

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Richmond].

Contributors

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BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

✓ (SURREY)



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961



BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

(SURREY)

Medical Officer of Health :

ERIC FERREIRA, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

G. J. RADWAY, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

EDWARD S. HERBERT, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector :

HENRY DOUGLAS WILLIAMS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

JOHN WILLIAM REAVLEY, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H. (Died: 5.9.61).
JOHN B. PACER. (Commenced: 1.12.61).

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM J. HAUTING. (Commenced: 3.7.61).

1961

Chief Clerk :

MRS. FLORENCE G. SMITH.

Clerks :

MRS. MARGARET M. SUMPTER.

(Left: 25.8.61).

MISS MARGARET

MISS EILEEN M. LANE.

(Commenced: 29.8.61).

Rodent Officer :

THOMAS R. SMITH.

Rodent Operator :

RONALD EVA

J. H. BROAD & Co. Ltd., Printers,
8, King Street, Richmond, Surrey

Disinfectant and Driver :

JOHN BENNETT.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

(SECRET)

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1901

Printed and Bound by
The Borough of Richmond

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

ERIC PEREIRA, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

C. J. RADWAY, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

EDWARD S. HERBERT, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector :

HENRY DOUGLAS WILLIAMS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

CHARLES S. SMEATON, M.R.S.H.

(Died : 5.9.61).

JOHN WILLIAM REAVLEY, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

JOHN B. FACER.

(Commenced : 1.12.61).

Technical Assistant :

HARRY SMITH.

(Left : 20.5.61).

WILLIAM J. HAUTING.

(Commenced : 3.7.61).

Chief Clerk :

MRS. FLORENCE G. SMITH.

Clerks :

MRS. MARGARET M. SUMPTER.

(Left : 25.8.61).

MISS MARGARET M. DENNEHY.

MISS EILEEN M. LANE.

(Commenced : 29.8.61).

Rodent Officer :

THOMAS R. SMITH.

Rodent Operator :

RONALD EVANS.

Disinfector and Driver :

JOHN BENNETT.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

PARKSHOT, RICHMOND.

August, 1962.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND (SURREY).

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1961 upon the Sanitary Circumstances, Sanitary Administration, and Vital Statistics of the Borough.

The form of the Report is in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health, and special reference is made to certain subjects at the Minister's request.

Apart from Measles, the incidence of notifiable infectious disease has been very low during the year and the small number of admissions to infectious disease hospitals is quite remarkable.

I am indebted to Mr. E. S. Herbert, Chief Public Health Inspector, for his report on the sanitary circumstances of the area, and to Mrs. F. G. Smith for compiling the tables of Vital Statistics and preparing the report for the printers.

I wish to express my thanks to all members of the Council for their support throughout the year, and to record my gratitude to every member of the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyalty and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC PEREIRA,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND (SURREY).

PREFACE.

SECTION A. — SUMMARY OF STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Staff.

Mr. C. S. Smeaton, who had a serious illness in 1957 had another severe attack and died on the 5th September, 1961 after serving the Council as District Public Health Inspector for more than 20 years.

The vacancy for an Inspector was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. B. Facer who commenced duty on the 1st December.

Mr. Harry Smith, Technical Assistant for duties under the Clean Air Act, 1956, resigned his appointment in May and was replaced by Mr. W. J. Hauting in July.

Mrs. M. M. Sumpter, Clerk, left in August and was replaced by Miss E. Lane.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population was 40,700. This may be compared with his estimate of 42,270 for the previous year and the Census 1961 figure of 41,002.

Births.

During the year 670 births were recorded (351 males and 319 females) compared with 635 in 1960.

There were 37 premature live births and of these, 33 survived. Of the four infant deaths, 3 weighed less than 3lbs. 4ozs. at birth and so would be extremely difficult to rear.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths occurring amongst residents was 626 (316 males, and 310 females) compared with 564 in 1960.

The death rate when corrected to allow for the high proportion of elderly residents is 10.9 per thousand population which compares favourably with other towns in the country.

The Infant Mortality, Neo-natal Mortality, and Still birth rates, are all higher than in the previous year. However, it should be noted that the rates for 1960 were exceptionally low and the rates quoted in Table 4 compare satisfactorily with those for England and Wales.

Similarly, the illegitimate death rate is raised, but this is of little significance in view of the small numbers concerned.

There were 15 infant deaths which are set out in Table 4 in their age groups.

Apart from the infant found dead, all save one in the first two columns were born in hospital and received every attention. One domiciliary birth was so premature that it could not be expected to survive. It is unfortunate that two older infants developed pneumonia and failed to respond to treatment.

Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Harry Smith, Technical Assistant for duties under the Clean Air Act 1956, resigned his appointment in May and was replaced by Mr. W. J. Hastings in July. Mrs. M. M. Sumpter, Clerk, left in August and was replaced by Miss E. Lane.

Apart from Measles, the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was very low during the year and the number of deaths was 40. The Registrar General's estimate of the population was 42,270 for the previous year and the Census 1961 figure of 41,002.

Inspector, for his report on the sanitary circumstances of the area and to Mrs. F. G. Smith for compiling the tables. G. F. Mrs. M. O. During the year 670 births were recorded (321 males and 349 females) compared with 632 in 1960.

Of these were 57 premature live births and of these 23 survived. The four infant deaths 3 weighed less than 3 lbs. 4 oz. at birth and would be extremely difficult to test. member of the staff of the Public Health Department and co-operation.

The total number of deaths occurring amongst residents was 620 (316 males and 310 females) compared with 564 in 1960. The death rate when corrected to allow for the high proportion of elderly residents is 10.9 per thousand population which compares favourably with other towns in the country.

SECTION B. — GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

These are mainly provided by the Surrey County Council, the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the Executive Council for the County. In order to make the report complete these are briefly described below.

(a) Services Provided by the Surrey County Council.

These are organized on a Divisional basis, the Northern Division comprising the Boroughs of Richmond and Barnes. The Medical Officer of Health for Richmond is also the Divisional Medical Officer and this arrangement assists co-ordination of the personal health services and environmental health.

Administrative, Infant Welfare, and School Medical functions are carried out from the following Centres:—

Divisional Health Offices and Welfare Centre, Kings Road, Richmond.

Welfare Centre, Windham Road, Richmond.

Welfare Centre, Back Lane, Ham.

Health Visitors are employed and, according to the District in which they work they are based on one or other of the above centres.

District Nurses and Midwives are provided and they work under the direct supervision of the general practitioners.

Moral Welfare or the care of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children is undertaken by an officer based at the Divisional Health Office.

A Home Help Service provides for domestic help in the home in cases of home confinement or illness. The service is under the management of the Home Help Supervisor who is based at the Divisional Health Office.

