the end of the year.

Although a number of cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department for investigation during the year, it was possible to find a solution to each particular problem without resorting to compulsory powers.

The problem of dealing with the aged and chronic sick will always be a difficult one. Apart from the difficulties encountered in regard to the shortage of places in Old People's Homes, and of hospital beds, problems are often caused by the patients refusal to co-operate. It is understandable that most of them prefer to stay in their own homes and retain their independence despite difficulties and hardships. Every effort is made to meet each problem and in this regard the effective work done by the District Nurses and Home Helps in keeping many old people in reasonable comfort in their own homes should be mentioned.

The close liaison which has been established between the Geriatric Department of St. Helier Hospital, the Guild of Social Welfare, the General Practitioners and your Medical Officer of Health, continues.

## SECTION C. —

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### **Water Supply.**

The Metropolitan Water Board is responsible for the supply of water to the Borough and regular periodic examinations are made by that Authority.

With five exceptions all the dwelling houses in Wimbledon are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses.

During the year 1959, samples of water were taken for bacteriological and/or chemical analysis, as follows :—

#### *Bacteriological.*

Public Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	30
Dwelling houses :—					
Metropolitan Water Board supply	...	..			5
Well water	...	...	...	...	9
					— 14
Spring outlet near Cæsar's Well	...	...	...		2
Artesian Well	...	...	...	...	1
					— 47
					----

All these samples of water proved bacteriologically satisfactory.

#### *Chemical.*

Public Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	2
Dwelling houses :—					
Metropolitan Water Board supply	...	...			1
Well water	...	...	...	...	2
					— 3
Artesian well	...	...	...	...	1
					— 6
					----

All samples of water proved chemically satisfactory.

#### **Public Swimming Baths.**

I am indebted to the Baths Superintendent and Engineer for the following information regarding the Public Swimming Baths, which has been included in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/60 (Annual Report 1959).

The Wimbledon Swimming Baths include three Pools within one establishment. All the Pools are open throughout the year with the exception of one Pool which is closed during the winter season and used as a Public Hall.

Pool No. 1 is 100' × 40' with a depth of 6' 6" to 3'. Filtration is by a rapid sand bed system and the 130,000 gallons of water are turned over every five hours. The water is sterilised by break-point chlorination.

Pool No. 2 is 100' × 40' with a depth of 6' 6" to 3'. Filtration is by a rapid sand bed system and the 125,000 gallons of water are turned over every eight hours. The water is sterilised by break-point chlorination.

The Teaching Pool is 26' × 18' with a depth of 2' 3" to 2' 9". Filtration is by a Diatomaceous Earth filtration plant and the 6,500 gallons of water are turned over in 1½ hours. The water is sterilised by marginal chlorination.

All the Pools are heated to an average temperature of 72°F., and the water supply is from the Metropolitan Water Board's mains.

### Inspection of the District.

The following is a summary of the complaints received and the visits made during the year 1959 :—

#### Complaints received.

General disrepair and insanitary conditions	...	...	206
Dampness	...	...	89
Overcrowding	...	...	31
Defective drainage systems	...	...	31
Blocked drainage systems	...	...	115
Defective drainage fittings	...	...	20
Defective W.C. pans and/or flushing apparatus	...	...	22
Defective service water pipes	...	...	11
Absence of or defective dustbins	...	...	40
Accumulations of refuse, etc.	...	...	39
Rats and mice	...	...	278
Insect pests, etc.	...	...	269
Smoke nuisances	...	...	49
Unsound food	...	...	104
Miscellaneous	...	...	157
			<hr/>
			1,461
			<hr/>

#### Visits made.

##### Infectious diseases.

Inquiries re cases of infectious disease	..	...	248
Visits re disinfection	...	...	69
Miscellaneous	...	...	103

##### Housing.

Dwelling houses (Housing Act)	...	...	175
Dwelling houses (Public Health Act)	...	...	1,298
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	178
House Purchase and Housing Act 1959	...	...	65
Overcrowding	...	...	59
Underground rooms	...	...	30
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	324

### *Food and Food premises.*

Dairies and milk distributors	...	...	...	...	20
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	31
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	25
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	37
Meat preparation premises	...	...	...	...	13
Fish shops	...	...	...	...	17
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	7
Restaurant kitchens	...	...	...	...	69
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	234
Visits re unsound food	...	...	...	...	159
Sampling: food and drugs	...	...	...	...	129
Sampling: milk	...	...	...	...	142
Sampling: ice-cream	...	...	...	...	74
Sampling: water	...	...	...	...	52
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	239

### *General.*

Drainage and plumbing work	...	...	...	...	748
Stables and piggeries	...	...	...	...	3
Smoke observations and Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	344
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	9
Factories (P.)	...	...	...	...	23
Factories (N.P.)	...	...	...	...	2
Factories (Building sites)	...	...	...	...	20
Outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	1
Shops Act, 1950 (Vent. temp. etc.)	...	...	...	...	12
Shops Act, 1950 (Shop hours)	...	...	...	...	79
Petroleum (Consol.) Act, 1928	...	...	...	...	153
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952	...	...	...	...	4
Watercourses	...	...	...	...	4
Rodent control	...	...	...	...	4,348
Insect infestations	...	...	...	...	181
Refuse storage	...	...	...	...	108
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	153
Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	...	...	4
Employment Agencies, etc.	...	...	...	...	6
Fairgrounds	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	361

10,371

### **Notices Served.**

Preliminary notices or intimations	...	...	...	344
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	58
Other letters	...	...	...	1,770

### **Result of Service of Notices.**

#### (1) *Legal Proceedings*

Legal proceedings were instituted against the owner of a dwelling house for failing to comply with two Abatement Notices, and for failing to supply information as to the nature of his interest in the premises concerned.

