

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

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BOROUGH OF SURBITON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

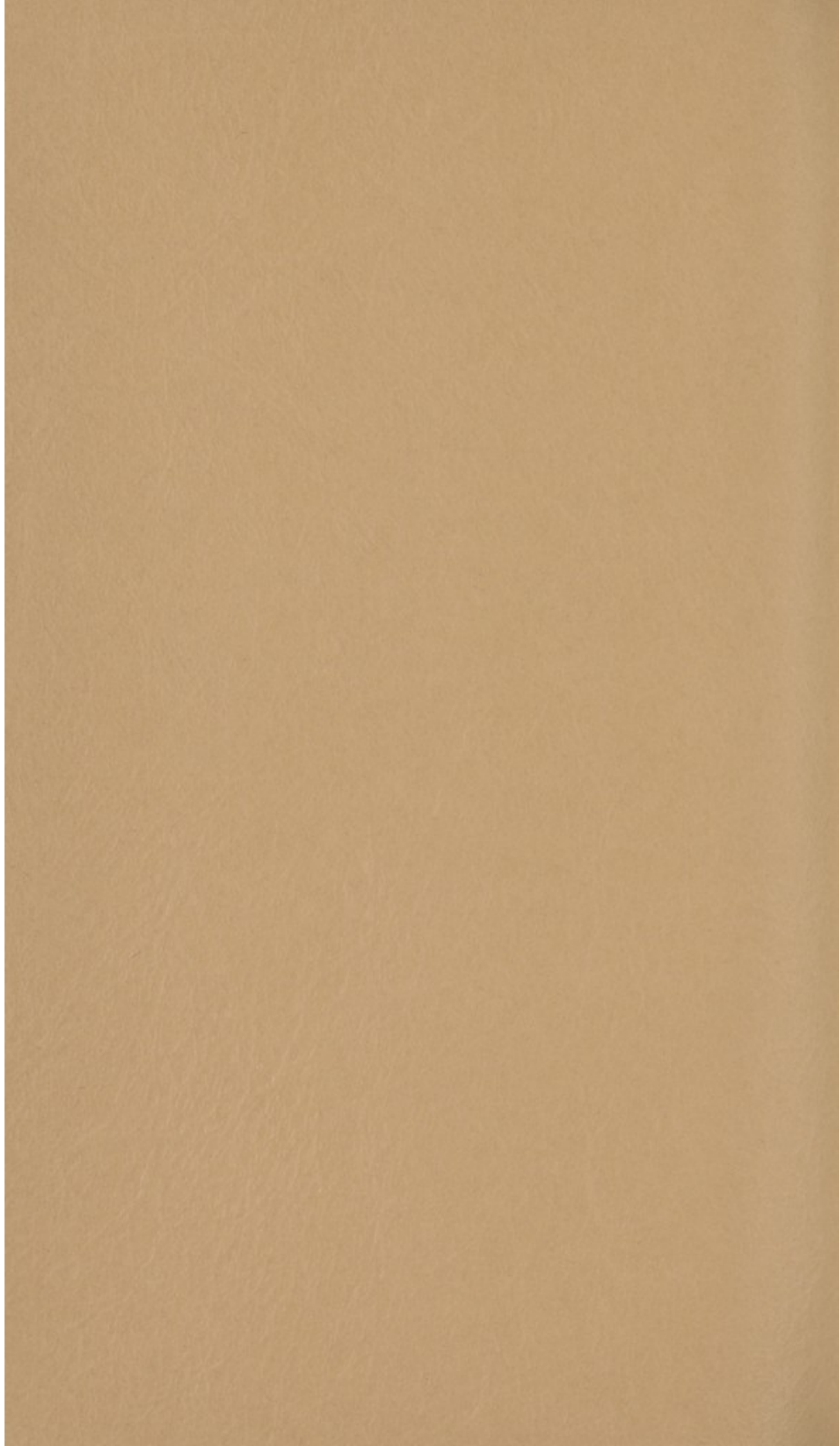
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1958



Public Health Department,
2 Shalston Villas,
SURBITON.

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BOROUGH OF SURBITON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

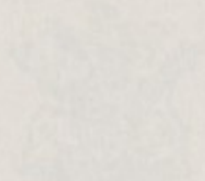
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1958

Public Health Department,
2 Shalston Villas,
SURBITON.



CORPORATION OF SOUTHAMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1957

Printed by the
Southampton Corporation
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Southampton

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR

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<u>Item:-</u>	<u>C O N T E N T S</u>	<u>Page:</u>
Public Health Committee	1
Personnel of Department	1
Introduction by Medical Officer of Health	2, 3, 4.
General Statistics	5
Social Conditions	5
Vital Statistics	6
Population	7
Births	8
Ages at death	8
Causes of death	9
Infant mortality	10
Infant mortality rate	10
Infectious diseases	11, 12, 13
Diphtheria	13
Diphtheria immunisation	13, 14, 15.
Smallpox	15
Dysentery	16, 17
Poliomyelitis	17
Food Poisoning	18
Laboratory facilities	19
Exclusion from school	19
Tuberculosis	20, 21, 22.
Medical examinations	22
Welfare of old people	23
Co-ordination of Health and other social services	23
Nursing in the Home	24
Ante-natal Clinic	24
Home help service	24
Water supply	25
Rivers and streams	25
Swimming baths	25
Refuse collection and disposal	25
Factories	26, 27 28.
Complaints	29
Visits made by Inspectors	29, 30
Testing of drains	30
Notices served, licences and certificates issued	30, 31
Housing	31, 32, 33
Sanitary improvements effected	33, 34
Improvement Grants	34, 35, 36
Rent Act, 1957	37
Food Inspection	38
Food Hygiene	38, 39
Food & Drugs	40, 41, 42, 43, 44.
Milk Supply	44, 45
Ice Cream	45, 46
Clean Air Act	46
Moveable dwellings	47
Dustbins	47
Disinfection	47, 48
Disinfestation	48
Public Mortuary	48
National Assistance Act, 1948	49
Shops Act, 1950	49
Heating Appliances(Fireguards) Act, 1952	50
Pet Animals Act, 1951	50
Rats and Mice Destruction	50, 51, 52, 53

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF HEALTH AND
 CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR
 1922

Page	CONTENTS	Item
1	Public Health Committee	Public Health Committee
2	Personnel of Department	Personnel of Department
3	Introduction by Medical Officer of Health	Introduction by Medical Officer of Health
4	General Statistics	General Statistics
5	Social Conditions	Social Conditions
6	Vital Statistics	Vital Statistics
7	Population	Population
8	Births	Births
9	Deaths	Deaths
10	Infants mortality	Infants mortality
11	Infants mortality rate	Infants mortality rate
12	Infectious diseases	Infectious diseases
13	Epidemics	Epidemics
14	Quarantine Administration	Quarantine Administration
15	Sanitation	Sanitation
16	Hygiene	Hygiene
17	Polio-myelitis	Polio-myelitis
18	Food poisoning	Food poisoning
19	Laboratory facilities	Laboratory facilities
20	Examination from school	Examination from school
21	Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis
22	Medical examinations	Medical examinations
23	State of old people	State of old people
24	Co-ordination of Health and other social services	Co-ordination of Health and other social services
25	Working in the Home	Working in the Home
26	Anti-natal Clinic	Anti-natal Clinic
27	Home help service	Home help service
28	After nursing	After nursing
29	Rivers and streams	Rivers and streams
30	Swimming baths	Swimming baths
31	Refuse collection and disposal	Refuse collection and disposal
32	Factories	Factories
33	Sanitation	Sanitation
34	Visits made by inspectors	Visits made by inspectors
35	Training of nurses	Training of nurses
36	Nurses served, illnesses and certificates issued	Nurses served, illnesses and certificates issued
37	Nursing	Nursing
38	Sanitary improvements effected	Sanitary improvements effected
39	Improvement Grants	Improvement Grants
40	San. Act, 1921	San. Act, 1921
41	Food inspection	Food inspection
42	Food Hygiene	Food Hygiene
43	Food & Drugs	Food & Drugs
44	Milk Supply	Milk Supply
45	Ice Cream	Ice Cream
46	Alcohol and Beer	Alcohol and Beer
47	Notifiable diseases	Notifiable diseases
48	Quarantine	Quarantine
49	Isolation	Isolation
50	Disinfection	Disinfection
51	Public Morbidity	Public Morbidity
52	National Assistance Act, 1920	National Assistance Act, 1920
53	Wages Act, 1920	Wages Act, 1920
54	Working Time Regulations (Factories) Act, 1922	Working Time Regulations (Factories) Act, 1922
55	San. Act, 1921	San. Act, 1921
56	Food and Drug Inspection	Food and Drug Inspection

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

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman A.C. Healey, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., (Chairman)
Councillor C.G.L. Du Cann (Vice-Chairman)
Alderman G.W. Dew Councillor Mrs. I.E. Desforges
Alderman A.G. Leach Councillor H.J. Halford
Alderman Mrs. A. Woodgate, J.P. Councillor W.S. Mutimer
Councillor P.F. Alexander Councillor H.A. Sabelli, C.B.E.
Councillor Mrs. D.T. Butler Councillor C.G. White, O.B.E.

With the Mayor (Councillor J. Harrison, J.P.,) and the
Chairman 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 (also Assistant to Inspectors).
Miss S. HALLS (Resigned 13.9.58)
R. LONG (Commenced 15.9.58 - Transferred
to Town Clerk's Department
17.12.58.)
I.D. REID (Commenced 29.12.58)

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.)

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman A. G. Hensley, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (Chairman)
 Councilor C. G. L. De Gans
 Alderman G. W. Dew
 Alderman A. G. Beach
 Alderman Mrs. A. Woodhouse, J.P. Councilor W. S. Hunter
 Councilor P. P. Alexander
 Councilor Mrs. E. T. Butler
 Councilor C. G. White, O.B.E.

With the Mayor (Councilor J. Harrison, J.P.), and the
 Chairman of the Finance Committee (Alderman E. Richmond, F.R.S.),
 ex officio.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - PERSONNEL

Medical Officer of Health

J. W. STANLEY, M.D., Ch.B. (Med.), F.R.C.S.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

W. H. KIMBLE, M.D., Ch.B. (Med.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

N. L. KIDWELL, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. E. HAINES, M.B., Ch.B.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

W. H. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 F. H. A. BUSTON, M.B., Ch.B.

Public Analyst (part-time)

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

Robert Officer

R. O. BRYCE

Chief Clerk

E. D. KIMS

Clerks

Mrs. V. CHYER
 Mrs. J. P. DEARNS
 A. G. BARNARD (also Assistant to Inspector)
 Miss E. HALL (Retired 12.9.58)
 R. LONG (Commenced 12.9.58 - transferred
 to Town Clerk's Department
 12.12.58)
 I. G. WHIP (Commenced 29.12.58)

Deputy and Northern Assistant

A. G. BELL

Recommendations made to select by County Council.
 Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute)
 Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (R.S.I. and S.I.E.L. Board)
 Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (R.S.I.)
 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.)

INTRODUCTION BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Telephone No:
Elmbridge 6441-8. Ext.25.

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

June 1959.

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

Annual Report 1958.

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 1958.

The Report is compiled in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 22/58. and follows a similar pattern to that for 1957.

The health of the people has been good, and steady progress has been made throughout the year in projects towards prevention of disease and safeguarding food supplies.

Population: The home population as given by the Registrar-General is 63,550, an increase of 440 on the figures for 1957. This compares most favourably with an increase of 500 in 1956 and continues the trend of recent years.

Infectious Diseases: The number of infectious disease notifications received in 1958 was 450 compared with 1,160 for 1957. This was not a heavy Measles year and the number of dysentery cases was much less than the previous year.

I must once again make special reference to the freedom from diphtheria in the Borough since 1946, which is unquestionably due to the efforts of the general medical practitioners, clinics, and all engaged in this work, and shows what a vital and worthwhile work diphtheria immunisation is.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis: The progressive campaign to immunise the population against poliomyelitis was carried forward by the introduction of additional priority groups and the importation of supplies of American and Canadian vaccine to supplement the increasing flow of vaccine from British manufacturers.

A good response from the people to the invitation to be vaccinated was forthcoming but much more has to be done before it can be considered that the population is protected.

No new cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Surbiton during the year.

INTRODUCTION BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
5, BRISTOL VILLAS,
S. U. B. 1 T. 8.

Telephone No. 1
Bridges 441-8, Ext. 25.

June 1955.

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

Annual Report 1955.

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 1955.

The Report is compiled in accordance with Ministry of
Health Circular No. 25, 50, and follows a similar pattern to
that for 1954.

The health of the people has been good, and steady
progress has been made throughout the year in projects
towards prevention of disease and safeguarding food supplies.

Population: The home population as given by the Registrar-
General is 63,550, an increase of 400 on the figure for 1954.
This compares most favourably with an increase of 500 in 1953
and continues the trend of recent years.

Infectious Diseases: The number of infectious diseases
notifications received in 1955 was 450 compared with 1,100
for 1954. This was not a heavy measles year and the number
of diphtheria cases was much less than the previous year.

