

[Report 1957] / Medical Officer of Health, Dorking U.D.C.

Contributors

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T. King

HEALTH
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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

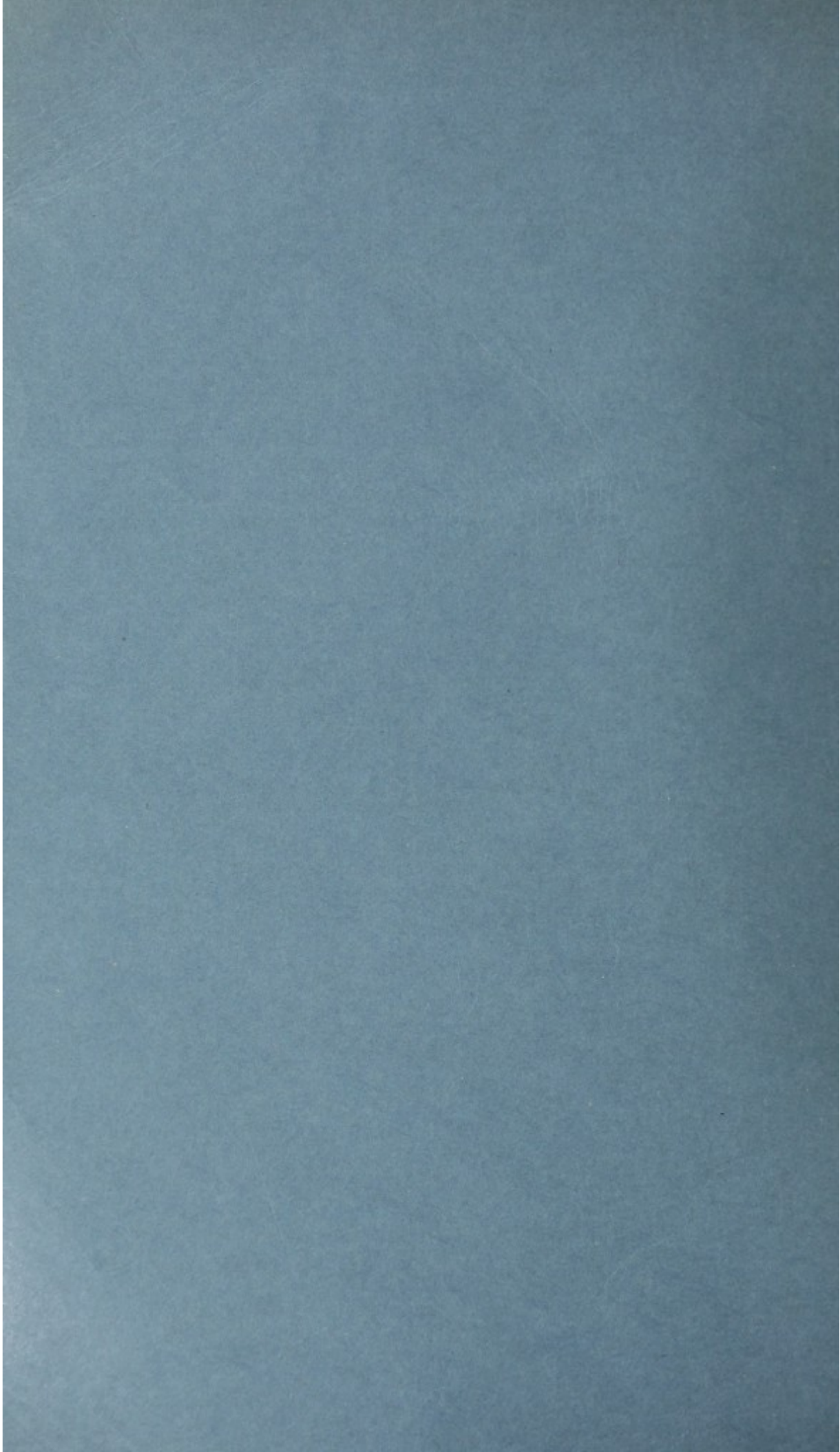
and of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1957

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Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

September, 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1957. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/58, in which there is reference to Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 and 1951, and Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order 1926. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the Circular.

Section I of the report deals with the vital statistics of the district, which can be regarded as satisfactory. For the second year in succession there was a rise in the birth-rate which reached its highest level since 1952. At the same time there was a considerable fall in the death-rate. The infant mortality rate was, with the exception of 1953, the lowest yet recorded. Unfortunately it is again necessary to call attention to the high maternal mortality rate which has continued for several years.