An Ambulance Service is provided from the station in Kings Road, Richmond which operates under the control station in Malden. The service is supported by the ambulance of the local division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

A Day Nursery for the care of children up to the age of five years is located in Parkshot, Richmond.

(b) Services Provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

Hospitals.

The Royal Hospital and Kingston Hospital provide general treatment both for in-patients and out-patients. In addition, hospitals in London and Middlesex are frequently used by Richmond residents.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted to the South Middlesex Hospital, Mogden Lane, except in the few instances when no beds are available. In these cases, patients are admitted to Tolworth Isolation Hospital or to a hospital in the London area.

Psychiatric Services.

The Medical Staff of Banstead Hospital hold Out-patient Clinics on Tuesday and Friday afternoons at the Royal Hospital for patients living in Richmond and Barnes.

Laboratory Facilities.

The laboratory of the Royal Hospital is available for the examination of specimens sent in by general practitioners.

The Ministry of Health, Public Health Laboratory, Epsom, is available for the examination of samples of milk, ice-cream, and water and of any pathological specimens.

In addition, the staff is always available to assist the Medical Officer of Health in field investigations in the case of epidemics or outbreaks of food poisoning.

The Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, N.W.9, is available for advice, special immunising agents and special investigations.

The Counties Public Health Laboratories, Victoria Street, S.W.1 are used for the examination of water samples and for advice in the control of purity of the water supply.

Mortuary. This is provided and maintained by Richmond Borough Council on a site close to the Petty Sessions Court. It is well equipped with two post-mortem examination tables. All such examinations required within the boroughs of Richmond and Barnes are carried out here and Barnes Borough Council make an annual payment for this service.

Nursing Homes.

The following private Nursing Home is registered by the Surrey County Council:—

Tyneham House Nursing Home, 108, Church Road.

(c) Services Provided by the Surrey Executive Council.

Under Part IV of the National Health Service Act 1946, the Surrey Executive Council has the responsibility of providing General Medical and Dental Services, Pharmaceutical Services, and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

More than Twenty doctors living within the Borough have undertaken to provide General Medical Services. Many of these have also undertaken to provide Maternity Medical Services. A list of doctors taking part is available at the Main Post Office, Public Library and Public Health Department.

The offices of the Council are situated at 187, Ewell Road, Surbiton.

Care of the Aged and the Chronic Sick.

The local scheme for the care of the aged and the chronic sick is largely unchanged. The general Health Visitors continue to supervise those who are frail or in need of assistance while the geriatric Health Visitor supervises those who are on the Waiting List for admission to hospital.

Other than in times of epidemic the waiting period for admission to a hospital or a home is not unduly long, and a desperate case is invariably admitted without delay.

The Home Helps and District Nurses continue to play an important part in the care of elderly patients in their homes and the voluntary services do most valuable work by such services as "Meals on Wheels", Old Peoples' Clubs, etc.

Laundry Service.

A laundry service for incontinent patients is provided which considerably reduces the burden on relatives and makes it possible for them to nurse at home a patient who would otherwise have to be admitted to hospital. The service is confined exclusively to incontinent patients and articles laundered are limited to sheets and draw sheets.

This Service is provided twice weekly throughout the year. Soiled sheets are collected on Tuesdays and Fridays and at the same time

an appropriate number of laundered sheets is delivered to the house. A charge of sixpence per sheet is made which is covered by a supplementary allowance for those in receipt of National Assistance. The charge has not been known to cause hardship.

The service continues to be of great benefit to those who use it, and similar arrangements are now being made in other parts of Surrey.

Number of new patients	...	...	...	...	30
Admitted to hospital	...	...	...	...	10
Died	...	...	...	...	10
Service discontinued	...	...	...	...	3
Number of patients using Service at 31.12.61	...	...	...	...	7
Number of sheets laundered and issued	...	...	...	...	2,097

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 — SECTION 47.

In many cases old people create their own difficulties by refusing to leave their homes when they can only be properly cared for in hospital or other suitable accommodation.

A satisfactory solution is generally arrived at without resort to compulsion.

Under the National Assistance Act 1948 and the Amendment Act 1951 the Medical Officer of Health can apply to the Court or to a Magistrate for a compulsory Removal Order which has the effect of placing and detaining the patient in hospital or home.

It was not necessary to use these powers during the year under review.

The Counties Public Health Laboratories, Victoria Street, are used for the examination of water samples and for the control of the water supply.

A laundry service for incontinent patients is provided which con-

veniently enables the patient to retain in his home, if possible, and to avoid the hospital, the expense and inconvenience of admission to hospital.

The laundry service is provided for patients who are unable to wash and launder their own clothes and for those who are unable to do so themselves.

The service is provided on Tuesdays and Fridays and is collected on Tuesdays and Fridays and delivered on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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

(Civilians only).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The table in Section F sets out the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1961.

Measles.

The expected biennial epidemic of measles occurred and no less than 671 cases were notified. Eight were severe enough to require admission to hospital but all made complete recoveries.

Otherwise the amount of notifiable infectious disease was quite remarkably low and only three other cases were admitted to hospital.

There were only two very small outbreaks of food poisoning and only two children were notified suffering from a mild form of dysentery.

Pulmonary tuberculosis showed an increase both in the notification of new cases and in deaths during 1961.

The increase in the number of notifications is due to better facilities for diagnosis and case finding, and the recognition that the disease can be found in all age groups.

Reference to Table 16 shows that one very young child was notified, and no less than 7 cases were over 65 years of age.

Of the 6 deaths — 2 were of elderly men whose disease was diagnosed after death, two were men aged 75 who had been under observation and treatment for many years; one was a younger man who had suffered from severe chronic tuberculosis since 1940 and one was an elderly woman who died from broncho-pneumonia with arrested pulmonary tuberculosis.

IMMUNIZATION.

The Schemes for immunizing children against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and poliomyelitis continued as in previous years, and the response from parents was very good indeed. Reference to Section F will show how these schemes are progressing.

Only about 60% of parents agree to their children being inoculated against tuberculosis and efforts are to be made to increase this in future. B.C.G. vaccination confers most useful protection during the susceptible years and could materially assist in eradicating the disease from this country.

Late in the year a case of smallpox was imported into the country and since then a great deal of vaccination against the disease has been carried out.

About 45% of our babies are vaccinated which is higher than in many parts of the country, but in my opinion, is not high enough.

The protection afforded by vaccination fades gradually and an individual will remain immune to the disease only if re-vaccinated at least every three years. On the other hand, successful re-vaccination produces immunity in 5 days whereas primary vaccination takes 10 days to do the same. In the presence of smallpox, re-vaccination offers a greater chance of preventing the disease and this is an important argument in favour of the vaccination of infants. Furthermore, there is an added risk when primary vaccination takes place in later life.