The first hearing of the case was adjourned for fourteen days. At the resumed hearing all the offences were proved, and fines totalling £11. were imposed, together with £6.6.0. costs. In addition, an Abatement Order was made requiring the nuisances to be abated within twenty-eight days.

The Defendant subsequently appealed to Quarter Sessions against the Abatement Order. The appeal was dismissed and a further Order for costs amounting to £12.12.0d. was made against the appellant.

(2) *Nuisances abated and defects remedied.*

The following is a summary of nuisances abated and defects remedied under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors :—

*Drainage and Sanitary fittings.*

Examined and tested	...	...	...	...	...	162
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	86
Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	93
Soil pipes and ventilation shafts repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fresh air inlets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
New W.C. pans provided	...	...	...	...	...	31
Water waste preventors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	13
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	78
New lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	11
New baths provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
New glazed sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Waste pipes trapped, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Gully surrounds repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	36

*General Housing repairs.*

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	96
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	102
Damp-proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	172
New ceilings constructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	123
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	30
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	44
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	180
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	28
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	16
Service water mains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	199

*Food premises.*

Walls repaired or redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	42
Ceilings repaired or redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	29
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Woodwork repaired or repainted	...	...	...	...	...	13

Lighting provided or improved ... ..	14
Ventilation provided or improved ... ..	6
Fresh air inlets removed and drain inlets trapped ...	4
Infestation risks removed ... ..	3
Sinks provided ... ..	9
Hot water provided to sink ... ..	14
Detergent provided ... ..	7
Clean cloths provided ... ..	7
Overall clothing provided ... ..	1
First aid kit provided or improved ... ..	24
Water supply provided ... ..	31
Cold Storage facilities provided ... ..	1
Risks of contamination removed ... ..	45
Outdoor clothing store provided ... ..	21
Refuse storage improved ... ..	4
Wash-hand basins provided ... ..	25
Hot water provided to wash-hand basins ... ..	35
Soap provided ... ..	26
Nailbrush provided ... ..	32
Clean towels provided ... ..	27
Sanitary accommodation provided/repaired/cleansed ...	6
Lighting in sanitary accommodation provided ... ..	18
Ventilation in sanitary accommodation provided ... ..	1
Hand washing notices fixed ... ..	30
Miscellaneous ... ..	1

*Rodent Control.*

Defects remedied in connection with ratproofing work are included in foregoing lists.

*Miscellaneous.*

Accumulations removed ... ..	13
New dustbins provided ... ..	20
Smoke nuisances abated ... ..	3

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

PART I.

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Factories without mechanical power ...	93	2	—	—
Factories with mechanical power ...	264	23	3	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	26	20	1	—
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	<b>383</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>

2. Defects Found.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of Defects</i>				<i>Prosecutions</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—</b>					
Insufficient ... ..	4	1	—	4	—
Unsuitable or Defective	2	—	—	2	—
Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork) ...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>

PART VIII.

OUTWORK — SECTIONS 110 & 111.

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel — Making etc.	18	—	—	—	—	—
Others ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	20	—	—	—	—	—

Number of addresses received from other Councils ...	54
Number of addresses forwarded to other Councils ...	26
Number of premises where outwork was carried on at the end of 1959 ... ..	105
Inspections of outworkers' premises ... ..	1
Outwork in infected premises (Section 153, Public Health Act, 1936) ... ..	1

OTHER MATTERS.

Failure to affix Abstracts of Act notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories ... ..	Nil
Underground bakehouses in use at the end of the year ...	1

## SECTION D. — HOUSING.

The following information is given in connection with overcrowding, rehousing and new houses erected :—

### *Housing Act, 1957, Part IV — Overcrowding.*

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings known to the Department to be overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	72
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	81
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	388
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	6
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding known to have been relieved during the year ... ..	4
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases... ..	16
(d)		Number of cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	Nil

### *Rehousing.*

I am indebted to the Housing Manager for the following information regarding rehousing in Wimbledon. These figures relate to the position at 31st December, 1959 :—

Number of houses requisitioned since the beginning of the war and still held under requisition ... ..	45
Number of prefabricated bungalows provided since the end of the war ... ..	71
	(At the end of 1959 4 had been demolished).
Number of families rehoused by the Council or by private owners at the Council's instigation since the beginning of the war ... ..	2,256
Number of live applications on the housing list for :—	
(a) accommodation in Wimbledon ... ..	493
(b) accommodation in Frimley and Camberley ... ..	205

### *New houses erected, etc.*

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the following information:—

Number of new houses and flats erected in Wimbledon in 1959 :	
Private enterprise ... ..	95
Local authority ... ..	29
Number of flats created by conversion in 1959 :	
Private enterprise ... ..	35
Local authority ... ..	Nil

**Rent Act, 1957.**

This Act came into force on the 6th July, 1957, and in certain respects modified the powers and duties of Local Authorities under the Rent Acts and other enactments. Those Sections of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954 relating to Certificates of Disrepair were repealed by the new Act which provided for an entirely new procedure in connection with applications by tenants for Certificates of Disrepair.