I must once again make special reference to the freedom
from diphtheria in the Borough since 1946, which is unquestionably
due to the efforts of the general medical practitioners, clinics,
and all engaged in this work, and above all a vital and worth-
while work diphtheria immunisation is.

Vaccination against Polio: The progressive campaign
to immunise the population against poliomyelitis was carried
forward by the introduction of additional priority groups and
the importation of supplies of American and Canadian vaccine
to supplement the increasing flow of vaccine from British
manufacturers.

A good response from the people to the invitation to be
vaccinated was forthcoming but much more has to be done before
it can be considered that the population is protected.

No new cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Burton
during the year.

Births: The number of live births for 1958 is 867 and compares with 777 for 1957. The birth rate is 13.64 per 1,000 of the population compared with 12.31 for the previous year.

Deaths: The number of deaths recorded in 1958 is 641 compared with 553 for 1957. This gives a death rate of 10.08 per thousand of the population compared with 8.76 for 1957.

The number of deaths of infants under one year in 1958 is 14 giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 16.14 compared with a rate of 11.58 for 1957. The causes of death of these infants will be seen on page 10.

Causes of Death : The main causes of death during 1958 were :-

Heart	...	...	...	...	231
Cancer	...	...	...	...	141
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	.	...	...	...	87

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 six 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		1958	
Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	18	4	19	5	21	2	24	6	19	4	26	3
TOTAL	22		24		23		30		23		29	

Housing: The change in character of the new houses being built which was noted last year still continues. Large family houses are being demolished and replaced by blocks of so-called maisonettes and garages.

More specialised housing particularly suited to the needs of aged persons is required and towards this end are to be welcomed 28 special flatlets for the aged with a further programme of 60 more under construction.

Private enterprise is reported to have built 280 dwellings in the year which compares with 295 in 1957.

Staff: Details of the staff are set out on page one. There has been no change during the year other than a Junior Clerk.

I record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and active support of the work of the Public Health Department, and to Mr. Eldridge, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and his Inspectors; and Mr. Elms and clerical staff of the department, and to Dr. W.E. Kinstrie, Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

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

J.W. STARKEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

...The change in character of the new horses being
...which was noted last year with the
...family horses and being followed by a
...of so-called "wild" horses and mares.

How specialized feeding particularly suited to
the needs of aged persons is required and towards this end
it is to be followed by special training for the aged with a
further programme of 60 more under consideration.

Private enterprise is reported to have built
250 dwellings in the year which compares with 195 in 1957.

Details of the staff are set out on page 10.
There has been no change during the year other than a
transfer of staff.

I received my thanks to the Chairman and Members
of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement
and active support of the work of the Public Health
Department, and to Mr. Alderman, the Chief Public Health
Inspector, and his Inspector, and Mr. W. A. Edwards, Deputy
Chief of the Department, and to Mr. W. A. Edwards, Deputy
Medical Officer of Health.

I have the honour to be Sir, Yours
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. HARRIS

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (in acres)	4,709
Population (June 1958)	63,550
Resident population (Census 1951)	60,875
Estimated number of separate habitable dwellings (houses and flats) in the Borough at 31st March, 1959	19,638
Number of new houses erected during the year:-	
(a) By local authority	25
(b) By other local authorities	Nil
(c) By private enterprise	280
(d) Rebuilt following destruction by enemy action	Nil
(e) Housing units provided by conversion, private enterprise	50
Rateable value at 31st December, 1958	£1,115,858
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,450

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.

GENERAL STATISTICS

4,709	Area of Borough (in acres)
63,720	Population (June 1958)
60,875	Resident population (Census 1951)
19,638	Estimated number of separate habitable dwellings (houses and flats) in the Borough at 1st March, 1959
	Number of new houses erected during the year:-
22	(a) By local authority
111	(b) By other local authorities
280	(c) By private enterprise
111	(d) Rebuilt following destruction by enemy action
50	(e) Housing units provided by conversion, private enterprise
41,115,828	Rateable value at 1st December, 1958
44,420	Sum represented by a penny rate

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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

The 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 63,550 and on adjusted statistics supplied by the Registrar General.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	433 (385)	394 (362)	827 (747)
Illegitimate	26 (13)	14 (17)	40 (30)
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			13.64 (12.31)
Adjusted birth rate (comparability factor 1.00)			13.64 (12.31)
<u>England and Wales</u>			16.4 (16.1)
<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>			
Legitimate	5 (7)	10 (10)	15 (17)
Illegitimate	1 (-)	- (1)	1 (1)
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births			18.12 (23.16)
<u>TOTAL LIVE & STILL BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
<u>England & Wales(Still births)</u>	465	418	883 21.6 (22.4)
<u>INFANT DEATHS:</u>			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total			16.14 (11.58)
<u>England & Wales</u>			22.5 (23.0)
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate			16.92 -
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births-- illegitimate			- -
Neo natal mortality rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 live births			12.68 -
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			4.61 -
Maternal deaths(including abortion)			Nil -
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births			Nil -
<u>DEATHS :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
	325 (264)	316 (289)	641 (553)
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			10.08 (8.76)
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.08).			10.88 (9.37)
<u>England & Wales (all causes)</u>			11.7 (11.5)

NOTE: The figures in parenthesis are those for 1957.

POPULATION

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

1949	60,110
1950	61,230
1951	61,090
1952	61,590
1953	62,230
1954	63,320
1955	62,570
1956	62,610
1957	63,110
1958	63,550

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

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

1948	61,250
1949	61,110
1950	61,230
1951	61,390
1952	61,580
1953	61,830
1954	62,120
1955	62,370
1956	62,610
1957	62,810
1958	63,050

(b) Census Figures.

1951	60,875
1951	60,178
1951	60,149
1951	61,717
1951	61,017

(c) 1951 Census - Age and Sex Distribution:-

Age Group	Male	Female	Persons
0-4	28,501	32,374	60,875
5-9	2,446	2,409	4,855
10-14	2,315	2,313	4,628
15-19	1,935	1,805	3,740
20-24	1,535	1,738	3,273
25-29	1,468	1,863	3,331
30-34	1,886	2,147	4,033
35-39	2,078	2,380	4,458
40-44	2,269	2,651	4,920
45-49	2,704	2,852	5,556
50-54	2,777	2,993	5,770
55-59	2,017	2,239	4,256
60-64	1,509	1,834	3,343
65-69	1,270	1,570	2,840
70-74	950	1,352	2,302
75-79	649	1,092	1,741
80-84	480	811	1,291
85-89	187	446	633
90-94	71	182	253
95 and over	20	46	66
	2	6	8

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.
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
1958	867	13.64	16.4

AGES AT DEATH DURING 1958

The deaths occurred at the following ages:-

Age Group	Male	Female
Under 1 year	10	4
1 - 4	1	-
5 - 14	-	2
15 - 24	7	2
25 - 34	8	1
35 - 44	7	5
45 - 54	34	20
55 - 64	58	40
65 - 74	91	59
75 and over	109	183
Total	325	316

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
1949	892	14.37	16.7
1950	898	13.62	15.8
1951	841	13.76	15.2
1952	811	13.81	15.3
1953	858	13.73	15.2
1954	816	12.88	14.1
1955	760	12.14	13.0
1956	761	12.12	12.7
1957	777	12.31	12.1
1958	867	11.64	11.4

AGES AT DEATH DURING 1958

The deaths occurred at the following ages:-

Age Group	Male	Female
Under 1 year	10	4
1 - 4	7	-
5 - 14	-	2
15 - 24	7	2
25 - 34	8	1
35 - 44	7	2
45 - 54	14	20
55 - 64	28	40
65 - 74	31	39
75 and over	103	161
Total	162	216

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1958

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
All causes	325	316
Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	2
Syphilitic disease	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	26	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	13
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	43	38
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1
Diabetes	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	30	57
Coronary disease, angina	71	42
Hypertension with heart disease	8	9
Other heart disease	32	34
Other circulatory disease	14	21
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	15	25
Bronchitis	20	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-
Congenital malformation	4	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	18
Motor vehicle accidents	3	6
All other accidents	5	6
Suicide	6	7

INFANT MORTALITY

There were fourteen deaths of children under one year of age. It will be noted all but five died in the first hours of life; one died at one week and four died within five months.

The causes and ages at death were as follows:-

Hydrocephalus	2 weeks
Asphyxia following inhalation of regurgitated stomach contents	5 months
Acute cor pulmonale	5 months
Multiple congenital abnormalities	5 hours
Atelectasis; prematurity	10 hours
Cerebral haemorrhage	30 minutes
Erythroblastosis foetalis	6 hours
Duodenal atresia; prematurity	1 week
Cerebral haemorrhage	9 hours
Acute pneumococcal meningitis	4 months
Prematurity	19 hours
Prematurity	2 hours
Hydropsfoetalis	50 minutes

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)
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
1958	14	16.14	22.5

INFANT MORTALITY

There were fourteen deaths of children under one year of age. It will be noted all but five died in the first hour of life; one died at one week and four died within five months.

The causes and ages at death were as follows:-

Hydrocephalus	2 weeks
Asphyxia following inhalation of regurgitated stomach contents	2 months
Acute cor pulmonale	2 months
Multiple congenital abnormalities	2 hours
Atelectasis; prematurity	10 hours
Cerebral haemorrhage	30 minutes
Encephalomalacia foetalis	6 hours
Ductal atresia; prematurity	1 week
Cerebral haemorrhage	2 hours
Acute pneumococcal meningitis	4 months
Prematurity	12 hours
Prematurity	2 hours
Hydrocephalus	50 minutes

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	Births	England and Wales (Excluding Towns)
1949	21	27.24	30.0
1950	22	28.31	29.4
1951	17	30.81	27.8
1952	15	18.42	27.8
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	17.58	23.0
1958	14	16.14	22.2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

NOTIFICATIONS

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	95	87	53	76	84	45	38	48	23	23
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	1	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	4	4	3	1	1	2	2	1
Pneumonia	15	11	19	12	34	14	19	18	32	6
Erysipelas	2	5	2	5	6	4	3	4	3	2
Poliomyelitis	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	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	140	62	-	10	12	25	289	202	28
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	8	9	11	11	11	5	4	13	9	20
Measles	601	342	1069	538	790	114	998	228	838	362
Whooping Cough	102	176	163	204	139	41	70	78	41	8
TOTALS	829	780	1392	856	1083	249	1169	686	1160	450

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	Tuberculosis
Influenzal	Typhus
Poliomyelitis (Acute)	Whooping Cough
Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning)
Relapsing Fever	Leprosy (specially)
Erysipelas	

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	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	23
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	6
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	2	4	8	3	2	5	-	-	4	28
Food Poisoning	2	-	4	3	6	1	2	2	-	-	20
Measles	4	47	98	191	11	4	1	1	-	5	362
Whooping Cough	-	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	37	-	40

NOTE: Total deaths include transferable deaths occurring outside the district which are not included in the total cases notified.

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 through being contacts or carriers, although not actually ill themselves. Only exceptionally is it necessary to require contacts or carriers of infectious disease to stay away from work, and then only in the case of more serious infections.

The Medical Officer of Health may issue a certificate where there is a special risk saying 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 is occasioned.

Benefit will only be paid on the production 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 two such certificates were issued.

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 immunisation 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
1, Gosbury Hill, Hook.
Telephone: Elmbridge 5737.

Friday mornings at
11 o'clock.

South Place Clinic,
Ewell Road, Surbiton.
Telephone: Elmbridge 4897.

Monday mornings at
11 o'clock.

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

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General work on immunisation is conducted in the Public Health Department on behalf of the County Council for which 50% 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 reports to the Authority of the immunisation 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:-

Friday mornings at
11 o'clock.

Monday mornings at
11 o'clock.

Goodby Hill Clinic
1, Goodby Hill, Hook.
Telephone: WIMBORNE 2737.

South Place Clinic
25, South Place, Woking.
Telephone: WIMBORNE 4827.

(or Diphtheria immunisation may be carried out by patients' own doctor, as described above).

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

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

Age Group	Primary Immunisations during 1958.	Reinforcement doses during 1958.
Age under 1 year	* 575	-
Age 1 year } Age 2 years } Age 3 years } Age 4 years }	134	132
Age 5 - 9 years } Age 10 - 14 years }	90	1,030

*This figure includes children born in 1957 but still under 1 year when immunised in 1958.

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

Year	Primary Immunisations	Reinforcements.
1954	746	284
1955	737	132
1956	741	298
1957	691	1,399
1958	799	1,162

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

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

Age Group	Primary Immunizations during 1958	Reinforcement doses during 1958
Age under 1 year	375	1
Age 1 year Age 2 years Age 3 years Age 4 years	134	132
Age 5 - 9 years Age 10 - 14 years	90	1,030

This figure includes children born in 1957 but still under 1 year when immunized in 1958.
The following table sets out the number of children immunized in each of the last five years:-

Year	Primary Immunizations	Reinforcements
1954	746	284
1955	737	132
1956	742	298
1957	601	1,399
1958	559	1,162

The number of immunisations carried out between 1st January, 1944 and 31st December, 1958, is shown below:-

	Under 1 1958	1-4 1954-1957	5-9 1949-1953	10-14 1944-1948	Under 15 Total.
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1954-1958.	213	2,510	2,454	1,789	6,966
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1953 or earlier.	-	-	1,808	2,761	4,569
C. Estimated mid-year child population.	850	3,115		8,627	12,591
Immunity index 100 A/C.	25.05	80.57		49.18	55.32

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.)