The risk in infancy is extremely small and there are good reasons for continuing to recommend vaccination in early life (before age 5) and re-vaccination at school entry.

Tuberculosis.

As in previous years all children aged 13 years were offered B.C.G. vaccination. The object is to provide artificial immunity to the disease during the adolescent period when children are susceptible and can be seriously affected.

Mass Radiography Service.

The Regional Hospital Board set up a Mobile X-Ray Unit at the Bus Station behind the Odeon Cinema on every Thursday from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.

The Unit is primarily for the convenience of the local general practitioners who can refer their patients without any prior appointment, and who receive a written report within two or three days of the examination.

The service is much appreciated by the doctors, and is also a convenience to the patients who are saved both travelling and waiting time.

Prospective employees of the Council who are unable to provide proof of recent chest X-Ray are referred, and the reports are of considerable assistance in enabling a decision to be made as to whether or not they are suitable for inclusion in the Superannuation or Sick Pay Schemes.

The Unit is also available for use by the general public.

THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, MR. E. S. HERBERT, IS CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS C, D AND E.

SECTION C. — SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water Supply.

The drinking water supply in Richmond is made up, in part from local wells and, in part, from the Metropolitan Water Board. The origin and method of treatment of these supplies have been fully reported in the past and remain unchanged. Frequent sampling ensures that the purity of the water supply is maintained, and throughout the year the sample results have shown a high standard of bacteriological and chemical fitness. The drinking water supplies in the district are not plumb-solvent and every dwelling house in the Borough has a piped supply of water fit for human consumption.

The determination of radioactivity in the well water supplies of the Borough was first carried out in 1959 when samples from each of the five wells proved to be satisfactory. The examination was repeated in 1960 and further samples have been taken in the past year, and in all cases the samples have continued to show entirely satisfactory results.

A river water supply is piped to Kew Gardens, allotments and to many domestic gardens; the water is chlorinated as a precautionary measure but it is not fit for drinking.

Table 17 gives information on the consumption of water in the Borough and on the samples taken.

2. Swimming Pools.

There is only one public swimming pool in the Borough which is the public baths establishment owned by the Council. The pool is 100 feet by 32 feet with a capacity of 96,000 gallons, the water supply being from local wells and the Metropolitan Water Board. The water is filtered by Candy pressure filters, giving a turnover of approximately six hours, and sterilization is achieved by chlorine gas treatment.

Daily recordings are made of available and residual chlorine in the water, the pH value, and the shallow and deep-end temperatures. In addition, bacteriological samples of the water are taken each month, and all during the year, have proved satisfactory.

3. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The Borough is sewered on a partially separate system, with the drainage from roads discharging directly into the river through surface water sewers. The soil sewers drain to the purification works of the Richmond Main Sewerage Board, which receives sewage from the Boroughs of Richmond and Barnes.

The works are adequate for the area, and all sewage arrives there by gravity, the sewage from Ham being pumped through a rising main to join the main flow at Buccleuch Gardens.

4. Public Health Inspection.

The wide range of public health duties to which attention is given is shown in Table 18. It proved possible during the year to increase the number of inspections of food premises while the survey of a new Smoke Control Area has again added considerably to the visits made by members of the department.

The number of complaints received in 1961 (Table 20) shows a decrease of 12 due to fewer complaints received in respect of housing defects.

Every effort is made to ensure that each complaint is investigated within twenty-four hours of its receipt. Table 19 indicates the number of informal and statutory notices served for the repair of premises and the abatement of nuisances; in two instances legal proceedings were taken against owners of dwelling-houses for failure to carry out repairs; in one case a Nuisance Order was granted, with five guineas costs, for the work to be done within two months, and in the other, the owner was fined £5, with one guinea costs, and ordered to carry out repairs in 21 days.

5. Disinfection and Disinfestation.

There has been no increase in the treatment of premises after cases of infectious disease or of bed-bug infestation. The spraying of School Kitchens operating under the School Meals Service has continued and involves one treatment in the year by D.D.T. solution. The fumigation of clothing before being sent abroad is carried out to assist members of the public to satisfy Post Office regulations, and a small charge is made for the treatment.

A summary of the work done is contained in Table 21.

6. Atmospheric Pollution.

(a) **Smoke Control Areas.** The second Smoke Control Order, covering approximately 1,910 acres in Ham and Petersham (to the south of Sandy Lane) was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 30th June, 1961, and came into operation on 1st January, 1962. Included in this area are 902 private dwellings, 615 Council houses and 84 other premises.

The third Smoke Control Order was made by the Council on 12th September, 1961 and awaits confirmation. This Order covers an area of 382 acres, extending from Sandy Lane to the Vineyard and includes 1,663 private dwellings, 214 Council houses and 112 other properties. The Order is expected to come into operation on 1st October, 1962.

(b) **Complaints of Smoke Emission.** The number of complaints received has remained low and they have referred to bonfires in gardens and on building sites rather than to industrial chimneys. The few complaints made of smoke emission from factory chimneys were properly investigated and the advice given generally resulted in the desired improvement. No legal proceedings were taken in the year for any contravention of the Clean Air Act.

7. Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

Outbreaks of foot and mouth disease were much lower in the country in 1961 when 103 outbreaks were confirmed (compared to 298 in the previous year). Richmond was not included in an infected area and no case of the disease occurred in the Borough.

8. Petroleum Spirit Storage.

Forty-eight premises are licensed to store petrol and petroleum mixtures totalling 77,140 gallons. The licence conditions provide that storage tanks be tested in the 20th, 25th and 30th year after installation and thereafter in every second year. Ten tanks were tested and found satisfactory, and at one garage a 750 gallon tank was examined and found to be leaking; the use of this tank was discontinued forthwith.

9. Caravan Sites.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 came into operation during the year. The Act gives local authorities effective powers for controlling sites so that they may be properly equipped and conducted and permitted only in acceptable places. There is, in the Borough, only one licensed site which accommodates three caravans.

SECTION D. — HOUSING.

1. Unfit Houses.

Further progress was made during the year on areas of unfit properties, and fifty houses in Orchard Cottages, Orchard Road and Garden Road were demolished following the rehousing of the tenants.

In May 1961, the Council considered a report on the unfitness of Nos. 4—10 (consecutively) Wellington Place, which was declared a Clearance Area to be compulsorily acquired by the Council. The confirmation of the Order by the Minister was awaited at the end of the year.

During the year Closing Orders were made in respect of two individual dwelling houses (310 Kew Road and 2 Clarence Street) and in respect of one basement dwelling (43 Hill Rise); one other basement dwelling (6 Greville Road) was voluntarily closed by the Council. Repairs to one unfit basement enabled the Council to determine a Closing Order made in 1937 (31 Grosvenor Road).

