

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Walton & Weybridge U.D.C.

Contributors

Walton and Weybridge (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/b6hfzwx2>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

URBAN DISTRICT OF
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

1. Mrs. Goodale
2. Miss Kelly

*3. Miss Maguire, 1702, PO
Elephant*

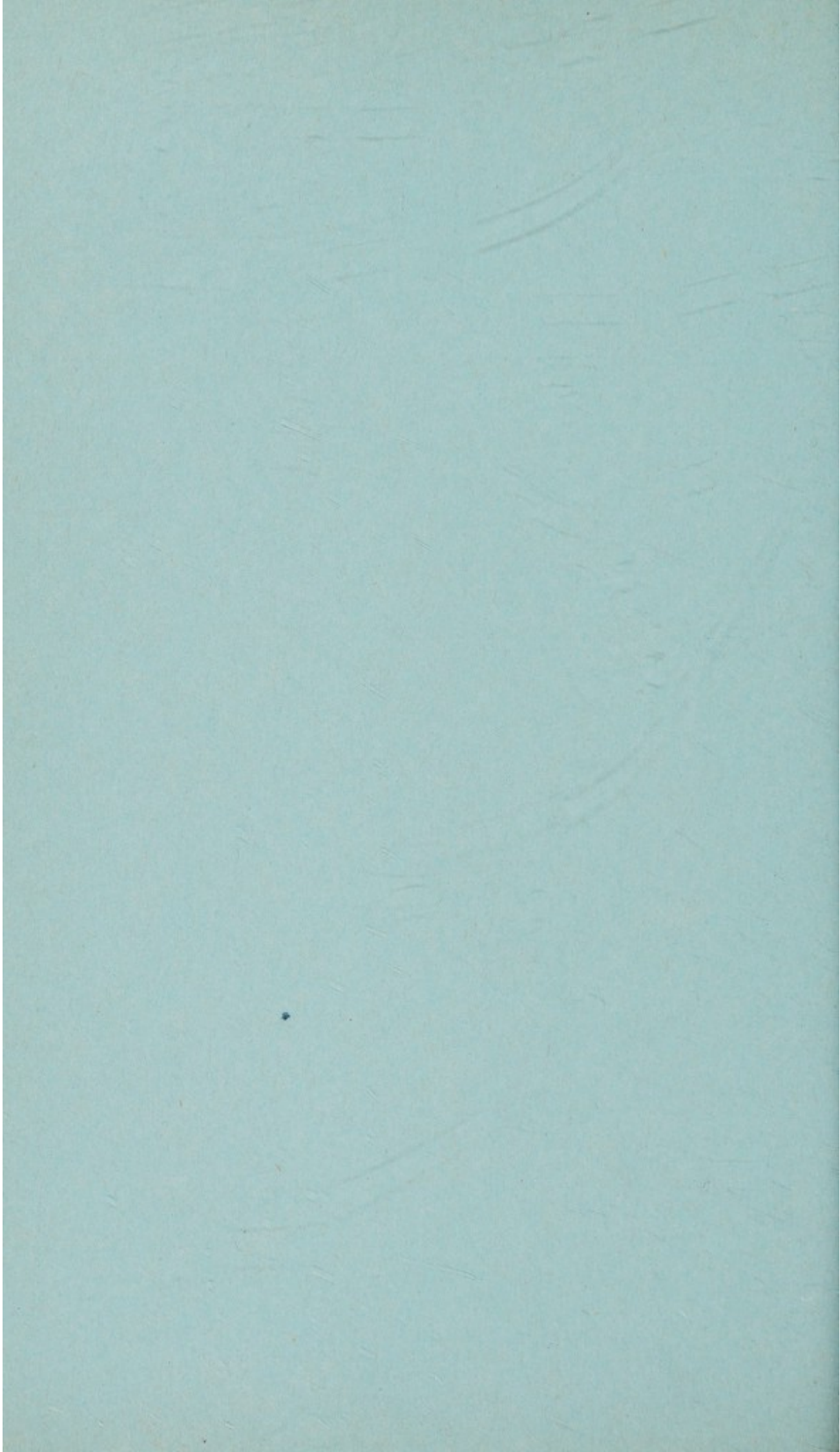
4. Library.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1962

Printed by
Charles Burrell & Son
Printers & Stationers
Clay Corner, Chertsey
Surrey



ANNUAL REPORT
URBAN DISTRICT OF
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1962

URBAN DISTRICT OF
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1982

ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,

Weybridge.

September, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1962, which has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of Ministry of Health Circular 1/63.

The population of the Urban District at mid-year 1962 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 45,910, an increase of 650 on that of the previous year. The excess of births over deaths showed a natural population increase of 201. From this it would appear there was an inward migration of 449 people.

The corrected birth-rate of 14.75 was well below the provisional rate for England and Wales of 18.0. It is difficult to postulate the reason for this but a contributing factor must be the tendency for young married couples to seek cheaper housing accommodation outside the area.

The corrected death-rate of 11.04 was slightly up on that for 1961 but nevertheless was lower than the national rate of 11.9. Last year I drew your attention to the marked drop in the infant mortality rate (from 20.03 to 12.71) and I am glad to report that this year's rate shows a further slight reduction to 12.62. Over the same period the infant mortality rate for England and Wales of 21.6 showed no change. The maternity services can feel justly proud of these figures.

