

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

Contributors

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BOROUGH OF SURBITON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

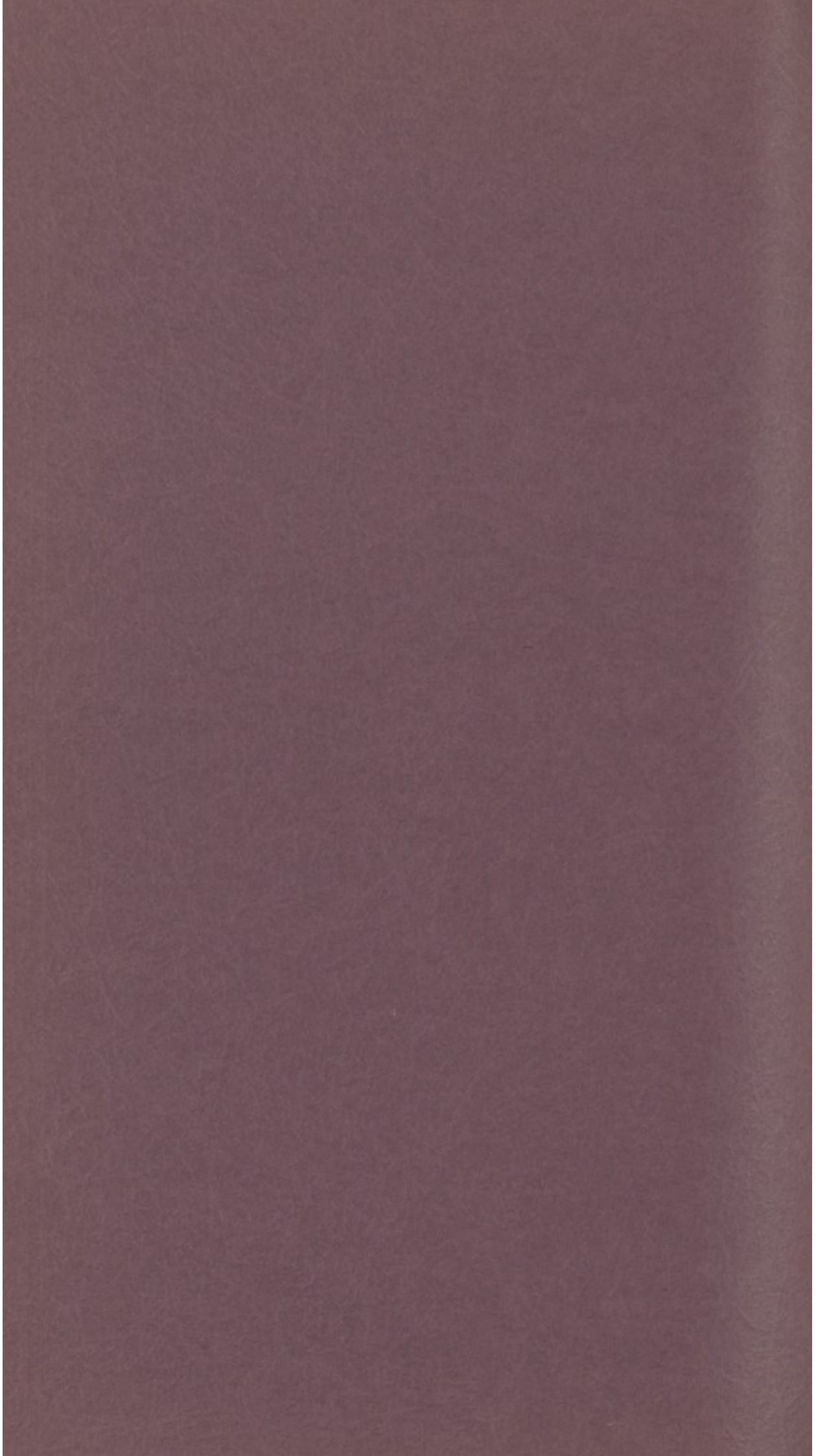
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1961



Public Health Department,
2 Chalston Villas,
SURBITON.

JUNE, 1962





BOROUGH OF SURBITON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1961

Public Health Department,
2 Shalston Villas,
SURBITON.

JUNE, 1962



REPORT OF THE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING

AND

OF THE

FOR THE YEAR

BOROUGH OF SURBITON

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

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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 Mrs. I.E. Desforges (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman G.W. Dew	Councillor Mrs. A.F. Hammond
Alderman Mrs. A. Woodgate, J.P.	Councillor J.P. Lloyd-Davies
Councillor J.V.J. Baxter	Councillor W.S. Mutimer
Councillor Mrs. D.T. Butler	Councillor E.F.R. Shelvey
Councillor C.G.L. Du Cann	Councillor A.I.A. Spevack

With the Mayor Councillor D.J.M. Greenwood, J.P., and the
Chairman of the Finance Committee (Alderman H.W. Edwards, C.C.)
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 * / ∅ 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
I.D. REID
J.M. WEAVER (Commenced 10.4.61. Transferred to
Borough Treasurer's Department
25.9.61)
M.L. THOMPSON (Commenced 30.10.61)

Disinfector and Mortuary Attendant

A.C. BALL

- § 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.).
- ∅ 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 COMMISSION

Chairman: A. G. Heston, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh)
Vice-Chairman: J. E. Davidson

Members: A. G. Heston, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh)
J. E. Davidson, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh)
J. V. J. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh)
J. D. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh)
J. D. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh)
J. D. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh)

With the Mayor, Councillor D. M. Greenwood, J.P., and the
Chairman of the Finance Committee (Alderman H. W. Edwards, C.O.)
ex-officio.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - PERSONNEL

Medical Officer of Health

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. E. HAINES, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)

Additional Public Health Inspectors

W. H. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.
F. M. A. BROWN, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)

Public Analyst (part-time)

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

Rodent Officer

E. C. HENVE

Chief Clerk

M. J. KIRK

Clerks

Miss V. CHISHOLM
Mrs. J. V. CHISHOLM
I. D. HEND
J. M. WILSON (Commenced 10.4.61. Transferred to
Borough Treasurer's Department
22.8.61)
M. J. THOMSON (Commenced 30.10.61)

Inspector and Mortuary Assistant

A. G. BAILLIE

Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute)
Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (R.S.I. and S.I.M.S. 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 1962.

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

Annual Report, 1961.

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 1961.

The report is compiled in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/62, dated 18th January, 1962, and follows the general lines as for previous years.

I am pleased to report on the continued satisfactory state of the Public Health in the Borough during the year; there have been no outbreaks of infectious disease.

Population: The population of Surbiton on which the vital statistics are based is now 62,850.

In my last year's Annual Report I gave the 1961 Census Provisional figure as 62,940. The Registrar-General in an explanatory note states "in making the mid-1961 estimates regard has been had to the preliminary results of the Census enumeration of 23rd April, 1961, adjusted in respect of (a) persons enumerated away from their usual place of residence; (b) pupils and students in boarding schools and university halls of residence, etc.; (c) armed forces in stations within the specified area; (d) the movement of population between Census Day and 30th June, 1961; and (e) all other relevant available information".

Infectious diseases: With the exception of the periodic increase of measles notifications which were 897 for the year, I am pleased to report a low incidence of infection generally, although it is with regret I report that a case of Poliomyelitis occurred in the person of a female aged 39 years who contracted the disease whilst on holiday abroad.

It is most pleasing to report a decrease of 28 in the whooping cough notifications, and to say for the first time in nine years no case of sonne dysentery was reported.

There was no case of diphtheria reported during the year, and we have been free from this disease in the Borough since 1946, which again speaks very highly for the way in which the general medical practitioners and public health officials have continued to carry out an intensive and persistent programme of active immunisation.

Births: The number of live births for 1961 is 924 and compares with 921 for 1960. The birth rate is 14.70 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.36 for the previous year.

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

Telephone No.:
BRISTOL 5441-8. Ext. 25.

June 1962.

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

Annual Report, 1961.

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 1961.

The report is compiled in accordance with Ministry of
Health Circular No. 1/62, dated 18th January, 1962, and follows
the general lines as for previous years.

I am pleased to report on the continued satisfactory state
of the Public Health in the Borough during the year; there have
been no outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Population: The population of Bristol on which the vital
statistics are based is now 62,850.

In my last year's Annual Report I gave the 1961 Census
provisional figures as 62,940. The Registrar-General in an
explanatory note states "in making the mid-1961 estimates
there has been had to the preliminary results of the Census
enumeration of 2nd April, 1961, adjusted in respect of (a)
persons enumerated away from their usual place of residence;
(b) pupils and students in boarding schools and university
halls of residence; (c) armed forces in stations within
the specified area; (d) the movement of population between
Greater London and 10th June, 1961; and (e) all other relevant
available information".

Infectious diseases: With the exception of the periodic increase
of measles notifications which were 537 for the year, I am pleased
to report a low incidence of infectious diseases. Although it is
with regret I report that a case of poliomyelitis occurred in the
person of a female aged 19 years who contracted the disease whilst
on holiday abroad.

It is most pleasing to report a decrease of 26 in the
reporting of notifications, and so say for the first time in
five years no case of acute dysentery was reported.

There was no case of diphtheria reported during the year,
and we have been free from this disease in the Borough since 1946,
which again speaks very highly for the way in which the general
medical practitioners and public health officials have continued
to carry out an intensive and persistent programme of active
immunisation.

Births: The number of live births for 1961 is 924 and compares
with 951 for 1960. The birth rate is 14.70 per 1,000 of the
population compared with 14.36 for the previous year.

Deaths: The number of deaths recorded in 1961 is 664 compared with 675 for 1960. This gives a death rate of 10.56 per thousand of the population compared with 10.53 for 1960.

The number of deaths of infants under one year in 1961 is 15 giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 16.23 compared with a rate of 17.37 for 1960. The causes of death of these infants will be seen on page ten.

Causes of death: The main causes of death during 1961 were:-

Heart and circulatory disease	...	244
Cancer		128
Vascular lesions of Nervous System		83

In view of the attention given to the relationship between smoking and lung cancer the relevant figures for Surbiton residents is given below:-

	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus.	24	6	19	4	26	3	22	4	34	1	24	5
Total	30		23		29		26		35		29	

With regard to the dangers of tobacco smoking the following points are now considered relevant.

"Three quarters of the men and half the women in Britain are now regular smokers and the number of people dying each year from lung cancer has been increasing very rapidly. Heavy cigarette smokers have thirty times the death rate of non-smokers.

Once people become addicted to smoking it becomes a drug habit and difficult to break off. That is why young people should never start.

Lung cancer is a particularly unpleasant way of dying and smokers' lung cancer often causes death in the prime of life.

It has been shown that the examples of parents especially of mothers who smoke may encourage children to do the same". (from a pamphlet of the Central Council for Health Education).

Housing: The provision of new dwelling houses still remains an urgent responsibility for the Council. The activity of recent years by private developers continues but at a slower pace

The number of deaths reported in 1961 is 284 compared with 215 for 1953. This gives a death rate of 10.25 per 100,000 of the population compared with 10.21 for 1953.

The number of deaths of infants aged one year in 1961 is 17 giving an infant mortality rate of 16.7 compared with a rate of 15.7 for 1953. The cause of death of these infants will be stated on page 10.

Causes of Deaths The main causes of death during 1961 were:

- Heart and circulatory diseases .. 245
- Cancer .. 128
- Respiratory diseases of Nervous System .. 83

In view of the attention given to the relationship between smoking and lung cancer the relevant figures for smoking residents is given below:

	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus	24	13	4	22	3	22	4	14	1	24
Total	30	23	29	26	28	18	29	23	29	23

With regard to the dangers of tobacco smoking the following points are now considered relevant.

Three quarters of the men and half the women in Huttville are now regular smokers and the number of people dying each year from lung cancer has been increasing very rapidly. Heavy cigarette smokers have thirty times the death rate of non-smokers.

Once people become addicted to smoking it becomes a habit which is difficult to break off. That is why young people should never start.

Lung cancer is a particularly unpleasant way of dying and whose long cancer often causes death in the prime of life.

It has been shown that the examples of patients especially at Huttville who smoke may encourage others to do the same. (From a pamphlet by the General Council for Health Education).

Summary: The provision of new dwelling houses will require an active responsibility for the Council. The activity of young people in these developments is not as a whole good.

While it is true that a great deal of opinion is expressed in favour of a home which stands on the ground, it is also true that the ground space for this can be ill-afforded in Surbiton today. Therefore if present needs are to be served the planned programme must include not only houses of 3 to 4 bedrooms for families, but also housing for special groups such as flatlets and bungalows for the old people; a few specially planned or adapted houses for handicapped persons, also some accommodation of small self-contained flats for single persons.

Last but not least a small percentage of tenants prove to be destructive and are bad tenants in the real sense of the word. The Authority has a duty to these as to the sick which in a sense they are, at least, socially. This problem is not solved by making special unbreakable houses but by social welfare and constant supervision by qualified staff, and this is where the Housing Department and the Medical Social Department join. Sometimes the family is reclaimed and the children grow up to be decent tenants after years of education.

There are also those tenants who can but will not pay the rent; these are best dealt with by court action before the arrears accumulate; but however unsatisfactory tenants may be, every effort should be made to keep the family as a unit, preferably placed in individual houses where their behaviour will affect their normal neighbours as little as possible.