This represents an improvement on the figures for 1957 and reflects the value of the work done in 1958. Continued special efforts must be maintained to raise the total figure of immunised persons up to about 75 or 80% of the total population.

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 to vaccinate infants.

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 1958 was:-

Age Groups	Under 1	1	2-4	5 -14	15 or over.	Total
Vaccinations	633	22	19	16	54	744
Re-vaccinations	-	1	8	28	240	277

Calculations show that by the end of 1958 some 73% of children born between 1st July, 1957 and 30th June, 1958, have been vaccinated. This is a very satisfactory figure.

SONNE DYSENTERY

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

1950	140
1951	62
1952	-
1953	10
1954	12
1955	25
1956	289
1957	202
1958	28

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

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

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 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.

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.

Age Group	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total
Vaccinations	617	22	19	16	714
Re-vaccinations	-	1	3	28	32

Calculations show that by the end of 1955 some 73% of children born between Jan. 1, 1951 and June 30, 1955, have been vaccinated. This is a very satisfactory figure.

SOME DATA

The following table shows the number of cases occurring during the past nine years since first recognition of this disease in this area.

1950	140
1951	62
1952	-
1953	10
1954	11
1955	27
1956	230
1957	127
1958	28

Personal hygiene is of the utmost importance in prevention of spread, especially the washing of hands after use of water closets and before eating.

W.C.s should be kept scrupulously clean, seats, toilet-pails and floor handles in bathroom being frequently washed with disinfectant.

Schools are naturally associated with the dissemination of the disease, but without doubt it also spreads rapidly through community contacts. It is therefore regarded as a "family" disease. Extensive checking of all contacts, and the use of convalescent laboratory by examination of feces, and the use of convalescent patients as a major criterion for cases co-operation between laboratory, medical practitioners, teachers, parents and Public Health Department staff.

No person who has been a confirmed case (adult or child) is regarded as reasonably free from liability to spread infection until three consecutive negative specimens have been produced. 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 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 so that preventive action can be initiated without delay.

POLIOMYELITIS.

It is a great pleasure to record that for the first time since 1949 no case of poliomyelitis was notified in the Borough.

Figures since 1949 are given below:-

Year	No. of cases.	Deaths.
1949	6	2
1950	8	1
1951	1	-
1952	2	1
1953	3	-
1954	2	-
1955	8	-
1956	1	-
1957	6	-
1958	-	-

Arrangements are made whereby doctors may collect anti-poliomyelitis vaccine from the Public Health Department, and this facility is very much appreciated and used.

At the end of the year good progress had been made towards the protection by vaccination of the priority groups for which vaccine had been issued by the Ministry of Health.

These groups were, and are, at the time of writing -

- (a) Children and young persons born on or after 1st January, 1933 providing that in the case of babies they have reached the age of six months;
- (b) Expectant mothers.

Vaccination consists of one simple initial injection given into the arm followed approximately four weeks later by a second, and after a period of seven months by a third.

Scarlet fever 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 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 so that preventive action can be initiated without delay.

POLIOHYELITIS

It is a great pleasure to record that for the first time since 1919 no case of poliomyelitis was notified in the Borough.

Figures since 1949 are given below -

Year	No. of cases	Deaths
1949	6	2
1950	8	1
1951	1	-
1952	2	1
1953	1	-
1954	2	-
1955	8	-
1956	1	-
1957	6	-
1958	-	-

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At the end of the year good progress had been made towards the protection by vaccination of the priority groups for which vaccine had been issued by the Ministry of Health.

These groups were, and are, at the time of writing -

(a) Children and young persons born on or after 1st January, 1955, provided that in the case of children they have reached the age of six months.

(b) Expectant mothers.

Vaccination consists of one single initial injection given into the arm followed approximately four weeks later by a second, and after a period of seven months by a third.

FOOD POISONING

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

In twenty confirmed cases notified by general practitioners the causative organisms were identified as shown below:-

S. Aureus	...	...	5 cases.
S. Enteritidis	...	...	1 case
S. Infantis	...	...	1 case.
P. Morgani	...	...	1 case.
S. Newport	...	...	1 case.
S. Typhi-murium	...	...	11 cases.

Although every effort is made to trace the source of infection, it is for several reasons very difficult to do so in these sporadic cases. The investigation of an "outbreak" is an entirely different proposition and is in many ways much easier.

Of the twenty cases referred to above nine were the only members of their household affected.

In family groups there were one of three persons, one of four persons and two of two persons.

One of the isolated cases was a child attending a London school and concerned in an outbreak arising from the mid-day meal.

Two more of the isolated cases were almost certainly infected whilst away on holiday.

One mother and her baby derived their infection from a raw egg.

In the remaining cases no source of infection could be traced.

The ages of the twenty persons were as follows:-

Adults	...	...	4
16 years	...	...	1
14 years	...	...	2
12 years	...	...	1
11 years	...	...	3
10 years	...	...	1
7 years	...	...	1
6 years	...	...	2
3 years	...	...	3
Babies	...	...	2

20

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); and 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.
1951	694	2
1952	183	15
1953	129	12
1954	263	8
1955	306	10
1956	3,704	6
1957	2,256	24
1958	610	13

EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL

Eightyfour certificates were issued excluding and re-admitting school cases and contacts of infectious diseases.

Of the 75 new cases tabulated above 25 were transferred from other districts.

At the commencement of the year there were 150 cases of tuberculosis on the register and at the end of the year this figure had decreased to 149.

During the year 54 were notified as recovered from the disease, 41 left the district, there were 15 deaths and 2 were found to be non-tubercular.

It is pleasing to report that 149 persons remaining on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year is the lowest for the last ten years.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Extensive use is made of the facilities provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service (headed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health) and especially its taken to gratifyingly acknowledge the co-operation of Doctor D.M. Stone and her staff at the Spens Laboratory to which our specimens are taken.

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

Year	Specimens	Collected
1951	624	2
1952	183	12
1953	120	12
1954	282	2
1955	308	10
1956	2,704	6
1957	2,228	24
1958	610	13

EXAMINATION FROM SCHOOL

Eighty-four certificates were issued examining and re-examining school cases and contacts of infectious diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS

At the end of the year 349 persons were shown to be suffering from tuberculosis and living within the district:-

Sex	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males	195	13
Females	121	20

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	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	7	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	10	12	-	1	1	-	-	-
35 - 44	10	8	1	-	-	1	-	-
45 - 54	10	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
55 - 64	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
65 and over	3	1	-	-	5	2	-	-

Of the 75 new cases tabulated above 38 were transferred from other districts.

At the commencement of the year there were 390 cases of tuberculosis on the register and at the end of the year this figure had decreased to 349.

During the year 54 were notified as recovered from the disease, 45 left the district, there were 15 deaths and 2 were found to be non-tubercular.

It is pleasing to record that 349 persons remaining on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year is the lowest for the last ten years.

TUBERCULOSIS

At the end of the year 349 persons were shown to be suffering from tuberculosis and living within the district:-

Sex	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males	192	13
Females	141	20

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	10	12	-	1	1	-	-	-
35 - 44	10	8	1	-	-	1	-	-
45 - 54	10	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
55 - 64	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
65 and over	3	1	-	-	2	2	-	-

Of the 72 new cases tabulated above 38 were transferred from other districts.

At the commencement of the year there were 390 cases of tuberculosis on the register and at the end of the year this figure had decreased to 349.

During the year 24 were notified as recovered from the disease, 45 left the district, there were 12 deaths and 2 were found to be non-tubercular.

It is pleasing to record that 342 persons remained on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year at the lowest for the last ten years.

Cases added to Register.

Ward	Primary Notifications			Transfers, etc,			Cases on Register 31st Dec. 1958
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958	
Berrylands	3	2	6	5	5	7	32
Chessington	13	5	7	8	4	4	79
Hook & Southborough	4	4	4	9	5	8	65
Seething Wells	5	-	3	10	3	2	19
St. Mark's	3	3	3	6	6	7	39
Surbiton Hill	5	2	2	6	8	11	26
Tolworth East	4	-	1	1	3	3	27
Tolworth West	5	4	3	1	4	1	24
Tolworth South	4	3	2	-	4	1	38
Totals	46	23	31	46	42	44	349

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

Ward	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Berrylands	47	41	37	43	50	45	43	32	25	32
Chessington	62	59	56	74	80	89	77	89	86	79
Hook & Southborough	68	80	74	95	85	74	87	79	75	65
Seething Wells	34	24	26	23	20	21	22	28	24	19
St. Mark's	38	34	41	46	48	54	46	47	50	39
Surbiton Hill	42	26	39	29	30	30	29	27	28	26
Tolworth East	56	39	42	48	50	45	41	35	32	27
Tolworth West	27	36	37	35	41	38	32	33	30	24
Tolworth South	50	49	46	41	48	50	56	43	40	38
Totals	424	388	398	434	452	446	433	413	390	349

Vard	Primary Notifications					Transfers, etc.		Cases on Register, 1st Dec. 1958
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	
Wynhams	3	2	6	2	2	2	7	12
Washington	13	2	7	8	4	4	4	73
St. & Northborough	4	4	4	2	2	2	8	62
Woking Wells	2	-	3	10	3	3	2	12
St. Mark's	3	3	3	6	6	6	7	39
Wilton Hill	2	2	2	6	6	6	11	26
North East	4	-	1	1	3	3	3	27
North West	5	4	3	1	4	4	1	24
North South	4	3	2	-	4	4	1	38
Totals	46	23	31	46	42	42	44	342

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

Vard	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Wynhams	47	41	37	43	20	42	47	32	27	32
Washington	82	32	26	14	80	89	77	89	86	79
St. & Northborough	66	60	74	92	82	74	87	79	72	62
Woking Wells	34	24	26	63	20	21	22	28	24	19
St. Mark's	38	34	41	46	48	24	46	47	50	39
Wilton Hill	42	26	39	29	30	30	29	27	28	26
North East	26	39	42	48	50	42	41	32	32	27
North West	27	36	37	32	41	38	32	31	30	24
North South	20	49	46	41	48	50	26	43	40	38
Totals	424	388	398	434	422	446	433	413	390	349

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.

Mass Radiography

The Mass X-ray Unit visited the Borough twice during the year.

On the first occasion it came to Chessington during the 27th to 31st January, and 1,165 people were examined.

The second survey was carried out at the Co-operative Hall, Broadway, Tolworth, from 5th to 19th February, when 2,309 people were examined.

Patients may be seen at the Chest Clinic for the area which is at 27, Queen's Road, Kingston Hill. Telephone No. Kingston 6251.

The times of the clinics are as follows:-

Mondays at 9.30 a.m.

Tuesdays at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Wednesdays at 2 p.m.

Thursdays at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Fridays at 9.30 a.m.

Kingston and District Tuberculosis Care Committee.

This is a local voluntary Committee which raises funds and dispenses them to aid tuberculous families. It works with the Surrey County Council official services and is formed from representatives of the four District Councils in the North Central Division together with other interested persons.

During the year 1958 an amount of £1,468 was spent on giving help to eightynine families of which twentyseven were Surbiton families.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year 73 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 Examinations
29	39	5

Public Health (Examination of Tuberculosis)
Examinations, 1935.

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

Public Health Act, 1935. Section 113.

No action was taken under this Section.

Mass Radiography

The Mass X-ray Unit visited the Borough twice during the year.

On the first occasion it came to Chesterington during the 27th to 31st January, and 1,165 people were examined.

The second survey was carried out at the Co-operative Hall, Broadway, Telford, from 27th to 31st February, when 2,309 people were examined.

Patients may be seen at the Chest Clinic for the area which is at 27, Queen's Road, Kingston Hill. Telephone No. Kingston 6251.

The times of the clinics are as follows:-

Monday at 9.30 a.m.

Tuesday at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Thursday at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Friday at 9.30 a.m.

Kingston and District Tuberculosis Care Committee

This is a local voluntary Committee which raises funds and dispenses them to aid tuberculosis families. It works with the Barry County Council, official services and is formed from representatives of the four District Councils in the North. General Division together with other interested persons.

During the year 1935 an amount of £1,468 was spent on giving help to eighty-nine families of which twenty-seven were Southon families.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year 75 persons were medically examined for the General in connection with staff entering the Superannuation Fund or Sick Pay Scheme, or about 50 on pension, as follows:-

Superannuation Fund.	Sick Pay Scheme	Special Examinations
29	38	5

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

There is in the Borough much voluntary activity devoted to this cause.

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

The Committee received a considerable stimulus to its efforts during the year by the leasing to it by the Borough Council of a large house which, after extensive works of repair and re-decoration, was opened in September as a Centre for old people, including club rooms, recreation rooms, handicraft room, chiropody clinic, canteen, office, etc.

