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BOROUGH OF SURBITON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

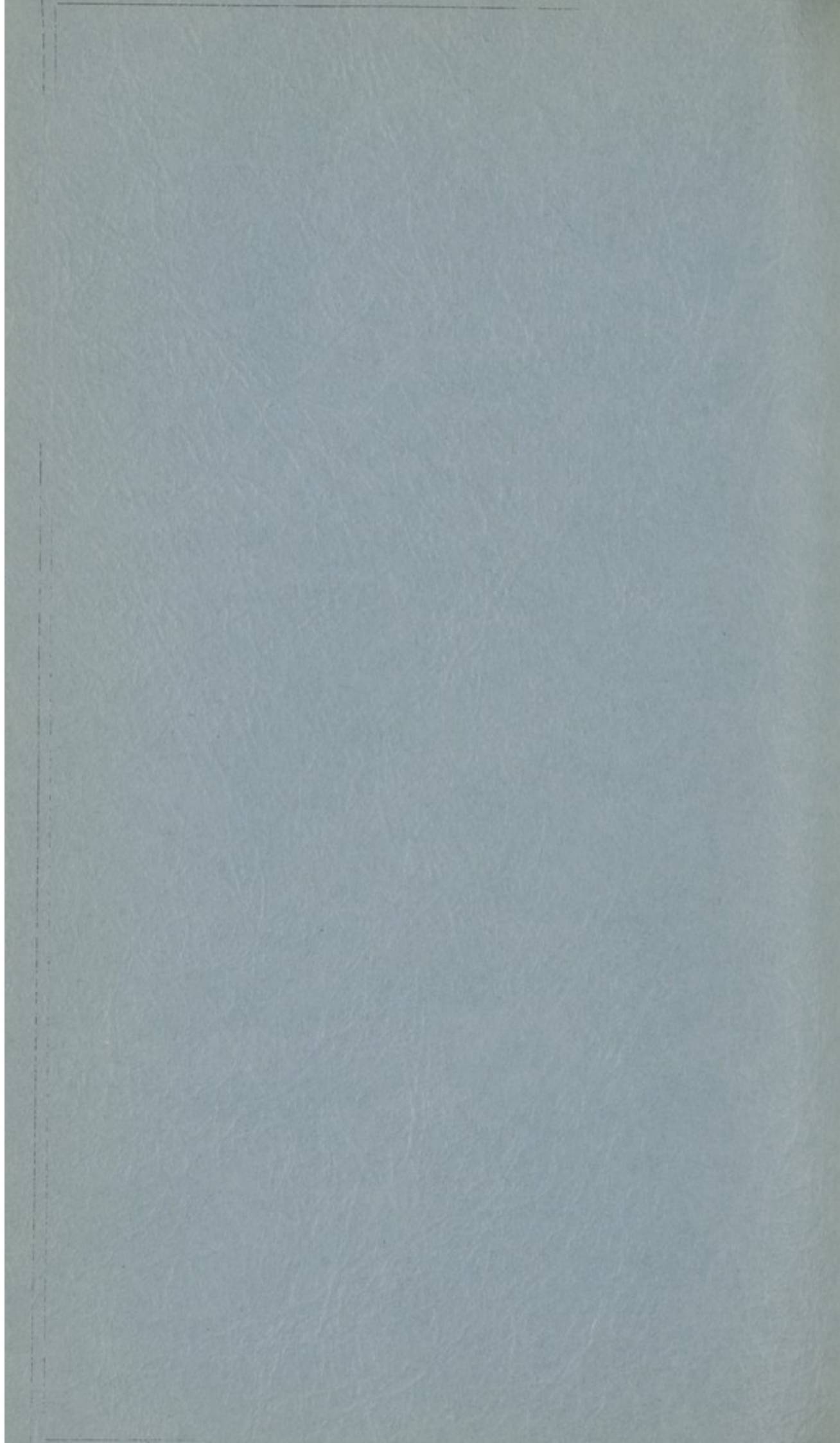
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1957



Public Health Department,
2 Shalston Villas,
SURBITON.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR



BOROUGH OF SURBITON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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for the year 1957

Public Health Department,
2 Shalston Villas,
SURBITON.



BOROUGH OF SURBITON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1927

Public Health Department
Borough of Surbiton
Surrey

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR

1957.

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TOWN OF BRITTON
 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
 CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR

1937

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B O R O U G H O F S U R B I T O N

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor A.C. Healey, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. (Chairman)
Councillor Mrs. I.E. Desforges (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman G.W. Dew
Alderman A.G. Leach
Alderman Mrs. A. Woodgate, J.P.
Councillor J.R. Ashton.
Councillor Mrs. D.T. Butler.
Councillor C.G.L. Du Cann
Councillor H.J. Halford
Councillor C. Lesser
Councillor H.G. Reynolds, J.P.
Councillor D. Scott.

With the Mayor (Councillor R.L. Cutmore, J.P.,) and the
Chairmen of the Finance Committee (Alderman K. Bidmead, B.A.,)
ex officio.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - PERSONNEL

Medical Officer of Health

- J.W. STARKEY, M.B.,Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

W.H. KINSTRIE, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

§ / - H.J. ELDRIDGE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

x * / - R.E. HAINES, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

x * / Ø - W.H. GRAY, M.A.P.H.I., D.R.I.P.H.H.

x / - F.H.A. BURTON, M.R.S.H.

Public Analyst (part-time).

D.D. MOIR, M.Sc.,F.R.I.C.

Chief Clerk:

E.D. ELMS.

Rodent Officer:

E.C. REEVE

Clerks:

- Miss V. CRYER
- Mrs. J.F. Deakins
- A.G. Babbage.
- Miss M. Ireland (transferred to Town Clerk's Department on 1.2.57).
- Miss S. Halls (commenced 8.4.57).

Disinfector and Mortuary Attendant.

A.C. BALL.

- Contributions made to salary by County Council.
- § Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute)
- x Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (R.S.I. and S.I.E.J. Board).
- * Smoke Inspector's Certificate (R.S.I.)
- Ø Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works (R.S.I.)
- / Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (R.S.I.)

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor A.C. Healey, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. (Chairman)
Councillor Mrs. I.E. Denton (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor G.V. Dew
Councillor A.G. Leach
Councillor Mrs. A. Woodgate, J.P.
Councillor J.R. Ashton
Councillor Mrs. D.E. Butler
Councillor C.G.L. De Gann
Councillor H.L. Hafford
Councillor C. Leaser
Councillor H.G. Reynolds, J.P.
Councillor D. Scott

With the Mayor (Councillor R.L. Carron, J.P.), and the
Chairman of the Finance Committee (Councillor K. Hildred, B.A.),
at office.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - PERSONNEL

Medical Officer of Health

J.V. STARKY, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

V.H. KIMBRIE, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

R.T. ELDREDGE, M.B., Ch.B., M.A., Ph.D.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R.E. HAINES, M.A., Ph.D.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

V.H. GRAY, M.A., Ph.D., D.R.I., Ph.D.

P.S.A. BURTON, M.B., Ch.B.

Public Analyst (part-time)

D.D. MOIR, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Medical Officer

E.C. RAYNE

Chief Clerk

M.D. KING

Clerks

Mrs. V. GRYN

Mrs. J.K. Beckins

A.G. Bohag

Miss M. Ireland (transferred to Town Clerk's

Department on 1.2.57)

Miss E. Hain (succeeded 8.2.57)

Sanitary Inspector and Mortuary Attendant

A.C. HALL

Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute)
Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (R.S.I. and S.I.K.L. Board)
Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (R.S.I.)
Sanitary Inspector's Certificate as applied to Buildings and
Public Works (R.S.I.)
Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (R.S.I.)

INTRODUCTION BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
2, SHALSTON VILLAS,
S U R B I T O N.

June, 1958.

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

Annual Report 1957.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Public Health and Social conditions of the Borough for 1957.

The Report is on a similar pattern to that for previous years and prepared as indicated by Ministry of Health Circular 1/58.

The year was one of steady progress and the health of the people was good.

The vital statistics are favourable, maintaining the satisfactory trend of recent years, and upholding the fact that Surbiton is a good place in which to live and work.

Population: The home population as given by the Registrar-General is 63,110, an increase of 500 on the figures for 1956. This compares with an increase of 40 in 1955 and continues the trend of recent years.

It will be remembered that the constitution of the population is mainly of the Registrar-General's Classes I, II, and III, which are all Professional, Intermediate and Skilled occupations, there being more than twice the proportion of these classes in Surbiton than for the Country as a whole. The sex and age constitution of the population is such that the comparative figure is unity for births and 1.07 for deaths. Thus the sex and age constitution is not greatly different from that of the Country as a whole.

Infectious Disease: The number of infectious disease notifications received in 1957 was 1160 compared with 686 for 1956. The increase is entirely due to an outbreak of measles. There were also 202 cases of dysentery, a decrease of 87 against the previous year. Freedom from diphtheria is again noted and is unquestionably due to the special attention to diphtheria immunisation.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis. This valuable new protective procedure was carried out during the whole year at a pace determined by the supply of vaccine.

Suitable arrangements were in hand to use the material to the best advantage as soon as it was received.

It was given in rotation to those children who had registered applications for the vaccine with the Government's scheme. British vaccine was used throughout.

Births: The number of live births for 1957 is 777 and compares with 761 for 1956. The birth rate is 12.31 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths: The number of deaths recorded in 1957 is 553 compared with 615 for 1956. This gives a death rate of 8.76 per thousand of the population.

The number of deaths of infants under one year in 1957 is 9 giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 11.58 compared with a Rate of 15.76 for 1956. This is an exceptionally low figure.

Causes of Death: The main causes of death during 1957 were :-

Heart	...	...	219
Cancer	...	...	117
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	...	...	82

National attention has been drawn in recent years to the general increase in the number of deaths attributable to lung cancer and its connexion with cigarette smoking.

The following table shows the relevant figures for the past five years in respect of Surbiton residents. The Registrar-General couples cancer of the lung with cancer of the bronchus in his abbreviated list of causes of death.

	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus	18	4	19	5	21	2	24	6	19	4
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
	22		24		23		30		23	

Health Services Handbook: During the year a Health Service Handbook was prepared giving information and data concerning health services available in the Borough. This was widely distributed to Doctors, Dentists, Chemists, Clinics and Council Departments to be made available to the public.

Care of the Aged: The splendid work on behalf of the aged by voluntary bodies continued with increasing vigour throughout the year.

It must be remembered by all who have responsibility in the community that the statutory bodies, i.e., the Surrey County Council and the Surbiton Borough Council depend on voluntary bodies to organise and carry out schemes for the welfare of the aged, and the necessary amplification of the official schemes and services.

Therefore it is with satisfaction that we acknowledge the further provision made by the Surbiton Old People's Welfare Committee and the supporting organisations towards the new premises at "Alfriston", Berrylands Road.