2. Council Houses.

Total number of houses erected		
post-war, 31st December, 1961...	Temporary bungalows	179
	Permanent Houses	485
	Permanent Flats	468
		953
		1132

Since 1956 a total of 68 prefabricated bungalows have been demolished and one taken over for use as a dental clinic by the Surrey County Council	... ..	69
	Total	1063

Housing Waiting List.

Total number of families on Waiting List as at 31st Dec., 1961	... ..	508
Applications from Aged Persons as at 31st Dec., 1961		245
Total number of families rehoused in 1961	... ..	24
Miscellaneous allocations	... ..	6
		30

Current Building Programme.

The erection of 13 single storey Old Persons' Dwellings in terraces on land at the rear of Popham Gardens are under construction.

Future Housing Programme.

Ham Close Site — 192 Dwellings.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has now agreed that, in addition to the approval given for the invitation of tenders for 84 dwellings during 1962, the Council would be given authority for a further 50 or 60 dwellings to be commenced in May or June, 1963, and the remainder of the dwellings to complete the redevelopment commenced in January, 1964.

SECTION E. — INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. Unsound Food Complaints.

Twenty-four complaints alleging that food had been sold to the dissatisfaction of the customer were received during the year. The investigations which followed showed that, in the majority of complaints, there had been a failure to turn over stocks of the food and that deterioration, usually by mould or souring, had resulted. A few cases revealed carelessness in food preparation, giving rise to complaints of string (from flour sacks) or pieces of old dough in bread.

Investigating complaints of unsound food is a task demanding an open mind and careful enquiry as the following case illustrated. A housewife brought to the office some currant buns which had been sliced, toasted and buttered in her home; she reported with some concern that a fragment of glass had been found in the substance of a piece of bun as it was being eaten. Before interviewing the baker who had made the buns, a visit was made to the complainant's home and her recollection was that there had been no accident involving any breakage of glass which might have caused a fragment to fly on to the buns or butter. Nevertheless when the butter dish was examined it was found to be chipped in one corner and the fragment found in the buttered bun exactly fitted the missing section. The housewife, in this case, had made a genuine mistake which could have resulted in more serious consequences for the baker.

It is pleasing to report that no legal proceedings were authorised in respect of food complaints.

2. Food Sampling.

The practice of selective rather than random food sampling has been continued through the year and 30 per cent of all samples were reported as irregular. The interest taken by the Public Analyst (D. D. Moir, Esq., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.) has been most encouraging and the willing help and advice which he has freely given at all times has enabled the investigation into irregular samples to be brought to a successful conclusion. Of the 37 irregular samples, 20 were imported products whose labels did not conform to the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and one cannot help thinking that food sampling administration would be more efficient if imported foods were properly checked before being distributed throughout the country.

In all cases, however, arrangements with the manufacturers or importers were approved to remedy the irregularity revealed by the sampling.

3. Ice-Cream.

There is only one ice-cream manufacturer in the Borough; the process involves the heat-treatment of the product to a temperature of not less than 160°F for 10 minutes, and not the high-temperature-short-time method (175°F for 15 seconds), which is also permitted by the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.

One hundred and sixteen premises are registered for the sale and storage of ice-cream, and during the year 51 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, of which 41 were satisfactory (Grades I and II) and 10 were unsatisfactory (Grades III and IV).

Unsatisfactory samples received thorough investigation, and in 8 instances there was evidence that the low grading was due to a failure to keep sterile the water in which the server was kept. The proprietors, in each case, were advised on the use of sterilising agents and subsequent samples proved satisfactory. The remaining 2 samples were taken from an ice-cream manufacturer whose plant was thoroughly examined and sterilised and from whom satisfactory samples were obtained afterwards.

4. Other Foods.

Twenty-three other samples were examined bacteriologically; these samples included meat products, ice cream server waters, and

swabs from the surface of food tables. Two samples of ice-cream server water proved to be unsatisfactory and after suitable advice had been given the results showed a very satisfactory standard.

5. Milk — Licensing and Sampling.

Under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Regulations made thereunder, Dairy Farms have become the direct responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: the premises on which milk is pasteurised or sterilised are licensed by the Food and Drugs Authority and in all other cases, Dairies or Dealers in Designated milk come under the complete control of the Local Authority in respect of licencing, inspection and control.

There is one dairy farm within the Borough under the control of the Ministry but the one pasteurising plant licensed by the Council as the Food and Drugs Authority closed during the year under review.

Details of sampling are included in Table 30.

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961

SECTION A. — SUMMARY OF STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Area in acres	4,234
Population (Census 1961) (SURREY)	41,002
Population (Estimated 1961)	40,700
Number of inhabited houses (estimated) at 1.4.62	12,454
Rateable value at 1.4.62	£1,029,757
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 1962/63	24,158

BIRTHS.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	16.5
(Corrected)	15.5
Total number of births (live and still)	670

Analysis—	APPENDIX	Total
Live Births—		616
Illegitimate	23	23
Still Births, Legitimate	4	4
Illegitimate	1	1
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births		13.4

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT

DEATHS.

Total number of deaths from all causes	626
Death rate per thousand estimated resident population	15.4
(Corrected)	10.9

OF THE

The principal causes of deaths:—	
Malignant Neoplasms	122
Heart disease	168
Other circulatory diseases	34
Pneumonia	34
Bronchitis	36
Other respiratory diseases	7
	77

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961

Malignant Neoplasms were responsible for 122 deaths or 19.3% of total deaths.

TABLE 1. STATISTICAL SUMMARY — 1961.

SECTION A. — SUMMARY OF STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area in acres	...	...	...	4,234
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	41,002
Population (Estimated 1961)	...	...	...	40,700
Number of inhabited houses (estimated) at 1.4.62	...	...	...	12,454
Rateable value at 1.4.62	...	...	...	£1,029,757
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 1962/63	...	...	...	£4,158

BIRTHS.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	16.5
(Corrected)	...	15.5

Total number of births (live and still)	...	670
---	-----	-----

Analysis:—

	M	F	Total
Live Births Legitimate	325	291	616
Illegitimate	22	23	45
Still Births Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	—	1	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	...	13.4
---	-----	------

Environment of Births:—

Proportion taking place in Institutions	(482)	74.84
Proportion taking place in dwelling houses	(162)	25.15

DEATHS.

Total number of deaths from all causes	...	626
--	-----	-----

Death rate per thousand estimated resident population	...	15.4
---	-----	------

(Corrected)	...	10.9
-------------	-----	------

The principal causes of deaths:—

Malignant Neoplasms	...	122
---------------------	-----	-----

Heart disease	...	168
---------------	-----	-----

Vascular lesions of Nervous System...	...	79
---------------------------------------	-----	----

Other circulatory diseases	...	34
----------------------------	-----	----

Pneumonia	...	34
-----------	-----	----

Bronchitis	...	36
------------	-----	----

Other respiratory diseases	...	7
----------------------------	-----	---

Malignant Neoplasms were responsible for 122 deaths or 19.5% of total deaths.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation caused 281 deaths or 44.9% of total deaths.

