

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

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BOROUGH OF SURBITON

ANNUAL REPORT

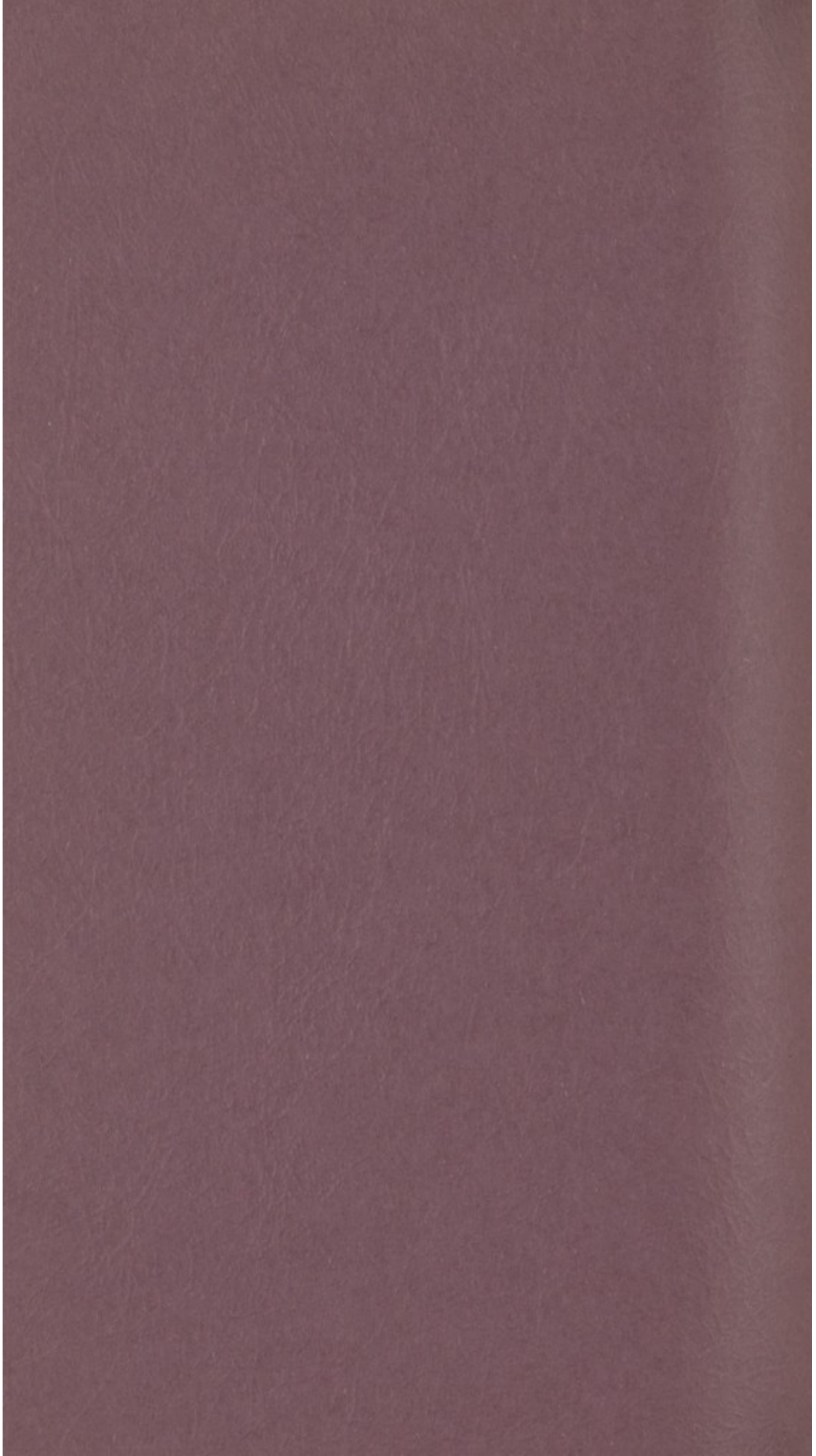
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1964



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



BOROUGH OF SURBITON

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AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1964

BOROUGH OF SURBITON

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AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - PERSONNEL

INTRODUCTION BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Telephone No:
Elmbridge 5111 - Ext. 63.

HEALTH & WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
TOLWORTH TOWER,
SURBITON.

JULY, 1965.

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

Annual Report 1964

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 1964.

The report is compiled in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/65 dated 11th January, 1965, and follows the general lines as for previous reports. It completes a long series of Annual Reports on the Health and Social Welfare conditions of the Borough of Surbiton and the information shall be passed on to the Medical Officer of Health of the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames. The health of Surbiton still remains satisfactory and there has been no serious outbreak of any particular disease.

Population: The Registrar General's estimated mid-1964 population figure is given as 63,760, an increase of 310. The vital statistics in this report are based on this figure.

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

The number of infectious disease notifications received in 1964 was 120 compared with 857 for 1963. This decrease is due to the greatly reduced number of cases of measles.

I am pleased to report a low incidence of infections generally. The number of cases on the Tuberculosis register continue to decrease.

There were no cases of Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis occurring in the Borough during 1964.

Births:

The statistics supplied by the Registrar-General show that during 1964 the total number of registered live births belonging to Surbiton was 1088 (541 males and 547 females). This gives a Birth Rate of 17.06 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.93 for the previous year.

There was an increase of 3 illegitimate births compared with 1963, the figure for 1964 being 63, comprising 26 males and 37 females. This represents 5.79 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 1964 is 657 compared with 763 for 1963. This gives a death rate of 10.30 per thousand of the population compared with 12.02 for 1963.

The number of deaths of infants under one year in 1964 is 14 giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 12.86 compared with a rate of 13.84 for 1963. The causes of death of these infants will be seen on page 10.

Causes of death:

The main causes of death during 1964 were:-

Heart and circulatory disease	...	...	98
Cancer	...	...	150
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	...	...	90

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

	1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus	22	4	34	1	24	5	20	10	31	9	40	5
TOTALS	26		35		29		30		40		45	

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

Housing:

The overall need for increased housing provision persists and in particular additional accommodation is required for elderly people. As the expectation of life continues to increase so 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 judiciously increasing densities.

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 that the health services are proving effective.

Staff:

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

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (in acres) 4,709

It is with much pleasure that I take this chance of paying tribute to Mr. H.J. Eldridge, the Chief Public Health Inspector, in this year's Annual Report, which is to be the last for the Borough of Surbiton, having regard to the advent of the new Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames on the 1st April, 1965.

Although this report concerns the year 1964, it will be published after the 1st April, 1965. Mr. Eldridge decided not to continue in his profession with the new Borough, and after serving the Council for over thirty years resolved to retire.

His enthusiasm, devotion to his work, and his ever ready assistance to myself, the general public and his colleagues will always be appreciated, and I take this opportunity to express my great appreciation for the invaluable help given by him to all members of the department.