The following is a summary of the position on the 31st December, 1959 :—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair (Form I) ...	231
Applications withdrawn by applicants ... ..	13
Forms J sent to landlords ... ..	206
Undertakings given by landlords (Form K) ... ..	113
Certificates of Disrepair issued (Form L) ... ..	88
Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair (Form M) ... ..	64
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled ... ..	45

Number of visits made during 1959 in connection with applications for Certificates of Disrepair — 178.

## SECTION E. — INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### **Milk.**

In accordance with the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959, the handling, distribution and sale of milk continued to receive the necessary attention. The number of distributors of milk in the Borough, as shown by the register kept in accordance with the Regulations, is 36.

The following licences were granted by the Council under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 to 1953 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949 to 1954:—

Pasteurisers' Licences	...	...	...	...	Nil
Dealers' Licences—					
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	25
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	26
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	32
Supplementary Licences—					
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	12
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	12
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	11
					118

During the year 113 samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results were as follows:—

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>
Pasteurised	100	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	4	Nil
Sterilised	8	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled)	1	Nil

No samples of Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled) milk were sent to the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene Laboratory for animal inoculation.

### **Ice-Cream.**

During the year 64 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results were as follows:—

Grade 1	...	...	...	64
Grade 2	...	...	...	Nil
Grade 3	...	...	...	Nil
Grade 4	...	...	...	Nil

Grade 1 and 2 samples can be considered satisfactory; only 20% of the samples taken from any one vendor should be of Grade 3 quality, and none of Grade 4.

### Meat and Other Foods.

There are no slaughterhouses within the Borough, and no slaughtermen's licences were issued under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act 1958, during the year 1959.

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The inspection of food premises has formed an important part of the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the past year. 1,248 visits were made to premises in which foodstuffs, intended for human consumption, were prepared, stored or sold. All food premises, whether or not they are registered, must comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, and a considerable amount of work has been done under these Regulations during the year. In general, it has been found that food traders within the Borough are co-operative and I have reason to believe that the assistance and advice given by the Department is appreciated.

The register of food premises includes the following :—

Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	70
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	132
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	213
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	36
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	130
Provision dealers	...	...	...	...	...	90
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	44
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	25
Milk distributors	...	...	...	...	...	36
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	25
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	73
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	30
Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	81
Works canteens	...	...	...	...	...	11
School canteens	...	...	...	...	...	47
Kitchens (Hospital and Central Kitchens)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Food stalls/vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	13
						—
						1,061
						—

The number of food premises registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Act is as follows :—

Registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream	144
Registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream ... ..	2
Registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages ... ..	46
Registered for the preparation or manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food ...	34

The number of inspections of registered food premises during 1959 was 108.

### Unsound Food.

Following the closing down of the Corporation's refuse disposal works at the end of 1955, arrangements were made with Merton and Morden U.D.C. for the reception of unsound food surrendered to the Health Department. This system is still operating satisfactorily.

The following is a list of unsound food surrendered during 1959 :—

	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Canned soups ... ..			5
Canned meat ... ..	6	0	3
Canned fish ... ..			10
Canned vegetables ... ..		2	25
Canned fruit ... ..	4	3	0
Canned milk or cream ... ..			27
Meat, bacon, poultry, etc. ... ..	4	2	2
Fish ... ..		2	10
Cheese ... ..			1
Sugar, jam and syrup ... ..			15
Flour and cereals ... ..		2	10
Salt ... ..			8
Potatoes ... ..	2	2	0
Spaghetti ... ..		1	12
Frozen egg ... ..		1	0
Confectionery ... ..	1	3	21
Beverages ... ..			10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22	3	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of complaints received during the year regarding unsound food was 104. These included references to extraneous matter in food and a detailed investigation was made in each case. Informal action was successful in the majority of cases, but in two instances it was necessary to institute legal proceedings.

The complaints of extraneous matter in food above referred to included the following :—

- Foreign body in orange squash.
- Bitter taste in bread.
- Rat droppings in butter beans.\*
- Glass in loaf of bread.
- Dirty milk bottles.
- Odour in lemonade.
- Rusted cans of food.
- Bitter taste in brewed tea.
- Mould growth on wrapped bread.
- Maggots in chocolate cakes.
- Maggots in chocolates.
- Foreign material in bottles of milk.
- Ants in wrapped swiss roll.
- Discoloured creamed rice milk pudding.\*
- Discoloured loaf of bread.
- Foreign matter in bread.

\* Denotes legal proceedings taken.

The number of complaints received during the year regarding unbound food was 104. These included references to extraneous matter in food and a detailed investigation was made in each case. Informal action was successful in the majority of cases, but in two instances it was necessary to institute legal proceedings.