Staff: The details of the staff of the Public Health Department are set out on page 1. There was one change during the year. Mr. J.M. Weaver, the junior clerk was transferred to the Borough Treasurer's Department, and Mr. M.L. Thompson was appointed in his place.

I am pleased again to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year, and to Mr. Eldridge, the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Inspectors, Mr. Elms and the clerical staff and to Dr. W.H. Kinstrie, the 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.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (in acres)	4,709
Population (June 1961)	62,850
Resident population (Census 1951)	60,875
do. (Census 1961 Provisional)	62,940
Estimated number of separate habitable dwellings (houses and flats) in the Borough as at 1st April, 1962.	20,385
Number of new houses, flats and maisonettes erected during the year:-	
(a) By local authority (29 to replace temporary dwellings).	47
(b) By other local authorities	Nil
(c) By private enterprise	270
(d) Rebuilt following destruction by enemy action	Nil
(e) Eleven properties were converted by private enterprise to provide 34 flats. One single house was converted into two houses.	
Rateable value at 31st December, 1961.	£1,257,574
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£5,140

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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

Its population is healthy and it 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 modern factories.

There are good shopping centres and exceptionally good communications by road and rail.

GENERAL STATISTICS

4,732	Area of Borough (in acres)
62,330	Population (June 1961)
60,672	Resident population (Census 1951)
62,340	do. (Census 1961 Provisional)
	Estimated number of separate habitable dwellings (houses and flats) in the Borough as at April, 1962
20,388	Number of new houses, flats and maisonettes erected during the year:-
	(a) By local authority (25 to replace temporary dwellings)
117	(b) By other local authorities
270	(c) By private enterprise
211	(d) Rebuilt following destruction by enemy action
	(e) Eleven properties were converted by private enterprise to provide 34 flats. One single house was converted into two houses.
41,227,254	Rateable value at 1st December, 1961
25.142	Gm represented by a penny rate (estimated)

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Gurbiton is an attractive well favoured residential town with many recreation grounds and open parks. It fronts the River and is close to Green House, two Royal Parks and Hampton Court Palace.

The population is healthy and it 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 modern factories.

There are good shopping centres and exceptionally good communications by road and rail.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Based on Registrar General's population figure of 62,850 and on adjusted statistics supplied by the Registrar General.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	439 (421)	449 (459)	888 (880)
Illegitimate	22 (19)	14 (22)	36 (41)
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.			14.70 (14.36)
Adjusted birth rate (Comparability factor 1.00)			14.70 (14.36)
England and Wales.			17.45 (17.1)
<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>			
Legitimate	4 (4)	7 (6)	11 (10)
Illegitimate	1 (2)	- (-)	1 (3)
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.			12.82 (13.91)
<u>TOTAL LIVE & STILL BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	446 (446)	470 (488)	936 (934)
England and Wales (Still births)			18.7 (19.7)
<u>INFANT DEATHS:</u>			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.			16.23 (17.37)
England and Wales.			21.4 (21.7)
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - <u>legitimate</u>			14.63 (18.18)
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate			55.5 (Nil)
Neo natal mortality rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 live births.			14.06 (14.11)
Perinatal mortality rate			11.90 (12.74)
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births.			3.89 (4.45)
Maternal deaths (including abortions)			Nil (Nil)
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births			Nil (Nil)
<u>DEATHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	329 (353)	335 (322)	664 (675)
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.			10.56 (10.53)
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.06)			11.19 (11.16)
England and Wales (all causes)			12.0 (12.2)

NOTE: The figures in parenthesis are those for 1960.

VITAL STATISTICS

Based on Registrar General's population figures of 32,850 and on latest statistics supplied by the Registrar General.

1950 BIRTHS		1949 BIRTHS		1948 BIRTHS			
Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)	Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	22 (17)	14 (23)	18 (41)	Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	22 (17)	14 (23)	18 (41)
Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	14.70 (14.70)	14.70 (14.70)	14.70 (14.70)	Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	14.70 (14.70)	14.70 (14.70)	14.70 (14.70)
Male and Female	17.43 (17.43)	17.43 (17.43)	17.43 (17.43)	Male and Female	17.43 (17.43)	17.43 (17.43)	17.43 (17.43)
1947 BIRTHS		1946 BIRTHS		1945 BIRTHS			
Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)	Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	11 (12)	7 (6)	9 (12)	Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	11 (12)	7 (6)	9 (12)
Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	11 (12)	7 (6)	9 (12)	Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	11 (12)	7 (6)	9 (12)
Male and Female	11 (12)	7 (6)	9 (12)	Male and Female	11 (12)	7 (6)	9 (12)
1944 BIRTHS		1943 BIRTHS		1942 BIRTHS			
Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)	Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	12.83 (12.83)	12.83 (12.83)	12.83 (12.83)	Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	12.83 (12.83)	12.83 (12.83)	12.83 (12.83)
Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	12.83 (12.83)	12.83 (12.83)	12.83 (12.83)	Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	12.83 (12.83)	12.83 (12.83)	12.83 (12.83)
Male and Female	12.83 (12.83)	12.83 (12.83)	12.83 (12.83)	Male and Female	12.83 (12.83)	12.83 (12.83)	12.83 (12.83)
1941 BIRTHS		1940 BIRTHS		1939 BIRTHS			
Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)	Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)
Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)
Male and Female	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	Male and Female	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)
1938 BIRTHS		1937 BIRTHS		1936 BIRTHS			
Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)	Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)
Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)
Male and Female	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	Male and Female	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)
1935 BIRTHS		1934 BIRTHS		1933 BIRTHS			
Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)	Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)
Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)
Male and Female	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	Male and Female	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)
1932 BIRTHS		1931 BIRTHS		1930 BIRTHS			
Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)	Estimated	Male (477)	Female (459)	TOTAL (936)
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)
Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	Estimated birth rate (compensability factor 1.00)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)
Male and Female	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	Male and Female	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)	16.2 (16.2)

The figures in parentheses are those for 1950.

POPULATION

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

1952	61,590
1953	62,230
1954	63,320
1955	62,570
1956	62,610
1957	63,110
1958	63,550
1959	63,750
1960	64,100
1961	62,850

- (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.

1962	61,890
1963	62,230
1964	62,320
1965	62,270
1966	62,610
1967	62,710
1968	62,820
1969	62,720
1970	62,700
1971	62,820

(b) Female figures

1967	30,770
1968	30,770
1969	30,770
1970	30,770
1971	30,770

(c) 1971 Census - Area (primary) Sex Distribution

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	60,501	58,774	119,275
5-9	58,446	56,409	114,855
10-14	56,312	54,273	110,585
15-19	54,178	52,139	106,317
20-24	52,044	50,005	102,049
25-29	49,910	47,871	97,781
30-34	47,776	45,737	93,513
35-39	45,642	43,603	89,245
40-44	43,508	41,469	84,977
45-49	41,374	39,335	80,709
50-54	39,240	37,201	76,441
55-59	37,106	35,067	72,173
60-64	34,972	32,933	67,905
65-69	32,838	30,799	63,637
70-74	30,704	28,665	59,369
75-79	28,570	26,531	55,101
80-84	26,436	24,397	50,833
85-89	24,302	22,258	46,560
90-94	22,168	20,119	42,287
95 and over	20,034	18,000	38,034

It will be seen that there are over 6,000 persons over 65 years of age in this population table. The presence of so many in the older age groups means the necessity to co-ordinate, organise and maintain more comprehensive geriatric services and special housing for the old folk.

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.
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
1959	853	13.38	16.5
1960	921	14.36	17.1
1961	924	14.70	17.4

AGES AT DEATH DURING 1961.

The deaths occurred at the following ages:-

Age Group	Male	Female
Under 1 year	5	10
1 - 4	4	2
5 - 14	1	-
15 - 24	10	2
25 - 34	2	3
35 - 44	2	4
45 - 54	40	18
55 - 64	89	48
65 - 74	66	67
75 and over	110	181
TOTAL	329	335

It will be seen that there are over 6,000 persons over 65 years of age in this population table. The presence of so many in the older age groups means the necessity to co-ordinate, organize and maintain more comprehensive geriatric services and special housing for the old folk.

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
1952	814	13.21	12.3
1951	826	13.73	12.2
1950	816	12.86	12.1
1949	760	12.14	12.0
1948	761	12.12	11.7
1947	777	12.31	11.1
1946	867	13.64	11.4
1945	823	13.36	11.2
1944	927	14.36	11.1
1943	924	14.70	11.4

AGE AT DEATH DURING 1951

The deaths occurred at the following ages:-

Age Group	Males	Females
Under 1 year	5	10
1 - 4	4	2
5 - 14	1	-
15 - 24	10	2
25 - 34	2	3
35 - 44	2	4
45 - 54	40	18
55 - 64	69	48
65 - 74	66	67
75 and over	110	181
TOTAL	329	335

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1961

	Male	Female
<u>All causes</u>	329	335
Tuberculosis, respiratory	7	1
Syphilitic disease	1	2
Meningococcal infections	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	24	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	11
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	34	35
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	3
Diabetes	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	28	55
Coronary disease, angina	80	49
Hypertension with heart disease	4	3
Other heart disease	22	51
Other circulatory disease	18	17
Influenza	1	3
Pneumonia	17	21
Bronchitis	33	14
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
Congenital malformation	2	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	22	31
Motor vehicle accidents	9	-
All other accidents	6	5
Suicide	3	6
Homicide and operations of war	-	-

All causes		
Male	Female	
329	138	
7	1	Tuberculosis, respiratory
1	5	Septic disease
-	-	Neurological infections
1	1	Other infectious and parasitic diseases
7	2	Malignant neoplasms, stomach
24	5	Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus
-	11	Malignant neoplasms, breast
-	7	Malignant neoplasms, uterus
34	28	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms
1	1	Leukemia, lymphoma
1	1	Diabetes
28	28	Vascular lesions of nervous system
80	28	Coronary disease, angina
4	1	Hypertension with heart disease
32	31	Other heart disease
18	17	Other circulatory disease
1	1	Tuberculosis
17	21	Pneumonia
33	14	Influenza
5	1	Other diseases of respiratory system
-	1	Diseases of stomach and duodenum
1	1	Gastritis, enteritis and colitis
-	1	Nephritis and nephrosis
3	-	Hypertrophy of prostate
2	2	Genital malformation
22	22	Other defined and ill-defined diseases
9	-	Motor vehicle accidents
6	2	All other accidents
1	1	Intoxication
-	-	Homicide and operation of law

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were fifteen deaths of children under one year of age. It will be noted that seven died in the first hours of life.

Of the infant deaths eleven occurred in hospitals or public institutions outside the Borough.

The causes and ages at death were as follows:-

Unascertainable, open verdict, found in stream	Newly born
Prematurity with immaturity	1 hour
Prematurity	2 hours
Pre-viable birth	2 hours
Atelectasis, prematurity	5 hours
Prolonged cerebral anoxia during delivery	18 hours
Atelectasis, prematurity	19 hours
Extreme prematurity	1 day
Prematurity	1 day
Atelectasis, prematurity	1 day
Atelectasis, cerebral anoxia	1 day
Anoxia, gross congenital cardiac lesions	1 week
Cardiac failure, duodenal obstruction, prematurity	2 weeks
Bronchial pneumonia, mongolism	2 weeks
Congenital morbus cordis	2 months

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)
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
1959	15	17.58	22.0
1960	16	17.37	21.7
1961	15	16.23	21.4

INFANT MORTALITY

There were fifteen deaths of children under the year of age. It will be noted that seven died in the first hours of life. Of the infant deaths eleven occurred in hospitals or public institutions outside the Borough. The causes and ages at death were as follows:-

1 hour	Pharyngitis, green vomiting
2 hours	Pharyngitis with convulsions
2 hours	Pharyngitis
2 hours	Pharyngitis
2 hours	Pharyngitis
10 hours	Pharyngitis, convulsions
19 hours	Pharyngitis, convulsions
1 day	Pharyngitis
1 day	Pharyngitis
1 day	Pharyngitis
1 day	Pharyngitis
1 week	Pharyngitis
2 weeks	Pharyngitis
2 weeks	Pharyngitis
2 weeks	Pharyngitis

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	Infant and Neonatal (per 1,000 live births)
1932	15	1845	27.6
1933	18	2302	24.1
1934	9	1102	29.9
1935	11	2236	24.9
1936	12	1876	29.8
1937	9	1178	29.0
1938	16	1614	22.9
1939	12	1738	22.0
1940	16	1737	21.7
1941	15	1627	21.4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	76	84	45	38	48	23	23	30	24	18
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	9	-	1	2	-	-	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	-
Pneumonia	12	34	14	19	18	32	6	22	10	19
Erysipelas	5	6	4	3	4	3	2	2	5	-
Poliomyelitis	2	3	2	8	1	6	-	-	-	1
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	4	1	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	10	12	25	289	202	28	123	2	-
Malaria	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	11	11	5	4	13	9	20	9	8	11
Measles	538	790	114	998	228	838	362	1139	24	897
Whooping Cough	204	139	41	70	78	41	8	11	41	13
TOTALS	856	1083	249	1169	686	1160	450	1337	118	960

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

Anthrax	Malaria
Cholera	Measles
Diphtheria	Membranous Croup
Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection
Encephalitis (Acute)	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Enteric (Typhoid or Paratyphoid) Fever	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever
Plague	Smallpox
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	Tuberculosis
Pneumonia, Acute 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 - 64	65 and over	Age unknown	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	-	-	3	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	18
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	2	3	2	6	5	-	19
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	11
Measles	22	178	232	425	19	7	3	1	-	10	897
Whooping Cough	-	3	2	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	13
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	33	-	38

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

AGE GROUPS OF PATIENTS CLASS OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Scarlet Fever	1	100	1	100	0	0
Dysentery	1	100	1	100	0	0
Relapsing Fever	1	100	1	100	0	0
Measles	1	100	1	100	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	100	1	100	0	0
Diphtheria	1	100	1	100	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	100	1	100	0	0
Dysentery	1	100	1	100	0	0
Relapsing Fever	1	100	1	100	0	0
Measles	1	100	1	100	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	100	1	100	0	0
Diphtheria	1	100	1	100	0	0

AGE GROUPS OF PATIENTS CLASS OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Scarlet Fever	1	100	1	100	0	0
Dysentery	1	100	1	100	0	0
Relapsing Fever	1	100	1	100	0	0
Measles	1	100	1	100	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	100	1	100	0	0
Diphtheria	1	100	1	100	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	100	1	100	0	0
Dysentery	1	100	1	100	0	0
Relapsing Fever	1	100	1	100	0	0
Measles	1	100	1	100	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	100	1	100	0	0
Diphtheria	1	100	1	100	0	0

NOTE: Total deaths include transmissible diseases occurring outside the district which are not included in the total cases reported.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Exclusion from work of Contacts of Infectious Disease.

