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Contributors

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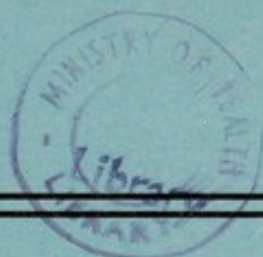
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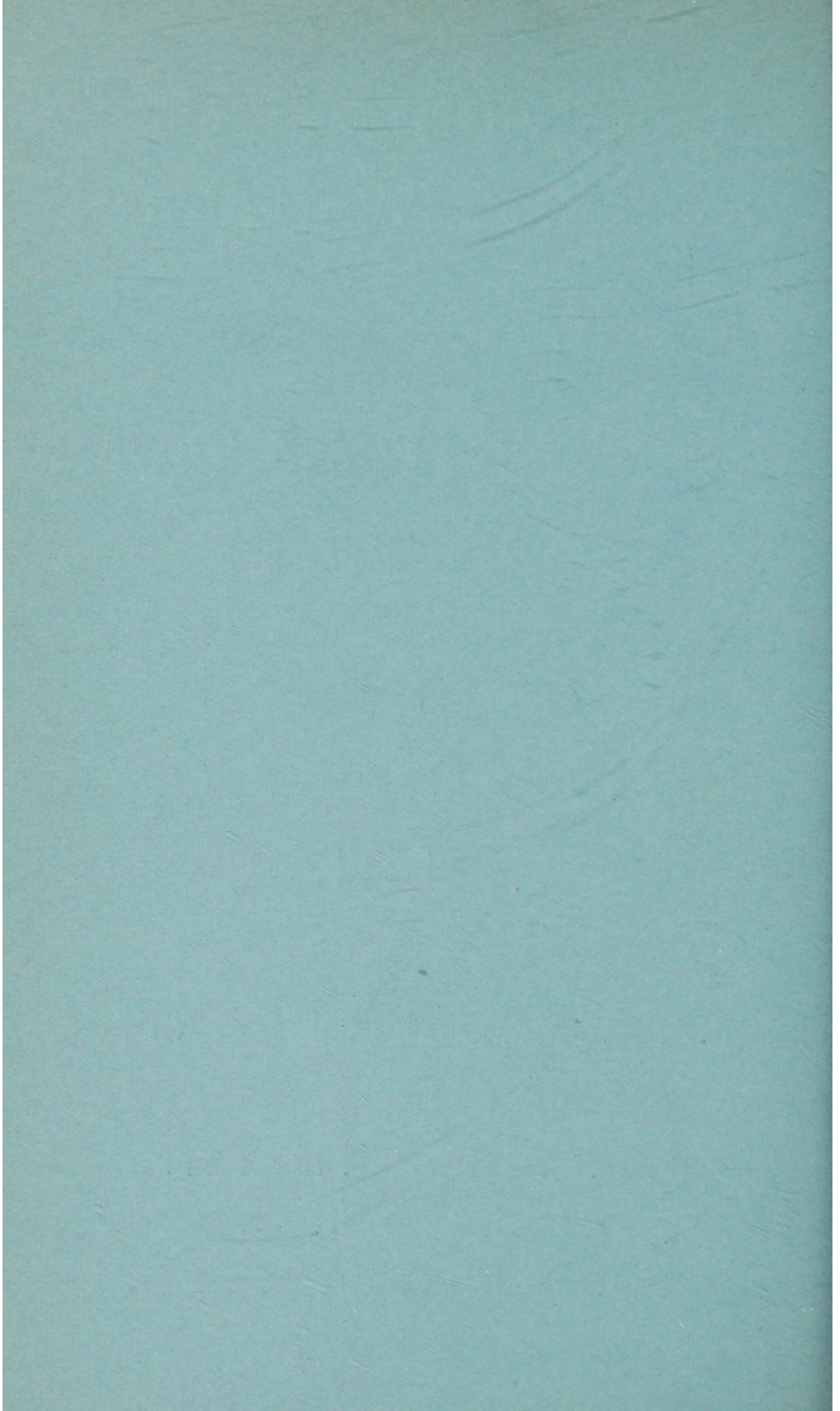
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URBAN DISTRICT OF
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1964



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WALTON & WEYBRIDGE


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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,

Weybridge.

July, 1965.

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

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of Walton and Weybridge Urban District during 1964.

The Registrar-General estimated the population at mid-year 1964 to be 48,400, an increase of 1,680 on that of 1963. The excess of births over deaths was 278 so that there has been an inward migration of 1,402 people compared to 598 last year. It is, therefore, essential for the public services to expand sufficiently to keep up with the increased demand. Some of the schools are feeling the strain in this respect and one built in 1962 is already having to have an extra two classrooms.

The birth-rate remained unchanged but there has been a marked fall in the death-rate which, at 9.09, is well below last year's rate of 10.2 and the 1964 England and Wales rate of 11.3. This reduction could possibly be attributable to a mild winter which resulted in fewer deaths amongst the elderly. It can easily be seen that pneumonia manifests itself in the extremes of life. Out of 40 deaths 37 occurred in people over the age of 65. Is it possible to reduce this with preventive measures?

We have recently heard of the frequency of hypothermia in old people whose homes are inadequately heated. Few have pointed out that an old person who is suffering from the effects of perpetual exposure to the cold has consequently less resistance to infection. A nice cosy fire in the living room is of little use if the old person retires to a cold, damp bedroom. Underfloor electric heating may not be as economical as other forms of heating but because of its simplicity is undoubtedly a boon to the elderly. Even this is insufficient where homes are poorly insulated. Badly fitted doors, window frames and skirting are all too common in newly constructed houses leading to a multiplicity of draughts. These deficiencies are not merely solved by the laying of fibreglass or other insulating materials in the roof space. In this country too little attention is paid to the insulation of homes.