Deaths from lung cancer continue to rise at what must be considered an alarming rate — 1960 — 0.42 per thousand; 1961 — 0.53; 1962 — 0.63. One wonders if the preventive aspects of this disease are being ventilated sufficiently from the higher levels. Each year before the Christmas and Easter holidays the Minister of Transport extols us, through the medium of radio and television, to exercise care and restraint on the roads, thereby helping to prevent or reduce deaths from accidents, but it is noticeable that the death rate in this area from motor vehicle accidents was 0.2 per thousand — roughly one-third of the lung cancer rate. Perhaps a similar talk from the Minister of Health on the prevention of lung cancer and other chest diseases would undoubtedly be welcomed by the vast majority of doctors.

1962 will be remembered for outbreaks of smallpox in various parts of the country, notably the West Riding and South Wales. Some contacts from this area required vaccination and surveillance, whilst advice was sought by people proceeding to the infected zones. In addition, the public demand for vaccination threw a heavy burden on general practitioners and health departments, much of which was quite unnecessary.

Once again there were no cases of poliomyelitis. The introduction of oral poliomyelitis vaccine during the year simplified the procedure, but did not lead to an increased demand.

Notifications of dysentery and food poisoning showed an increase. Judging by the complaints received in the health department regarding unsatisfactory food it is obvious the public are showing a greater interest in these matters.

Since the introduction of the Noise Abatement Act towards the end of 1960 people are becoming more aware of noise. So far as this area is concerned, the greatest amount of noise appears to emanate intermittently from jet aircraft flying to and from London Airport and particularly at night during the months of August and September. It is evident this problem is accentuated by companies offering cheaper night flights.

At this stage it is customary to acknowledge the help received during the year. I am indebted to all the staff of the health department, to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support and to the General Practitioners for their valued help and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. M. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health:

E. M. HAMILTON, M.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

(also acts as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Chertsey and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer for the North-Western Division, Surrey County Council).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. T. CARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. H. HARRIS, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

A. J. BELL, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

H. R. D. SCOTT, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Rodent Operator/General Assistant:

A. FROST.

The Public Health Inspectors hold the statutory qualification, together with the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

Mr. Bell holds the Certificates in Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works and as Smoke Inspector conferred by the Royal Society of Health.

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Card, is also Petroleum Officer and Chief Inspector under the Shops Act, 1950.

The Additional Public Health Inspectors also fulfil duties as Shops Act Inspectors.

Clerical Staff:

Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Miss J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Chertsey.

Office of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Mrs. M. E. ILKIW.

A junior clerk shares equal duties between the Public Health Department and the Public Cleansing Department.

Address of Medical Officer of Health:

Council Offices,
Weybridge.

Tel.: Weybridge 43811.

(Home: Byfleet 42915)

Address of Chief Public Health Inspector:

Council Offices,
Walton-on-Thames.

Tel.: Walton-on-Thames 28844.

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

Public Health and Housing Committee.

Tenants Sub-Committee.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	9,052
Estimated resident population mid-year 1962 (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	45,910
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	13,925
Rateable Value	£989,399
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£4,012

Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	321	364	685
Illegitimate	13	15	28
	334	379	713

Rate per 1,000 population	15.53
Rate after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	14.75
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births)	3.93
Stillbirths:	
Number	7
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	9.72

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Live and Still Births	338	382	720
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)			9

Infant Mortality Rates:	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	12.62
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	12.62
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.00
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	8.42
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	8.42
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	18.06
Maternity Mortality (including abortion):	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.00

	1961	1962
Number of Deaths	486	512
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.71	11.15
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	10.71	11.04
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	222	201
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.04	0.02
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	0.71	0.61
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil

	1961	1962
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.07	0.02
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	2.09	2.24
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	0.53	0.63
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population ...	3.51	3.38
Death-Rate from Bronchitis	0.46	0.32
Death-Rate from Motor Vehicle Accidents	0.07	0.20

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1961 and 1962.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	* 14.83	* 14.75	* 10.71	* 11.04	12.71	12.62	0.00	0.00
England and Wales ...	† 17.4	† 18.0	† 12.0	† 11.9	21.6	21.6	† 0.34	† 0.35

* After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

† Provisional figures.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	1	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	3	11
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	25	4	29
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	8	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	26	27	53
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	3	3
Diabetes	—	2	2

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	49	71
Coronary Disease, angina	43	49	92
Hypertension with heart disease	2	6	8
Other heart disease	18	37	55
Other circulatory disease	15	12	27
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	10	18	28
Bronchitis	7	8	15
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	3	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	4	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	3	3	6
Other defined and ill defined diseases	24	33	57
Motor vehicle accidents	5	4	9
All other accidents	6	5	11
Suicide	4	4	8
Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1
Total	226	286	512

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate of 12.62 was again extremely satisfactory compared to the early post-war period. Of the nine infant deaths six occurred during the first week of life and it is regrettable that one of these was attributable to shock following burns.

The following tables show the cause of death and age at death of infants under one year:—

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total number under 1 month
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	2
Congenital malformations	2	—	—	—	2
Intracranial haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1
Shock due to burns ...	1	—	—	—	1

Cause of death	1—3 months	4—6 months	7—9 months	10—12 months	Total number under 12 months
Asphyxiation	1	—	—	—	1
Intestinal obstruction ...	—	1	—	—	1
Acute suppurative otitis media	—	—	1	—	1

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory is located at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Water, milk and ice-cream samples and specimens relating to infectious diseases are sent there for examination and report. The Director, Dr. Cook, is always very willing over help and advice regarding outbreaks of infection.

Some specimens are also dealt with by the laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Ambulance Facilities.

A Station is established at Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge. (telephone Weybridge 43031).

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-Western area of the County is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey (telephone Ottershaw 543).

