

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

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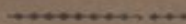
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BOROUGH OF SURBITON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

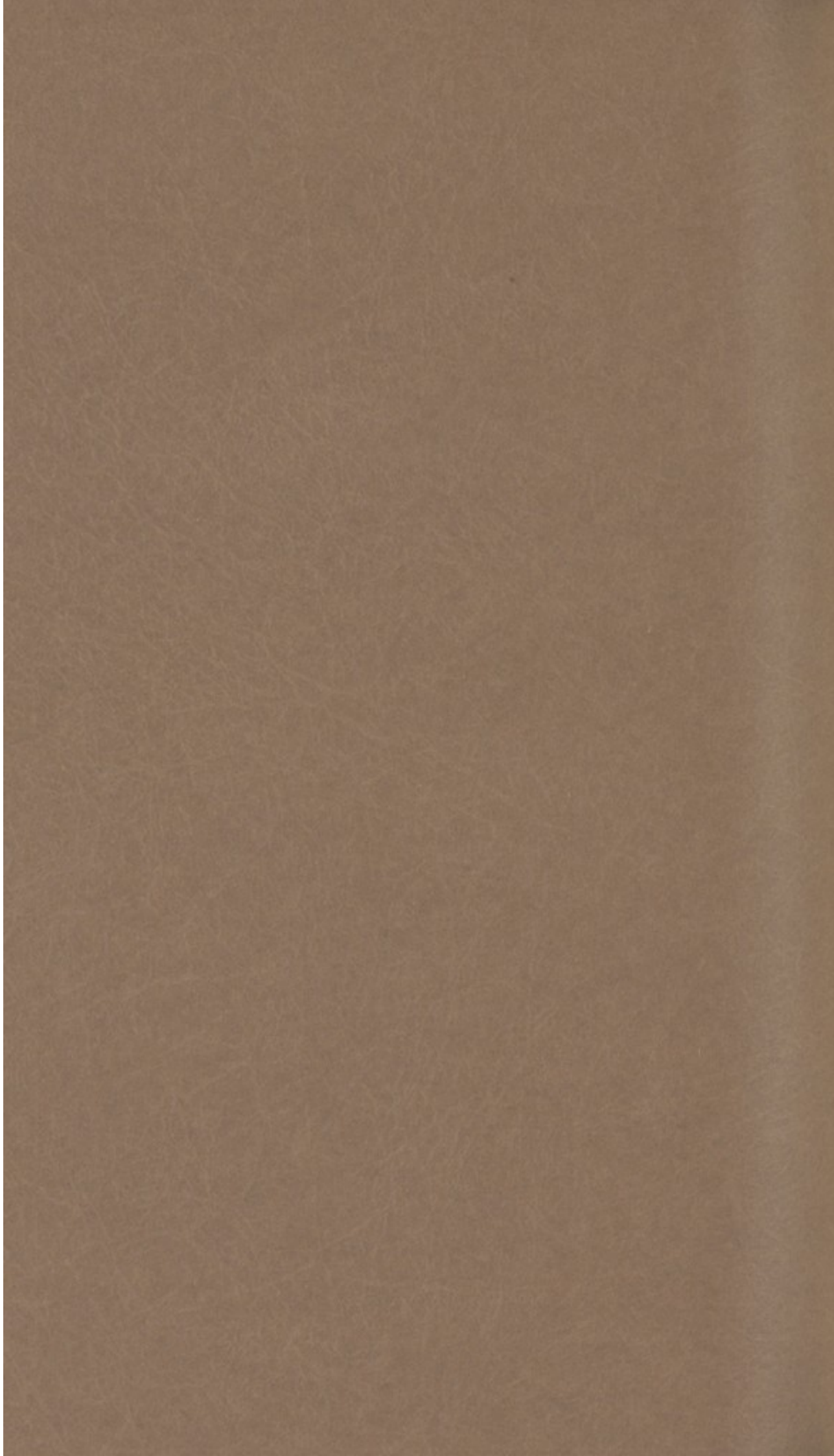
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1963



Public Health Department,
2 Shalston Villas,
SURBITON.

JUNE, 1964



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



BOROUGH OF SURBITON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

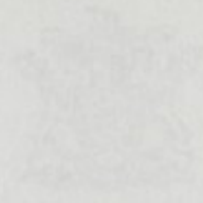
AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1963

Public Health Department,
2 Shalston Villas,
SURBITON.

JUNE, 1964



BOROUGH OF SUTTON
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1903

BOROUGH OF SURBITON.

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

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AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR
1931

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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 Mrs. A. Woodgate, J.P. Councillor A.R. Mackewn, O.B.E.
Councillor Mrs. D.T. Butler. Councillor E.C. Pinfold, J.P.,
Councillor J.A.H. Cook. S.R.N., R.M.N.
Councillor C. Granville-Smith. Councillor Mrs. A.I. Pamment.
Councillor H.J. Halford. Councillor A.I.A. Spevack.
Councillor Mrs. A.F. Hammond.

With the Mayor, Alderman H.W. Edwards, J.P., C.C. and the
Chairman of the Finance Committee (Alderman K. Bidmead, B.A.)
ex-officio.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - PERSONNEL

Medical Officer of Health.

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

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

Chief Public Health Inspector.

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

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

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

x * / Ø W.H. GRAY, M.A.P.H.I., D.R.I.P.H.H.
x / F.H.A. BURTON, M.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 (Retired 5.7.63)
(Re-engaged 6.7.63
Temporary part-time Rodent
Officer).

Clerks:

Miss V. CRYER.
Mrs. J.F. DEAKINS.
Miss L. TRACY (Resigned 2.2.63)
Miss P.D. NEWMAN (Commenced 4.3.63)
Mrs. B.D. MILLS (Commenced 27.6.63) (Temporary
Part-time Clerk)

Disinfecter 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.)
Ø Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and
Public Works (R.S.I.).
/ Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (R.S.I.).

REPORT OF SUBMITTER

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman A.C. Healey, M.Sc., F.R.I.C. (Chairman)
 Vice-Chairman J.P. Lloyd-Davies
 Alderman Mrs. A. Woodgate, J.P.
 Alderman Mrs. D.T. Butler
 Alderman Mrs. J.A.H. Cook
 Alderman Mrs. G. Graville-Smith
 Alderman Mrs. J. Hildred
 Alderman Mrs. A.P. Hammond
 With the Mayor, Alderman H.W. Edwards, J.P., D.O. and the
 Chairman of the Finance Committee (Alderman K. Hildred, B.A.)
 ex-officio

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - PERSONNEL

Medical Officer of Health

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

H.J. LLOYD, M.B., Ch.B., M.A., D.P.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R.E. HAINES, M.A., D.P.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

W.H. GRAY, M.A., D.P.H., D.R.I.P.H.

F.H.A. BOSTON, M.A., D.P.H.

Public Analyst (part-time)

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

Public Officer

E.C. HENRY (Retired S.P.H.)

(Re-engaged S.P.H.)

Temporary part-time Public Officer

Officer

Clerks

Miss V. CHYB

Mrs. J.P. DEAKINS

Miss J. TRACY (Retired S.P.H.)

Miss P.D. KIRWAN (Commenced S.P.H.)

Mrs. B.D. MILLS (Commenced S.P.H.) (Temporary part-time Clerk)

Inspector and Mortuary Attendant

A.C. HALL

Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute)
 Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (R.S.I. and S.I.E.U. Board)
 Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (R.S.I.)
 Certificate to Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and
 Public Works (R.S.I.)
 Certificate as Inspector of Halls and Other Rooms (R.S.I.)

INTRODUCTION BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Telephone No.
Elmbridge 6441 - Ext.25.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
2, SHALSTON VILLAS,
SURBITON.

June, 1964.

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

Annual Report 1963.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the
Public Health and Social conditions of the Borough for 1963.

The report is compiled in accordance with Ministry of
Health Circular No.1/64 dated 13th January, 1964, and follows
the general lines as for previous reports.

The health of Surbiton still remains very satisfactory
and there has been no serious outbreak of any particular
disease.

Population: The Registrar General's estimate mid-1963
population figure is given as 63,450 an increase of 280. The
vital statistics in this report are based on this figure.

Infectious diseases: A table showing the incidence of
infectious diseases during the past ten years will be found
on page 11.

The number of notifications in respect of infectious
disease received in 1963 was 857 compared with 102 for 1962.
This increase is largely due to the periodic increase of measles
notifications which were 715 for the year. A marked increase
in cases of Dysentery and Whooping Cough will be seen compared
with the previous year.

Once again I am pleased to comment upon the number of
cases remaining on the Tuberculosis register at the end of year.
This figure is now reduced to 208, and it will be seen from the
Table on page 18 how the decrease has occurred over the past nine
years.

There were no cases of Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis
occurring in the Borough during 1963 and with constant active
immunisation this trend should continue.

Two cases of Meningitis were notified, one an elderly
female aged 76 (Pneumococcal) and one an infant of 8 months,
a Meningococcal infection.

The Typhoid fever case reported was an infection caught
abroad and developed on return from holiday. No further cases
spread from it.

Births:

The statistics supplied by the Registrar-General show that during 1963 the total number of registered live births belonging to Surbiton was 1,011 (531 males, 480 females). This gives a Birth Rate of 15.93 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.46 for the previous year.