This work becomes more urgent with each succeeding year and is worthy of the utmost material and moral support from the Council and the people of the Borough.

Housing: The most striking development here is the change of character in the new houses which are going up in every corner where the smallest plot can be used. Now so-called maisonettes with small rooms and minimal accommodation are taking the place of normal sized rooms and family accommodation.

The larger commodious houses of bygone age are being demolished and in the gardens 6 - 12 or more small blocks of maisonettes appearing.

The new community will have to be absorbed and municipal services provided.

This is a sign of a thriving community.

Staff: Details of the staff and changes during the year are to be found on page 1.

In conclusion I take pleasure in according thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support of the work of the Public Health Department, and to Mr. Eldridge, the Public Health Inspectors, Mr. Elms and the Staff of the Department for their hard work and loyal support throughout the year.

I have the honour to be Mr. Mayor,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

J.W. STARKEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Surbiton is an attractive well favoured residential town with many recreation grounds and open spaces. It flanks the river and is close to Spanish Down, two Royal Parks and Hampton Court Palace.

Its population is healthy and enjoys many physical and social amenities.

It is mainly a dormitory town but many of the people are engaged in local industry which comprises a variety of trades in small modern factories.

It is a good shopping centre and well supplied with communications by road and rail.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough (in acres)	4,709
Population (June 1957)	63,110
Resident population (Census 1951)	60,875
Estimated number of separate habitable dwellings (houses and flats) in the Borough at the end of the year 1957.	20,860
Number of new houses erected during the year :-	
(a) By local authority	Nil
(b) By other local authorities	Nil
(c) By private enterprise	295
(d) Rebuilt following destruction by enemy action.	Nil
(e) Self-contained flats provided by conversion (private enterprise)	37 units
Rateable value at 31st December, 1957	£1,092,400
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,430

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Surbiton is an attractive well favoured residential town with many recreation grounds and open spaces. It flanks the river and is close to Epsom Downs, two Royal Parks and Hampton Court Palace.

Its population is healthy and enjoys many physical and social amenities.

It is mainly a dormitory town but many of the people are engaged in local industry which comprises a variety of trades in small modern factories.

It is a good shopping centre and well supplied with communications by road and rail.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Based on Registrar General's population figure of 63,110 and on adjusted statistics supplied by the Registrar General.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male:</u>		<u>Female:</u>		<u>T O T A L:</u>	
Legitimate	385	(381)	362	(339)	747	(720)
Illegitimate	13	(18)	17	(23)	30	(41)
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population					12.31	(12.15)
Adjusted birth rate (comparability factor 1.00)					12.31	(12.15)
ENGLAND AND WALES					16.1	(15.7)
<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>						
Legitimate	7	(8)	10	(10)	17	(18)
Illegitimate	-	(-)	1	(2)	1	(2)
Rate per 1,000 (live and still)births					23.16	(25.60)
ENGLAND AND WALES					22.4	(23.0)
<u>DEATHS:</u>						
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population					8.76	(9.82)
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.07)					9.37	(9.47)
ENGLAND AND WALES (all causes)					11.5	(10.31)
<u>DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:</u>						
All infants per 1000 live births.					11.58	(15.76)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.					12.04	(15.27)
ENGLAND AND WALES:					23.0	(23.8)

NOTE: The figures in parenthesis are those for 1956.

POPULATION.

(a) The following table shows the estimated mid-year population figure for the last ten years :-

Year	Population	Birth Rate per 1,000
1948	58,870	17.9
1949	60,110	16.7
1950	61,230	15.8
1951	61,090	15.5
1952	61,590	15.3
1953	62,230	15.5
1954	63,320	14.1
1955	62,570	15.0
1956	62,610	15.7
1957	63,110	15.1

(b) Census Figures :-

1901	15,017
1911	17,717
1921	20,149
1931	30,178
1951	60,875

(c) 1951 Census - Ages (quinary) Sex Distribution :-

	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
ALL AGES	60,875	28,501	32,374
0-4	4,855	2,446	2,409
5-9	4,525	2,312	2,213
10-14	3,740	1,935	1,805
15-19	3,273	1,535	1,738
20-24	3,431	1,568	1,863
25-29	4,033	1,886	2,147
30-34	4,458	2,078	2,380
35-39	5,420	2,569	2,851
40-44	5,529	2,704	2,825
45-49	4,970	2,377	2,593
50-54	4,252	2,013	2,239
55-59	3,343	1,509	1,834
60-64	2,800	1,270	1,530
65-69	2,275	920	1,355
70-74	1,744	649	1,095
75-79	1,264	450	814
80-84	633	187	446
85-89	256	71	185
90-94	66	20	46
95 and over	8	2	6

BIRTHS.

The following table shows the number of live births and the birth rate over the past ten years.

Year	Number of Births	Birth Rate	Birth Rate for England and Wales.
1948	915	15.54	17.9
1949	892	14.83	16.7
1950	836	13.65	15.8
1951	841	13.76	15.5
1952	814	13.21	15.3
1953	856	13.73	15.5
1954	816	12.88	14.1
1955	760	12.14	15.0
1956	761	12.15	15.7
1957	777	12.31	16.1

AGES AT DEATH DURING 1957.

The deaths occurred at the following ages :

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 1 year	4	5
1 - 4	-	1
5 - 14	-	-
15 - 24	3	1
25 - 34	4	4
35 - 44	10	8
45 - 54	29	18
55 - 64	53	34
65 - 74	70	55
75 and over	91	163
T O T A L	264	289

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1957.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
All causes	264	289
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	2
Syphilitic disease	1	-
Malignant neoplasm	13	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	19	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	28	31
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	4
Diabetes	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	32	50
Coronary disease angina	61	38
Hypertension with heart disease	8	7
Other heart disease	25	51
Other circulatory disease	13	16
Influenza	-	3
Pneumonia	12	11
Bronchitis	16	8
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	3
Nephritis	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1
Congenital malformation	-	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	20
Motor vehicle accidents	5	3
All other accidents	3	3
Suicide	1	2

Causes of Death during 1957

Rate	Rate	
289	281	All causes
2	2	Primary tuberculosis
-	-	Septic disease
8	13	Malignant neoplasms
4	19	Malignant neoplasms, lung bronchus
2	-	Malignant neoplasms, breast
2	4	Malignant neoplasms, uterus
31	28	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms
4	3	Leukemia, leukemias
1	1	Diabetes
50	32	Vascular lesions of nervous system
38	61	Cerebral disease, angina
7	6	Hypertension with heart disease
31	22	Other heart disease
16	13	Other circulatory disease
3	-	Influenza
11	12	Pneumonia
6	16	Pharyngitis
2	2	Other diseases of respiratory system
2	2	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum
2	-	Gonorrhea, enteritis and diarrhoea
2	2	Hepatitis
-	2	Hypertrophy of prostate
1	-	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
3	-	Congenital malformation
20	14	Other defined and ill-defined diseases
2	2	Other venereal conditions
2	2	All other accidents
2	1	Other

INFANT MORTALITY

There were nine deaths of children under one year of age. All were legitimate.

The causes and ages at death were as follows:-

Atelectasis of lungs	3 months
Staphylococcal Septicaemia	1 week
Prematurity	5 days
Cerebral Anoxia	1 day
Asphyxia due to Inhalation of Feed	2 weeks
Air embolism during exchange blood transfusion for Rhesus incompatibility	7 hours
Prematurity	4 days
Pulm. atelectasis	2 days
Prematurity	2 days

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

The following table shows the death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Year	Deaths under 1 year	Surbiton	England and Wales (Smaller Towns)
1948	16	17.48	32.0
1949	21	23.54	30.0
1950	22	26.31	29.4
1951	17	20.21	27.6
1952	15	18.42	27.6
1953	18	21.02	24.3
1954	9	11.02	25.0
1955	17	22.36	24.9
1956	12	15.76	23.8
1957	9	11.58	23.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table shows the incidence of infectious diseases during the past ten years.

NOTIFICATIONS.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	39	55	87	53	76	84	45	38	48	23
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	1	4	4	3	1	1	2	2
Pneumonia	16	15	11	19	12	34	14	19	18	32
Erysipelas	5	2	5	2	5	6	4	3	4	3
Poliomyelitis	2	5	8	2	2	3	2	8	1	6
Encephalitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	6	4	1	2	2	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	140	62	-	10	12	25	289	202
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	8	9	11	11	11	5	4	13	9
Measles	591	601	342	1,069	538	790	114	998	228	838
Whooping Cough	157	102	176	163	204	139	41	70	78	41
TOTALS	815	829	780	1,392	856	1,083	249	1,169	686	1,160

The list of compulsorily notifiable diseases by General Medical Practitioners in the Borough is as follows:-

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Cholera | Malaria |
| Diphtheria | Measles |
| Dysentery | Membranous Croup |
| Encephalitis (Acute) | Meningococcal Infection |
| Enteric (Typhoid or Paratyphoid) Fever | Ophthalmia Neonatorum |
| Plague | Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever |
| Pneumonia, Acute Primary | Smallpox |
| Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal | Tuberculosis |
| Poliomyelitis (Acute) | Typhus |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | Whooping Cough |
| Relapsing Fever | Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning). |
| Erysipela | |

AGE GROUPS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Under 1	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 54	65 and over	Age unknown	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	-	-	6	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	23
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	1	-	2	3	3	6	11	6	-	32
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Poliomyelitis	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
b. Dysentery	1	18	16	98	30	5	24	-	-	10	202
Food Poisoning	1	-	2	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	9
Measles	13	130	186	471	25	4	3	-	-	6	838
Whooping Cough	3	9	9	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	41

AGE GROUPS OF NOTIFIED DEATHS
FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Under 1	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	Age unknown	TOTAL
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	-	23

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Sickness benefit, contacts or carriers of infectious disease.

Under the National Insurance Act, 1946, sickness benefit will, in certain circumstances, be payable to persons who are deemed to be incapable of work, though not actually so. It is only exceptionally that it is necessary to require a contact or carrier of infectious disease to stay away from work, and then only as regards the more serious infections.

The Medical Officer of Health may issue a certificate in his responsibility for preventive action and may consider it necessary where there is special risk, that such a person should absent himself from his employment for a time; and it is in such circumstances that the right to draw sickness benefit will arise.

Benefit will only be paid on the strength of a certificate by a Medical Officer of Health that the person is under medical observation by reason of being a carrier of infectious disease, or has been in contact with a case of infectious disease (as the case may be) in circumstances which make it advisable to exclude him from work.

This Act applies particularly to food handlers, e.g. persons employed in cafes, canteens and restaurants.

During the year 12 such Certificates were issued.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Six cases were reported during the year, as follows:-

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Paralytic or Non-Paralytic</u>
1	Male	5 years	NP
2	"	7 weeks	P
3	Female	29 years	P
4	Male	6 years	P
5	Female	2 years	P
6	Male	34 years	P

No poliomyelitis occurred in a vaccinated person; there was residual paralysis in five of the six cases but none died.

