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BOROUGH OF SURBITON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

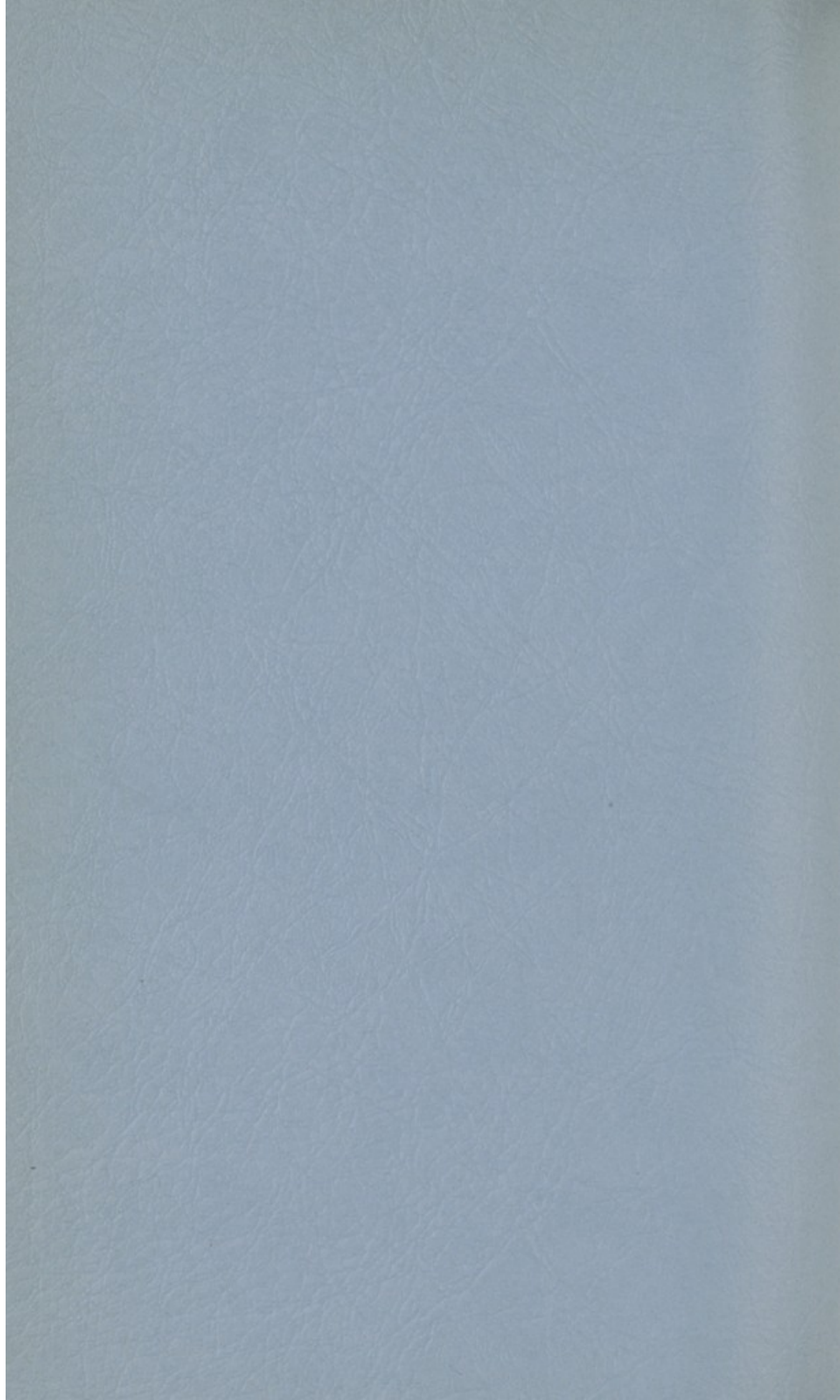
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1962



Public Health Department,
2 Shalston Villas,
SURBITON.

AUGUST, 1963





BOROUGH OF SURBITON

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AND

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2 Shalston Villas,
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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 J.P. Lloyd-Davies (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman G.W. Dew	Councillor E.C. Pinfold, J.P.,
Alderman Mrs. A. Woodgate, J.P.	S.R.N., R.M.N.,
Councillor J.V.J. Baxter.	Councillor G.J.D. Seaton.
Councillor C.G.L. Du Cann.	Councillor E.F.R. Shelvey.
Councillor Mrs. A.F. Hammond.	Councillor A.I.A. Spevack.
Councillor C. Lesser.	

With the Mayor Councillor Mrs. I.E. Desforbes, 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.A.P.H.I.

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 (Resigned 23.4.62)
M.L. THOMPSON (Resigned 27.10.62)
Miss L. TRACY (Commenced 22.10.62)

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.).

INTRODUCTION BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Telephone Number:
Elmbridge 6441-8. Ext. 25.

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

July, 1963.

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

Annual Report 1962.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Public Health and Social conditions of the Borough for 1962.

The report is compiled in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/63 dated 30th January, 1963, and follows very much the same pattern as for previous years.

I am very pleased to be able once again 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 Registrar General's estimated mid 1962 population figure is given as 63,170, an increase of 320. The vital statistics in this report are based on this figure.

Infectious diseases: The number of infectious disease notifications received in 1962 was 102 compared with 960 for 1961. This decrease is due to the greatly reduced number of cases of measles, although the cases of scarlet fever fell from 18 in 1961 to 13 in 1962; cases of whooping cough fell from 13 to 1, although dysentery showed an increase of 12, but is itself a low figure.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis register at the end of the year was 221 against 251 for 1961, and it will be seen that this is the lowest figure on the register for the past ten years.

There were no cases of Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis occurring in the Borough during 1962 and with constant active immunisation this trend should continue.

Births: The number of live births for 1962 is 977 and compares with 924 for 1961.

The birth rate is 15.46 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.70 for the previous year.

There is a continual increase in the number of births taking place annually, and a continuous rise in the total population. There is every indication of this natural increase continuing.

Deaths: The number of deaths recorded in 1962 is 654 compared with 664 for 1961. This gives a death rate of 10.35 per thousand of the population compared with 10.56 for 1961.

The number of deaths of infants under one year in 1962 is

seventeen giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 17.40 compared with a rate of 16.23 for 1961. The causes of death of these infants will be seen on page ten.

Causes of death: The main causes of death during 1962 were:-

Heart and circulatory disease	...	253
Cancer	... ..	123
Vascular lesions of Nervous System		72

In view of the importance of the relationship between smoking and lung cancer the relevant figures for Surbiton residents are given below.

	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus.	19	4	26	3	22	4	34	1	24	5	20	10
Total	23		29		26		35		29		30	

This subject has been featured in educational efforts by the department during the year.

Your Council with the backing of the Ministries of Health and Education and in co-operation with the Surrey County Council organised and produced campaigns in the town and schools with the object of enlightening young persons of the health hazards of excessive smoking and nicotine addiction.

Housing: There is no slackening off in the demand for houses, and if one were to single out a particular group of the population requiring priority for new housing it would be for the newlyweds to have houses to rent.

There is still also a continuing need for special provision for elderly persons and a need for better and more effective use of land in development.

As I have previously reported, some of the larger houses in the Borough continue to be demolished making way for blocks of flats and maisonettes, but the space between such blocks should be preserved by erecting higher and fewer buildings.

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

Staff: Details of the staff of the Public Health Department are set out on page one.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

There were two changes during the year, both being on the clerical side, but it was decided only to fill one vacancy and to make certain adjustments to the duties of the existing staff.

I am pleased again to record my thanks to the Chairman and Vice-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.

1st April, 1963.

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

J.W. STARKEY

(a) By local authority

(b) By other local authorities

(c) By private enterprise

(d) Rebuilt following destruction by
enemy action.

(e) Eighteen properties were converted by
private enterprise to provide 54 flats.
One single house was converted into 2 houses.
The first floor over a shop was converted
into one flat.

Rateable value at 31st December, 1962.

£1,281,380

Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)

£5,260

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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

Its population is healthy and 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.

Area of Borough (in acres)	4,709
Population (Registrar General's estimate June 1962)	63,170
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, 1963.	20,052

Number of new houses, flats and maisonettes
erected during the year:-

(a) By local authority	44
(b) By other local authorities	2
(c) By private enterprise	174
(d) Rebuilt following destruction by enemy action.	Nil
(e) Eighteen properties were converted by private enterprise to provide 54 flats. One single house was converted into 2 houses. The first floor over a shop was converted into one flat.	