There has been a welcome fall in the death-rate from bronchitis and lung cancer. However, this is no time for complacency as the national death-rate from lung cancer continues to rise. The anti-smoking campaign has had little effect on the community and it is significant the only section who have reacted favourably should be the medical profession.

In my 1963 report I gave a warning on the danger of imported typhoid fever from the Continent. This disease once again showed its face during 1964 when an outbreak occurred in a private school of a neighbouring district. Seven cases occurred in a school party of seventeen who visited the Costa Brava and Lourdes, of which one lived in your area. The most interesting fact to emerge from this outbreak was that two separate types of typhoid bacilli were isolated indicating that the party had been exposed to two different sources of infection in the course of ten days. Another school in the south of England was affected and it was possible to trace the probable source of infection to a hotel in Blanes on the Costa Brava. What better reason can one have for advocating T.A.B. vaccination in school parties going to the Continent? All the cases in this outbreak made satisfactory recoveries. The checking of primary and secondary contacts was carried out without difficulty and the infection was successfully contained.

Reference is made elsewhere regarding the swift action taken in the interception of suspected corned beef and tongue from South America during the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak.

An outbreak of food poisoning due to *Salmonella typhimurium* occurred in a local school and between 100 and 200 were affected. The source of infection was never actually proven but was thought to have been sausage meat. None of the suspect meal was left but tests on frozen sausage meat at the supplier's store revealed another salmonella organism, though not typhimurium. Pork is sometimes liable to contamination with *Salmonella* organisms and sufficient cooking is the only sure way of eliminating infection.

Another school sustained an outbreak of dysentery. Because of its explosive nature thorough investigation of the school was immediately undertaken and it was easy to see that transfer of the infection was taking place in the sanitary accommodation and particularly through the medium of roller towels. The roller mechanism was extremely stiff and the towel placed too high for small children to move it. In consequence, all dried their hands on the same piece of towel which was very wet, soiled and presumably contaminated with *Sonnei* organisms. The school was advised to install disposable paper towels which undoubtedly provided a solution to this problem.

The extent of these two outbreaks is not reflected in the notifications as the infections had been in progress for some time before advice was sought.

One school was screened following an incident of tuberculosis in the staff. Skin tests and X-rays were used and resulted in the discovery of two further cases. Where necessary B.C.G. vaccination was given. Here again we have been alerted to the fact that tuberculosis has not yet been banished from our midst.

Efforts to eradicate the pigeon nuisance in the shopping area of Weybridge continued during the latter half of 1964 and the results have been most encouraging. The birds were shot during the hours

of darkness and the only complaint received alluded to the blocking of a spouting by a dead bird which had evidently not been picked up. It may be necessary to repeat this campaign if a further accumulation takes place.

The Ministry of Health after extensive investigation have finally decided to recommend the introduction of fluoridation of public water supplies. The majority of doctors and dentists will welcome this measure, for which they have been campaigning so long. The evidence that controlled fluoridation leads to a dramatic fall in dental caries is overwhelming and there is not a shred of proof to suggest it has any deleterious effect upon the health of the community.

Housing continues to be a major problem in this area, as the price of land rises so does the cost of houses. Upward development with a resulting high density appears to be the only solution. In consequence the face of Walton and Weybridge is likely to change more and more in the years to come.

The Brooklands Housing Society is to be congratulated in their efforts on behalf of housing for the elderly. This excellent band of voluntary workers have with the help of a 100% mortgage from the Council raised sufficient money to purchase and convert a large house in Weybridge into flatlets for old people. The building is now open and twelve old people have taken up residence, one of whom is warden in charge.

In conclusion, I should like to express my gratitude to all those who have helped throughout the year and in particular to the members of the Health Department who, as one can imagine, with these major outbreaks of infection have worked under some strain. The happy liaison with General Practitioners and Hospital Staff has continued and augurs well for the future. I should also like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the help and guidance throughout the year which, as always, is very much appreciated.

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.

District 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.

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 1964 (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	48,400
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	14,583
Rateable Value	£3,089,099
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£12,619 4s. 3d.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	381	334	715
Illegitimate	19	22	41
	400	356	756
Rate per 1,000 population			15.62
Rate after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor			16.56
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births)			5.42
Stillbirths:			
Number			13
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			16.9
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Live and Still Births	409	360	769
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)			10
Infant Mortality Rates:			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			13.23
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			12.59
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			24.39
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)			9.26
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			9.26
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			26.01
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):			
Number of deaths			0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			0
		<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>
Number of Deaths		518	478
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population		11.09	9.88
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)		10.20	9.09
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths		212	278
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population		0.02	Nil
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population		1.07	0.83
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population		Nil	Nil

	1963	1964
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	0.04	Nil
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	2.01	2.11
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	0.54	0.35
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population ...	3.23	2.75
Death-Rate from Bronchitis	0.34	0.25
Death-Rate from Motor Vehicle Accidents	0.15	0.14

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1963 and 1964.

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		1963	1964	1963	1964
	1963	1964	1963	1964				
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	* 16.56	* 16.56	* 10.20	* 9.09	10.96	13.23	1.36	0.00
England and Wales † ...	18.2	18.4	12.2	11.3	20.9	20.0	0.28	0.25

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

† Provisional figures.

Infant Mortality.

During the year there were ten infant deaths under one year of age, this being two more than in the previous year and having the effect of increasing the infant mortality rate to 13.32 as compared to 10.96 in 1963. However, this rate is still below that for England and Wales, which is 20.0.