By regulations made under the National Insurance Act, 1946 and the Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1953, persons may be excluded from work and entitled to National Health sickness benefit if, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, such persons are contacts or carriers of disease and it is necessary to exclude them from work in order to prevent the spread of infection.

These Regulations apply particularly to food handlers in foodshops; also cooks, and kitchen hands employed in cafes, canteens and restaurants.

During the year one such certificate was 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 services 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.

Administrative 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, whooping cough and other immunisation. A doctor taking part is expected to send records to the Authority of the immunisation carried out in the course of his practice; the Authority provides the record cards and pays a fee to the doctor for each completed card received.

Doctors are able to collect prophylactic material from the Public Health Department or from Grange Road Health Centre, Kingston-upon-Thames.

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics are held at:-

Gosbury Hill Clinic, 1, Gosbury Hill, Chessington. Telephone: Elmbridge 5737.	Monday mornings at 9.30 to 11 o'clock.
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South Place Clinic, Ewell Road, Surbiton. Telephone: Elmbridge 4897	Monday mornings at 11 o'clock.
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(or Diphtheria Immunisation may be carried out by patient's own doctor, as described above).

Exclusions from work of Control of Infectious Diseases

By regulation made under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1957, persons may be excluded from work and entitled to National Health Insurance benefits if, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, such persons are suffering or suspected of suffering from a disease which is necessary to exclude them from work in order to prevent the spread of infection.

These Regulations apply particularly to food handlers in restaurants, public houses, and other places employed in catering and refreshment.

During the year one such certificate was issued.

DIPHTHERIA

The Borough has not been free from cases of diphtheria since 1948, and it persists with tendency to take advantage of the immunisation services 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 District Medical Officer for the County Council, signposts the services within the Borough.

Administrative work on immunisation is conducted in the Public Health Department on behalf of the County Council for which 15% of a clerk's salary is reimbursed.

Arrangements also exist with general medical practitioners to carry out diphtheria, whooping cough and other immunisation. A doctor taking part is expected to send reports to the authority or the immunisation carried out in the course of his practice. The authority provides the record cards and pays a fee to the doctor for each completed card received.

Doctors are able to collect prophylactic material from the Public Health Department or from Hants Road Health Centre, Basingstoke-upon-Thames.

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics are held at:-

Monday mornings at 9.30 to 11 o'clock	Stebury Hill Clinic, 1, Stebury Hill, Basingstoke. Telephone: Elmbridge 5737.
Monday mornings at 11 o'clock	South Place Clinic, 60-61, South Place, Basingstoke. Telephone: Elmbridge 6937.

For Diphtheria Immunisation may be carried out by patient's own doctor, as described above.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

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

Age Group	Primary Immunisations during 1961	Reinforcement doses during 1961
Age under 1 year	379	-
Age 1 year to 4 years.	539	274
Age 5 years to 14 years.	146	2,006

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

Year	Primary Immunisations	Reinforcements.
1955	737	132
1956	741	298
1957	691	1,399
1958	799	1,162
1959	859	1,267
1960	956	1,002
1961	1,064	2,280

DIARRHEAL ILLNESS

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

Age Group	Primary Immunization during 1961	Retest/Response during 1961
Up to 1 year	175	-
1 year to 2 years	242	274
2 years to 14 years	118	2,002

The following table sets out the number of children examined at each of the last seven years:-

Year	Primary Immunization	Retest/Response
1955	177	172
1956	141	198
1957	691	1,199
1958	709	2,162
1959	882	1,807
1960	926	2,002
1961	1,041	2,280

The number of immunisations carried out between the 1st January, 1947 and 31st December, 1961, is shown below:-

Born in	1961	1-4 1957-1960	5-9 1952-1956	10-14 1947-1951	Total under 15
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1957-1961	379	2,761	3,015	3,245	9,400
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1956 or earlier.	-	-	1,188	2,139	3,327
C. Estimated mid-year child population.	924	3,420	8,400		12,744
Immunity index 100 A/C.	41.01	80.73	74.52		73.76

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

SMALLPOX.

Whilst this disease only appears in this country at rare intervals it is still prevalent in many parts of the world and its introduction here is an ever-present threat which materialised at the end of 1961 when a case occurred in London.

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

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 immunizations carried out between the 1st January 1957 and 31st December, 1957, is given below:-

Year in	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962
Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1957-1961	370	2,781	1,018	1,248	0,100
Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1956 or earlier	-	-	1,108	1,119	1,017
Estimated mid-year child population	524	1,150	1,402	1,402	1,402
Immunization index 100 A.C.	11.01	80.71	74.52	74.52	74.52

Note: The Immunization Index is the number of children immunized (primary or booster) during the last three years (1954-1956) of 100 A.C. expressed as a percentage of the total estimated mid-year child population (total of 100 A.C.).

DISCUSSION

Whilst this disease only appears in this country at rare intervals it is still prevalent in many parts of the world and its eradication here is an ever-present target which has resulted at 1957 and 1958 when a case occurred in London.

The persistence is such that the active immunization of susceptible cases has to be continued even though it is no longer necessary for infants to be vaccinated.

Persons of all ages can be vaccinated by their own doctors and children are also dealt with at the District Health Centres of the County Council.

Call-type for vaccination is available from the Central Public Health Laboratory at Colindale.

The number of persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1961 was:-

Age Groups	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 -14	15 or over	TOTAL
Vaccinations	685	61	27	36	56	865
Re-vaccinations	-	-	9	33	288	330

Calculations show that by the end of 1961 74.13% of children under one year have been vaccinated against smallpox.

SONNE DYSENTERY.

No cases occurred during the year and only two the previous year.

The following table shows the number of cases occurring since first recognition of this disease in Surbiton in 1951:-

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
62	-	10	12	25	289	202	28	123	2	-

POLIOMYELITIS.

The figures since 1949 are given below:-

Year	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958-61
Cases	5	8	1	2	3	2	8	1	6	1
Deaths	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Arrangements are made whereby doctors may collect anti-poliomyelitis vaccine from the Public Health Department, and this facility is 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:-

All persons who have not at the time of their application for vaccination reached the age of forty.

General practitioners.

Ambulance staff

Hospital staff who come into contact with patients.

Medical students.

Practising dental surgeons, dental students, dental hygienists, student hygienists and dental surgeons' chairside assistants.

The number of cases who were vaccinated in 1951 was -

Age Group	1-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over
Male	105	27	38	52	102
Female	105	27	38	52	102

Calculations show that by the end of 1951 4.1% of children under one year have been vaccinated against measles.

MEASLES

No cases occurred during the year and only two the previous year. The following table shows the number of cases occurring since first recognition of this disease in Britain in 1951:-

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Cases	10	12	22	28	30	32	12	2	2	2	2

POLIOVIRUS

The figures since 1951 are given below:-

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Cases	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Deaths	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Experiments are made whereby doctors may collect poliovirus from the Public Health Laboratory, and it is then reported to the Ministry of Health.

At the end of the year, progress had been made towards the reduction by vaccination of the number of cases of which vaccine has been issued by the Ministry of Health.

These figures were:-

All persons who have not at the time of their application for vaccination reached the age of forty.

General practitioners.

Labourers still

General adults who come into contact with patients.

Medical students.

Exercising dental, nursing, dental students, dental hygienists, dental registrars and dental students.

Practising nurses not working in hospitals.

Public Health staff who may come into contact with poliomyelitis cases.

The families of the above groups.

Expectant mothers who are particularly urged to be vaccinated as early as possible in pregnancy and such requests are dealt with as priorities.

Persons going to visit or reside in a country outside Europe, other than Canada or the United States of America.

In the latter part of the year supplies of Salk vaccine became severely restricted when the Ministry of Health decided to introduce Oral Sabin vaccine. This very much curtailed the poliomyelitis vaccination programme, and it was not until early 1962 that the Sabin vaccine became available and allowed the doctors and the clinics to catch up on arrears.

In June 1961 the Public Health Laboratory Service commenced a one-year study of the incidence of poliomyelitis and other viruses in the faeces of normal children below 5 years of age with the object of obtaining more information as to the presence of these infections and to see what changes have taken place as a result of the widespread use of polio vaccine.

We are co-operating in this survey by arranging for and collecting five specimens per week so that by the end of the period some 260 children in this Borough will have been checked.

FOOD POISONING.

There were eleven confirmed cases notified by general medical practitioners; the causative organisms were identified as shown below:-

S. Newport	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 cases
S. Typhi-murium and Staph. Aureus	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases
S. Typhi-murium	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 cases
Staphylococci Aureus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 case

The ages of the eleven persons were as follows:-

Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1 year 4 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The five cases of S. Newport were members of one family who were almost certainly infected by the consumption of a chicken in which decomposition had commenced.

The origin of the other cases, two of whom were sisters, was not ascertained.

On 28th March, 1961, there was a small food poisoning incident at a local factory involving seven persons, three of whom were sufficiently ill to be removed to hospital.

All made a satisfactory recovery within a few days.

These cases were not included in the notifications because none of those who were seen by a doctor were residents of this Borough.

The responsible organism was confirmed as Staph. Aureus and the vehicle was undoubtedly imported cheese.

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 Dr. D.R. Gamble and his staff at the Epsom Laboratory to which our specimens are taken.

Apart from routine 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 suspected cases of dysentery, para-typhoid, food poisoning, etc. and taken to the Laboratory.

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Faeces	183	129	263	306	3,704	2,256	610	1,177	199	167
Suspected Food.	15	12	8	10	6	24	13	36	3	59

EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL

Thirteen certificates were issued during the year excluding and re-admitting school cases and contacts of infectious disease.

TUBERCULOSIS.

At the end of the year 251 persons were shown to be suffering from tuberculosis and living within the district:-

Sex	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males	141	5
Females	88	17

The origin of the other cases, two of whom were sisters, was not ascertained.

On 28th March, 1961, there was a small food poisoning outbreak at a local factory involving seven persons, three of whom were sufficiently ill to be removed to hospital.

All made a satisfactory recovery within a few days.

These cases were not included in the notification because none of those who were seen by a doctor were residents of this borough.

The responsible streamer was certified as being, under and the vehicle was undoubtedly reported as such.

LABORATORY ACTIVITIES

Extensive use is made of the facilities provided by the Central Health Laboratory (situated in the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health) and opportunity is taken to obtain knowledge and co-operation of Dr. G.A. Gamble and his staff at the Essex Laboratory in which specimens are taken.

From time to time samples of water, milk, ice-cream and other food (bottles of which are given under separate headings) are submitted for examination and are collected by the laboratory in the course of investigating suspected cases of typhoid, paratyphoid, food poisoning, etc. and taken to the laboratory.

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Examinations	183	129	263	306	1,404	2,256	610	1,177	192
Unreported	12	12	6	10	6	24	13	36	1

EXAMINATIONS FROM SCHOOLS

Further examinations were carried out during the year excluding and re-examining school cases and contacts of infectious diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS

At the end of the year 251 persons were shown to be suffering from tuberculosis and living within the district.

Sex	Male	Female
1959	141	110
1960	117	88

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	5	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
55 - 64	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 and over.	2	1	-	-	4	1	-	-

Of the 47 new cases tabulated above 16 were transferred from other districts.

At the commencement of the year there were 259 cases of tuberculosis on the register and at the end of the year this figure had decreased to 251, the lowest figure for the last ten years.

During the year 26 were notified as recovered from the disease; 19 left the district and there were 10 deaths.

Cases added to Register during year.