Also, Mr. E.C. Reeve, who retired on the 5th July, 1963, and was re-engaged in a temporary capacity, finally made his departure from his long association with local government and I acknowledge with thanks the way he constantly carried out his duties.

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, Chief Public Health Inspector, and his Inspectors, Mr. Elms and the clerical staff, and to Dr. 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.

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.

Estimated live Births per cent				
Total live births				5.79 (5.31)
Total deaths (including abortions)				5.11 (5.11)
Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births				5.11 (5.11)
	Male	Female		TOTAL
	329 (370)	328 (393)		657 (763)
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population				10.30 (12.02)
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.05)				10.81 (12.52)
Infant and Neonatal (all causes)				11.3 (12.8)

5.

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.

VITAL STATISTICS

Based on Registrar General's population figure for 1964 of 63,760 and on adjusted statistics supplied by the Registrar General.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	515 (502)	510 (450)	1,025 (951)
Illegitimate	26 (30)	37 (30)	63 (60)
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			17.06 (15.93)
Adjusted birth rate (Comparability factor 1.00)			17.06 (15.93)
England and Wales			18.4 (18.2)
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>			
Legitimate	7 (2)	5 (5)	12 (7)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births			10.90 (6.87)
<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	548 (533)	552 (485)	1,100 (1,018)
England and Wales (Still births)			16.3 (17.3)
<u>INFANT DEATHS: Total 14</u>			
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			12.86 (13.84)
England and Wales			20.0 (20.9)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate			13.65 (14.72)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate			63.49 (50.00)
Neo Natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 live births			9.19 (12.85)
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			20.0 (17.68)
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births			5.79 (5.93)
Maternal deaths (including abortions)			Nil (Nil)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births			Nil (Nil)
<u>DEATHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	329 (370)	328 (393)	657 (763)
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			10.30 (12.02)
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.05)			10.81 (12.62)
England and Wales (all causes)			11.3 (12.2)

NOTE: The figures in parenthesis are those for 1963.

POPULATION

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

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
1964	63,760

- (b) Census Figures.

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

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

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

It will be seen that there were more than 6,000 persons over 65 years of age in this population table in 1951 and the figure is much higher today. The presence of so many in the older age group emphasises 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
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
1964	1,088	17.06	18.4

AGES AT DEATH DURING 1964

The deaths occurred at the following ages:-

Age Groups	Male	Female
Under 1 year	0	5
1 - 4	-	1
5 - 14	2	2
15 - 24	3	-
25 - 34	2	2
35 - 44	6	3
45 - 54	34	19
55 - 64	90	48
65 - 74	80	72
75 and over	103	176
TOTAL	329	328

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1964

	Male	Female
All causes	329	328
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	1
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	40	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	22
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	35	38
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	6
Diabetes	-	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	63
Coronary disease, angina	91	54
Hypertension with heart disease	4	6
Other heart disease	21	33
Other circulatory disease	13	21
Pneumonia	18	21
Bronchitis	21	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-
Congenital malformation	3	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	19
Motor vehicle accidents	7	2
All other accidents	4	6
Suicide	7	3

INFANT MORTALITY

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

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

The causes and ages at death were as follows:-

Multiple congenital abnormalities	20 minutes
Cerebral anoxia	1 hour
Prematurity and toxæmia of pregnancy	2 hours
Prematurity	3 hours
Haemorrhage disease of the newborn	8 hours
Respiratory failure	9 hours
Pulmonary atelectasis and cerebral haemorrhage	9 hours
Cardiac failure, congenital heart disease	13 hours
Convulsions	1 day
Cerebral anoxia	1 day
Congenital heart disease	1 month
Aortic stenosis (congenital)	2 months
Inhalation of vomitus	4 months
Fulminating ulcerative cervicitis	8 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)
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
1964	14	12.86	20.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	38	48	23	23	30	24	18	13	12	8
Typhoid Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	19	18	32	6	22	10	19	11	19	4
Erysipelas	3	4	3	2	2	5	-	5	1	3
Poliomyelitis	8	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	25	289	202	28	123	2	-	12	76	4
Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	13	9	20	9	8	11	4	8	2
Measles	998	228	838	362	1139	24	897	55	715	85
Whooping Cough	70	78	41	8	11	41	13	1	23	13
TOTALS	1169	686	1160	450	1337	118	960	102	857	120

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	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever
Paratyphoid) Fever	Smallpox
Plague	Tuberculosis
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	Typhus
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	Whooping Cough
Poliomyelitis (Acute)	Food Poisoning (or suspected
Puerperal Pyrexia	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	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	4
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Measles	-	26	27	26	3	3	-	-	-	-	85
Whooping Cough	2	3	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	13
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

AGE GROUPS OF NOTIFIED DEATHS
FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Under 1	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	Age unknown	TOTAL
Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	6	26	39

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Exclusion from work of Contacts of Infectious Disease

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

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

During the year 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 rested with the County Council by virtue of section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the Medical Officer of Health, who was also the Divisional Medical Officer for the County Council, organised the service within the Borough.

Administrative work on immunisation was conducted in the Public Health Department on behalf of the County Council for which 35% of a clerk's salary was 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).

Re-vaccinations

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 IMMUNISATION

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

Age Group	Primary Immunisations during 1964	Reinforcement doses during 1964
Age under 1 year	428	-
Age 1 year to 4 years	490	379
Age 5 years to 14 years	26	808

The following table sets out the number of children immunised in each of the last eight 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
1964	944	1,187

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 1964 was:-

Age Groups	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	TOTAL
Vaccinations	64	430	35	10	5	544
Re-vaccinations	-	-	8	8	2	18

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.

SONNE' DYSENTERY

This is a highly infectious condition and can spread rapidly among members of the same family and of groups such as classes in school and, if given time, widely among school children. Hence the importance of early recognition, notification and the institution of measures to prevent the spread and cure of individual cases.

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	1964
62	-	10	12	25	289	202	28	123	2	-	12	76	4

POLIOMYELITIS

The figures since 1950 are given below:-

YEAR	CASES	DEATHS
1950	8	1
1951	1	-
1952	2	1
1953	3	-
1954	2	-
1955	8	-
1956	1	-
1957	6	-
1958	-	-
1959	-	-
1960	-	-
1961	1	-
1962	-	-
1963	-	-
1964	-	-

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

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.

FOOD POISONING.

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

S. Typhi murium 1 case

S. Brandenburg 1 case

The ages of the two persons were as follows:-

16 years	...	...	...	...	...	S. Brandenburg
44 years	...	...	...	...	...	S. Typhi murium

No source of origin of infection could be traced in either of the cases.

No outbreaks of food poisoning in the town were notified in 1964.