There was an increase of 11 illegitimate births compared with 1962, the figure for 1963 being 60, comprising 30 males and 30 females. This represents 5.93 per cent of the total live births.

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 1963 is 763 compared with 654 for 1962. This gives a death rate of 12.02 per thousand of the population compared with 10.35 for 1962.

The number of deaths of infants under one year in 1963 is 14 giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 13.84 compared with a rate of 17.40 for 1962. The causes of death of these infants will be seen on page 6.

Causes of death:

The main causes of death during 1963 were :-

Heart and circulatory disease... 139

Cancer 150

Vascular lesions of Nervous
System 92

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

	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus	26	3	22	4	34	1	24	5	20	10	31	9
Total	29		26		35		29		30		40	

Posters of varying design carrying messages of warning against smoking were exhibited throughout the Borough during the year.

The statistics supplied by the Registrar-General show that during 1955 the total number of registered live births belonging to females was 1,041 (531 males, 480 females). This gives a birth rate of 15.2 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.0 for the previous year.

There was an increase of 11 illegitimate births compared with 1954, the figure for 1955 being 65, comprising 30 males and 35 females. This represents 5.8 per cent of the total live births.

There is a continual increase in the number of births during each year, and a continuous rise in the total population. There is every indication of this natural increase continuing.

Deaths

The number of deaths recorded in 1955 is 155 compared with 154 for 1954. This gives a death rate of 15.0 per thousand of the population compared with 14.9 for 1954.

The number of deaths of infants under one year in 1955 is 12 giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 17.0 compared with 16.0 for 1954. The causes of death of these infants will be seen on page 6.

Causes of Death

The main causes of death during 1955 were:-

Heart and circulatory diseases... 45

Cancer... 150

Vascular lesions of nervous system... 32

In view of the importance of the relationship between smoking and lung cancer the relevant figures for 1955 are given below:-

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus	18	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
Total	155	154	153	152	151	150	149	148	147

Posters of varying design carrying messages of warning against smoking were exhibited throughout the Borough during the year.

Housing:

No slackening off in the provision of housing can be indulged in as the demand is ever increasing. The overall need for increased housing provision still persists and special attention to the needs of young people getting married is urgent. They are having to pay an excessive proportion of their weekly income to obtain homes which are sometimes scandalously inadequate.

More and more old people require carefully designed buildings where they can live under a certain amount of supervision.

The trend previously noted of demolition of family houses and replacement by blocks of flats and maisonettes continues. All efforts to conserve open space and land must be made by allowing taller buildings for dwellings in the residential areas, and increasing densities judiciously.

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, and the health services are proving effective.

Staff:

Details of the staff of the Public Health Department are set out on page 1.

Mr. E.C. Reeve, the Rodent Officer retired on the 5th July, 1963, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining a substitute was re-engaged in a temporary part-time capacity. A temporary part-time clerk was also appointed and this arrangement has worked quite well.

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.

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

J.W. STARKEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough (in acres)	4,709.
Population (Registrar General's estimate June 1963) ...	63,450
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 31st December, 1963.	20,207
Number of new houses, flats and maisonettes erected during the year:-	

(a) By local authority	Nil
(b) By other local authorities	Nil
(c) By private enterprise.	146
(d) Rebuilt following destruction by enemy action.	Nil.
(e) Eight properties were converted by private enterprise to provide 40 flats.	

One studio was converted into a dwelling.

One property was extended to provide two
additional flats.

Rateable value at 31st December, 1963.	£3,659,589
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£14,900

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.

Based on Registrar General's population figure of 63,450 and on adjusted statistics supplied by the Registrar General.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	Male	Female	TOTAL
Legitimate	501 (481)	450 (447)	951 (928)
Illegitimate	30 (21)	30 (28)	60 (49)
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.			15.93 (15.46)
Adjusted birth rate (Comparability factor 1.00)			15.93 (15.46)
<u>England and Wales</u>			18.2 (18.00)
<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>			
Legitimate	2 (1)	5 (7)	7 (8)
Illegitimate	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.			6.87 (9.12)
<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	533 (504)	485 (482)	1,018 (986)
<u>England and Wales</u> (Still births)			17.3 (18.1)
<u>INFANT DEATHS: Total 14</u>			
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births.			13.84 (17.40)
<u>England and Wales</u>			20.9 (21.4)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate			14.72 (18.31)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate			50.00 (Nil)
Neo Natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 live births.			12.85 (14.32)
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).			17.68 (23.32)
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births.			5.93 (5.01)
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>
	370 (308)	393 (346)	763 (654)
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.			12.02 (10.35)
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.05)			12.62 (10.97)
<u>England and Wales (all causes)</u>			12.2 (11.9)

NOTE: The figures in parenthesis are those for 1962.

POPULATION.

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

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
1963	63,450

- (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

POPULATION

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

1964	63,350
1965	62,970
1966	62,610
1967	62,110
1968	61,550
1969	61,750
1970	61,100
1971	60,850
1972	60,170
1973	59,450

(b) Census Figures

1901	15,017
1911	17,717
1921	20,149
1931	30,178
1941	60,875
1951	62,910

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

Age Group	Male	Female	Population
ALL AGES	68,501	32,374	60,875
0-4	3,445	3,407	4,852
5-9	3,312	3,217	4,522
10-14	1,935	1,805	3,740
15-19	1,535	1,438	3,273
20-24	1,568	1,381	3,431
25-29	1,855	2,147	4,071
30-34	2,078	2,380	4,458
35-39	2,589	2,851	5,440
40-44	2,704	2,955	5,659
45-49	2,377	2,591	4,970
50-54	2,011	2,239	4,252
55-59	1,809	1,814	3,643
60-64	1,270	1,270	2,540
65-69	950	1,155	2,125
70-74	649	1,085	1,734
75-79	450	814	1,264
80-84	187	455	642
85-89	77	157	234
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.
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
1963	1,011	15.93	18.2

AGES AT DEATH DURING 1963.

The deaths occurred at the following ages:-

Age Group	Male	Female
Under 1 year	12	2
1 - 4	3	1
5 - 14	1	1
15 - 24	2	-
25 - 34	2	-
35 - 44	11	5
45 - 54	37	27
55 - 64	78	43
65 - 74	102	91
75 and over	122	223
TOTAL	370	393

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, organize and maintain more comprehensive geriatric services and special housing for the old folk.

BIRTHS

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

Year	Number of Births	Birth Rate	Birth Rate for England and Wales
1952	816	12.88	14.1
1953	763	12.14	12.0
1954	761	12.12	12.7
1955	777	12.21	12.1
1956	861	13.64	16.4
1957	863	13.78	16.2
1958	921	14.36	17.1
1959	924	14.70	17.4
1960	977	15.46	18.6
1961	1,011	15.92	18.2

AGES AT DEATH DURING 1961

The deaths occurred at the following ages:-

Age Group	Males	Females
Under 1 Year	12	2
1 - 4	3	1
5 - 14	1	1
15 - 24	2	-
25 - 34	2	-
35 - 44	11	5
45 - 54	17	17
55 - 64	78	43
65 - 74	102	91
75 and over	122	227
TOTAL	270	393

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1963.

	Male	Female
All causes.	370	393
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	4	1
Measles	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	31	9
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	23
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	33	34
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	33	59
Coronary disease, angina	83	69
Hypertension with heart disease	5	9
Other heart disease	28	55
Other circulatory disease	23	19
Influenza	-	5
Pneumonia	22	23
Bronchitis	35	11
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-
Congenital malformation	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	31	40
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1
All other accidents	4	12
Suicide	7	4
Homicide and operations of war	1	-

INFANT MORTALITY

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

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

The causes and ages at death were as follows:-

Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	1 hour
Respiratory obstruction by birth fluid	1 hour
Prematurity	3 hours
Hyaline membrane atelectasis, prematurity	8 hours
Prematurity	9 hours
Respiratory failure, intracranial haemorrhage	20 hours
Respiratory distress, prematurity	21 hours
Pulmonary distress, prematurity	1 day
Cerebral anoxia, prematurity	2 days
Congenital heart disease, transposition of great valve	2 days
Intracranial haemorrhage, thrombocytopenia	4 days
Gastro enteritis	2 weeks
Cerebral compression due to myelocoele	2 weeks
Broncho pneumonia and otitis media	3 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)
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
1963	14	13.84	20.9

INFANT MORTALITY

There were fourteen deaths of children under one year of age. It will be noted that seven died in the first hour of life. Of the infant deaths twelve occurred in hospitals or institutions outside the Borough.