Ward.	Primary Notifications			Transfers, etc.			Total 1961.
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961	
Berrylands	1	4	3	4	4	1	4
Chessington	5	7	7	2	4	1	8
Hook and Southborough	3	-	3	9	7	-	3
Seething Wells	1	2	3	7	1	1	4
St. Mark's	3	-	1	8	2	1	2
Surbiton Hill	6	-	2	5	5	8	10
Tolworth East	1	3	3	4	3	1	4
Tolworth West	1	2	3	3	2	2	5
Tolworth South	2	1	3	6	1	4	7
Totals	23	19	28	48	29	19	47

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

Ward	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Berrylands	43	50	45	43	32	25	32	24	25	21
Chessington	74	80	89	77	89	86	79	65	60	63
Hook & Southborough	95	85	74	87	79	75	65	57	42	35
Seething Wells	23	20	21	22	28	24	19	23	14	15
St. Mark's	46	48	54	46	47	50	39	33	26	23
Surbiton Hill	29	30	30	29	27	28	26	27	20	25
Tolworth East	48	50	45	41	35	32	27	19	21	18
Tolworth West	35	41	38	32	33	30	24	18	23	23
Tolworth South	41	48	50	56	43	40	38	35	28	28
Totals	434	452	446	433	413	390	349	301	259	251

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

No visit was made by the Mass X-ray Unit to the Borough during 1961. However, persons requiring chest x-ray may attend by appointment at the Chest Clinic, 27, Queen's Road, Kingston Hill, Telephone Number Kingston 6251, at the following times:-

Mondays at 9.30 a.m.

Tuesdays at 9.30 a.m. and 2.0 p.m.

Wednesdays at 2.0 p.m.

Thursdays at 9.30 a.m. and 2.0 p.m.

Fridays at 9.30 a.m.

KINGSTON & DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

This is a local voluntary Committee which raises funds and gives help to families with tuberculosis and other chest diseases. 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.

The Town Council appoints two representatives annually and the present representatives are:-

Alderman Mrs. A. Woodgate, J.P.

Councillor J.R. Ashton.

During the year 1961 an amount of £1,841 was spent on giving help to 80 families in the Division.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year fifty-nine medical examinations were carried out at the Public Health Department, 2, Shalston Villas. These included the examination of new entrants to the Council's service, also members of staff attaining the age of 18 years to determine their suitability for acceptance under the Superannuation Scheme; members of the Borough Engineer's outdoor staff after completing six months' service to determine their suitability into the Council's Sick Pay Scheme, also to examine special cases referred for investigation. The latter usually necessitated a considerable amount of correspondence with private doctors and hospital specialists.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

There is in the Borough much voluntary activity devoted to this cause such as provision of weekly clubs, daily centre, arranging seaside holidays, distribution of Christmas gifts and visiting of house-bound.

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 Town Council leases to the Committee a large house known as "Alfriston", Berrylands Road, which, after extensive works of repair and re-decoration, was opened in September 1958 as a Centre for old people, including clubrooms, recreation rooms, handicraft room, chiropody clinic and canteen. The chiropody service is now being conducted on behalf of the County Council.

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 4,156.

The Borough Council has provided ninety-four special flats for aged people, and a further twelve are under construction.

There can be no exaggeration of the importance of this work for the old people, or of its increasing urgency as year succeeds year and more survive to the older age groups.

It is now imperative that the contributions in money and services by the Local Authorities, i.e. County and Borough be extended and continuous co-ordination be exerted over all the field of work.

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

The Town Council appoints two representatives annually and the present representatives are -

Alfred W. A. Woodgate, J.P.

Councillor J. R. Ashton.

During the year 1961 an amount of £1,811 was spent on giving help to 30 families in the Division.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year fifty-nine medical examinations were carried out at the Public Health Department, 2, Shelton Villas. These included the examination of new entrants to the Council's service, also members of staff attaining the age of 15 years to determine their suitability for acceptance under the Superannuation Scheme. Members of the Borough Engineer's staff also attend for examination. The service is determined by the Council's Health Officer, also to examine special cases referred for investigation. The latter usually consists of a considerable amount of correspondence with private doctors and hospital specialists.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

There is in the Borough much voluntary activity devoted to this cause such as provision of weekly clubs, daily centres, providing essential necessities, distribution of Christmas gifts and visits of home-helps.

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

The Town Council leases to the Committee a large house known as "Albion", Northgate Road, which, after extensive works of repair and re-decoration, was opened in September 1958 as a centre for old people, including clubroom, recreation room, library, room, chiropody clinic and canteen. The chiropody service is now being conducted on behalf of the County Council.

A mobile on wheels service is operated by the Social Division of the British Red Cross Society, and the Council makes a generous contribution towards the costs involved. The number of subsidised day-care places during the year was 1,150.

The Borough Council has provided ninety-four subsidised flats for aged people, and a further twelve are under construction.

There can be no exaggeration of the importance of this work for the old people, or of the increasing urgency as years succeed years and more survive to the older age groups.

It is now imperative that the contribution to money and services by the local authorities, i.e. County and Borough be extended and co-ordinated co-ordinated be exerted over all the fields of work.

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. There was also a conference between the Housing Committee, the Old People's Welfare Committee and the W.V.S. at which all aspects of the provision of services for the elderly was discussed.

During the year meetings of Field Social Workers in Chessington Area were held. There appeared to be a desire for all social workers to meet informally, and to establish contact with each other beyond the telephone.

The meetings proved to be very helpful to all concerned.

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 of Health who is also Medical Officer of Health for Surbiton.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The ante-natal clinic can serve as the focal point to all activities relating to the expectant and nursing mother. The health visitor from the ante-natal clinic follows up cases at 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 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-upon-Thames, who will arrange for the Divisional Home 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 or standpipes in use.

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

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

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Hogsmill River is the Borough boundary for some two miles on the eastern side. Now that sewage effluent from Epsom is no longer discharged into it, it has become a clean stream again and small fish which have been absent for many years have re-appeared.

The River Thames is the northern boundary and whilst there is no bathing a pleasant riverside promenade gives much pleasure to many people and boating and yachting are popular pastimes. The island known as Ravens Ait belongs to the Navy League and Sea Cadet Corps and is used as a national boat training station for sea cadets.

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 from Metropolitan Water Board mains and 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 thirteen 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 with changes of water as necessary. Eight samples were taken by the Public Health Department to ensure adequate chlorination and fitness for bathing, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

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.

SEWERAGE.

There are very few cesspools remaining, nearly all properties in the Borough being connected to the public sewerage system.

A little trouble is being experienced in the Hook area with the sewers which are proving inadequate to deal with the many new properties connected to them, and a new relief sewer is to be constructed by the Council along the Hook Road at an early date.

During the year 1,423 complaints were received with
 Flooding during times of heavy rainfall has also occurred in
 other parts of the Borough and sundry remedial works have been
 carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department and a new surface
 water sewer in the Tolworth area is under consideration.

Defective or insufficient S.D. accommodation	32
Defective water pipes or fittings	17
Insufficient or defective refuse bins	1
Offensive smells from various causes	32
Offensive accumulations	17
Offensive from animals improperly kept	4
Overcrowding	1
Unsanitary food	22
Infestation with bugs or flies	9
Infestation with wasps	65
Infestation with other insect pests	37
Infestation with rats or mice	629
Snake infestation	22
Flooding	6
Dangerous structures	1
Noise nuisance	46
Illegal parking of cars	26
Miscellaneous	30

TOTAL 1,423

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

1948	1,350	1953	1,157
1949	1,518	1954	905
1950	1,284	1955	1,037
1951	1,230	1956	1,093
1952	1,210	1957	1,039

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS

Number of dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	(3)
Number of dwellings visited for purposes other than housing defects	1752
Number of visits to premises other than houses	2586
Premises re-inspected	1353
Visits to works in progress	463
Visits re. rats and mice	7091
Visits re. Rent Act	61
Miscellaneous visits	591

14,136

Flooding during times of heavy rainfall has also occurred in
other parts of the borough and county remedial works have been
carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department and a new sewer
water sewer in the Telford area is under consideration.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year 1,423 complaints were received with regard to the undermentioned matters, were duly investigated, and any necessary action taken.

Choked and defective drains and sewers	383
Insanitary or dilapidated condition of premises .	29
Dampness	16
Defective or insufficient .C. accommodation	32
Defective water pipes or fittings	17
Insufficient or defective refuse bins	1
Offensive smells from various causes	59
Offensive accumulations	17
Nuisance from animals improperly kept	4
Overcrowding	1
Unwholesome food	22
Infestation with bugs or fleas	9
Infestation with wasps	66
Infestation with other insect pests	37
Infestation with rats or mice	629
Smoke nuisances	22
Flooding	6
Dangerous structures	1
Noise nuisances	16
Illegal parking of caravans	26
Miscellaneous	30

TOTAL :- 1,423

=====

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

1960	1,250	1955	1,157
1959	1,518	1954	905
1958	1,251	1953	1,037
1957	1,230	1952	1,093
1956	1,210	1951	1,059

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS.

Number of dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	133
Number of dwellings visited for purposes other than housing defects	1752
Number of visits to premises other than houses	2586
Premises re-inspected	1352
Visits to works in progress	460
Visits re. rats and mice	7091
Visits re. Rent Act	61
Miscellaneous visits	691
	14,126
	=====

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS
(cont.)

Included in the aforementioned are the following classified visits :-

To food premises and vehicles	...	...	...	878
" cowsheds	...	...	...	6
" dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	40
" milk vehicles	...	...	...	59
" ice cream premises and vehicles	...	...	...	182
" bakehouses	...	...	...	43
" factories	...	...	...	324
" workplaces	...	...	...	31
" outworkers premises	...	...	...	26
" schools	...	...	...	83
" caravans and caravan sites	...	...	...	325
" council houses and applicants...	...	...	...	103
" piggeries	...	...	...	4
Re. cases of infectious disease (including dysentery, tuberculosis and food poisoning.)	...	...	...	432
Re. overcrowding	...	...	...	23
" Shops Act	...	...	...	213
" Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	12
" Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act..	...	...	...	9
" Clean Air Act	...	...	...	153
" Improvement Grants	...	...	...	383
" aged people	...	...	...	47
Visits re. Noise Nuisances	...	...	...	76
Visits re. Polio Survey	...	...	...	442
Interviews with owners, tradesmen etc.	...	...	...	176
Samples of swimming bath water taken	...	...	...	21
Samples of drinking water taken	...	...	...	4

TESTING OF DRAINS AND SANITARY FITTINGS

Drains tested with water	...	...	...	33
Drains tested by other methods	...	...	...	5
Drains examined under section 48, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	Nil

NOTICES SERVED, LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Informal and verbal notices	...	...	...	202
Statutory notices under Section 277, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring information as to ownership of premises	...	...	...	4
Site Licence under Section 3, Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	...	...	...	1
Licence to station and use moveable dwellings (Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936)...	...	...	...	1
Licences under The Pet Animals Act, 1951.	...	...	...	4
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Notice by Local Authority to landlord of proposal to issue a certificate of disrepair (Form J)	...	...	...	7

NOTICES SERVED, LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED.
(Continued)

Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Notice by Local Authority to tenant of proposal to cancel a Certificate of Disrepair (Form N)	3
Statutory notices under Rent Act 1957 - Cancellation of a Certificate of Disrepair	3
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Certificate as to the remedying of defects specified in a Landlord's Undertaking to remedy defects (Form P)	6
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Notice by Local Authority to tenant of Refusal to issue Certificate of Disrepair	1
Statutory notices under Section 170 Housing Act, 1957, requiring information as to ownership of premises	3
Statutory notices under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957 - Notice of Time and Place for consideration of condition of house liable to be made subject to Demolition or Closing Order	5
Statutory notices under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 - Order for Demolition of a House	5
Statutory Notices under Section 22 Housing Act, 1957 - Notice to occupier to quit house after Demolition Order has become operative	1
TOTAL:-	246 =====

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) ... 133
 - (b) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 38
 - (c) Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation ... 2
 - (d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found to be unfit for human habitation but capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered so fit ... 96
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) ... 87

NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE DEFECTIVE DWELLINGS ACT, 1957
(Continued)

3	Statutory notices under Part I, 1957 - Notices by Local Authority to owners of premises to remedy defects (Form P)
3	Statutory notices under Part I, 1957 - Cancellation of a Certificate of Disrepair
6	Statutory notices under Part I, 1957 - Certificates as to the remedying of defects specified in a Landlord's Undertaking to remedy defects (Form P)
1	Statutory notices under Part I, 1957 - Notices by Local Authority to owners of premises to remedy defects (Form P)
3	Statutory notices under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957, requiring information as to ownership of premises
5	Statutory notices under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957 - Notices of Time and Place for consideration of condition of houses liable to be made subject to Demolition or Closing Order
5	Statutory notices under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 - Order for Demolition of a House
1	Statutory notices under Section 22 Housing Act, 1957 - Notices to occupier to quit house after Demolition Order has become operative
245	TOTAL:-

HOUSING

1	Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-
133	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)
36	(b) Number of dwelling houses (including under sub-heading (a) above) which were inspected and reported under the Housing (Control and Regulations) Act, 1955 and 1957
2	(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation
36	(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found to be unfit for human habitation but capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered so fit
2	Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notices:-
67	Number of defective dwelling houses reported in consequence of information received by the Local Authority or their officers - (including cases from previous years)

HOUSING

(Cont)

3. Action under Statutory Powers:-

(A)	Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 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	...	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	...	Nil
(ii)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-		
(a)	by owners	...	Nil
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	...	Nil
(C)	Proceedings under Sections 16,17 and 18 Housing Act, 1957.		
(i)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	2
(ii)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	2
(iii)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders in lieu of Demolition Orders were made	...	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

3. Action under Statutory Powers:-

		(A)	Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 Housing Act, 1957 :-
Nil	...	(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs
Nil	...	(11)	Number of dwelling houses which were renewed fit after service of formal notices :-
Nil	...	(a)	by owners
Nil	...	(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners
		(B)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-
Nil	...	(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied
Nil	...	(11)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-
Nil	...	(a)	by owners
Nil	...	(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners
		(C)	Proceedings under Sections 15, 17 and 18 Housing Act, 1957.
2	...	(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made
2	...	(11)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders
Nil	...	(111)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders in lieu of Demolition Orders were made
		(D)	Proceedings under Sections 19 and 20 of the Housing Act, 1957 :-
Nil	...	(1)	Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders complied with by vacation of premises
Nil	...	(11)	Number of such premises in respect of which Closing Orders were satisfied, the premises having been renewed fit

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS ETC.
EFFECTED DURING THE YEAR

Drainage

Choked drains and sewers cleared	...	...	287
Defective drains repaired	...	...	17
Drainage systems partly relaid	...	...	7
Drainage systems completely relaid	...	...	2
Additional drains provided	...	...	7
R.W.drain disconnected from soil drain	...	...	1

Water Closets, etc.