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	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Faeces	306	3,704	2,256	610	1,177	199	167	240	825	224
Suspected Food	10	6	24	13	36	3	59	16	3	19

25 - 34	5	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
65 and over	6	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Of the 41 new cases tabulated above 15 were transferred from other districts.

At the commencement of the year there were 205 cases of tuberculosis on the register and at the end of the year this figure had decreased to 206 the lowest for the last ten years.

During the year 20 were notified as recovered from the disease; 15 left the district; there were 8 deaths and two were non-tubercular.

TUBERCULOSIS

At the end of the year 206 persons were shown to be suffering from tuberculosis and living within the district.

Sex	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males	113	4
Females	76	13

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	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	4	4	1	2	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	5	8	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
65 and over	6	1	-	-	3	2	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Of the 43 new cases tabulated above 15 were transferred from other districts.

At the commencement of the year there were 208 cases of tuberculosis on the register and at the end of the year this figure had decreased to 206 the lowest for the last ten years.

During the year 20 were notified as recovered from the disease; 15 left the district; there were 8 deaths and two were non-tubercular.

Totals 133 43 330 343 301 195 251 221 208 206

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

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.

Cases added to Register during 1964.

WARD	Primary Notifications			Transfers, etc.			Total 1964
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	
Berrylands	-	2	1	2	3	3	4
Chessington	6	3	4	1	1	-	4
Hook and Southborough	3	2	4	4	3	5	9
Seething Wells	1	4	4	1	-	2	6
St. Mark's	1	4	1	6	1	3	4
Surbiton Hill	2	5	3	5	2	2	5
Tolworth East	1	2	3	1	1	4	7
Tolworth West	2	4	1	-	1	-	1
Tolworth South	1	6	1	-	2	2	3
Totals	17	32	22	20	14	21	43

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	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Berrylands	43	32	25	32	24	25	21	15	14	16
Chessington	77	89	86	79	65	60	63	53	44	42
Hook and Southborough	87	79	75	65	57	42	35	37	36	36
Seething Wells	22	28	24	19	23	14	15	10	10	8
St. Mark's	46	47	50	39	33	26	23	20	20	23
Surbiton Hill	29	27	28	26	27	20	25	27	22	23
Tolworth East	41	35	32	27	19	21	18	18	18	19
Tolworth West	32	33	30	24	18	23	23	20	19	16
Tolworth South	56	43	40	38	35	28	28	21	25	23
Totals	433	413	390	349	301	259	251	221	208	206

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.

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 worked with the Surrey County Council official services and was formed from representatives of the four District Councils in the North Central Division together with other interested persons.

The Town Council appointed two representatives annually and the representatives during 1964-65 were as follows:-

Alderman Mrs. A. Woodgate, J.P.

Mr. J.R. Ashton.

During the year 1964 an amount of £2,468 was spent on giving help to 104 families in the Division, 25 of these were Surbiton residents.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

During the year 73 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 leased 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 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 contribution towards the cost involved. The number of subsidised mid-day meals distributed during the year was approximately 4,090.

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.

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 were administered by the Surrey County Council through the Divisional Medical Officer of Health who was 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 expectant mothers 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 Medical Officer of Health, Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, who will arrange for the Home Help Supervisor to visit and investigate the application.

WATER SUPPLY

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

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

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

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

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Hogsmill River is the Borough boundary for some two miles on the eastern side.

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.

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The Headquarters of the District Nursing Association is at 21-23, Upper Brighton Road (Telephone Number E14077) where application should be made for the services of a district nurse or midwife.

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

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Hogarth River is the Borough boundary for some two miles on the eastern side.

The River Thames is the northern boundary and whilst there is nothing a pleasant riverside promenade gives much pleasure to many people and boating and fishing 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 Raeburn Avenue, is an open air pool 165 feet long and 90 feet wide, with a depth of three to nine feet. There is also a paddling pool for small children.

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

Periodical samples of water are taken by the Borough Engineer and the plant adjusted as necessary. In addition 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. Four samples were taken by the Public Health Department to ensure adequate chlorination and fitness for bathing, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

There is also a swimming bath at a primary school with sterilisation, filtration and heating plant.

Three 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.

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.

Visits to properties other than houses	2,325
Premises re-inspected	1,549
Visits to works in progress	410
Visits re rate and noise	7,173
Visits re Rent Act	6
Miscellaneous visits	509
TOTAL:-	11,958

COMPLAINTS.

During the year 1,772 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	477
Insanitary or dilapidated condition of premises	19
Dampness	19
Defective or insufficient W.C. accommodation	31
Offensive smells from various causes	51
Offensive accumulations	7
Unwholesome food	94
Infestation with bugs or fleas	8
Infestation with wasps	48
Infestation with other insect pests	36
Infestation with rats or mice	788
Smoke nuisances	27
Flooding	37
Water supply, defective pipes or fittings	16
Dangerous structures	13
Pollution of watercourse	3
Noise nuisances	17
Insufficient or defective refuse bins	11
Illegal parking of caravans	12
Nuisances from pigeons	25
Miscellaneous	33
<hr/>	
TOTAL:-	1,772

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

1963 1,634	1958 1,251
1962 1,207	1957 1,230
1961 1,423	1956 1,210
1960 1,250	1955 1,157
1959 1,518	1954 905

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS.

Number of dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	129
Number of dwellings visited for purposes other than housing defects	1,257
Number of visits to premises other than houses ...	2,325
Premises re-inspected	1,549
Visits to works in progress	410
Visits re rats and mice	7,173
Visits re Rent Act	6
Miscellaneous visits	509
<hr/>	
TOTAL:-	13,358

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTORS

(Cont.)

Included in the aforementioned are the following classified visits :-

To food premises and vehicles	...	...	...	764
" dairies	...	...	...	31
" milk vehicles	...	...	...	30
" ice-cream premises and vehicles	...	...	...	126
" bakehouses	...	...	...	14
" factories	...	...	...	253
" workplaces	...	...	...	46
" outworkers premises	...	...	...	48
" schools	...	...	...	67
" caravans and caravan sites	...	...	...	97
" council houses and applicants	...	...	...	66
Re cases of infectious disease (including dysentery, tuberculosis and food poisoning)	...	...	...	565
Re overcrowding	...	...	...	13
" Shops Act	...	...	...	125
" Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	3
" Clean Air Act	...	...	...	155
" Improvement Grants	...	...	...	189
" aged people	...	...	...	39
Visits re alleged noise nuisances	...	...	...	61
Visits to Houses in Multiple occupation	...	...	...	84
Interviews with owners, tradesmen etc.	...	...	...	127
Samples of swimming bath water taken	...	...	...	36
Samples of drinking water taken	...	...	...	28

TESTING OF DRAINS AND SANITARY FITTINGS.