Diseases of the Respiratory System caused 77 deaths or 12.3% of total deaths.

TABLE 2. — ANALYSIS OF DEATHS RELATING TO RICHMOND FOR THE YEAR 1961.

Causes of Deaths.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	1	6
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	2	1	3
Meningococcal Infections	—	1	1
Measles	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	2	10
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	22	3	25
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	10	10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	6	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	33	38	71
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	3	4
Diabetas	1	4	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	33	46	79
Coronary disease, angina	65	32	97
Hypertension with heart disease	5	5	10
Other heart disease	20	41	61
Other circulatory diseases	14	20	34
Influenza	3	2	5
Pneumonia	20	14	34
Bronchitis	26	10	36
Other diseases of respiratory system... ..	4	3	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	5	10
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	4	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	3	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	—	5
Congenital malformations	3	1	4
Other defined and ill defined diseases... ..	30	35	65
Motor vehicle accidents	2	4	6
All other accidents	2	8	10
Suicide	5	7	12
	316	310	626

TABLE 3. MATERNAL MORTALITY — 1961.

The provisional numbers of deaths and death rates per 1,000 total live and still births are:—

England and Wales.	Number	Rate
Maternal causes, excluding abortion	220	0.27
Due to abortion	54	0.07
Total maternal mortality	274	0.33

Richmond.

Maternal causes, excluding abortion	...	...	Nil
Due to abortion	...	...	Nil
Total maternal mortality	...	...	Nil

TABLE 4. INFANT MORTALITY.

(Deaths under one year of Age).

Infant Mortality Rate for all infants per 1,000 live births...	22.7
Rate for legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births...	21.1
Rate for illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	44.4
Total number of infant deaths in the Borough	15
Analysis:--	M F Total
Legitimate	11 2 13
Illegitimate	2 - 2

Environment of Infant Deaths:—

Number occurring in the Borough	...	3
Number occurring outside the Borough	...	12
Number occurring in Institutions	...	12

Causes of Death under 1 year of age.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	over 4 weeks	Total
1. Pneumonia	—	—	—	2	—	2
2. Birth Accident	2	—	—	—	—	2
3. Prematurity	4	—	—	—	—	4
4. Congenital Abnormality	2	1	—	—	1	4
5. Meconium Ileus.	—	2	—	—	—	2
6. Found Dead	1	—	—	—	—	1
	9	3	—	2	1	15

Neo-natal Mortality Rate :

(Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... 16.6

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate :

(Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ... 12.1

Perinatal Mortality Rate :

(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) ... 25.4

TABLE 5. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
No. of illegitimate births	25	34	33	31	40	30	40	36	46	45
No. of illegitimate deaths under 1 year	3	1	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	2
Illegitimate death rate	120	29	60	0	75	33	0	27	21	44

TABLE 6. COMPARATIVE STATISTICS — 1961.

	Rate per 1,000 Population LIVE BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 (Total Live & Still) STILLBIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 Population DEATHS (All Ages)	Rate per 1,000 Related Live Births DEATHS (Under One Year)	Neonatal Mortality (Under 4 weeks) (Live Births).
England & Wales	17.4	18.7	12.0	21.4	15.5
Richmond	15.5 (Corrected)	13.4	10.9 (Corrected)	22.7	16.6

TABLE 7. PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS — 1961.

PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS.

Weight	Born in Hospital				Born and Nursed at Home				Born in Hospital	Born at Home	Born in Nursing Home
	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died 2nd-28th day	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died 2nd-28th day	Survived 28 days			
3lb. 4oz. or less	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Over 3lb. 4oz to 4lb. 6oz. ...	4	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Over 4lb. 6oz. to 4lb. 15oz.	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Over 4lb. 15oz. to 5lb. 8oz. ...	13	—	—	13	7	1	—	6	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	29	3	—	26	8	1	—	7	4	1	—

Note: No cases in following categories :—(1) Born at home and transferred to Hospital on or before 28th day.
 (2) Born in Nursing Home and nursed entirely there.
 (3) Born in Nursing Home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day.

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

(Civilians only).

TABLE 8. NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4	—	—
Erysipelas	4	2	—
Scarlet Fever	7	1	—
Pneumonia	4	—	—
Measles	671	8	—
Whooping Cough	6	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	—	—
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum ...	2	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	—
	704	11	Nil

TABLE 9. FOOD POISONING.

Total number of outbreaks	2
Number of cases notified	4
Number of deaths	Nil

TABLE 10. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children immunised for the first time during the year 1961 :—

(a) Pre-School children (under 5 years)...	526
(b) Between 5 and 15 years	61

— 587

Grand Total of Children in the Borough who have received immunising treatment by the end of the year :—

(a) Under 5 years	1903
(b) Between 5 and 15 years	5125

Number of children given re-inforcing doses during 1961 440

TABLE 11. POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.
NORTHERN DIVISION — RICHMOND AND BARNES.

	Number of Persons vaccinated during year 1961.			
	1st injection.	2nd injection.	3rd injection.	4th injection.
A. Children born in years 1943-1961	1837	1460	—	—
B. Young Persons born in years 1933-1942	388	340	—	—
C. Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday	970	869	—	—
D. Others	154	134	—	—
E. Total A to D	3349	2803	5692	4279

Number of record cards submitted by General Practitioners during the year	(a) Recording 1st and 2nd injections	1247
	(b) Recording 3rd injection	1265
	(c) Recording 4th injection	472

Total number of Poliomyelitis Injections given during 1961 ... 20,354

TABLE 12. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX 1961.

1. Analysis of Vaccinations at Welfare Centres and Private

Doctors' Surgeries :

Children.

Primary Vaccination... .. 369

Re-vaccination 29

Total 398

In addition 7 vaccinated, 42 Re-vaccinated — over 15 years of age.

2. Figures showing the percentage of children under 1 Year vaccinated during 1961 :

No. Vaccinated.	Estimated mid-year Population under 1 year.	% Vaccinated.
250	556	44.9

TABLE 13. IMMUNIZATION AGAINST TETANUS.

During the year 547 children were given courses of inoculations against Tetanus at the parent's request.

In addition 99 children were given a re-inforcing dose to maintain their immunity.

TETANUS IMMUNIZATION.

	AGE at date of final injection		
	0—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Number of children who have completed a primary course of three injections whether single or combined during the year ended 31st December, 1961	500	47	547
Number of children who received a reinforcing dose	13	86	99

TABLE 14. WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNIZATION.