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 now located at Walton Lodge Estate, Erighton Road, Banstead (telephone Mogador 2991). The new Control replaces the existing Control at Guildford Road, Chertsey. These arrangements took effect from Sunday, 29th November, 1964.

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. Jones.	Ditto.	Walton 24226
Mrs. A. M. M. Baker.	59, Ellesmere Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 43538
Miss E. Holder.	50, Burwood Road, Hersham.	Walton 21853
Miss S. Gibson	Nurses' Cottage, Old Palace Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 43157

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

Dr. M. Lilliott, Assistant Medical Officer, Surrey County Council, attended a course of instruction at St. Stephen's Hospital, Fulham, in connection with the scheme for cytological testing of cervical smears. Arrangements were made for these tests to be carried out at the Weybridge Clinic and by the end of the year a small number of smears were taken for examination.

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.

Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

CARSHALTON: St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane.

Males.—Mondays 4.30 to 7.0 p.m.

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 every Thursday morning and second and fourth Wednesday morning 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.

Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green, Egham.

Ellesmere Hospital, Walton-on-Thames.

CLINICS:

Locke King Physiotherapy Clinic, Balfour Road, Weybridge.

Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.

Ottershaw, Northcroft (Egham) and Ellesmere (Walton-on-Thames) Hospitals still continue to provide services for the chronic sick.

Further wards were in use at Ellesmere Hospital during 1964 but the recruitment of staff still remains a problem.

The Walton and Weybridge Old People's Welfare Association met ten times during the year. A record of elderly people living in the Walton and Weybridge area and known to the Association is kept in the office at the Civil Defence Headquarters, New Zealand Avenue, Walton-on-Thames.

The Women's Voluntary Service provided seventy elderly people with "Meals on Wheels" every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year. A total of 6,871 meals were provided in 1964. Many requests for clothing have been made, and met, during the year.

The British Red Cross Society have made about seventy-five visits weekly to elderly people during the year and have given nursing aid at Ellesmere Hospital during the week-ends when the staffing problem is most acute. The Society is about to start a picture library at Ellesmere Hospital.

The Old People's Clubs in the district have continued to hold weekly meetings during the year and arranged outings to the seaside, countryside, theatres and concerts for the old people.

In addition, day centres have operated in Walton and Weybridge from 10.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. on Fridays. The Walton centre is used by about sixty people per week and the Weybridge centre by forty. The provision of refreshments has been considerably helped by donations from many wellwishers.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No action was required under this Act during the year. It is usual to use the powers of persuasion on old people living alone and in need of care and attention rather than taking measures under this Act.

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

Diphtheria Immunisation.

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

	<i>Year of Birth</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1955-59</i>	<i>1950-54</i>	
Primary Injections	278	357	22	17	6	23	21	724
Reinforcing Injections	4	32	78	23	15	549	108	809

Typhoid.

One case of typhoid fever was notified during the year. This occurred in a member of a party from a school in an adjoining district which visited the Costa Brava to which reference has already been made in the introduction of this report.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations notified during the year:—

	<i>Age at Vaccination</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>0-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>1 yr.</i>	<i>2-4 yrs.</i>	<i>5-14 yrs.</i>	<i>15 yrs. & over</i>	
Primary Vaccination	—	—	15	—	255	33	9	13	325
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	—	—	7	18	35	60

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

This disease was also absent during the year. Vaccinations with the oral vaccine have continued throughout the year. During the year certain priority groups became eligible for booster doses of vaccine which is now offered to children at about 5 years of age as a routine procedure.

	<i>Born between 1943 & 30.6.64</i>	<i>Born between 1933 & 1942</i>	<i>Born between 1924 & 1932 & others in Priority Groups</i>
Vaccinated with 2 Salk or 3 Oral ...	12,226	4,064	4,544
Estimated Number in Group ...	12,956	5,844	—
This represents Protection rate of approximately ...	94.4%	69.5%	
No. given 4th Booster ...	5,512	1	7

Whooping Cough.

Twelve cases of whooping cough were notified during the year.

Primary injections were given as follows:—

<i>Year of Birth</i>							
<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1955-59</i>	<i>1950-54</i>	<i>Total</i>
276	357	22	17	4	4	7	687

Tetanus Injections.

The following number of injections were given during the year:—

	<i>Age</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>0-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	
Primary Injections ...	679	132	811
Reinforcing doses ...	153	513	666

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Total Cases Notified
Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	—
Diphtheria	—
Typhoid Fever	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Pneumonia	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Erysipelas	1
Malaria	—
Measles	18
Whooping Cough	14
Meningococcal Infection	—
Dysentery	1
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	—
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	—
Post Infectious Encephalitis	1
Food Poisoning	7

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

According to Age Groups.

AGE	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis-non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Post Infectious Encephalitis—	Malaria
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	1	1	7	1	18	14	1	—	—	—	—	1	—

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 ...	3	2	3	13	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Mumps ...	37	21	29	14	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles	—	—	—	—	1	10	22	—	—	—	—	—

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	—

Cases added to register during year:

New cases 9

Transfer into district 12

Cases removed from register during year 26

Total on register at end of year:

Pulmonary—Males 149

Females 125

Non-Pulmonary—Males 7

Females 8

Net decrease for year 5

The number of new cases of tuberculosis was nine, this showing a decrease of five in 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, of which your Medical Officer is a member, 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 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	...	...	...	...	...	621
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	414
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	382
Percentage vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	61.5
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	4.4
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	95.6

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

No. of consents	...	...	...	...	...	121
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	90
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	74
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	8
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	92

Students attending Further Educational Establishments:

No. of consents	...	...	...	...	...	22
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	21
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	16
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	23.8
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	76.2

Schools Incidence of Tuberculosis.