Drains tested with water	...	...	...	32
Drains tested by other methods	...	...	...	3
Drains examined under section 48 Public Health Act, 1936.	...	...	...	2

NOTICES SERVED, LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Informal and verbal notices	...	...	...	286
Statutory notices under section 277, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring information as to ownership of premises	...	...	...	14
Statutory notices under section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, to abate nuisances	...	...	...	2
Statutory notices under section 24, Public Health Act, 1936, and section 15, Public Health Act, 1961, of proposed work of maintenance on sewer	...	...	...	4
Statutory notices under sections 48 and 287, Public Health Act, 1936, and Section 16, Public Health Act, 1961, to examine and test drains	...	...	...	1
Statutory notice under section 287, Public Health Act, 1936, of intention to enter premises.	...	...	...	1
Statutory notices under section 159, Housing Act, 1957, to enter premises	...	...	...	23

NOTICES SERVED, LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED

(Cont.)

Statutory notices under section 15 (1) Housing Act, 1961, requiring execution of works to render premises reasonably suitable by persons or household occupying them.	1
Statutory notices under section 170, Housing Act, 1957, requiring information as to ownership of premises	2
Licences under The Pet Animals Act, 1951, to keep a pet shop.	4
Licences under Animals Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, to keep an animal boarding establishment.	3
Statutory notices under Rent Act, 1957 - Certificate as to the remedying of defects specified in a Landlord's Undertaking to remedy defects (Form P)	4
Statutory notice under Rent Act, 1957, by Local Authority to tenant of refusal to issue Certificate of Disrepair	1
(C) Proceedings under Section 15 Housing Act, 1957	
TOTAL :-	<u>346</u>

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) ...	129
(b) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	27
(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.	92
2. Remedying of defects without service of Formal Notices :-	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers - (including some from previous years)	82
3. Action under Statutory Powers :-	
(A) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 Housing Act, 1957 :-	
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil

HOUSING
(Cont.)

(ii)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-			
	(a) by owners	...	...	Nil
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	Nil
(B)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-			
(i)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...		1
(ii)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-			
	(a) by owner	...	...	1
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	Nil
(C)	Proceedings under Sections 16,17 and 18 Housing Act, 1957	...	...
(i)	Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...		Nil
(ii)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...		Nil
(iii)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders in lieu of Demolition Orders were made	...	...	Nil
(D)	Proceedings under Sections 18 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957 :-			
(i)	Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders complied with by vacation of premises	...	...	Nil
(ii)	Number of such premises in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the premises having been rendered fit	...	...	Nil

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS ETC.
EFFECTED DURING THE YEAR.

Drainage.

Choked drains and sewers cleared	...	...	...	373
Drains repaired	...	...	...	28
Drains re-laid	...	...	...	10
Additional drains provided	...	...	...	4

Water Closets, etc.

Additional provided	...	...	...	4
Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	23
Lighted, ventilated or screened	...	...	...	8

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

Sinks, Baths, Etc.

New fixed	...	...	...	12
Wastepipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	8

Water Supply.

Cisterns, pipes, etc. repaired or renewed	6
Mains tap provided	11

Dust Receptacles.

New provided	8
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Dampness.

Roofs repaired	19
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	22
External walls pointed or rendered	...	...	...	2
Walls treated with damp resisting material	...	...	...	2
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	2

General.

Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	28
Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	6
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	4
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	5
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	3
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	7
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	6
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	9
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	...	2
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	8
Rent book infringements	...	...	...	16
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	1
Smoke nuisance abated	...	...	...	3
Infestation cleared	...	...	...	27
Caravans removed	...	...	...	29
Shops Act infringements	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3

- 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.

IMPROVEMENTS GRANTS.

The Council continued to operate the Discretionary Grant 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 paid solely at the discretion of the local authority. During the year one application was received and approved, details being as follows:-

Serial No.Amount GrantedApproved Works

134

£361. 19. 4d.
(£200 in respect of
the ground floor
flat and £161. 19. 4d.
in respect of the
upper flat).

Conversion into two
self-contained flats
of two-storied semi-
detached house.

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 made certain amendments to the existing provisions relating to improvement grants. Further amendments to the scheme were introduced by the 1961 and 1964 Housing Acts.

Twentytwo standard grant applications were received during the year, 20 approved, 1 withdrawn and 1 refused.

Particulars of such applications are as follows:-

<u>Serial No:</u>	<u>Maximum Grant</u> <u>approved.</u>			<u>Actual Grant</u> <u>paid.</u>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
177	155	0	0	155	0	0
178	105	0	0	105	0	0
179	85	0	0	85	0	0
180	155	0	0	155	0	0
181	Withdrawn					
182	145	0	0	145	0	0
183	145	0	0	145	0	0
184	155	0	0	155	0	0
185	155	0	0	136	0	0
186	155	0	0	126	0	0
187	155	0	0			
188	155	0	0	155	0	0
189	115	0	0			
190	145	0	0	145	0	0
191	145	0	0	Not proceeded with		
192	145	0	0			
193	Refused					
194	242	19	1			
195	155	0	0			
196	145	0	0			
197	120	0	0	120	0	0
198	155	0	0			

RENT ACT, 1957

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

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

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

	6th July to 31st Dec.1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1. No of applications for Certificates of Disrepair (Form I)	61	56	25	5	9	5	5	2
2. No. of decisions not to issue Certificates	3	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	-	1
3. No. of decisions to issue Certificates - (a) in respect of some but not all defects listed by tenants. (b) in respect of all defects listed.	40 12	36 13	16 8	5 Nil	4 3	2 3	5 -	- -
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	-	-	-

RENT ACT, 1957
(Cont.)

	6th July to 31st Dec. 1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
10. Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	-	9	1	3	-	-	-	-
11. Decision 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	-	3

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

One Form I application withdrawn before action taken (1964).

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

On 22nd May 1962, the Minister of Housing and Local Government made regulations under the Housing Act, 1961, to deal with squalid living conditions in houses in multiple occupation, and there were amendments to these provisions in the Housing Act, 1964.

Until 1954 byelaws 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.

Although there are no such properties in this Borough to which the description "squalid" properly applies there are houses let to a number of families or persons which would come within the scope of this legislation and where improvements might have to be called for. Some progress was made during the year in locating and inspecting houses occupied in this way, 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	3	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

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

Nineteen 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. All were satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE

Fiftyeight 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 for human consumption (including the preparation of meat or fish by any process of cooking and the cooking of poultry).