Number of children who have completed a primary course of 3 injections during the year ended 31st December, 1961... 531

TUBERCULOSIS.**Vaccination Against Tuberculosis.**

During 1961 a total of 612 boys and girls were inoculated with B.C.G. in the Northern Division (Richmond and Barnes).

NOTIFICATIONS :**Respiratory Tuberculosis.**

Thirty-three cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year, viz :— 22 males and 11 females. The corresponding figure for 1960 was 25.

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.

One new case of non-respiratory tuberculosis was notified during the year and there were no deaths from this cause. Three such cases were notified during 1960.

TABLE 15. TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

After all additions and deletions had been taken into account the number of cases of tuberculosis remaining upon the Register at the close of the year was as under:—

			Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males	...	...	98	5
Females	...	...	52	10
			150	15
Corresponding figures for 1961			159	18

TABLE 16. ANALYSIS OF CASES AND DEATHS FOR 1961.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64	6	5	—	1	1	1	—	—
65 and upwards	6	1	—	4	4	—	—	—
Totals ...	22	11	—	5	5	1	—	—

Under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, powers are given to prohibit any person suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from entering upon employment involving the handling of milk.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 (Section 172) powers are given to cause the removal and detention of any tubercular patient where proper precautions are not being taken and the circumstances are such as could constitute a danger to others.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.

General Practitioners' Service.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients referred ...	356	374	730
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	2	2	4
Cases of Lung Cancer ...	6	4	10

Public Mass Radiography Service...	710	624	1334
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	0	2
Cases of Lung Cancer ...	Nil	Nil	Nil

Employees of Richmond Borough Council referred by Medical Officer of Health — 35.

TABLE 168. ANALYSIS OF CASES AND DEATHS FOR 1961

Age Period	New Cases		Deaths	
	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory
0-4	1	1	—	—
5-14	—	—	—	—
15-24	—	—	—	—
25-34	—	—	—	—
35-44	—	—	—	—
45-54	—	—	—	—
55-64	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—
Total ...	11	22	—	—

During 1961 a total of 612 boys and girls were vaccinated against Tuberculosis. Vaccination Against Tuberculosis.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 (Section 173) powers are given to cause the removal and detention of any tubercular patient where proper precautions are not being taken and the circumstances are such as could constitute a danger to others.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 (Section 173) powers are given to cause the removal and detention of any tubercular patient where proper precautions are not being taken and the circumstances are such as could constitute a danger to others.

SECTION C—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

TABLE 17. WATER SUPPLY.

(a) The following figures show the daily average consumption of water in the district:—

	1960	1961
All Richmond Wells ...	819,022 galls.	798,616 galls.
Metropolitan Water Board ...	957,482 galls.	1,098,414 galls.
Raw River Water... ..	246,578 galls.	275,797 galls.

(b) During the year the following samples were taken for examination:—

(i) Richmond Water Supply:		
Untreated water ... ..	...	268 samples.
Treated water ... ..	...	176 "
For chemical analysis ... ..	...	22 "
(ii) Metropolitan Water Board Supply:		
Bacteriological examination	1,835	"
Chemical examination	156	"
(iii) Raw River Water	50	"
(c) Swimming Water samples... ..	24	"

TABLE 18. PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS.

Houses inspected ... ..	...	310
Revisits to houses and other premises ... ..	...	732
Houses visited for Certificates of Disrepair ... ..	...	6
Visits paid in connection with:—		
Permitted number for dwellings ... ..	...	4
Vermin ... ..	...	64
Enquiries into Infectious Diseases and Disinfection ... ..	...	110
Routine inspections in connection with:—		
Factories (mechanical) ... ..	...	51
Factories (non-mechanical) ... ..	...	9
Outworkers ... ..	...	4
Bakehouses ... ..	...	25
Butchers' Shops ... ..	...	92
Confectioners (Flour) ... ..	...	28
Confectioners (Sugar) ... ..	...	52
Dairies and Milk Shops ... ..	...	8
Fishmongers and Poulterers ... ..	...	31
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	...	5

Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	100
Grocers	...	...	178
Ice-cream premises	...	...	70
Public Houses	...	...	84
Restaurants and Tea Shops	...	...	232
Food and Drugs Act Sampling	...	...	123
Milk Sampling (Designated Milk)	...	...	77
Ice-cream Sampling	...	...	51
Unsound Food	...	...	99
Caravans	...	...	2
Clean Air Act — Inspection and Observations	...	...	1665
Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	—
Drainage	...	...	534
Interviews	...	...	837
Heating Appliances (Fireguard) Act	...	...	10
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	24
Noise Abatement	...	...	10
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	6
Petroleum Act, 1928	...	...	118
Piggeries	...	...	16
Rag Flock Act	...	...	2
Rats and Mice (Visits to Properties)	...	...	4502
Rats and Mice (Visits re sewer treatments)	...	...	593
Schools — Elementary and Secondary	...	...	6
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	87
Theatres and Cinemas	...	...	4
Water Supply	...	...	297
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	1473
			<hr/>
			12,731
			<hr/>

TABLE 19. SERVICE OF NOTICES.

(1) Informal action by letter or verbal intimation	...	392
(2) Statutory action by notice :	...	
(a) under the Public Health Act, 1936 —	...	
(i) Section 39 (drainage)	...	5
(ii) Sections 92/93 (nuisances)	...	12
(b) under the Clean Air Act, 1956 —	...	
Section 12 (firegrate adaptations)...	...	48

TABLE 20. COMPLAINTS.

The complaints received have been classified as follows:—

Disrepair of premises:—				
Dampness	...	...	...	24
Drainage	...	...	...	108
General defects	...	...	...	129
Nuisance from refuse	...	...	...	18
Nuisance from smoke or fumes	...	...	...	57
Nuisance from Insects, animals, etc.	...	...	...	50
Rodent infestations	...	...	...	236
Unsound food	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous nuisances	...	...	...	22
				668

TABLE 21. DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

A summary of the treatment of premises, bedding, clothing and other articles is given below:—

	Houses.	Rooms.	Bedding, etc.
Infectious Fevers ...	1	1	3
Tuberculosis ...	4	8	25
Vermin ...	27	60	180
Other Diseases ...	4	5	452

Costs recovered throughout the year: £39 11s. 8d.

TABLE 22. FACTORY INSPECTIONS.

1. Inspections.

Premises.	Number on		Written	
	Register.	Inspections.	Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (non-power)	15	9	Nil	Nil
Factories (power)	145	51	10	Nil
Building Sites and Institutions	14	14	Nil	Nil

2. Defects.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred by
			H.M. Inspector.
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences.			
(a) Unsuitable	8	8	2
(b) Not separate for sexes	4	4	1

3. Outworkers.

Nature of Work.	Number of Outworkers.	Number of Unwholesome Premises.
Wearing apparel (making)	20	Nil.
Brass and brass articles	5	Nil.
Lampshades	3	Nil.