### Sampling of Food and Drugs.

The following samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during 1959, with the results shown :—

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Non-Genuine or Irregular</i>
Bananas, dried ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Bilberries, dried ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Biscuits ... ..	3	1	2	3	—
Blancmange Powder ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Bouillon cubes ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Brawn ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Bread and butter ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Cheese ... ..	2	2	—	2	—
Cheese spread ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Chicklettes ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Christmas pudding ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Cod, frozen ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Confectionery, flour ... ..	2	2	—	2	—
Confectionery, sugar ... ..	4	2	2	4	—
Cordial ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Cream ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Custard powder ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Dates ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Dessert, table ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Flour, plain ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Fruit, cocktail ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Fruit salad ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Ginger cordial ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Hamburgers ... ..	1	1	—	—	1
Horseradish sauce ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Icing sugar ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Jelly, decorating ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Jelly, table ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Lemonade ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Lolly, frozen ... ..	2	2	—	2	—
Luncheon meat, pork ... ..	1	1	—	—	1
Milk ... ..	46	46	—	46	—
Mock salmon cutlets ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Mushrooms ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Mustard and cress ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Oats ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Orange drink ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Oranges in syrup ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Peanuts, salted ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Peas, canned ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Pease pudding ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Pickle ... ..	3	2	1	3	—
Pickled onions ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Pineapple, canned ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Prunes ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Ravioli in sauce ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Rennet, essence of ... ..	2	1	1	2	—
Rhubarb, canned ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Roes, cod ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Roes, herring ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Sage, dried ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Salmon ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Sauce ... ..	2	—	2	2	—
Sausage rolls ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Shrimps ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
C/Fwd.	112	93	19	110	2

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Non-Genuine or Irregular</i>
B/Fwd.	112	93	19	110	2
Soda bread mix ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Sponge mixture ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Steak, stewed ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Strawberries in syrup ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Suet, beef ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Sultanas ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Tea ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Tea, instant ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Till seed ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Tomatoes, canned ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Tuna, canned ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Veal, jellied ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Whisky ... ..	4	4	—	4	—
Wine ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Wine, green ginger ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Yorkshire pudding mixture	1	—	1	1	—
Totals ...	131	109	22	129	2

The following samples were submitted for special examination:—

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Non-Genuine or Irregular</i>
Bread roll with cheese ...	1	—	1	—	1
Butter beans ... ..	1	—	1	—	1
Buttered bread ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Chicken, roasted ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Creamed rice milk pudding	4	—	4	2	2
Hamburgers ... ..	3	—	3	2	1
Lemonade ... ..	1	—	1	—	1
Soft drink ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
White bread ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Totals ...	14	—	14	8	6

It will be seen that adverse reports were received upon eight samples and the following is an account of the action taken in respect thereof.

### **Hamburgers.**

A formal sample of hamburger was purchased from a local shop and was submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. In the Analyst's opinion the sample was of the nature of a meat rissole containing not more than 35% meat, together with a large proportion of cereal filler. In his opinion a hamburger should consist essentially of minced beef and should contain at least 80% of meat. Subsequently, further informal samples of different types of hamburger were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst. Two of these informal samples were found to be satisfactory, but the third contained only 53% meat. The opinions of the National College of Food Technology and of the

Food Standards Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were obtained, but it appears that no standard exists for either the definition or composition of hamburgers for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

The facts were reported to the Health Committee, and warning letters were sent to the manufacturers concerned.

#### **Pork luncheon meat.**

A formal sample of pork luncheon meat was submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The sample was found to contain 70% meat including fat, and in his opinion this meat content was not sufficient to justify the use of the description 'pork luncheon meat' for this article. The Danish manufacturers of the meat were informed of the result of the examination. During the course of correspondence with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, it was stated that the question of the possible need for statutory standards for canned meat had been referred to the Food Standards Committee, which would make recommendations in due course.

#### **Butter beans.**

A quantity of butter beans, which had been delivered to the Central Kitchen, Queens Road, were found to contain foreign matter, which proved to be rat droppings. Legal proceedings were instituted against the suppliers of the beans under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 for selling butter beans which were not of the quality demanded by the purchaser. The case was adjourned sine die at the first Hearing, and was dismissed after the adjourned Hearing.

#### **Bread roll with cheese.**

A bread roll with cheese, purchased by a workman on a building site, from a shop within the Borough, was submitted to the Public Analyst for examination to identify the foreign matter present. The substance proved to consist of a mass of carbonaceous particles from burned or partly burned organic matter, mixed with numerous vegetable fibres. Investigation disclosed a defect in the bakehouse machinery which was immediately rectified, and it was deemed unnecessary to take further proceedings.

#### **Creamed rice milk pudding.**

As the result of a complaint, a can of creamed rice milk pudding was examined and found to be discoloured and of unpleasant taste. A check can was purchased from the same stock, and both specimens were sent to the Public Analyst for examination. He confirmed that the contents of both the cans were discoloured, and that a taste foreign to this article was present. Analysis showed the specimens to contain about 2% of sodium citrate in addition to the ingredients declared on the label. It appeared that the amount of sodium citrate was grossly excessive, and that it adversely affected the quality of the food. The manufacturer was summoned under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 for selling a creamed rice milk pudding which was not of the

quality demanded, and also for an offence under the Labelling of Food Order 1953. The Defendant pleaded guilty to both charges and was fined £10. and ordered to pay £20.18.0d. costs.