Rateable value at 31st December, 1962.	£1,281,380
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£5,260

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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

Its population is healthy and 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 1962

Based on Registrar General's population figure of 63,170 and on adjusted statistics supplied by the Registrar General.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	481 (439)	447 (449)	928 (888)
Illegitimate	21 (22)	28 (14)	49 (36)
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.			15.46 (14.70)
Adjusted birth rate (Comparability factor 1.00)			15.46 (14.70)
<u>England and Wales.</u>			18.0 (17.45)
<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>			
Legitimate	1 (4)	7 (7)	8 (11)
Illegitimate	1 (1)	- (-)	1 (-)
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.			9.12 (12.82)
<u>TOTAL LIVE & STILL BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	504 (466)	482 (470)	986 (936)
<u>England and Wales.</u> (Still births)			18.1 (18.7)
<u>INFANT DEATHS:</u> Total 17.			
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			17.40 (16.23)
England and Wales			21.4 (21.4)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - <u>legitimate</u>			18.31 (14.63)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - <u>illegitimate</u> .			Nil (55.5)
Neo Natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 live births			14.32 (14.06)
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).			23.32 (24.57)
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births			5.01 (3.89)
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>
	308 (329)	346 (335)	654 (664)
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			10.35 (10.56)
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.06)			10.97 (11.19)
England and Wales (all causes)			11.9 (12.0)

NOTE: The figures in parenthesis are those for 1961.

POPULATION.

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

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
1962	63,170

- (b) Census Figures.

1901	15,017
1911	17,717
1921	20,149
1931	30,178
1951	60,875
1961 Provisional.	62,940

- (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

It will be seen that there were more than 6,000 persons over 65 years of age in this population table in 1951 and the figure is no doubt higher today. 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.
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
1962	977	15.46	18.0

AGES AT DEATH DURING 1962.

The deaths occurred at the following ages:-

Age Group	Male	Female
Under 1 year	6	11
1 - 4	1	-
5 - 14	3	3
15 - 24	4	2
25 - 34	2	5
35 - 44	4	2
45 - 54	32	24
55 - 64	68	49
65 - 74	84	71
75 and over	104	179
TOTAL	308	346

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1962

	Male	Female
<u>All causes.</u>	308	346
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	-
Syphilitic disease	1	2
Meningococcal infections	-	-
Other infective and parasitic disease	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	20	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	19
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	30	31
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	5	2
Diabetes	3	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	25	47
Coronary disease, angina	83	57
Hypertension with heart disease	3	8
Other heart disease	26	46
Other circulatory disease	14	16
Influenza	1	2
Pneumonia	12	17
Bronchitis	27	12
Other disease of respiratory system	3	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	8	-
Congenital malformation	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	41
Motor vehicle accidents	7	6
All other accidents	4	7
Suicide	6	5
Homicide and operations of war	-	-

INFANT MORTALITY

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

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

The causes and ages at death were as follows:-

Prematurity	40 minutes
Prematurity	1 hour
Prematurity	2 hours
Cerebral Contusion	5 hours
Prematurity	7 hours
Prematurity	8 hours
Cerebral Anoxia	8 hours
Pulmonary Haemorrhage; Prematurity and abruptio placentae	9 hours
Prematurity	16 hours
Prematurity; Premature Labour	19 hours
Respiratory Failure	1 day
Prematurity	1 day
Icterus Gravis Neonatorum	2 days
Respiratory Failure; Prematurity	3 days
Broncho Pneumonia	3 months
Asphyxia, accidental	5 months
Asphyxia, accidental	7 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)
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
1962	17	17.40	21.4

INFANT MORTALITY

There were however deaths of children under one year of age. It will be noted that ten died in the first hour of life. Of the infant deaths less than occurred in hospitals or public institutions within the Borough. The names and ages at death were as follows:-

Prematurity	40 minutes
Prematurity	1 hour
Prematurity	2 hours
Cerebral Contusion	2 hours
Prematurity	7 hours
Prematurity	8 hours
Cerebral Anaemia	8 hours
Primary Haemorrhage; Prematurity and septic plaques	9 hours
Prematurity	10 hours
Prematurity; Premature Labour	19 hours
Respiratory Failure	1 day
Prematurity	1 day
Latent Gravid Placenta	2 days
Respiratory Failure; Prematurity	3 days
Tracheo Pneumonia	3 months
Asphyxia, accidental	5 months
Asphyxia, accidental	7 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	Births	England and Wales (Registrar General)
1922	18	21.02	24.7
1921	9	11.02	22.0
1920	17	22.36	24.8
1919	12	12.76	21.8
1918	9	11.32	23.0
1917	14	16.14	22.2
1916	12	17.58	22.0
1915	16	17.37	21.7
1914	12	16.77	21.4
1913	17	17.10	21.4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	84	45	38	48	23	23	30	24	18	13
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	9	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	-	-
Pneumonia	34	14	19	18	32	6	22	10	19	11
Erysipelas	6	4	3	4	3	2	2	5	-	5
Poliomyelitis	3	2	8	1	6	-	-	-	1	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	10	12	25	289	202	28	123	2	-	12
Malaria	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	11	5	4	13	9	20	9	8	11	4
Measles	790	114	998	228	838	362	1139	24	897	55
Whooping Cough	139	41	70	78	41	8	11	41	13	1
TOTALS	1083	249	1169	686	1160	450	1337	118	960	102

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	-	1	2	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	13
Pneumonia	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	5	-	11
Dysentery	-	2	2	1	2	3	1	-	-	1	12
Food Poisoning	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Measles	1	7	6	24	4	10	2	-	-	1	55
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	5
Encephalitis	-	-	-	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	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	25	-	-

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

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 remain 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: Lower Hook 5737.

Monday mornings at
9.30 to 11 o'clock.

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

Monday mornings at
11 o'clock.

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

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

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

Age Group	Primary Immunisations during 1962.	Reinforcement doses during 1962.
Age under 1 year	347	-
Age 1 year to 4 years.	433	232
Age 5 years to 14 years.	13	686

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

Year	Primary Immunisations	Reinforcements.
1956	741	298
1957	691	1,399
1958	799	1,162
1959	859	1,267
1960	956	1,002
1961	1,064	2,280
1962	793	918

Calculations show that by the end of 1962 72% of children under one year had been vaccinated against smallpox.

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 beginning of 1962 when outbreaks occurred in various parts of the country. This caused a flood of requests for vaccination against smallpox which necessitated immediate action being taken to deal with priorities, viz:-

1. Contacts of cases or suspected cases.
2. Primary infant vaccination.
3. Persons who had not been vaccinated within the last year travelling to and from known areas where Smallpox cases had been confirmed.
4. Staff of Public Health and other services likely to be in close contact with recent immigrants from infected areas.

Special vaccination clinics for such priority cases, except infants, were arranged.

Calls on general medical practitioners also became very heavy especially by persons wishing to travel abroad necessitating an International Certificate of Vaccination required to be completed by the doctor and authenticated by the local authority.

There is very close liaison between local authorities and the sea and air ports, and contacts of this disease are kept under strict observation wherever they may be during the maximum incubation period of 16 days.

The number of persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1962 was:-

Age Groups	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	TOTAL
Vaccinations	703	71	83	441	329	1,627
Re-vaccinations	-	-	36	392	730	1,158

Calculations show that by the end of 1962 72% of children under one year had been vaccinated against smallpox.

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.

Vaccination with Babin oral vaccine was started in April 1962, and has been increasingly used during the year. The vaccine given by mouth, not only provides protection but also prevents protected persons from spreading natural dangerous poliomyelitis virus and spreading disease to unprotected persons. This type of vaccine would be of great value in an epidemic because it works quickly.

SONNE DYSENTERY.

Twelve cases occurred during the 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	1962
62	-	10	12	25	289	202	28	123	2	-	12

POLIOMYELITIS.

The figures since 1950 are given below:-

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Cases	8	1	2	3	2	8	1	6	-	-	-	1	-
Deaths	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Arrangements are made whereby doctors may collect anti-poliomyelitis vaccine from the Public Health Department.

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 Medical 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.

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.

Vaccination with Sabin oral vaccine was started in April 1962, and has been increasingly used during the year. The vaccine given by mouth, not only provides protection but also prevents protected persons from harbouring natural dangerous poliomyelitis virus and spreading disease to unprotected persons. This type of vaccine would be of great value during an epidemic because it works quickly.