The causes and ages at death were as follows:-

1 hour	Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
1 hour	Respiratory obstruction by birth fluid
3 hours	Prematurity
8 hours	Infantile gastroenteritis, prematurity
9 hours	Prematurity
20 hours	Respiratory failure, intracranial haemorrhage
21 hours	Respiratory distress, prematurity
1 day	Infantile diarrhoea, prematurity
2 days	Cerebral anoxia, prematurity
2 days	Congenital heart disease, transposition of great valve
4 days	Intracranial haemorrhage, thrombocytopenia
5 weeks	Gastric enteritis
2 weeks	Cerebral compression due to hydrocephalus
3 months	Infantile pneumonia and otitis media

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	Burton	England and Wales (small towns)
1954	9	11.02	22.0
1955	17	22.36	24.8
1956	12	15.76	19.8
1957	9	11.58	23.0
1958	14	16.14	22.2
1959	12	17.58	22.0
1960	16	17.37	21.7
1961	12	16.23	21.4
1962	17	17.40	21.4
1963	14	17.54	20.2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	45	38	48	23	23	30	24	18	13	12
Typhoid Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid Fever	9	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	14	19	18	32	6	22	10	19	11	19
Erysipelas	4	3	4	3	2	2	5	-	5	1
Poliomyelitis	2	8	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	12	25	289	202	28	123	2	-	12	76
Malaria	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	5	4	13	9	20	9	8	11	4	8
Measles	114	998	228	838	362	1139	24	897	55	715
Whooping Cough	41	70	78	41	8	11	41	13	1	23
TOTALS	249	1169	686	1160	450	1337	118	960	102	857

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 DISEASE

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	7	-	3	-	-	-	1	12
Pneumonia	-	-	1	3	-	1	3	5	5	1	19
Dysentery	-	6	1	33	9	8	14	-	-	5	76
Food Poisoning	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	8
Measles	16	167	181	307	14	11	5	-	-	14	715
Whooping Cough	-	5	5	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	23
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2

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
Measles	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	38	-	45

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

AGE GROUPS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	AGE GROUPS									
	Under 10	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

AGE GROUPS OF NOTIFIED DEATHS
FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	AGE GROUPS									
	Under 10	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Total deaths include transferrable 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 two such certificates were issued.

DIPHTHERIA.

The Borough has now been free from cases of diphtheria since 1946, and if parents will continue to take advantage of the immunisation 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, Monday mornings at
1, Gosbury Hill, 9.30 to 11 o'clock.
Chessington.
Telephone: Lower Hook 5737.

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

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

Vaccinations	75	64	7	3	20	159
Re-vaccinations	-	-	3	11	11	25

The Standing Medical Advisory Committee now advises that smallpox vaccination should be offered to children during the first two years of life, but preferably during the second year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

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

Age Group	Primary Immunisations during 1963.	Reinforcement doses during 1963
Age under 1 year	422	-
Age 1 year to 4 years	420	280
Age 5 years to 14 years	5	675

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

Year	Primary Immunisations	Reinforcements
1957	691	1,399
1958	799	1,162
1959	859	1,267
1960	956	1,002
1961	1,064	2,280
1962	793	918
1963	847	955

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.

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 1963 was:-

Age Groups	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	TOTAL
Vaccinations	75	64	7	3	10	159
Re-vaccinations	-	-	3	13	11	27

The Standing Medical Advisory Committee now advise that smallpox vaccination should be offered to children during the first two years of life, but preferably during the second year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

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

Age Group	Primary Immunizations during 1963	Reinforcement doses during 1963
Age under 1 year	432	-
Age 1 year to 4 years	450	280
Age 5 years to 14 years	5	675

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

Year	Primary Immunizations	Reinforcements
1957	691	1,399
1958	799	1,162
1959	859	1,267
1960	955	1,002
1961	1,064	2,280
1962	797	918
1963	847	952

EMALVOX

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

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 1963 was:-

Age Groups	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	TOTAL
Vaccinations	75	64	7	3	10	159
Re-vaccinations	-	-	3	13	11	27

The Standing Medical Advisory Committee now advise that emalvox vaccination should be offered to children during the first two years of life, but preferably during the second year.

SONNE' DYSENTERY.

Seventysix confirmed cases occurred between March and September. Several schools were involved and there was no concentration to indicate an explosive outbreak. The usual control measures were obviously effective.

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	1963
62	-	10	12	25	289	202	28	123	2	-	12	76

POLIOMYELITIS

The figures since 1950 are given below:-

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
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 since been increasingly used. 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.

SCORCH, DISTRICT

Seventyix confirmed cases occurred between March and September. Several schools were involved and there was no concentration to indicate explosive outbreak. The usual control measures were obviously effective. The following table shows the number of cases occurring since first notification of this disease in Scotland in 1951:-

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
12	10	12	25	289	202	28	153	2	-	12	1	1

POLIOVIRUS

The figures since 1950 are given below:-

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
8	2	2	3	2	8	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Arrangements are made whereby doctors may collect anti-poliovirus sera from the Public Health Department.

At the end of the year good progress had been made towards the vaccination of the priority groups for which vaccine had been ordered 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.

Resident dental surgeons, dental students, dental hygienists, student-dentists and dental surgeons, chiropodists assistants.

Practising nurses not working in hospitals.

Public Health staff who come into contact with poliovirus 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 Babin oral vaccine was started in April 1962, and a large amount has been administered. The vaccine given by mouth, not only gives protection but also prevents protected persons from harbouring the dangerous poliovirus virus and spreading disease to other persons. This type of vaccine would be of great value during epidemic because it works quickly.

FOOD POISONING.

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

S. Typhi-murium	...	...	...	...	6 cases
S. Poona	...	...	...	...	2 cases

The ages of the eight persons were as follows:-

6/12 months	...	...	...	1	} S. Poona. Same family.
2 years	...	...	...	1	
13 years	...	...	...	1	
18 years	...	...	...	1	
40 years	...	...	...	1	
46 years	...	...	...	1	} Husband and wife.
52 years	...	...	...	1	
70 years	...	...	...	1	

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

No outbreaks of food poisoning in the town were notified in 1963.

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	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Faeces	263	306	3,704	2,256	610	1,177	199	167	240	825
Suspected Food	8	10	6	24	13	36	3	59	16	3

EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL.

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

TUBERCULOSIS.

At the end of the year 208 persons were shown to be suffering from tuberculosis and living within the district.

Sex	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males	119	4
Females	70	15

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

Of the 46 new cases tabulated above 12 were transferred from other districts.

At the commencement of the year there were 221 cases of tuberculosis on the register and at the end of the year this figure had decreased to 208 the lowest for the last ten years.

During the year 27 were notified as recovered from the disease; 22 left the district; there were 8 deaths and two removed.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1914 (Section 172)

No action was taken under this section.

STATISTICS

At the end of the year 1908 persons were shown to be suffering from tuberculosis and living within the district.

Sex	Primary	Non-Primary
Male	112	4
Female	70	12

Age	NEW CASES				LEAVERS			
	Primary	Non-Primary	Primary	Non-Primary	Primary	Non-Primary	Primary	Non-Primary
15-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31-35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36-40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56-60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71-75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76-80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
96-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Of the 16 new cases tabulated above 12 were transferred from other sources.

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

During the year 27 were notified as recovered from the disease; and the statistics show that 5 deaths and two removed.

Cases added to Register during 1963.

Ward	Primary Notifications			Transfers, etc.			Total 1963
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	
Berrylands	3	-	2	1	2	3	5
Chessington	7	6	3	1	1	1	4
Hook and Southborough	3	3	2	-	4	3	5
Seething Wells	3	1	4	1	1	-	4
St. Mark's	1	1	4	1	6	1	5
Surbiton Hill	2	2	5	8	5	2	7
Tolworth East	3	1	2	1	1	1	3
Tolworth West	3	2	4	2	-	1	5
Tolworth South	3	1	6	4	-	2	8
Totals	28	17	32	19	20	14	46

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.	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Berrylands	45	43	32	25	32	24	25	21	15	14
Chessington	89	77	89	86	79	65	60	63	53	44
Hook and Southborough	74	87	79	75	65	57	42	35	37	36
Seething Wells	21	22	28	24	19	23	14	15	10	10
St. Mark's	54	46	47	50	39	33	26	23	20	20
Surbiton Hill	30	29	27	28	26	27	20	25	27	22
Tolworth East	45	41	35	32	27	19	21	18	18	18
Tolworth West	38	32	33	30	24	18	23	23	20	19
Tolworth South	50	56	43	40	38	35	28	28	21	25
Totals	446	433	413	390	349	301	259	251	221	208

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.

Year	Primary Notifications			Transfers, etc.			Total 1963
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	
Wyandham	3	-	2	1	2	3	5
Washington	7	6	3	1	1	1	4
Box and outpost	3	3	2	-	4	3	5
Wentworth Wells	3	1	4	1	1	-	4
A. Mark's	1	1	4	1	6	1	5
Wentworth Hill	2	2	2	8	2	2	7
Wentworth East	3	1	2	1	1	1	3
Wentworth West	3	2	4	2	-	1	5
Wentworth South	3	1	6	4	-	2	8
Totals	28	17	32	19	20	14	46

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

Ward.	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Wyandham	45	43	32	22	32	24	27	21	12	14
Washington	89	77	89	86	79	62	60	63	53	44
Box and outpost	74	81	79	72	62	27	42	32	37	36
Wentworth Wells	21	22	26	24	19	23	14	12	10	10
A. Mark's	24	46	47	20	32	33	26	23	20	20
Wentworth Hill	30	29	27	28	26	27	20	22	27	22
Wentworth East	42	41	32	32	27	19	21	18	18	18
Wentworth West	38	32	33	30	24	18	23	23	20	19
Wentworth South	20	26	43	40	38	32	28	28	21	22
Totals	446	433	413	390	349	301	229	221	221	208

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1923.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1918 (Section 172)

No action was taken under this section.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass X-ray unit did not visit the Borough during the year for open sessions but made examinations at industrial premises when the provisional total number of persons attending was:-

Chessington and Tolworth ... 780

Surbiton ... 2020

Medical findings have not yet been received.