A case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified in the staff of a private school in the area and was admitted to hospital for treatment. The Chest Physician considered it advisable to screen the whole school. Most of the children were skin tested and all positive reactors were X-rayed. Negative reactors over the age of 10 were given B.C.G. vaccination whilst all the staff were X-rayed. Our investigations revealed two cases of tuberculosis amongst the boys, both of whom made a good recovery under treatment. It was possible the two children had been infected by the member of the staff, the source of whose infection could not be promulgated.

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. 1,047 patients attended (males 531, females 516).

2.—Normal Mass Radiography Service.

This covers the examination of the general public and organised groups of factory and office workers. 3,394 examinations were carried out (males 2,197, females 1,197).

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.

Two samples were taken by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver and both proved satisfactory. The results of these examinations are tabulated on page 25. Twenty-four additional samples of main water supplies were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for bacteriological examination and proved satisfactory.

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

14,720 dwelling houses with an approximate population of 48,310 have a direct mains water supply; in addition, 9 houses with an estimated population of 30 are supplied with mains water from standpipes.

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

Sewage Disposal.

A new sewerage scheme is already in the hands of the Council's Consultants.

**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 ...	17th Feb.	20th May
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar ...	6	17
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine ...	1	2
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar ...	4	9
Coliform organisms ...	Less than 1	Less than 1
Faecal Coli ...	- do -	- do -

Chemical Examination in parts per million.

Free Ammonia ...	0.024	0.060
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.120	0.132
Oxygen consumed from per- manganate (4 hrs. at 80°C)	0.832	1.056

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

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

Refuse and Salvage Collection.

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained throughout 1964. Food shops and hospitals received a twice-weekly collection at least.

The increase in volume, with a resultant fall in density, continues, and in order to relieve the position on refuse collection, the policy of the introduction of continuous loading vehicles to obtain some compression of refuse as collection proceeds has continued.

We still experience fires in the refuse collection vehicles due to hot ashes being placed in dustbins immediately preceding collection, and greater care is needed on the part of householders in this respect. The refuse collection men exercise great vigilance in this connection to prevent emptying of bins with hot ashes in them. The paper sack system reduces this risk so far as fires in the vehicles are concerned.

The development of the paper sack system is proceeding, and approximately 25% of the district has been dealt with.

Refuse Disposal.

Controlled tipping is carried out at two sites — one site to provide an area as a public open space and sports ground; the other site to provide extension of playing fields for a college.

The first seven acres of the land owned by the Council between Franklyn Road and the River Thames at Walton were completed so far as tipping operations were concerned, and in 1965 these seven acres will be prepared and seeded for use as playing fields.

The Council has authorised the Public Cleansing Officer to visit pulverization plants in operation in this country, with a view to the possible use of this system of disposal in this district as a means of doubling the density of refuse before final tipping.

Cesspool Emptying.

A Dennis 800-gallon Cesspool Emptier is used and is working to capacity, and with the construction of new cesspools at existing properties in one part of the district, the demand for the service continues at a high level. A deodorant fitting which kills obnoxious smells when the vehicle's exhaust pump is in action, has proved very successful.

Car Disposal Scheme.

The new scheme for breaking-up old cars was in operation for the whole of 1964, when 195 cars were received under the scheme. The Chertsey and Sunbury Urban District Councils are taking part in the scheme, under which the vehicles are completely cut up, and the scrap metal disposed of through trade channels.

Staff.

Suitable labour for this class of work is still difficult to obtain, and overtime has to be worked. The employees of the department are issued with suits of overalls and gloves, as well as clothing to give protection against cold and wet weather.

Statistics.

Refuse and salvage collected and disposed of	...	15,574 tons.
Tonnage per working day	... ..	60.8 tons.

Salvage Receipts.

	Tons	£
Wastepaper	332	2,483
Textiles	6	78
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	338	2,561
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Salvage income per working day	£10	0s. 10d.
Weight of Salvage per 1,000 population per month	...	11.6 cwts.

Cesspool Emptying.

Number of premises where cesspools are emptied	...	236
Number of cesspool emptyings	... ..	1,435
Number of loads	... ..	3,928
Total volume removed in gallons	... ..	3,142,400

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1964 was an unfortunate year inasmuch as much time was lost through illness, particularly among the higher ranks of the Inspectorate. Despite this there has been in some respects an increase in activity. It was not to be expected that the increase of 120% in work done at food premises in 1963 could be maintained. The law of diminishing returns operates in this sector. Nevertheless work was carried out at slightly more food premises, although the number of separate items was less, but statistics give little idea of the effort involved.

The number of items of repair, etc., secured in houses represents a slight increase on the figure for 1963 if one disregards drain clearance. It would appear nevertheless that the number of rented small properties of the kind hitherto requiring the services of the Public Health Inspector in relation to repairs enforcement is decreasing and possibly fifty per cent of such properties are now owner-occupied.

The new digester plant at the Hersham slaughtering establishment provided in substitution for that which had operated previously was put into service in the spring. Unfortunately, teething troubles developed and there were complaints. Some of these concerned the storage of the waste material brought in from the firm's retail premises. Operations were suspended during several months while these matters were corrected and processing was eventually resumed in the autumn. A few sporadic complaints still arose and certain details had to be rectified but there was evidence by the end of the year that these difficulties were being overcome. As always there were difficulties in evaluating the seriousness of complaints and a tendency was even detected to attribute to the plant smells arising from agricultural land which had hitherto gone unnoticed.

A small number of complaints about noise have been investigated in different parts of the district with the assistance of a noise level indicator. These have originated from the acceleration of business activities. Of two major complaints the cause of one had been largely eliminated by the end of the year as a result of structural alterations to the premises while the other, which was concerned with traffic noise, was considered after the most careful investigation not to be of a nature which warranted action by the Council for the time being.