In June 1961 the Public Health Laboratory Service commenced a national 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 co-operated in this survey by arranging for and collecting five specimens per week during the period June 1961 to June 1962, from a total of 280 children.

The promised report on the study is awaited.

FOOD POISONING.

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

S. Typhi-murium ... 4 cases.

The ages of the four persons were as follows:-

2 years	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 years	...	...	...	...	...	1
5½ years	...	...	...	...	...	1
60 years	...	...	...	...	...	1

There was no connection between the cases and no source of origin of infection could be traced in any of them.

No outbreaks of food poisoning in the town were notified in 1962.

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 gratefully to 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	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Faeces	129	263	306	3,704	2,256	610	1,177	199	167	240
Suspected Food.	12	8	10	6	24	13	36	3	59	16

EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL.

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

TUBERCULOSIS.

At the end of the year 221 persons were shown to be suffering from tuberculosis and living within the district:-

Sex	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males	127	5
Females	74	15

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	4	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 64	5	1	-	-	3	1	-	-
65 and over	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1

Of the 37 new cases tabulated above 17 were transferred from other districts.

At the commencement of the year there were 251 cases of tuberculosis on the register and at the end of the year this figure had decreased to 221, the lowest for the last ten years.

During the year 32 were notified as recovered from the disease; 26 left the district and there were 9 deaths.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1916 (Section 172)

No action was taken under this section.

Cases added to Register during 1962.

Ward.	Primary Notifications			Transfers, etc.			Total 1962.
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	
Berrylands	4	3	-	4	1	2	2
Chessington	7	7	6	4	1	1	7
Hook and Southborough	-	3	3	7	-	4	7
Seething Wells	2	3	1	1	1	1	2
St. Mark's	-	1	1	2	1	6	7
Surbiton Hill	-	2	2	5	8	5	7
Tolworth East	3	3	1	3	1	1	2
Tolworth West	2	3	2	2	2	-	2
Tolworth South	1	3	1	1	4	-	1
Totals	19	28	17	29	19	20	37

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

Ward	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Berrylands	50	45	43	32	25	32	24	25	21	15
Chessington	80	89	77	89	86	79	65	60	63	53
Hook and Southborough	85	74	87	79	75	65	57	42	35	37
Seething Wells	20	21	22	28	24	19	23	14	15	10
St. Mark's	48	54	46	47	50	39	33	26	23	20
Surbiton Hill	30	30	29	27	28	26	27	20	25	27
Tolworth East	50	45	41	35	32	27	19	21	18	18
Tolworth West	41	38	32	33	30	24	18	23	23	20
Tolworth South	48	50	56	43	40	38	35	28	28	21
Totals	452	446	433	413	390	349	301	259	251	221

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (Section 172)

No action was taken under this section.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass X-ray Unit visited the Borough during the year, as detailed below:-

Tolworth (Broadway, by Sainsbury's): on 20th, 22nd, and 23rd November, 1962.

Chessington (near "Blackamoor's Head P.H.") on 26th and 27th November, 1962.

Hook (by Community Centre): on 29th and 30th November, 1962.

Surbiton (Winthrop House, St. Mark's Hill (opposite "Ritz" Cinema): on 4th, 6th and 7th December, 1962.

and the provisional number of persons attending for Mass Radiography examination was as follows:-

Chessington	-	541
Hook	-	811
Tolworth	-	1,217
Surbiton	-	654

The Unit's visit to Surbiton coincided with the very foggy period which was probably responsible for the rather low attendance.

A provisional total number of persons attending for Mass Radiography examination during the Unit's visits to factories, etc. in the Borough during the months of October and December was as follows:-

Chessington and Surbiton.	-	1,710
Chessington	-	90

At the time of writing this report the medical findings have not yet been received.

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 representatives during 1962-3 were as follows:-

Alderman Mrs. A. Woodgate, J.P.

Mr. J.R. Ashton

During the year 1962 an amount of £2,670 was spent on giving help to 106 families in the Division: 30 of these were Surbiton residents.

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.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year seventy-three 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 for entry 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 work 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 The Worshipful 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 approximately 4,209.

The Borough Council has provided one hundred and six special flats for aged people.

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.

The decision of the Council to increase its grant to the Old People's Welfare Committee to £1,500 for the year 1962/63 is a gesture which should enable that Committee to extend its work for the elderly in ways which it has hitherto been unable to do owing to lack of finances.

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.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(District Nursing).

The Headquarters of the District Nursing Association is at 21-23, Upper Brighton Road (Telephone Number 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.

There is at the District Nursing Headquarters in Upper Brighton Road a very valuable and successful training school for District Nurses and Midwives.

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 had 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 twentytwo 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 new relief sewer has been constructed by the Council along the Hook Road to augment the existing sewer which had become inadequate.

Sundry remedial works have been carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department to deal with flooding during times of heavy rainfall, and a new surface water sewer in the Tolworth area is under consideration.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year 1,207 complaints were received with regard to the undermentioned matters, were duly investigated by the Public Health Inspectors, and any necessary action taken.

Choked and defective drains and sewers	295
Insanitary or dilapidated conditions of premises ..	42
Dampness	28
Defective or insufficient W.C. accommodation	21
Insufficient or defective refuse bins	2
Offensive smells from various causes	37
Offensive accumulations	5
Nuisances from animals improperly kept	1
Unwholesome food	17
Infestation with bugs or fleas	5
Infestation with wasps	28
Infestation with other insect pests	26
Infestation with rats or mice	584
Smoke nuisances	33
Flooding	12
Water supply, defective pipes or fittings	21
Dangerous structures	6
Overcrowding	1
Miscellaneous	43
TOTAL :-	
	1,207
	=====

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

1961	...	...	1,423	1956	...	...	1,210
1960	...	...	1,250	1955	...	...	1,157
1959	...	...	1,518	1954	...	...	905
1958	...	...	1,251	1953	...	...	1,037
1957	...	...	1,230	1952	...	...	1,093

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS.

Number of dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	155
Number of dwellings visited for purposes other than housing defects	1528
Number of visits to premises other than houses	2056
Premises re-inspected	1259
Visits to works in progress	354
Visits re. rats and mice	6483
Visits re. Rent Act	42
Miscellaneous visits	478
TOTAL :-	
	12,355
	=====

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS.

(Cont.)

Included in the aforementioned are the following classified visits :-

To food premises and vehicles	...	...	...	824
" cowsheds	...	...	...	3
" dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	85
" milk vehicles	...	...	...	52
" ice-cream premises and vehicles	...	...	...	143
" bakehouses	...	...	...	44
" factories	...	...	...	357
" workplaces	...	...	...	30
" outworkers premises	...	...	...	41
" schools	...	...	...	77
" caravans and caravan sites	...	...	...	65
" council houses and applicants	...	...	...	74
" piggeries	...	...	...	10
Re. cases of infectious disease (including dysentery, tuberculosis and food poisoning)	...	...	...	383
Re. overcrowding or possible	...	...	...	26
" Shops Act	...	...	...	137
" Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	18
" Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act	...	...	...	1
" Clean Air Act	...	...	...	144
" Improvement Grants	...	...	...	268
" aged people	...	...	...	59
Visits re. Noise Nuisances	...	...	...	66
Visits re. Poliomyelitis Survey	...	...	...	391
Interviews with owners, tradesmen etc.	...	...	...	138
Samples of swimming bath water taken	...	...	...	30
Samples of drinking water taken	...	...	...	6

TESTING OF DRAINS AND SANITARY FITTINGS.

Drains tested with water	...	...	...	21
Drains tested by other methods	...	...	...	5
Drains examined under section 48,) Public Health Act, 1936.	...	...	...	-

NOTICES SERVED, LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Informal and verbal notices	...	...	...	316
Statutory notices under Section 277, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring information as to ownership of premises	...	...	...	5
Licence to station and use moveable dwellings (section 269, Public Health Act, 1936)	...	...	...	1
Licences under The Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	1
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Notice by Local Authority to landlord of proposal to issue a certificate of disrepair (Form J)	...	...	...	5
Certificate of Disrepair under Rent Act, 1957 (Form L)	...	...	...	2
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 . Certificate as to remedying of defects specified in a Landlord's Undertaking to remedy defects (Form P)	...	...	...	8

NOTICES SERVED, LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED
(Cont.)

Statutory notices under Section 159, Housing Act, 1957, to enter premises	...	...	...	42
Statutory notice under section 27 (2) Housing Act, 1957 - Determination of Closing Order	...	...	...	1
TOTAL :-				381
				=====

Proceedings were instituted before the Court of summary jurisdiction sitting at Kingston-upon-Thames - when the defendant was found guilty of failing to give information as to ownership of premises as required by section 277 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

A penalty of £3. was imposed.