### Lemonade.

A partially filled bottle of lemonade was sent to the Public Analyst for examination. The lemonade, which was the subject of a complaint, was alleged to possess an unpleasant odour. The Public Analyst reported that this odour was attributed to the action of the acid mineral water on the ebonite stopper which produced sulphuretted hydrogen. This gas is soluble in water and possesses an objectionable smell even in very minute quantities, although the lemonade was not rendered harmful. Correspondence with the manufacturers resulted in the replacement of ebonite stoppers by a newly designed bottle fitted with an external screw and plastic screw cap.

## SECTION F. — RODENT CONTROL, PETROLEUM STORAGE, ETC.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following table gives a statement indicating the action taken during 1959.

Type of Property	Number of Properties inspected as a result of:			Number of Properties found to be infested by:		Number of Treatments carried out including re-treatments	Number of inspections made including re-inspections
	Noti-fica-tion	Survey under Act	Total	Rats	Mice		
Local Authority Dwellings ...	1	13	14	4	1	14	96
All other, including Business Premises	224	391	615	137	45	188	3,013
Totals ...	81	309	390	22	24	59	1,239
	306	713	1,019	163	70	261	4,348

The inspection and treatment of sewers, and of the Corporation's Depots, etc., was undertaken in collaboration with the Borough Surveyor's Department, and details are not included in the figures given above.

The Public Health Department continued to deal with rodent treatment and disinfestation work in Surrey County Council owned property within the Borough, including schools, school canteens and river banks, on a contract basis.

During 1959 no legal action was required to be taken under the provisions of the Act, and this is an indication of the co-operation received from householders and business people.

### PEST CONTROL.

During the year 1959, 269 complaints were received concerning insect pests, and the following is a list of the major infestations dealt with:—

White mite	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Woodworm	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Furniture beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bed bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Maggots	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Silver fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mosquitoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Crickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Weevils	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	138

The incidence of wasps was generalised during 1959, and it is considered that the service provided by the Department in the destruction of wasps nests plays a great part in the Council's Food Hygiene policy.

In addition, 11 complaints were received regarding squirrels, pigeons and rabbits, and these were referred to the Pests Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at Guildford.

#### PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 & 1936.

58 licences were issued by the Department to store petroleum spirit during 1959, and the total quantity of petroleum spirit stored was 95,995 gallons. In addition, 25 licences were issued to store petroleum mixtures involving a total of 9,390 gallons, and 3 licences were issued in respect of the storage of a total of 42 cwts. of calcium carbide.

153 visits were made to premises under the provisions of Petroleum legislation.

During 1959 the Conditions attached to licences were revised to conform to the Model Code of Licensing Conditions issued by the Home Office. These new Conditions were attached to the licences issued on the 1st January, 1960.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

6 licences to keep pet shops were issued by the Department during 1959. 9 visits were made to these premises and various infringements of the conditions of licence were rectified.

#### HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT 1952.

During 1959, 4 visits were made in connection with the Act and 2 appliances were examined and the prescribed tests applied. Both were found not to conform to the standards laid down and were either modified or withdrawn from sale.

#### CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.

During the year 1959, 49 complaints were received with regard to smoke or grit emission, and the necessary observations were made and remedial action taken. 344 visits of inspection were made in connection with these complaints, and to boiler houses situated in industrial premises.

There was during the year a continued improvement with regard to the emission of smoke from industrial installations in the town. This, I think, is due to the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956, and to the co-operation of the firms concerned. Conversion from solid fuel to oil burning has taken place in several premises.

"Prior approval" was given to two installations during the year — (1) a new installation of oil fired furnace plant, and (2) the conversion of an existing solid fuel fired furnace to oil burning.

During 1958 two standard deposit gauges and two lead peroxide instruments were sited, one of each at Wimbledon Cemetery and at Cannizaro Nursery. These two sites were approved by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and recordings were commenced on the 1st April, 1958.

After exposure for one month, the collecting jars and lead peroxide candles are sent to the Public Analyst for examination. When the results are received, a copy of each is sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for publication in the Atmospheric Pollution Bulletin, together with the results of observations by 488 Local Authorities and other Organisations.

The following tables give the results of recording up to December 1959 :—

#### Cannizaro Nursery Site.

Month	Deposit per month (in tons per sq. mile)			SO <sub>2</sub> per day (in milligrams per 100 sq. centimetres of candle)
	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	
January ... ..	3.4	6.1	9.5	2.9
February ... ..	2.6	4.3	6.9	2.5
March ... ..	3.0	6.4	9.4	1.4
April ... ..	4.9	4.2	9.1	1.1
May ... ..	6.8	3.5	10.3	1.3
June ... ..	5.1	3.3	8.4	0.7
July ... ..	4.6	5.0	9.6	0.6
August ... ..	6.1	5.6	11.7	0.7
September ... ..	5.9	3.4	9.3	1.3
October ... ..	7.5	4.0	11.5	0.9
November ... ..	11.4	11.4	22.8	1.6
December ... ..	2.0	5.1	7.1	1.6

#### Wimbledon Cemetery Site.

Month	Deposit per month (in tons per sq. mile)			SO <sub>2</sub> per day (in milligrams per 100 sq. centimetres of candle)
	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	
January ... ..	5.3	6.9	12.2	3.7
February ... ..	3.9	3.3	7.2	3.4
March ... ..	5.2	6.8	12.0	2.1
April ... ..	3.6	5.0	8.6	1.7
May ... ..	7.1	4.7	11.8	1.8
June ... ..	5.9	4.0	9.9	1.2
July ... ..	5.3	2.9	8.2	0.9
August ... ..	4.2	6.0	10.2	1.1
September ... ..	6.3	4.0	10.3	1.8
October ... ..	4.5	5.7	10.2	1.2
November ... ..	4.2	13.7	17.9	2.1
December ... ..	2.4	6.2	8.6	1.8

The Council has appointed the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Senior Public Health Inspector as their representatives on the Standing Conference convened by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and comprising all the co-operating bodies involved in the investigation of atmospheric pollution. This Conference met twice during the year.