Legal Proceedings — no prosecutions were taken in 1961.

TABLE 23. RODENT CONTROL.

The rodent control staff have continued to do much useful work in eradicating rats and mice from premises.

Number of complaints received ...	236
Number of infestations found ...	224
Number of infestations cleared ...	210

The treatment of foul sewers was carried out in May and November using the anti-coagulant, Warfarin, and baiting was concentrated in specific areas known to be persistently infested with rats.

	May.	November.
Manholes test-baited ...	53	Nil.
Manholes above found infested	3	Nil.
Manholes poison-baited ...	46	62
Manholes infested ...	24	24
Number of visits ...	283	310

SECTION D — HOUSING.

TABLE 24. Housing Statistics for 1961.

1. Number of dwellings owned by the Local Authority :—

Number of houses	...	...	1395
Number of Flats	...	...	641
			—
		Total	2036
			—

2. Unfit Houses.

(a)	Dwelling houses inspected	...	...	310
(b)	Total number of visits made	...	...	1048
(c)	Clearance Areas represented to Council	...	...	1
(d)	Dwellings included in (c) above	...	...	7
(e)	Compulsory Purchase Orders made by Council	...	...	1
(f)	Dwellings demolished after Clearance Orders made	...	...	50
(g)	Dwellings represented for Demolition or Closing Orders	...	...	4
(h)	Undertakings received that dwellings be not used for human habitation...	...	...	1
(i)	Closing Orders made			
	(a) in respect of whole of building	...	...	2
	(b) in respect of part of building	...	...	1
(j)	Dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	...	...	Nil.
(k)	Undertakings received to repair part of a building	...	...	Nil.
(l)	Closing Orders determined on part of a building being made fit	...	...	1
(m)	Undertakings cancelled on part of a building being made fit	...	...	2
(n)	Dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	13
(o)	Dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	...	...	8
(p)	Dwellings in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	187
(q)	Dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of informal notices	...	...	161

2. Defects. **TABLE 25. RENT ACT, 1957.**

The Rent Act, 1957, came into operation on the 6th July, 1957, and repealed the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954.

The 1957 Act permits the rents of controlled houses to be increased within specified limits, and lays down a procedure to enable the tenant and landlord to reach agreement on works of repair which should be carried out to the property.

Should agreement not be possible, the tenant may apply to the local authority for a Certificate of Disrepair which, if granted, stops the rent increase. The landlord has the opportunity, however, of giving an undertaking to carry out the repairs within 6 months, and if such an undertaking is accepted by the local authority, the rent increase continues to be payable.

The following tables show the action taken since the Act came into force :—

PART 1. — Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of applications ...	37	15	8	Nil
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	4	1	Nil	Nil
Number of decisions to issue certificates :—				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	29	7	7	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects ...	6	7	1	Nil
Number of undertakings given by landlords	24	9	2	Nil
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority				
... ..	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of certificates issued ...	12	5	5	1

PART 2. — Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Applications by landlords to local Authority for cancellation of certificates ...	8	3	2	1
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ...	2	1	Nil	1
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection ...	1	1	Nil	Nil
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	7	3	2	Nil

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

TABLE 26. INSPECTION OF FOOD.

The following foodstuffs, found to be unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

Fresh Foods (all classes) ...	8 cwts.	2 qrs.	8 lbs.
Tinned Meats, vegetables	9 "	3 "	17 "
Tinned Fruits ...	4 "	1 "	5 "
	1 ton.	2 cwts.	3 qrs. 2 lbs.

TABLE 27. FOOD SAMPLING.

The following table shows the results of examinations made of samples procured during the year.

Articles.	Number Analysed			Number Irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Bread ...	—	5	5	—	4	4
Bread and Butter ...	—	9	9	—	2	2
Cereals and Cakes ...	—	7	7	—	1	1
Cheese ...	—	5	5	—	1	1
Coffee ...	—	5	5	—	—	—
Cream ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Fish and Fish Products ...	—	2	2	—	1	1
Flour ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Juice ...	—	11	11	—	9	9
Fruit (Tinned) ...	—	2	2	—	2	2
Fruit Puddings ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Jams and Marmalade ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jelly ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Margarine ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Meat and Meat Products ...	—	8	8	—	1	1
Milk ...	—	19	19	—	2	2
Mustard ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pickles and Sauces ...	—	13	13	—	5	5
Sweets ...	—	10	10	—	2	2
Syrup ...	—	2	2	—	1	1
Vegetables ...	—	7	7	—	3	3
Vegetable Juice ...	—	2	2	—	1	1
Vegetable Oil ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Totals	—	123	123	—	37	37

The irregular samples are referred to below:—

- (a) in this group are those samples reported to be irregular because the label did not specify the ingredients of the product as required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953; in every case correspondence with the retailer and the manufacturer or importer resulted in an undertaking being given that the labelling of unsold stocks and of future consignments would be correctly amended:

Sample 752:	Liquid Mustard.
„ 758:	Mango Chutney.
„ 768:	Peeled Shrimps.
„ 770:	Pickled Cucumbers.
„ 773:	Tomato Puree.
„ 822:	Bottled Olives.
„ 823:	Sliced Gherkins.
„ 828:	Bean Sprouts.
„ 842:	Golden Corn.
„ 845:	Pineapple.
„ 848:	Asparagus Tips.
„ 849:	Chow-Chows.

- (b) the second group includes samples for which the label made some claim as to vitamin or mineral content but without giving the quantitative statement which is required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953; in all these cases, too, undertakings were given that the labelling of unsold stock and future consignments would conform to the requirements of the 1953 Order:

Sample 749:	Apple Juice.
„ 754:	Grapefruit Juice.
„ 757:	Apple Juice.
„ 759:	Orange Juice.
„ 776:	Date Syrup.
„ 778:	Grapefruit Juice.
„ 780:	Rice Crispies.
„ 782:	Soda Bread mix.
„ 783:	Wholemeal Soda Bread mix.
„ 787:	Carrot Juice.
„ 827:	Orange Juice.
„ 831:	Grapefruit Juice.

(c) a further group of samples proved to be irregular because the description of the product was misleading or because the product was not of the standard prescribed by statute; in these cases undertakings were given that the correct description would be used in future or that the statutory standard would be complied with:

Sample 766 : Passion Fruit Juice : the ingredients required this product to be described correctly as Passion Fruit Drink.

Sample 772 : Cream Cheese : the sample did not conform to the standard for cream cheese and the description should not have included the word 'cream'.

Sample 803 : Hot Milk : contained 12% added water because the milk was heated by steam injection and contained bottle rinsings.

Sample 805 : Hot Milk : contained 28% added water because the article was made by mixing the 'top' or cream from a bottle of milk with hot water.

Sample 806 : Bread and Butter : proved to be bread and margarine.