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains eight whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:—

Miss B. Gardner.	5, Midway, Walton-on-Thames.	Walton 23078
Miss R. Jones.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Miss D. Taylor.	Ditto.	Walton 24226
Mrs. A. M. M. Baker.	59, Ellesmere Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 43538
Miss E. E. A. Clapp.	27, New Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 43144

Miss S. Gibson	Nurses' Cottage, Old Palace Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 43157
Miss D. Horridge.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Miss L. M. Lediard.	2, Dallington Court, Burhill Road, Hersham.	Walton 27125

Health Visitors.

Five County Health Visitors serve the district and their work takes in duties under the school medical, maternity and child welfare and other personal health services.

Home Help Service.

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

The "Neighbourly" Home Help Scheme continued to expand during the year and undoubtedly proved to be of much assistance to all concerned and in some measure relieved the demand for the ordinary Home Helps.

In an endeavour to deal more adequately with the problem of sub-standard premises, and where conditions had fallen below the normal standard of hygiene, the County Council introduced a system for making extra payments initially to Home Helps to clear up the premises and an additional plus rate where there was a continuing need to bring the premises up to a reasonable standard.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council has provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre.	Address.	Clinic.	Day.
Walton-on-Thames.	S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Road.	School Medical.	Every Fri., a.m.
		Child Welfare.	Every Fri., p.m.
		Toddlers.	1st & 3rd Mon., p.m.
		Dental.	Thurs., a.m. Mon., Tues. and Weds., a.m. and p.m. Fri., p.m.
Weybridge.	Locke King Clinic, Devonshire Road.	Speech Therapy.	Every Mon., a.m. p.m. Wed., a.m. Thurs., p.m.
		Eye.	1st, 3rd & 5th Wed., p.m.
		Relaxation and Mothercraft.	1st, 3rd & 5th Tues., a.m.
	Stretton Lodge, Portmore Park Road.	School Medical.	Every Tues., a.m.
		Child Welfare.	Every Tues., p.m.
		Ante-Natal. Parentcraft.	Every Tues., a.m. 2nd & 4th Mon., p.m.
Hersham.	Congregational Church Hall, Queens Road.	Eye.	2nd & 4th Wed., p.m.
		Dental.	Wed., a.m. & p.m. Fri., a.m. & p.m.
		Speech Therapy.	Every Fri., a.m. & p.m.
Oatlands.	St. Mary's Church Hall, St. Mary's Road.	Child Welfare.	Every Thurs., p.m.
		School Medical Relaxation	2nd & 4th Tues., a.m.
		Speech Therapy	Every Tues., a.m. & p.m.
		School Medical. Child Welfare.	2nd & 4th Wed., p.m.

Chest Clinics.

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, as follows: 3rd Tuesday 5.0 p.m., Thursdays 2.0 p.m., Fridays 9.30 a.m.

Venereal Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Chiropody

The County operates a scheme of Chiropody Treatment for elderly persons, expectant mothers and handicapped persons. Each patient is normally expected to pay 3s. 0d. per treatment. Home visits can be arranged where necessary. The Walton and Weybridge Old People's Association run a Clinic in the Rodney Road Clinic premises on the first and third Thursday mornings of each month for elderly persons.

Hospitals and Clinics.

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee control the following:—

GENERAL HOSPITALS:

The Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

The Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

MATERNITY:

Rodney House, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

CHRONIC SICK UNITS:

Ottershaw Hospital, Ottershaw.

Red Roses, Pine Grove, Weybridge.

Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green, Egham.

Ellesmere Hospital, Walton-on-Thames, which has been reconstructed from the Metropolitan Convalescent Home, is expected to re-open early in 1963.

CLINICS:

Locke King Physiotherapy Clinic, Balfour Road, Weybridge.

Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.

Ottershaw, Northcroft (Egham) and Red Roses (Weybridge) still continue to provide services for the chronic sick. It is anticipated Red Roses will be closed when Ellesmere Hospital re-opens.

Walton and Weybridge Old People's Welfare Association has been actively engaged in co-ordinating the various voluntary organisations. Many of these workers give their precious time in helping to brighten the lives of those old folk who are less fortunate than themselves. Much of their work goes unrecognised, but it is fitting that the Medical Officer of Health should pay tribute to their valuable services.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

It is gratifying that no action was necessary under this Section during the year.

W.V.S. District Meals-on-Wheels Service.

The W.V.S. have continued to provide meals twice weekly to deserving cases. Their good work enables many old folk to live happily in their own homes. It appears a further extension of this service would be much appreciated.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

Only four cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. This disease is now rarely seen in a severe form and all the reported cases were nursed at home.

Diphtheria.

Although there were no cases of diphtheria it is disappointing to note a fall in the immunisation rate against this disease. There is still a possibility of small outbreaks occurring among communities where the immunisation rate is very low. It is hoped that press campaigns will help to raise the rate in the future.

The following table shows the number of diphtheria injections given during the year.

	<i>Year of Birth</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1953-57</i>	<i>1948-52</i>	
Primary Injections	248	306	34	9	7	32	8	644
Reinforcing Injections	—	26	16	5	14	209	30	300

The total number of primary and reinforcing injections during the year was 944 compared to 1,498 in 1961.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Outbreaks of smallpox occurred during the year at Bradford, Birmingham and South Wales. These, of course, led to panic amongst the people who had neglected vaccination against this disease in the past. The demand for vaccination could not be met, even if it had all been necessary. To assist the prevention of spread in the affected areas it was essential and indeed more sensible to limit vaccination to those persons from these areas who had been, or were at risk, during the course of their daily routines.

Some contacts from this area were kept under surveillance. The tracking down of contacts sometimes presents difficulty, as was experienced later on in the year when a case of smallpox was reported from a liner arriving at Gravesend.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations notified during the year.