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) ... 155
 - (b) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ... 42
 - (c) Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil
 - (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 ... 97
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) ... 82
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

HOUSING (Cont.)

3.	(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 owner ...	Nil
	(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
	(C)	Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 18 Housing Act, 1957.	
	(i)	Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	Nil
	(ii)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders...	Nil
	(iii)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders 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 ...	1

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS ETC. EFFECTED DURING THE YEAR.

Drainage

Choked drains and sewers cleared	...	...	295
Drains repaired	...	...	30
Drains re-laid	...	...	9
Additional drains provided	...	...	4

Water Closets, etc.

Additional provided	...	...	5
Cleansed or repaired	...	...	52
Lighted, ventilated or screened	...	...	9

Sinks, Baths, etc.

New fixed	...	...	9
Wastepipes repaired or renewed	...	...	14

Water Supply

Cisterns, pipes etc. repaired or renewed	...	...	11
Mains tap provided	...	...	1

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

Paving.

Paving repaired or re-laid	1
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Dust Receptacles.

New provided	6
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Dampness.

Roofs repaired	35
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	18
Damp course fixed	...	...	5
Site of house concreted	...	...	1
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	2
External walls pointed or rendered	...	...	8
Walls treated with damp resisting material	..	...	10

General.

Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	36
Rooms ventilated	...	...	4
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	21
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	9
Stairs repaired	...	...	2
Handrails provided	...	...	1
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	3
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	23
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	...	...	20
Chimneys repaired	...	...	4
Nuisance from animals abated	...	...	3
Accumulations removed	...	...	17
Rent book entries	...	...	1
Noise nuisance abated	...	...	3
Shops Act infringements	...	...	4
Consumer Protection Act	...	...	1
Overcrowding abated	...	...	1
Smoke nuisance abated	...	...	6
Open areas provided to basements	...	...	3
Cement dust nuisance abated	...	...	2
Building made safe	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	2

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, and (b) 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. During the year no such applications were received.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS
(Cont.)

In addition, 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.

The 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 to bath, basin and sink	75
Water closet	40
Satisfactory food store	10

Twenty-four applications for standard grant were received, 22 were approved and 2 not proceeded with.

Particulars of Standard Grants approved during the year :-

Serial No.	Maximum Grant approved			Actual grant paid		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
113	115	0	0	115	0	0
114	155	0	0	155	0	0
115	155	0	0	155	0	0
116	155	0	0	155	0	0
117	105	0	0	105	0	0
119	145	0	0	145	0	0
121	155	0	0	155	0	0
122	155	0	0	155	0	0
123	155	0	0	155	0	0
124	155	0	0	Not yet claimed		
125	155	0	0	155	0	0

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Cont.)

Serial No.	Maximum grant approved £ s d			Actual grant paid. £ s d		
126	75	0	0	30	7	6
127	80	0	0	Not yet claimed.		
128	155	0	0	155	0	0
129	155	0	0	Not yet claimed.		
130	155	0	0	Not yet claimed		
131	145	0	0	124	4	1
132	145	0	0	145	0	0
133	125	0	0	Not yet claimed.		
134	155	0	0	Not yet claimed		
135	155	0	0	118	11	0
136	80	0	0	5	15	0

The following table gives details since the inception of the scheme in 1949.

Year	Application received		Grants Approved		Not taken up	
	Discretionary	Standard	Discretionary	Standard	Discretionary	Standard
1962	Nil	24	-	22	-	2
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	-	-	-

In Circular 42/62 dated 2nd August, 1962, the Minister of Housing and Local Government informed local authorities that he wants to see a very big increase in the number of houses being improved. He believed that this could be achieved if authorities would make a determined and sustained effort to bring it about.

Serial No.	Maximum Grant approved	Actual Grant paid
126	75	30
127	80	Not yet claimed.
128	125	0
129	125	Not yet claimed.
130	125	Not yet claimed.
131	125	1
132	125	0
133	125	Not yet claimed.
134	125	Not yet claimed.
135	125	11
136	80	12

The following table gives details since the inception of the scheme in 1962.

Year	Applications received	Grants Approved	Not taken up
1962	111	22	2
1963	7	25	8
1964	4	14	-
1965	12	20	-
1966	17	12	1
1967	12	12	7
1968	14	9	1
1969	19	12	-
1970	21	12	7
1971	7	6	-
1972	2	2	7
1973	2	2	-
1974	4	7	-

In October 1974 dated 2nd August, 1962, the Minister of Housing and Local Government informed local authorities that he wants to see a very big increase in the number of houses being improved. He believed that this could be achieved if authorities would make a determined and sustained effort to bring it about.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Cont).

The Circular suggested ways in which local authorities could induce owners to improve their properties and overcome the resistances that were bound to be offered by certain owners and tenants.

Bearing in mind the steady progress already being made and having regard to the comparatively small number of rented properties remaining in the Borough the Council decided to ask the Town Clerk to arrange for further publicity to be given to the subject and to reconsider the matter at a later date.

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	1962
(1) No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair (Form I)	61	56	25	5	9	5
(2) No. of decisions not to issue Certificates	3	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
(3) No. of decisions not to issue Certificates -						
(a) in respect of some but not all defects listed by tenants	40	36	16	5	4	2
(b) in respect of all defects listed	12	13	8	Nil	3	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	6+
(5) No. of such undertakings refused by Council	-	-	-	-	-	-
(6) No. of notices of proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair served (Form J)	52	57	25	5	7	5
(7) No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued (Form L)	10	32	5	1	-	2 ⁶
(8) No. of applications by tenants under consideration at the end of the year (Form I)	6	1	-	-	1	-
(9) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates (Form M)	-	16	9	3	2	-
(10) Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	-	9	1	3	-	-
(11) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	-	2	-	-	-	-
(12) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	-	13	9	2	2	-
(13) Refusals to cancel Certificates of Disrepair	-	2	-	1	1	-
(14) Certificates as to remedying of defects specified in landlord's undertaking (Form P)	-	19	19	7	6	8

+ includes 2 Undertakings accepted 17.1.62 although applications were received on 7.12.61.

⁶ includes 1 Certificate which is in respect of application received on 17.11.61.

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. The drop in the number of applications is very significant.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government made regulations under Part II of the Housing Act, 1961, which came into operation on 22nd May, 1962, to deal with squalid living conditions in houses in multiple occupation.

Until 1954 bye-laws existed which could be applied to such premises, but these were then repealed and replaced by a general power which proved to be an unsatisfactory substitute.

The new provisions are far-reaching and should considerably strengthen the hands of local authorities in dealing with properties of this type for which, despite lack of essential amenities, there seems to be an ever-increasing demand by people whose circumstances compel them to seek accommodation in rooms in houses let to a number of individuals or families.

There has already been criticism of the short-comings of the new legislation, but our necessarily limited experience in administering it suggests that it will prove of great value in a district such as ours.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

A Common Lodging-House is defined as " a house (other than a public assistance institution) provided for the purpose of accommodating by night poor persons, not being members of the same family, who resort thereto and are allowed to occupy one common room for the purpose of sleeping or eating, and includes, where part only of a house is so used, the part so used".

There are no such premises in this Borough.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

After much careful thought and correspondence with the Ministry the Council decided to adopt the amended version of the new model regulations recommended by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. They became operative on 3rd January 1963, on which date the previous regulations were repealed.

NEW BUILDING REGULATIONS.

By section 4 of the Public Health Act, 1961, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is empowered to make building regulations which would in due course supersede existing local building byelaws.

The Council decided to draw the attention of the Minister to the problems arising in connection with modern dwelling units which had no solid fuel burning fireplaces or boilers and consequently no means for the burning of materials requiring such disposal, and suggested the incorporation of a suitable provision in the new regulations requiring the installation of small domestic incinerators in such premises.

NEW BUILDING REGULATIONS.

(Cont.)

Correspondence took place with the Ministry and the Member of Parliament, but the Ministry regretted that they could not accept the suggestion because of certain practical objections.

The Council approved the following resolution of the Public Health Committee :-

"That this Committee remain convinced that the absence of a means of burning surgical materials in domestic dwellings presents a growing problem on public health grounds and the Association of Municipal Corporations be asked to take up with the Ministry the necessity for legislation to require the provision of domestic incinerators in dwellings which have no fireplaces or boilers burning solid fuel."