The analysis of examinations made in respect of Surbiton for 1962 are contained in the Annual Report for that year made by the Medical Director of the Surrey Mass Radiography Service, as shown below:-

Number of Examinations.		Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Primary Lung Cancer	
<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>
4,120	3,680	4	2	2	1

The Medical Director states in his report:-

"Figures from the Ministry of Health reported in the National Press have emphasised the decreasing mortality rate from tuberculosis in the last decade. This has lulled the general public into a feeling of security and they no longer volunteer for open Mass Radiography sessions as they did ten years ago. We have the equipment and the staff to x-ray larger numbers at these sessions. Our own limited resources for publicity are quite inadequate to convince the general public that tuberculosis is still a serious problem and it is hoped that the Ministry will agree to promote a national publicity campaign to encourage people to volunteer for annual chest x-ray through the Mass Radiography Service."

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 1963-4 were as follows:-

Alderman Mrs. A. Woodgate, J.P.

Mr. J.R. Ashton.

During the year 1963 an amount of £2,187 was spent on giving help to 115 families in the Division, 30 of these were Surbiton residents.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass X-ray unit did not visit the Hospital during the year 1931 and no examinations were made at industrial premises where the Divisional total number of persons attending was:-

Cheneston and Fawcett 180

Bedford 200

Medical findings have not yet been received.

The analysis of examinations made in respect of Bedford for 1931 are contained in the Annual Report for that year made by the Medical Director of the Army Mass Radiography Service, as shown below:-

Number of Examinations		Significant Findings		Primary Lung Cancer	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
4,110	3,680	1	2	2	1

The Medical Director states in his report:-

"I am sure that the Ministry of Health reported in the National News have emphasized the desirability of having a public information in the last months. This has led the general public into a feeling of security and they no longer volunteer for organ radiography examinations as they did last year and. We have the equipment and the staff to carry out examinations at these sessions but our limited resources for publicity are quite inadequate to overcome the general public that tuberculosis is still a serious problem and it is hoped that the Ministry will agree to promote a national publicity campaign to encourage people to volunteer for annual chest x-ray through the Mass Radiography Service."

MINISTRY & 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 Army Mass Radiography Service and in 1931 two representatives of the Army District Council in the North Central Division together with other interested persons.

The Town Council appoints two representatives annually and the representatives during 1931-2 were as follows:-

Chairman Mrs. A. Woodgate, J.P.

Mr. J.R. Ashton.

During the year 1931 an amount of £2,187 was spent on giving help to 115 families in the Division, 30 of these were Cardiac patients.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year eighty 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 4,680.

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 annual grant to the Old People's Welfare Committee to £1,500 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 finance.

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.

The matter has not developed further, and it now seems unlikely to do so until the London re-organisation scheme becomes operative on 1st April 1965.

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 for 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.

The question of adjustment of fluoride in the public water supply to a level appropriate for the prevention of dental decay was again considered by the ~~Committee~~ ^{COUNCIL}.

By a majority decision they resolved "that the County Council be informed that so far as this Authority are concerned, they strongly disapprove of the addition of fluoride to the water supplies within the Borough.

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 is again a clean stream.

NURSING IN THE HOME

(District Nurses)

The Headquarters of the District Nursing Association is at 11-13, Upper Brighton Road (Telephone Number 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 Service is administered by the Surrey County Council through the Divisional Medical Officer of Health who is also Medical Officer of Health for Epsom.

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 for all antenatal matters relating to the expectant and nursing mother. The clinic visits from the ante-natal clinic follow 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 all health and normality is restored. This service is antenatal and designed to supplement that which an expectant mother is entitled to receive from a General Practitioner and midwife.

HOME NURSING 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, Epsom Road, Epsom upon whom, who will arrange for the Divisional Home Help Inspector 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 water supply and there are no wells or handpumps 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 Epsom.

The question of adjustment of fluorine in the public water supply to a level appropriate for the prevention of dental decay was again considered by the Committee.

By a majority decision they resolved "that the County Council be informed that so far as this authority are concerned, they strongly disapprove of the addition of fluorine to the water supplies within the Borough."

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Hogsmill River is the Borough boundary for some two miles on the western side. Now that sewage effluent from Epsom is no longer discharged into it it is again a clean stream.

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.

The Surbiton Lagoon, situated in Racburn 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 eighteen samples were taken by the Public Health Department for chemical and bacteriological examination all of which proved to be satisfactory.

School baths.

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. Six samples were taken by the Public Health Department to ensure adequate chlorination and fitness for bathing, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

A new swimming bath was provided at a primary school as a result of efforts by the parents. Sterilisation, filtration and heating plant is installed.

Six samples were taken during the year and were 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 shortly to be constructed.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year 1,634 complaints were received with regard to the undermentioned matters, were duly investigated by the Inspectors, and any necessary action taken.

Choked and defective drains and sewers	511
Insanitary or dilapidated condition of premises	46
Dampness	25
Defective or insufficient W.C. accommodation	35
Offensive smells from various causes	34
Offensive accumulations	21
Nuisances from animals improperly kept	4
Unwholesome food	64
Infestation with bugs or fleas	8
Infestation with wasps	53
Infestation with other insect pests	30
Infestation with rats or mice	661
Smoke nuisances	34
Flooding	10
Water supply, defective pipes or fittings	37
Dangerous structures	4
Pollution of watercourse	4
Noise nuisances	16
Elderly persons living in unhealthy conditions	3
Insufficient or defective refuse bins	1
Illegal parking of caravans	13
Nuisances from pigeons	2
Miscellaneous	18

TOTAL :- 1,634

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

1962	...	...	1,207	1957	...	...	1,230
1961	...	...	1,423	1956	...	...	1,210
1960	...	...	1,250	1955	...	...	1,157
1959	...	...	1,518	1954	...	...	905
1958	...	...	1,251	1953	...	...	1,037

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS.

Number of dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	182
Number of dwellings visited for purposes other than housing defects ...	2047
Number of visits to premises other than houses ...	2166
Premises re-inspected ...	1382
Visits to works in progress ...	348
Visits re. rats and mice ...	6498
Visits re. Rent Act ...	18
Miscellaneous visits ...	631

TOTAL :- 13,272

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VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS.
(Cont.)

Included in the aforementioned are the following classified visits :-

To food premises and vehicles	...	...	...	689
" cowsheds	...	...	...	2
" dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	40
" milk vehicles	...	...	...	37
" ice-cream premises and vehicles	...	...	...	202
" bakehouses	...	...	...	19
" factories	...	...	...	249
" workplaces	...	...	...	32
" outworkers premises	...	...	...	7
" schools	...	...	...	68
" caravans and caravan sites	...	...	...	183
" council houses and applicants	...	...	...	90
Re. cases of infectious disease (including dysentery, tuberculosis and food poisoning)	...	...	...	1285
Re. overcrowding	...	...	...	6
" Shops Act	...	...	...	70
" Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	11
" Clean Air Act	...	...	...	95
" Improvement Grants	...	...	...	288
" aged people	...	...	...	85
Visits re. noise nuisances	...	...	...	52
Visits to Houses in Multiple occupation	...	...	...	97
Interviews with owners, tradesmen etc.	...	...	...	152
Samples of swimming bath water taken	...	...	...	30
Samples of drinking water taken	...	...	...	66

TESTING OF DRAINS AND SANITARY FITTINGS.

Drains tested with water	...	...	...	47
Drains tested by other methods	...	...	...	6
Drains examined under section 48,) Public Health Act, 1936.	...	...	...	1

NOTICES SERVED, LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Informal and verbal notices	...	...	...	409
Statutory notices under Section 277, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring information as to ownership of premises	...	...	...	8
Licence to station and use moveable dwelling (section 269, Public Health Act, 1936)	...	...	...	1
Site Licence under Section 3, Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	...	...	...	2
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Notice by Local Authority to landlord of proposal to issue a certificate of disrepair (Form J)	...	...	...	5
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Certificate as to the remedying of defects specified in a Landlord's Undertaking to remedy defects (Form P)	...	...	...	3
Licences under The Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	4

NOTICES SERVED, LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED.
(Cont.)

Statutory notices under Section 159, Housing Act, 1957, to enter premises	...	...	...	45
Statutory notices under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, to abate nuisances	...	...	...	3
Statutory notices under Section 24, Public Health Act, 1936, notice to owner of premises of proposed work of maintenance on sewer	...	...	...	2
Statutory notices under Sections 48 and 287, Public Health Act, 1936 and Section 16, Public Health Act, 1961, to examine and test drains	...	...	...	1
TOTAL :-				483
				=====

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)	...	182
(b)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	...	71
(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	...	113
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)	...	103
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	1
	(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	Nil
	(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	Nil

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS ETC.
EFFECTED DURING THE YEAR.

Drainage.

Choked drains and sewers cleared	...	...	...	399
Drains repaired	...	...	...	50
Drains re-laid	...	...	...	4
Additional drains provided	...	...	...	3

Water Closets, etc.

Additional provided	...	...	...	7
Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	62
Lighted, ventilated or screened	...	...	...	8

Sinks, Baths, etc.

New fixed	...	...	...	14
Wastepipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	8

Water Supply.