There is unfortunately a feeling springing up in some quarters that an individual occupier is entitled to control in his own interests what goes on elsewhere in the vicinity. There are, however, limits beyond

which the law, both in the interests of natural justice and the national economy, will not permit him to go in pursuing his complaints. Your Officers have had to make a firm stand to resist certain pressures in their efforts not to deviate from the strict line of their responsibilities for the overall well-being of the community.

Your Chief Public Health Inspector has given serious consideration as to how to make the best use of the time of the small staff, both of Inspectors and clerical workers, at his disposition. A tape recorder dictating machine was introduced into the office early in the year and has proved most useful. Following this, serious consideration is being given to the adoption of portable tape recorders for economising the time of the Public Health Inspectors by relieving them of manual note taking during some at least of their inspections. At the end of the year the Public Health and Housing Committee recommended the appointment of a pupil Public Health Inspector.

* Figures rounded before expiry of notice.

Year	Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year	Number of Preliminary Notices served during year	Number of such Notices complied with during year	Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year
1950	12	100	93	19
1951	19	100	93	26
1952	26	100	93	33
1953	33	100	93	40
1954	40	100	93	47
1955	47	100	93	54
1956	54	100	93	61
1957	61	100	93	68
1958	68	100	93	75
1959	75	100	93	82
1960	82	100	93	89
1961	89	100	93	96
1962	96	100	93	103
1963	103	100	93	110
1964	110	100	93	117
1965	117	100	93	124
1966	124	100	93	131
1967	131	100	93	138
1968	138	100	93	145
1969	145	100	93	152
1970	152	100	93	159
1971	159	100	93	166
1972	166	100	93	173
1973	173	100	93	180
1974	180	100	93	187
1975	187	100	93	194
1976	194	100	93	201
1977	201	100	93	208
1978	208	100	93	215
1979	215	100	93	222
1980	222	100	93	229
1981	229	100	93	236
1982	236	100	93	243
1983	243	100	93	250
1984	250	100	93	257
1985	257	100	93	264
1986	264	100	93	271
1987	271	100	93	278
1988	278	100	93	285
1989	285	100	93	292
1990	292	100	93	299
1991	299	100	93	306
1992	306	100	93	313
1993	313	100	93	320
1994	320	100	93	327
1995	327	100	93	334
1996	334	100	93	341
1997	341	100	93	348
1998	348	100	93	355
1999	355	100	93	362
2000	362	100	93	369
2001	369	100	93	376
2002	376	100	93	383
2003	383	100	93	390
2004	390	100	93	397
2005	397	100	93	404
2006	404	100	93	411
2007	411	100	93	418
2008	418	100	93	425
2009	425	100	93	432
2010	432	100	93	439
2011	439	100	93	446
2012	446	100	93	453
2013	453	100	93	460
2014	460	100	93	467
2015	467	100	93	474
2016	474	100	93	481
2017	481	100	93	488
2018	488	100	93	495
2019	495	100	93	502
2020	502	100	93	509
2021	509	100	93	516
2022	516	100	93	523
2023	523	100	93	530
2024	530	100	93	537
2025	537	100	93	544
2026	544	100	93	551
2027	551	100	93	558
2028	558	100	93	565
2029	565	100	93	572
2030	572	100	93	579

INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 and 1932	7
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	53
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding	10
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases, etc.	737
Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts, etc. ...	1,157
Other inspections:—	
Slaughterhouses	574
Dairies, Milk Shops, etc.	175
Bakehouses	21
Other Food Premises	961
Factories, etc.	198
Re Rats and Mice	1,439
Rag Flock, etc.	2
Smoke	46
Drains tested	13
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	33
Miscellaneous, including Petroleum	474

Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year	213
Number of Preliminary Notices served during year	409
Number of such Notices complied with during year	393
Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year	229

Statutory Notices.

Statute.	Served	Complied with	Work done by Council
Public Health Act, 1936, section 24	12	—	12
Public Health Act, 1936, section 45	3	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, section 89	1	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, section 93	7	10	—
Public Health Act, 1961, section 17	1	1	—
Public Health Act, 1961, section 29	1	—	—
Public Health Act, 1961, section 73	1	1	—
Housing Act, 1961, section 16	1*	—	—
Totals ...	27	12	12

* Premises vacated before expiry of notice.

Other Matters.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	444
Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination	...	...	...	...	210
Number of Samples of Ice Cream taken for examination	...	...	...	...	85
Miscellaneous Food Samples	...	...	...	...	19
Number of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the Woking and District Water Company	...	...	...	...	24
Number of Samples of Water taken from wells, swimming and paddling pools, etc.	...	...	...	...	71
Rooms disinfested	...	...	...	...	40
Number of rooms disinfested after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	Nil
Pathological Specimens	...	...	...	...	33
Refrigerator Failures	...	...	...	...	29
Heating Appliances tested	...	...	...	...	186
Wasps' Nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	74
Number of interviews recorded	...	...	...	...	239

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

HOUSES.

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	3
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	21
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	...	61
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	40
External painting	...	...	...	...	1
Fences repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Gates repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Grates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Hot water services renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	42
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Water services renewed, improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	28
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	29
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	10

DRAINAGE.

Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	306
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Inspection or intercepting chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection or intercepting chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other improvements to private sewage disposal facilities	...	...	...	...	...	4
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks trapped or waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	3

WATER CLOSETS.

New pans and traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1

RATS AND MICE.

Harbourage removed	11
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Discharge of offensive fumes abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Improvement of facilities for refuse disposal	...	...	...	...	...	4
Schools, various improvements, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4

Factories Act, 1961.