In section II there is a brief general description of health services in the district. These include services operated by the Surrey County Council as the local health authority, and by the hospital services. Section III deals with environmental conditions, section IV with housing and section V with food. These are matters which are mainly under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector, whose report contains details of the associated work of his departments.

In section VI of the report, which deals with infectious diseases, there is a reminder to parents of the importance of registering their children's names with the local health authority for vaccination against poliomyelitis, if they have not already done so. There is also a note on the occurrence of paratyphoid and typhoid among visitors to the continent.

I take this opportunity to bring to your notice the conscientious work of the staff of the Public Health Department, whether engaged on inspectorial and outside duties, or on office duties in either the section so efficiently administered by Mr. D. Allen, the Chief Public Health Inspector, or those under my immediate control. My thanks are also due to the Officers of other departments of the Council for assistance and advice rendered on many occasions during the year.

It is a pleasure to record my appreciation of the support which has been given by the Council, and particularly by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, in our efforts to promote favourable conditions for good health in the district.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1957 - 1958

Chairman of the Council ^{Committee}	Councillor E. Lacy-Hulbert, F.R.S.A.
Members " " "	" W. E. A. Bull, F.R.I.C.S.
	" R. W. H. Covell
	" C. Nicholson-Florence
	" C. A. W. Robinson
	" Mrs. P. J. Wallace
	" J. W. Stemp

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council	Councillor W. H. Ethowidge, J.P.
Vice Chairman " "	" F. V. Kenward

Representatives of the Council

(1) SOUTHERN DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor J. H. Hardy
" J. A. Irvine Edwards
" V. F. Long
" C. A. W. Robinson

(2) DORKING URBAN DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Councillor P. J. Wallace

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ive, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

+ D. Allen F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

+ A. E. Greensmith M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
+^b K. J. Hadler M.A.P.H.I. (to 23.6.57)
+ T. P. Jarrett M.A.P.H.I. (from 4.11.57)

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Clerk/Secretary: Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist: Mrs. M. E. Joseph
Junior Clerk: Miss M. Richardson (to 15.6.57)
Miss G. F. Skidmore
(from 17.6.57)

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerk

Mrs. E. Bloxham

Rodent Operator

G. Ancomb

The Medical Officer of Health and his Clerical Staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Urban District of Leatherhead and the Rural District of Dorking and Hoxley.

- + Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- +^b Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate in Sanitary Science, the Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene and the Smoke Inspectors Certificate.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 309

LECTURE NOTES

BY

ROBERT H. COHEN

1962

LECTURE 1

1.1. Introduction

1.2. The Hamiltonian

1.3. The Schrödinger Equation

1.4. The Free Particle

1.5. The Harmonic Oscillator

1.6. The Hydrogen Atom

1.7. Summary

1.8. Problems

1.9. References

The purpose of this course is to provide a rigorous treatment of quantum mechanics.

This course is a prerequisite for PHYSICS 310.

The course is taught by Professor Robert H. Cohen.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

THE YEAR 1957

1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	...	...	...	9,511
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	20,252
Population (Estimated mid-year 1957)	...	...	...	20,600
Density (person per acre)	...	...	...	2.15
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1957				6,122
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1957	...	...	...	£341,310
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	£1,365

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
Total	286	158	128	Birth rate per 1,000	
Legitimate	271	153	118	population	13.9
Illegitimate	15	5	10		
				Standardised birth	
				rate	14.9
<u>Still Births</u>					
Total	4	3	1	Rate per 1,000 live	
Legitimate	4	3	1	and still births	13.8
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
				Rate per 1,000	
				population	0.2
<u>Deaths</u>	240	115	125	Crude death rate	11.7
				Standardised death	
				rate	10.2
<u>Infant Mortality</u>					
(a) Under 1 year of age					
Total	3	3	-	Mortality rate per	
Legitimate	3	3	-	1,000 live births	10.5
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
(b) Under 4 weeks of age					
Total	2	2	-	Mortality rate per	
Legitimate	2	2	-	1,000 live births	7.0
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
<u>Maternal Mortality</u>					
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)			1	Maternal mortality	
Due to abortion			1	rate per 1,000 live	
				and still births	6.9

Table I shows birth and death rates, and case rates for infectious diseases, with comparison with the figures for 1956.

Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales for the same period.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL INVESTIGATION

1917	...	...	...	...	...
1916	...	...	...	...	...
1915	...	...	...	...	...
1914	...	...	...	...	...
1913	...	...	...	...	...
1912	...	...	...	...	...
1911	...	...	...	...	...
1910	...	...	...	...	...