	<i>Age at Vaccination</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 14</i>	<i>15 & over</i>	
Primary Vaccination	450	105	100	278	114	1,047
Re-vaccination	—	—	37	404	225	666

The number of primary and re-vaccinations was 1,713 compared to 870 in 1961. The smallpox outbreaks evidently had the effect of practically doubling the number of vaccinations during the year.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued and during the year the Ministry of Health introduced the use of Trivalent Oral Vaccine for general use to persons within the priority categories. This vaccine can be used as a substitution for, or in addition to, previous Salk injections, as well as being used for primary courses of vaccination, three doses constituting a primary course. By the end of the year the demand for Oral vaccine almost entirely superseded the demand for the Salk type of vaccine.

During the year appointments were offered to all school children between the ages of five and twelve years who were due for a fourth dose of vaccine. With more plentiful supplies of vaccine four open sessions were held at the S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames, and one factory was visited.

	<i>Born between 1943 & 30.6.62</i>	<i>Born between 1933 & 1942</i>	<i>Born between 1920 & 1932 & others in Priority Groups</i>
Vaccinated with 2 Salk or 3 Oral ...	10,692	3,859	4,206
Estimated Number in Group ...	11,521	5,850	—
This represents Protection rate of approximately ...	92.8%	66%	—
No. given 3rd Booster ...	10,317	3,605	4,246
No. given 4th Booster ...	3,401	—	—

Measles.

Only seventy-seven cases were notified during the year compared to nine hundred and seventy in the previous year.

No cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Whooping Cough.

There was a marked fall in whooping cough notifications. This disease is most dangerous in children under one year and it is disappointing to notice the fall in the number of primary injections — 625 compared to 789 in 1961.

Primary injections were given as follows:—

		<i>Year of Birth</i>					
1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-57	1948-52	Total
244	306	34	9	5	24	3	625

Tetanus Injections.

The following number of injections were given during the year. Although tetanus is a disease we rarely see it can be a killer and combined tetanus and diphtheria immunisation is well worth while.

		<i>Age</i>		
		0-4	5-14	Total
Primary Injections	... ..	574	74	648
Reinforcing doses	... ..	51	158	209

Pneumonia.

Twenty-one cases of pneumonia were notified during the year. These figures are never really very accurate as minor and terminal cases are seldom notified. The fact that the number of deaths from pneumonia exceeds the notifications gives further proof to this.

Food Poisoning.

Seventeen cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Four were family outbreaks involving fifteen people and there were two single incidents. No source could be traced, principally because the suspected food had been disposed of. This is not uncommon in salmonella infections, which occur 24 to 48 hours after consumption of the infected food.

Meningitis.

One case of meningococcal meningitis was reported during the year, the case being treated in Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

Dysentery.

Twelve cases of dysentery were notified during the year. This disease is mainly spread by close contact between children and good hygiene is necessary to prevent the spread.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Total Cases Notified
Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	4
Diphtheria	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) ...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—
Pneumonia	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Erysipelas	3
Malaria	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—
Measles	77
Whooping Cough	2
Meningococcal Infection	1
Dysentery	12
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	—
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	—
Infective Encephalitis	—
Food Poisoning	17

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

According to Age Groups.

AGE	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis-non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis	Malaria	Food Poisoning	Infective Encephalitis
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	31	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10-15 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
15-25 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	4	—	—	—	21	3	77	2	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	17	—

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The following cases occurred in County Schools:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox ...	21	31	121	76	96	18	5	—	2	—	—	2
German Measles	2	9	100	109	75	5	1	—	—	1	1	—
Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	3	—

Schools.

Visits are paid to schools and houses in which cases of infectious disease have occurred. The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School is followed, and family and other contacts are excluded where indicated.

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	7	4	1	—	1	—	—	—

Cases added to register during year:

New cases	12
Transfer into district	11
Cases removed from register during year	99

Total on register at end of year:

Pulmonary—Males	163
Females	121
Non-Pulmonary—Males	8
Females	6
Net decrease for year	77

During the year the County Health Department brought the tuberculosis register up to date and in doing so deleted a number of names of people who had removed to unknown addresses. This accounts for the large number of ninety-nine being removed from the register.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis was twelve, this showing a reduction of one on the figure of the previous year.

The Chest Physician is in attendance at the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, every week. New cases are examined and if confirmed as tuberculous the Health Visitor visits the homes concerned and invites the contacts of the patient to attend for further examination. Clinical and X-ray examination of these contacts is carried out and arrangements are made for Mantoux testing and B.C.G. inoculation if found necessary.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The local area Care Committee includes the Walton and Weybridge district in its sphere of activities. It helps tuberculous persons and their families who require assistance and advice. Cases were helped during the year with extra nourishment, clothing, household necessities and handicraft materials. Children who were contacts with active cases at home were provided with seaside and country holidays.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions in the control of the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The number of of school children presenting themselves for B.C.G. vaccination remained satisfactory. The number of positive reactors is now very low and is a healthy sign.

Secondary and Grammar Schools:

No. in age group	...	...	...	...	...	625
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	410
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	370
Percentage vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	59.2
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	6.34
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	93.66

Late Consents and School Leavers who did not accept at 13 years:

No. in group	105
No. tested	86
No. vaccinated	84
Percentage tested and found to be positive	1.16
Percentage tested and found to be negative	98.84

Students attending Further Educational Establishments:

No. of consents	35
No. tested	35
No. vaccinated	24
Percentage tested and found to be positive	25.71
Percentage tested and found to be negative	74.29

Mass Radiography Service.

Two separate services are operated:—

1.—General Practitioner Chest X-ray Service.