The acquisition of this property should enable the Committee to expand its activities which cover such things as chiropody service, weekly clubs, daily centre, seaside holidays, distribution of Christmas gifts and visiting of the house-bound.

A meals on wheels service is operated by the Surbiton Division of the British Red Cross Society, and the Council makes a generous contribution towards the cost involved.

The number of subsidised mid-day meals distributed during the year was 4,463.

The Borough Council has provided twenty-eight special flatlets for aged people, and a further sixty such dwellings are under construction.

CO-ORDINATION OF HEALTH AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES.

In 1957 a committee of the Council was formed to consider and report upon methods of co-operation between the Town Council and other bodies concerned with the health and other social services within the Borough, to assist if required in the co-ordination of such work, and to examine ways of encouraging recruitment of more voluntary workers.

The need for such work was indicated by the consideration of the Housing Committee of the previously published report of the Working Party of the Surrey County Council on the Prevention of Break-up of Families.

The work of the Committee will take considerable time and is divided among three sub-committees which met during the year (i) Youth Sub-Committee, (ii) Marriage Guidance and Problem Families Sub-Committee, (iii) Health and Welfare Services.

It is hoped that when the many voluntary social bodies working in the town know that the Town Council is actively interested in co-ordinating social welfare, they may more readily give information on their activities to the Corporation so that others may learn and assist. By this means all available effort may be concentrated and directed where need is greatest.

It is hoped also that the official workers when confronted with an emergency case which they cannot immediately resolve may call on voluntary workers to render special emergency help which otherwise might not have been forthcoming.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

There is in the Borough much voluntary activity devoted to this cause.

The work is co-ordinated through the Brighton Old People's Welfare Committee, a voluntary body representative of many walks of life and presided over by His Worship the Mayor.

The Committee receives a considerable stimulus to its efforts during the year by the leasing to it by the Borough Council of a large house which, after extensive work of repair and re-decoration, was opened in September as a Centre for old people, including club rooms, recreation rooms, handicraft room, chiropody clinic, canteen, office, etc.

The acquisition of this property should enable the Committee to expand its activities which cover such things as chiropody services, weekly clubs, daily centre, seaside holidays, distribution of Christmas gifts and visiting of the home-bound.

A special wheelie service is operated by the Brighton Division of the British Red Cross Society, and the Council makes a generous contribution towards the cost involved.

The number of subsidised old-day meals distributed during the year was 4,455.

The Borough Council has provided twenty-eight special flats for aged people, and a further sixty such dwellings are under construction.

CO-ORDINATION OF HEALTH AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

In 1957 a committee of the Council was formed to consider and report upon methods of co-operation between the Town Council and other bodies concerned with the health and other social services within the Borough, to assist it required in the co-ordination of such work, and to examine ways of encouraging recruitment of more voluntary workers.

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It is hoped also that the official workers when confronted with an emergency case which they cannot immediately resolve may call on voluntary workers to render special emergency help which otherwise might not have been forthcoming.

NURSING IN THE HOME

(District Nursing)

The Headquarters of the District Nursing Association is at 21-23, Upper Brighton Road (Telephone No. Elmbridge 3027) where application should be made for the services of a district nurse or midwife.

Such applications have to be supported by the family doctor under whose direction all home nursing is given.

The District Nursing Services are administered by the Surrey County Council through the Divisional Medical Officer who is also Medical Officer of Health for Surbiton.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

The ante-natal clinic can serve as the focal point of all activities relating to the expectant and nursing mother. The health visitor from the ante-natal clinic follows up the case in its own home for the purpose of advising and helping the expectant mother in all matters relating to pregnancy. Mothers are also encouraged to attend these clinics after their confinement to make sure that full health and normality is restored. This service is additional to and designed to supplement that which an expectant mother is entitled to receive from a general practitioner and midwife.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of this service should apply, supporting their application with a medical certificate, to the Divisional Medical Officer, The Health Centre, Grange Road, Kingston-on-Thames, who will arrange for the Divisional Home Help Supervisor to visit and investigate the application.

WORKING IN THE HOME

(Private Nursing)

The Headquarters of the District Nursing Association is at 22-23, Upper Bedford Road (Telephone No. 23-23) where application should be made for the services of a district nurse or midwife.

Such applications have to be supported by the family doctor under whose direction all home nursing is given.

The District Nursing Service are administered by the Surrey County Council through the District Medical Officer who is also Medical Officer of Health for the County.

ANTI-NATAL CLINIC

The anti-natal clinic can serve as the focal point of all activities relating to the expectant and nursing mother. The clinic is held at the anti-natal clinic building on the corner of the new house for the purpose of advising and helping the expectant mother in all matters relating to pregnancy. Mothers are also encouraged to attend these clinics after birth and to make sure that full health and normality is restored. This service is additional to and designed to supplement that which an expectant mother is entitled to receive from a general practitioner and midwife.

ANTI-NATAL SERVICE

Persons desiring to avail themselves of this service should apply, supporting their application with a medical certificate, to the District Medical Officer, The Health Centre, Upper Road, Kingston-on-Thames. This will arrange for the District Nurse Help Supervisor to visit and investigate the application.

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.

Six bacteriological samples were taken by the Department and all were satisfactory.

This dependable first class water supply is a tremendous factor in maintaining the good health of the people of Surbiton.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

For many years the Hogsmill River which forms the Borough boundary for some two miles on the eastern side has been grossly polluted by effluent from the Epsom sewage disposal works.

Now sewage from that district is conveyed to the new disposal works belonging to the Hogsmill Valley Joint Sewerage Board by a new trunk sewer which passes through Surbiton, and the river is again clean.

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 fourteen 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. Six samples were taken by the Department to ensure adequate chlorination and fitness for bathing.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Refuse and salvage collection is under the control of the Borough Engineer. The 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 under contract for disposal into privately owned pits.

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.

Six bacteriological samples were taken by the Department and all were satisfactory.

This dependable first class water supply is a tremendous factor in maintaining the good health of the people of Gurnston.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

For many years the Hogasill River which forms the Borough boundary for some two miles on the eastern side has been greatly polluted by effluent from the Essex sewage disposal works.

Now sewage from that district is conveyed to the new disposal works belonging to the Hogasill Valley Joint Sewerage Board by a new trunk sewer which passes through Gurnston, and the river is again clean.

SWIMMING BATHS

Publicly owned bath.

Gurnston Lagoon, situated in Ryeview Avenue, is an open air pool 165 feet long and 30 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 pre-pumped 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 fourteen 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. Six samples were taken by the Department to ensure adequate chlorination and fitness for bathing.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse and salvage collection is under the control of the Borough Engineer. The 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 package wagons and then moved under contract for disposal into privately owned pits.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

The total number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 265 (231 mechanical, 26 non-mechanical, and 8 works of building construction).

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

<u>Particulars:</u>	<u>No. of cases in which defects found and remedied:</u>
Want of cleanliness	1
Insufficient sanitary conveniences.	12
Defective, dirty or inadequately lighted sanitary conveniences.	50
Other offences, etc.	8

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

The total number of factories as the register at the end of the year was 355 (231 mechanical, 38 non-mechanical, and 8 works of building construction).

Nearly five hundred visits were made to these premises and work was carried out to remedy contraventions found as follows:-

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>No. of cases in which defects found and remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness	1
Inefficient sanitary conveniences	12
Defective, dirty or inadequately lighted sanitary conveniences	50
Other offences, etc.	8

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948 (cont.)

Ten 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 64 outworkers on the register at the end of the year. Sixteen 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.	26	32	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	231	411	12	-
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises).	8	57	3	-
Total	265	500	15	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1911 and 1912 (cont.)

Ten certificates were issued under section 35 of the Factories Act, 1911, and the factories to which they related were provided with such means of escape in case of fire as the persons employed therein as may be reasonably required in the circumstances.

There were 24 outworkers on the register at the end of the year. Sixteen visits were made but no improvements found.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provision as to health (including inspection made by the Public Health Inspector.)

Factories.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Written Notices Issued.	Outworkers
(1) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authority.	23	12	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	23	41	12	-
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises).	8	27	3	-
Total	252	200	15	-

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948 (Cont.)

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

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)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	12	12	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	50	50	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to Outwork).	8	8	1	1	-
TOTAL:	71	71	1	3	-

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	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel (Making etc. cleaning and washing).	25	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	38	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	64	-	-	-	-	-

Cases in which defects were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which defects were found
	Found Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspectors for	Referred to H.M. Inspectors for	Referred to H.M. Inspectors for	
Want of cleanliness (8.1)	1	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (8.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (8.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (8.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age (8.5)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (8.6)	12	25	-	-	-
(a) Lavatories	50	50	-	-	-
(b) Urinals	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act, including offences relating to (2)(b)	8	8	1	1	-
TOTAL:	71	73	1	1	2

5. Outwork (Sections 140 and 141)

Number of work outlets	Number of outlets in which defects were found	Number of outlets in which defects were found	Number of outlets in which defects were found	Number of outlets in which defects were found	Number of outlets in which defects were found
Working shops (including cleaning and washing)	25	-	-	-	-
Unloading etc.	1	-	-	-	-
Temporaries	20	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	46	-	-	-	-

COMPLAINTS.

During the year 1,251 complaints were received with regard to the undermentioned matters, were duly investigated, and any necessary action taken.

Choked and defective drains	...	...	...	...	372
Insanitary and dilapidated condition of premises	..				37
Dampness	...	...	...	...	25
Defective or insufficient W.C. accommodation	...				12
Defective water pipes or fittings	...	...	...		6
Insufficient or defective refuse bins	.	...	...		6
Offensive smells from various causes	.	...	...		28
Offensive accumulations	.	...	...	...	3
Nuisances from animals improperly kept	...	...	...		1
Unwholesome food	...	...	...	...	16
Infestation with bugs or fleas	..	...	...	...	10
Infestation with other insect pests	...	...	...	...	44
Infestation with rats or mice	...	...	...	...	611
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	12
Flooding	...	...	...	...	29
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	39

TOTAL:- 1,251
=====

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

1957	...	...	1,230	1952	...	...	1,093
1956	...	...	1,210	1951	...	...	1,059
1955	...	...	1,157	1950	...	...	1,083
1954	...	...	905	1949	...	...	1,007
1953	...	...	1,037	1948	...	...	986

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS.

Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)...	247
Number of dwelling houses visited for purposes other than housing defects	1,532
Number of visits to premises other than houses	2,245
Premises re-inspected	1,549
Visits to works in progress	665
Visits re. rats and mice	6,724
Visits re. Rent Act	354
Visits re. Civil Defence	85
Miscellaneous visits	707

14,108
=====

During the year 1,231 complaints were received with regard to unsanitary conditions, were duly investigated, and any necessary action taken.

375	Unsanitary and dilapidated condition of premises
37	Unsanitary
25	Defective or insufficient W.C. accommodation
12	Defective water pipes or fittings
8	Unsanitary or defective refuse bins
20	Offensive smells from various causes
3	Offensive accumulations
1	Unsanitary from animals improperly kept
10	Unsanitary food
10	Interference with pigs or fowls
14	Interference with other insects pests
61	Interference with rats or mice
12	Smoke nuisances
23	Floods
22	Miscellaneous

TOTAL: 1,231

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

1927	1,230
1926	1,270
1925	1,257
1924	958
1923	1,037

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS

267	Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)
1,525	Number of dwelling houses visited for purposes other than housing defects
2,245	Number of visits to premises other than houses
1,545	Premises re-inspected
665	Visits to works in progress
6,725	Visits to farms and moor
325	Visits to Kent Act
85	Visits to Civil Defence
707	Miscellaneous visits

14,108

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS (Cont.)

Included in the aforementioned are the following classified visits :-

To food premises and vehicles	...	...	...	570
" cowsheds	...	...	...	15
" dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	37
" milk vehicles	...	...	...	53
" ice cream premises and vehicles	...	...	...	151
" bakehouses	...	...	...	37
" butchers' shops	...	...	...	168
" fish friers' premises	...	...	...	14
" factories	...	...	...	463
" workplaces	...	...	...	8
" outworkers' premises	...	...	...	16
" schools	...	...	...	129
" caravans	...	...	...	90
" council houses	...	...	...	47
" piggeries	...	...	...	7
Re. cases of infectious disease (including dysentery, tuberculosis and food poisoning) ..				1,037
" overcrowding or possible overcrowding	...	...	...	23
" Shops Act	...	...	...	123
" Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	2
" Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	11
" Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act	...	...	...	11
" Clean Air Act	...	...	...	50
Smoke observations made	...	...	...	17
Interviews with owners, tradesmen, etc. ..	...	...	...	208
Samples of swimming bath water taken	...	...	...	23
Samples of drinking water taken	...	...	...	6
Visits re. Aged People	...	...	...	59

TESTING OF DRAINS AND SANITARY FITTINGS.