The Council continued to give consideration to a Clean Air Programme, and during 1959 a scheme was approved to enable the making of Smoke Control Orders covering the whole of the Borough during the next twenty years. The scheme provides for the division of the Borough into fifteen Areas, the first four of which would be dealt with within the first five years. It was hoped that by obtaining additional staff the preliminary work on the first Smoke Control Area would be put in hand on January the 1st, 1960, but up to the time of writing this has not been possible.

#### SHOPS ACT 1950.

The total number of Shops Act inspections during 1959 was 91. Sanitary accommodation and heating and ventilation of shops has been kept under observation, and any necessary action has been taken in respect of general closing hours, half-day closing and Sunday Trading.

#### DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

No outbreaks of disease occurred within the Borough during 1959. Copies of Orders made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, anthrax and fowl pest were received.

In November a consignment of horse flesh, which was suspected of having been in contact with an outbreak of anthrax in Scotland, was delivered to a shop in Wimbledon. Precautions were taken to keep the consignment of meat under control, and eventually the meat was destroyed under the supervision of the Senior Public Health Inspector, upon the instructions of the Ministry. The shop premises, including the refrigerator and all the equipment liable to contamination, were cleansed and disinfected.

Four visits were made during the year to a piggery which is licensed by the Council under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957 for the boiling of foodstuffs for the feeding of animals. One other licence was surrendered during the year following the closing down of the premises.

## SECTION G. — PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year there were 762 cases of infectious disease notified compared with 306 in 1958, and 898 in 1957. The increase over 1958 was almost entirely due to the high incidence of measles.

The following infectious diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough :—

- Smallpox
- Cholera
- Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)
- Erysipelas
- Scarlet Fever
- Typhus
- Enteric or Typhoid Fever
- Relapsing Fever
- Tuberculosis (all forms)
- Ophthalmia Neonatorum
- Malaria
- Dysentery
- Acute Primary Pneumonia
- Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
- Puerperal Pyrexia
- Measles
- Whooping Cough
- Meningococcal Infection
- Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic
- Acute Poliomyelitis - Non-Paralytic
- Acute Encephalitis - Infective
- Acute Encephalitis - Post Infectious
- Food Poisoning
- Plague
- Para-typhoid Fevers

Leprosy is notifiable direct to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

### SMALLPOX.

No case of smallpox was notified in the Borough during the year, nor were we required to undertake surveillance of any contacts.

From time to time notice is received of persons arriving in this country from abroad who have been in contact with smallpox. All such contacts are kept under observation until the possibility of developing the disease has disappeared.

### SCARLET FEVER.

There were 74 cases of scarlet fever notified during 1959 compared with 80 in 1958, 59 in 1957, and 110 in 1956. Twelve of the cases were

admitted to hospital for treatment. The infection continued to be mild in character and as is usual was most common in children of school age. Forty-two of the notifications related to children in the 5-9 years age group.

### MEASLES.

Six hundred and twenty seven cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 134 in 1958. There was no mortality from the disease. The number of cases notified in 1956 and 1957 was 64 and 660 respectively, and this series of figures illustrates how this disease is more prevalent in alternate years.

### ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS.

Of four cases reported two were diagnosed as Acute Infective Encephalitis and two as Post Infectious Encephalitis. Of the latter two cases one became infected following an attack of chicken pox and the other following influenza. All recovered.

### DIPHThERIA.

Although for the tenth year running there were no cases of Diphtheria in Wimbledon, it cannot be emphasised too strongly that Diphtheria is still about and could return unless a high level of immunisation is maintained in the community. Notifications of Diphtheria in England and Wales in 1959 amounted to 103 which is the highest number of cases notified since 1956 and included outbreaks of the disease in unimmunised children in some parts of London.

This increase in notified cases of Diphtheria serves to emphasize to parents the importance of keeping their children as highly immune as possible by early immunisation and periodical reinforcing doses.

### TYPHOID FEVER.

One case was notified. This was a girl of 17 years who was admitted to hospital in January suffering from a Pyrexia of unknown origin and was diagnosed, after bacteriological examination, as suffering from typhoid fever type E.1. This girl had returned from boarding school in Switzerland for the Christmas holidays and it seems probable that she may have picked up the infection in Switzerland although on enquiry of the Principal of the Boarding School no evidence was obtained of any other similar cases among the students, teachers or staff.

Investigations carried out in respect of all known contacts failed to reveal any further cases of typhoid fever. The patient responded to treatment and soon became free from infection.