This Unit visits Walton-on-Thames weekly, primarily to examine patients referred for chest X-ray by their own doctors. 782 patients attended (males 404, Females 378).

2.—Normal Mass Radiography Service.

This covers the examination of the general public and organised groups of factory and office workers. 4,277 examinations were carried out (males 2,360, Females 1,917).

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Water is supplied by the Woking and District Water Company and has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. No bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made but samples of the treated water as supplied have been submitted at intervals to Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Six samples were taken by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver and all proved satisfactory. The results of these examinations are tabulated on page 24. Eleven additional samples of main water supplies were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for bacteriological analysis and were all reported on as satisfactory.

Plumbo-solvent action was not encountered nor any form of contamination.

13,907 dwelling houses with an approximate population of 45,856 have a direct mains water supply; in addition, 12 houses with an estimated population of 36, are supplied with mains water from standpipes.

Consideration is being given to improving the sewage system in those parts of the district where there appears to be overloading. It is not an unusual occurrence for old sewers to become surcharged with storm water in periods of heavy rain.

All Council schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

**Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the Woking and District
Water Company in the Walton and Weybridge District.**

Date sample was taken ...	15th Jan.	28th Mar.	29th May	21st June	15th Aug.	24th Oct.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar ...	1	46	12	12	7	11
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine ...	1	30	3	12	4	6
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar ...	1	8	12	5	5	6
Coliform organisms ...	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1
Faecal Coli ...	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -
Chemical Examination in parts per million.						
Free Ammonia ...	0.036	0.042	0.060	0.06	0.096	0.030
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.216	0.138	0.108	0.12	0.168	0.090
Oxygen consumed from per- manganate (4 hrs. at 80°C)	1.98	0.192	0.874	0.960	0.992	0.960

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Mr. F. Hulme, Public Cleansing Officer, has kindly supplied the following information:—

Refuse and Salvage Collection.

Throughout 1962 the department maintained a weekly collection of house refuse, with food shops and hospitals receiving a twice weekly service. It is still difficult to obtain suitable labour for this class of work and overtime working has been worked as in previous years.

The need for householders to exercise greater care regarding the placing of hot ashes in dustbins is still necessary, as we experience fires in the vehicles from this cause.

The increase in volume of refuse still continues and is causing problems in collection and disposal of refuse.

On the 1st April, 1962, 725 properties in the Hershams part of the district were changed to the paper sack system of refuse collection, which has resulted in a marked improvement in cleanliness and hygiene. It is the Council's intention to extend the area during 1963.

Refuse Disposal.

The disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping carried out on a site at the Walton end of the district which is being reclaimed for use as a public open space.

Cesspool Emptying.

A Dennis 800-gallon Cesspool Emptier is used on this work and is still working to full capacity. With the construction of new cesspools at existing properties the demand for the service is continuing at a high level.

Statistics.

Refuse and salvage collected and disposed of	...	15,233 tons.
Tonnage per working day	... ..	58.8 tons.

Salvage Receipts.

	Tons	£
Wastepaper	507	3,570
Scrap Metal	7	7
Textiles	8	96
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	522	3,673
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Salvage income per working day	£14 3s. 8d.
Weight of Salvage per 1,000 population per month ...	19.1 cwts.

Cesspool Emptying.

Number of premises where cesspools are emptied ...	253
Number of cesspool emptyings	1,344
Number of loads	3,749
Total volume removed in gallons	2,999,200

The employees of the department were provided with overalls and gloves.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

In the field of housing repairs (Pages 29 and 30) the figures show a substantial reduction. This follows a trend which set in during the previous year. It is too early to say whether it will continue or to what it is due but it is evident that in general the houses dealt with had numerically less defects. Works were completed in fewer houses than in each of the two previous years. The number of houses inspected for possible defects has however increased and some increase in defects remedied is to be anticipated next year. The efficacy of the Rent Act in securing repairs is only conjectural as we only know of those cases where Certificates of Disrepair have been applied for.

In the years 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 there was extensive pre-occupation with petroleum spirit installations of a magnitude and character hitherto unknown in this district. A Home Office code of practice issued in 1957 revolutionised the control and licensing of premises where petroleum spirit was kept. Although little change was necessary in the structural code operating in this district for many years past for new installations, the modernisation or renewal of all electric pumps was completed during 1960 except for a few inevitable stragglers who had to be followed up. There had also to be put into operation a system of tests of underground tanks aged twenty years and upwards, and this inevitably occasioned a considerable expenditure of time.

By the beginning of the year the disposal outlet for the Hersham slaughterhouse waste and pig hair on agricultural land had ceased to be available and the Council had been asked to assist. This material was for the time being received on one of the Council's controlled tips and suitably buried. Consideration was given by the Highways and Cleansing Committee to the practicability of installing an incinerator of a type suitable to burn this and also other types of waste which the Council could dispose of in this way. Towards the end of the year the slaughterhouse proprietors put forward proposals for the installation of plant at their premises which would deal with the waste but not the hair. The acquisition of the incinerator was therefore deferred.

A survey of caravans at Field Common was undertaken in the autumn, in collaboration with the Engineer and Surveyor.

INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	10
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	74
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding	43
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases etc.	790
Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts, etc. ...	1,167
Other inspections: —	
Slaughterhouses	533
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	122
Bakehouses	19
Other Food Premises etc.	653
Factories etc.	194
Re Rats and Mice	1,297
Rag Flock etc.	4
Smoke	63
Drains tested	10
Miscellaneous, including Petroleum	307

Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year	181
Number of Preliminary Notices served during year	376
Number of such Notices complied with during year	351
Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year	206

Statutory Notices.