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 :-

<u>cwts.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
8	-	21	8½

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

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

FOOD HYGIENE.

44 premises are registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale, and 22 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).

1,123 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

FOOD HYGIENE
(Contd)

of the Food & Drugs Act, byelaws and other legislation :-

Protection of food from contamination	...	34
Protective clothing for staff	...	1
Sinks provided	...	12
Washhand basins provided	...	7
Hot water supply provided	...	12
Wastepipes repaired or renewed	...	5
Food rooms cleansed	...	86
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	18
Floors repaired	...	10
Water pipes and cisterns repaired	...	1
WCs. cleansed or repaired	...	14
WCs. lighted or ventilated	...	2
Windows repaired or renewed	...	3
Rooms ventilated	...	6
Doors repaired or renewed	...	1
Drains cleansed or repaired	...	8
Roofs repaired	...	2
Refuse bins provided	...	10
Accumulations removed	...	6
Renewal or cleansing of equipment	...	9
Name and address displayed on vehicle	...	8
Infestation cleared (cockroaches)	...	1
First Aid materials provided	...	2

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 :-

<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>
2508	Turtle soup	-	1	1			
2509	Garlic Flakes	-	1	1			
2510	Peeled Shrimps	-	1	1			
2511	Chocolate with Rum	-	1	1			
2512	Chocolate with Cognac	-	1	1			
2513	Imitation Chocolate						
	Liqueurs	-	1	1			
2514	Chicken Breasts	-	1	1	-	1	1
2515	Fruit Salad	-	1	1			
2516	Tartare Sauce	-	1	1			
2517	Cayenne Pepper	-	1	1			
2518	Mustard(Continental)	-	2	2			
2553							
2519	Chicken with Rice Soup	-	1	1			
2520	Stewed Steak	-	1	1			
2521	Popcorn maize						
	(confectionery)	-	1	1			
2522-3	Milk						
2527-29							
2531-33							
2561		-	16	16			
2577							
2613							
2615-18							
2644							
	Carried forward:-	-	31	31	-	1	1

of the Food & Drug Act, bylaws and other legislation:-

30	...	Protection of food from contamination
1	...	Protective clothing for staff
12	...	Sinks provided
7	...	Washhand basins provided
12	...	Hot water supply provided
23	...	Wastepipes repaired or renewed
86	...	Food rooms cleaned
18	...	Walls and ceilings repaired
10	...	Floors repaired
4	...	Water pipes and cisterns repaired
24	...	W.C. cleaned or repaired
2	...	W.C. lighted or ventilated
27	...	Windows repaired or renewed
7	...	Rooms ventilated
1	...	Doors repaired or renewed
2	...	Drains cleaned or repaired
10	...	Boots repaired
10	...	Refuse bins provided
2	...	Accumulations removed
4	...	Renewal or cleaning of equipment
4	...	Name and address displayed on vehicle
2	...	Infestation cleared (cockroaches)
2	...	First Aid materials provided

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 No.	Article	Analysed				Doubtful		
		Forward	Total	Forward	Total	Forward	Total	Total
2508	Turtle soup	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2509	Garlick Pickles	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2510	Peeled Shrimps	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2511	Chocolate with Rum	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2512	Chocolate with Cognac	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2513	Imitation Chocolate	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2514	Liquorice	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2515	Chicken Breast	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2516	Fruit Salad	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2517	Tomato Sauce	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2518	Oyster Sauce	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2519	Mustard (Continental)	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
2520	Chicken with Rice Soup	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2521	Steamed Beef	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2522-3	Popcorn maize (confessionary)	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2523-25	Milk	-	16	-	16	-	-	-
2524		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2525		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2526		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2527		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2528		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2529-18		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2530		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		-	31	-	31	-	-	-

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

Sample Nos.	Article:	Analysed			Contraventions		
		F'ml	Infml	TOTAL	Formal	Infml	TOTAL
	Brought forward:	-	31	31	-	1	1
2524	Ice-cream	-	3	3			
2526-30		-	1	1			
2525		-	1	1			
2534	Raspberry Jam	-	1	1			
2535	Vinegar	-	5	5			
2539		-					
2591		-					
2609-10	Instant Welsh Rarebit	-	1	1			
2536		-	1	1			
2537		-	1	1			
2538	Curried Chicken and Mushrooms	-	1	1			
2540	Suet Pudding Mix	-	1	1			
2541	Bronchial Mixture	-	1	1			
2542	Casserole Steak	-	1	1	-	1	1
2543	Devon Ginger Breads	-	1	1			
2544	Totavitt D.R. (Vitamin Tablets)	-	1	1			
2545	Pork Cutlet	-	1	1			
2546	Dairy Cream Doughnuts	-	1	1			
2547	Steak & Kidney Pie	-	1	1			
2548	Baking Powder	-	1	1			
2549	Curry Powder	-	1	1			
2550	Red Salmon	-	1	1			
2551	Dates	-	1	1			
2552	Sild (Norwegian)	-	1	1			
2563	Norway Sild in Edible Oil	-	1	1	-	1	1
2572	Norway Sild in Tomato	-	1	1			
2573	Brisling in Tomato	-	1	1			
2574	Sardines in Pure Olive Oil	-	1	1	-	1	1
2575	Pilchards in Tomato Sauce	-	1	1			
2554/5	Self-raising Flour	-	2	2			
2556	Blackcurrant shake mix	-	1	1			
2557	Dairy Cream Filled Cake	-	1	1			
2558	Cream Cheese Spread	-	1	1			
2559	Caramel Instant Pudding	-	1	1			
2560	Pure Danish Cream	-	1	1			
2592	Pure Dairy Cream, tinned, sterilised	-	1	1			
2562	Sliced White Loaf	-	1	1			
2564	Crab spread with Butter	-	1	1			
2565	Pilchards in Tomato Sauce	-	1	1			
2566	Royal Game Soup	-	1	1			
2567	Tinned Sterilised Cream	-	1	1			
2568	Chicken Fillets in Chicken Jelly	-	1	1			
2569	Instant Mashed Potatoes	-	1	1			
2570	Tinned Pease Pudding	-	1	1			
2571	Dehydrated Beef Curry and Rice	-	1	1			
2576	Chocolate Eclairs filled with real cream	-	1	1			
2578	Apple Flakes	-	1	1			
	Carried forward:-	-	81	81	-	4	4

Item	Article	Quantity		Value		Total	Normal	Initial	Total
		1	2	3	4				
Carried forward		-	-	61	61	-	-	-	-
Apple Flakes		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Jed with real cream		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Chocolate Kolaite Fil-		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
and Rice		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Dehydrated Beef Curry		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Thinned Pease Pudding		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Potatoes		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Instant Mashed		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Chicken Jelly		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Chicken Fillets in		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cream		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Thinned Sterilized		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hotel Gene Soup		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sauce		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wichards in Tomato		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Butter		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Grub spread with		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sliced White Meat		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Climbed, sterilized		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pure Dairy Cream,		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pure Danish Cream		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pudding		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Garment Instant		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Green Cheese Spread		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cake		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Dairy Cream Filled		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Blackberry Shake Mix		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Self-sterilizing Flour		-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Sauce		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wichards in Tomato		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Olive Oil		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sardines in Pure		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Prattling in Tomato		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Norway Sild in Tomato		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sild (Norwegian)		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sauce		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Red Salmon		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Curry Powder		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Baking Powder		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Steak & Kidney Pie		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Dairy Cream Doughnuts		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pork Cutlet		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
(Vitamin Tablets)		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tofu with D.S.		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Devon Ginger Bread		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Caseinole Steak		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Protein Mix		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Good Pudding Mix		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mushrooms		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Curried Chicken and		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tablets		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Angels (Vitamin		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Instant Welsh Rabbit		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Vinegar		-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Raspberry Jam		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Dairy Ice-cream		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ice-cream		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Brought forward		-	-	31	31	-	-	-	-

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont).