Drains tested with water	...	...	...	77
Drains tested by other methods	...	...	...	19
Drains examined under section 48, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	Nil

NOTICES SERVED, LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Informal and verbal notices	...	...	...	363
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	...	...	...	1
Statutory notices under section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, to abate nuisances	...	...	...	8
Statutory notices under section 277, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring information as to ownership of premises	...	...	...	11
Statutory notices under section 159, Housing Act, 1957, to enter premises	...	...	...	45
Statutory notices under section 170, Housing Act, 1957, requiring information as to ownership of premises	...	...	...	5

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS (Cont.)

Included in the aforementioned are the following classified visits:-

270	Food premises and vehicles	...	...	...
15	"	...	...	...
37	"	...	...	...
52	"	...	...	...
151	"	...	...	...
27	"	...	...	...
168	"	...	...	...
17	"	...	...	...
165	"	...	...	...
8	"	...	...	...
16	"	...	...	...
129	"	...	...	...
90	"	...	...	...
17	"	...	...	...
7	"	...	...	...
1,037	Re. cases of infectious diseases (including dysentery, typhoid, etc. and food poisoning)	...	...	...
23	"	...	...	...
153	"	...	...	...
8	"	...	...	...
14	"	...	...	...
14	"	...	...	...
20	"	...	...	...
17	"	...	...	...
208	"	...	...	...
23	"	...	...	...
8	"	...	...	...
59	"	...	...	...

TESTING OF DRAINS AND SANITARY FITTINGS

77	Drains tested with water	...	...	...
19	Drains tested by other methods	...	...	...
111	Drains examined under section 48, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...

NOTICES SERVED, LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED

363	Informal and verbal notices	...	...	...
11	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	...	...	...
8	Statutory notices under section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, to abate nuisances	...	...	...
11	Statutory notices under section 277, Public Health Act, 1936, regarding information as to ownership of premises	...	...	...
45	Statutory notices under section 158, Housing Act, 1937, to enter premises	...	...	...
5	Statutory notices under section 170, Housing Act, 1937, regarding information as to ownership of premises	...	...	...

NOTICES SERVED, LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED (Cont.)

Statutory notices under sections 16 & 17, Housing Act, 1957 - Notice of Time and Place for consideration of condition of House liable to be made subject of Demolition or Closing Order	6
Statutory notice under section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 - Closing Order in lieu of Demolition Order in respect of a house	1
Licences to station and use moveable dwellings (section 269, Public Health Act, 1936)	39
Licences under the Pet Animals Act, 1951	3
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Notices by Local Authority to Landlord of Proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair (Form J.) ...	57
Certificate of Disrepair under Rent Act, 1957 (Form L)	32
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957, - Notice by Local Authority to Tenant of Proposal to cancel a Certificate of Disrepair (Form N.) ...	16
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Cancellation of a Certificate of Disrepair ...	13
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Certificate as to the Remedying of Defects specified in a Landlord's Undertaking to remedy Defects (Form P)	19
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Notice of decision by Local Authority to refuse to cancel a Certificate of Disrepair... ..	2
TOTAL :-	622

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) ...	247
(b) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ...	61
(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	2
(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit ...	175

6	Statutory notices under sections 16 & 17, Housing Act, 1957 - Notice of Time and Place for consideration of condition of houses liable to be made subject of Demolition or Closing Order...
1	Statutory notices under section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 - Closing Order in lieu of Demolition Order in respect of a house...
39	Licences to station and use movable dwellings (section 209, Public Health Act, 1936)...
5	Licences under the Pet Animals Act, 1951...
57	Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Notices by Local Authority to Landlord of Proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair (Form 1)...
32	Certificates of Disrepair under Rent Act, 1957 (Form 1)...
16	Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Notices by Local Authority to Tenant of Proposal to cancel a Certificate of Disrepair (Form 1)...
13	Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Cancellation of a Certificate of Disrepair...
19	Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates as to the Remedy of Defects specified in a Landlord's Undertaking to remedy Defects (Form 2)...
5	Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Notice of decision by Local Authority to refuse to cancel a Certificate of Disrepair...

TOTAL :- 222

HOUSING

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :-

267	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...
64	(b) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1935 and 1936...
5	(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...
175	(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit...

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 years).	200
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers :-

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the 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)	Nil
(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	5
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-	
(a) by owners (including some from previous year)	8
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil
C. Proceedings under section 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders in lieu of Demolition Orders were made	1
(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	Nil
D. Proceedings under Sections 18 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957 :-	
(i) Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders complied with by vacation of premises	Nil
(ii) Number of such premises in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the premises having been rendered fit	Nil

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 years) 200

Action under Statutory Powers :-

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 15 of the 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) Nil

(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 5

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

(a) by owners (including some from previous year) 8

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil

C. Proceedings under section 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957.

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders in lieu of Demolition Orders were made 1

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

D. Proceedings under Sections 18 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957 :-

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

(ii) Number of such premises in respect of which Closing Orders were obtained, the premises 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 the owner duly complied.

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS ETC. EFFECTED DURING THE YEAR.

Drainage.

Choked drains and sewers cleared	...	...	298
Defective drains repaired	...	...	36
Drainage systems completely relaid	...	...	3
Drainage systems partly relaid	...	...	11
Additional drains provided	...	...	16
Cesspools abolished	...	...	5

Water Closets, etc.

Additional provided	...	...	14
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	62
New pans fixed	...	...	11
Lighted, Ventilated or Screened	...	...	19
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	15
Chemical closet abolished	...	...	1

Sinks, Baths, etc.

New fixed	33
-----------	-----	-----	----

Waste Pipes, etc.

Repaired	...	...	11
New provided	...	...	13
Disconnected or trapped	...	...	2

Water Supply

Water re-instated	1
Service pipes and cisterns repaired, etc...	...	...	6

Paving

Yard paving repaired or relaid	6
--------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Dust Receptacles.

New dustbins provided	20
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Dampness

Roofs repaired	59
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	48
Ventilation provided under floors	...	...	1
External walls pointed or rendered	...	...	11
Walls treated with damp resisting material	...	...	42
Site concrete provided	...	...	2
Damp course fixed	...	...	7

Local Proceedings.

It was necessary in one case to apply to the Magistrates to secure compliance with an abatement notice under Section 95, 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 the owner duly complied.

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS ETC. EFFECTED DURING THE YEAR.

Drainage.

228	...	...	Blocked drains and sewers cleared
36	...	...	Defective drains repaired
3	...	...	Drainage systems completely refitted
11	...	...	Drainage systems partly refitted
16	...	...	Additional drains provided
5	...	...	Gas-pipes abolished

Water Closets, etc.

11	...	...	Additional provided
62	...	...	Cleaned and repaired
11	...	...	New pans fixed
19	...	...	Lights, Ventilated or screened
12	...	...	Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed
1	...	...	Chemical closets abolished

Sinks, Baths, etc.

35	New fixed
----	-----	-----	-----------

Waste Pipes, etc.

11	...	...	Repaired
13	...	...	New provided
2	...	...	Disconnected or trapped

Water Supply

1	...	...	Water re-instated
6	...	...	Service pipes and cisterns repaired, etc.

Paving

6	Yard paving repaired or refitted
---	-----	-----	----------------------------------

Dust Reception

20	New dustbins provided
----	-----	-----	-----------------------

Dampness

50	...	...	Boots repaired
18	...	...	Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed
1	...	...	Ventilation provided under floors
11	...	...	External walls pointed or rendered
12	...	...	Walls treated with damp resisting material
2	...	...	Site concrete provided
7	...	...	Damp courses fixed

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

General.

Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	153
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	19
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	28
Stoves and coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	21
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	51
Rooms ventilated	...	...	7
Staircases repaired or provided with handrails	...	...	3
Chimney stacks and pots repaired or renewed	...	...	25
Statutory entries made in rent books	...	...	8
Overcrowding abated	...	...	4
Accumulations removed or covered	...	...	8
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	1
Shops Act infringements corrected	...	...	4
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act	...	...	1
infringements corrected	...	...	1
Food stores constructed or ventilated	...	...	2
Dangerous walls removed or made safe	...	...	3
External painting	...	...	3
Ditch cleansed	...	...	1
Open areas provided	...	...	4
Dangerous fences repaired	...	...	2
Nuisance from fumes abated	...	...	1
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	...	...	30
Miscellaneous	...	...	35

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 Act 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.

Seventeen applications for grants were received during the year. Fifteen were recommended by the Council but one owner did not take up the grant. Two applications were rejected.

The amounts granted together with works approved are detailed below :-

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Amount Granted:</u> £ s d	<u>Approved works:</u>
89	100 - -	Provision of bathroom, internal W.C., hot water system and ventilated larder.

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

General

153	...	...	Windows repaired or renewed
19	...	...	Doors repaired or renewed
28	...	...	Floors repaired or renewed
21	...	...	Stoves and copper repaired or renewed
21	...	...	Internal walls and ceilings repaired
1	...	...	Rooms ventilated
1	...	...	Staircases repaired or provided with handrails
25	...	...	Chimney stacks and pots repaired or renewed
8	...	...	Statutory notices made in rent books
11	...	...	Overcrowding abated
8	...	...	Accumulations removed or covered
1	...	...	Waste from animals abated
1	...	...	Shop Act infringements corrected
1	...	...	Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act
1	...	...	Infringements corrected
1	...	...	Food stores constructed or ventilated
1	...	...	Dangerous walls removed or made safe
1	...	...	External painting
1	...	...	Ditch cleaned
1	...	...	Open spaces provided
1	...	...	Dangerous fences repaired
1	...	...	Waste from farms abated
20	...	...	Rooms cleaned and redecorated
25	...	...	Miscellaneous

- NOTES: (i) Further details will be found under headings "Food Premises", "Factories", etc.
- (ii) No work carried out as a result of action under the Rent Act 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.

Seventeen applications for grants were received during the year. Fifteen were recommended by the Council but one owner did not take up the grant. Two applications were rejected.

The amounts granted together with works approved are detailed below:-

Serial No.	Amount Granted:	Approved Works:
a	b	c
52	100	Provision of bathroom, internal W.C., hot water system and ventilated flues.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS. (Cont.)

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Amount Granted:</u> £. s. d.			<u>Approved Works:</u>
90	100	-	-	Conversion of small back bedroom into bathroom, alteration of W.C. so that it may be approached from inside the house; provision of hot water system and ventilated larder.
92	81.	12.	8.	Provision of bathroom, hot water system and indoor W.C.
93	100	-	-	Provision of bathroom, hot water system, food cupboard and covered approach to W.C.
95	100	-	-	Conversion of storage building into a bathroom, provision of hot water system, ventilated food cupboard, and covered approach to W.C.
96	100	-	-	Provision of bathroom, inside W.C., ventilated larder and hot water system.
97	100	-	-	Provision of new kitchen, and bathroom/W.C. on the ground floor so that the existing bathroom/W.C. on the first floor could be used as a third bedroom.
98	100	-	-	Building a single storey extension to form a bathroom, separate internal W.C., provision of hot water system, and new larder.
99	100	-	-	Conversion of a back bedroom into a bathroom/W.C. and provision of hot water system.
100	364	-	-	Conversion of house into two separate self-contained flats.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Cont.)

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Amount Granted:</u> £. s. d.	<u>Approved Work:</u>
90	100 - -	Conversion of small back bedroom into bathroom, alteration of W.C. so that it may be approached from inside the house; provision of hot water system and ventilated ladder.
92	81. 12. 6.	Provision of bathroom, hot water system and indoor W.C.
93	100 - -	Provision of bathroom, hot water system, food cupboard and covered approach to W.C.
95	400 - -	Conversion of storage building into a bathroom, provision of hot water system, ventilated food cupboard, and covered approach to W.C.
96	100 - -	Provision of bathroom, indoor W.C., ventilated ladder and hot water system.
97	100 - -	Provision of new kitchen, and bathroom/W.C. on the ground floor so that the existing bathroom/W.C. on the first floor could be used as a third bedroom.
98	100 - -	Building a single storey extension to form a bathroom, separate internal W.C., provision of hot water system, and new ladder.
99	100 - -	Conversion of a back bedroom into a bathroom/W.C. and provision of hot water system.
100	364 - -	Conversion of house into two separate self-contained flats.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS. (Cont.)

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Amount Granted:</u>			<u>Approved Works.</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>	
101	100	-	-	Provision of bathroom/WC. new larder, and hot water system.
102	100	-	-	Provision of bathroom/WC. and hot water system.
103	98	7	11	Conversion of storeroom into bathroom/WC. and provision of hot water system.
104	100	-	-	Conversion of coal store/ outside W.C. to a bathroom and internal W.C. Provision of hot water system and a ventilated food cupboard.

The figures for previous years were :-

<u>Year:</u>	<u>Applications received:</u>	<u>Grants approved:</u>	<u>Not taken up:</u>
1957	15	13	-
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	-

It can be said that there have been no serious troubles and, so far, no appeals in which the Council has been concerned.

There can be no doubt that a great deal of repair and redecoration of houses has taken place as a result of this Act - much of it without recourse to the Council.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Cont.)

Serial No.	Amount Granted:			Approved Work.
	a	b	c	
101	100	-	-	Provision of bathroom/W.C. new ladder, and hot water system.
102	100	-	-	Provision of bathroom/W.C. and hot water system.
103	98	7	11	Conversion of storeroom into bathroom/W.C. and provision of hot water system.
104	100	-	-	Conversion of coal store outside W.C. to a bathroom and internal W.C. Provision of hot water system and a ventilated food cupboard.