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Year	...	...	...	...	...
1917	...	...	...	...	...
1916	...	...	...	...	...
1915	...	...	...	...	...
1914	...	...	...	...	...
1913	...	...	...	...	...
1912	...	...	...	...	...
1911	...	...	...	...	...
1910	...	...	...	...	...

This report contains a summary of the work done during the year 1917, and is intended to give a general idea of the progress of the various investigations conducted by the Commission.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 286 of which 158 were males and 128 females. The birth-rate was 13.9 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the rate of 13.2 for 1956.

Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth-rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.07) has been supplied by the Registrar General which when applied to the crude birth-rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth-rate of 14.9 is obtained, compared with a rate of 16.1 for England and Wales.

There were 15 illegitimate births assigned to the Urban District in the figures supplied by the Registrar General. Three of the mothers concerned were temporary residents of a hostel in Dorking. Excluding these from the total, the percentage of illegitimate births was 4%, which is approximately the same as the figure for England and Wales, and also for the county of Surrey.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the district numbered 240, representing a crude death-rate of 11.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total included 115 males and 125 females.

A comparability factor (0.87) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death-rate for use in comparing the local death-rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it from 11.7 to 10.2. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.5. The average age at death of males was 68.3 years and of females 73.7 years. Approximately 48% of deaths took place in hospital.

Compared with 1956 there was a considerable fall in the number of deaths, notably in those due to heart and circulatory conditions.

Causes of Death

The causes of death are classified in Table III.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (categories 17-21 in Table III) caused 130 deaths, (death-rate 6.4 per 1,000 population). Those due to respiratory diseases (categories 23-25) numbered 19 (0.9 per 1,000). Deaths from all forms of cancer and malignant disease (categories 10-14) numbered 58 (2.8 per 1,000, compared with 2.09 for England and Wales). In 9 males and 1 female the primary growth was in the lungs or bronchus.

Deaths from Road Accidents

One boy aged 12 years died as a result of injuries caused when his bicycle was in collision with a motor bicycle. An elderly woman died as a result of being knocked down by a pedal cycle.

Deaths due to Other Accidents

An elderly woman was accidentally poisoned by coal gas from the domestic supply. An infant aged 4 months was accidentally asphyxiated by his pillow.



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Deaths Cont.)

Infant Mortality

There were 3 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, this being a decrease of 7 on last year's figures. The infant mortality rate was 10.5 per 1,000 live births. These figures are very satisfactory, are the lowest since 1953, and compare favourably with the rate of 23.0 for England and Wales.

One of the deaths resulted from that particularly unfortunate type of accident in which the child, in this case 4 months old, turned its face into its pillow and was asphyxiated.

Maternal Mortality

There were 2 deaths associated with pregnancy. One of these was caused by toxæmia of pregnancy; the second resulted from an attempt at self-induction of abortion. The maternal mortality rate was 6.9 per 1,000 live and still births compared with a rate of 0.47 for England and Wales.

It is disturbing to note that there were 9 maternal deaths in the period 1951-1957, in which time there were 1,887 births. The maternal mortality rate for this series was 4.8 while the rate for England and Wales over the same period was 0.59. Four of these deaths were due to abortion or complications of abortion, none of which was induced for therapeutic reasons by medical practitioners. Three deaths were caused by toxæmia of pregnancy, a condition which often can only be detected in its early stages by regular and complete ante-natal examinations, including the frequent testing of urine and the observation of blood pressure. Every pregnant woman should make certain that these are carried out, either by arrangement with her doctor, or midwife, or by attendance at the ante-natal clinic. Of the remaining 2 deaths in this series, one resulted from a mishap connected with the administration of an anaesthetic to deal with a difficult delivery and the second was due to septicaemia following a surgical procedure necessary to deal with a completion of pregnancy.

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population was 20,600 and showed an increase of 140 on the previous year. Births exceeded deaths by 46, in contrast to 1956 when deaths had preponderance of 10.

Since the Census was taken in 1951, there has been an estimated increase of population of 348.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Dorking General Hospital maintains approximately 250 beds for medical, surgical and maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the district. During the year cases were admitted to Bletchingley Hospital, Godstone; to Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton; to the Western Fever Hospital, Fulham, and to the Grove Hospital, Tooting.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory service is available to medical practitioners at the local hospital. Examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council located at West Hill House, West Hill, Epsom. The staff of this laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by the Public Health Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service:-

The main ambulance station for the area is the Smallfields Section of the Redhill County Hospital (Telephone Smallfields 271) with a sub-station at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in any sudden illness in the streets or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where the birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request, accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Provided that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement continued with the Leatherhead Urban District Council for the joint use of that Council's mortuary, and twenty-five bodies were removed during the course of the year from the Dorking Urban District.