Cisterns, pipes etc. repaired or renewed	...	...	...	12
Mains tap provided	...	...	...	3
Supply re-instated	...	...	...	10

			Proceedings under Public Health Act :-	(B)
			Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	(1)
			Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-	(2)
			(a) by owner ...	
			(b) by Local Authority in default of owner ...	
			Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 18 Housing Act, 1937 ...	(C)
			Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	(1)
			Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	(2)
			Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders in lieu of Demolition Orders were made ...	(3)
			Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1937 :-	(D)
			Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made by vesting of premises ...	(1)
			Number of such premises in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the premises having been purchased ...	(2)

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS
EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR

			Drainage	
			Blocked drains and sewers cleared	339
			Drains repaired	
			Drains re-laid	
			Additional drains provided	
			Water Closets, etc.	
			Additional provided	
			Repaired or repaired	
			Repaired, ventilated or screened	
			Stinks, Pans, etc.	
			New fitted	
			Refrigerators repaired or renewed	
			Water Supply	
			Plumbing, pipes, etc. repaired or renewed	
			Water supplied	
			Supply re-installed	

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

Dust Receptacles.

New provided	10
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Dampness

Roofs repaired	25
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	31
Damp course fixed	...	...	...	1
External walls pointed or rendered	...	...	...	5
Walls treated with damp resisting material	...	...	...	6

General.

Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	34
Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	7
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	5
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	4
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	3
Handrails provided	...	...	...	1
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	3
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	24
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	5
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	5
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	...	1
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	17
Rent book entries	...	...	...	6
Shops Act infringements	...	...	...	12
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	5
Smoke nuisance abated	...	...	...	6
Infestation cleared	...	...	...	10
Caravans removed	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6

- 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 2 applications were received, one was approved and one not recommended.

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.

DETAILS OF REPAIRS TO THE HOUSES
REPORTED DURING THE YEAR
(Cont.)

House Repairs

No.	Description of Work	Amount	Date	Remarks
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
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22
23
24
25
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100

NOTES: (1) Further details will be found under headings "Wood Work", "Plaster", etc.

(2) No work carried out as a consequence of action under the Rent Act and Improvement Grants 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 supply.

These Grants are now known as "Discretionary Grants" and are paid solely at the discretion of the local authority. During the year 2 applications were received, one was approved and one not recommended.

In addition, the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1939, 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 1951 Housing Act.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS
(Cont.)

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

Forty standard grant applications were received, 38 were approved, one withdrawn, and one not recommended.

Particulars of Standard Grants approved during the year :-

Serial No.	Maximum Grant approved			Actual Grant paid		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
137	155	0	0	155	0	0
138	90	0	0	90	0	0
140	145	0	0	145	0	0
141	145	0	0	Not yet claimed		
142	155	0	0	155	0	0
143	115	0	0	115	0	0
144	155	0	0	155	0	0
145	100	0	0	77	11	9
146	80	0	0	8	0	0
147	155	0	0	155	0	0
148	155	0	0	155	0	0
149	155	0	0	155	0	0
150	155	0	0	106	0	0
151	155	0	0	155	0	0
152	105	0	0	105	0	0
153	145	0	0	106	19	6
154	155	0	0	Not yet claimed		

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Cont.)

Standard Grants:

Serial No.	Maximum Grant approved			Actual Grant paid		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
155	155	0	0	Not yet claimed		
156	155	0	0	Not yet claimed		
157	155	0	0	Not yet claimed		
158	155	0	0	155	0	0
159	155	0	0	153	5	0
160	145	0	0	90	6	0
161	155	0	0	155	0	0
162	155	0	0	155	0	0
163	155	0	0	155	0	0
164	155	0	0	155	0	0
165	145	0	0	Not yet claimed		
166	115	0	0	115	0	0
167	85	0	0	85	0	0
168	145	0	0	145	0	0
169	80	0	0	Not yet claimed		
171	145	0	0	106	14	2
172	155	0	0	155	0	0
173	155	0	0	155	0	0
174	155	0	0	155	0	0
175	155	0	0	155	0	0
176	115	0	0	Not yet claimed		

Discretionary Grants:

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

Serial No.	Amount granted.	Approved Works
	£ s d	
132	369 19 1 + + (£200. in respect of G.F.F.) (£169.19.1d. in respect of upper flat).	Converting detached three-storied house into two self-contained flats.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Cont.)

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

Year	Applications received		Grants approved		Not taken up -	
	Discretionary	Standard	Discre- tionary	Standard	Discre- tionary	Standard
1963	2	40	1	38	-	-
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	-	-	-

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 1958 to 31st Dec. 1957.	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1. No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair (Form I)	61	56	25	5	9	5	5
2. No. of decisions not to issue Certificates	3	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	-
3. No. of decisions to issue Certificates -							
(a) in respect of some but not all defects listed by tenants	40	36	16	5	4	2	5
(b) in respect of all defects listed	12	13	8	Nil	3	3	-

RENT ACT, 1957.
(Cont)

	6th July to 31st Dec. 1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
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	4
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	5
7. No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued (Form L)	10	32	5	1	-	2	-
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	-

Work done as per Form "J" before issue thereof in one case (1963).

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.

The need for this control is apparent, and some progress was made during the year in locating and inspecting houses occupied in this way. The work will continue, but it is very time-consuming and will take a long period to complete.

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.

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 :-

cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
10	-	-	13

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

43 samples of various kinds of food were taken for bacteriological examination in the laboratory 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 21 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).

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

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

Protection of food from contamination	...	23
Protective clothing for staff	...	1
Sinks provided	...	1
Washhand basins provided	...	5
Hot water supply provided	...	9
Wastepipes repaired or renewed	...	5
Food rooms cleansed	...	45
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	8
Floors repaired	...	4
Water pipes and cisterns repaired	...	4
W.Cs. cleansed or repaired	...	7
Windows repaired or renewed	...	1
Rooms ventilated	...	1
Doors repaired or renewed	...	2
Drains cleansed or repaired	...	4
Refuse bins provided	...	3
Accumulations removed	...	1
Renewal or cleansing of equipment	...	1
Name and address on vehicle	...	1
Storage clothing	...	1
Washable head covering	...	1
Smoking	...	3
"Wash hands" notice	...	1
Towel, soap and nailbrush	...	1
First aid equipment	...	2
Paving repaired	...	1
Storage for waste food improved	...	1

FOOD HYGIENE.
(Cont.)

Whilst the standard of hygiene has been maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level, it is a subject which calls for constant attention by the Inspectors.

FOOD & DRUGS.

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

Sample Nos.	Article:	Analysed			Contraventions		
		Formal	Infml.	TOTAL	Formal	Infml.	TOTAL.
2659	Dakatone (tonic)	-	1	1			
2660	Honey Cough Linctus	-	1	1			
2661	Black Currant Health Drink	-	1	1			
2662	Stewed Steak in Gravy	-	1	1			
2663	Boneless Chicken Gelatine added	-	1	1			
2664	Pork Brawn	-	1	1			
2665	Easy Icing	-	1	1			
2666	Actifs Capsules	-	1	1			
2740	Milk	1	6	7			
2742							
2667							
2712							
2738							
2739							
2788							
2668	Ice-Pops	-	1	1			
2669	Golden Crumbs	-	1	1			
2670	English Stewed Steak in Gravy	-	1	1			
2671	Chili Beef with Beans	-	1	1			
2672	Cucumber in Vinegar	-	1	1	-	1	1
2673	Vegetable Curry with Rice	-	1	1			
2674	Minced Steak with Gravy and Onion	-	1	1	-	1	1
2675	Curried Chicken and Mushroom	-	1	1			
2676	Egg Noodles	-	1	1			
2677	Pumpernickel	-	1	1	-	1	1
2678	Chocolate Blancmange Powder	-	1	1			
2679	Roast Turkey in Jelly	-	1	1			
2680	Walnuts(halves)	-	1	1			
2681	Prunes	-	1	1			
2682	Chocolate Mock Cream Filled Eclair Bun	-	1	1			
2683	Cochineal Food Colour	-	1	1			
2684	Brandy Flavouring	-	1	1			
2685	Rum Flavouring	-	1	1			
2686	Lemon Flavouring	-	1	1			
2687	Orange Flavouring	-	1	1			
2688	Strawberry Flavouring	-	1	1			
2689	Kidney Flavour Soup	-	1	1	-	1	1
2690	Tomato Flavour Soup	-	1	1	-	1	1
2782	Mushroom Flavour Soup	-	1	1			
2691	Strained Veal Dinner	-	1	1			
2692	Strained Green Beans	-	1	1			
Carried forward:-		1	40	41	-	5	5

After the standard of hygiene has been maintained as a reasonably satisfactory level, it is a subject which calls for constant attention by the Inspector.