The figures for previous years were:-

Year:	Applications received:	Grants approved:	Not taken up:
1957	15	13	-
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	1	1	-

RENT ACT, 1957.

This Act and its accompanying regulations came into operation on 6th July, 1957.

The Council delegated to the Public Health Committee its powers relating to Certificates of Disrepair, and this materially helps 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 :-

	<u>Year</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>Period 6th July to</u> <u>31st Dec. 1957.</u>
(1) No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair (Form I)	56	61
(2) No. of decisions not to issue Certificates.	1	3
(3) No. of decisions to issue Certificates -		
(a) in respect of some but not all defects listed by tenants	36	40
(b) in respect of all defects listed	13	12
(4) No. of undertakings to remedy defects given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule (Form K.).	34	27
(5) No. of such undertakings refused by Council	Nil	Nil
(6) No. of notices of proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair served (Form J.)	57	52
(7) No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued (Form L.)	32	10
(8) No. of applications by tenants under consideration at the end of the year (Form I)	1	6
(9) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates (Form M.)	16	Nil
(10) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	9	Nil
(11) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	2	Nil
(12) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	13	Nil
(13) Refusals to cancel Certificates of Disrepair	2	Nil
(14) Certificates as to remedying of defects specified in landlord's undertaking (Form P.)	19	Nil

Dealing with applications by tenants and landlords has brought its problems, but despite the complications involved, it can be said that there have been no serious troubles and, so far, no appeals in which the Council has been concerned.

There can be no doubt that a great deal of repair and redecoration of houses has taken place as a result of this Act - much of it without recourse to the Council.

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

Year	Period 6th July to 31st Dec. 1957.
1957	1957
(1) No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair (Form I)	56
(2) No. of decisions not to issue Certificates.	1
(3) No. of decisions to issue Certificates -	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects listed by tenants	36
(b) in respect of all defects listed	13
(4) No. of undertakings to remedy defects given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule (Form K.).	24
(5) No. of such undertakings refused by Council	Nil
(6) No. of notices of proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair served (Form J.).	27
(7) No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued (Form I.).	32
(8) No. of applications by tenants under consideration at the end of the year (Form I).	1
(9) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates (Form K.).	16
(10) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	9
(11) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	2
(12) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	13
(13) Refusals to cancel Certificates of Disrepair	2
(14) Certificates as to remedying of defects specified in landlords' undertaking (Form P.).	19
	Nil

Dealing with applications by tenants and landlords has brought its problems, but despite the complications involved, it can be said that there have been no serious troubles and, so far, no appeals in which the Council has been concerned.

There can be no doubt that a great deal of repair and redecoration of houses has taken place as a result of this Act - much of it without recourse to the Council.

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 fit were surrendered by the owners and destroyed by burning or salvaged for animal feeding.

The total weight of such goods was :-

15 cwts: 2 qrs: 16 lbs: 6 ozs.

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

Twenty-three 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 & 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).

1,030 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 & Drugs Act, byelaws and other legislation :-

Protection of food from contamination	...	12
Hot water supply provided for washing	...	14
Sinks and basins provided	...	8
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	3
Floors repaired or renewed	...	2
New draining board and walls tiled	...	2
Reconstruction of kitchen	...	1
Service pipes and cisterns repaired etc....	...	1
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	...	6
Rooms ventilated	...	1
Food rooms cleansed	...	35
W.Cs. cleansed or repaired.	...	9
New pans fixed	...	3
W.Cs. lighted or ventilated	...	1
Drains cleansed, repaired or renewed	...	7
Drains partly re-laid	...	1
Dust receptacles provided	...	12
Refuse storage improved	...	1
Accumulations removed	...	5
Paving repaired.	...	2
Name and address displayed on vehicle	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	19

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 fit were surrendered by the owners and destroyed by burning or allowed for animal feeding.

The total weight of such goods was 1-

15 cwt; 1 gr; 15 lbs; 6 oz.

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

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

FOOD HYGIENE

Twenty-three premises are registered under section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, for the preparation or manufacture of milk, or butter, or cheese, or cream, or preserved food intended for sale, and are provided for the preparation of preserved food intended for sale for human consumption (being the preparation of fish by any process of cooking).

1,155 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 ensure food intended for sale.

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

12	...	Protection of food from contamination
14	...	Hot water supply provided for washing
15	...	Drain and sewage provided
16	...	Waste paper disposed of removed
17	...	Floors painted or repaired
18	...	New draining board and walls tiled
19	...	Reconstruction of kitchen
20	...	Drain pipes and drains repaired etc.
21	...	Internal walls and ceilings repaired
22	...	Rooms ventilated
23	...	Food rooms covered
24	...	W.C. cleaned or repaired
25	...	New pans tiled
26	...	W.C. tiled or varnished
27	...	Drains cleaned, repaired or renewed
28	...	Drain pipes re-laid
29	...	Dust receptacles provided
30	...	Refuse stores improved
31	...	Accumulations removed
32	...	Paving repaired
33	...	Walls and drains cleaned on vehicles
34	...	Washing machines

Whilst the standard of hygiene has been maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level, it is a subject which calls for constant attention by the Inspectors. No prosecutions were taken during the year.

Reference was made in last year's report to street trading and delivery of unwrapped foods from vehicles. No real improvement has been observed, and there seems little likelihood of a change for the better until either the public take a different view of such things or new legislation is introduced to make enforcement action possible.

There is no doubt that the street trader has a great attraction for a lot of people particularly as his wares are invariably cheaper than current shop prices, and the question of hygiene is completely disregarded by those who patronise such traders.

Delivery of unwrapped bread by roundsmen cannot be regarded as a hygienic operation, but the public still expect the service and do not seem interested in how it is effected.

During the year the Council gave consideration to the problem of dogs in food premises and decided to issue to traders small official notices suitable for display on windows or doors worded as follows:-

"In the interest of hygiene you are requested not to bring your dog into premises in which food is sold".

All food traders were sent copies of this notice and invited to display it, and whilst a large number welcomed it and were pleased to make use of it, there were a number who felt unable to take such a step for fear of losing customers. This difficulty had been expected and there would seem to be no way of overcoming it except to make it an offence for dogs to be brought into food premises by customers.

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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
1966	Vitamin K Tablets	-	1	1			
1967)	Creamed Rice)	-	4	4			
1970)	Milk pudding)						
2055)							
2065)							
1968	Glucose powder with Vitamin D.	-	1	1			
1969	Sterilised cream	-	1	1			
1971	Ground white pepper	-	1	1			
1972	Chop sauce	-	1	1			
1973	Dried mixed herbs	-	1	1			
1974	Chopped prime chicken	-	1	1	-	1	1
2072	Chopped chicken	-	1	1	-	1	1
1975	Cough pastilles	-	1	1			
1976	Liquid apples	-	1	1			
1977)							
1978)							
1982/4)	Milk	11	2	13			
2012/5)							
2017)							
2030/2)							
1979/80)							
2002	Pork sausages	3	3	6			
2033)							
2049)							
2051)							
1981)							
2048)							
2050	Beef sausages	2	4	6	2	-	2
2052/4)							
2046	Preserved Beef chipolatas	1	-	1			
1985	Coffee and chicory essence	1	-	1			
1986	Pilchards in tomato	-	1	1			
1987	College Pudding	-	1	1			
1988	Lemon juice	-	1	1			
1989	Peppermint	-	1	1			
1990	Chewing gum	-	1	1			
1991	Frankfurters	-	1	1			
1992	Vitaminised iron tonic tablets	-	1	1			
1993	Wizard bag (confectionery)	-	1	1			
2066	Fruit flavoured drages (confectionery)	-	1	1			
1994	Honeycomb mould jelly	-	1	1			
1995	Sherbet	-	1	1			
1996	Baking Powder	-	1	1			
1997	Anadin tablets	-	1	1			
1998	Buttered cheese spread	-	1	1			
1999	Table jelly	-	1	1			
2000	Love hearts (confectionery)	-	1	1			
Carried forward		18	39	57	2	2	4

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

Serial No.	Articles	Analysed	Formal Information Total	Conveyances	Formal Information Total
1	Almond K. Tablets	-	1	-	1
2	Orange Juice	-	1	-	1
3	Milk powder	-	1	-	1
4	Glucose powder	-	1	-	1
5	With Vitamin D	-	1	-	1
6	Sterilized cream	-	1	-	1
7	Ground white pepper	-	1	-	1
8	Onion sauce	-	1	-	1
9	Dried mixed herbs	-	1	-	1
10	Chopped pulsed chicken	-	1	-	1
11	Chopped chicken	-	1	-	1
12	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
13	Liquid glucose	-	1	-	1
14	Milk	11	2	-	13
15	Pork sausages	2	3	-	5
16	Beef sausages	2	4	-	6
17	Preserved Beef	1	1	-	2
18	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
19	Onion and	-	1	-	1
20	Onion essence	-	1	-	1
21	Onion in	-	1	-	1
22	Onion	-	1	-	1
23	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
24	Onion juice	-	1	-	1
25	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
26	Onion gum	-	1	-	1
27	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
28	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
29	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
30	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
31	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
32	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
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210	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
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222	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
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224	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
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227	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
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234	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
235	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
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237	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
238	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
239	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
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241	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
242	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
243	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
244	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
245	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
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265	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
266	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
267	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
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270	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
271	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
272	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
273	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
274	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
275	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
276	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
277	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
278	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
279	Onion powder	-	1	-	1
280	Onion powder	-	1		

FOOD & DRUGS (CONT.)

<u>Sample Nos.</u>	<u>Articles</u>	<u>Analysed</u>			<u>Contraventions</u>		
		<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Brought forward	18	39	57	2	2	4
2001	Cream of celery soup	-	1	1			
2003	Yeast tablets	-	1	1			
2004	Oranges	-	1	1			
2005	Dried fruit mixture (washed)	-	1	1			
2006	P.R. Tablets	-	1	1			
2007	Clear chicken soup	-	1	1			
2008	Ravioli in tomato sauce	-	1	1			
2009	Meringue powder	-	1	1	-	1	1
2010	Liver and bacon paste	-	1	1			
2011	Indian curried mutton	-	1	1			
2018	Sweet matches	-	1	1			
2019	Sal volatile	-	1	1			
2020	Juno junipah	-	1	1			
2021	Sardines in oil	-	5	5	-	2	2
2058/61							
2062	Brisling in olive oil	-	1	1			
2022	Powdered gelatine	-	1	1			
2023	Breadcrumbs	-	1	1			
2024	Oranges	-	1	1			
2025	Skimmed condensed milk	-	1	1			
2026	Pork luncheon meat	-	1	1	-	1	1
2027)	Butter						
2083)		-	2	2			
2028	Fish cakes	-	1	1			
2029	Ice cream	-	1	1			
2034	Baked beans with pork sausages	-	1	1			
2035)	Double Devon cream	-	2	2			
2079)							
2088-9	Double cream	-	2	2			
2036	French coffee	-	1	1			
2037	Jelly crystals	-	1	1			
2038	Tea	-	1	1			
2039	Cider vinegar	-	1	1			
2040	Sausage rolls	-	1	1			
2041	Orange drink	-	1	1			
2042	Plain chocolate for diabetics	-	1	1			
2043	Diabetic pastilles	-	1	1			
2044	Strained cream fish	-	1	1			
2045	Fruit dessert	-	1	1			
2046	Strained apples	-	1	1			
2047	Strained tomato soup	-	1	1			
2056	Tinned peaches & pears	-	1	1			
2057	Cake fruit mixture	-	1	1			
2063	Figs	-	1	1			
2064	Ground almonds	-	1	1			
2067	Marzipan	-	1	1			
2080	Marzipan substitute	-	1	1			
2068	Steak and kidney pie	-	1	1			
2069	Piccalilli	-	1	1			
2070	Sparkling Orange	-	1	1			
2071	Scotch broth	-	1	1			
2073	Plain Flour	-	1	1			
2074	Marmalade	-	1	1			
2075	Frozen fresh peas	-	1	1			
2076	Lemons	-	1	1			
Carried forward:		18	98	116	2	6	8

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

<u>Sample Nos.</u>	<u>Articles</u>	<u>Analysed</u>			<u>Contraventions</u>		
		<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Brought forward:	18	98	116	2	6	8
2077	Evaporated fullcream milk	-	1	1			
2078	Chewing gum	-	1	1			
2081	Cochineal	-	1	1			
2082	Tomato sauce	-	1	1			
2084	Cameron Syrup	-	1	1			
2085	Single cream	-	1	1			
2086	Sterilised cream	-	1	1			
2087	Currants	-	1	1			
TOTALS :		18	106	124	2	6	8

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

1974 (informal)
Chicken, chopped.

Contained only 80% of chicken meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 95%. The manufacturers explained that their attention had been drawn to this description and for some months they had used new labels bearing the name "Chopped Chicken in Jelly". The sample was no doubt taken from an old supply of this article. The explanation was accepted by the Council.