The use of the mortuary at the Dorking General Hospital is confined to the requirements of the hospitals.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The following editorial comment is published in the issue of the Journal for May 11, 1933, on page 1000.

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PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, ambulance and domestic help, are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Division Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, (telephone No. Redhill 3206).

For convenience of reference a time-table of clinics is set out on page 10.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Centres.

The names of children born in the years 1947-1957 can be registered with the Divisional Medical Officer of the Surrey County Council for vaccination against poliomyelitis.

B.G.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children aged between 13 and 14 years, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Details of the numbers treated in these various procedures will be found in Section 6 of this report.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the district under the Chairmanship of Mrs. G. H. Woodman. It provides a weekly clinic at the Dorking General Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of methods of contraception to married persons, with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility and with the solution of difficulties connected with marriage relationships.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 & 1951

Section 47 of the Act of 1948 gave power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity, who for one reason or another are not receiving proper care and attention, and who are unable to manage for themselves. As might be expected, the majority of these are old people who, in addition to physical illness, has some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail

National Assistance Act, 1948 & 1951 (cont.)

their reasoning powers but not serious enough to require their admission to hospitals for mental illness.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of a person found in such conditions. As the result of experience, it was found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for removal was so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities was curtailed. An amending Act which came into force in 1951 enabled authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No action was taken under this section during the year, though investigation was called for in several cases.

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LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking.	Mon. & Wed. 2-4 p.m.
	Brockham Homes, Brockham.	1st, & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	The Reading Room, Westcott.	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	The Brodie Hall, Boxhill.	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, N. Holmwood.	1st & 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking.	Tues. 9.30 a.m.-noon Mon. 2 p.m.
Dental Clinic	"	By Appointment
Speech Clinic	"	" "
Eye Clinic	"	" "
Remedial Exercises Clinic	"	" "
Chest Clinic	"	Fri. 10 a.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Tues. 6-7.30 p.m.
Veneral Diseases Clinics	Radhill County Hospital, Earlswood Common.	Males: Mon. 5-7 p.m.
	(And at the Out-patient Departments of many London Hospitals.)	

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

County of ...
I, the undersigned, Clerk of the County of ...
do hereby certify that ...
the within and foregoing ...
is a true and correct copy ...
of the original ...
filed in my office ...
this ... day of ...
A.D. 19...

WATER

Mickleham, Box Hill and Brockham receive water from the supply of the East Surrey Water Company, and the remainder of the area from that of the Dorking Water Company.

As has been stated in previous years, the bulk of the water supplied by the East Surrey Water Company is obtained from boring into chalk at Purley, Kenley and Leatherhead. Before distribution it is softened by the addition of lime and dechlorinated after an adequate period of contact. The methods of purification in use are adequate to deal with any possible pollution which might occur.

The Dorking Water Company obtains its water from a series of fifteen wells situated a little to the south of the Pippbrook stream shortly before it reaches the western outskirts of Dorking. The bore-holes extend to a depth of 130 feet into the Folkestone beds, from which the water is siphoned to a reservoir at the works. After chlorination it is pumped into covered service reservoirs.

The district continues to be fortunate in the quality and adequacy of its water supplies.

Bacteriological reports on 12 samples of the Dorking Water Company's supply were received, all of which were satisfactory.

The system of weekly sampling in rotation by the various local authorities of the districts served by the East Surrey Water Company has continued. Frequent examinations are also carried out under private arrangements made by the Company.

As will be seen by the following figures, the great majority of houses are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally:-

Dwelling houses supplied by wells	3
" " " " standpipes	17
" " " " piped main supply	6,341
" " " " piped private supply	3
" " " " other means	3

Sites where caravans and temporary structures are being permanently occupied or are used for holiday purposes have adequate supplies from standpipes delivering water from the mains.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house refuse continued throughout the year.

Disposal, as before, was by controlled tipping, with the customary precautions - a very essential one in the summer months - of treating the working face daily to prevent infestation of flies or other insects. In addition, regular routine inspections were made by the Council's Rodent Operator, who dealt with the few minor infestations which were found.