### PARATYPHOID FEVER

One case occurred in a young man of 18 years who was removed to hospital following fever and sickness. Bacteriological examination of other members of the family and known contacts proved to be negative. The patient made an uneventful recovery.

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations 1951 define this illness as any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F. or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage.

During the year 11 notifications were received, all but one of the cases occurring in hospital. Of the 11 notifications, 9 of the patients had addresses outside the Borough.

In 1958 19 cases were notified.

## PNEUMONIA.

Eighteen cases of acute primary or influenzal pneumonia were notified during the year, compared with 25 in 1958 and 24 in 1957. The total number of deaths from all forms of the disease during the year was 40 compared with 26 in 1958.

## DYSENTERY.

Eleven cases of dysentery were notified compared with 24 in 1958, 9 in 1957 and 15 in 1956. There was one incident involving four school children, all pupils of the same school, the mother and younger brother of one of these pupils and the two younger sisters of another pupil. In this incident the causative organism was the mild but very infectious Sonne type. In addition a number of other children in the school who had symptoms of dysentery were examined bacteriologically but no pathological organism was isolated.

Another notified case was due to an organism known as Shigella Flexner and concerned a boy of 4 years who was admitted to hospital for treatment. The remaining cases were all of the Sonne type and occurred singly in various parts of the Borough.

The illness caused by the Sonne organism is generally mild but is highly infectious and once it appears in a school or nursery it is difficult to check and causes great inconvenience to those concerned.

All cases reported to the Public Health Department are systematically followed up and stool specimens obtained for bacteriological examination where necessary. In dealing with cases of dysentery attention to personal hygiene is always stressed as an important means of preventing the spread of infection.

## WHOOPING COUGH.

Only five cases of whooping cough were notified in 1959 compared with 10, 108, 82, 139 and 74 in the last five years. This is the lowest number of notifications received since whooping cough became notifiable in 1940 and is even better than last year's figure of 10 notifications which was the previous lowest.

## POLIOMYELITIS.

As was the case in 1958 there was only 1 confirmed case of Poliomyelitis in 1959. This was a young soldier of 20 years, serving in the

R.A.S.C. in Dorset who was admitted to hospital on 25th May with suspected Poliomyelitis whilst home on leave.

This was a rather obscure case and was only finally diagnosed as non-paralytic poliomyelitis on 19th June. As this young man had only been home on leave a few days before his admission to hospital, and had in fact been ill whilst at his camp, there is no doubt that he contracted the disease in Dorset.

The patient had not been vaccinated against Poliomyelitis.

### FOOD POISONING.

Eight cases were notified. Two children in one household were infected with *Salmonella typhi-murium* and in four other cases the organism responsible was also *Salmonella typhi-murium*. In another case in a child of 6 years who was admitted to Hospital the causative organism was *Salmonella Chester*. Another case reported was a family of three who had symptoms of food poisoning after eating a chicken pie prepared and cooked at home. The organism *Clostridium Welchii* was isolated from both the chicken pie and faecal specimens.

A number of other cases investigated failed to reveal any specific Food Poisoning organism.

### WINTER EPIDEMICS

An epidemic of influenza started in Wimbledon about the 1st February and was fairly widespread throughout the Country. At its peak in the week ending 17th February the percentage of new sickness benefit claims of the insured population was 495% of the average weekly figure but as from the week ending 24th February, there was a steady decline in new sickness benefit claims and the epidemic had subsided by early March.

In general the influenza was of a mild type, although in some cases, particularly in regard to the elderly, there were serious complications. Foggy weather helped to increase the severity of the disease.

The average school attendance for the Council Schools in Wimbledon at the peak period was 20% below normal and in one school the attendance was nearly 40% below normal although in addition to influenza and colds the schools were at this time affected by a high incidence of measles.

### CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION AND INOCULATION.

In order to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, certain countries require that visitors should be vaccinated or inoculated against specified diseases.

International certificates have been prescribed for smallpox, yellow fever and cholera. When completed by the medical practitioner, the certificate must be authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 573 requests were received for certificates of vaccination or inoculation to be authenticated for the purpose of travel abroad.

### SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Every effort is made to maintain a high level of immunity to smallpox by vaccination of infants in their early months. This is carried out by general practitioners or at Surrey County Council Clinics. The percentage of infants under one year vaccinated in this Borough during the year was 56% and there is every need to raise this figure to at least 75%.

The following shows the number of vaccinations carried out during the year :—

Primary vaccinations	...	...	...	...	564
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	...	111

### WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

The following figures show the number of children immunised and those who received reinforcing doses during the year (this includes those children who received the combined diphtheria and whooping cough prophylaxis). As with smallpox vaccination, whooping cough and diphtheria immunisation is carried out either by general practitioners or at Surrey County Council Clinics.

Number of children immunised	...	...	...	553
Number of children boosted	...	...	...	83

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following table gives details of the number of children who were immunised for the first time during the year 1959 :—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	616
Between 5 and 15 years	...	...	...	...	88

The following table shows the total number of children in Wimbledon under the age of 15 years who had received immunising treatment by the end of the year.

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	2,124
Between 5 and 15 years	...	...	...	...	6,675
Number of children given reinforcing doses during 1959	...	...	...	...	1,355

### TETANUS IMMUNISATION.

Active immunisation against tetanus is available for those who desire it in the same way as other immunising procedures. During the year 265 children received protection.