Additional provided	...	...	7
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	121
New pans fixed	...	...	5
Lighted, ventilated or screened	...	...	20
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	9

Sinks, Baths, etc.

New fixed	...	...	4
-----------	-----	-----	---

Waste Pipes, etc.

Repaired	...	...	10
New provided	...	...	1
Disconnected or trapped	...	...	1

Water Supply.

Water re-instated	...	...	2
Service pipes and cisterns repaired etc.	...	...	3

Paving.

Yard paving repaired or relaid	...	...	1
--------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Dust Receptacles.

New dustbins provided	...	...	11
-----------------------	-----	-----	----

Dampness.

Roofs repaired	...	...	25
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	25
External walls pointed or rendered	...	...	8
Walls treated with damp resisting material	...	...	6
Ventilation under floors provided	...	...	1

General

Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	34
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	2
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	3
Stoves and coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	4
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	15
Rooms ventilated	...	...	3
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	...	...	13
Dangerous walls demolished	...	...	1
Accumulations removed or covered	...	...	16
Statutory entries made in rent books	...	...	1
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	7
Overcrowding abated	...	...	3
Caravans removed	...	...	16
Shops Act infringements corrected	...	...	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	2

DETAILS OF HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS ETC.
PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR

Drainage

287	...	...	Blocked drains and sewers cleared
17	...	...	Defective drains repaired
1	...	...	Drainage systems partly refilled
1	...	...	Drainage systems completely refilled
1	...	...	Additional drains provided
1	...	...	2. Drains disconnected from soil drain

Water Cisterns, etc.

7	...	...	Additional provided
151	...	...	Cleaned and repaired
20	...	...	New pans fixed
20	...	...	Washed, ventilated or renewed
9	...	...	Washing cisterns repaired or renewed

Stairs, Stairs, etc.

4	...	...	New fixed
---	-----	-----	-----------

Water Pipes, etc.

10	...	...	Repaired
7	...	...	New provided
7	...	...	Disconnected or changed

Water Supply

20	...	...	Water re-installed
20	...	...	Service pipes and cisterns repaired etc.

Yards

7	...	...	Yard paving repaired or refilled
---	-----	-----	----------------------------------

Light Housekeeping

11	...	...	New gasolines provided
----	-----	-----	------------------------

Painting

23	...	...	Roofs repaired
23	...	...	Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed
23	...	...	External walls painted or renewed
23	...	...	Walls treated with damp proofing material
23	...	...	Ventilation under floors provided

General

23	...	...	Windows repaired or renewed
23	...	...	Doors repaired or renewed
23	...	...	Fluores repaired or renewed
23	...	...	Stoves and cupboards repaired or renewed
23	...	...	Internal walls and ceilings repaired
23	...	...	Rooms ventilated
23	...	...	Floors cleaned and refinished
23	...	...	Gas stove walls repainted
23	...	...	Accumulations removed or covered
23	...	...	Entrance entries refinished
23	...	...	Smoke nuisance abated
23	...	...	Overcrowding abated
23	...	...	Garages removed
23	...	...	Shops and infirmaries converted
23	...	...	Miscellaneous

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

- NOTES:
- (i) Further details will be found under headings "Food Hygiene", "Factories", etc.
 - (ii) No works carried out as a consequence of action under the Rent Act and Improvement Grant Scheme 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 to meet the needs of the family, and (c) where it was intended to improve the sanitary arrangements and/or the system of water heating.

These grants are now known as "Discretionary Grants" and are paid solely at the discretion of the local authority.

Seven applications for Discretionary Grants were received, four were approved, two withdrawn, and one not recommended.

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, requires local authorities to make grants towards the cost of providing "standard amenities" in dwellings; and makes certain amendments to the existing provisions relating to improvement grants. Further amendments to the scheme were introduced by the 1961 Housing Act.

The standard amenities now are :-

- (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
- (b) a washhand basin;
- (c) a hot water supply at a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, and at a washhand basin, and at a sink;
- (d) a water closet in, and accessible from within, the dwelling;
- (e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

The amount of the "standard grant" which, subject to certain conditions, can be claimed as of right is one half of the cost of the approved works, subject to a maximum of £155.

This limit of £155 is reduced as follows in respect of amenities which already exist :-

<u>Amenity:</u>	<u>Reduction:</u>
	£.
Fixed bath or shower in a bathroom	25
Washhand basin	5
Hot water supply	75
Water closet	40
Satisfactory food store	10

Forty-four applications for standard grant were received, 35 were approved, 8 not proceeded with, and 1 not recommended.

- NOTES:
- (i) Further details will be found under headings "Food Hygiene," "Sanitation," etc.
- (ii) No work carried out as a consequence of action under the Rent Act and Improvement Grant Scheme 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 to meet the needs of the family, and (c) where it was intended to improve the sanitary arrangements and/or the system of water heating.

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- (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
(b) a washhand basin;
(c) a hot water supply at a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, and at a washhand basin, and at a sink;
(d) a water closet in, and accessible from within the dwelling;
(e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

The amount of the "standard grant" which, subject to certain conditions, can be claimed as of right is one half of the cost of the approved works, subject to a maximum of £155.

This limit of £155 is reduced as follows in respect of amenities which already exist:-

Reduction:	Amenity:
£5	Fixed bath or shower in a bathroom
£5	Washhand basin
£5	Hot water supply
£5	Water closet
£10	Satisfactory food store

Forty-four applications for standard grants were received. 35 were approved, 5 not proceeded with, and 4 not recommended.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Cont.)

Particulars of Standard Grants approved during the year :-

Serial No.	Maximum Grant approved			Actual grant paid		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
69	115	0	0	64	8	7
70	105	0	0	105	0	0
71	105	0	0	102	0	0
72	145	0	0	Not yet claimed		
73	115	0	0	115	0	0
74	75	0	0	75	0	0
75	80	0	0	40	0	0
76	80	0	0	42	12	9
77	115	0	0	115	0	0
78	5	0	0	Not yet claimed		
79	5	0	0	Not yet claimed		
80	45	0	0	Not yet claimed		
81	105	0	0	105	0	0
82	155	0	0	155	0	0
83	155	0	0	124	0	0
84	115	0	0	115	0	0
85	115	0	0	115	0	0
87	75	0	0	67	15	0
88	105	0	0	105	0	0
90	115	0	0	72	19	5
92	155	0	0	155	0	0
93	145	0	0	Not yet claimed		
94	115	0	0	115	0	0
95	115	0	0	115	0	0
96	105	0	0	98	7	0
97	145	0	0	145	0	0
98	155	0	0	155	0	0
99	105	0	0	105	0	0
100	80	0	0	80	0	0
101	155	0	0	155	0	0
106	155	0	0	Not yet claimed		
107	155	0	0	Not yet claimed		

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Cont.)

Particulars of Standard Grants approved during the year :-

Serial No.	Amount granted approved	Actual grant paid
107	100	100
108	100	100
109	100	100
110	100	100
111	100	100
112	100	100
113	100	100
114	100	100
115	100	100
116	100	100
117	100	100
118	100	100
119	100	100
120	100	100
121	100	100
122	100	100
123	100	100
124	100	100
125	100	100
126	100	100
127	100	100
128	100	100
129	100	100
130	100	100
131	100	100
132	100	100
133	100	100
134	100	100
135	100	100
136	100	100
137	100	100
138	100	100
139	100	100
140	100	100
141	100	100
142	100	100
143	100	100
144	100	100
145	100	100
146	100	100
147	100	100
148	100	100
149	100	100
150	100	100
151	100	100
152	100	100
153	100	100
154	100	100
155	100	100
156	100	100
157	100	100
158	100	100
159	100	100
160	100	100
161	100	100
162	100	100
163	100	100
164	100	100
165	100	100
166	100	100
167	100	100
168	100	100
169	100	100
170	100	100
171	100	100
172	100	100
173	100	100
174	100	100
175	100	100
176	100	100
177	100	100
178	100	100
179	100	100
180	100	100
181	100	100
182	100	100
183	100	100
184	100	100
185	100	100
186	100	100
187	100	100
188	100	100
189	100	100
190	100	100
191	100	100
192	100	100
193	100	100
194	100	100
195	100	100
196	100	100
197	100	100
198	100	100
199	100	100
200	100	100

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Cont).

Standard Grants:

Serial No.	Maximum Grant approved £ s d	Actual grant paid £ s d
108	155 0 0	Not yet claimed
111	155 0 0	Not yet claimed
112	115 0 0	Not yet claimed

Discretionary Grants:

The amounts granted together with details of the works are set out below :-

Serial No.	Amount Approved, £ s d	Approved Works.
126	200 0 0	Converting Ground Floor and Basement into self-contained flat. Owner did not proceed with application.
128	100 0 0	Additional ground floor room for use as a bedroom or living-room.
129	100 0 0	Additional bedroom at side of house over Garage
131	100 0 0	Additional living room and kitchen at side of house.

The figures for previous years were :-

Year	<u>Applications received -</u> <u>Discretionary Standard</u>		<u>Grants Approved</u> <u>Discre- Standard</u> <u>tionary</u>		<u>Not taken up</u> <u>Discre- Standard</u> <u>tionary</u>	
1961	7	44	4	35	1	8
1960	4	44	2	41	-	-
1959	12	24	9	20	-	-
1958	17	-	15	-	1	-
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	-	-	-

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Contd.)

Standard Grants

Serial No.	Maximum Grant approved	Actual Grant paid
108	150	0
109	150	0
110	150	0

Discretionary Grants

The amounts granted together with details of the works are set out below :-

Serial No.	Amount approved	Approved Works
105	200	0 Converting ground floor and basement into self-contained flat. (Work not proceed with application)
106	0	0 Additional ground floor room for car and a room for living room.
107	100	0 Additional bedroom at side of house over garage.
108	100	0 Additional living room and kitchen at side of house.

The figures for previous years are :-

Year	Discretionary Grants Approved	Standard Grants Approved	Total Grants Approved
1964	7	25	32
1965	4	24	28
1966	12	26	38
1967	13	12	25
1968	12	12	24
1969	10	9	19
1970	10	12	22
1971	11	12	23
1972	9	6	15
1973	5	3	8
1974	3	3	6
1975	4	2	6

RENT ACT, 1957.

This Act, together with its accompanying Regulations has been in operation since 6th July, 1957.

The Council has delegated to the Public Health Committee its powers relating to Certificates of Disrepair, and this materially helps in dealing with applications in an 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 :-

	6th July to 31st Dec. 1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
(1) No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair (Form I)	61	56	25	5	9
(2) No. of decisions not to issue Certificates	3	1	1	Nil	1
(3) No. of decisions to issue Certificates -					
(a) in respect of some but not all defects listed by tenants	40	36	16	5	4
(b) in respect of all defects listed	12	13	8	Nil	3
(4) No. of undertakings to remedy defects given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule (Form K)	27	34	19	4	4
(5) No. of such undertakings refused by Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) No. of notices of proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair served (Form J.)	52	57	25	5	7
(7) No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued (Form L)	10	32	5	1	Nil
(8) No. of applications by tenants under consideration at the end of the year (Form I)	6	1	Nil	Nil	1
(9) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates (Form M)	Nil	16	9	3	2
(10) Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	Nil	9	1	3	Nil
(11) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections.	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
(12) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil	13	9	2	2
(13) Refusals to cancel Certificates of Disrepair	Nil	2	Nil	1	1
(14) Certificates as to remedying of defects specified in landlord's undertaking (Form P)	Nil	19	19	7	6

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 the Act - much of it without recourse to the Council.

This Act, together with the accompanying Regulations has been in operation since 2nd July, 1957.

The Council has delegated to the Public Health Committee the power relating to Certificates of Discharge, and this materially helps in dealing with applications in an 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:-

	2nd July 1956 to 31st Dec 1956	1st Jan 1957 to 31st Dec 1957	1st Jan 1958 to 31st Dec 1958	1st Jan 1959 to 31st Dec 1959
(1) No. of applications for Certificates of Discharge (Form 1)	61	55	52	5
(2) No. of decisions not to issue Certificates	2	1	1	1
(3) No. of decisions to issue Certificates -				
(a) in respect of cases not yet listed	40	36	16	5
(b) in respect of all cases listed	15	19	8	1
(4) No. of undertakings to remedy defects given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule (Form 2)	27	24	19	4
(5) No. of such undertakings refused by Council	211	211	211	211
(6) No. of notices of proposal to issue a Certificate of Discharge served (Form 3)	52	57	52	17
(7) No. of Certificates of Discharge issued (Form 4)	40	32	2	1
(8) No. of applications by tenants for consideration at the end of the year (Form 1)	6	1	1	1
(9) Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of Certificates (Form 5)	211	16	8	1
(10) Applications by tenants to local authority for cancellation of Certificates	211	2	1	1
(11) Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	211	2	2	2
(12) Certificates cancelled by local authority	211	13	2	2
(13) Notices to cancel Certificates of Discharge	211	2	2	1
(14) Certificates as to remedying of defects specified in landlords' undertakings (Form 6)	211	19	19	7

Dealing with applications by tenants and landlords has brought the 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 the 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 burying.