The weight of house refuse from the urban area deposited at the tip amounted to 5,700 tons 10 cwt. - a decrease of nearly 70 tons on the previous year's figures. Trade refuse was 202 tons 17 cwt. 2 qtrs. - an increase of over 30 tons on last year. The arrangements for trade refuse are as previously reported - viz. - that traders can deposit their

Public Cleansing (cont.)

refuse on payment of a small charge, except in the case of putrescible matter from food premises, which is accepted free in the interests of public health to prevent accumulations which might give rise to flies or other pests on the trade premises concerned. On arrival at the tip, such refuse is deposited at the foot of the "working face" and then covered. No collection of trade refuse is made by the Council, and although the Surveyor received requests for such a collection, the Public Health Committee, after consideration of his report on this matter, received not to make any recommendation to effect any change in the Council's policy.

Refuse accepted from adjacent parts of the Dorking and Horley Rural District totalled 1,102 tons 6 cwt., an appropriate charge being made. The increase in this case was over 300 tons.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Contract No. 2 of Phase I of the Main Drainage Scheme was completed during the year - i.e. new sludge main and sludge pumping station and associated work at the Pixham Lane Outfall Works.

Details of Contract No. 3 - Gravitating sewer, Brockham to Castle Gardens, Pumping Station to Castle Gardens, Rising Main to Pixham Works and Settling Tank, Humus Tank and other incidental works at the Pixham Outfall Works, were being worked out, and by the end of the year the Committee received preliminary reports and plans showing the proposed line of the sewer to divert sewage from Brockham to Pixham.

In Funchbowl Lane a sewer extension was completed thus enabling new and existing properties to be connected to main drainage instead of relying on cesspools.

Work was carried out to relieve the nuisance caused by surcharging of sewers in the Lincoln Road and Portland Road areas during rainstorms.

CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Sites in respect of which licences issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorised their use for moveable dwellings, were in operation, numbered 12.

In addition, licences to erect or station and use a moveable dwelling were issued in respect of 12 such dwellings, situated on pieces of land other than licensed sites.

There are still approximately 190 caravans permanently occupied, the majority of which is in the camp sites on Box Hill Road.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year, 39 inspections of shops were made for the purpose of the Act. The conditions found and action taken are shown in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report, which also contains details of the record of all shops in the district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Three privately owned open air swimming pools were open to the public during the summer months. The Public Health Inspectors made 47 visits.

All three pools are fitted with automatic chlorinating plants.

In all, 41 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, and in each case the report was as follows:-

Coliform bacilli - 0 per 100 ml.
Sample bacteriologically satisfactory.

AIR POLLUTION

For the meeting of the Committee on the 1st January, the Chief Public Health Inspector had prepared and circulated to Members a summary of the provisions of this Act.

The Committee also received Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 64/56, dated 28th December, 1956, enclosing a copy of the Order appointing 31st December, 1956, as the date upon which certain provisions of the Act came into force.

In a Memorandum accompanying the Circular, the Minister stated that he would welcome the adoption by local authorities in urban areas of a Model Byelaw requiring the provision in new buildings or arrangements for heating and cooking calculated to prevent, as far as practicable, the emission of smoke. The question of this byelaw was reported to the Town Planning and Building Plans Committee, who, however, were of the opinion that no substantial benefit would be derived from introducing the proposed new byelaw into a district such as Dorking, and resolved to take no action in the matter at the present time.

The Public Health Committee, at a later meeting, decided against a proposal for the attendance of the Council's Additional Public Health Inspectors at courses regarding domestic heating apparatus organised at the Coal Utilisation Council's Training Centre.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The number of premises registered under the above Act is two, no fresh applications having been received during the year.

SCHOOLS

As in past years, the Surrey County Council Education Department made arrangements with the Chief Public Health Inspector for the treatment of school canteens and kitchens for the prevention of flies and other insect and rodent pests. Visits were also made in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The attention of the School Management Committee of St. Joseph's School, Falkland Grove, was drawn to the unsatisfactory nature of the sanitary conveniences at that school.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

The Council's Rodent Operator also deals with bed-bugs and other insect pests, under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector, who gives full details of the year's work.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

- (1) Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to health, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	20	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	88	91	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	5	5	-	-

- (2) Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remo- died	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor	by H.M. Inspec- tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	8	-	-	-

Inspection of Factories (cont.)