INFLUENZA.

In the early Autumn special watch was kept on the influenza situation in view of the probable introduction of the so-called "Asian" type which had its origin in the Far East in April and May.

The Ministry of Health asked to be kept informed of the position, and Head Teachers of Schools and local General Practitioners were asked to collaborate in supplying information.

A supply of vaccine was issued for doctors, nurses and public health workers who wished to avail themselves of it.

A virus infection similar to the description of the Asiatic influenza did occur among school children. It commenced in the Hook and Chessington area, passing through Tolworth and Surbiton about the beginning of October, and finishing towards the end of the month. School attendances were down to approximately half in some cases, but in no instance was it necessary to close a school.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Under the National Insurance Act, 1946, sickness benefit will be payable to persons who are deemed to be incapable of work, though not actually so. It is only exceptionally that it is necessary to require a contact of carrier of infectious disease to stay away from work, and then only as regards the more serious infections.

The Medical Officer of Health may issue a certificate in his responsibility for preventive action and may consider it necessary where there is special risk, that such a person should absent himself from his employment for a time; and it is in such circumstances that the right to draw sickness benefit will arise.

Benefit will only be paid on the strength of a certificate by a Medical Officer of Health that the person is under medical observation by reason of being a carrier of infectious disease, or has been in contact with a case of infectious disease (as the case may be) in circumstances which make it advisable to exclude him from work.

This Act applies particularly to food handlers, e.g. persons employed in cafes, canteens and restaurants.

During the year 15 such Certificates were issued.

POLIO-MYELITIS

Six cases were reported during the year, as follows:-

Case No.	Sex	Age	Paralytic or Non-Paralytic
1	Male	5 years	NP
2	"	7 weeks	P
3	Female	22 years	P
4	Male	6 years	P
5	Female	2 years	P
6	Male	30 years	P

No poliomyelitis occurred in a vaccinated person; there was residual paralysis in five of the six cases but none died.

INFIXION

In the early Autumn special watch was kept on the influenza situation in view of the probable introduction of the so-called "Asian" type which had its origin in the Far East in April and May.

The Ministry of Health asked to be kept informed of the position, and Head Teachers of Schools and Local General Practitioners were asked to collaborate in supplying information.

A supply of vaccine was issued for doctors, nurses and public health workers who wished to avail themselves of it.

A virus infection similar to the description of the Asiatic influenza did occur among school children. It commenced in the week ending 10th October, passing through Tolworth and Epsom about the beginning of October, and finishing towards the end of the month. School attendances were down to approximately half in some cases, but in no instance was it necessary to close a school.

DIPHTHERIA.

The Borough has now been free from cases of diphtheria since 1946, and if parents will continue to take advantage of the immunisation service offered, there is no reason why the disease should not be entirely stamped out. The responsibility for providing this service rests with the County Council by virtue of section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the Medical Officer of Health, who is also the Divisional Medical Officer for the County Council, organises the service within the Borough.

Clerical work on immunisation is conducted in the Public Health Department on behalf of the County Council for which 35% of a clerk's salary is reimbursed.

Arrangements also exist with general medical practitioners to carry out diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation. A doctor taking part is expected to send records to the Authority of the immunisations carried out in the course of his general medical service; the Authority provides the record cards and pays a fee to the doctor for each completed record card received.

Doctors are able to collect prophylactic material from the Public Health Department or from the Central Public Health Laboratory at Colindale.

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics are held at :-

Gosbury Hill Clinic, Friday mornings at
1, Gosbury Hill, 11 o'clock.
Hook.
Telephone: Elmbridge 5737.

South Place Clinic, Monday mornings at
Well Road, 11 o'clock.
Surbiton.
Telephone: Elmbridge 4897

(or Diphtheria immunisation may also be carried out by patient's own Doctor, as described above).

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The number of immunisations carried out during the year was as follows :-

Age Group	Primary Immunisations during 1957.	Reinforcement doses during 1957.
Age under 1 year	+ 490	-
Age 1 year	88	-
Age 2 years	23	-
Age 3 years	15	-
Age 4 years	10	91
Age 5 - 9 years	58	388
Age 10 - 14 years	7	920

+ This figure includes children born in 1956 but still under 1 year when immunised in 1957.

The following table sets out the number of children immunised in each of the last five years :-

Year	Primary Immunisations	Re-inforcements
1953	795	234
1954	746	284
1955	737	132
1956	741	298
1957	691	1,399

The number of immunisations carried out between 1st January, 1943 and 31st December, 1957, is shown below :-

	Under 1	1-4 1953-1956	5 - 9 1948-1952	10-14 1943-1947	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1953-1957	166	2,486	2,106	1,325	6,083
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1952 or earlier.	-	-	2,008	2,818	4,826
C. Estimated mid-year child population	780	3,180	8,860		12,820
Immunity index 100 A/C	21.28	78.17	38.72		47.44

Note: The Immunity Index is the number of children immunised (primary or booster) during the last five years (total of item A.) expressed as a percentage of the total estimated mid-year child population (total of item C.)

SMALLPOX.

Whilst this disease only appears in this country at rare intervals it is still prevalent in many parts of the world and its introduction here is an ever-present threat.

Its seriousness is such that the simple precaution of vaccination ought not to be neglected even though it is no longer compulsory.

Patients of all ages can be vaccinated by their own doctors, whilst children are also dealt with at the Clinics under the control of the Surrey County Council.

Calf-lymph for vaccination is obtainable from the Central Public Health Laboratory at Colindale.

The number of persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1957 was :-

Age Groups	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Vaccinations	547	57	28	43	102	777
Re-vaccinations	-	-	13	35	303	351

Calculations show that by the end of 1957 some 70% of children born between 1st July, 1956 and 30th June, 1957, have been vaccinated. This is a very satisfactory figure.

SONNE' DYSENTERY.

The following table shows the number of cases occurring during the past eight years since first recognition of this disease in Surbiton :-

1950	140	1954	12
1951	62	1955	25
1952	Nil	1956	289
1953	10	1957	202

All but four of the 202 cases notified this year occurred in the early months and were a continuation of the 1956 outbreak.

The total number of cases notified in England and Wales during 1956 was 48,982 and during 1957 was 28,898.

We feel it would be helpful to repeat some of the information written in last year's Annual Report.

Personal hygiene is of the utmost importance in prevention especially the washing of hands after use of water-closet and before eating.

W.Cs. should be kept scrupulously clean, seats, chain-pulls and door handles in particular being frequently washed.

Schools are naturally associated with the dissemination of the illness, but without doubt it also spreads rapidly through households once introduced. It is therefore regarded as a "family" illness necessitating checking of all contacts. This

RESULTS

While this disease only occurs in this country at rare intervals it is still prevalent in many parts of the world and its introduction here is an ever-present threat.

Its seriousness is such that the strict prevention of vaccination ought not to be neglected even though it is no longer compulsory.

Patients of all ages can be vaccinated by their own doctors, whilst children are also dealt with at the Clinics under the control of the Barry County Council.

Call-lymph for vaccination is obtainable from the Central Public Health Laboratory at Colindale.

The number of persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1957 was:-

Age Groups	Under 1	1-2-4	5-10	15 or over	Total
Vaccinations	247	27	28	102	404
Re-vaccinations	-	-	12	303	315

Calculations show that by the end of 1957 some 70% of children born between 1st July, 1956 and 30th June, 1957, have been vaccinated. This is a very satisfactory figure.

HOUSE VISITING

The following table shows the number of cases occurring during the past eight years since first recognition of this disease in Britain:-

1950	10	1954	12
1951	6	1955	28
1952	11	1956	20
1953	10	1957	303

All but four of the 303 cases notified this year occurred in the early months and were a continuation of the 1956 outbreak.

The total number of cases notified in England and Wales during 1956 was 48,982 and during 1957 was 26,896.

We feel it would be helpful to repeat some of the information given in last year's Annual Report.

Personal hygiene is of the utmost importance in prevention especially the washing of hands after use of water-closet and before eating.

W.C.s should be kept scrupulously clean, seats, chain-pulls and door handles in particular being frequently washed.

Schools are naturally associated with the dissemination of the disease, but without doubt it also spreads rapidly through households once introduced. It is therefore regarded as a highly infectious nosocomial infection of all contacts. This

is readily done in the laboratory by examination of faeces, but the task of controlling an outbreak is a major operation calling for close co-operation between laboratory, medical practitioners, teachers, parents and Public Health Department staff.

The high local notification rate is no doubt due in large measure to the diligence with which cases are searched for and contacts checked.

No person who has been a confirmed case (child or adult) is regarded as reasonably free from liability to spread infection until three consecutive negative specimens have been forthcoming. There is much evidence of reversion after two negatives and even of this occurring more than once with the same patient.

Sonne Dysentery is a highly infectious disease which can be fatal in very young children, and because of the rapidity with which it spreads it is necessary to move very quickly in applying control measures when a case occurs if a large outbreak is to be prevented.

The greatest chance of success comes when no time is lost in recognising the condition and notifying it to the Public Health Department.

FOOD POISONING.

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning and no deaths from this cause.

In nine sporadic cases of suspected food poisoning notified by general medical practitioners the causative organisms were identified as shown below :-

Staph. Aureus	...	5 cases
S. Typhi-murium	...	3 cases
S. Derby	...	1 case

This is four less than last year.

While the decrease is welcomed, the object of our efforts in food hygiene, standards of cleanliness in the preparation, cooking, and serving of food is aimed at eliminating this risk altogether.

The case of S. Derby was a man who was undoubtedly infected during a business trip to Central America.

Two of the S. Typhi-murium cases were father and son aged 3 years who became ill during a summer holiday on the East coast.

The third was a child of 4 and the origin of his illness was not traced.

One of the Staph. Aureus cases was a man whose illness necessitated removal to hospital and was probably due to eating ham purchased in another district where other cases were traced with the same origin.

Another case was a woman in business outside the Borough and the source of her illness could not be traced.

Two other Staph. Aureus cases were mother and daughter and again the origin of the illness was not definitely proved. Suspicion rested upon salt beef from which a food poisoning type Staph. Aureus was isolated, but phage typing of a specimen from one of the patients revealed another type not usually associated with food poisoning.

The fifth case was a six months old child who was most likely infected at home.

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Some dysentery is a highly infectious disease which can be fatal in very young children, and because of the rapidity with which it spreads it is necessary to move very quickly in applying control measures when a case occurs if a large outbreak is to be prevented.

The greatest chance of success comes when no time is lost in recognizing the condition and notifying it to the Public Health Department.

FOOD POISONING

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning and no deaths from this cause.

In nine sporadic cases of suspected food poisoning satisfied by general medical practitioners the causative organisms were identified as shown below:-

Staph. aureus	...	2 cases
S. typhi-murium	...	3 cases
S. dysenteriae	...	1 case

This is four less than last year.