The total weight of such goods was :-

1 ton: 2 cwts: 3 lbs: 13½ ozs.

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

Thirty-nine samples of various kinds of food were taken for bacteriological examination as a routine measure to check on fitness for human consumption.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Forty-four 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 foods intended for sale, and twenty-one premises for the preparation of preserved food intended for sale for human consumption (including the preparation of fish by any process of cooking and the cooking of poultry).

1,159 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	...	16
Hot water supply provided	...	15
Sinks and basins provided	...	8
Floors repaired, renewed, cleansed, etc.	...	5
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	...	8
Food rooms cleansed	...	48
Renewal or cleansing of equipment	...	6
WCs. cleansed, repaired, or new pans fixed	...	25
WCs. lighted or ventilated	...	2
Drains cleansed, repaired or re-laid	...	14
Refuse bins provided	...	4
Accumulations removed	...	9
Rooms ventilated	...	3
Artificial light provided to food room	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	1
Gutters or RWP repaired	...	2
Yards cleansed	...	2
New staff rooms constructed	...	2
Glass screen provided	...	1
Partition erected	...	1
Butchery cutting room constructed	...	1
New cutting blocks provided	...	1
Name and address displayed on vehicle	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	8

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.

FOOD & DRUGS.

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

Sample Nos.	Article:	Analysed			Contraventions		
		Formal	Infml.	TOTAL	Formal	Infml	TOTAL.
2390	Stewed steak in gravy	-	1	1			
2391	Sausages	-	1	1			
2421-2	Pork Sausages with preservative	-	3	3			
2442		-	1	1			
2392	Brandy Butter	-	1	1			
2393	Maggi Seasoning	-	1	1			
2394	Indian Turkey Curry	-	1	1			
2395	Liver Curry	-	1	1			
2396	Liqueur Chocolate Bottles (imitation)	-	1	1			
2397	Liqueur Chocolates (imitation)	-	1	1			
2398	Pink Salmon	-	1	1			
2434	Chum Salmon	-	1	1			
2399	Frig-Ice	-	1	1			
2400	Minced Turkey in Jelly	-	1	1			
2401	Cream Mushrooms	-	1	1			
2402/2435	Ground Almonds	-	2	2			
2403	Lard	-	1	1			
2404	Milk	-	17	17	-	1	1
2405/11							
2413/20							
2494							
2437	Evaporated Milk	-	1	1			
2461	Full cream evaporated milk	-	1	1			
2496	Evaporated separated milk and vegetable fat	-	1	1	-	1	1
2412	Raspberry milk drink	-	1	1			
2423	Lys Bar Gin Fizz	-	1	1			
2424	Hi-Proteen Loaf	-	1	1	-	1	1
2425	Slimcea Loaf	-	1	1			
2426	Dressed Crab	-	1	1			
2427	Vitaminised Iron and Yeast Tablets	-	1	1			
2428	Pork & Goose Liver Paste	-	1	1			
2429	Vick Vapour Rub	-	1	1			
2431	Meat Paste Chicken	-	1	1			
2430	Table Jelly	-	1	1			
2432	Self-raising Flour	-	1	1			
2439	White Plain Flour	-	1	1			
2433	"Guavas" in Syrup	-	1	1			
2436	Steak & Kidney Pie	-	1	1			
2438	Tinned Pease Pudding	-	1	1			
2440	Creamed Rice	-	1	1			
2441	Chopped Ham	-	1	1			
2443	Orange Milk Chocolate	-	1	1			
2444	Single Cream	-	1	1			
2445	Double Cream	-	1	1			
2446-7	Double Devon Cream	-	4	4			
2449-51		-	1	1			
2448		-	1	1			
2450	Tinned Dairy Cream	-	1	1			
2452	Sterilised Cream	-	1	1			
2454	Danish Cream	-	1	1			
2453	Butter	-	1	1			
2455	Ice-cream	-	1	1			
2456	Chocolate ice-cream	-	1	1			
2457	Ice-cream containing fresh dairy cream	-	1	1			
2458-9	Dairy ice-cream	-	2	2			
Carried forward :-		-	73	73	-	3	3

FOOD & DRUGS

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

Serial No.	Article	Analysed	Forwarded	Not Forwarded	Not Analyzed
1750	Stewed steak in gravy	1	1	-	-
1751	Sausages	1	1	-	-
1752-2	Pork Sausages with preservative	3	3	-	-
1753	Wendy Sausage	1	1	-	-
1754	Wendy Sausage	1	1	-	-
1755	Indian Turkey Curry	1	1	-	-
1756	Alver Curry	1	1	-	-
1757	Liquor Chocolate	1	1	-	-
1758	Butter (milk)	1	1	-	-
1759	Liquor Chocolate (milk)	1	1	-	-
1760	Pink Salmon	1	1	-	-
1761	Chin Salmon	1	1	-	-
1762	Trig-lac	1	1	-	-
1763	Wendy Turkey in Jelly	1	1	-	-
1764	Green Marmalade	1	1	-	-
1765	Green Marmalade	2	2	-	-
1766	Tea	1	1	-	-
1767-1770	Milk	17	17	-	-
1771	Evaporated Milk	1	1	-	-
1772	Pull cream evaporated milk	1	1	-	-
1773	Evaporated condensed milk and vegetable fat	1	1	-	-
1774	Evaporated milk drink	1	1	-	-
1775	Live Bar Old Fish	1	1	-	-
1776	At-Prepared Food	1	1	-	-
1777	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1778	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1779	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1780	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1781	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1782	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1783	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1784	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1785	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1786	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1787	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1788	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1789	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1790	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1791	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1792	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1793	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1794	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1795	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1796	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1797	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1798	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1799	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1800	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1801	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1802	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1803	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1804	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1805	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1806	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1807	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1808	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1809	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1810	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1811	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1812	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1813	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1814	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1815	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1816	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1817	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1818	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1819	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1820	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1821	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1822	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1823	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1824	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1825	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1826	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1827	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1828	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1829	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1830	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1831	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1832	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1833	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1834	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1835	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1836	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1837	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1838	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1839	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1840	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1841	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1842	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1843	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1844	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1845	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1846	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1847	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1848	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1849	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1850	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1851	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1852	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1853	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1854	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1855	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1856	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1857	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1858	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1859	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1860	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1861	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1862	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1863	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1864	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1865	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1866	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1867	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1868	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1869	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1870	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1871	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1872	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1873	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1874	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1875	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1876	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1877	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1878	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1879	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1880	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1881	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1882	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1883	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1884	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1885	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1886	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1887	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1888	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1889	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1890	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1891	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1892	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1893	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1894	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1895	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1896	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1897	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1898	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1899	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-
1900	Wendy Food	1	1	-	-

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

<u>Sample Nos.</u>	<u>Article:</u>	<u>Analysed</u>			<u>Contraventions</u>		
		<u>Formal</u>	<u>Infml</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Infml</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	Brought forward :-	-	73	73	-	3	3
2460	Villescon (tonic)	-	1	1			
2462	Glycerin Lemon Honey	-	1	1			
2463	Velveeta (cheese food)	-	1	1			
2464	Garden Peas	-	1	1			
2465	Marmalade	-	1	1			
2466	Vecon(tonic vegetable concentrate)	-	1	1			
2467	Naxtex Tisanes(Lime Flowers Herbal Drink)	-	1	1			
2468	Limmits (biscuits)	-	1	1			
2469	"Coldrex" Tablets)	-	1	1			
2470	Quinine Compound Tablets	-	1	1			
2471	Luncheon Meat	-	1	1			
2473	Pork Luncheon Meat	-	1	1			
2472	Spaghetti	-	1	1			
2474	Pate Sandwich Spread	-	1	1			
2475	Meatless Steak in Gravy	-	1	1			
2476	Lemon Pie Filling	-	1	1			
2477	Creamed Horseradish	-	1	1			
2478	Chicken Supreme	-	1	1			
2479	Bubble Gum	-	1	1			
2480	Lolly	-	1	1			
2481	Wheatmeal loaf	-	1	1	-	1	1
2482	) Mincemeat	-	2	2			
2484		-					
2483	Lemon Curd	-	1	1			
2485	Junior Orange Rice Pudding	-	1	1			
2486	Junior Tomato Macaroni and Beef	-	1	1			
2487	Junior Beans with Ham	-	1	1			
2488	Junior Cheese Savoury	-	1	1			
2489	Junior Chicken Rice	-	1	1			
2490	Strained Fish & Tomato	-	1	1			
2491	Bleu D'Azur (cheese)	-	1	1			
2492	Strained Veal Dinner	-	1	1			
2493	Strained Lamb Dinner	-	1	1			
2495	Full cream Milk						
	Chocolate	-	1	1			
2497	Marzipan	-	1	1			
2498	Christmas Pudding	-	1	1			
2499	Victoria Plums in Syrup	-	1	1			
2500	Irish Stewed Steak	-	1	1			
2501	Chewing Gum	-	1	1			
2502	Aspirin B.P.	-	1	1			
2503	Blackcurrant Juice						
	Cordial	-	1	1			
2504	Orange Squash	-	1	1			
2505	Chocolate Flavoured Sponge	-	1	1			
2506	Mixed Fruit	-	1	1			
2507	Pepsi Cola	-	1	1			
	TOTALS :-	-	118	118	-	4	4

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

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

2408 (informal)
Milk

Deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 4 per cent. This sample contained :

Milk fat ... 8.53%

Milk solids other than milk fat ... 8.14%

It did not contain added water. The milk was abnormally rich in milk fat and may have been drawn from the top of milk which had been standing.

This sample was taken at a school canteen kitchen. The explanation offered by the Public Analyst may be correct, or there is a possibility that the milk might have been prepared in some way for cooking purposes without the Sampling Officer being so informed. A subsequent sample was normal.

2424 (informal)
Hi-Proteen Loaf

Contained only 20.1 per cent of protein (N2 x 5.7) on the dry basis instead of a reasonable minimum of 22 per cent for an article of this nature described as "Hi-protein". The matter was taken up with the manufacturers.

It would seem that the Public Analyst took the opportunity to express his personal opinion that the recommendations of the Food Standards Committee are too low, but until the recommendations are implemented in the form of legislation prescribing standards there is no further action which can be taken.

2481 (informal)
Wheatmeal loaf

Contaminated with lumps of burnt blackened bread.

Matter taken up with manufacturers who submitted a detailed report for consideration of the Council after which it was decided that no further action be taken.

2496 (informal)
Milk & Vegetable Fat,
Evaporated and Separated

Deficient in fat and skimmed milk solids to the extent of 8 per cent and 9 per cent respectively as compared with the analysis on the label. This article is also subject to the minimum requirements of the Skimmed Milk and Non-Milk Fat Regulations, 1960, for protein and fat and the deficiencies in these respects amount to 16 per cent and 7 per cent.

The sample contained :-

The following samples were analyzed and results of action taken as follows:

Deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 4 per cent. This sample contained:

Milk fat 8.53%
Milk solids other than milk fat 8.41%

It did not contain added water. Milk was normally thick in milk fat and may have been drawn from the top of milk which had been standing.

This sample was taken at a person's kitchen. The explanation offered by the Police Officer was that the milk might have been prepared in some way for cooking. Proposed without the sampling. Officer being no informed. A subsequent sample was normal.

Contained only 20.7 per cent of protein (15.2) on the dry basis instead of a reasonable minimum of 25 per cent for an article of this nature described as "High-protein". The action was taken up with the manufacturer.

It would seem that the Public Analyst took the opportunity to express his personal opinion that the recommendations of the Food Standards Committee are too low, but until the recommendations are implemented in the form of legislation, no further action can be taken.

Contaminated with lumps of burnt blackened bread.

Master taken up with manufacturer who submitted a detailed report for consideration of the Council. After which it was decided that no further action be taken.

Deficient in fat and skimmed milk solids to the extent of 8 per cent and 9 per cent respectively as compared with the analysis on the label. This article is also subject to the minimum requirements of the Regulations 1950 for protein and fat and the deficiency in these respects amount to 10 per cent and 7 per cent.

The sample contained:-

(Informal)

(Informal)

(Informal)

(Informal)

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

2496 (informal) (Cont.)
Milk & Vegetable Fat,
Evaporated and Separated.

Total solids	29.8%
Fat, including oils	8.6%
Skimmed milk solids	21.1%
Protein derived from milk	8.0%

After a thorough investigation the manufacturers admitted that an error had occurred and gave an assurance that action had been taken which would prevent a recurrence.

The Council decided to issue a warning to the manufacturers.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Foreign bodies in food.

Mouldy loaf. A resident complained that he had taken delivery of a small wrapped cut brown loaf which was later found to contain mould growth.

After considering the circumstances and correspondence with the manufacturers the Council decided to send them a letter expressing concern at the incident and the hope that they would take all possible measures to prevent a recurrence.

MILK SUPPLY.

1. The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960. These regulations came into operation on 1st January, 1961, insofar as they relate to dealers' licences, the effect being, inter alia, that all dealers' licences (except a few kinds which will be granted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food) will be issued by the food and drugs authority for the area in which are situated the premises at or from which the milk is processed or sold. A dealer's licence no longer restricts sales to the area of the licensing authority and supplementary licences are therefore discontinued.