Statute.	Served	Complied with	Work done by Council
Public Health Act, 1936, section 79	2	2	—
Public Health Act, 1936, section 93	—	1	—
Public Health Act, 1961, section 26	1	1	—
Housing Act, 1957, section 9 ...	—	1	—
Totals ...	3	5	—

Other Matters.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	410
Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination	...	...	...	...	195
Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the Woking and District Water Company	...	...	...	...	11
Number of Samples of Water taken from wells, swimming and paddling pools etc.	...	...	...	...	51
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	3

Work carried out as a result of the Public Health Inspectors' representations.

HOUSES.

Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	29
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	23
External painting	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fences repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Gates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cooking appliances repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
House reconditioned and modernised	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rooms Cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	34
Water services renewed, improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	1

DRAINAGE.

Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	265
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection or intercepting chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection or intercepting chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
New drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks trapped or waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1

Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	3

WATER CLOSETS.

Flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	4

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	4
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	6
Nuisance from animals	...	...	...	...	1

Factories Act, 1961.

There are 173 factories with power and 13 factories without power on the Register. Among the factories with power there are 5 laundries, 10 bakehouses and 10 establishments for making sausages.

Improvements or remedial measures secured by the Public Health Inspectors included four cases of repairs to closet accommodation, two where the latter was provided with intervening ventilated space to separate from workrooms and one where cleansing was required. In three cases intervention became necessary on building contracts involving the provision of or arrangements for emptying chemical closets. Drainage nuisances, although legally falling within the Public Health Acts are mentioned here. They concerned twenty factories.

1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies	173	190	27	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	27	33	3	—
TOTAL ...	213	223	30	—

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	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	30	30	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	30	30	—	3	—

3.—Outworkers.

Eighteen outworkers were included in the August list required by section 133(1)(c). Nine of these were living outside the district and their names and addresses were duly passed to the Local Authorities concerned. All were engaged in the making, etc., of wearing apparel. There were no cases of default in sending lists and no instances of work in unwholesome premises.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are two registered premises, both furniture factories. Four samples of prescribed filling materials, namely, one each of coir fibre, unused cotton felt, rag flock and sized cotton wadding, were taken from bulk and proved satisfactory.

The Shops Act, 1950.

Inspections were made under the above Act. Washing facilities were improved in two cases and there was one case each of repair and redecoration of sanitary accommodation. Four drainage nuisances were abated.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

No offensive trade has been established within the district, and there is no common lodging house.

Byelaws in operation.

Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to Handling, Wrapping, etc., of Food and Sale of Food in the open air.

Swimming Pools.

One privately operated open air swimming pool to which the public are admitted and which is also used by schools was in use during the year. The other remained closed for reasons understood to be connected with redevelopment and its future availability to the public is uncertain. Fifteen bacteriological samples, all of the required standard, were taken. One test was also made to ascertain the presence of free chlorine in sufficient amount and the maintenance of the right degree of alkalinity.

The continuous filtration sterilisation method of purification is in use at both these pools and ensures a clear water of a high standard of bacterial purity provided, of course, that the pool is not unduly overcrowded.

Three schools, including one private school, now have their own pools. Eighteen bacteriological samples were taken, of which fifteen were satisfactory. Two, both from the same school, had high colony counts but with absence of B. Coli. Another school showed Coliform bacilli and B. Coli Type 1 on a single occasion, all subsequent samples proving satisfactory.

During the year the Council agreed to construct a swimming bath in Elm Grove Recreation Ground in accordance with plans prepared by the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Ove Arup and Partners, at an overall cost of £202,355.

The bath will measure 110 feet by 42 feet and will have 3 diving boards of 5, 3 and 1 metres respectively in height. Apart from the bath and changing accommodation, provision is made in the scheme for a spectators' gallery and snack bar.

Mosquito Control.

Mosquitoes are prevalent in the district during the summer months and measures have been taken to control this nuisance. The Public Health Department has sprayed ponds and ditches with larvicide as frequently as possible.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses in respect of which action was necessary:—

	<i>Found to be infested. Disinfested.</i>	
(a) Council Houses	—	—
(b) Other Houses	1	1

Disinfestation is carried out by spraying, in some cases coupled with fumigation. D.D.T. is employed.

Council houses requiring disinfestation are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

HOUSING.

The Council own 2,344 houses and flats, of which 586 were built before the war. Ten one-bedroomed flats were built in 1962. Sixteen Council houses and twenty flats were in course of erection.

Two hundred and thirty houses were built by private enterprise during the year.

The number of families re-housed during the year was one hundred and twenty-seven including fifty-one exchanges from houses of a size unsuited to the occupants.

The number of applicants remaining on the Council's waiting list at the end of the year was two hundred and twenty-one. Various factors such as deterioration of old houses and the demand for craftsmen and skilled labour for new trading estates keep this list at a high level.

Caravan Sites.

Seven applications were received during 1962 for licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, from persons wishing to site individual caravans, and one temporary licence was granted.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	97
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	477
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	10
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	102
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	62

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	49
--	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10, 12 and 39 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 1 |
| (a) By local authority in default of owners | Nil |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects remedied after service of formal Notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 2 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | Nil |

C.—Proceedings under sections 16, 17, 19 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 4 |
| (b) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made pursuant to Section 17(1) | Nil |
| (c) Number of dwelling houses closed on undertakings given pursuant to Section 16(4) | 1 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 8 |
| (b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in anticipation of formal proceedings | 2 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertaking under Section 16(4) | Nil |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders under Section 17(1) were determined, the house having been made fit | Nil |

D.—Proceedings under sections 18, 19 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made | Nil |
|---|-----|

- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ... Nil

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

Housing Act, 1961.—Houses in Multiple Occupation.