While the decrease is welcomed, the object of our efforts in food hygiene, standards of cleanliness in the preparation, cooking, and serving of food is aimed at eliminating this risk altogether.

The case of S. dysenteriae was a man who was undoubtedly infected during a business trip to Central America.

Two of the S. typhi-murium cases were father and son aged 5 years who became ill during a summer holiday on the East coast.

The third was a child of 4 and the origin of his illness was not traced.

One of the Staph. aureus cases was a man whose illness necessitated removal to hospital and was probably due to eating food purchased in another district where other cases were traced with the same origin.

Another case was a woman in business outside the Borough and the source of her illness could not be traced.

Two other Staph. aureus cases were mother and daughter and again the origin of the illness was not definitely proved. Suspicion rested upon salt beef from which a food poisoning case Staph. aureus was isolated, but phage typing of a specimen from one of the patients revealed another type not usually associated with food poisoning.

The fifth case was a six months old child who was most likely infected at home.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Extensive use is made of the facilities provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health); an opportunity is taken to gratefully acknowledge the co-operation of Doctor D.M. Stone and her staff at the Epsom Laboratory to which our specimens are taken.

Apart from samples of water, milk, ice-cream and other food (details of which are given under other headings) the undermentioned specimens were collected by the Inspectors in the course of investigating cases of dysentery, typhoid, food poisoning, etc. and taken to the Laboratory :-

Year	Faeces	Suspected Food
1950	1,202	13
1951	694	2
1952	183	15
1953	129	12
1954	263	8
1955	306	10
1956	3,704	6
1957	2,256	24

EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL.

Five hundred and thirty-two certificates were issued excluding and re-admitting school cases and contacts of infectious diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

At the end of the year 390 persons were shown to be suffering from tuberculosis and living within the district :-

Sex	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males	215	14
Females	134	27

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	5	8	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	15	5	-	-	1	1	-	-
35 - 44	8	7	-	1	1	1	-	-
45 - 54	3	2	-	1	1	1	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	2	1	-	1	4	1	-	1

Of the 65 new cases tabulated above 34 were transferred from other districts.

At the commencement of the year there were 413 cases of tuberculosis on the register and at the end of the year this figure had decreased to 390.

During the year 36 were notified as recovered from the disease, 38 left the district, there were 13 deaths and 1 was found to be non-tubercular.

Cases added to Register.

Ward	Primary Notifications			Transfers, etc.			Cases on Register 31st Dec. 1957.
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	
Berrylands	5	3	2	7	5	5	25
Chessington	3	13	5	5	8	4	86
Hook & Southborough	9	4	4	7	9	5	75
Seething Wells	1	5	-	3	10	3	24
St. Mark's	1	3	3	6	6	6	50
Surbiton Hill	2	5	2	4	6	8	28
Tolworth East	4	4	-	6	1	3	32
Tolworth West	3	5	4	3	1	4	30
Tolworth South	10	4	3	5	-	4	40
Totals	38	46	23	46	46	42	390

The table below shows the number of cases on the register at the end of the year for the past ten years.

Ward	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Berrylands	53	47	41	37	43	50	45	43	32	25
Chessington	54	62	59	56	74	80	89	77	89	86
Hook & Southborough	65	68	80	74	95	85	74	87	79	75
Seething Wells	38	34	24	26	23	20	21	22	28	24
St. Mark's	38	38	34	41	46	48	54	46	47	50
Surbiton Hill	43	42	26	39	29	30	30	29	27	28
Tolworth East	52	56	39	42	48	50	45	41	35	32
Tolworth West	38	27	36	37	35	41	38	32	33	30
Tolworth South	44	50	49	46	41	48	50	56	43	40
Totals	425	424	388	398	434	452	446	433	413	390

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis)
Regulations, 1925.

It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations during the year.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action was taken under this Section.

Ward	Primary Notifications Transfers, etc.					Gases on Register 31st Dec. 1957
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
Battersea	5	7	5	5	5	25
Clapham	3	5	4	4	4	86
East & Southborough	4	4	7	5	5	75
East Wapping	1	2	3	10	3	24
St. Mark's	1	3	6	6	6	50
Clapham Hill	2	5	4	6	6	58
Clapham East	4	4	6	1	3	32
Clapham West	3	5	3	1	4	30
Clapham South	10	4	3	-	4	40
Totals	38	46	53	46	43	390

The table below shows the number of cases on the register at the end of the year for the past ten years.

Ward	Gases on Register									
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Battersea	23	27	24	27	25	20	15	15	13	25
Clapham	24	29	26	24	20	18	19	17	17	86
East & Southborough	62	60	74	92	82	74	87	79	75	75
East Wapping	38	34	36	35	30	21	22	28	24	24
St. Mark's	38	34	34	34	35	24	26	27	20	50
Clapham Hill	42	35	39	39	30	20	27	28	23	58
Clapham East	52	39	42	48	50	45	41	32	32	32
Clapham West	38	27	26	27	24	28	32	33	30	30
Clapham South	44	49	46	44	48	50	53	43	40	40
Totals	422	424	388	398	424	402	446	413	413	390

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1954

If it was not necessary to take any action under these regulations during the year,

Public Health Act, 1956, Section 17C

No action was taken under this Section.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 77 persons were medically examined for the Council in connection with staff entering the Superannuation Fund or Sick Pay Scheme, or about to go on pension, as follows :-

Superannuation Fund	Sick Pay Scheme	Special Examination
31	43	3

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

There is in the Borough much voluntary activity devoted to this cause. Seven Clubs meet weekly in various parts of the district and there is another which opens daily. A chiropody service for which there is very great demand has been organised and five sessions per week are held.

Seaside holidays for parties of elderly people are arranged annually, and there is a distribution of dinners to the housebound at Christmas.

Home visiting is carried out so far as the availability of visitors permits, and there is close co-operation with official bodies.

All this work is co-ordinated through the Surbiton Old People's Welfare Committee, a voluntary body representative of most walks of life in the Borough and presided over by His Worship the Mayor.

The Committee hopes to expand its activities at an early date following successful negotiations with the Borough Council for the leasing of a large house which will be an Old People's Centre including club, recreation rooms, chiropody clinic, canteen, office, etc.

The Council makes a generous contribution towards the cost of the Meals on Wheels service which is operated by the Surbiton Division of the British Red Cross Society.

The number of subsidised mid-day meals distributed during the year was 4,010.

The Council has provided twenty-eight special flatlets for aged people, and a further sixty such dwellings are shortly to be erected.

WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of the water supply for the Borough comes from the Metropolitan Water Board and is satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality.

All premises have a direct mains supply and there are no wells in use.

Monthly reports are supplied by the Board giving details of their chemical and bacteriological examinations.

Eleven bacteriological samples were taken by the Department for special reasons and all were satisfactory.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The opening of the new sewage disposal works belonging to the Hogsmill Valley Joint Sewage Board to which sewage from Epsom is taken by trunk sewer should result in a considerable improvement in the state of the water of the Hogsmill River which forms the Borough boundary for some two miles on the eastern side.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Publicly owned bath.

Surbiton Lagoon, situated in Raeburn Avenue, is an open air pool 165 feet long and 90 feet wide, with a depth of three to nine feet. There is also a paddling pool for small children.

The water is treated by continuous pressure sand filtration, sterilisation by breakpoint chlorination and oxygenation over an ornamental cascade.

Periodical samples of water are taken by the Borough Engineer and the plant adjusted as necessary. In addition twelve samples were taken by the Public Health Department for chemical and bacteriological examination all of which proved to be satisfactory.

School bath.

One private school has a small swimming bath which is used only by scholars and staff. Sterilisation is by hand dosing with chlorine coupled with frequent changes of water. Seven samples were taken by the Department to ensure adequate chlorination.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Refuse and salvage collection is under the control of the Borough Engineer. The rate of collection was maintained at seven day intervals except when interfered with by holidays and sickness.

The refuse is transported to a central loading depot in the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, transferred to large haulage wagons and then moved by contract for disposal into privately owned water-filled gravel pits.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

The total number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 260 (223 mechanical, 29 non-mechanical, and 8 works of building construction).

Four hundred and eleven visits were made to these premises and work was carried out to remedy contraventions found as under :-

Particulars	No of cases in which defects found and remedied.
Unreasonable temperature	1
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	5
Defective, dirty or inadequately lighted sanitary conveniences.	22
Other offences, etc.	15

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The opening of the new sewage disposal works belonging to the Hoggmills Valley Joint Sewage Board to which sewage from Bross is taken by trunk sewer should result in a considerable improvement in the state of the water of the Hoggmills River which forms the Borough boundary for some miles on the eastern side.

SWIMMING BATHS

Publicly owned bath.

Burton Lagoon, situated in Ryeburn Avenue, is an open air pool 65 feet long and 30 feet wide, with a depth of three to five feet. There is also a paddling pool for small children.

The water is treated by continuous pressure sand filtration, disinfection by hypochlorite chlorination and oxygenation over an ozonising cascade.

Periodical samples of water are taken by the Borough Engineer and the plant adjusted as necessary. In addition twelve samples were taken by the Public Health Department for chemical and bacteriological examination all of which proved to be satisfactory.

Private bath.

One private school has a small swimming bath which is used only by scholars and staff. Disinfection is by hand dosing with chlorine coupled with frequent changes of water. Seven samples were taken by the Department to ensure adequate chlorination.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse and salvage collection is under the control of the Borough Engineer. The rate of collection was maintained at seven day intervals except when interfered with by holidays and sickness.

The refuse is transported to a central loading depot in the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, transferred to large sewage wagons and then moved by contract to be disposed into privately owned water-filled gravel pits.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1927 AND 1931

The total number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 280 (222 mechanical, 58 non-mechanical, and 8 works of building construction).

Four hundred and eleven visits were made to these premises and work was carried out to remedy contraventions found as under :-

Particulars	No of cases in which defects found and remedied.
Unreasonable temperature	1
Inefficient sanitary conveniences	2
Defective, dirty or inadequately lighted sanitary conveniences.	22
Other offences, etc.	42

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948 (cont.)

Seven certificates were issued under section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, that the factories to which they related were provided with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein as may be reasonably required in the circumstances.

There were 37 outworkers on the register at the end of the year. Seventy-three visits were made but no infringements found.

1. **INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Numbers on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	29	23	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	223	334	10	-
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises).	8	54	2	-
Total	260	411	12	-

outworkers' cases of ...				
in August ...				
list ...				
requires ...				
by ...				
190(1)(a) ...				
includes ...				
factory ...				
to ...				
wholesale ...				
some ...				
premises ...				
Notice ...				
Prosecutions ...				
Wearing apparel (Waking etc., cleaning and mending)	22			
Shawls, etc.	1			
Laundries	14			
TOTAL	37			

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1950 (contd.)