A new form of licence, the dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence, is introduced which may authorise, in a single form of licence, the use of any or all of the appropriate special designations where the milk is obtained by the licensed dealer pre-packed i.e., in the container in which it is to be delivered to the consumer, or is pasteurised or sterilised by the dealer in accordance with a dealer's (pasteuriser's) licence, or a dealer's (steriliser's) licence. The dealer's (tuberculin tested) licence is being retained for the purpose of re-selling such milk by wholesale or by retail.

Dealers' licences issued on or after 1st January, 1961, will be valid for five years from that date, and will be renewable for subsequent quinquennial periods.

Applications for Dealers' (Pre-Packed Milk) licences to use

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

22.5%	Total solids	Milk (infant) (Cont.)
8.0%	Fat, including oils	Milk & Vegetable Fat
51.1%	Skimmed milk solids	Evaporated and Sterilized
8.0%	Protein derived from milk	

After a thorough investigation the manufacturers admitted that an error had occurred and gave an assurance that action had been taken which would prevent a recurrence.

The Council decided to issue a warning to the manufacturers.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938

Regulation of Food

Regulation of Food. A resolution was passed that he had taken delivery of a small wrapped out from food which was later found to contain mould growth.

After considering the circumstances and correspondence with the manufacturers the Council decided to send them a letter expressing concern at the incident and the hope that they would take all possible measures to prevent a recurrence.

MILK SUPPLY

1. The Milk (Special Dealers) Regulations, 1938. These regulations came into operation on 1st January, 1939, in order to give effect to the Milk Act, 1934. The effect of the regulations is to require all dealers to obtain a licence from the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, which will be issued by the Food and Drugs Authority for the area in which the dealer is licensed. The licence will be issued to the dealer on condition that he will not supply milk to any other person except as authorised by the licence. A dealer's licence will be issued to the dealer on condition that he will not supply milk to any other person except as authorised by the licence. A dealer's licence will be issued to the dealer on condition that he will not supply milk to any other person except as authorised by the licence.

A new form of licence, the dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence, is introduced which may authorise, in a single form, the use of any or all of the appropriate special designations where the milk is obtained by the licensed dealer in the container in which it is to be delivered to the consumer, or is pasteurized or sterilized by the dealer in accordance with a dealer's (pasteurization) licence, or a dealer's (sterilization) licence. The dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence is being retained for the purpose of re-selling such milk by wholesale or by retail.

Dealers' licences issued on or after 1st January, 1939, will be valid for five years from that date, and will be renewable for subsequent quinquennial periods.

Applications for Dealers' (Pre-Packed Milk) Licences to use

MILK SUPPLY (Cont.)

the special designations were granted, subject to the provisions of these regulations, until the expiration of the period of five years ending with the 31st day of December, 1965 :-

Pasteurised	...	...	...	32
Sterilised	...	...	...	18
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	24

2. Registrations. - At the end of the year there were forty-four entries on the register as follows:-

Distributors of milk (premises in the Borough)	...	...	...	32
Distributors of milk with premises outside the Borough but retailing in the Borough	..	...	...	9
Premises registered (used as Dairies)				3

3. Milk Sampling. - Eighty-seven samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted to the following tests :-

	<u>T.B. Bio-logical Test</u>	<u>Turbidity Test</u>	<u>Phosphatase Test</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Raw milk)	15	-	-	2
T.T. Pasteurised	-	-	19	19
Pasteurised	-	-	41	35
Sterilised	-	10	-	-

All samples conformed to the required standard.

The phosphatase test indicates that pasteurisation has been properly carried out; the methylene blue test is used to determine cleanliness and keeping quality; the turbidity test is a check on sterilisation and the T.B. test is for the purpose of detecting tubercle bacilli. Twelve of the T.T. (Raw Milk) samples for T.B. test were taken at farms in the Borough.

4. Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. -

A complaint was made by a local resident concerning the dirty condition of a milk bottle delivered to her house. After considering the report of the Public Analyst and the observations of the suppliers the Council decided to send the distributor a warning letter.

Three contraventions were observed during the year and a caution given in each case. There were no prosecutions.

MILK SUPPLY (Cont.)

The special designations were granted, subject to the provisions of these regulations, until the expiration of the period of five years ending with the 31st day of December, 1965:-

25	Pasteurized	...	...	...
18	Sterilized	...	...	...
24	Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...

2. Registration. - At the end of the year there were forty-four entries on the register as follows:-

32	Distributors of milk (premises in the Borough)	...	...	...
9	Distributors of milk with premises outside the Borough but retailing in the Borough	...	...	...
1	Premises registered (used as dairies)	...	...	...

3. Milk Sampling. - Eighty-seven samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted to the following tests:-

	T.T. Test	Turbidity Test	Phosphatase Test	Alkaline Phosphatase Test
Tuberculin Tested (Raw milk)	15	-	-	2
T.T. Pasteurized	-	-	19	19
Pasteurized	-	-	44	35
Sterilized	-	10	-	-

All samples conformed to the registered standard.

The phosphatase test indicates that pasteurization has been properly carried out; the alkaline phosphatase test is used to determine alkalinity and keeping quality; the turbidity test is a check on sterilization and the T.T. test is for the purpose of detecting tubercle bacilli. Twelve of the T.T. (Raw Milk) samples for T.B. test were taken at farms in the Borough.

4. Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1952.

A complaint was made by a local resident concerning the dirty condition of a milk bottle delivered to her house. After considering the report of the Public Analyst and the observations of the supplier the Council decided to send the distributor a warning letter.

ICE CREAM

(i) Registration:

167 premises are registered by the Council under Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955, as under :-

For manufacture, storage and sale	...	3
For manufacture, storage and sale but manufacture to be limited to iced lollies	...	5
For storage and sale but not manufacture	...	159

(ii) Samples:

85 samples were taken, details being as follows :-

Ice cream.

Grade 1	81	98.781%	} 100%
Grade 2	Nil		
Grade 3	1	1.219%	
Grade 4	Nil		
	<u>82</u>		

Iced lollies.

Grade 1	3	100%
---------	---	------

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. Judgement 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 is now no ice cream manufactured within the Borough.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

The parts of these Acts for which the Council is responsible relate to false trade descriptions of articles of food and to the marking of certain imported foodstuffs with an indication of the country of origin.

There is a tendency for the requirements of these Acts and the Marking Orders made thereunder to be 'overlooked' necessitating reminders to traders of their obligation.

Three contraventions were observed during the year and a caution given in each case. There were no prosecutions.

Registration:

any premises are registered by the Council under Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1932, as under:-

For manufacture, storage and sale	...	2
For manufacture, storage and sale but manufacture to be limited to food trolleys	...	2
For storage and sale but not manufacture	...	122

Analysis:

22 samples were taken, details being as follows:-

Ice cream.

Grade 1	34	38.75%
Grade 2	101	
Grade 3	1	1.25%
Grade 4	511	
	647	

Food trolleys.

Grade 1	2
---------	---

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 Grade 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 is now no ice cream manufactured within the Borough.

MARKING ORDERS ACT.

The parts of these Acts for which the Council is responsible relate to false trade descriptions of articles of food and to the marking of certain imported products with an indication of the country of origin.

There is a tendency for the requirements of these Acts and the Marking Orders made thereunder to be overlooked, necessitating reminders to traders of their obligation.

Three contraventions were observed during the year and a caution given in each case. There were no prosecutions.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The following sites remain licenced either under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, or the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269.

1. The Riverhill Estate the lease of which is held by a local Sports Club and where 36 caravans are permitted.
2. One caravan in the orchard of a private house.
3. A temporary summer-house type of dwelling on a large plot of land used only occasionally.

As in the previous year a great deal of trouble was caused by itinerant caravan dwellers who became attracted by four open sites in the Borough and were reluctant to move on.

On one occasion more than thirty caravans were parked at one time, causing annoyance to local residents and making the site generally foul and untidy.

All the offenders on various sites were eventually removed but on two occasions towing-off operations were necessary to effect this.

There are now seven Orders under the Surrey County Council Act in force in the Borough prohibiting the parking of moveable dwellings.

NOISE ABATEMENT.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, came into operation on 27th November, 1960, the main provisions being as follows:-

- (i) Noise or vibration. Under section 1 a noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law becomes a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with under Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936. Under this procedure, local authorities will be able to require the abatement of a noise or vibration nuisance by the service of an abatement notice on the person causing the nuisance or on the owner or occupier of premises on which it arises, and if the notice is not complied with it can be enforced by proceedings in a magistrates' court. Apart from action by a local authority, three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make a complaint to a magistrate.

The Act does not apply to noise or vibration caused by aircraft, which are subject to other statutory controls, nor to noise or vibration caused by statutory undertakers in the exercise of their powers. In the case of noise or vibration caused in the course of a trade or business it is a defence in any proceedings to show that the best practical means have been used for preventing it and counteracting its effect;

- (ii) Loudspeakers in streets. Section 2 of the Act deals with the use of loudspeakers in streets. It prohibits their use for any purpose between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m., except in the following circumstances :-

- (a) For Police, Fire Brigade or Ambulance purposes, or by a local authority within their area;

The following sites remain licensed either under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, or the Public Health Act, 1936, section 269.

1. The Kavanagh Estate the lease of which is held by a local sports club and where 30 caravans are permitted.
2. One caravan in the orchard of a private house.
3. A temporary market-house type of dwelling on a large plot of land used only occasionally.

As in the previous year a great deal of trouble was caused by itinerant caravan dwellers who became attracted by four open sites in the borough and were reluctant to move on.

On one occasion more than thirty caravans were parked at one time, causing annoyance to local residents and making the site generally foul and unsightly.

All the offenders on various sites were eventually removed but on two occasions leaving-off operations were necessary to effect this.

There are now seven Caravans under the Surrey County Council Act in force in the borough providing the parking of movable dwellings.

NOISE ABATEMENT

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, came into operation on 17th November, 1960. The main provisions being as follows:-

- (a) Noise or vibration. Under section 1 a noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law becomes a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with under Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936. Under this procedure, local authorities will be able to require the abatement of a noise or vibration nuisance by the owner of an apartment or notice on the person causing the nuisance or on the owner or occupier of premises in which it arises, and if the notice is not complied with it can be enforced by proceedings in a magistrates' court. Apart from action by a local authority, three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make a complaint to a magistrates' court.

The Act does not apply to noise or vibration caused by aircraft, which are subject to other statutory controls, nor to noise or vibration caused by stationary machinery in the exercise of their powers. In the case of noise or vibration caused in the course of a trade or business it is a defence in any proceedings to show that the best practical means have been used for preventing it and counteracting its effects.

- (b) Limitations on aircraft. Section 2 of the Act deals with the use of loudspeakers in streets. It prohibits their use for any purpose between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m., except in the following circumstances:-

- (i) For Police, Fire Brigade or Ambulance purposes, or by a local authority within their area;

(ii) Loudspeakers in streets (cont.)

- (b) For communicating with persons on a vessel for the purpose of directing the movement of that or any other vessel;
- (c) If the loudspeaker forms part of a public telephone system;
- (d) If the loudspeaker :-
 - (1) is in or fixed to a vehicle; and
 - (2) is operated solely for the entertainment of or for communicating with the driver or a passenger of the vehicle or, where the loudspeaker is or forms part of the horn or similar warning instrument of the vehicle, solely for giving warning to other traffic; and
 - (3) is so operated as not to give reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity;
- (e) Otherwise than on a highway, by persons employed in connection with a transport undertaking used by the public in a case where the loudspeaker is operated solely for making announcements to passengers or prospective passengers or to other persons so employed;
- (f) By a travelling showman on land which is being used for the purpose of a pleasure fair;
- (g) In case of emergency.

No trade, business or entertainment may be advertised by loudspeakers at any time, except that between noon and 7 p.m. a loudspeaker fixed to a vehicle used for the sale of perishable foodstuffs may be operated to announce that the commodities are on sale; the loudspeaker is, however, not to be so operated as to give reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity.

(iii) Byelaws.

Section 4 preserves existing byelaws and byelaw-making powers.

The public soon became interested in this Act and 16 complaints were received during the year, some of which were rather trivial.

All the complaints were investigated, and by persuasive means a number of items received attention which brought relief if not complete satisfaction to those aggrieved.

This is a new field of activity for the Public Health Inspectors as hitherto no such powers have been in the hands of Councils except those with local Act provisions.

The subject has therefore had to be approached with caution, but the response of those who found they were causing annoyance (even though insufficient evidence had been obtained to prove actual nuisance) has been most co-operative.

It seems likely therefore that tactful handling of the situation will in most cases produce the desired results without recourse to statutory action, which is just as well, for the prescribed procedure appears to present many difficulties for those charged with the administration of the Act if the need for prosecutions should arise.