FOOD & DRUGS

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

Serial No.	Article	Analysed	Forwarded	Returned	Comments
2529	Butter (Sonic)	1	1	-	
2530	Heavy Cream	1	1	-	
2531	Black Currant	1	1	-	
2532	Heath's Baking	1	1	-	
2533	Stewed Beef in Gravy	1	1	-	
2534	Tomato Soup	1	1	-	
2535	Vegetable Soup	1	1	-	
2536	Pork Beans	1	1	-	
2537	Bean Topping	1	1	-	
2538	Vegetable Soup	1	1	-	
2539	Milk	1	1	-	
2540	Ice-cream	1	1	-	
2541	Golden Grapes	1	1	-	
2542	English Grapes	1	1	-	
2543	Beef in Gravy	1	1	-	
2544	Chili Beef with Beans	1	1	-	
2545	Chopped in Vinegar	1	1	-	
2546	Vegetable Curry with Rice	1	1	-	
2547	Minced Beef with Gravy and Onion	1	1	-	
2548	Curried Chicken and Mushroom	1	1	-	
2549	Egg Noodles	1	1	-	
2550	Macaroni	1	1	-	
2551	Chocolate Biscuits	1	1	-	
2552	Powder	1	1	-	
2553	Roast Turkey in Jelly	1	1	-	
2554	Salmon (Salmon)	1	1	-	
2555	Spinach	1	1	-	
2556	Chocolate Book Cream	1	1	-	
2557	Wilted Lettuce	1	1	-	
2558	Chopped Food Corn	1	1	-	
2559	Spicy Flavouring	1	1	-	
2560	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2561	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2562	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2563	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2564	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2565	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2566	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2567	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2568	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2569	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2570	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2571	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2572	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2573	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2574	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2575	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2576	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2577	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2578	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2579	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2580	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2581	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2582	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2583	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2584	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2585	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2586	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2587	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2588	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2589	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2590	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2591	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2592	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2593	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2594	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2595	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2596	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2597	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2598	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2599	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	
2600	Vanilla Flavouring	1	1	-	

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

Sample Nos.	Article:	Analysed			Contraventions		
		Formal	Infml	TOTAL	Formal	Infml	TOTAL
	Brought forward:	1	40	41	-	5	5
2693	Tinned Irish Stew	-	1	1			
2694	Tinned Chicken Capri	-	1	1	-	1	1
2695	Tomato Ketchup	-	1	1			
2696	Pure Malt Vinegar	-	1	1			
2697	Fish Dressings	-	1	1			
2698	Gelatine	-	1	1			
2699	Apples with Rose Hip						
	Syrup with Vitamin C.	-	1	1			
2700/2	Strawberries in Syrup	-	3	3			
2703	Cherry Pie Filling	-	1	1	-	1	1
2704	Turkey Pie	-	1	1			
2705	Steak Pie	-	1	1			
2706	Fruit Cocktail in heavy Syrup	-	1	1			
2707	Garden Peas	-	1	1			
2708	Steak & Kidney Pie	-	1	1			
2719	Steak and Kidney Pie (uncooked)	-	1	1			
2709	Cornish Pasty	-	1	1			
2720	Cornish Pasty(uncooked)	-	1	1			
2710	Steaklets	-	1	1			
2711	Beef Steaklets	-	1	1			
2713	Dried Baking Yeast	-	1	1			
2714	Essence of Rennet	-	1	1			
2715	Pork Luncheon Meat	-	1	1			
2716	Pure Dairy Cream	-	1	1			
2717	Cream of Spinach Soup	-	1	1			
2718	Tinned White Grapes	-	1	1			
2721	Sausage Roll(uncooked)	-	1	1			
2722	Clams in Sauce	-	1	1			
2723	Fruti-Fort	-	1	1			
2724	Dried Apple Rings	-	1	1			
2725 } 2753 }	Instant Coffee	-	2	2			
2726	Mixed Pickles in wine vinegar "Giardiniera"	-	1	1			
2727	Egg Noodles and Beef	-	1	1			
2728	Cod Fillets in Parsley Sauce	-	1	1			
2729	Bubble Gum	-	1	1			
2730	Gravy Salt	-	1	1			
2731	Strawberry Milk Shake Syrup	-	1	1			
2732	Jersey Cream	-	1	1			
2733	Tinned Lemonade Shandy	-	1	1			
2734 } 2737 } 2741 }	Ice Cream	-	5	5			
2775/6)							
2735	Cultured Buttermilk Drink	-	1	1	-	1	1
2736	Blackcurrant Drink	-	1	1			
2743	Sandwich Biscuits	-	1	1			
2746	Biscuits	-	1	1			
2744	Condensed Tomato Puree	-	1	1			
2745	Concentrated Blackcurrant Drink	-	1	1			
2747	Boneless Chicken in Jelly	-	1	1			
2748	Low Calorie Salad Dressing	-	1	1			
2749	Home Bread Mix	-	1	1			
2750	Malt Vinegar	-	1	1			
2751	Chocolate Polka Dots	-	1	1			
	Carried forward :-	1	97	98	-	8	8

Item	Analysis	Analyzed		Consignments	
		Formal	Label	Formal	Label
Brought forward:	1	40	41	-	5
Tinned Trench Stew	-	1	1	-	1
Tinned Chicken Casserole	-	1	1	-	1
Tomato Ketchup	-	1	1	-	1
Pure Malt Vinegar	-	1	1	-	1
Plain Dressings	-	1	1	-	1
Delicata	-	1	1	-	1
Apples with Rose Hip	-	1	1	-	1
Syrup with Vitamin C	-	1	1	-	1
Strawberries in Syrup	-	1	1	-	1
Cherry Pie Filling	-	1	1	-	1
Turkey Pie	-	1	1	-	1
Beef Pie	-	1	1	-	1
Roast Corned Beef in heavy	-	1	1	-	1
Syrup	-	1	1	-	1
Garden Peas	-	1	1	-	1
Beef & Kidney Pie	-	1	1	-	1
Beef and Kidney Pie	-	1	1	-	1
(uncooked)	-	1	1	-	1
Cornish Pasty	-	1	1	-	1
Cornish Pasty (uncooked)	-	1	1	-	1
Steak Pie	-	1	1	-	1
Beef Steak Pie	-	1	1	-	1
Beef Baking Meat	-	1	1	-	1
Essence of Mutton	-	1	1	-	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	-	1	1	-	1
Pure Dairy Cream	-	1	1	-	1
Cream of Spinach Soup	-	1	1	-	1
Tinned White Grapes	-	1	1	-	1
Savory Roll (uncooked)	-	1	1	-	1
Glaze in Sauce	-	1	1	-	1
Fruit-Fort	-	1	1	-	1
Dried Apple Rings	-	1	1	-	1
Instant Coffee	-	2	2	-	2
Mixed Pickles in wine	-	1	1	-	1
Vinegar "Gardenmaster"	-	1	1	-	1
See Noodles and Beef	-	1	1	-	1
God Willa in Parsley	-	1	1	-	1
Sauce	-	1	1	-	1
Apple Gum	-	1	1	-	1
Gravy Salt	-	1	1	-	1
Strawberry Milk Buns	-	1	1	-	1
Syrup	-	1	1	-	1
Jersey Cream	-	1	1	-	1
Tinned Lemonade Shandy	-	1	1	-	1
Ice Cream	-	2	2	-	2
Unflavored Buttermilk Drink	-	1	1	-	1
Blackcurrant Drink	-	1	1	-	1
Strawberry Blackcurrant	-	1	1	-	1
Biscuits	-	1	1	-	1
Condensed Tomato Pies	-	1	1	-	1
Concentrated Blackcurrant	-	1	1	-	1
Drink	-	1	1	-	1
Guinness Chicken in Jelly	-	1	1	-	1
Low Calorie Salad	-	1	1	-	1
Dressings	-	1	1	-	1
Home Brand Mix	-	1	1	-	1
Malt Vinegar	-	1	1	-	1
Chocolate Polka Dots	-	1	1	-	1
Carried forward:-	1	97	98	-	8

Sample Nos.	Article:	Analysed			Contraventions		
		Formal	Infml	TOTAL	Formal	Infml	TOTAL
	Brought forward :-	1	97	98	-	8	8
2752	Cheesey Crisps	-	1	1			
2754	Coloured Coffee Sugar	-	1	1			
2755	Anchovy Essence	-	1	1			
2756	Chocolate (Block)	-	1	1			
2757	Edible Linseed Oil	-	1	1			
2758	Cornflour	-	1	1			
2759	Wine Vinegar	-	1	1			
2760	Lemonade Crystals	-	1	1			
2761	Confection (called Toffee Apple)	-	1	1			
2762	Multivite Pellets	-	1	1			
2763	Malt Loaf	-	1	1			
2764	Ethnine	-	1	1			
2765	Tyrozets	-	1	1			
2766	Choledyl Tablets	-	1	1			
2767	Ferrodic Tablets	-	1	1			
2768	Vitaval Syrup	-	1	1			
2769	Snack Meal - London Grill	-	1	1			
2770	Snack Meal - Veal Sorrento	-	1	1			
2771	Snack Meal - Beef Milano	-	1	1			
2772	Snack Meal - Beans with Frankfurters	-	1	1			
2773	Snack Meal - Chicken Capri	-	1	1			
2774	Snack Meal - Beef Roma	-	1	1			
2777	Drinamyl Tablets	1	-	1			
2778	Carbitral Capsules	1	-	1			
2779	Scotch Whisky	1	-	1			
2780	Suet	-	1	1			
2781	Nu-choc	-	1	1			
2783	Ground Almonds	-	1	1			
2784	Almond Marzipan	-	1	1			
2785	Parishes Chemical Food	-	1	1			
2786	White Pepper	-	1	1			
2787	Rhubarb in Syrup	-	1	1			
	TOTALS :-	4	126	130	-	8	8

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

2672 (informal)
Cucumber in Vinegar.

Misleading label.

The unqualified term 'vinegar' in this country means malt vinegar and the Public Analyst expected an article described as 'Sliced Cucumber in Vinegar' to be made with malt vinegar. Information on another part of the label stated that the vinegar constituent was "Fruit Wine Vinegar produced in the orchards of Kent and Sussex". The appropriate description of such vinegar was cider vinegar and in the opinion of the Public Analyst this article should be so described.