Seven certificates were issued under section 2 of the Factories Act, 1937, and the factories to which they related were provided with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein as may be reasonably required in the circumstances.

There were 37 outworkers on the register at the end of the year. Seventy-three visits were made but no infringements found.

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

Number of Inspections	Written Notices Issued	Outworkers	Premises
23	-	-	(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local Authorities
231	10	-	(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the local Authority
24	5	-	(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises).
278	15	-	Total

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948 (cont.)

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found - listed with regard to the

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)		1	1	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	-	1	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	5	5	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	22	22	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	15	15	-	3	-
TOTAL	43	43	1	7	

3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Number of outworkers in August list required by section 110(1)(c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Prosecutions.	
					Notices served	
Wearing apparel (Making etc., cleaning and washing)	22	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	14	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	37	-	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1947 and 1961 (cont.)

Cases in which BYEMEN were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which offences were found		Number of cases in which proceedings were instituted	
	By men found	By men not found	By men found	By men not found
Section 10	1	-	1	-
Section 11	-	-	-	-
Section 12	1	-	1	-
Section 13	-	-	-	-
Section 14	-	-	-	-
Section 15	-	-	-	-
Section 16	-	-	-	-
Section 17	-	-	-	-
Section 18	-	-	-	-
Section 19	-	-	-	-
Section 20	-	-	-	-
Section 21	-	-	-	-
Section 22	-	-	-	-
Section 23	-	-	-	-
Section 24	-	-	-	-
Section 25	-	-	-	-
Section 26	-	-	-	-
Section 27	-	-	-	-
Section 28	-	-	-	-
Section 29	-	-	-	-
Section 30	-	-	-	-
Section 31	-	-	-	-
Section 32	-	-	-	-
Section 33	-	-	-	-
Section 34	-	-	-	-
Section 35	-	-	-	-
Section 36	-	-	-	-
Section 37	-	-	-	-
Section 38	-	-	-	-
Section 39	-	-	-	-
Section 40	-	-	-	-
Section 41	-	-	-	-
Section 42	-	-	-	-
Section 43	-	-	-	-
Section 44	-	-	-	-
Section 45	-	-	-	-
Section 46	-	-	-	-
Section 47	-	-	-	-
Section 48	-	-	-	-
Section 49	-	-	-	-
Section 50	-	-	-	-
Section 51	-	-	-	-
Section 52	-	-	-	-
Section 53	-	-	-	-
Section 54	-	-	-	-
Section 55	-	-	-	-
Section 56	-	-	-	-
Section 57	-	-	-	-
Section 58	-	-	-	-
Section 59	-	-	-	-
Section 60	-	-	-	-
Section 61	-	-	-	-
Section 62	-	-	-	-
Section 63	-	-	-	-
Section 64	-	-	-	-
Section 65	-	-	-	-
Section 66	-	-	-	-
Section 67	-	-	-	-
Section 68	-	-	-	-
Section 69	-	-	-	-
Section 70	-	-	-	-
Section 71	-	-	-	-
Section 72	-	-	-	-
Section 73	-	-	-	-
Section 74	-	-	-	-
Section 75	-	-	-	-
Section 76	-	-	-	-
Section 77	-	-	-	-
Section 78	-	-	-	-
Section 79	-	-	-	-
Section 80	-	-	-	-
Section 81	-	-	-	-
Section 82	-	-	-	-
Section 83	-	-	-	-
Section 84	-	-	-	-
Section 85	-	-	-	-
Section 86	-	-	-	-
Section 87	-	-	-	-
Section 88	-	-	-	-
Section 89	-	-	-	-
Section 90	-	-	-	-
Section 91	-	-	-	-
Section 92	-	-	-	-
Section 93	-	-	-	-
Section 94	-	-	-	-
Section 95	-	-	-	-
Section 96	-	-	-	-
Section 97	-	-	-	-
Section 98	-	-	-	-
Section 99	-	-	-	-
Section 100	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13	1	13	1

Byemen (Sections 10 and 11)

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

COMPLAINTS

During the year 1230 complaints received with regard to the undermentioned matters were duly investigated and any necessary action taken.

Choked and defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	281
Insanitary or dilapidated condition of premises	...	...	...	...	...	51
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	25
Defective or insufficient W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	16
Defective water pipes or fittings	...	...	...	...	...	6
Insufficient or defective refuse bins	...	...	...	...	...	5
Offensive smells from various causes	...	...	...	...	...	37
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	11
Nuisances from animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unwholesome food	...	...	...	...	...	32
Infestation with bugs or fleas	...	...	...	...	...	4
Infestation with other insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	46
Infestation with rats or mice	...	...	...	...	...	630
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	27
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	44
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pollution of watercourse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	10
TOTAL:-						1,230
						=====

The number of complaints received in the Department during the previous ten years was:-

1956	...	...	1,210	1951	...	...	1,059
1955	...	...	1,157	1950	...	...	1,083
1954	...	...	905	1949	...	...	1,007
1953	...	...	1,037	1948	...	...	986
1952	...	...	1,093	1947	...	...	926

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS.

Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	231
Number of dwelling houses visited for purposes other than housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	3,477
Number of visits to premises other than houses	...	...	...	...	...	2,096
Premises re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1,455
Visits to works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	374
Visits re rats and mice	...	...	...	...	...	6,946
Visits re Rent Acts	...	...	...	...	...	206
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	578
Visits re Civil Defence	...	...	...	...	...	59
15,422						=====

* Including visits made by Rodent Control staff.

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS (Cont.)

Included in the aforementioned are the following classified visits:-

To food premises and vehicles	...	...	622
" cowsheds	...	...	12
" dairies and milkshops	...	...	36
" milk vehicles	...	...	57
" ice cream premises and vehicles	...	...	137
" bakehouses	...	...	38
" butchers' shops	...	...	141
" fish friers' premises	...	...	29
" factories	...	...	373
" workplaces	...	...	8
" outworkers' premises	...	...	73
" schools	...	...	131
" caravans	...	...	63
" council houses	...	...	40
" piggeries	...	...	34
Re cases of infectious disease (including dysentery, tuberculosis and food poisoning)			2,959
" overcrowding or possible overcrowding	...	...	27
" Shops Act	...	...	101
" Rag Flock Act	...	...	2
" Pet Animals Act	...	...	19
" Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act	...	...	12
Smoke observations made	...	...	39
Interviews with owners, tradesmen, etc.	...	...	215
Samples of swimming bath water taken	...	...	19
Samples of drinking water taken	...	...	11

TESTING OF DRAINS AND SANITARY FITTINGS.

Drains tested with water	...	...	44
Drains tested by other methods	...	...	5
Drains examined under section 48, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	Nil

NOTICES SERVED, LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Informal and verbal notices	...	...	379
Statutory notices under section 287, Public Health Act, 1936, to enter premises	...	...	1
Statutory notices under section 75, Public Health Act, 1936, to provide sufficient dust receptacles	...	...	4
Statutory notices under section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, to abate nuisances	...	...	15
Statutory notices under section 277, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring information as to ownership of premises	...	...	18
Statutory notices under section 157, Housing Act, 1936 and section 159, Housing Act, 1957, to enter premises	...	...	53
Statutory notices under section 168, Housing Act 1936, requiring information as to ownership of premises	...	...	2
Statutory notices under section 24, Public Health Act, 1936, notice to owner of premises of proposed work of maintenance on sewer	...	...	5

NOTICES SERVED, LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED (Cont.)

Statutory notices under section 269, Public Health Act, 1936, notice by Local Authority of refusal to grant a licence in respect of a moveable dwelling	2
Statutory notices under section 44, Public Health Act, 1936, - Notice by Local Authority to provide closets.	2
Statutory notices under section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 - Closing Order in respect of a house	2
Statutory notices under section 11, Housing Act, 1936 - Notice of Time and Place at which matters relating to the making of a Demolition Order in respect of a House will be considered	2
Licences to station and use moveable dwellings (section 269, Public Health Act, 1936)	37
Licences under the Pet Animals Act, 1951	6
Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair under Section 26 (4) Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	1
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Notice by Local Authority to Landlord of Proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair (Form J.)	52
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Notice by Local Authority to Tenant of Refusal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair	3
Certificate of Disrepair under Rent Act, 1957	10
	<hr/>
	524

HOUSING

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	231
(b) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	69
(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit	173

2. Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notices :-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers - (including some from previous year). 90

3. Action under Statutory Powers :-

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936. (as amended by Housing Act, 1957) :-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil

(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-

(a) by owners (from previous year) 1

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 11

(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-

(a) by owners 1

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil

C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936. (as amended by Housing Act, 1957).

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

(iii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders made (Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953. 1

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 (As amended by Housing Act, 1957):-

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders complied with by vacation of premises Nil

(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil

HOUSING (Cont.)

4. Legal Proceedings.

It was necessary in one case to apply to the Magistrates to secure compliance with an abatement notice under section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring repairs to a dwelling house.

The Magistrates made an Order requiring the owner to abate the nuisance within twenty-eight days, and awarded the Council one guinea costs.

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS ETC. EFFECTED
DURING THE YEAR.

Drainage.

Choked drains and sewers cleared	...	...	220
Defective drains repaired	...	...	33
Drainage systems completely relaid	...	...	8
Additional drains provided	...	...	10

Water Closets, etc.

Additional provided	...	...	10
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	57
New pans fixed	...	...	17
Lighted, ventilated or screened	...	...	21
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	16

Sinks, Baths, etc.

New fixed	24
-----------	-----	-----	----

Waste Pipes, etc.

Repaired	...	...	15
New provided	...	...	7
Disconnected or trapped	...	...	6

Water Supply.

Water re-instated	...	...	2
Service pipes and cisterns repaired, etc.	...	...	22

Paving

Yard paving repaired or relaid	7
--------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Dust Receptacles

New dustbins provided	24
-----------------------	-----	-----	----

Dampness.

Roofs repaired	...	...	14
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	32
Ventilation provided under floors	...	...	3
External walls pointed or rendered	...	...	13
Walls treated with damp resisting material	...	...	21
Site concrete provided	...	...	2

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS ETC. EFFECTED
DURING THE YEAR (Cont.)

General.

Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	80
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	10
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	21
Stoves and coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	21
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	38
Rooms ventilated	...	...	10
Staircases repaired or provided with handrails	...	...	1
Chimney stocks and pots repaired or renewed	...	...	5
Statutory entries made in rent books	...	...	3
Overcrowding abated	...	...	2
Accumulation removed or covered	...	...	9
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	2
Shops Act infringements corrected	...	...	7
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act infringements corrected	...	...	1
Food stores constructed and ventilated	...	...	6
Dangerous walls removed	...	...	2
Settlement cracks repaired	...	...	1
Caravans removed	...	...	3
Rooms cleansed	...	...	27
Miscellaneous	...	...	55

NOTES: (i) Further details will be found under headings "Food Premises", "Factories", etc.