2009 (informal)
Meringue Powder.

Misdescription of an ingredient. This article is stated to contain milk solids as an ingredient, but it contained only about 1½% of skimmed milk powder. Manufacturers stated that the matter had already been brought to their notice and revised wording was being used on new packets which would be brought into use.

1981 (formal)
Sausage, beef.

Contained an added preservative, namely sulphur dioxide amounting to 200 parts per million by weight. These sausages were made by a local butcher and enquiries revealed that he did not add preservative directly but there was some already in the seasoning which he used. He was given a warning and undertook in future to exhibit a proper notice in his shop indicating that his sausages contained preservative.

Ques	Articles	Analysis	Portion	Portion	Portion	Portion	Portion	Portion	Portion
17	Brought forward:	18	98	110	2	6	8		
18	Evaporated milk	-	1	1					
19	Chewing gum	-	1	1					
20	Cocoa butter	-	1	1					
21	Tomato sauce	-	1	1					
22	Campania Syrup	-	1	1					
23	Single cream	-	1	1					
24	Steamed cream	-	1	1					
25	Curry	-	1	1					
	TOTAL :	18	108	120	2	6	8		

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

Contained only 80% of chicken meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 90%. The manufacturer explained that their attention had been drawn to this description and for some months they had used new labels bearing the name "Chopped Chicken in Jelly". The description was no doubt taken from an old copy of this article. The explanation was accepted by the Council.

(Informal)
taken, chopped.

Misdescription of an ingredient. This article is stated to contain milk solids as an ingredient, but it contained only about 1% of water-
ed milk powder. Manufacturer stated that the matter had already been brought to their notice and revised wording was being used on new packets which would be brought into use.

(Informal)
Single Powder.

Contained an added preservative, namely sodium benzoate amounting to 200 parts per million by weight. These sausages were made by a local butcher and analysis revealed that he did not add preservative directly but there was some already in the seasoning which he used. He was given a warning and understood in future to exhibit a proper notice in his shop indicating that his sausages contained preservative.

(Formal)
Sausage, beef.

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

2026 (informal)
Pork Luncheon Meat

Contained only 57% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 90 per cent. Matter taken up with importers who stated that they themselves were dissatisfied with the article and were no longer handling it and had, in fact, not done so since October, 1956. They were surprised that any of this luncheon meat was available for sale at this late date and it was obviously old stock.

2021 (informal)
Sardines in Oil.

Contained 1.5% of salt, the presence of which was not specified on the label as required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. Matter taken up with importers who agreed that in future the cans would bear the words "Added Salt".

2072 (informal)
Chopped Chicken.

Contained only 87% chicken meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 95%. Matter taken up with the manufacturers, and at the time of the preparation of this report the correspondence is still proceeding.

2060 (informal)
Sardines in Olive Oil.

Contained 1.0% of salt which was not declared on the label as is required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. Matter taken up with the importers who undertook to amend wording on cans as soon as present stocks exhausted.

2052 (formal)
Sausage, Beef.

Contained only 43% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 50%. When purchased the sausages bore a label indicating that the meat content was 35 to 40%. The Council decided to take no further action.

FOOD & 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 the following were considered by the Public Health Committee and dealt with as indicated :-

(i) Mould in steak and kidney pie: A resident complained about the condition of a steak and kidney pie purchased at a local shop. The observations of the company concerned were considered and the Council decided that a warning letter be sent to the retailer.

(ii) Mould on sausages: A resident complained about the condition of some skinless beef sausages purchased at a local shop. The observations of the shopkeeper were considered and the Council decided to send a warning letter to the shopkeeper.

FOOD & DRUG ACT, 1938.

2026 (Informal)
Pork Luncheon Meat

Contained only 5% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 30 per cent. Matter taken up with importers who stated that they themselves were dissatisfied with the article and were no longer handling it and had, in fact, not done so since October, 1936. They were surprised that any of this luncheon meat was available for sale at this late date and it was obviously old stock.

2027 (Informal)
Sardines in Oil

Contained 4.5% of salt, the presence of which was not specified on the label as required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1935. Matter taken up with importers who agreed that in future the cans would bear the words "Added Salt".

2028 (Informal)
Chopped Chicken

Contained only 8% chicken meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 30%. Matter taken up with the manufacturers, and at the time of the preparation of this report the correspondence is still proceeding.

2029 (Informal)
Sardines in Olive Oil

Contained 1.0% of salt which was not declared on the label as is required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1935. Matter taken up with the importers who undertook to amend wording on cans as soon as present stocks exhausted.

2030 (Formal)
Sausage, Beef

Contained only 15% of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 30%. When purchased the sausage bore a label indicating that the meat content was 35 to 40%. The Council decided to take no further action.

FOOD & DRUG ACT, 1938.
Foreign Bodies in Food

During the year a number of complaints about food containing foreign substances were received in the Department and the following were considered by the Public Health Committee and dealt with as indicated :-

(i) Wound in steak and kidney pie. A resident complained about the condition of a steak and kidney pie purchased at a local shop. The observations of the sanitary concerned were considered and the Council decided that a warning letter be sent to the retailer.

(ii) Wound on sausage. A resident complained about the condition of some sliced beef sausage purchased at a local shop. The observations of the shopkeeper were considered and the Council decided to send a warning letter to the shopkeeper.

Foreign bodies in food (Cont.)

(iii) Mould in Eccles cakes: A resident complained about the condition of two Eccles cakes purchased at a local shop. The observations of the Bakery Manager of the firm concerned were considered by the Council who decided that a warning letter be sent in this case.

(iv) Wasp in Rusk. A resident had complained about a dead wasp found in a rusk purchased at a local shop. The observations of the manufacturers were submitted for consideration of the Council who decided that a warning letter be sent to the manufacturers.

MILK SUPPLY.

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

Distributors of milk with premises in the Borough	24
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	18
" " (supplementary)	9

- (iii) Ninety-six 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	-	-	51	51
T.T. Pasteurised	-	-	16	16
Sterilised	8	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested	-	-	3	-
T.T. Raw Milk	-	12	-	-
Raw T.T. (C.I.) Milk	-	6	-	-

The phosphatase test indicates that pasteurisation has

Poisoned bodies in food (Cont.)

(iii) Mould in Biscuits: A resident complained about the condition of two Biscuits purchased at a local shop. The observations of the Bakery Manager of the firm concerned were considered by the Council who decided that a warning letter be sent in this case.

(iv) Wasp in Bisk: A resident had complained about a dead wasp found in a Bisk purchased at a local shop. The observations of the manufacturer were submitted for consideration of the Council who decided that a warning letter be sent to the manufacturer.

MILK SUPPLY

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

24	Distributors of milk with premises in the Borough
2	Distributors of milk with premises outside the Borough but retailing in the Borough
8	Premises registered (used as dairies)

(ii) Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk)
Registration 1952-1953
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised)
and Sterilised Milk) Registration 1952-1953

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

19	Pasteurised milk
3	" (supplementary)
17	Tuberculin Tested milk
8	" (supplementary)
18	Sterilised milk
2	" (supplementary)

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

<u>Phosphatase</u> <u>Test</u>	<u>Viscosity</u> <u>Test</u>	<u>T.B. B.C.</u> <u>Test</u>	<u>Tuberculin</u> <u>Test</u>	<u>Test</u>
24	24	-	-	Pasteurised
16	16	-	-	T.T. Pasteurised
-	-	-	8	Sterilised
-	3	-	-	Tuberculin Tested
-	-	12	-	T.T. Raw Milk
-	-	8	-	Raw T.T. (C.I.) Milk

The phosphatase test indicates that pasteurisation has

MILK SUPPLY (Cont.)

(iii)Cont.

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. The samples for T.B. test were taken at farms in the Borough.

All samples conformed to the required standard.

Dirty milk bottles:

- (i) A local resident complained about the dirty condition of two milk bottles delivered to her house. The observations of the suppliers were submitted, and the Council decided that a strong warning letter be sent to them.
- (ii) A complaint was made by a local resident concerning the dirty condition of a milk bottle delivered to his house, and the Council decided in this case to institute proceedings against the distributor. The case was heard in 1959, but it is convenient to record here that the distributors were fined £5. and the Council awarded £3.3.0. costs.

ICE CREAM.

(1) Registration:

173 premises are registered by the Corporation under Section 16, Food & 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 ...	152

(ii) Samples:

68 samples were taken, details being as follows:-

Ice Cream.

Grade 1.	63	98.44%	} 100%
Grade 2.	1	1.56%	
Grade 3.	Nil		
Grade 4.	Nil		
	<u>64</u>		

Iced Lollies

Grade 1	<u>4</u>	100%
	68	
	=====	

MILK SUPPLY (Cont.)

(iii) Cont. 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. The samples for T.B. test were taken at farms in the Borough.

All samples conformed to the required standard.

Dirty Milk Bottles:

(i) A local resident complained about the dirty condition of two milk bottles delivered to her house. The observations of the suppliers were submitted, and the Council decided that a strong warning letter be sent to them.

(ii) A complaint was made by a local resident concerning the dirty condition of a milk bottle delivered to his house and the Council decided in this case to institute proceedings against the distributor. The case was heard in 1952, but it is convenient to record here that the distributors were fined £5, and the Council awarded £3.3.0. costs.

ICE CREAM.

Registration:

173 premises are registered by the Corporation under Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1952, as under:-

8	For manufacture, storage and sale ...
17	For manufacture, storage and sale but manufacture to be limited to food folios ...
152	For storage and sale but not manufacture ...

Samples:

68 samples were taken, details being as follows:-

Ice Cream.

100%	{	58.14%	63	Grade 1.
		1.50%	1	Grade 2.
			Nil	Grade 3.
			Nil	Grade 4.
			<u>64</u>	

Food Folios

100%	<u>68</u>	Grade 1

ICE CREAM (Cont.)

(ii) Samples (cont.)

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 that a very high standard of hygienic quality is being maintained both by manufacturers and retailers.

There are now no manufacturers of ice cream within the Borough.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The greater part of this Act which is "an Act to make provision for abating the pollution of the air" came into force on 31st December, 1956, and the remaining sections on 1st June, 1958.

There are already a number of explanatory memoranda, orders and regulations to supplement the Act which together make a formidable contribution to the duties of local authorities and their officers.

A number of the provisions are new and some even revolutionary.

In a district such as ours where atmospheric pollution is not of a serious nature it calls for much earnest consideration before tendering advice to the Council upon some of the procedure prescribed, particularly the establishment of smoke control areas which would involve heavy expenditure of public monies.

The year under review was therefore used as a period in which the situation was studied and assessed.

It became apparent that the supplies of smokeless fuels were quite inadequate to meet the normal voluntary demand therefor; it was indeed something of a surprise to find that so many householders had already become "wedded" to the premium smokeless fuels and were annoyed that they could not obtain them throughout the winter. The use of coke on open fireplaces appeared to be negligible and the quality of such fuel which could be obtained was not generally suitable for such fireplaces.

The review of the position continued into the Spring of 1959 when a comprehensive report was submitted to the Council, and this, together with results accruing therefrom, will be commented upon in next year's annual report.

(11) Samples (cont.)

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, 50% into Grades 2 or 3, not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

The results above show that a very high standard of hygienic quality is being maintained both by manufacturers and retailers.

There are now no manufacturers of ice cream within the Borough.

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The review of the position continued into the Spring of 1959 when a comprehensive report was submitted to the Council, and this, together with results accruing therefrom, will be commented upon in next year's annual report.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

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

The local Sports Club which holds the lease of the Riverhill Estate was granted permission to increase the number of caravans from 24 to 36, subject to the additional 12 being taken from offending sites in the Borough or elsewhere in Surrey. This condition was imposed by the County Council under Planning powers in furtherance of its policy to reduce the number of permanent caravan dwellers in the County.

Most of the standings on the extended site were occupied by the end of the year and applicants for the remaining site were being considered.

Of the 39 licences issued 35 were in respect of the Riverhill site and 4 for caravans stationed on odd sites throughout the Borough.

The unlicensed site referred to in previous reports, having been compulsorily acquired by the Council for housing purposes, was closed during the year.

DUSTBINS.

Twenty dustbins were provided as a result of statutory and 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.

The one case so decided by the Council was accepted by the parties concerned and was not the subject of an appeal to the Magistrates.

DISINFECTION.

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

Poliomyelitis (suspected)	...	9
Tuberculosis	...	12
Scarlet Fever	...	5
Chicken Pox	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	15

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

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

During the year 79 bodies were received into the mortuary for post-mortem examination.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

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

The local Sports Club which holds the lease of the Riverhill Estate was granted permission to increase the number of caravans from 24 to 36, subject to the additional 12 being taken from offending sites in the Borough or elsewhere in Surrey. This condition was imposed by the County Council under Planning powers in furtherance of its policy to reduce the number of permanent caravan dwellers in the County.

Most of the standings on the extended site were occupied by the end of the year and applicants for the remaining site were being considered.

Of the 35 licences issued 32 were in respect of the Riverhill site and 3 for caravans stationed on odd sites throughout the Borough.