Nine hundred and sixtyfive 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	...	...	25
Protective clothing for staff	...	...	4
Sinks provided	...	...	2
Washhand basins provided	...	...	2
Hot water supply provided	...	...	4
Wastepipes repaired or renewed	...	...	2
Food rooms cleansed	...	...	19
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	6
Floors repaired	...	...	2
Water pipes and cisterns repaired	...	...	-
W.C.s cleansed or repaired	...	...	8
W.C.s lighted or ventilated	...	...	1
Rooms ventilated	...	...	2
Drains cleansed or repaired	...	...	12
Refuse bins provided	...	...	2
Accumulations removed	...	...	5
Renewal or cleansing of equipment	...	...	12
Name and address on vehicle	...	...	3
First aid kits provided	...	...	12
Soap, towel and nail-brush provided	...	...	3
Smoking abated in foodshop	...	...	4

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
2807	Edrisal Tablets	1	-	-			
2808	Hydrosaluric K. Tablets	1	-	1			
2826	Vit. (Vitamiks)	-	1	1			
2827	Metatone	-	1	1			
2837	Entero-Vioform Tablets	-	1	1			
2866	Bellergal Tablets	1	-	1			
2874	Carbromal Tablets	1	-	1			
2886	Cough Syrup	-	1	1			
2890	Castor Oil B.P.	-	1	1			
2898	Gee's Linctus BPC with Chlorodyne BPC	-	1	1			
2899	Lung Balsam	-	1	1			
2803	Boneless Chicken in Jelly	-	1	1			
2812	Stewed Steak	-	1	1			
2818	Pork Luncheon Meat	-	1	1			
2830	Tinned Meat Pudding	-	1	1			
2832	Tinned Beef Goulash with dumplings	-	1	1			
2834	Extra Pate de Foie	-	1	1			
2848	Minced Beef	-	1	1			
2854	Chicken, Ham & Vegetable Pie	-	1	1			
2857	Ham and Chicken Roll	-	1	1	-	1	1
2892	Stewed Steak	-	1	1			
2814	T.T. Milk	-	1	1			
2824	T.T. Milk	-	1	1			
2825	Milk	-	1	1			
2839	Milk	-	1	1			
2841	T.T. Milk	-	1	1			
2865	Milk	1	-	1			
2880	T.T. Milk	-	1	1			
2900	T.T. Milk	-	1	1	-	1	1
2889	Instant non-fat milk skimmed	-	1	1			
2798	Tinned Jersey Cream - Sterilised	-	1	1			
2838	Chocolate Flavoured Drink	-	1	1			
2840	Raspberry Yoghurt	-	1	1			
2861	Dairy Cream (Tinned)	-	1	1			
2823	Shredded Beef Suet	-	1	1			
2870	Almond Marzipan	-	1	1			
2879	Almond Marzipan	-	1	1			
2797	Gluko Fruits	-	1	1			
2804	Chocolate Coconut	-	1	1			
2806	"Snowball" confection	-	1	1			
2888	Love Hearts "	-	1	1			
2813	Sour Lemon Climpies	-	1	1			
2875	Crystallised Rose Petals	-	1	1			
2876	Crystallised Violet Petals	-	1	1			
2789	Mushroom Cream Soup	-	1	1			
2791	Dehydrated Chicken Noodle Soup	-	1	1			
2792	Dehydrated Chicken Noodle Soup	-	1	1			
2793	Dehydrated Alphabet Noodle Soup	-	1	1			
2809	Parsley Sauce Mix	-	1	1	-	1	1
Carried forward		5	44	49	-	3	3
31.							

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

Serial No.	Articles:	Formal Initial	Analysed	Formal Initial	Contraventions
1	Artificial Tablets	1	-	-	
2	Hydroalunite K. Tablets	1	-	-	
3	Vit. (Vitaminic)	1	-	-	
4	Metastone	1	-	-	
5	Entero-Vitiform Tablets	1	-	-	
6	Bellevue Tablets	1	-	-	
7	Cardinal Tablets	1	-	-	
8	Cough Syrup	1	-	-	
9	Castor Oil B.P.	1	-	-	
10	See's Liniment BPC with	1	-	-	
11	Chlorodyne BPO	1	-	-	
12	Long Balsam	1	-	-	
13	Boneless Chicken in	1	-	-	
14	Jelly	1	-	-	
15	Stewed Steak	1	-	-	
16	Pork Sandwich Meat	1	-	-	
17	Tinned Meat Pudding	1	-	-	
18	Tinned Beef Goulash	1	-	-	
19	with dumplings	1	-	-	
20	Extra Paste de Foie	1	-	-	
21	Minced Beef	1	-	-	
22	Chicken, Ham &	1	-	-	
23	Vegetable Pie	1	-	-	
24	Ham and Chicken Roll	1	-	-	
25	Stewed Steak	1	-	-	
26	T.T. Milk	1	-	-	
27	T.T. Milk	1	-	-	
28	Milk	1	-	-	
29	Milk	1	-	-	
30	T.T. Milk	1	-	-	
31	Milk	1	-	-	
32	T.T. Milk	1	-	-	
33	T.T. Milk	1	-	-	
34	Lowest non-fat milk	1	-	-	
35	skimmed	1	-	-	
36	Tinned Jersey Cream	1	-	-	
37	Sterilized	1	-	-	
38	Chocolate Flavoured	1	-	-	
39	Drink	1	-	-	
40	Raspberry Yoghurt	1	-	-	
41	Berry Cream (Tinned)	1	-	-	
42	Shredded Beef Soup	1	-	-	
43	Almond Marzipan	1	-	-	
44	Almond Marzipan	1	-	-	
45	Almond Yvette	1	-	-	
46	Chocolate Coconut	1	-	-	
47	"Snowball" confection	1	-	-	
48	Love Hearts	1	-	-	
49	Sour Lemon Gummies	1	-	-	
50	Crystallized Rose	1	-	-	
51	Petals	1	-	-	
52	Crystallized Violet	1	-	-	
53	Petals	1	-	-	
54	Washroom Cream Soap	1	-	-	
55	Dehydrated Chicken	1	-	-	
56	Noodle Soup	1	-	-	
57	Dehydrated Chicken	1	-	-	
58	Noodle Soup	1	-	-	
59	Dehydrated Alphabet	1	-	-	
60	Noodle Soup	1	-	-	
61	Parsley Sauce Mix	1	-	-	
62	Carried forward	5	44	49	-

FOOD & DRUGS (Cont.)