There are 166 factories with power and 11 factories without power on the Register. Among the factories with power there are 3 laundries, 10 bakehouses and 9 establishments for making sausages.

Improvements or remedial measures secured by the Public Health Inspectors involved fifteen factories. The items were as follows:—

Repairs to sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Provision of intervening ventilated space separating sanitary conveniences from workrooms	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases.
Provision of additional sanitary fittings or accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	3 cases.
Redecoration of sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	5 cases.

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	11	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies	166	171	6	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	24	43	4	—
TOTAL ...	201	217	10	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecution were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	5	8	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	9	11	—	3	—

3.—Outworkers.

Ten outworkers were included in the August list required by Section 133 (1)(c). Four of these were working 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. Three were notified from other districts, engaged respectively in the making of artificial flowers, clock repairs and embroidery.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

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

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

This Act began to operate on 1st May, 1964, and so far as shops are concerned replaced and augmented the provisions as to safety and physical welfare of those employed therein. It also made similar provisions for those employed in offices and certain railway premises. The first activity was to secure the registration of all premises to which the new Act was applicable and up to the end of the year 435 premises had been so registered. No increase in staff has been made to cope with these duties which are not expressly applied by the Act to public health personnel although the latter by reason of their qualifications are pre-eminently fitted to discharge them, other than certain matters relating to means of escape in case of fire and fire precautions which fall within the ambit of the fire authority.

A great deal of time was devoted during the previous year but more particularly during the early part of 1964 to the study of the Act and the extremely voluminous explanatory matter circulated to local authorities by the Ministry of Labour shortly before and during the months following the date when the Act commenced to come into operation. Nevertheless, seven premises received a complete inspection and thirty-three visits were entailed. On minor accident was notified and was investigated and a report sent to the Ministry. Quarterly reports of all accidents coming to the notice of the Council have to be submitted in addition to the individual report whenever an accident happens.

A report on the working of the Act up to the 31st December was to be submitted to the Minister as early as possible in the new year.

Regulations have been made, principally relating to dangerous machines and to first aid provision and came into force during 1964. Regulations as to sanitary and washing accommodation come into force on the 1st January, 1966.

H.M. Inspector of Factories is the enforcing officer in respect of local authority and similar establishments, as well as for offices at factories. Your Chief Public Health Inspector has effected registrations with H.M. Inspector of the Council's establishments and has advised the Clerk of the Council regarding provision of thermometers and first aid boxes and has generally acted as consultant in respect of matters concerning the Council's establishments.

Birds Eye Foods Limited have been granted by the Council an instrument of exemption from the Regulations re first aid boxes by reason of the provision of a surgery manned by appropriate professional staff. During 1964 eleven instances of failure to meet the requirements of the Act were detected but as before this report appears in print the Council will have received a report on progress up to the end of February, 1965, it is not proposed to repeat the details here.

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. Fifteen bacteriological samples, all of the required standard, and one which was slightly less so, were taken.

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

Five schools, including one private school, now have their own pools. Of thirty-five bacteriological samples taken, thirty-one were satisfactory. Most of the unsatisfactory samples were due to inefficient chlorination and this is always liable to arise where hand dosing technique without adequate checking is used. There were also seven samples, of which five were satisfactory, in relation to the presence of sufficient free chlorine and the maintenance of correct alkalinity.

Seven bacteriological samples, all unsatisfactory, were taken from a lake, which it was desired to use for bathing purposes, at a private tennis club.

Work on the Council's new swimming bath in Elmgrove Recreation Ground began early in the year and the establishment is expected to be open to the public sometime during the summer of 1965.

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.</i>	<i>Disinfested.</i>
(a) Council Houses	1	1
(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, or, in the case of minor infestations, by the Council, at the expense of the owner or occupier according to circumstances.

HOUSING.

The Council own 2,469 houses and flats, of which 585 were built before the war. 17 houses and 92 flats were built by the Council in 1964. 86 flats were in course of erection by them at the of the year.

413 houses and flats were built by private enterprise during the year.

The number of families re-housed during the year was 204, including 108 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 440 and a further 40 families were due for transfer from temporary bungalows. 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.

Nine applications were received during 1964 for licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, from persons wishing to site individual caravans, and six temporary licences were 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)	60
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	476
(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	7
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	79
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7
(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	46

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	59
--	----

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 | ... .. | Nil |
| (b) 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 | ... | 16 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects remedied after service of formal Notices:— | | |
| (a) By owners | ... .. | 10 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | ... .. | 8 |

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 | ... .. | 3 |
| (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 | ... .. | 6 |
| (b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in anticipation of formal proceedings | ... .. | Nil |
| (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 | ... .. | 1 |
| (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 Acts, 1961 and 1964—Houses in Multiple Occupation.

The number of these houses visited in 1964 was five. Only one was found to be overcrowded and that to a slight degree. In one instance steps were initiated to secure a small amount of repairs and in this case and one other to improve the means of escape in case of fire. In the instance reported last year where the making of a Management Order was under consideration, the occupants were evicted by the owner. By the end of 1964 there were prospects that this house would be thoroughly reconditioned and sold.

In last year's report reference was made to large numbers of five or six-room houses occupied by two families, which while perhaps technically houses in multiple occupation were not the type of establishment at which the legislation was immediately directed. With the coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1964, it may be possible eventually to enforce standard grant facilities adequate for the needs of these cases without leading to wholesale evictions. Much however depends on the staffing position.

Housing Act, 1964—Compulsory Improvement of Dwellings.

Preliminary consideration was given to measures to be taken under this Act, which provides for a limited measure of compulsory improvement in declared improvement areas and also on the request of the tenant in the case of individual houses outside such areas. One small area in Walton-on-Thames, another in Hersham and a third in Weybridge have been mentioned to the Council as ones in which a trial of the new provisions might be made and consideration as to ways and means was carried over into the new year.