(3) The Factories in the register are classified as follows:-

	Power	Non-Power
Aerated Water	1	-
Agricultural Engineers	1	-
Bacon Curing, Coffee Grinding, etc.	1	-
Bakehouses	6	1
Book Binding	1	-
Boot Repairs	3	2
Bottle Top Manufacturer	1	-
Brickmaking	1	-
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	7	2
Cable Making	1	-
Concrete Paving Stones	1	-
Cabinet Repairs	-	1
Cleaning and Pressing	2	-
Coach Building	2	-
Cooker and Meter Repairs	1	-
Crumpets	1	-
Dispensing Optician	-	1
Electrical Contractors	1	-
Electricity Generating Station	1	-
Engineering (General)	11	-
Fish Curing	-	1
Flour Mills	1	-
Furniture Manufacture	-	1
Gas Works	1	-
Laundries	1	-
Monumental Masons	-	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	14	2
Printing	3	-
Provender Mills	2	-
Radio Engineers	3	3
Sausage Manufacturers	6	-
Sheet Metal	1	-
Silk Screen Printing	2	-
Tailoring	2	4
Tent Making	1	-
Ticket Printing	1	-
Timber Merchants	1	-
Upholsterers, etc.	3	1
Watch Repairs	1	-
Wipe Works	2	-

The name and address of one out-worker in the wearing apparel trade was notified from another authority.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Full details of premises visited, defects or nuisances discovered and the action taken under the appropriate legal provisions will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the results obtained.

HOUSING

Ninety-three dwellings were erected by the local authority during the year, the majority being in the development of the second phase of Goodwyns Estate, and the remainder being houses and old people's bungalows at Springfield Road, Westcott. The Council's estates now comprise 1,020 houses and flats, and five shops with flats over.

Fifty-two houses were built by private enterprise, and eleven units provided by the conversion of property.

By the end of the year, no families remained in requisitioned premises.

Details of action under the Housing Act have already been submitted to the Ministry in the quarterly reports which are required on this section of the local authority's activities, but I would comment that some removals from the first of the areas included in the Council's five year programme, and others from individual unfit dwellings in that same programme, were effected in the latter part of the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODMILK

The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as the agent of the County Medical Officer for the purpose of inspection, supervision and sampling at the pasteurising plant which is established at Westcott.

In addition, routine sampling was carried out of pasteurised milk which is available from four sources outside the Urban District.

Full details of this aspect of the Department's work are given later by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continues to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 62 samples for analysis were taken in this district. These included 41 samples of milk. The remainder consisted of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs. A sample of bread was found to be contaminated by a cigarette end. In this case successful legal proceedings were taken against the vendors by the Urban District Council. The information was also given that within the area of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority, a total of 908 samples were taken for analysis, including 655 of milk. Thirty-nine samples were found to be below standard, 11 of these being of milk and 18 of cooked meat preparations. Successful legal proceedings were taken against one farmer for selling milk deficient in milk fat, and against a second for selling milk containing added water.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, ICE-CREAM AND FOOD HYGIENE

The results of inspections of food premises, action taken and progress achieved, are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Included in Table I are the incidence and death rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for puerperal pyrexia, which is based on 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1956 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1957, classified according to disease, age and sex. Table VI gives similar details for tuberculosis.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 197 primary vaccinations and 93 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 15% related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 54% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. This compares with a recent estimated vaccination rate of 30% for England and Wales.

SCARLET FEVER

Three cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, and the incidence rate was 0.15 per 1,000 population. There was no mortality from the disease which continued to be of a mild type, though one case was removed to hospital.

DIPHTHERIA

For the tenth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the district.

Reference to Table V indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease since 1934.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district, of which details are set out on page 10. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools have been organised by the Divisional School Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course. The aim is for every child to receive the primary treatment within its first year of life, and to be given reinforcing treatments at intervals of 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not claimed that absolute immunity will be attained for every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is thirty times as great.

Immunisation against Diphtheria (cont.)

With the materials now available it is possible to combine diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus immunisation in one series of injections and details of the numbers so treated are given under the headings dealing with these diseases. For epidemiological reasons, however, it is recommended that the use of combined prophylactics should be restricted to the winter months.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 246 children received primary treatment and 275 reinforcing treatment. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
Treated at Clinics and schools	101	243
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>145</u>	<u>22</u>
	246	275
	-----	-----

In 179 infants the treatment was completed before reaching the age of one year, representing 63% of the number of births registered during the year.

At the end of the year it was estimated that 62% of children under the age of 15 years had been treated and were still in an effective state of immunity. The figure for 1956 was 56%.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Eight cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 35 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.39 per 1,000 population. There were no deaths from the disease.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 230 children had received treatment. In 220 children the primary treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria and in 120 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included.