The number of these houses visited in 1962 was 13. Of these four were considered to be slightly overcrowded. The general standard of cleanliness was good and facilities were reasonably adequate.

Rent Act, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair.

	For Certificates.	For Cancellation.
Applications granted ...	2	Nil
Applications refused ...	Nil	Nil
Applications outstanding at the 31st December ...	Nil	Nil

One Certificate of Disrepair was issued where the Landlord did not give an Undertaking.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Housing Act, 1957, Parts II and III.

In 1955 seventy-five houses were scheduled for demolition in a programme approved under section 1 of the Act of 1954.

By the end of 1958 three Clearance Areas consisting of twenty-two houses and four flats had been acquired and cleared and have since been developed as a housing site by the Council at Apps Court.

Four houses in Thames Street, Weybridge comprising a Clearance Area acquired by the Council during the previous year were demolished in 1962 with a view to the erection of flats. Another Clearance Area consisting of four cottages at Oatlands Park was still in course of acquisition, a Compulsory Purchase Order having become necessary.

In 1960 the Council submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government a further five year programme for the clearance

of sixty dwellings. Nine cottages in this programme were declared a Clearance Area during 1961 and a Compulsory Purchase Order decided upon. A Public Inquiry was to have been held on the 2nd January, 1962 but was cancelled upon withdrawal of the only objection. The Council propose to erect old people's flatlets on this site.

In 1962 the Council submitted a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of a further six houses in Thames Street, Weybridge, constituting a Clearance Area. This included two houses classified as "grey" land which were required in order to link up with the earlier Clearance Area referred to above. A Public Inquiry into the objection of the owner/occupier of one of the "grey" properties was held on 2nd October, 1962 and the result is awaited.

Overall progress as at 31st December, 1962:

Programme formulated in 1955:

Clearance Areas.

Dwellings demolished	...	...	...	...	30	
Dwellings empty	...	...	...	...	3	
Dwellings still occupied	...	...	...	...	7	
						40

Individual Unfit Dwellings.

Acquired by Council	...	...	...	...	2	
Demolished or subject to Closing Orders or Undertakings	...	...	...	...	38	
Empty, awaiting demolition	...	...	...	...	0	
Cases where Orders made or authorised but occupants awaiting re-housing	...	...	...	...	2	
Dwellings no longer unfit	...	...	...	...	3	
						45

Dwellings remaining to be represented.

Transferred to 1960 programme	...	...	...	...	1	
						1

Total dwellings in Programme 86

Programme formulated in 1960:

Clearance Areas.

Dwellings demolished	...	...	...	...	0	
Dwellings empty	...	...	...	...	3	
Dwellings still occupied	...	...	...	...	6	
Dwellings still to be represented	...	...	...	...	6	
						15

Individual Unfit Dwellings.

Demolished, or subject to Closing Orders or Undertakings	5
Empty, awaiting demolition	2
Cases where Orders made or authorised but occupants awaiting re-housing	2
Temporary accommodation units (vans or sheds) deleted from programme following removal of or disuse as dwellings without formal action under Housing Act	16
Dwellings represented, decision awaited ...	6
Dwellings still to be represented	18
	<hr/>
	49
	<hr/>
Total dwellings in programme	64
	<hr/>

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Since 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture has been responsible for the supervision of milk production and the bacterial cleanliness of milk produced on the farm.

When unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions are found on dairy farms on inspection by the Medical Officer of Health these cases are reported to the County Inspector for necessary action.

The Public Health Department acts as agent for the County Health Department for the supervision of pasteurising, sterilising and distributors' establishments in the district and for the purposes of the issue of Special Designation Licences.

Distributors.

Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	28
--	-----	-----	-----	----

Special Designation Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	20
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	25
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	20
Pasteuriser's	...	...	...	...	...	1

Specification of Areas.

All milk produced and retailed in the district is now "specially designated," that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This Milk Order came into operation in 1954. Tests are regularly carried out on samples to ensure bacterial purity and adequate pasteurisation or sterilisation as applicable.

Summary of Milk Samples.

<i>Classification.</i>	<i>Satisfied Prescribed Test.</i>	<i>Failed Prescribed Test.</i>	<i>Void.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	2	2	—	4
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	42	—	—	42
Pasteurised	128	2	—	130
Sterilised	19	—	—	19
Total	191	4	—	195

Summary of Ice Cream Samples.

	<i>Grade I.</i>	<i>Grade II.</i>	<i>Grade III.</i>	<i>Grade IV.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Prepacked ...	60	4	—	—	64
Unwrapped ...	9	1	1	1	12

These grades refer to the hygienic quality of ice cream. The Ministry of Health suggests that over a six monthly period eighty per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into grade I or II and not more than twenty per cent. into grade III. No samples should be of grade IV quality. Twelve samples of ice lollies were taken for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

Meat.

Seven hundred and three inspections of butchers' shops, slaughter-houses and other premises were made. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

The abattoir at Hersham remains the only licensed slaughter-house in the district. The number of animals slaughtered and inspected was equivalent to 55,171 inspection units (a bullock is equivalent to ten units, a pig to three units, a calf to three units and a sheep two units).

The number of inspection units represents an increase of over twenty-one per cent. as compared with 1961 and this increase mainly arose in the last quarter of the year. It is necessary for the equivalent of one Inspector's time to be devoted to the slaughterhouse and some overtime is worked. In July the operation of the slaughterhouse was taken over from Mr. James Grimditch by Henry S. Fitter and Sons Limited.

Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered.