The matter was taken up with the manufacturers who stated that the article was out of production but when they envisaged re-marketing they would submit to the Council proofs of new labels for comment.

2674 (informal)
Minced Steak with Gravy
and Onion.

The ingredients of this article specified on the label included 'Seasoning', but this is a generic and not a specific description and is not an appropriate designation for the purpose of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

The matter was taken up with the manufacturers who agreed to discontinue use of word "Seasoning" in all future printings of their labels.

2677 (informal)
Pumpernickel.

Misleading illustration on the label. Illustrated as being 3 slices of bread forming a double sandwich filled with thick layers of what would appear to be cream or butter. Also, one of the sandwiches had a fruit-like decoration on top. This article consisted of black bread in the form of a rectangular block of 7 closely adhering slices with no other ingredients or additions.

Correspondence and interviews took place with London Importers and as a result a new label omitting the illustration was submitted and approved.

2689 (informal)
Kidney Flavour Soup.
2690 (informal)
Tomato Flavour Soup.

The ingredients of these two articles as specified on the label included 'Vegetable Stabiliser', but this is a generic and not a specific name or description and is not an appropriate designation for the purpose of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

The manufacturers stated that these soups were not made during spring and summer, but gave the assurance that when production commenced in early autumn packets would bear an amended label.

2694 (informal)
Chicken Capri.

Contained only 18 per cent of chicken and other meat, including fat, instead of a reasonable minimum of 35 per cent.

Following correspondence the manufacturers undertook to amend the wording on the label and to slightly increase the meat content.

2703 (informal)
Cherry Pie Filling.

One of the ingredients specified on the label was vegetable gum, but this is a generic and not a specific term and is not an appropriate designation for the purpose of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

The Importers submitted a revised label which was satisfactory and gave an assurance that no further supplies would be exported with the incorrect list of ingredients.

The ingredients of this article specified on the label included 'Seasoning', but this is a generic and not a specific description and is not an appropriate designation for the purpose of the labeling of Food Order, 1955.

The matter was taken up with the manufacturers who agreed to discontinue use of word "Seasoning" in all future printings of their labels.

Misleading illustration on the label. Illustrated as being 3 slices of bread forming a double sandwich filled with thick layers of meat. Also, one of the sandwiches had a slice-like decoration on top. This slice consisted of black bread in the form of a rectangular block of 7 closely adhering slices with no other ingredients or additions.

Correspondence and interviews took place with London Importers and as a result a new label omitting the illustration was submitted and approved.

The ingredients of these two articles as specified on the label included 'Vegetable Seasoning', but this is a generic and not a specific name or description and is not an appropriate designation for the purpose of the labeling of Food Order, 1955.

The manufacturers stated that these soups were not made during spring and summer, but gave the assurance that when production commenced in early autumn packets would bear an amended label.

Contained only 15 per cent of chicken and other meat, including fat, instead of a reasonable minimum of 25 per cent.

Following correspondence the manufacturers undertook to amend the wording on the label and to slightly increase the meat content.

One of the ingredients specified on the label was vegetable gum, but this is a generic and not a specific name and is not an appropriate designation for the purpose of the labeling of Food Order, 1955.

The importer submitted a revised label which was satisfactory and gave an assurance that no further changes would be expected with the subsequent list of ingredients.

(Informal)
by letter with copy
to the Director.

(Informal)
by letter.

(Informal)
by letter to
the Director.

(Informal)
by letter.

(Informal)
by letter.

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

2735 (informal)
Cultured Buttermilk Drink.

False description. Consisted of cultured skimmed milk and not buttermilk.
Correspondence took place with the manufacturers and after careful consideration it was decided not to proceed further in the matter.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Foreign matter in food.

Mould Growth in Pork Pie. A resident purchased a small pork pie at a shop in the Borough and when the pie was cut, it was noticed that there was a white fungus on top of the meat and beneath the pastry.

The matter was taken up with the manufacturers and the retailer concerned, and after giving consideration to the matter the Council decided that -

- (i) A letter deprecating the occurrence be sent to the retailer.
- (ii) That an approach be made to the manufacturers, regarding the coding systems used on the wrappers and containers of perishable foodstuffs.
- (iii) That a letter be sent to the Minister of Health on the subject.

Subsequently a representative of the manufacturers attended a meeting of the Public Health Committee and discussed the problem of date stamping pre-wrapped perishable meat products. The Committee was favourably impressed with the extreme care taken by the manufacturers in dealing with articles of this type, and felt that no further steps could be recommended.

MILK SUPPLY.

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

At the end of the year there were 78 Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) licences in force, as shown below :-

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	36
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	17
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	25

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

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

MILK SUPPLY (Cont.)

3. Milk Sampling. 63 samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted to the following tests:-

	<u>Clot on boiling test</u>	<u>Turbidity Test</u>	<u>Phosphatase Test</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Farm cartoned)	-	-	-	4
Tuberculin Tested (Raw Milk)	2	-	-	2
T.T. Pasteurised	-	-	13	13
Pasteurised (C.I.)	-	-	1	1
Pasteurised	-	-	35	35
Sterilised	-	8	-	-

All samples conformed to the required standard.

The phosphatase test indicates that pasteurisation has been properly carried out; the methylene blue test is used to determine cleanliness and keeping quality; the turbidity test is a check on sterilisation and the clot on boiling test is used to check cleanliness of tuberculin tested milk when sampled at the farm before bottling.

ICE CREAM.

(i) Registration:

175 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	...	...	165
For storage only	...	...	1

(ii) Samples:

269 samples were taken, details being as follows:-

Ice Cream.

Grade 1	205	76.21%	} 100%
Grade 2	24	8.92%	
Grade 3	25	9.29%	
Grade 4	15	5.58%	
	<u>269</u>		
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MILK SUPPLY (2001)

Milk Sampling. 63 samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted to the following tests:-

Test	Result	Percentage	Remarks
Acidimetric	100	100	
Alkalimetric	100	100	
Specific Gravity	1.030	100	
Standardization	100	100	
Microscopic	100	100	
Boiling Point	100	100	

All samples conformed to the required standard.

The phosphate test indicated that pasteurization has been properly carried out, the maximum time test is used to determine cleanliness and keeping quality; the turbidity test is a check on sterilization and the clot on boiling test is used to check absence of tuberculosis tested milk which samples of the same before boiling.

ICE CREAM

Registration

475 licences are registered by the Council under Section 10, Food & Drugs Act, 1937, as under:-

For manufacture, storage and sale	100
For manufacture, storage and sale but limited to	100
For storage and sale but not	100
For storage only	100

Analysis

100 samples were taken, details being as follows:-

Grade	Percentage	Weight
Grade 1	100	100
Grade 2	100	100
Grade 3	100	100
Grade 4	100	100

ICE CREAM (Cont.)

All the Grade 3 and 4 reports together with some of the Grade 2 were concerned with one company and indicate a concentrated effort to help the firm (whose factory is not in this Borough) and the Inspector for the district involved to trace and eliminate a source of contamination.

Whilst the precise cause of the unsatisfactory results was not definitely established, it seemed to be basically "teething" troubles in a new factory which were successfully dealt with, and subsequent samples were consistently good.

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.

There is now no ice cream manufactured within the Borough except from soft ice cream machines fitted on vehicles.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

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

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

During the year a site licence was granted for the stationing of three caravans on land at Chalky Lane, Chessington, to be used as Circus Winter Quarters. This was not proceeded with by the applicant.

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, although it became necessary in three cases to take legal proceedings, viz:-

- (a) Green Lane Open Space. - Bench Warrants were issued in respect of illegal parking of moveable dwellings on this open space which was already covered by an Order. The owners of the open space agreed to the blocking up of the entrances to the field in question to prevent future parking.
- (b) Old Kingston Road. - The Magistrates made an Order prohibiting the parking of moveable dwellings in this area.
- (c) Telegraph Hill, Leatherhead Road. - An Order was sought for the removal of 4 caravans and prohibiting the stationing of any further moveable dwellings within an area enclosed by a radius of 880 yards from the site.

There are now nine 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 13 premises as under :-

Tuberculosis	...	...	7
Typhoid or suspected	...	...	2
Contagious rash	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	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 twenty-five such cases dealt with during the year.

(b) The total number of articles disinfected was :-

Feather Beds	...	...	1
Blankets	...	...	19
Mattresses	...	...	8
Mattress covers	...	...	1
Cushions	...	...	4
Pillows	...	...	21
Pillow cases	...	...	10
Rugs	...	...	5
Sheets	...	...	10
Curtains	...	...	4
Wearing apparel	73
Towels	4
Counterpanes	5
Bolsters	2
Miscellaneous	1

168

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(c) No. of rooms disinfected 42

No. of library books disinfected 112

DISINFESTATION.

(a) Bed bugs, etc.

	Council Houses:		Other Houses:	
	Found to be infested	Disinfested	Found to be infested	Disinfested
Bugs	2	2	6	6
Cock-roaches	4	4	-	-

(b) Wasps Nests.

The Council has no responsibility for the destruction of wasp nests on private property, but many calls for assistance are received (53 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 period 1st January to 30th April, 1963, fifty-nine bodies were received into the mortuary for post-mortem examination.