(1) Interpretation of the Act

- (a) For communicating with persons on a vessel for the purpose of directing the movement of that or any other vessel;
- (b) If the loudspeaker forms part of a public telephone system;
- (c) If the loudspeaker is:-
- (i) in or fixed to a vehicle; and
- (ii) is operated solely for the entertainment of or for communicating with the driver or a passenger of the vehicle or, where the loudspeaker is or forms part of the horn or similar warning instrument of the vehicle, solely for giving warning to other vehicles; and
- (d) is so operated as not to give reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity;
- (e) Operated from a highway, by persons employed in connection with a transport undertaking used by the public in a case where the loudspeaker is operated solely for making announcements to passengers or prospective passengers or to other persons so employed;
- (f) by a travelling showman on land which is being used for the purpose of a pleasure fair;
- (g) in case of emergency.
- No trade, business or entertainment may be advertised by loudspeakers at any time, except that between noon and 7 p.m. a loudspeaker fixed to a vehicle used for the sale of perishable foodstuffs may be operated to announce that the commodities are on sale; the loudspeaker is, however, not to be so operated as to give reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity.

(2) Penalty

Section 4 prescribes existing penalties and provides for the power.

The public soon became interested in this Act and 16 complaints were received during the year, some of which were rather trivial.

All the complaints were investigated, and by persuasive means a number of cases received attention which brought relief and complete satisfaction to those aggrieved.

This is a new kind of activity for the Public Health Department as hitherto no such reports have been in the hands of officials except those with local Act provisions.

The subject has therefore had to be approached with caution but the response of those who found they were causing annoyance (even though insufficient evidence had been obtained to prove actual nuisance) has been most co-operative.

It seems likely therefore that careful handling of the statute will in most cases produce the desired results without recourse to statutory action, which is just as well for the prescribed procedure appears to require many difficulties for those charged with the administration of the Act if the need for prosecution should arise.

DISINFECTION.

(a) (i) During the year disinfection was carried out free of charge at thirteen premises as under :-

Poliomyelitis (or suspected)	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	7
Suspected Food Poisoning	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	2

(ii) Disinfection was also carried out at twelve premises where non-infectious illnesses had occurred on request, the occupier in each case paying the cost.

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

	<u>Disinfected:</u>	<u>Destroyed:</u>
Blankets	4	1
Mattresses	5	-
Pillows	3	-
Pillow cases	11	-
Sheets	13	-
Wearing Apparel	27	1
Counterpanes	2	-
Bolsters	3	1
Towels	5	-
Miscellaneous	20	-
	93	3
	=====	=====

(c) No. of rooms disinfected ... 28
 No. of library books disinfected ... 45

DISINFESTATION.

(a) Bed bugs, etc.

	<u>Council Houses:</u>		<u>Other Houses:</u>	
	Found to be infested:	Disinfested	Found to be infested:	Disinfested:
Bugs	-	-	5	5
Fleas	-	-	1	1

(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.

DISINFESTATION (CONT.)

(c) Wasps nests.

The Council has no responsibility for the destruction of wasps nests on private property, but many calls for assistance are received (66 this year). All complainants are visited and suitable advice given; in most cases the nests are easily disposed of by the occupier using a recommended insecticide at sundown when it can be applied with no danger to the operator.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

During the year 95 bodies were received into the mortuary for post-mortem examination.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

1. It was not necessary to make any burial arrangements as provided by section 50 of the Act.
2. 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.

THE HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952.

This Act which prohibited the sale, or letting, of certain heating appliances without an effective fireguard was repealed during the year by the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, but the Regulations made by the Secretary of State were continued in operation.

Nine visits were made to premises in the Borough to inspect appliances, and in no case was it necessary to take action.

THE PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

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

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

WATER RESOURCES

The Council has no responsibility for the distribution of water rights in private property, but many calls for assistance are received (60 this year). All applications are visited and suitable advice given; in most cases the water is easily disposed of by the applicant using a recommended insecticide or fungicide when it can be applied with no danger to the operator.

PUBLIC SOUTHERN

During the year 25 bottles were received into the laboratory for bacteriological examination.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION 1917-1918

It was not necessary to make any further arrangements as provided in section 20 of the Act.

It was not necessary to make use of the power of section 17 for compulsory removal to suitable premises of any person in need of care and attention.

THE HASTING APPLICANTS (1917-1918)

This Act which prohibited the sale or letting of certain building applications without an effective statement was repealed during the year by the Housing (1917) Act, 1917, but the Regulations made by the Secretary of State were continued in operation.

These visits were made to premises in the Borough to inspect applications, and in no case was it necessary to take action.

THE 1917 ACT 1917-1918

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

Four premises were licensed during the year. Twelve applications were made but no intimation of the license was received.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Two hundred and thirteen visits were made in the administration of this Act and 7 infringements corrected.

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

The number of such premises in the Borough at the end of 1961 was :-

Antique dealers and second-hand furniture	...	8
Bakers	...	18
Boots and Shoes	...	28
Builders and Decorators supplies	...	29
Butchers	...	34
Cafes and Restaurants	...	39
Chemists	...	23
Confectioners, newsagents and tobacconists	...	93
Cycles, radio and television	...	26
Dairies and Milkshops	...	7
Drapers and Ladies' Outfitters	...	51
Electrical supplies	...	20
Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops	...	15
General Stores	...	13
Greengrocers, Fruiterers and Florists	...	60
Grocers and Provision Merchants	...	75
Hairdressers	...	51
Hardware, Ironmongery and Timber	...	23
Licensed premises	...	54
Motor and Cycle dealers and Engineers	...	32
Tailors and Outfitters	...	14
Upholsterers and House Furnishers	...	15
Watchmakers and Jewellers	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	106
		843
		=====

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 uncertainty, that the situation should be straightened out at an early date.

Two hundred and thirteen visits were made in the administration of this Act and 7 amendments corrected. "Shop" for the purpose of this Act is a very comprehensive term and includes any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on.

The number of such premises in the Borough at the end of 1951 was:-

100	...	Wholesalers
9	...	Watchmakers and Jewellers
12	...	Upholsterers and House Furnishers
14	...	Tailors and Outfitters
32	...	Motor and Cycle Dealers and Engineers
84	...	Licensed premises
37	...	Hardware, Ironmongery and Timber
51	...	Restaurants
73	...	Grocers and Provision Merchants
60	...	Greenhouses, Florists and Florists
13	...	General stores
15	...	Widow-makers and Wines Shops
20	...	Electrical supplies
24	...	Produce and Ladies' Outfitters
7	...	Dairies and Milkshops
28	...	Cycles, radio and television
93	...	Commissioners, newsmen and tobacconists
23	...	Chemists
28	...	Cakes and Restaurants
28	...	Butchers and Dressmakers
28	...	Books and Shoes
18	...	Bakers
5	...	Antique dealers and second-hand furniture

543

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 1950 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 inoperable and consequently inoperative. 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 uncertainty, that the situation should be straightened out at an early date.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959.

The total number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 290 (251 mechanical, 17 non-mechanical and 22 works of building construction).

Three hundred and sixty-seven 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>
Inadequate ventilation.	2
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	2
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences.	13
Other offences, etc.	15

There were 64 outworkers on the register at the end of the year. Twenty-six visits were made but no infringements found.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Numbers on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	25	5	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	251	255	12	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	22	87	-	-
TOTALS :-	290	367	17	-

The total number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 290 (254 mechanical, 17 non-mechanical and 19 works of building construction).

Three hundred and sixty-seven visits were made to these premises and 4275 were carried out to remedy contraventions found as under:-

Particulars:	No. of cases in which notices issued and remedied:
Inadequate ventilation.	2
Inadequate sanitary conveniences	2
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	17
Other offences, etc.	12

There were 64 contraventions on the register at the end of the year. Twenty-six visits were made but no improvements found.

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Provisions	Number of inspections made	Notices issued	Contraventions prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are to be enforced by local authorities	17	25	2
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	254	225	12
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding workmen's premises).	22	87	-
TOTALS:-	290	367	14

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 - 1959 (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)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	2	2	-	-	-
(a)insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	13	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	15	15	-	-	-
TOTAL:	32	32	-	-	-

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 un-whole-some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (making etc. cleaning and washing)	28	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	35	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	64	-	-	-	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which defects were found in which the provisions of the Act were infringed
Leakage of water	-	-	-
Overcrowding (8.2.)	-	-	-
Unsanitary conditions (8.3.)	-	-	-
Insufficient Ventilation (8.4.)	2	2	-
Ineffective drain-ages of (8.5.2.)	-	-	-
Unsanitary Conveniences (8.7.)	2	2	-
(a) Insufficient or defective	12	12	-
(b) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to (a) and (b))	12	12	-
TOTAL	32	32	-

3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Particulars	Number of work outworkers in water supply by section 110(1) (a)	Number of cases of default in carrying out work by the Government	Number of cases of default in carrying out work by the Government	Number of cases of default in carrying out work by the Government
Working apparatus (including etc. cleaning and repairing)	28	-	-	-
Unsanitary etc.	1	-	-	-
Repairs etc.	25	-	-	-
TOTAL	54	-	-	-

(i) Smoke Control Areas.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government requested the Council to re-consider their previous decision not to create any smoke control areas in the Borough at present but to call for a further report from the officers in January, 1962.

The Council resolved to adhere to their previous decision to review the question of an overall programme of smoke control in January 1962, and to inform the Minister that they are dissatisfied with the present procedure and urge him to alter the grant arrangements in accordance with their previous recommendations.

(ii) Air Pollution - measurement and research.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government drew attention to a co-operative scheme whereby local authorities undertook, or contributed towards, the cost of investigation and research into problems of air pollution particularly with regard to the measurement of air pollution.

The essence of the scheme was the collation of measurements of air pollution of different kinds made by local authorities in various parts of the country. The work of collation and publication was undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Local authorities could participate in the scheme by taking and making available air pollution measurements or, whether or not they took measurements, by making a token contribution towards the cost of the services provided by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in connection with the scheme. Local authorities could obtain the advice of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on what type of instruments to purchase, how to operate them and interpret the results and where to install them.

The Council agreed to participate in the scheme by setting up a station for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide, the necessary financial provision to be made in the estimates for 1962/63.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, 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 allows its staff to help so far as time permits. Every effort is made to give householders the best possible service with the staff available.

Seventy-three schools, business and industrial premises 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.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government requested the Council to re-consider their previous decision not to give any more weight to the views of the Council in the future and to call for a further report from the officers in January, 1955.

The Council received its report on their previous decision to review the question of an overall programme of works control in January 1955, and to inform the Minister that they are dissatisfied with the present procedure and wish to alter the present arrangements in accordance with their previous recommendations.

THE COUNCIL'S POLICY ON HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Minister of Housing and Local Government drew attention to the fact that the Council's policy on housing and local government was not in accordance with the recommendations of the Council's previous report on the subject, and that the Council should consider the matter again.

The Council's policy on housing and local government was the subject of a report by the Council's Housing Committee in January 1955. The report was based on a survey of the Council's housing and local government services, and on a study of the Council's policy on housing and local government. The report recommended that the Council should consider the matter again, and that it should consider the possibility of a new policy on housing and local government.

The Council agreed to participate in the survey by setting up a working party to study the Council's housing and local government services, and to report to the Council in January 1956.

THE COUNCIL'S POLICY ON HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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It is the duty of the Council to take any and every step to see that its policy is carried out, and to ensure that its policy is carried out in a way which is in the best interests of the Council's constituents. The Council's policy on housing and local government is a policy which is designed to ensure that the Council's housing and local government services are carried out in a way which is in the best interests of the Council's constituents.

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VISITS

1.		<u>Private</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Corporation</u>	<u>Sewers</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Total No.</u>
(a)	<u>SURVEYS</u>	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Property</u>			<u>of visits</u>
	Re. complaints	569	109	-	8	-	686	
	Under Prevention of Damage							
	by Pests Act, 1949	525	1094	4	4	32	40	687 1373
	No access (re. complaint)	138	1	-	1	-	140	
	No. access (re. Pests Act)	92	-	-	2	-	94	
	Miscellaneous	7	1	1	-	-	9	243 1616
	(b) <u>TREATMENTS</u>							
	No. of visits	3756	965	-	142	-		4863
	No. of properties treated	427	73	-	16	-		
	No. of completed treatments	491	103	-	17	-		
	(c) <u>SEWERS</u>							
	22nd Maintenance treatment							
	22 manholes poison baited							
	23rd Maintenance treatment							
	34 manholes poison baited	-	-	-	-	186	186	554
	Annual test baiting	-	-	-	-	368	368	
	Treatment of sewers in conjunction							
	with surface infestations	-	-	-	-	11	11	11
	(d) <u>OTHER VISITS</u>							47
								7091
								=====
2.	<u>SURVEYS REVISITED</u>							
	Premises infested with rats	448	78	2	13	-	541	
	Premises infested with mice	51	33	-	3	-	87	
	Premises not infested	595	124	2	24	-	745	
							1373	
							=====	

ANNUAL TEST BAITING OF SEWERS.

	<u>No. of Manholes baited</u>	<u>Takes of Bait</u>	<u>Percentages 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	3.910
Eighth 1956	162	10	6.173
Ninth 1957	167	7	4.191
Tenth 1958	156	10	6.410
Eleventh 1959	129	2	1.542
Twelfth 1960	182	14	7.704
Thirteenth 1961	181	11	6.071

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

Date	Description	No. of Manholes Pre-baited	Takes of Pre-bait	No. of Manholes Poison baited	Takes of Poison bait
April 1948	1st Initial treatment	218	77	77	31
July 1948	2nd " "	77	14	10	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
July 1959	18th " "	-	-	33+	1
November 1959	19th " "	-	-	6+	4
June 1960	20th " "	-	-	7+	1
November 1960	21st " "	-	-	47+	16
July 1961	22nd " "	-	-	22+	2
November 1961	23rd " "	-	-	34+	11

+ Direct poisoning with Warfarin.