Sample Nos.	Article:	Analysed			Contraventions		
		Formal	Infml.	TOTAL	Formal	Infml.	TOTAL
	Brought forward	5	44	49	-	3	3
2831	Instant Welsh Rarebit	-	1	1	-	1	1
2843	Instant Welsh Rarebit	-	1	1	-	1	1
2800	Almond Cookie Buds	-	1	1			
2802	Creme de Marrons Glace	-	1	1			
2801	Hot Gram	-	1	1	-	1	1
2822	Mayonnaise	-	1	1			
2833	Meat Tenderizer	-	1	1			
2887	Oxo Cubes	-	1	1			
2851	Apricot Chutney	-	1	1			
2811	Tinned Grapefruit	-	1	1			
2842	Strawberries in heavy syrup	-	1	1			
2856	Red Plums in syrup	-	1	1			
2845	Meatless Steaks	-	1	1			
2790	Preserved Peas	-	1	1	-	1	1
2878	Dwarf Dried Peas	-	1	1			
2884	Dried Peas	-	1	1			
2893	Tinned Garden Peas	-	1	1			
2894	Instant Dried Onions - Tinned	-	1	1			
2844	Chipples	-	1	1			
2794	Anchovy Fillets in Pure Olive Oil	-	1	1			
2796	Tinned Pilchards in Tomato Sauce	-	1	1			
2799	Mock Caviar	-	1	1			
2810	Pink Salmon	-	1	1			
2858	Prawn Fish Paste	-	1	1			
2859	Ham Meat Paste	-	1	1			
2862	Prawns (Tinned)	-	1	1			
2805	Swiss Roll	-	1	1			
2828	Pumpernickel	-	1	1			
2852	Weetabix	-	1	1			
2853	Dynamic Loaf	-	1	1			
2855	Crispbread, starch reduced	-	1	1			
2881	Tea Matzos	-	1	1			
2882	Rusks	-	1	1			
2810	Creamed Tapioca Milk Pudding (Tinned)	-	1	1			
2815	Creamed Tapioca Milk Pudding (Tinned)	-	1	1			
2820	Banana Dessert	-	1	1			
2860	Plums with Semolina	-	1	1			
2877	Christmas Plum Pudding	-	1	1			
2817	Ginger Beer Shandy (Tinned)	-	1	1			
2819	Lemonade & Beer Shandy (Tinned)	-	1	1			
2821	Orange & Passion Fruit Drink	-	1	1			
2847	Orange Drink	-	1	1			
2850	Blackcurrant Cordial	-	1	1			
2895	Lemon Squash	-	1	1			
2896	Cannelloni Mogador	-	1	1			
2897	Peach Wine	-	1	1			
2829	Custard Powder	-	1	1			
2883	Custard Powder	-	1	1			
2849	Plain Flour	-	1	1			
2864	Plain Flour	-	1	1			
2867	Plain Flour	-	1	1			
2871	Plain Flour	-	1	1			
2868	Self-raising Flour	-	1	1			
Carried forward		5	97	102	-	7	7

Sample Nos.	Article:	Analysed			Contraventions		
		Formal	Infml.	TOTAL	Formal	Infml.	TOTAL
	Brought forward	5	97	102	-	7	7
2872	Self-raising Flour	-	1	1			
2873	Self-raising Flour	-	1	1			
2869	Batter Flour	-	1	1			
2835	Artificial Rose Extract (Coloured)	-	1	1			
2836	Cochineal Substitute	-	1	1			
2846	Coffee	-	1	1			
2863	Raspberry Jam	-	1	1			
2885	Lemon Jelly Marmalade	-	1	1			
2891	Chiffon Dessert	-	1	1			
2795	Irish Stew (Tinned)	-	1	1			
TOTALS:-		5	107	112	-	7	7

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

- No. 2857 (informal)
Ham and Chicken Roll. Description of ingredients on label not in order. Manufacturers undertook to make necessary alterations at next printing of labels.
- No. 2900 (informal) T.T. Milk. Contained Penicillin 0.03 international units per millilitre. This was taken up with the producer/retailer, who undertook to do everything possible to prevent a repetition. Subsequent samples were found to be free from antibiotics.
- No. 2809 (informal)
Parsley Sauce Mix. Misleading description on label. Manufacturers undertook to amend wording on future printing.
- No. 2801 (informal)
Hot Gram. Ingredients not specified on label as required by Labelling of Food Order, 1953. After protracted negotiations with the manufacturers a new form of label was agreed and they undertook to use it on future packagings.
- No. 2790 (informal)
Preserved Peas. Misleading wording on label. Packers explained that sample was in a container of old design. They had already had their attention drawn to the irregularity and their current production bore a revised label which was found to be in order.
- Nos. 2831 and 2843 (informal)
Instant Welsh Rarebit. Contained 40% and 27% rusk respectively which is not normally used as an ingredient of this article and is considered excessive. Lengthy negotiations with the manufacturers took place and they maintained that the rusk was an essential part of the product. Meanwhile production had ceased. The manufacturers were informed that as they considered the proportion of rusk found an essential ingredient then in our opinion the name "Welsh Rarebit" is not

appropriate. If this description is continued and such high proportions of rusk found we should have to regard it as an adulteration.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Foreign matter in food.

A variety of complaints about articles of food were received during the year, and the following were considered sufficiently serious to necessitate report to the Public Health Committee for instructions.

- (i) Foreign matter in Sliced Loaf. Complaint was made by a resident who found a foreign object in a loaf of bread purchased at a shop in the Borough. The foreign matter was subsequently identified as a piece of paper of the type which is sometimes used to make paper sacks, possibly a milk powder bag.

The Council issued a warning letter to the manufacturers in this case.

- (ii) Alleged unsound cooked pork. A complaint was received from a local resident concerning the condition of some sliced cooked pork which had been purchased at a shop in the Borough.

The complaint was investigated and the matter taken up with the firm concerned.

As there seemed to be an element of doubt concerning the condition of the pork at the time of purchase, the Council decided to take no action beyond intimating to the shopkeeper that they would not hesitate to authorise the institution of legal proceedings should any justifiable complaint arise in the future.

- (iii) House fly in loaf of bread. A resident purchased a loaf of bread at a shop in the Borough which was found to contain a house-fly. After hearing the explanation of the manufacturers the Council decided that a warning letter be sent to them.
- (iv) Nail in Fruitie Bun. A resident found a nail in a fruitie bun purchased at a shop in the Borough. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers and the Council decided that a strong warning letter be sent to them.
- (v) Chocolate Sponge affected with Mould. A resident of a neighbouring district purchased a chocolate sponge at a shop in the Borough. When the sponge was cut, it was discovered that there was a mould growth running through the cake in addition to a heavy growth on the underside.

The matter was taken up with the manufacturers and retailers concerned and the Council decided to institute legal proceedings against the retailers.

At the hearing before the Magistrates the retailers pleaded guilty to an offence under section 2(1) of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. A fine of £25 was imposed and the Council awarded £5. 5. Od. legal costs and a further £3. 5. Od. in respect of the Public Analyst's fee.

Foreign matter in Food (Cont.)

- (vi) Nail in iced walnut cake. A resident of another district purchased an iced walnut cake at a shop in the Borough and subsequently found a one inch nail therein.

Investigation revealed that the nail almost certainly came in the Chinese walnut crumbs.

After considering the explanation of the local baker and the importers the Council decided that the matter be dealt with by a warning to the baker.