BEEF:							lbs.
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	327½
PORK:							
45 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,126
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	984
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,450
MUTTON:							
6 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	330

VEAL:

1 Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	48½
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

OTHER GOODS:

Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Tinned and Bottled Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	364¾
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	235

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	—	—	85	8,012	12,964
Number inspected	—	—	85	8,012	12,964
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	1	6	45
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	149	1,257
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticer- ci	—	—	1.18%	1.9%	10.43%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	51
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.39%
CYSTICERCOSIS:					
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submit- ted to treat- ment by refrig- eration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—

Neither horses nor adult cattle are slaughtered.

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food.

Meat and offal from the Slaughterhouse and Wholesale Meat Depot are disposed of to John Knight, Ltd., of Silvertown, and the arrangements for collection are satisfactory.

The remaining classes of unfit foods are collected by the Council's Cleansing Department and suitably buried at their controlled refuse tips.

Food Hygiene.

(1) The distribution of retail food premises is as follows:—

	No.	Inspections
Bakers and Confectioners	17	24
Bakehouses	10	19
Butchers	27	49
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	13	11
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	30	37
Dairies and Distributing Depots	5	61
Milk Distributors' Shops etc.	21	58
Grocers and Provision Merchants	74	147
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	80	131
Public Houses	35	41
Sugar Confectioners	49	68
Milk Vending Machines	2	3
Wholesale premises comprise:—		
Slaughterhouse	1	533
Cooked meat factory	1	39
Sausage makers	2	40
Wholesale meat depot	1	42
Provision warehouses	2	2
Ice cream store	1	2
Confectioners	3	7
Vegetable packers	1	1

(2) The following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the premises are included in the foregoing figures:—

	Premises.	Inspections.
Sale of Ice Cream	126	174
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	43	167

One new registration for the sale of ice cream and two in respect of preserved food were effected. At present ice cream is not manufactured in the district. Two registrations for the sale of ice cream were cancelled upon cessation of trade and one application for registration for this purpose was refused. One application in respect of preserved food was refused, the accommodation at the premises being considered inadequate for the purpose.

(3) One dairy, operated by a producer-retailer and registered by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is included in the above figures because it incorporates the pasteurising plant. Registered distributors also maintain twenty-three shops and retail distributing depots for bottled milk only, the shops generally being of the grocery and provision type. There are also two distributors with vending machines only, supplying milk pre-packed in cartons. Two hundred and fifty-three visits were made to premises dealing with milk.

One thousand, three hundred and fifteen visits were made to food premises of all types. Included in the total are forty visits to canteens. The work in general related to cleanliness of premises, prevention of flies and avoidance of contamination of unwrapped food on display.

The following were secured:—

Provision of constant hot water apparatus	...	...	...	...	4
Remedy of unsuitable or defective washing facilities	...	...	...	...	3
Renewal of washing-up sinks	...	...	...	...	3
Provision of additional washing-up sink	...	...	...	...	1
Remedy of unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	3
Drainage nuisances removed	...	...	...	...	6
Alterations or repairs to fittings or structure	...	...	...	...	7
Improvements in sterilisation technique	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of protective clothing	...	...	...	...	1
Redecoration	...	...	...	...	5
Cleansing of premises	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of first aid materials	...	...	...	...	1
Remedy of mis-use of refrigerator	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	1

An innovation, originated at the end of the previous year, has been the taking of bacterial swabs of utensils in various catering establishments, to check the efficacy of the washing-up processes. During 1962 fifty-five swabs were taken from thirteen such businesses. Thirteen results were unsatisfactory and of these, ten concerned one

establishment which was still under investigation at the end of the year. The others were cleared up without difficulty. It is as yet too early to assess comparative standards in the different types of catering.

Legal proceedings.

Two cases were taken under section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 arising from the sale of articles of food containing foreign bodies. Both defendants pleaded guilty. One case concerned a meat pie which contained a piece of glass. There was a fine of £5. The subject of the other was a loaf of bread containing a cigarette end. The fine was £20.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1955, is carried out by the Surrey County Council, The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District :—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total

FOOD:						
Almonds, ground ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant syrup ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Butter ...	5	—	5	—	—	—
Chicken Fritters ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coffee ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Confectionery, chocolate ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Confectionery, flour ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cream, double ...	6	—	6	—	—	—
Cream, single ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Curry Powder ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drinking Chocolate ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Flour ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gelatine ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gin ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Honey ...	3	—	3	—	—	—
Jam ...	3	1	4	—	1	1
Lard ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Margarine ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Milk ...	56	14	70	—	—	—
Mince-meat ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Rum ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sausages ...	7	—	7	—	—	—
Soft Drinks ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Suet ...	1	—	1	—	—	—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Sugar ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tea ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Vinegar ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whisky ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
DRUGS:						
Cascara Segrada tablets ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Glucose D ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Honey Cough Mixture ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Linctus of Codeine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	112	17	129	1	1	2

Food and Drug Administration
 The Department of the Food and Drug Administration, is pleased to be the primary agency for the
 Food and Drug Administration has kindly provided the following information and data to the Food and Drug
 Administration.

Name	Inventory				Balance of 1/1/50			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Alcohol	113	14	152	1	1	1	1	1
Almonds, roasted								
Almonds, unroasted								
Almonds, whole								
Almonds, sliced								
Almonds, crushed								
Almonds, ground								
Almonds, oil								
Almonds, meal								
Almonds, flour								
Almonds, bran								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								
Almonds, pits								
Almonds, stones								
Almonds, kernels								
Almonds, meats								
Almonds, oils								
Almonds, meals								
Almonds, flours								
Almonds, brans								
Almonds, hulls								
Almonds, skins								
Almonds, shells								