(ii) No works carried out as a result of action under the Rent Acts are included above.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The Council continued to operate this scheme in cases (a) where new housing accommodation would be provided by the conversion of an existing building, (b) where additional accommodation was to be provided by adding rooms, and (c) where it was intended to improve the sanitary arrangements and/or the system of water heating.

Fifteen applications for grants were received during the year. Thirteen were recommended by the Council and the remainder were disposed of as follows:-

<u>Rejected:</u>	<u>Not proceeded with:</u>
------------------	----------------------------

1

1

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS. (CONTD).

The amounts granted together with works approved are detailed below:

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Amount Granted.</u>			<u>Approved Works</u>
	£	s	d.	
74	400	-	-	Conversion of property into two semi-detached dwellings.
75	100	-	-	Conversion of back bedroom into bathroom/W.C. installation of hot water system and provision of food cupboard in kitchen.
78	78	2	1	Provision of bathroom, hot water system and covered approach to W.C.
79	100	-	-	Construction of third bedroom
80	100	-	-	Provision of bathroom/W.C. and hot water system.
81	100	-	-	Conversion of back bedroom into bathroom/W.C. Installation of hot water system and provision of food cupboard.
82	100	-	-	Provision of bathroom, W.C., ventilated food cupboard and hot water system.
83	100	-	-	Conversion of part of back bedroom into bathroom/W.C., provision of hot water system and food cupboard.
84	100	-	-	Enlarging the living room and provision of bathroom/W.C., hot water system and ventilated larder.
85	100	-	-	Provision of bathroom, internal W.C., hot water system and ventilated larder.
86	100	-	-	Improvements to living room and conversion of outside W.C.
87	100	-	-	Provision of bathroom/W.C., hot water system and ventilated larder.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Cont.)

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Amount Granted.</u>			<u>Approved Works.</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>	
88	100	-	-	Conversion of small bedroom into bathroom/W.C. and provision of hot water supply.

The figures for previous years were:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Applications Received.</u>	<u>Grants Approved.</u>	<u>Not taken up.</u>
1956	14	9	1
1955	19	12	3
1954	21	15	3
1953	7	6	3
1952	5	3	1
1951	3	3	1
1950	4	4	Nil

RENT ACT, 1957.

This Act and its accompanying regulations came into operation on 6th July, 1957, and brought a new burden, both technical and clerical, to the Department.

The Council decided to delegate to the Public Health Committee its powers relating to Certificates of Disrepair, and this materially helped in dealing with applications in the expeditious manner which is so important in common fairness to the parties concerned.

The position up to the end of the year is shown in the following summary:-

- (1) No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair (Form F.) 61
- (2) No. of decisions not to issue certificates 3
- (3) No. of decisions to issue certificates -
 - (a) in respect of some but not all defects listed by tenants. 40
 - (b) in respect of all defects listed 12
- (4) No. of undertakings to remedy defects given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule (Form K.) 27
- (5) No. of such undertakings refused by Council Nil
- (6) No. of notices of proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair served (Form J.) 52
- (7) No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued 10
- (8) No. of applications by tenants under consideration at the end of year. 6

FOOD INSPECTION

Foodstuffs of all descriptions are constantly under inspection to see that they are fit for human consumption.

During the year a variety of foods which were not so fit were surrendered by the owners and either salvaged for animal feeding or destroyed by burning.

The total weight of such goods was:-

12 cwts: 3 qrs: 16 lbs: 13½ ozs:

There is no slaughterhouse in use in the Borough, consequently no meat inspection is carried out except in butchers' shops.

Fifty-five samples of various kinds of food were taken for bacteriological examination as a routine measure to check on fitness for food.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Forty-three premises are registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale, and ten premises for the preparation of preserved food intended for sale for human consumption (being the preparation of fish by any process of cooking).

One thousand and sixty visits were made to these premises and to shops, canteens, restaurants, public houses, food handling businesses, and vehicles to ensure the maintenance of a proper standard of hygiene and to examine food intended for sale.

The following works were carried out to meet the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, byelaws and other legislation:-

Hot water supply provided for washing ...	21
Protection of food from contamination ...	4
Windows repaired or renewed ...	3
Floors repaired or renewed ...	11
Food rooms cleansed ...	40
Rooms ventilated ...	1
W.C.s cleansed or repaired ...	8
W.C.s additional provided ...	1
Drains cleansed, repaired or renewed ...	7
Additional drains provided ...	1
W.C.s lighted or ventilated ...	6
Accumulations removed ...	1
Dust receptacles provided ...	3
Refuse storage improved ...	2
Sinks and basins provided ...	15
Waste pipes repaired ...	5
Walls treated with damp resisting material ...	1
Internal walls and ceilings repaired ...	5
Mobile vans provided with washing facilities ...	1
Miscellaneous ...	15

In general the standard of food hygiene throughout the Borough has been maintained at a satisfactory level, though it is a subject which requires constant attention by the Inspectors.

Street trading and delivery of unwrapped foods from vans still leave something to be desired, and it is felt that more could be done by the public to discourage the sale of "open" foods in ways which whilst not strictly offending against the letter of the law are in fact frustrating the efforts which are being made to achieve the clean handling of food at all stages before it reaches the customer.

FOOD & DRUGS

The following is a summary of samples taken during the year for analysis by the Public Analyst:-

Sample Nos.	Articles	Analysed			Contraventions		
		Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
1809	Demerara sugar	-	1	1			
1810	Bottled cream	-	1	1			
1811)							
1896)	Garden peas (canned)	-	4	4			
1898)							
1901)							
1812	Milk pudding (canned)	-	1	1			
1813	Strained cream spinach-		1	1			
1814	" tomato soup	-	1	1			
1815	Bone & vegetable soup	-	1	1			
1816	Strained plums and semolina	-	1	1			
1817	Home-made dripping	-	1	1			
1818	Dripping	-	1	1			
1819)	Lemons	-	2	2			
1835)							
1820)							
1824)	Oranges	-	3	3			
1825)							
1821	Grape fruit	-	1	1			
1822)	Condensed milk	-	1	1			
1823)	Evaporated milk	-	2	2			
1910							
1826	Bell gum (sugar confectionery)	-	1	1			
1827)							
1828)	Beef sausages	1	3	4	-	1	1
1830)							
1934)							
1833)							
1836)							
1837)							
1853)	Pork sausages	6	3	9			
1887)							
1889)							
1893)							
1935)							
1829)							
1831)							
1832)							
1838)							
1850)							
1851-2)	Milk	8	5	13			
1890-1)							
1892)							
1913)							
1932)							
1933)							
1834)	Treacle split (sugar confectionery)	-	1	1			
1839)							
1864)							
1865)	Cake mix	-	5	5	-	3	3
1868)							
1869)							
1840)	Fruit Grapes (sweets)	-	1	1			
1841)	Rum & Butter (toffee)	-	1	1			
1842)	Stoned dates	-	1	1			
Carried forward:		15	43	58	-	4	4

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

Sample Nos.	Articles	Analysed			Contraventions		
		Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
1843)	brought forward	15	43	58	-	4	4
1871)	Jam	-	3	3			
1874)							
1844	Cupkaff	-	1	1			
1845	Ground ginger	-	1	1			
1846	Red Cherries in syrup	-	1	1			
1847	Chopped prime chicken-	-	1	1			
1848	Bronchial mixture	-	1	1			
1849	Steak & kidney pie	-	1	1	-	1	1
1854)							
1929)	Bitter beer	4	-	4			
1930-1)							
1855)							
1894)	Ice-cream	3	-	3			
1895)							
1856	Cheese spread with ham.	-	1	1			
1857	Biscuits	-	1	1			
1858	Corned beef	-	1	1			
1859	Tomato ketchup	-	1	1			
1860	Pale beer (canned)	-	1	1			
1861	Vitaminised iron and yeast tablets	-	1	1			
1862	Royal game soup	-	1	1			
1863)	Cream of chicken soup-		2	2	-	1	1
1866)							
1872)	" " " "	-	2	2			
1878)							
1867	Cream of Tomato soup	-	1	1			
1877	Strained " "	-	1	1			
1870	Cream of mushroom "	-	1	1			
1875	Liver soup with tomatoes and vegetables (homogenised baby food).	-	1	1			
1873	Marmalade	-	1	1			
1876	Orange drink	-	1	1			
1879	Butter puffs	-	1	1			
1880	Glace Cherries	-	1	1			
1881	Tomatoes	-	1	1			
1882	Blood purifying mixture	-	1	1			
1883	Ferbelan (tonic)	-	1	1			
1884	Minced chicken in aspic jelly	-	1	1			
1885	Cocktail savoury	-	1	1			
1886	Double cream	-	1	1			
1897	Pure ground coffee	-	1	1			
1899	Relaxa Tabs	-	1	1			
1900	Drinking chocolate	-	1	1			
1902	Mixed fruit	-	1	1	-	1	1
1903)	White self-raising		3	3			
1907)	flour						
1908)							
1904)	Sterilised cream	-	2	2			
1911)							
1905)	Custard powder	-	2	2			
1906)							
1909	Mixed peel	-	1	1			
1912)	Curry powder	-	2	2			
1917)							
	Carried forward:	22	91	113	-	7	7

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

Sample Nos.	Articles	Analysed			Contraventions		
		Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
	brought forward	22	91	113		7	7
1914	Margarine	2	-	2			
1915							
1916	Butter	1	-	1			
1918	All meat frankies	-	1	1	-	1	1
1919)							
1945)	Pork luncheon meat	-	12	12	-	11	11
1948)							
1949)							
1951)							
1953)							
1958)							
1964)							
1920	Chopped pork with beef and ham.	-	1	1	-	1	1
1921	Ground white pepper	-	1	1			
1922	Stoned raisins	-	1	1			
1923	Anodyne linctus	-	1	1			
1924	Chest vapour rub	-	1	1			
1925	Malt vinegar	-	1	1			
1926	Ground nut oil	-	1	1			
1927	Sherbet	-	1	1			
1928	Candy buttons	-	1	1			
1936	Liqueur flavoured chocolate	-	1	1			
1937	Real Marzipan	-	1	1			
1938	Cold influenza mixture	-	1	1			
1939	Anodyne cough balsam	-	1	1			
1940	Cough linctus	-	1	1			
1941	Chocolate cherry liqueurs	-	1	1			
1942	Linctus BPC	-	1	1			
1943	Wild cherry linctus	-	1	1			
1944)							
1959)	Luncheon meat	-	5	5	-	1	1
1961-2)							
1963)							
1946)	Pork & beef luncheon meat.	-	2	2	-	1	1
1950)							
1947	Spam	-	1	1			
1952	Stuffed pork roll	-	1	1			
1960	Chopped beef	-	1	1			
1965	Chlorodyne	-	1	1			
	Totals	25	132	157	-	22	22

1869 (informal)
Cake mix.