MILK SUPPLY

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

At the end of the year there were 70 Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) licences in force, as shown below:-

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	37
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	18
Untreated	...	...	...	...	15

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

Distributors of milk (Premises in the Borough)	...	...	...	...	34
Distributors of milk with premises outside the Borough but retailing in the Borough.	...	...	...	...	9
Premises registered (used as Dairies)	...	...	...	...	3

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 - Dirty milk bottle.

A local resident complained of the dirty condition of a milk bottle delivered to her house. Upon examination, puparia, identified as being those of the Drosophila Fly, were found adhering to the inside of the bottle.

Section 27(1) of the Regulations requires every distributor to ensure that vessels used for containing milk should be in a state of thorough cleanliness.

After hearing a report on correspondence with the suppliers the Council decided that a warning letter be sent to them.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963. These Regulations provided, inter alia, as from the 1st October, 1964, "Untreated" would replace "Tuberculin Tested" as the special designation for raw milk.

A dealer's licence granted on or before 31st December, 1965, would remain in force (unless suspended or revoked) until that date; thereafter licences would be renewable for the same five-year periods as other dealers' licences.

No changes were necessary in respect of the special designations "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised".

Foreign Matter in Food (Cont.)

Nail in iced walnut cake. A resident of another district purchased an iced walnut cake at a shop in the Borough and subsequently found a one inch nail therein.

Investigation revealed that the nail must certainly come in the Chinese walnut crumbs.

After considering the explanation of the local baker and the importer the Council decided that the matter be dealt with by a warning to the baker.

MILK SUPPLY

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1950.

At the end of the year there were 70 Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) licences in force, as shown below:-

Unsterilised	...	...	...	37
Sterilised	...	...	...	16
Unsterilised	...	...	...	15

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

Distributors of milk (Premises in the Borough)	...	...	...	14
Distributors of milk with premises outside the Borough but retailing in the Borough	...	...	...	9
Premises registered (used as dairies)	...	...	...	3

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1950 - Dirty milk bottles.

A local resident complained of the dirty condition of a milk bottle delivered to her house. Upon examination, papers, identified as being one of the Grosche's N.Y., were found adhering to the inside of the bottle.

Section 27(1) of the Regulations requires every distributor to ensure that vessels used for containing milk should be in a state of thorough cleanliness.

After hearing a report on correspondence with the supplier the Council decided that a warning letter be sent to them.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1950. These Regulations provided, inter alia, as from the 1st October, 1950, "Unsterilised" would replace "Unsterilised" as the special designation for raw milk.

A dealer's licence granted on or before 31st December, 1950, would remain in force (unless suspended or revoked) until that date; thereafter licences would be renewable for the same five-year periods as dealer's licences.

No changes were necessary in respect of the special designations "Unsterilised" and "Sterilised".

MILK SUPPLY (Cont.)

3. Milk Sampling. 51 samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted to the following tests:-

	<u>Turbidity Test.</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test.</u>	<u>Phosphatase Test.</u>	<u>Animal Inoculation Test.</u>
Pasteurised	-	21	21	-
T.T. Pasteurised	-	17	17	-
Pasteurised C.I.	-	3	3	-
Sterilised	4	-	-	-
Untreated	-	3	-	-
Tuberculin Tested	-	1	-	2

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 animal inoculation test is for the purpose of detecting the presence of living tubercle bacilli or brucella.

All samples conformed to the required standards except in the case of two samples of untreated milk which failed the methylene blue test. These were both from a vending machine and after correspondence with the vendor, who is also the producer, subsequent samples were satisfactory. It is understood that he will shortly install pasteurising plant at his dairy which is outside the Borough.

ICE CREAM.

(i) Registration:

One hundred and sixty-two 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	...	...	4
For storage and sale but not manufacture	...	...	153
For storage only	...	...	1

(ii) Samples:

55 samples were taken, details being as follows:-

Ice Cream

Grade 1	53	96.36%	} 100%
Grade 2	1	1.82%	
Grade 3	1	1.82%	
Grade 4	<u>Nil</u>		
	<u>55</u>		

MILK SUPPLY (Cont.)

Milk Samples. 52 samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted to the following tests:-

Animal Inoculation Test.	Phosphatase Test.	Methylene Blue Test.	Turbidity Test.	
-	21	21	-	Untested
-	17	17	-	T. Pasteurised
-	3	3	-	Pasteurised C.I.
-	-	-	4	Tested
-	-	3	-	Untested
2	-	1	-	Specimen Tested

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 animal inoculation test is for the purpose of detecting the presence of living tubercle bacilli or brucella.

All samples conform to the required standards except in the case of two samples of untreated milk which failed the methylene blue test. These were both from a vending machine and after correspondence with the vendor, who is also the producer, subsequent samples were satisfactory. It is understood that he will shortly install a pasteurising plant at his dairy which is outside the Borough.

ICE CREAM.

(i) Registration:

One hundred and sixty-two premises are registered by the Council under Section 15, Food & Drugs Act, 1955, as under:-

For manufacture, storage and sale	4
For manufacture, storage and sale but manufacture to be limited to food lollies	4
For storage and sale but not manufacture	153
For storage only	1

(ii) Samples:

52 samples were taken, details being as follows:-

Ice Cream		
Grade 1	53	96.38%
Grade 2	1	1.82%
Grade 3	1	1.82%
Grade 4	52	
	107	

The Public Health Laboratory Service advised 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 in the Borough except from soft ice cream machines fitted on vehicles.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district, and no samples were taken for Alpha-Amylase test.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

One hundred and twenty-five visits were made in the administration of this Act and eight 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 1964 was:-

Antique dealers and secondhand furniture	6
Bakers	17
Boots & Shoes	30
Builders and Decorators Supplies	28
Butchers	36
Cafes and Restaurants	39
Chemists	23
Confectioners, Newsagents and Tobacconists	91
Cycles, Radio and T.V.	27
Dairies and Milkshops	6
Drapers and Ladies Outfitters	57
Electrical Supplies	15
Fishmongers and Fried-fish Shops	16
General Stores	16
Greengrocers, Fruiterers and Florists	54
Grocers and Provision Merchants	65
Hairdressers	46
Hardware, Ironmongery and Timber	28
Licensed Premises	54
Motor and Cycle Dealers and Engineers	31
Tailors and Outfitters	13
Upholsterers and House Furnishers	14
Watchmakers and Jewellers	9
Miscellaneous	106
Total	827
	=====

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The above Act with some of the many accompanying regulations came into force during the year.

The registration of premises within the scope of the Act - a responsibility of employers - should have been effected by the 31st July, 1964, but not surprisingly at that date the task was far from complete.

The Public Health Laboratory Service advised that owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream it is inadvisable 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, and more than 20% into grade 3 and none into grade 4.