Sample Nos.	Article	Analysed			Contraventions		
		F'ml	Infml	TOTAL	Formal	Infml	TOTAL
	Brought forward	-	81	81	-	4	4
2579	Button Mushrooms	-	1	1	-	1	1
2580	Jelly-Creams	-	1	1			
2581	Stewed Steak in Gravy	-	1	1			
2582	Minced Chicken in Jelly	-	1	1			
2583	Savoury Hamburgers in Meat Gravy	-	1	1			
2584	Fruit Salad	-	1	1			
2585	Roselle(Confectionery)	-	1	1			
2586	Epitome (tonic)	-	1	1			
2587	Tomato Sauce	-	1	1			
2588	Blended Vegetable Oil	-	1	1			
2589	Cooking Oil	-	1	1			
2590	Grape Fruit Squash	-	1	1			
2593	Chicken Curry	-	1	1			
2594	Cooked Ham (tinned)	-	1	1			
2595	Irish Stew	-	1	1			
2596	Cut Green Beans	-	1	1			
2597)							
2611)	Instant Coffee	-	2	2			
2598	Accent(Monosodium Glutamate)	-	1	1			
2599	Portuguese Sauternes	-	1	1			
2600	Portuguese Burgundy	-	1	1			
2601	Brazilian Oranges	-	1	1			
2602	Cape Apples	-	1	1			
2603	Pork Sausages	-	1	1			
2604	Cooked Brisket of Beef	-	1	1			
2605	Gums	-	1	1			
2606	Olive Oil B.P.	-	1	1			
2607	Pure Vegetable Oil	-	1	1			
2608	Crunchy Peanut Spread	-	1	1			
2612	Table Salt	-	1	1			
2614	Pepsi Cola	-	1	1			
2619	Lemon Drink	-	1	1			
2620	Coffee Cup	-	1	1			
2621	Cheddar Cheese	-	1	1			
2622	Lolly-mix	-	1	1			
2623	Compound Syrup of Glycer- ine B.P.Oil of Lemon, BP & Purified Honey BPC	-	1	1			
2624	Tea	-	1	1			
2625	Horseradish Relish	-	1	1			
2626	Sweet Pickle	-	1	1			
2627	Milk Shake Syrup	-	1	1			
2628	Cut Mixed Peel	-	1	1			
2629	Cake Fruit Mixture	-	1	1			
2630	Stem Ginger in Syrup	-	1	1			
2631	Sardines	-	1	1			
2632	Saffron Yellow Colouring	-	1	1			
2633	Herrings in Tomato Sauce	-	1	1			
2634	Pickled Beetroot	-	1	1			
2636	Sliced Beetroot in Vinegar	-	1	1			
2635	Red Cherries in Sugar Syrup	-	1	1			
2637	Blackberries in Syrup	-	1	1			
2638-54	Pate de Foie	-	2	2	-	1	1
2653	Pate de Foie Truffe	-	1	1	-	1	1
2639	Dietetic Orange Squash	-	1	1			
2640	Pears in Sorbitol Syrup	-	1	1			
2641	Table Creams, Orange Flavour	-	1	1			
2642	Custard Powder	-	1	1			
2643	Fruit Pie (Apple)	-	1	1			
	Carried forward :-	-	139	139	-	7	7

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

Sample Nos.	Article	Analysed			Contraventions		
		F'ml.	Infml	TOTAL	Formal	Infml	TOTAL
	Brought forward:-	-	139	139	-	7	7
2645-50	Sparkling Golden Orange Drink	-	2	2			
2646-52	Sparkling Bitter Lemon Drink	-	2	2			
2651	Sparkling Lemon	-	1	1			
2647	Ginger Beer	-	1	1			
2648	Processed Peas	-	1	1			
2649	Tinned Cocktail Sausages	-	1	1			
2655	Tinned Brown Ale	-	1	1			
2656	" Ale	-	1	1			
2657	" Pale Ale	-	1	1			
2658	" Pilsner	-	1	1			
TOTALS :-		-	151	151	-	7	7

The Analyst's reports and details of action taken by the Council on contravening samples were as follows :-

2514 (informal)
Chicken Breasts.

Consisted of chicken breasts in jelly.
Contained about 85 per cent of solid cooked chicken meat. In the opinion of the Public Analyst a more appropriate description would be "Chicken Breasts in Jelly". Matter taken up with importers with a view to adjustment of description on label.

2542 (informal)
Casserole Steak

Consisted of canned beef and gravy of low quality.
The expression 'casserole' used adjectivally is not one which can be applied to an article of this nature.
No further action pending report of Food Standards Committee dealing with standards for canned meats.

2563 (informal)
Sild in Oil.

Contained 0.7 per cent of added salt which was not specified on the label as an ingredient. The matter was taken up with the importers who submitted specimen of new labels which all future consignments will bear and which will be in order.

2574 (informal)
Sardines in Pure
Olive Oil.

Contained 1.7 per cent of added salt which was not specified on the label as an ingredient. The importers gave an assurance that they would overprint the labels on present stocks, and that future consignments would bear correct wording.

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

2579 (informal)
Mushrooms, Button

Contained 1.3 per cent of added salt which was not specified on the label as an ingredient. The matter was taken up by the importers with the packers in France with a view to correcting the wording on the label.

2638 (informal)
Pate de Foie.

The ingredients of this article as specified on the label included liver and fat, but these are generic and not specific names or descriptions and do not constitute appropriate designations for the purpose of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

The importers undertook to arrange with their suppliers for the wording on the label to be amended to which the Council agreed whilst indicating that they felt more care should have been taken when the wording was originally drafted.

2653 (informal)
Pate de Foie Truffe.

This article was made with pork and pork liver as the meat ingredients, but in the opinion of the Public Analyst pate de foie should be prepared with liver as the main ingredient and, although a little pork fat might be regarded as permissible, it should not contain pork.

The packers explained that the matter had been raised in another district and having taken it up with their manufacturers arrangements had been made for future productions to contain a new recipe. Details of the proposed new label were submitted and the Public Analyst confirmed that the proposals would be quite satisfactory.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Foreign bodies in food.

String in Loaf. A resident purchased a small unwrapped bloomer loaf which was later found to contain a piece of string. The action taken by the Department, together with correspondence with the manufacturers of the loaf was considered by the Council who decided that a warning letter be sent to the manufacturers.

Insect on outside of loaf. - A local resident purchased a large white sliced and wrapped loaf which was later found to contain a large insect embedded in the bottom crust.

After considering the circumstances and correspondence with the manufacturers the Council decided to send them a warning letter.

Mould on Loaf of Bread - A local resident brought to the Department a small wrapped white medium sliced loaf of bread she had purchased at a shop in the Borough the previous day. Upon opening the bread she had discovered on the top crust a patch of mould growth and further examination revealed mould patches on other slices.

After considering the circumstances and correspondence with the manufacturers and retailer, the Council decided that a warning letter be sent to both the retailer and the manufacturer.

Mould on Sausages. - A local resident brought to the Department some cellophane wrapped skinless beef sausages which she had purchased the previous day from a local shop. She alleged that upon opening the packet the same evening she had noticed a mould growth on one of the sausages.

The action taken by the Department together with correspondence with the retailers concerned was considered by the Council who decided that a warning letter be sent to the retailers.

MILK SUPPLY.

1. The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

At the end of the year there were 71 Dealers' (Pre-Packed Milk) licences in force, as shown below:-

Pasteurised	...	...	32
Sterilised	...	...	16
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	23

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

Distributors of milk (Premises in the Borough)	...	...	33
Distributors of milk with premises outside the Borough but retailing in the Borough	...	...	9
Premises registered (used as Dairies)			3

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

	<u>T.B. Biological Test</u>	<u>Turbidity Test</u>	<u>Phosphatase Test</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>
Tuberculin Tested	-	-	-	2
Tuberculin Tested (Raw Milk)	13	-	-	19
T.T. Pasteurised	-	-	14	14
T.T. Pasteurised (C.I)	-	-	-	1
Pasteurised	-	-	45	45
Sterilised	-	4	-	-

MILK SUPPLY (Cont.)

3. Milk Sampling - (Cont)

All samples conformed to the required standard, except one sample of tuberculin tested milk from a vending machine which had failed the methylene blue test. This failure was taken up with the producer concerned and check samples taken. The explanation was an error in servicing the machine by a relief worker during the holiday period. The Council decided that a warning letter be sent to the producer concerned.

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. 12 of the T.B. (Raw Milk) samples for T.B. test were taken at farms in the Borough.

ICE CREAM.

(i) Registration:

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

For manufacture, storage and sale	...	...	4
For manufacture, storage and sale but manufacture to be limited to iced lollies	...	...	5
For storage and sale but not manufacture	...	...	160
For storage only	...	...	1

(ii) Samples:

97 samples were taken, details being as follows :-

Ice Cream

Grade 1	94	96.91%	} 100%
Grade 2	1	1.03%	
Grade 3	2	2.06%	
Grade 4	Nil		
	<hr/> 97		
<u>Iced lollies</u>	Nil		

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

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

There 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.