This article contained the ingredients for making the basic cake and for the icing, but an additional ingredient, namely margarine, is required for making the filling. The carton in which this article was sold included on the front panel an illustration of a cake complete with icing and filling, but there was no indication on this panel that an additional ingredient was required for making the complete cake as illustrated. Correspondence with the manufacturer. No decision reached.

The Analyst's report and details of action taken on contravening samples were as follows:-

1828 (informal)
Sausage - beef.

Consisted of preserved beef sausages containing 250 p.p.m. by weight of sulphur dioxide.

Manufacturer (a local butcher) did not use preservative but had failed to notice that the spices he was using did contain SO₂. Suitable notice subsequently exhibited in shop.

1849 (informal)
Steak and kidney pie.

No recognisable kidney was detected.

Manufacturer (a small local trader) stated kidney used for flavouring only. In future to be described as "Steak pies".

1863 (informal)
Soup, cream of chicken.

The sample contained 2.6% of total fat and 0.3% of butterfat, whereas a product sold as cream soup which contains less than 1½% of butterfat should have a total fat content of not less than 3½%.

Manufacturers stated that this tin was five years old and they were quite unable to account for the deficiency. They withdrew from sale any of that batch of soup which was traceable. A sample of their current production was found to be satisfactory.

1864 (informal)
Cake mix.
1868 (informal)
Cake mix.

These articles contained the ingredients for making the basic cake but not for the icing and filling although the front panels of the cartons bore illustrations of cakes complete with icing and filling.

1864 - Manufacturers decided to discontinue this line.

1868 - Matter taken up with manufacturers who agreed that all offending illustrations will be omitted from their advertising matter, and on the next replacement of stocks of cartons a new design and printing will be adopted.

1869 (informal)
Cake mix.

This article contained the ingredients for making the basic cake and for the icing, but an additional ingredient, namely margarine, is required for making the filling. The carton in which this article was sold included on the front panel an illustration of a cake complete with icing and filling, but there was no indication on this panel that an additional ingredient was required for making the complete cake as illustrated. Correspondence with manufacturers. No decision reached.

1918 (informal)
Frankfurter sausages.

The ingredients of these pre-packed sausages were not specified on the label as is required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

1949 (informal)
Luncheon meat, pork.

Negotiations took place with manufacturers re labelling. The views of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were obtained, and it was decided that the Manufacturers be asked to specify the ingredients on the label of this commodity.

1902 (informal)
Mixed fruit.

The fruit was gritty to the taste and contained 0.09% of sand and earthy matter (removable by washing). The fruit was described on the label as Dry cleaned and blended by machinery, but dry cleaning does not remove fine sand and earthy matter. The fruit was not suitable for use without prior washing.

1953 (informal)
Luncheon meat, pork.

Negotiations with packers and suggestion made that necessity for washing before use should be displayed more conspicuously on cartons. The views of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were obtained and considered with comments thereon by the Public Analyst. It was decided that the Ministry be informed that it is considered that the word "Cleaned" on the outside of the carton of this commodity should be omitted.

1954 (informal)
Chopped pork.

Contained only 87% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 95%.

1920 (informal)
Chopped pork with beef and ham.

Contained only 75% of total meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 95%.

1950 (informal)
Luncheon meat.

Contained only 63% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 80%.

Representations made to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food urging them to prescribe standards for this class of goods

1962 (informal)
Luncheon meat.

Contained only 67% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 80%.

1919 (informal)
Luncheon meat, pork.

Contained only 65% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 90%.

1945 (informal)
Luncheon meat, pork.

Contained only 73% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 90%.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT (Cont.)

1948 (informal) Luncheon meat, pork.	Contained only 75% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 90%.	
1949 (informal) Luncheon meat, pork.	Contained only 77% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 90%.	
1951 (informal) Luncheon meat, pork.	Contained only 72% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 90%.	Representations made to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food urging them to prescribe standards for this class of goods.
1953 (informal) Luncheon meat, pork.	Contained only 62% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 90%.	
1955 (informal) Luncheon meat, pork.	Contained only 73% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 90%.	
1956 (informal) Luncheon meat, pork.	Contained only 82% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 90%.	
1957 (informal) Luncheon meat, pork.	Contained only 72% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 90%.	
1958 (informal) Luncheon meat, pork.	Contained only 76% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 90%.	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Foreign bodies in food.

During the year a number of complaints about food containing foreign substances were received in the Department and dealt with as under:-

(i) Foreign Matter in Bread - A resident complained about a greenish contaminating substance found in an unwrapped loaf of bread delivered to her house.

The Public Analyst's report on this sample and the manufacturer's observations were considered by the Council and it was decided that a warning letter be sent to the manufacturers concerned.

(ii) Foreign matter in Bread - A resident complained about three small pieces of fine wire found in a wrapped and sliced loaf of bread. After a careful investigation the Council decided that no action be taken.

(iii) Ninety-four samples were taken during the year and submitted to Foreign bodies in food

(iii) Foreign Matter in Vanilla Slice - A purchaser complained about a splinter of wood which had been found in a vanilla slice. The manufacturers had obtained a laboratory report which was submitted to the Council, and after due consideration it was decided that a warning letter be sent to the manufacturers.

(iv) Foreign Matter in Bread - A purchaser complained about a piece of string embedded in part of an unwrapped white loaf of bread. The manufacturers had obtained a laboratory report which was submitted to the Council who decided that in this case a strong warning letter be sent to the manufacturers.

(v) Foreign Matter in Meat Pasty - A local resident complained about an insect found in a meat pasty. The Council decided that a warning letter be sent to the trader.

(vi) Mould in Meat Pie - A purchaser complained about a small mould growth on the surface of meat in a steak and kidney pie. The Council decided that in this case a warning letter be issued to the retailer.

(vii) Foreign Matter in Drinking Chocolate - A purchaser complained about black particles, cobwebs and maggots found in a tin of drinking chocolate. The maggots were confirmed as grubs of the Ephestia moth.

The question of a more effective method of sealing the tins of this commodity was taken up with the manufacturers who stated they were in course of substituting a lever lid tin.

MILK SUPPLY

(i) At the end of the year there were thirty-eight entries on the register as follows:-

Distributors of milk with premises in the Borough	21
Distributors of milk with premises outside the Borough but retailing in the Borough	9
Premises registered (used as Dairies)	8

(ii) Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954.
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953.

Dealers' licences to sell designated milk were granted as follows:-

Pasteurised milk	19
" " (supplementary)	9
Tuberculin Tested milk	17
" " (supplementary)	8
Sterilised milk	17
" " (supplementary)	9

MILK SUPPLY (Cont.)

(iii) Ninety-four samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted to the following tests:-

	<u>Turbidity Test</u>	<u>T.B. Biological Test</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>	<u>Phosphatase Test</u>
Pasteurised	-	-	50	50
T.T. Pasteurised	-	-	17	17
Sterilised	5	-	-	-
T.T. Raw Milk	-	12	-	-
Tuberculin Tested	-	-	3	-
T.T. (C.I. Farm Bottled)	-	1	-	-
Raw Milk (ungraded)	-	6	-	-

The phosphatase test indicates that pasteurisation has been properly carried out; the methylene blue test is used to determine cleanliness and keeping quality; the turbidity test is a check on sterilisation and the T.B. test is for the purpose of detecting tubercle bacilli.

All samples conformed to the required standard.

Proceedings were taken against a Distributor under Section 26 (1) of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, for failing to ensure that a vessel (bottle) used for containing milk was in a state of thorough cleanliness.

A fine of £50 was imposed and the Council awarded £5. 5. Od. costs. This was the fourth conviction for a similar offence.

ICE CREAM

Premises have been registered by the Corporation under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as under:-

For manufacture, storage and sale ...	8
For manufacture, storage and sale but manufacture to be limited to iced lollies ...	13
For storage and sale but not manufacture ...	142

During the year 17 applications for registration were received (including 11 changes of occupier) and approved.

ICE CREAM (Cont.)

79 samples were taken, details being as follows:-

Ice Cream.

Grade 1.	67	90.6%	} 97.4%
Grade 2.	5	6.8%	
Grade 3.	1	1.3%	} 2.6%
Grade 4.	1	1.3%	

74

Iced Lollies

Grade 1.	5	100%
----------	---	------

79
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The Public Health Laboratory Service advises that owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any single sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six monthly period, 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80% into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

The results above show a slight improvement on those of last year and indicate that the satisfactory standard referred to in the last three reports is being maintained.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the Borough but a few retailers produce their own iced lollies.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Thirty-seven licences to station and use moveable dwellings (caravans) were granted during the year.

Twenty-four of the caravans are standing on the Riverhill Estate which has been leased to a local Sports Club. The remainder are stationed on odd sites throughout the Borough.

The unlicensed site referred to in previous reports was compulsorily acquired by the Council during the year for housing purposes and steps were being taken to remove the caravans.

DUSTBINS

Twenty-four dustbins were provided as a result of 5 statutory and 19 informal notices served.

The ambiguity of the Public Health Act which provides that the local authority may require either the owner or occupier of any building to provide a dustbin still gives rise to difficulties necessitating a judicial decision by the Council in all disputed cases.

None of the five cases so decided by the Council was the subject of appeal to the Magistrates.

During the year the Council's scheme for the sale of new dustbins was discontinued.

DISINFECTION

(a) During the year disinfection was carried out at thirty-nine premises in which the following diseases occurred:-

Poliomyelitis (or suspected)	13
Tuberculosis	5
Scarlet fever	7
Meningococcal infection	2
Para-Typhoid B.	1
Encephalitis (suspected)	1
Miscellaneous	10

Disinfection was also carried out at twenty-nine premises on request, the occupier in each case paying the cost.

(b) The total number of articles disinfected by steam at the Tolworth Hospital, or destroyed was:-

	<u>Disinfected.</u>	<u>Destroyed.</u>
Blankets	19	-
Bolsters	7	-
Mattresses	22	6
Mattress covers	4	-
Pillows	56	-
Pillow cases	11	-
Sheets	6	-
Wearing apparel	48	-
Counterpanes	5	-
Miscellaneous	10	-
	<u>188</u>	<u>6</u>

(c) No. of rooms disinfected... 71
 No. of library books disinfected 83

DISINFESTATION.

(a) Bed Bugs.

Council Houses		Other Houses	
Found to be infested.	Disinfested	Found to be infested	Disinfested
-	-	6	6

Method employed for disinfestation:-

Spraying with insecticides ...	6
Confessionaire, newspaper and tobacco shops	
Cycles, radio and television	
Dairies	
Drapers and Indian Outfitters	
Electrical supplies	

DISTRIBUTION

(a) During the year distribution was carried out at thirty-nine meetings in which the following diseases occurred:-

13	...	...	Polio-myelitis (suspected)
5	...	...	Tuberculosis
7	...	...	Bacterial fever
2	...	...	Menstruococcal infection
1	...	...	Para-Typhoid B.
1	...	...	Encysted (suspected)
10	...	...	Miscellaneous

Distribution was also carried out at twenty-nine meetings on request, the number in each case being the cost.