MEASLES

One hundred and sixteen cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 7 in 1956. The incidence rate was 5.63 per 1,000 population. The great variation in these totals is in accord with the biennial nature which epidemics of measles assume. No death from the disease was recorded.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Two notifications of cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were received, giving an incidence rate of 0.10 per 1,000 population. In one patient, an adult female, the infection was of a very severe type and resulted in death. In the second case the infection was much less severe.

One notification of non-paralytic poliomyelitis was received. The patient made an uneventful recovery from his illness.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis must now take first place in the means of prevention of this disease. It is too early yet to know how effective the vaccine at present in use will be, and it will be a few years before a complete picture can be obtained of the strength and duration of its protective powers. In spite of this, and taking into consideration the nature of the disease and the ineffectiveness of other methods of controlling it, the advice must be given that the first opportunity should be taken for every child to be given the vaccine. Because of shortage of the material there is at present a waiting list for the treatment. This should not deter parents from making application on behalf of children born in the period 1947 - 1957.

During the year 501 children were treated, 83 by general practitioners and the remainder at clinics organised by the County Council. Seventy-seven children were treated in the previous year. The total population under 15 years was approximately 4,300.

FURPERAL PYREXIA

Five cases were notified, giving an incidence rate of 17.2 per 1,000 live and still births compared with a rate of 21.4 in 1956. All the notifications were received from the maternity unit of the Dorking District Hospital, and all related to patients who were admitted for their confinement from addresses outside the Dorking Urban District.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year the names of 28 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 20 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>Additions to Register</u>		<u>Removals from Register</u>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in the district	20	By removals to other districts	11
Transfer of persons notified in other areas, now residing in this district	7	By recovery	7
Restored to register	<u>1</u>	By death	2
	28		<u>20</u>

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 120 compared with 112 in the previous year.

Tuberculosis (cont.)

Notification of Tuberculosis

Eighteen notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and two of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners. These concerned residents of the district in which active disease was recognised for the first time. In Table VI they are classified by sex and age, and in Table VII the figures are compared with those of previous years. One name was restored to the register, the patient having relapsed after an apparent complete recovery.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

Two deaths from tuberculosis were assigned to the district, giving a death-rate of 0.10. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.11.

Table VII illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and remedial measures taken against the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the families of tuberculosis persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children aged between 13 and 14 years at both maintained and independent schools.

The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the figures in relation to the work done in local schools in 1957.

Number of children in age group	329
Number consenting to treatment	180
Percentage consenting to treatment	54.7%
Number Mantoux tested	156
Number of negative reactors	138
Percentage giving negative reaction	88.5%
Number vaccinated	135
Number of vaccinated children re-tested	141
Number of these giving positive reaction	138
Conversion rate	97.9%

Mass Radiography

A survey was made during the year in Dorking by a Unit of the Mass radiography Service. The following details of the investigation have been supplied by the Medical Director of the Unit.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number examined	1,288	1,324	2,612
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active	2	-	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis, inactive	18	13	31
Non-tuberculous abnormalities	1	-	1

The incidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 examinees was 0.7, which is approximately the average figure for similar districts in Surrey. The non-tuberculous abnormality detected was diagnosed as cancer of the lung.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1956 - 1957.

	1957	1956
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births (Standardised)	14.9	14.3
Still Births	0.2	0.4
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes	10.2	11.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.10	0.15
Influenza	0.10	-
Smallpox	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.05	-
Pneumonia	0.68	-
Measles	-	-
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	0.05
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.15	0.15
Whooping Cough	0.39	1.71
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	5.63	0.34
Pneumonia	0.15	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	0.10	0.15
Non-Paralytic	0.05	-
Food Poisoning	-	0.20
Dysentery	-	0.93
Tuberculosis	0.97	0.44
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	10.5	36.9
Under 4 weeks of age	7.0	18.5
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births</u>		
Still Births	13.8	32.1
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	17.2	21.4
Maternal Mortality	6.9	3.6

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931 - 1957

DECENNIAL AVERAGES 1931 - 1950. ANNUAL 1951 - 1957

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate of children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 Live Births		
	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	No. of Infant Deaths
1931-1940	14.9	14.4	12.2	12.2	58	31.0	
1941-1950	16.9	16.8	12.3	12.7	43	29.2	
1951	15.5	13.6 (13.6) +	12.5	12.8 (10.8) +	29.7	25.6	7
1952	15.3	14.1 (14.1)	11.3	12.4 (10.4)	27.6	21.2	6
1953	15.5	12.6 (13.6)	11.4	13.4 (11.1)	26.8	7.9	2
1954	15.2	13.5 (14.6)	11.3	11.2 (9.3)	25.4	36.4	10
1955	15.0	10.8 (11.6)	11.7	11.1 (9.2)	24.9	27.3	6
1956	15.6	13.2 (14.3)	11.7	13.7 (11.8)	23.7	36.9	10
1957	16.1	13.9 (14.9)	11.5	11.7 (10.2)	23.1	10.5	3