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The number of such premises in the Borough at the end of 1964 was:-

Antique dealers and secondhand furniture	6
Bakers	17
Books & Shoes	30
Builders and Decorators Supplies	28
Butchers	36
Cafes and Restaurants	39
Chemists	23
Confectioners, Newsagents and Tobacconists	91
Cycles, Radio and T.V.	27
Dairies and Milkshops	6
Drapers and Ladies Outfitters	27
Electrical Supplies	15
Fishmongers and Pried-Fish Shops	16
General Stores	16
Grocers, Florists and Florists	24
Grocers and Provision Merchants	62
Hairdressers	46
Hardware, Ironmongery and Timber	28
Licensed Premises	24
Motor and Cycle Dealers and Engineers	31
Tailors and Outfitters	13
Upholsterers and House Furnishers	14
Watchmakers and Jewellers	2
Miscellaneous	106
Total	827

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THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 (Cont.)

Efforts were therefore concentrated on checking premises and calling for registration where this had not been done, and by the end of the year 610 registration forms had been submitted. This operation is continuing because although the number of premises covered by the Act is not known it is thought that this figure is probably about two-thirds of them.

DISINFECTION.

(a) (i) During the year disinfection was carried out free of charge at 9 premises as under:-

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	6
Glandular Fever	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2

(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:-

Blankets	...	...	...	8
Mattresses	...	...	...	9
Cushions	...	...	...	2
Pillows	...	...	...	14
Pillow-cases	...	...	...	2
Rugs	...	...	...	1
Sheets	...	...	...	2
Curtains	...	...	...	1
Wearing apparel	...	...	...	69
Towels	...	...	...	1
Counterpanes	...	...	...	3
Bolsters	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2
				<u>115</u>

(c) No. of rooms disinfected 26
No of library books disinfected 31

DISINFESTATION

(a) Insect Pests.

	Council Houses:		Other Houses	
	Found to be infested	Disinfested	Found to be infested	Disinfested
Fleas	-	-	2	2
Bugs	2	2	2	2
Cock-roaches	-	-	2	2
Blue-bottles	-	-	1	1

DISINFESTATION (Cont.)

(b) Wasps Nests.

The Council has no responsibility for the destruction of wasps nests on private property, but many calls for assistance are received (48 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.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The Council gave very careful consideration to Circular No. 69/63 dated 17th December, 1963, from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the subject of smoke control areas and availability of smokeless fuels.

They decided to re-affirm their last resolution on the subject (in February 1962) which was as follows, and to review the matter in not more than two years' time:-

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

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The following sites remained licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:-

- 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.

As in previous years, some 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 some difficulty, in one case resort being had to towing off.

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

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The mortuary was closed throughout the year, and arrangements were made with the Kingston Group Hospital Management Committee for the reception of bodies in the mortuary at Kingston Hospital.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

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

Four premises were licensed during the year. There were no infringements of the licence conditions.

THE ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

Three licences were granted under this Act, one to keep 40 dogs, one to keep 2 dogs, and one for 6 cats.

All the premises were well-conducted and there were no infringements of the conditions imposed in the licences.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTIONS 47 and 50
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No action was necessary during the year under any of these sections.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

The total number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 286 (254 mechanical, 18 non-mechanical, and 14 works of building construction).

Two hundred and fifty three 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	2
Inadequate ventilation	-
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	5
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	13
Other offences, etc.	-

There were 121 outworkers on the register at the end of the year. Fortyeight visits were made but no infringements found.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>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	18	18	Nil	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	254	165	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	14	70	1	-
TOTALS:	286	253	3	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (Cont.)

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.		Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)(a)	5	5	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	13	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	20	20	-	-	-

3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

	Number of Outworkers in August list required by section 133(1)(c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	Number of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (making etc. cleaning and washing.)	7	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	53	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	60	-	-	-	-	-

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, places upon the occupiers or, in certain circumstances, the owners, of land (including buildings) the responsibility for the destruction of rats and mice thereon and for keeping the land free from such pests.

It is the duty of the Council to carry out inspections to see that this is done, and to secure so far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice. Where necessary they may serve upon the 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.

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

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

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

<u>VISITS</u>	<u>Private Dwellings</u>	<u>Business Premises</u>	<u>Agricultural Property</u>	<u>Corporation Property.</u>	<u>Sewers</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Total No. of visits</u>
1.							
(a) <u>SURVEYS</u>							
Re complaints Under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.	637	105	2	14	-	758	
	578 1215	131 236	7 9	39 53	-	755 1513	
No access (re complaint) } No access (re Pests Act) } Miscellaneous	136	9	-	-	-	145 145	1658
(b) <u>TREATMENTS.</u>							
No. of visits	4062	643	11	142	-		4858
No. of properties treated	453	48	1	16	-		
No. of completed treatments	495	84	1	19	-		
(c) <u>SEWERS</u>							
27th Maintenance treatment) 60 manholes poison baited) Annual Test baiting					270 351	270 351	621
Treatment of sewers in conjunction with surface infestations.					4	4	4
(d) <u>OTHER VISITS :-</u>							32
							<u>7,173</u>
2. <u>SURVEYS REVEALED.</u>							
Premises infested with rats	519	64	1	19	-	603	
Premises infested with mice	19	46	-	2	-	67	
Premises not infested	677	126	8	32	-	843	
						<u>1,513</u>	

* Direct poisoning with Barfoin.

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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>No. of manholes Pre-baited</u>	<u>Takes of Pre-bait</u>	<u>No. of manholes Poison baited.</u>	<u>Takes of Poison bait</u>
April 1948	1st Initial treatment	218	77	77	31
July 1948	2nd " "	77	14	10	8
February 1949	1st Maintenance treatment	80	49	49	18
July 1949	2nd " "	71	20	24	7
March 1950	3rd " "	58	41	41	21
July 1950	4th " "	41	20	22	13
February 1951	5th " "	57	17	17	15
August 1951	5th " "	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 1962	22nd " "	-	-	22+	2
November 1961	23rd " "	-	-	34+	11
June 1962	24th " "	-	-	16+	4
December 1962	25th " "	-	-	4+	3
June 1963	26th " "	-	-	10+	1
May/June 1964	27th " "	-	-	60+	6

+ Direct poisoning with Warfarin.

ANNUAL TEST BAITING OF SEWERS.

	<u>No. of Manholes baited</u>	<u>Takes of Bait</u>	<u>Percentages of takes</u>
Initial 1947/8	384	64	16.666
Second 1948	160	13	8.125
Third 1949	229	8	3.493
Fourth 1950	250	9	3.600
Fifth 1951	200	11	5.500
Sixth 1952	201	7	3.487
Seventh 1953	179	7	3.910
Eighth 1956	162	10	6.173
Ninth 1957	167	7	4.191
Tenth 1958	156	10	6.410
Eleventh 1959	129	2	1.542
Twelfth 1960	182	14	7.704
Thirteenth 1961	181	11	6.071

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



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