Rent Act, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair.

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

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 at Apps Court 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.

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. Three of four cottages forming a Clearance Area at Oatlands Park were still in course of acquisition under a Compulsory Purchase Order; acquisition of the fourth had been completed.

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 made. The Council propose to erect old peoples flatlets on this site but progress has been hindered by difficulties about access roads, etc. Matters had however proceeded to a stage where it was anticipated that the site would be cleared and the old people's flatlets commenced during 1965.

After confirmation by the Minister four houses were left in the Compulsory Purchase Order relating to Thames Street, Weybridge, submitted in 1962. This site was cleared during 1964.

The 1963 Compulsory Purchase Order respecting four houses in St. Mary's Road, Oatlands Park, was confirmed by the Minister and was in course of acquisition at the end of the year. The seven houses in North Road, Hersham, reported last year as in process of acquisition were expected to be available for demolition and redevelopment in 1965.

These sites are expected to contribute to the housing of the elderly and of single persons.

In 1964 the Council submitted a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of approximately 22 acres at Field Common, on which it is anticipated that two hundred and fifty dwellings could be provided, together with some shops and possibly a public hall. A public enquiry was held on July 15th and the Minister's decision was expected early in the New Year.

Overall progress as at 31st December, 1964:

Programme formulated in 1955:

Clearance Areas.

Dwellings demolished	...	...	...	...	34
Dwellings empty	...	...	...	...	3
Dwellings still occupied	...	...	...	...	1
Dwellings Deleted on Appeal	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 40

Individual Unfit Dwellings.

Acquired by Council	...	...	...	...	2
Demolished or subject to Closing Orders or Undertakings	...	...	...	...	40
Empty, awaiting demolition	...	...	...	...	0
Cases where Orders made or authorised but occupants awaiting re-housing	...	...	...	...	0
Dwellings no longer unfit	...	...	...	...	3
Transferred to 1960 programme	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 46

Total dwellings in Programme

 86

Programme formulated in 1960:

Clearance Areas.

Dwellings demolished	...	...	...	...	0
Dwellings empty	...	...	...	...	10
Dwellings still occupied	...	...	...	...	12
Dwellings still to be represented	...	...	...	...	0
					<hr/> 22

Individual Unfit Dwellings.

Demolished, or subject to Closing Orders or Undertakings	...	...	...	...	16
Empty, awaiting demolition	...	...	...	...	0
Cases where Orders made or authorised but occupants awaiting re-housing	...	...	...	...	6
Temporary accommodation units (vans or sheds) deleted from programme following removal of or disuse as dwellings without formal action under Housing Act	...	...	...	...	16

 38

	Brought forward	38
Dwellings represented, decision awaited	...	6
Dwellings still to be represented	... ..	13
		<hr/> 57
		<hr/> 79

Total dwellings in programme 79

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	33
--	-----	-----	-----	----

Special Designation Licences.

*Untreated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
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>
*Untreated	—	—	—	—
*Untreated (Farm Bottled) and Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	7	1	—	8
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	75	—	—	75
Pasteurised	69	2	—	71
Sterilised	30	—	—	30
Total	181	3	—	184

* As all milk has now to be produced to the standards hitherto applicable to the designation "Tuberculin Tested", both as regards health of cows and hygiene of production and distribution, this designation was abolished and that of "Untreated" substituted as from October 1st. Licensees were however allowed to use the old designation until the end of the year to exhaust stocks of containers, etc., labelled in accordance therewith.

Twenty-six samples of pasteurised milk were taken additionally to the foregoing as a test of the state of hygiene of a refrigerated container from which the milk was served at a café. Of these, ten were unsatisfactory.

The production of milk not intended for subsequent pasteurisation or sterilisation having ceased, biological sampling for the presence of tubercle bacilli did not take place.

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	...	65	4	1	0	70
Unwrapped	...	1	4	1	0	6

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. Seven samples of ice lollies were taken for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory, except one.

Meat.

Seven hundred and sixty inspections of butchers' shops, slaughterhouse 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 slaughterhouse in the district. The number of animals slaughtered and inspected was equivalent to 59,809 inspection units (a bullock is equivalent to 10 units, a pig to 3 units, a calf to 3 units and a sheep to 2 units), an increase of 13 per cent. on 1963. A somewhat irregular flow of work through the slaughterhouse entails the allocation of more time to inspection than would otherwise be necessary. The equivalent of one Inspector's time had to be earmarked for the slaughterhouse and some overtime was worked. On the 1st October, 1963, compulsory meat inspection came into operation and fees became chargeable. The total fees for 1964 amounted to £747 12s. 3d. at the authorised maxima of 6d. per sheep and 9d. per pig or calf. The Slaughterhouse is operated by Grimditch Farms Limited, an associate company of the operators who acquired control in 1962.

Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered.

BEEF:							lbs.
1 Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	...	498
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,052
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	550

PORK:							lbs.
24 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,277
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,443

MUTTON:							lbs.
34 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,121
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,552

VEAL:							lbs.
4 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

OTHER GOODS:							lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Tinned and Bottled Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,749
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Assorted provisions from refrigerator failures	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,782
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	70

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	1	1	116	11,658	12,045
Number inspected	1	1	116	11,658	12,045
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	1	4	34	23
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	1,062	1,528
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticer- ci	—	100%	3.45%	9.4%	12.88%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	59
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.5%
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 ...	—	—	—	—	—

The slaughterhouse is not licensed in respect of horses. The slaughter of adult cattle is extremely rare. The cow was a case of urgent emergency.

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 digester plant at the Hersham slaughtering establishment is expected to take over this function.