The unlicensed site referred to in previous reports, having been compulsorily acquired by the Council for housing purposes, was closed during the year.

DUSTING

Twenty dustbins were provided as a result of statutory and 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.

The one case so decided by the Council was accepted by the parties concerned and was not the subject of an appeal to the Magistrates.

DISTINCTION

(a) During the year distinction was carried out at 13 premises in which the following diseases occurred:-

9	...	Pellonvillitis (suspected)
12	...	Tuberculosis
2	...	Scarlet Fever
1	...	Chicken Pox
1	...	Whooping Cough
13	...	Miscellaneous

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

DISINFECTION (CONT.)

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

	<u>Disinfected</u>	<u>Destroyed.</u>
Blankets	32	-
Bolsters	3	3
Mattresses	9	6
Mattress covers	2	1
Pillows	46	9
Pillow cases	15	-
Sheets	16	3
Wearing apparel	45	8
Counterpanes	7	2
Miscellaneous	14	5
	<u>189</u>	<u>37</u>
	=====	=====

(c) No. of rooms disinfected 81
No. of library books disinfected 40

DISINFESTATION.

(a) Bed Bugs, etc.

	Council Houses		Other Houses	
	Found to be infested	Disinfested	Found to be infested	Disinfested
Bugs	2	2	4	4
Fleas	-	-	2	2
Lice	-	-	2	2

Method employed for disinfestation :-

Spraying with insecticide ... 10

(b) School Canteens.

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

(c) General.

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.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

During the year 79 bodies were received into the mortuary for post-mortem examination.

DISINFECTION (CONT.)

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

Disinfected	Destroyed
Blankets	2
Boilers	1
Mattresses	1
Mattress covers	1
Pillows	1
Pillow cases	1
Sheets	1
Wearing apparel	1
Combs	1
Miscellaneous	1
Total	10

(c) No. of rooms disinfected 8

No. of library books disinfected 10

DISINFECTION.

(a) Bed Bays, etc.

	Council Houses		Other Houses	
	Found to be infested	Disinfected	Found to be infested	Disinfected
Bays	2	2	4	4
Floors	-	-	2	2
Lino	-	-	2	2

Method employed for disinfection :-

Spraying with insecticide 10

(b) School Centres.

At the request of the Surrey County Council thirteen school centres were sprayed with insecticide to prevent flies and other insect pests, the County Council paying the cost of the work.

(c) General.

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 insecticide 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.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

During the year 19 bodies were received into the mortuary for post-mortem examination.

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 twenty-three visits were made in the administration of this Act, and four 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 1958 was :-

Antique dealers and secondhand furniture	...	10
Bakers	...	19
Boots and shoes	...	35
Builders and Decorators supplies	...	25
Butchers	...	38
Cafes and Restaurants	...	38
Chemists	...	23
Confectioners, newsagents and tobacconists	...	94
Cycles, radio and television	...	25
Dairies	...	8
Drapers and Ladies' Outfitters	...	48
Electrical supplies	...	10
Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops	...	16
General Stores.	...	12
Greengrocers, Fruiterers, and Florists	...	50
Grocers and Provision Merchants	...	83
Hairdressers	...	47
Hardware, Ironmongery and Timber	...	20
Licensed Premises	...	50
Motor and Cycle Dealers and Engineers	...	26
Tailors and Outfitters	...	22
Upholsterers and House Furnishers	...	12
Watchmakers and Jewellers	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	72

792

=====

The present unsatisfactory state of the law with regard to shops is to be deplored.

The 1950 Act is merely a consolidation of legislation passed between 1912 and 1938 and is to a large degree outmoded.

Further, there have been many decisions given by the Courts which have rendered much of the Act virtually incomprehensible and consequently inoperable.

It seems most desirable for the sake of traders, public and local authorities, as well as for Inspectors trying to carry out their duties in a state of confusion, that the situation should be straightened out at an early date.

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SHOPS ACT, 1950.

One hundred and twenty-three visits were made in the administration of this Act, and four 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 1950 was:-

40	...	Antique dealers and secondhand furniture
19	...	Bakers
20	...	Books and shops
20	...	Builders and decorators supplies
20	...	Butchers
20	...	Cafes and Restaurants
20	...	Chemists
20	...	Confectioners, newsagents and tobacconists
20	...	Cycles, radio and television
20	...	Dairies
18	...	Drapers and Ladies' Outfitters
10	...	Electrical supplies
10	...	Fishmongers and Fish Shops
12	...	General Stores
20	...	Grocers, Fruit, and Florists
20	...	Grocers and Provision Merchants
20	...	Hairdressers
20	...	Hardware, Ironmongery and Timber
20	...	Licensed Premises
20	...	Motor and Cycle Dealers and Engineers
20	...	Tailors and Outfitters
12	...	Upholsterers and House Furnishers
20	...	Watchmakers and Jewellers
20	...	Miscellaneous

792

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Further, there have been many decisions given by the Courts which have rendered much of the Act virtually inoperable and consequently ineffectual.

It seems most desirable for the sake of traders, public and local authorities, as well as for inspectors trying to carry out their duties in a state of confusion, that the situation should be straightened out at an early date.

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.

Eleven 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.

THE PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

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

Three premises were licensed during the year. Eleven 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.

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.

THE HUNTING ACTS (1961-1962)

This Act which prohibits the sale of certain hunting appliances without an effective licence, together with regulations made by the Secretary of State, became operative during 1962.

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

THE PET ANIMALS ACT, 1961

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

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

RAPE AND WIFE PROTECTION

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 Rape Act, 1961.

The Act places upon the occupiers of, in certain circumstances the owner, 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 possible 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.

The policy of the Council is, however, to give such assistance as is possible to the owners of private dwelling houses. For this purpose they permit their own small rodent control staff, who are primarily engaged to deal with Government 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.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION (Cont.)

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.

Forty-eight business or industrial premises, schools, 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 April/May the 16th maintenance treatment of the Corporation's sewer system was carried out, in October the Tenth annual test baiting of the sewer system was completed and this was followed up with the 17th maintenance treatment in December.

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	3.487
Seventh 1953	179	7	3.91
Eighth 1956	162	10	6.173
Ninth 1957	167	7	4.191
Tenth 1958	156	10	6.41

RATS AND WICE DESTRUCTION (Cont.)

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 of 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.

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ANNUAL TEST BAITING:

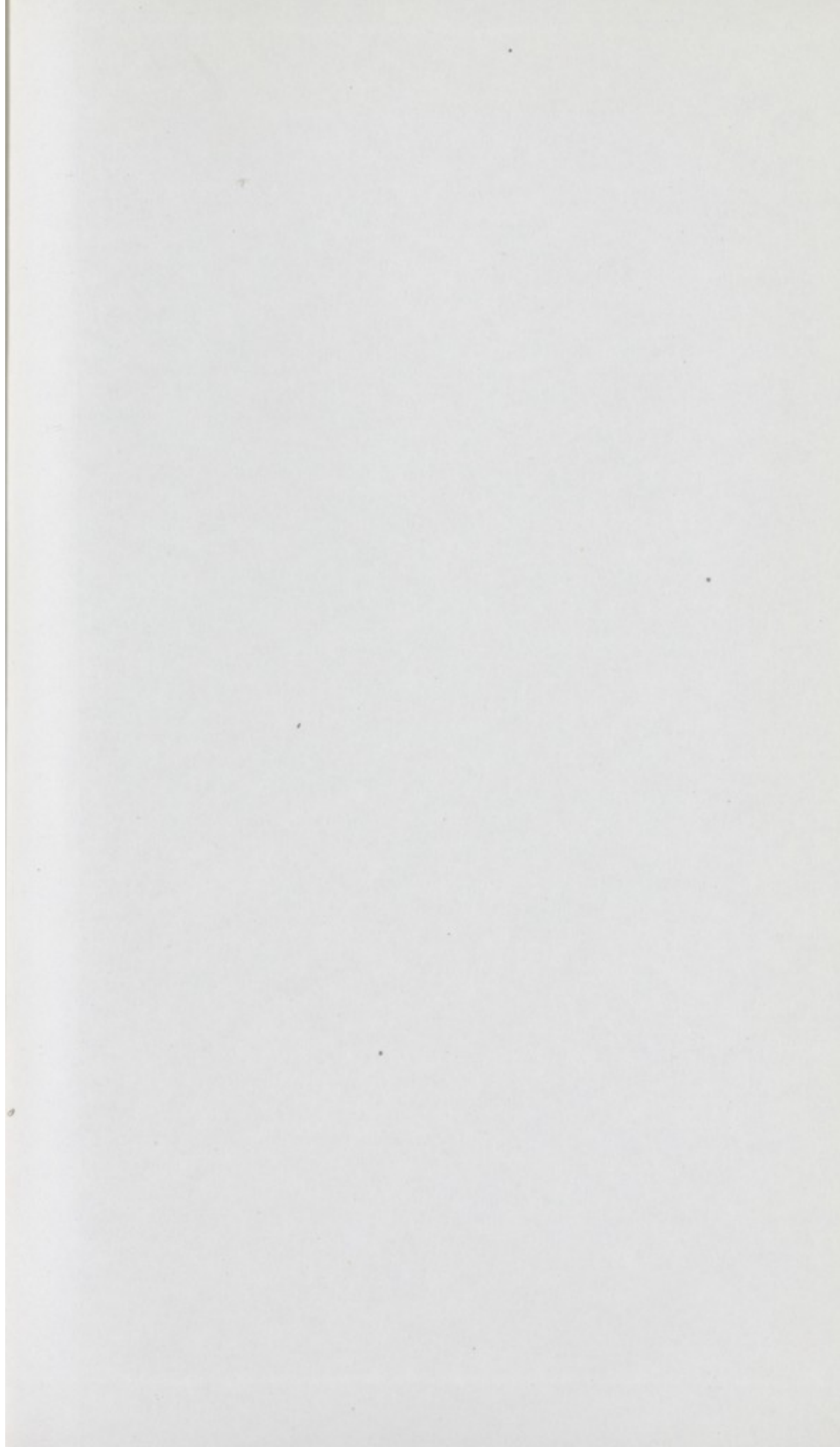
<u>Percentage of takes</u>	<u>Takes of bait</u>	<u>No. of households baited.</u>	
16.666	64	384	Initial 1947/8
8.429	13	160	Second 1948
3.433	8	259	Third 1949
3.500	9	250	Fourth 1950
3.500	11	200	Fifth 1951
3.487	7	201	Sixth 1952
3.94	7	179	Seventh 1953
6.473	10	162	Eighth 1954
1.197	7	161	Ninth 1955
6.41	40	156	Tenth 1956

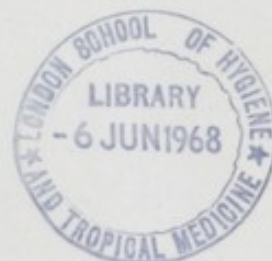
<u>VISITS</u>	<u>Private Dwellings</u>	<u>Business Premises</u>	<u>Agricultural Property</u>	<u>Corporation Property</u>	<u>Sewers</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Total No. of visits</u>
1.							
(a) <u>SURVEYS.</u>							
Re. complaints Under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.	555	54	2	10	-	621	
	<u>473</u> 1028	<u>54</u> 108	<u>1</u> 3	<u>22</u> 32	-	<u>550</u> 1171	
No access (re complaint)	117	2	-	-	-	119	
No access (re Pests Act)	62	-	-	-	-	62	
Miscellaneous	79	5	-	3	-	<u>87</u> 268	1439
(b) <u>TREATMENTS</u>							
No. of visits	<u>3977</u>	<u>473</u>	-	<u>237</u>	-	<u>4687</u>	4687
No. of properties treated	<u>499</u>	<u>48</u>	-	<u>21</u>	-		
No. of completed treatments	<u>597</u>	<u>57</u>	-	<u>31</u>	-		
(c) <u>SEWERS.</u>							
16th Maintenance treatment) (28 manholes poison baited)					259	259	
17th Maintenance treatment) 49 manholes poison baited)					<u>321</u>	<u>321</u>	580
Annual Test baiting							
Treatment of sewers in conjunction with surface infestations.					7	7	7
(d) <u>OTHER VISITS.</u>							<u>11</u>
							6,724
2. <u>SURVEYS REVEALED.</u>							
Premises infested with rats	537	40	2	27	606		
Premises infested with mice	43	15	-	2	60		
Premises not infested	<u>448</u> 1028	<u>53</u> 108	<u>1</u> 3	<u>3</u> 32	<u>505</u>	<u>1171</u>	

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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>No. of Manholes Pre-baited.</u>	<u>Takes of Pre-bait</u>	<u>No. of Manholes Poison baited.</u>	<u>Takes of Poison bait.</u>
April 1948	1st Initial treatment	218	77	77	31
July 1948	2nd " "	77	14	10	8
February 1949	1st Maintenance treatment	80	49	49	18
July 1949	2nd " "	71	20	24	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
April/May 1958	16th " "	-	-	28+	3
December 1958	17th " "	-	-	49+	26

+ Direct poisoning with Warfarin.





JP 1/68