(b) The total number of articles distributed by class at the Toronto Hospital, or destroyed were:-

<u>Destroyed</u>	<u>Distributed</u>	
1	12	Blankets
1	12	Boilers
1	12	Knives
1	12	Knives covers
1	12	Walls
1	12	Walls caps
1	12	Shoes
1	12	Washing aprons
1	12	Combs
1	12	Miscellaneous
5	12	
21	12	

(c) No. of books distributed ... 71
 No. of library books distributed ... 83

DISTRIBUTION

(a) Red Cross

Council houses		Other houses	
Found to be infested	Found to be infested	Found to be infested	Found to be infested
6	6	6	6

Method employed for disinfection:-

Spraying with insecticides ...

DISINFESTATION (Cont.)

(b) School Canteens.

At the request of the County Council twelve school canteens were sprayed with insecticide to prevent flies and other insect pests the County Council paying the cost of the work.

(c) General

(i) Advice is frequently sought from the Department in the identification and measures for eradication of insect pests of various kinds.

For the convenience of the public a small stock of insecticides and sprayers is held in the Department, and these articles are sold at cost price when required. This service seems to be very much appreciated.

(ii) During the year an application was received from two local residents for cleansing from Pediculosis Pubis.

Section 85, Public Health Act, 1936, authorises a local authority to take such measures as are necessary to free such persons and their clothing from vermin without charge.

As no suitable facilities are available for the purpose locally arrangements were made with the Royal Borough of Kensington for the two persons to be dealt with at their cleansing station, the cost being met by this Council.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

During the year 68 bodies were received into the mortuary for post-mortem examination, and one body awaiting burial.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

It was not necessary to make any burial arrangements as provided by Section 50 of the Act.

It was not necessary to make use of the powers of Section 47 for compulsory removal to suitable premises of sick or aged persons in need of care and attention.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

One hundred and one visits were made in the administration of this Act, and seven infringements corrected.

"Shop" for the purposes of this Act is a very comprehensive term and includes any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on.

The number of such premises in the Borough at the end of 1957 was:-

Antique dealers and secondhand furniture	11
Bakers	18
Boots and shoes	33
Builders and Decorators Supplies	22
Butchers	39
Cafes and Restaurants	39
Chemists	23
Confectioners, newsagents and tobacconists	92
Cycles, radio and television	21
Dairies	8
Drapers and Ladies' Outfitters	51
Electrical supplies	10

44. Carried forward:

367

(b) School Canteens

At the request of the County Council, twelve school canteens were approved with insecticide to prevent flies and other insects nests the County Council paying the cost of the work.

(c) General

(1) Advice is frequently sought from the Department in the identification and measures for eradication of insect pests of various kinds.

For the convenience of the public a small stock of insecticides and sprays is held in the Department, and these articles are sold at cost price when required. This service seems to be very much appreciated.

(2) During the year an application was received from two local residents for clearing from their premises.

Section 85, Public Health Act, 1936, authorises a local authority to take such measures as are necessary to free such persons and their premises from vermin without charge.

As no suitable facilities are available for the purpose locally arrangements were made with the Royal Borough of Kensington for the two persons to be dealt with at their remaining station, the cost being met by this Council.

PHILIP MORTUARY

During the year 68 bodies were received into the mortuary for post-mortem examination, and one body existing burial.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

It was not necessary to make any burial arrangements as provided by Section 50 of the Act.

It was not necessary to take use of the powers of Section 57 for compulsory removal to suitable premises of sick or aged persons in need of care and attention.

SHOP ACT, 1950.

One hundred and one visits were made in the administration of this Act, and seven infractions were recorded.

"Shop" for the purpose of this Act is a very comprehensive term and includes any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on.

The number of such premises in the Borough at the end of 1957 was:-

11	Antique dealers and second-hand furniture
16	Bakers
33	Books and shops
33	Builders and Decorative Builders
39	Butchers
39	Cafes and Restaurants
33	Chemists
32	Confectioners, newsagents and tobacconists
31	Optics, radio and television
8	Hotels
31	Drapers and Ladies' Outlets
11	Electrical supplies
301	44. Carried forward

SHOPS ACT, 1950 (Cont.)

Brought forward	367
Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops	16
General Stores	12
Greengrocers, Fruiterers and Florists	49
Grocers and Provision Merchants	78
Hairdressers	43
Hardware, Ironmongery and Timber	21
Licensed Premises	50
Motor and Cycle Dealers and Engineers	26
Tailors and Outfitters	18
Upholsterers and House Furnishers	12
Watchmakers and Jewellers	7
Miscellaneous	64
	<hr/>
	763
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THE HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952.

This Act which prohibits the sale or letting of certain heating appliances without an effective fireguard, together with Regulations made by the Secretary of State, became operative during 1954.

Twelve visits were made to premises in the Borough and one warning given where such an appliance was not satisfactory. The offending appliance was withdrawn from sale.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act is designed "to regulate the sale of pet animals".

Six premises were licensed during the year. Nineteen inspections were made but no infringements of the licence conditions found.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food continued its grant-aid of 50 per cent of the irrecoverable expenditure incurred by the Council in carrying out its functions under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Act places upon the occupiers or, in certain circumstances the owners, of land (including buildings) the responsibility for the destruction of rats and mice thereon and for keeping the land free from such pests.

It is the duty of the Council to carry out inspections to see that this is done, and to secure so far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice. Where necessary they may serve upon owners or occupiers notices requiring them to take steps for this purpose and penalties are laid down for failure to comply with such notices.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION (Cont.)

The policy of the Council is, however, to give such assistance as is possible to the occupiers of private dwelling houses. For that purpose they permit their own small rodent control staff, who are primarily engaged to deal with Corporation property (including sewers) to give advice and practical help where appropriate, without charge, subject to the signing of the "Request for Treatment" form.

The Council is under no legal obligation to do this and does not undertake to provide a service for the destruction of vermin, but does allow its staff to help so far as time permits. Many requests are received and are responded to as quickly as possible, and in the order received as far as practicable, but at times it is as long as a week before complaints can be dealt with.

Every effort is made to give householders the best possible service with the staff available.

Grant-aid is not available in respect of expenditure incurred on treatment at commercial and industrial properties and the full cost of the work has therefore to be recovered from the occupiers of such premises or, in certain circumstances, the owners.

Fifty-one business or industrial premises, school, etc. were treated by the Council's staff on payment of the cost involved by the occupiers or owners concerned.

The figures which follow indicate the extent of the work carried out during the year. It seems that the rodent population is being kept down to as low a level as is likely to be achieved until new techniques are evolved and perhaps new poisons introduced.

During May the 14th maintenance treatment of the Corporation's sewer system was carried out, in September the ninth annual test baiting of the sewer system was completed and this was followed up with the 15th maintenance treatment in November.

ANNUAL TEST BAITING.

	<u>No. of Manholes baited.</u>	<u>Takes of bait.</u>	<u>Percentage of takes.</u>
Initial 1947/8	384	64	16.666
Second 1948	160	13	8.125
Third 1949	229	8	3.493
Fourth 1950	250	9	3.600
Fifth 1951	200	11	5.500
Sixth 1952	201	7	5.473
Seventh 1953	179	7	3.91
Eighth 1956	162	10	6.173
Ninth 1957	167	7	4.191

1. VISITS		Private Dwellings	Business Premises	Agricultural Property	Corporation Property	Sewers	Totals	Total No. of visits
(a) SURVEYS								
Re complaints Under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949		522	59	-	7	-	588	
No access (re complaint)		81	-	-	-	-	81	
No access (re Pests Act)		53	-	-	-	-	53	
Miscellaneous		63	4	-	-	-	67	201
		<u>597</u>	<u>1119</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>35</u>
								<u>659</u>
								<u>1247</u>
(b) TREATMENTS								
No. of visits		3855	502	-	193	-	4550	4550
No. of properties treated		440	51	-	21	-		
No. of completed treatments		596	77	-	36	-		
(c) SEWERS								
14th Maintenance treatment (49 manholes pre-baited)								
17 manholes poison baited						573	573	
15th Maintenance treatment (34 manholes pre-baited)								
31 manholes poison baited								
Annual Test baiting						361	361	934
Treatment of sewers in conjunction with surface infestations.						-	-	
(d) OTHER VISITS								14
2. SURVEYS REVEALED.								
Premises infested with rats		540	37	-	17		594	
Premises infested with mice		42	25	-	1		68	
Premises not infested		537	1119	31	93		585	1247

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PKA	1113	11	11	11	1113	1113
PKA	1113	11	11	11	1113	1113
PKA	1113	11	11	11	1113	1113
PKA	1113	11	11	11	1113	1113

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PKA	1113	11	11	11	1113	1113
PKA	1113	11	11	11	1113	1113
PKA	1113	11	11	11	1113	1113
PKA	1113	11	11	11	1113	1113
PKA	1113	11	11	11	1113	1113

The following is a summary of the several treatments carried out since disinfection of sewers commenced in 1948:-

Date	Description	No. of Manholes Pre-baited.	Takes of Pre-bait.	No. of Manholes Poison baited.	Takes of Poison Bait.
April 1948	1st Initial treatment	218	77	77	31
July 1948	2nd " "	77	14	10	6
February 1949	1st Maintenance treatment	80	49	49	18
July 1949	2nd " "	71	20	21	7
March 1950	3rd " "	58	41	41	21
July 1950	4th " "	41	20	22	13
February 1951	5th " "	57	17	17	15
August 1951	6th " "	35	14	14	6
February 1952	7th " "	69	36	36	15
July 1952	8th " "	58	14	14	4
February 1953	9th " "	54	13	13	8
February 1954	10th " "	47	16	16	8
August 1954	11th " "	16	7	7	5
December 1955	12th " "	21	18	18	14
December 1956	13th " "	61	52	52	38
May 1957	14th " "	49	15	13	8
May 1957	14th " "	-	-	4+	2
November 1957	15th " "	36	13	13	9
November 1957	15th " "	-	-	18+	9

+ Direct poisoning with Warfarin.

Opportunity was taken during the 14th and 15th Maintenance Treatments to experiment in part of the sewer system with the extended pre-baiting technique recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food using either sausage rusk or pin-head oatmeal with the addition of parantrophol as a preserving agent.

At the same time a trial was made in another area in the direct poisoning method using Warfarin. In both cases results were considered to be very satisfactory.

These results are compared to the standard deviation.

The first two columns are given in the first column of the table. The first column is given in the first column of the table. The first column is given in the first column of the table.

A list of the first five columns.

Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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