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	21
Butchers	28	137
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	12	24
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	34	128
Dairies and Distributing Depots	5	53
Milk Distributors' Shops, etc.	27	107
Grocers and Provision Merchants	73	272
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafés and Canteens	91	213
Public Houses	35	49
Sugar Confectioners	51	60
Milk Vending Machines	2	12
Sundry vehicles	—	12

Wholesale premises comprise:—

Slaughterhouse	1	574
Wholesale meat depot	1	49
Provision warehouses	3	4
Confectioners	3	3
Vegetable packers	2	—
Dried foods packer	1	1
Wholesale Greengrocer	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	127	263
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	44	142

Two new registrations for the sale of ice cream and four in respect of preserved food were effected. At present ice cream is not manufactured in the district. One registration for the sale of ice cream and two in respect of sausage making, etc., were cancelled upon cessation of trade.

(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-seven 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. Three hundred and eighty-five visits were made to premises dealing with milk.

One thousand, seven hundred and thirty-one visits were made to food premises of all types. Included in the total are fifty-three 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:—

Repairs to structure	...	...	...	...	...	3
Improvements to structure	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repairs to furniture and fittings	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cleansing of premises or fittings	...	...	...	...	...	9
Redecoration	...	...	...	...	...	3
Provision of constant hot water apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remedy of unsuitable or defective personal washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	3
Provision of clean towels	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of first aid materials	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remedy of unsuitable or defective facilities for washing food or equipment	...	...	...	...	...	1
Improvement of sterilisation technique for service of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	2
Remedy of unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plumbing improvements	...	...	...	...	...	2
Removal of drainage nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	9
Remedy of misuse of refrigerator	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remedy of unsatisfactory food storage	...	...	...	...	...	3
Protection of exposed foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	...	5
New processing room	...	...	...	...	...	1
Removal of accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	3
Refuse bins provided, resited or increased in number	...	...	...	...	...	6

Twenty-nine establishments were involved in the above items.

Thirty-two bacterial swabs of utensils were taken from nine catering establishments to check the efficacy of the washing-up processes. Nine of these from three establishments were unsatisfactory. It has not been found possible to devote as much time to this aspect of the work as might be desired but with a few exceptions the evidence points to a generally effective standard of washing-up.

Arising out of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak, in common with all other local authorities, a search was made throughout the district for tins of corned beef and tongue of specified marks emanating from South America. Circulars were issued to all provision dealers, caterers, canteen operators, hospitals, institutions, etc., and with the ready co-operation of all concerned sixty-three tins of these commodities were discovered and returned to the importers in accordance with arrangements made.

Nearer home considerable time was devoted by the Inspectorate to the collection of pathological specimens and specimens of foodstuffs in connection with a suspected outbreak of food poisoning at a local day school.

Also at the request of the Hospital Management Committee detailed examinations were made of the kitchens and catering arrangements at the four hospitals in the district and a report submitted through the Medical Officer of Health.

As shown in the relevant statistics the increase in the sales of frozen food, while undoubtedly a boon to the busy housewife has resulted in an increasingly large number of refrigerator failures, involving work for the Public Health Inspector who has been called upon to certify as to the facts. In these cases the food may not necessarily be then and there unfit for human consumption but will rapidly become so if not consumed immediately, which is normally out of the question. It is to be hoped that these incidents and the insurance claims arising out of them are but teething troubles and not an indication of a new trend.

Legal proceedings.

One multiple bakery firm was involved on two separate occasions in charges under section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. They pleaded guilty and were fined £5 and £10 on the respective charges, which concerned foreign matter in bread. The proprietors of a delicatessen shop were similarly convicted and fined £5 following the sale

of a mouldy pork pie. A multiple provision retailing company were similarly convicted and fined in respect of mouldy sausages, as were also a company marketing tinned meat containing an insect, while a similar result followed in the case of a firm of confectionery manufacturers as the result of wood being found embedded in a sweet.

Two other cases were pending at the end of the year.

Complaints about Food.

Fifty-seven such complaints were received during the year and it is significant that of these forty-four arose after the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak. They concerned such matters as foreign bodies or of food being out of condition or otherwise allegedly unfit for human consumption. Twenty of the cases were considered to be justified but in six of these the complainant was unwilling to give evidence. Of the remainder four cases were prosecuted and are referred to in the previous item (two of the prosecutions there recorded had originated in 1963) and two other cases of legal proceedings were pending at the end of 1964. In yet two more instances prosecutions were taken by—

- (i) the County Council because they were the purchasers; and
- (ii) by another District Council because the food had been sold in their district.

In one case a formal warning was issued by the Council. Twenty-three cases were considered too doubtful for prosecution and nineteen as being definitely not justified. When there is a reasonable *prima facie* case for prosecution the matter is reported to the Public Health and Housing Committee, if necessary after discussion with the Council's legal officers.

In this and recent years cases have arisen of dirty milk bottles where the matter complained of was obviously in the bottle at the time of filling. As the filling of such bottles has taken place outside the district and under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 the bottler is responsible, proceedings can only be taken under the regulations in the court having jurisdiction in the area in which the dairy is situated. It is not always easy to prove that a particular bottle of milk was filled at a particular dairy. The matter has been referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with a view to securing an amendment of the law to enable the taking of proceedings in such cases before the court having jurisdiction in the district in which the milk was sold to the retail customer.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Vinegar ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Wine ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
DRUGS:						
Agarol tablets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Aspirin B.P. tablets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Capriton ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Codis tablets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dimyiril Cough linctus ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Epanutin tablets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Metatone ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Panadol tablets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Parrish's Food B.P.C. ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Veganine tablets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	100	29	129	2	—	2

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and
Richard D. Webb