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

MOVABLE 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 placed their vehicles on sundry open sites in the Borough and were reluctant to move on. All the offenders were eventually removed after much difficulty.

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

DISINFECTION.

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

Chicken-pox	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	2
Suspected skin disease	...	...	1

(ii) Disinfection of bedding and premises was also carried out where non-infectious illnesses had occurred on request, the occupier in each case paying the cost. There were fifteen such cases dealt with during the year.

DISINFECTION

(Cont.)

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

		<u>Disinfected:</u>	<u>Destroyed:</u>
Blankets	...	12	} 2 cwts. of various types of bedding destroyed.
Mattresses	...	5	
Mattress covers	...	20	
Pillows	...	35	
Pillow cases	...	4	
Sheets	...	4	
Wearing apparel	...	17	
Counterpanes	...	3	
Bolsters	...	5	

		105	
		=====	

(c) No. of rooms disinfected ... 18
No. of library books disinfected ... 28

DISINFESTATION.

(a) Bed bugs, etc.

	<u>Council Houses:</u>		<u>Other Houses:</u>	
	Found to be infested	Disinfested	Found to be infested	Disinfested
Bugs	-	-	3	3
Cock-roaches	-	-	1	1

(b) School Canteens.

Early in the year the Surrey County Council decided to discontinue the arrangement whereby the Public Health Department carried out the annual spraying with insecticide of the school canteens, for which work the County Council paid the cost. Instead Caterers and Cooks-in-Charge were issued with sprayers and insecticide to spray the canteens themselves as and when required, and arrangements were made for them to receive suitable instruction in the use of sprayers and insecticide.

(c) Wasps nests.

The Council has no responsibility for the destruction of wasp nests on private property, but many calls for assistance are received (28 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 89 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 and aged persons in need of care and attention.

THE PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

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

Five premises were licensed during the year. 18 inspections were made but no infringements of the licence conditions found.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

One hundred and thirty-seven visits were made in the administration of this Act and four 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 1962 was :-

Antique dealers and second-hand furniture	...	7
Bakers	...	20
Boots and Shoes	...	30
Builders and Decorators Supplies	...	27
Butchers	...	34
Cafes and Restaurants	...	42
Chemists	...	22
Confectioners, Newsagents and Tobacconists	...	94
Cycles, Radio and Television	...	23
Dairies and Milkshops	...	6
Drapers and Ladies' Outfitters	...	54
Electrical Supplies	...	20
Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops	...	15
General Stores	...	14
Greengrocers, Fruiterers & Florists	...	57
Grocers and Provision Merchants	...	75
Hairdressers	...	47
Hardware, Ironmongery and Timber	...	20
Licensed premises	...	50
Motor and Cycle dealers and Engineers	...	33
Tailors and Outfitters	...	14
Upholsterers and House Furnishers	...	13
Watchmakers and Jewellers	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	105
		<hr/>
		830
		====

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 amending legislation will not be much longer delayed.

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;
- (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;

NOISE ABATEMENT.
(Cont.)

(ii) Loudspeakers in streets (cont)

(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 complaints continued to be 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 quite 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.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The Council gave further consideration to the establishment of smoke control areas including the statement prepared by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in answer to representations which had been made to him suggesting amendments to the provisions of the Act relating to such areas.

In spite of these representations, the Ministry had reached the conclusion that it would not be possible to consider amending the provisions of the Act in any of the ways suggested, and the Minister hoped that, as the need for the control of domestic smoke in the interest of public health had been established beyond any doubt, the Town Council

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.
(cont.)

would feel able to make a start with smoke control in their area, in common with the great majority of local authorities in Greater London.

After very careful consideration the Council resolved -

"That the Minister be informed that this Council (A) re-affirm that they are in full agreement with the desirability of reducing the emission of smoke from domestic chimneys. (B) are of opinion that residents are voluntarily changing to smokeless fuels at a satisfactory rate, it being unlikely that this rate will be significantly increased by legislation. (In this respect, the Council further believe that emission of smoke in the Borough is not excessive at the present time) (C) intend to keep the matter under review and to reconsider it in not less than two years' time."

The Council agreed to participate in the Ministry's scheme for the measurement of air pollution, and a station for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide was set up at 2, Shalston Villas under the direction of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Official recordings commenced on 3rd September, 1962, and results will be published when a sufficient period has elapsed - probably a year - for a reasonable interpretation of recordings to be made.

Membership of the London & Home Counties Clean Air Advisory Council was continued, and the Chief Public Health Inspector served on the Executive Committee of that organisation.

The Council also appointed the Chairman (or in his absence the Vice- Chairman) of the Public Health Committee and the Chief Public Health Inspector as its representatives on the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies on air pollution and research organised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

The total number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 296 (252 mechanical, 22 non-mechanical and 22 works of building construction).

Four hundred and one visits were made to these premises and work was carried out to remedy contraventions as follows :-

The Local
Authority
(excluding
Outworkers'
premises).

TOTALS :-

296

401

12

would tend to make a start with smoke control in their own, in common with the great majority of local authorities in Greater London.

After very careful consideration the Council resolved -

"That the Minister be informed that this Council (A) re-affirms that they are in full agreement with the desirability of reducing the emission of smoke from domestic chimneys, (B) are of opinion that residents are voluntarily changing to smokeless fuels at a satisfactory rate, it being unlikely that this rate will be significantly increased by legislation. (C) In this respect, the Council further believe that emission of smoke in the Borough is not excessive at the present time. (D) intend to keep the matter under review and to reconsider it in not less than two years' time."

The Council agreed to participate in the Ministry's scheme for the measurement of air pollution, and a station for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide was set up at St. Martin's Village under the direction of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Official recordings commenced on 3rd September, 1956, and results will be published when a sufficient period has elapsed - probably a year - for a reasonable interpretation of recordings to be made.

Membership of the London & Home Counties Clean Air Advisory Council was continued, and the Chief Public Health Inspector served on the Executive Committee of that organisation.

The Council also appointed the Chairman (or in his absence the Vice-Chairman) of the Public Health Committee and the Chief Public Health Inspector as its representatives on the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies on air pollution and research organised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

FACTORIES ACT, 1954

The total number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 296 (252 mechanical, 22 non-mechanical and 22 works of building construction).

Four hundred and one visits were made to these premises and work was carried out to remedy contraventions as follows :-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.
(Cont.)

<u>Particulars:</u>	<u>No. of cases in which defects found and remedied.</u>
Want of cleanliness	4
Inadequate ventilation	5
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	5
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	17
Other offences, etc.	10

There were 73 outworkers on the register at the end of the year. Forty-one visits were made but no infringements found.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Nos. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	23	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	252	250	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises).	22	128	6	-
TOTALS :-	296	401	12	-

Particulars:	No. of cases in which defects found and remedied.
Want of cleanliness	2
Inadequate ventilation	2
Inadequate sanitary conveniences	2
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	17
Other offences, etc.	10

There were 75 outworkers on the register at the end of the year. No one visit was made but no infringements found.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises not on Register	Inspections within Notified Areas	Cooperatives Registered
(1) Factories in which Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authority	22	23
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	252	250
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	22	128
TOTALS :-	296	401

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.
(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)	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	5	5	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) insufficient	5	5	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	17	17	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	10	10	-	-	-
TOTALS:	41	41	-	-	-

3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Number of Outworkers in August list required by section 133(1)(c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel(making etc.cleaning and washing)	23	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	49	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	73	-	-	-	-	-

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.

Sixty-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.

RAIS AND RICE RESTRICTIONS

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, places upon the occupiers of, 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 pests.

It is the duty of the Council to carry out inspections to see that this is done, and to ensure so far as practicable that their districts are 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 staff to control rats and mice, 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 the policy allows.

Sixty-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.

VISITS.