Sample 818 : Bread and Butter : proved to be bread and margarine.

Sample 856 : Edible Father Christmas : } both samples contained
Sample 857 : Edible Christmas Heart : } a prohibited colouring
 matter.

Sample 748 : Apple Juice : the sample was irregular in that the vitamin content was not shown in the terms required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and in that the contents were deficient in the vitamin claimed; the unsold stocks were relabelled so as to comply with the Order and so as to show the true vitamin content.

(d) A small group of samples were reported as irregular, but no action was taken by the Council because of the absence of a statutory standard to which the manufacturer's attention could be drawn:

Sample 764 : Margarine : claimed to be suitable for persons suffering from thrombosis, atheroma, etc.

Sample 771 : Casserole Steak : made of a mixture of 3 parts mutton and 1 part beef :

Sample 777 : Slym Bread : the food was not in itself slimming and the description might have been misleading :

Sample 785 : American Enriched Loaf : the nature and quality of the enriching substance was not specified.

TABLE 28. CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

	No. of Premises.	No. of Visits.
Bakehouses	8	25
Butchers (including 27 premises registered for manufacture of preserved food)	31	92
Confectioners (flour)	16	28
Confectioners (sugar)	42	52
Dairies (registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations)	4	8
Fishmongers	13	36
Greengrocers	37	100
Grocers (including 3 premises registered for manu- facture of preserved food)	65	178
Ice-cream premises (manufacture)	1	70
Ice-cream premises (sale and storage)	116	
Licensed premises	81	84
Restaurants, cafes, etc.	79	232
	<u>493</u>	<u>905</u>

TABLE 29. IMPROVEMENTS IN FOOD PREMISES.

As the result of inspections made the following improvements were carried out:—

1. Food rooms reconstructed	12	premises
2. Food rooms repaired, cleansed or redecorated...	99	"
3. Food storage improved	18	"
4. Food preparation equipment improved	74	"
5. Ventilation and lighting improved	17	"
6. Staff washing facilities improved... ..	31	"
7. Staff clothing accommodation provided	13	"
8. First aid boxes provided	5	"
9. Constant hot water supply installed	15	"
10. New sinks provided	8	"
11. Existing sanitary accommodation improved	20	"
12. Drainage improved, repaired or altered	14	"
13. Refuse accumulations removed	18	"
14. Refuse receptacles provided	6	"
15. Other improvements or repairs carried out	260	"

TABLE 30. MILK LICENSING.

The following licences have been granted by the Council authorising dealers to store and sell Designated milks :—

Pasteurised Milk	...	...	23
Tuberculin Tested Milk		...	19
Sterilised Milk	...	...	21

All premises are inspected before licences are granted, and principal licences are verified with the appropriate local authorities before licences are issued.

No licences were refused.

Under the regulations the Local Authority continued to take samples from dealers and during the year under review the following were taken :—

Pasteurised Milk	...	...	35 samples
Number found unsatisfactory		...	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	...	...	28 „
Number found unsatisfactory		...	Nil
Sterilised Milk	...	...	10 „
Number found unsatisfactory		...	Nil
Raw Milk examined biologically for the presence of Tubercle bacilli		...	4 „
Number found unsatisfactory		...	Nil

The District Medical Officer of Health retains the power to take appropriate action to prevent the spread of disease by infected milk.

TABLE 28. MILK LICENSING

The following licences have been granted by the Council author-
 ised to treat and sell Designated milks:—

23	Pasteurised Milk	23
27	Tuberculin Tested Milk	27
29	Sterilised Milk (boiled preserved)	29

All premises are inspected before licences are granted, and
 licences are verified with the appropriate local authorities
 before licences are issued.

No licences were refused.

Under the regulations the Local Authority continued to take
 steps from dealers and during the year under review the following
 premises were inspected:

27	Pasteurised Milk (manufacture)	27
28	Number found unsatisfactory	28
29	Number found unsatisfactory	29
30	Number found unsatisfactory	30
31	Number found unsatisfactory	31
32	Number found unsatisfactory	32
33	Number found unsatisfactory	33
34	Number found unsatisfactory	34
35	Number found unsatisfactory	35
36	Number found unsatisfactory	36
37	Number found unsatisfactory	37
38	Number found unsatisfactory	38
39	Number found unsatisfactory	39
40	Number found unsatisfactory	40
41	Number found unsatisfactory	41
42	Number found unsatisfactory	42
43	Number found unsatisfactory	43
44	Number found unsatisfactory	44
45	Number found unsatisfactory	45
46	Number found unsatisfactory	46
47	Number found unsatisfactory	47
48	Number found unsatisfactory	48
49	Number found unsatisfactory	49
50	Number found unsatisfactory	50
51	Number found unsatisfactory	51
52	Number found unsatisfactory	52
53	Number found unsatisfactory	53
54	Number found unsatisfactory	54
55	Number found unsatisfactory	55
56	Number found unsatisfactory	56
57	Number found unsatisfactory	57
58	Number found unsatisfactory	58
59	Number found unsatisfactory	59
60	Number found unsatisfactory	60
61	Number found unsatisfactory	61
62	Number found unsatisfactory	62
63	Number found unsatisfactory	63
64	Number found unsatisfactory	64
65	Number found unsatisfactory	65
66	Number found unsatisfactory	66
67	Number found unsatisfactory	67
68	Number found unsatisfactory	68
69	Number found unsatisfactory	69
70	Number found unsatisfactory	70
71	Number found unsatisfactory	71
72	Number found unsatisfactory	72
73	Number found unsatisfactory	73
74	Number found unsatisfactory	74
75	Number found unsatisfactory	75
76	Number found unsatisfactory	76
77	Number found unsatisfactory	77
78	Number found unsatisfactory	78
79	Number found unsatisfactory	79
80	Number found unsatisfactory	80
81	Number found unsatisfactory	81
82	Number found unsatisfactory	82
83	Number found unsatisfactory	83
84	Number found unsatisfactory	84
85	Number found unsatisfactory	85
86	Number found unsatisfactory	86
87	Number found unsatisfactory	87
88	Number found unsatisfactory	88
89	Number found unsatisfactory	89
90	Number found unsatisfactory	90
91	Number found unsatisfactory	91
92	Number found unsatisfactory	92
93	Number found unsatisfactory	93
94	Number found unsatisfactory	94
95	Number found unsatisfactory	95
96	Number found unsatisfactory	96
97	Number found unsatisfactory	97
98	Number found unsatisfactory	98
99	Number found unsatisfactory	99
100	Number found unsatisfactory	100

TABLE 29. IMPROVEMENTS IN FOOD PREMISES

The District Medical Officer of Health retains the power to take
 appropriate action to prevent the spread of disease by infected milk
 premises, and during the year under review the following
 improvements were carried out:—

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