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

Following an improvement in vaccine supplies, Poliomyelitis vaccination continued unabated throughout 1959.

In order to encourage those in the 15 - 26 years age group to be vaccinated, Open Clinics, both in the evening and on Saturday mornings were started towards the end of 1958, where vaccination could be carried out without prior appointment. The response from this age group was disappointingly low as it was throughout the Country.

In May, in an effort to improve the acceptance rate among these young adults, an intensive campaign of one week's duration was launched in Wimbledon combined with Merton and Morden. During this Polio Week, evening clinics were set up at the Town Hall and at Amity Grove Clinic, Raynes Park, and a total of 1,333 persons turned up to receive their first injections.

Arising from this campaign and the associated publicity there was a renewed interest shown in poliomyelitis vaccination and at the end of the year the acceptance rate in this age group had risen to nearly 45%.

The following table shews the position with regard to poliomyelitis vaccination at 31/12/59 :—

<i>Class</i>	<i>Number vaccinated with 2 injections since the beginning of the scheme</i>
Children born in the years 1943 to 1959 ... ..	10,427
Young persons born in the years 1933 to 1942 ... ..	3,589
Expectant mothers ... ..	569
General practitioners and families	47
Ambulance staff and families ...	17
Total ...	14,649

Number of persons given reinforcing doses under the extended Scheme - 9,394.

Notifiable diseases during 1959.

DISEASE	Number of Cases Notified in Various Age Groups									Total Cases Notified	Total Cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over			
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	5	3	6	42	18	—	—	74	12	—
Measles ... ..	10	32	73	69	85	324	28	2	4	627	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	11	10*	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	1	2	11	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary or Influenza) ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	15	18	4	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	8	2	—
Acute Encephalitis Infective ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	—
Post-infectious ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—
TOTALS ... ..	11	35	81	75	94	376	48	11	31	762	36	—

\* These 10 patients were already in hospital

Notifications of infectious Disease during the last 10 years.

DISEASE	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Dysentery ... ..	7	53	36	19	14	2	15	9	24	11
Encephalitis acute ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
Enteric Fever (Typhoid) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Erysipelas ... ..	1	5	3	3	5	2	6	1	3	1
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	4	—	6	13	2	11	1	8	8
Malaria ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	364	758	337	896	18	813	64	660	134	627
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	3	2	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	20	27	24	29	18	21	34	24	25	18
Poliomyelitis ... ..	12	4	2	11	4	11	7	10	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	2	5	22	4	7	12	25	19	11
Scarlet Fever ... ..	68	136	128	96	49	77	110	59	80	74
Whooping-cough ... ..	181	166	112	183	74	139	82	108	10	5
	661	1,158	649	1,267	200	1,074	344	900	306	762
Tuberculosis:—										
Pulmonary ... ..	82	56	56	65	40	36	44	50	25	26
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	10	4	3	1	7	4	6	2	1	5

## TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 70 new cases were added to the register of tuberculous persons compared with 80 in 1958 and 89 in 1957.

Of the 70 additions 31 were primary notifications, 34 were transferred from other areas, and 5 were restored cases.

An analysis of the notifications received is given overleaf.

One hundred cases were removed from the register for the following reasons :—

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Deaths from tuberculosis ...	2	2	1	1
Deaths of patients suffering from tuberculosis through other causes ... ..	4	1	—	—
Recovered cases ... ..	20	14	—	1
Removals from district ... ..	32	19	1	2
	—	—	—	—
	58	36	2	4
	—	—	—	—

At the end of the year, after taking into account all the additions and deletions, there were five hundred and six cases remaining on the tuberculosis register, four hundred and fifty being cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and fifty six cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

New notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis amounted to only 26 compared with an average of 36 in the last five years. This represents a notification rate of 0.45 per thousand of the population, which, apart from last year's record figure, is the lowest the Borough has known, and is most encouraging having regard to the use now made of Mass Radiography and other means of early detection of the disease.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis amounted to 4 compared with 1 last year, when the Borough's lowest figure was recorded. While there are bound to be fluctuations in dealing with relatively small numbers, on the average the local death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has steadily declined, as it has nationally.

Treatment for cases of tuberculosis is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, who provide both sanatorium and dispensary treatment.

Vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. is offered to all children between the ages of 13 and 14 years and is carried out in the secondary schools and County Council's Clinics normally in the autumn term. This scheme is operated through the County School Health Service.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 — No action was necessary in regard to tuberculosis employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act 136 (Section 172) — No action was required under this Section of the Public Health Act 1936.

TUBERCULOSIS 1959.

AGE GROUPS	CASES ADDED TO THE REGISTER												DEATHS			
	Primary Notifications (Form A)				Cases Discovered otherwise than by Notification				Total Cases added to the Register				Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 Year ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 Years ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 " ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 " ... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 " ... ..	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
20—24 " ... ..	4	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—29 " ... ..	1	2	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—34 " ... ..	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 " ... ..	2	2	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 " ... ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—64 " ... ..	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
65 and Over ... ..	2	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
Age not known ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17	9	1	4	27	11	—	1	44	20	1	5	6	3	1	1
	26		5		38		1		64		6		9		2	
	31				39				70				11			