1. (a) <u>SURVEYS</u>	<u>Private Dwellings</u>	<u>Business Premises</u>	<u>Agricultural Property</u>	<u>Corporation Property</u>	<u>Sewers</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Total No. of visits</u>
Re. complaints Under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.	512	89	1	9	-	611	
No access (re. complaint)	122	2	-	-	-	124	
No access (re. Pests Act)	144	5	-	-	-	149	
Miscellaneous	14	3	-	-	-	17	1713
	586	154	12	60	-	812	
	1098	243	13	69	-	1423	
(b) <u>TREATMENTS.</u>							
No. of visits	3561	867	5	179	-		4612
No. of properties treated	390	63	1	17	-		
No. of completed treatments	441	89	1	20	-		
(c) <u>SEWERS.</u>							
24 Maintenance treatment } 16 manholes poisonbaited }							
25th Maintenance treatment } 4 manholes poison baited }	-	-	-	-	85	85	85
Annual test baiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treatment of sewers in conjunction with surface infestations	-	-	-	-	6	6	.6
(d) <u>OTHER VISITS.</u>							67
							6483
							=====
2. <u>SURVEYS REVEALED.</u>							
Premises infested with rats	414	64	5	20	-	503	
Premises infested with mice	37	38	-	1	-	76	
Premises not infested	647	141	8	48	-	844	
						1423	
						=====	

Direct poisoning with Warfarin.

							4152	
PLANTING OF TREES	21	101	8	170	-	-	299	
PLANTING OF TREES - 1950	21	70	-	1	-	-	92	
PLANTING OF TREES - 1951	111	31	2	50	-	-	202	
S. HANSEN								
								0187
(a) OTHER ACTIVITIES								91
PLANTING OF TREES	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9
PLANTING OF TREES - 1950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLANTING OF TREES - 1951	-	-	-	-	-	92	92	92
(b) OTHER								
PLANTING OF TREES	114	93	1	50	-	-		
PLANTING OF TREES - 1950	200	92	1	1	-	-		
PLANTING OF TREES - 1951	104	93	2	13	-	-		7015
(c) OTHER								
PLANTING OF TREES	11	2	-	-	-	-	13	13
PLANTING OF TREES - 1950	101	2	-	-	-	-	103	103
PLANTING OF TREES - 1951	155	3	-	-	-	-	158	158
PLANTING OF TREES - 1952	798	100	75	77	88	88	1073	1073
PLANTING OF TREES - 1953	243	63	1	2	-	-	312	312
(d) OTHER								
PLANTING OF TREES	114	93	1	50	-	-		
PLANTING OF TREES - 1950	200	92	1	1	-	-		
PLANTING OF TREES - 1951	104	93	2	13	-	-		7015

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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>No. of manholes Pre-baited</u>	<u>Takes of Pre-bait</u>	<u>No. of Manholes Poison baited</u>	<u>Takes of Poison bait</u>
April 1948	1st Initial treatment	218	77	77	31
July 1948	2nd " "	77	14	10	8
February 1949	1st Maintenance treatment	80	49	49	18
July 1949	2nd " "	71	20	24	7
March 1950	3rd " "	58	41	41	21
July 1950	4th " "	41	20	22	13
February 1951	5th " "	57	17	17	15
August 1951	6th " "	35	14	14	6
February 1952	7th " "	69	36	36	15
July 1952	8th " "	58	14	14	4
February 1953	9th " "	54	13	13	8
February 1954	10th " "	47	16	16	8
August 1954	11th " "	16	7	7	5
December 1955	12th " "	21	18	18	14
December 1956	13th " "	61	52	52	38
May 1957	14th " "	49	15	13	8
May 1957	14th " "	-	-	4+	2
November 1957	15th " "	36	13	13	9
November 1957	15th " "	-	-	18+	9
April/May 1958	16th " "	-	-	28+	3
December 1958	17th " "	-	-	49+	26
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
June 1962	24th " "	-	-	16+	4
December 1962	25th " "	-	-	4+	3

+ Direct poisoning with Warfarin.

+ Dflood: baryonius aru mulluun

DATE	TIME	REPORT TO	REPORT TO	REPORT TO	REPORT TO	REPORT TO
1961 12 21	11	11	11	11	11	11
1961 12 21	12	12	12	12	12	12
1961 12 21	13	13	13	13	13	13
1961 12 21	14	14	14	14	14	14
1961 12 21	15	15	15	15	15	15
1961 12 21	16	16	16	16	16	16
1961 12 21	17	17	17	17	17	17
1961 12 21	18	18	18	18	18	18
1961 12 21	19	19	19	19	19	19
1961 12 21	20	20	20	20	20	20
1961 12 21	21	21	21	21	21	21
1961 12 21	22	22	22	22	22	22
1961 12 21	23	23	23	23	23	23
1961 12 21	24	24	24	24	24	24
1961 12 21	25	25	25	25	25	25
1961 12 21	26	26	26	26	26	26
1961 12 21	27	27	27	27	27	27
1961 12 21	28	28	28	28	28	28
1961 12 21	29	29	29	29	29	29
1961 12 21	30	30	30	30	30	30
1961 12 21	31	31	31	31	31	31
1961 12 21	32	32	32	32	32	32
1961 12 21	33	33	33	33	33	33
1961 12 21	34	34	34	34	34	34
1961 12 21	35	35	35	35	35	35
1961 12 21	36	36	36	36	36	36
1961 12 21	37	37	37	37	37	37
1961 12 21	38	38	38	38	38	38
1961 12 21	39	39	39	39	39	39
1961 12 21	40	40	40	40	40	40
1961 12 21	41	41	41	41	41	41
1961 12 21	42	42	42	42	42	42
1961 12 21	43	43	43	43	43	43
1961 12 21	44	44	44	44	44	44
1961 12 21	45	45	45	45	45	45
1961 12 21	46	46	46	46	46	46
1961 12 21	47	47	47	47	47	47
1961 12 21	48	48	48	48	48	48
1961 12 21	49	49	49	49	49	49
1961 12 21	50	50	50	50	50	50
1961 12 21	51	51	51	51	51	51
1961 12 21	52	52	52	52	52	52
1961 12 21	53	53	53	53	53	53
1961 12 21	54	54	54	54	54	54
1961 12 21	55	55	55	55	55	55
1961 12 21	56	56	56	56	56	56
1961 12 21	57	57	57	57	57	57
1961 12 21	58	58	58	58	58	58
1961 12 21	59	59	59	59	59	59
1961 12 21	60	60	60	60	60	60
1961 12 21	61	61	61	61	61	61
1961 12 21	62	62	62	62	62	62
1961 12 21	63	63	63	63	63	63
1961 12 21	64	64	64	64	64	64
1961 12 21	65	65	65	65	65	65
1961 12 21	66	66	66	66	66	66
1961 12 21	67	67	67	67	67	67
1961 12 21	68	68	68	68	68	68
1961 12 21	69	69	69	69	69	69
1961 12 21	70	70	70	70	70	70
1961 12 21	71	71	71	71	71	71
1961 12 21	72	72	72	72	72	72
1961 12 21	73	73	73	73	73	73
1961 12 21	74	74	74	74	74	74
1961 12 21	75	75	75	75	75	75
1961 12 21	76	76	76	76	76	76
1961 12 21	77	77	77	77	77	77
1961 12 21	78	78	78	78	78	78
1961 12 21	79	79	79	79	79	79
1961 12 21	80	80	80	80	80	80
1961 12 21	81	81	81	81	81	81
1961 12 21	82	82	82	82	82	82
1961 12 21	83	83	83	83	83	83
1961 12 21	84	84	84	84	84	84
1961 12 21	85	85	85	85	85	85
1961 12 21	86	86	86	86	86	86
1961 12 21	87	87	87	87	87	87
1961 12 21	88	88	88	88	88	88
1961 12 21	89	89	89	89	89	89
1961 12 21	90	90	90	90	90	90
1961 12 21	91	91	91	91	91	91
1961 12 21	92	92	92	92	92	92
1961 12 21	93	93	93	93	93	93
1961 12 21	94	94	94	94	94	94
1961 12 21	95	95	95	95	95	95
1961 12 21	96	96	96	96	96	96
1961 12 21	97	97	97	97	97	97
1961 12 21	98	98	98	98	98	98
1961 12 21	99	99	99	99	99	99
1961 12 21	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES: This table is for reference only. It is not to be used for any other purpose. The data is for reference only.

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

It has not been deemed necessary to carry out a full test baiting of the sewer system since 1961, but, as shewn on the previous page, treatment of the only known trouble-spots continues.

The above figures are based on the results of the 1954 census of the population of the United Kingdom, and are subject to revision in the light of further information.

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Under 15	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
15-24	800,000	800,000	1,600,000
25-34	700,000	700,000	1,400,000
35-44	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
45-54	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
55-64	400,000	400,000	800,000
65-74	300,000	300,000	600,000
75-84	200,000	200,000	400,000
85 and over	100,000	100,000	200,000
Total	4,000,000	4,000,000	8,000,000

Source: Office of Population and Census Statistics, 1954.