Owing to the illness of the Attendant, the mortuary was closed from 6th May until the end of the year, and arrangements were made with the Kingston Group Hospital Management Committee for the reception of bodies in the mortuary at Kingston Hospital.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50.

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

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

It was necessary to apply to the Magistrates' Court for the compulsory removal of 1 person to a local Hospital on the grounds that, being an aged, infirm and physically incapacitated person, she was living in insanitary conditions, and was unable to devote to herself, and was not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The Order was made for three weeks, the maximum permissible time under this procedure.

In fact the person concerned remained in hospital for 20 weeks and then returned to her home in a much improved state of health.

THE PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

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

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

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Seventy visits were made in the administration of this Act and 12 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 1963 was :-

Antique dealers and second-hand furniture	...	9
Bakers	...	19
Boots & Shoes	...	29
Builders and Decorators Supplies	...	27
Butchers	...	36
Cafes and Restaurants	...	39
Chemists	...	22
Confectioners, Newsagents and Tobacconists	...	92
Cycles, Radio and T.V.	...	22

SHOPS ACT 1950.
(Cont.)

The total number of factories on the register at the			
Dairies and Milkshops	...	6	
Drapers and Ladies Outfitters	...	53	
Electrical Supplies	...	18	
Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops	...	14	
General Stores	...	18	
Greengrocers, Fruiterers and Florists	...	54	
Grocers and Provision Merchants	...	74	
Hairdressers	...	46	
Hardware, Ironmongery and Timber	...	23	
Licensed Premises	...	54	
Motor & Cycle Dealers and Engineers	...	32	
Tailors and Outfitters	...	16	
Upholsterers and House Furnishers	...	14	
Watchmakers and Jewellers	...	8	
Miscellaneous	...	98	
Total:-		823.	

No steps have yet been taken to deal with the present unsatisfactory state of the law with regard to trading hours in shops. The 1950 Act is merely a consolidation of legislation passed between 1912 and 1938, much bedevilled with case law and to a large degree unsatisfactory for today's way of life.

What might be broadly termed "welfare" conditions in shops have, however, at last received attention.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises, Act, 1963, received the Royal Assent on 31st July, 1963, and will come into force on dates in 1964 to be appointed by the Minister.

This Act makes "fresh provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in office or shop premises" and will be administered partly by local councils, partly by H.M. Factory Inspectorate and partly by the Fire Authority.

The Act and its accompanying Regulations (many of which have yet to be made) are complicated and detailed, and the task of enforcement will be no light one.

It is perhaps unfortunate that this legislation will come into operation in 1964 when authorities in the Greater London area are heavily involved in re-organisation and its attendant staff problems.

It seems probable that additional staff will be required to help cope with this work, but understandably existing Councils may not wish to further complicate the merger procedure by engaging extra staff at this juncture.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The Council considered Circular 60/62 from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government about Smoke Control Orders in which the Minister asked "black area" authorities who have not prepared programmes to consider most carefully whether this is consistent with the health and well-being of their communities.

The Council decided to re-affirm their last resolution on the subject which was as follows:-

That the Minister be informed that this Council (A) reaffirm 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), and to reconsider the matter in a year's time in January 1964.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

The total number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 302 (258 mechanical, 17 non-mechanical and 27 works of building construction).

Two hundred and sixty-eight visits were made to these premises and work was carried out to remedy contraventions as follows :-

<u>Particulars:</u>	<u>No. of cases in which defects found and remedied.</u>
Want of cleanliness	4
Inadequate ventilation	1
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	4
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	13
Other offences, etc.	18

There were 98 outworkers on the register at the end of the year. Seven visits were made but no infringements found.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Nos. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	258	184	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises).	27	74	3	-
TOTALS:-	302	268	8	-

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)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)(a) insufficient	4	4	-	-	-
(b)Unsuitable or defective	13	13	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	18	18	-	-	-
	40	40	-	-	-

3. Outwork (Sectiond 133 and 134.)

<u>Nature of work</u>	<u>Number of Outworkers in August list required by section 133(1)(c)</u>	<u>Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</u>	<u>Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</u>	<u>Number of instances of work in un-wholesome premises</u>	<u>Notices served</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
Wearing apparel(making etc. cleaning and washing)	28	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial Flowers	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	69	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	98	-	-	-	-	-

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 are 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 magistrate's 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;

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, came into operation on 1st November, 1960. The main provisions being as follows:-

(1) Meaning of 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 are 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 in which it arises, and if the noise is not complied with it can be enforced by proceedings in a magistrate's 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 effects.

(2) 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 of a passenger or the vehicle or, where the loudspeaker is on some part of the town or similar warning instrument of the vehicle, solely for giving warning to other traffic; and
- (e) If so operated as not to give reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity;
- (f) 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.

Sixteen complaints were received during the year, seven of them with regard to ice cream vehicles. Four such vehicles were eventually traced and the drivers cautioned.

A further seven complaints related to noises alleged to emanate from factories, and informal approach to the occupiers resulted in steps to mitigate the trouble. None of these complaints was of a serious nature.

Two other complaints could not be substantiated.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, placed 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 to give advice and practical help where appropriate, without charge subject to the signing of the "Request for Treatment" form.

There is no legal obligation for the Council to do this and it does not undertake to provide a service for the destruction of vermin, but allows its staff to help so far as time permits.

The Council is, however, responsible for its own property, including sewers, and the following tables shew the extent of the work carried out during the year.

Sixty-nine schools, business, industrial and agricultural premises were treated by the Council's staff on payment of the cost involved by the occupiers or owners concerned.

(11) Loudspeakers in private - (Cont.)

(1) By a travelling showman on land which is being used for the purpose of a pleasure fair;

(2) 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, so long as the foodstuffs are on sale; the loudspeaker is, however, not to be operated as to give reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity.

(12) Bystander

Section 4 prescribes existing bye-laws and bye-law making powers.

Sixteen complaints were received during the year, seven of them with regard to loudspeakers. Four such vehicles were eventually traced and the drivers cautioned.

A further seven complaints related to noise alleged to emanate from factories, and informal approach to the occupiers resulted in steps to mitigate the trouble. None of these complaints was of a serious nature.

Two other complaints could not be substantiated.

FAIR AND MINE DESTRUCTION

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1953, placed 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 such pests.

It is the duty of the Council to carry out investigations to see that this is done, and to secure so far as practicable that the 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 to give advice and practical help where appropriate, without charge subject to the signing of the "request for treatment" form.

There is no legal obligation for the Council to do this and it does not undertake to provide a service for the destruction of vermin, but allows its staff to help so far as time permits.

The Council is, however, responsible for its own property, including sewers, and the following table shows the extent of the work carried out during the year.

Sixty-nine schools, business, industrial and agricultural premises were treated by the Council's staff on payment of the fees involved by the occupiers or owners concerned.

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.	564	104	1	12	-	681	
	543 1107	159 263	12 13	53 65	-	767 1448	
No access (re.complaint)) No access (Re.Pests Act)) Miscellaneous)	205	12	-	-	-	217 217	1665
(b) <u>TREATMENTS</u>							
No. of visits	3672	910	24	153	-		4759
No. of properties treated	392	67	2	16	-		
No. of completed treatments	453	103	2	22	-		
5(c) <u>SEWERS.</u>							
26th Maintenance treatment 10 manholes poison baited	-	-	-	-	30	30	30
Annual test baiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treatment of sewers in conjunc- tion with surface infestations	-	-	-	-	4	4	4
(d) <u>OTHER VISITS</u>							34
							6492
							=====
2. <u>SURVEYS REVEALED.</u>							
Premises infested with rats	432	81	5	17	-	535	
Premises infested with mice	35	32	1	5	-	73	
Premises not infested	640	150	7	43	-	840	
						1448	
						=====	

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

Date	Description	No. of manholes Pre-baited	Takes of Pre-bait	No. of Manholes Poison baited	Takes of Poison bait
April 1948	1st Initial treatment	218	77	77	31
July 1948	2nd " "	77	14	10	8
February 1949	1st Maintenance treatment	80	49	49	18
July 1949	2nd " "	71	20	24	7
March 1950	3rd " "	58	41	41	21
July 1950	4th " "	41	20	22	13
February 1951	5th " "	57	17	17	15
August 1951	6th " "	35	14	14	6
February 1952	7th " "	69	36	36	15
July 1952	8th " "	58	14	14	4
February 1953	9th " "	54	13	13	8
February 1954	10th " "	47	16	16	8
August 1954	11th " "	16	7	7	5
December 1955	12th " "	21	18	18	14
December 1956	13th " "	61	52	52	38
May 1957	14th " "	49	15	13	8
May 1957	14th " "	-	-	4 *	2
November 1957	15th " "	36	13	13	9
November 1957	15th " "	-	-	18 *	9
April/May 1958	16th " "	-	-	28 *	3
December 1958	17th " "	-	-	49 *	26
July 1959	18th " "	-	-	33 *	1
November 1959	19th " "	-	-	6 *	4
June 1960	20th " "	-	-	7 *	1
November 1960	21st " "	-	-	47 *	16
July 1961	22nd " "	-	-	22 *	2
November 1961	23rd " "	-	-	34 *	11
June 1962	24th " "	-	-	16 *	4
December 1962	25th " "	-	-	4 *	3
June 1963	26th " "	-	-	10 *	1

* Direct poisoning with Warfarin.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

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

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	16.866
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.