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	2	-	2
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	1	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	1	-	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	1
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	2	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	1	10
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	7	7
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	14	31
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervour system	16	23	39
18. Coronary disease, angina	21	9	30
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	5	6
20. Other heart disease	19	27	46
21. Other circulatory disease	5	6	11
22. Influenza	-	2	2
23. Pneumonia	6	8	14
24. Bronchitis	2	2	4
25. Other disease of respiratory system	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	5	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	1	2	3
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	115	125	240

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

(FOR TUBERCULOSIS SEE TABLE VI.)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All Ages		Total all ages both sexes	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Whooping Cough	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	10	3	-	11	9	24	44	-	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT 1934 - 1957

Year	Number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	30	0.36	0.048
1939 - 1943	12	0.12	0.022
1944 - 1948	2	0.02	-
1949 - 1953	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Dorking Urban District				Secondary notifications of persons already notified in other areas now resident in Dorking Urban District				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13	5	1	1	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	-

1	<p>1. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i></p> <p>2. <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i></p>	1	<p>1. Gram positive cocci in clusters</p> <p>2. Gram positive diplococci</p>
2	<p>1. <i>Escherichia coli</i></p> <p>2. <i>Salmonella typhi</i></p>	2	<p>1. Gram negative bacilli</p> <p>2. Gram negative bacilli</p>
3	<p>1. <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i></p> <p>2. <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i></p>	3	<p>1. Gram positive cocci in chains</p> <p>2. Gram positive diplococci</p> <p>3. Gram positive cocci in chains</p>
4	<p>1. <i>Escherichia coli</i></p> <p>2. <i>Salmonella typhi</i></p>	4	<p>1. Gram negative bacilli</p> <p>2. Gram negative bacilli</p>
5	<p>1. <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i></p> <p>2. <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i></p>	5	<p>1. Gram positive cocci in chains</p> <p>2. Gram positive diplococci</p>
6	<p>1. <i>Escherichia coli</i></p> <p>2. <i>Salmonella typhi</i></p>	6	<p>1. Gram negative bacilli</p> <p>2. Gram negative bacilli</p>
7	<p>1. <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i></p> <p>2. <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i></p>	7	<p>1. Gram positive cocci in chains</p> <p>2. Gram positive diplococci</p>

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY 1934-1957

QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES 1934-1953

Year	Notifications Number of New Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths Total	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	12	0.73	6	0.41
1939 - 1943	16	0.83	6	0.33
1944 - 1948	16	0.85	8	0.43
1949 - 1953	15	0.77	5	0.27
1954	12	0.59	2	0.10
1955	12	0.59	-	-
1956	8	0.44	3	0.15
1957	20	0.97	2	0.10

URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1957

Public Health Inspectors' Office,
Council Offices,
Pippbrook,
Dorking.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady, and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report on the work of your Public Health Inspectors during the year 1957.

The amount of work done in some aspects of our duties was adversely affected by three main factors:- viz. for nearly five months the post of Second Additional Inspector was vacant; for the last four months of the year and overlapping the period of short staff my own activities were severely restricted by physical incapacity which prevented much work of inspection; and finally, owing to the Public Inquiries held in connection with the two Compulsory Purchase Orders made during the year, a lot of time was spent in the collection and preparation of detailed evidence.

Despite these setbacks, however, I think that the general picture to be derived from the summaries which appear in the following pages is one of satisfaction that so much was achieved under the circumstances, and the credit for this should go to those members of my staff who really kept the inspections going and the records and reports up-to-date and out on time during that difficult period - Mr. Greensmith and Mrs. Bloxham.

New legislation affecting our duties consisted of two Acts - the Clean Air Act, 1956, and the Rent Act, 1957. As will have been seen from the Medical Officer of Health's Report, the Clean Air Act has little practical effect on our work in this area. The Rent Act, 1957, was expected to create the need for many inspections in connection with the issue of Certificates of Disrepair, but as shown in my Report under the appropriate heading, the number of applications for certificates was remarkably low. Unfortunately, each application puts in train a somewhat complicated series of administrative procedure, and in the event of many applications being received, the clerical side of the Department's work would feel the pressure most.

The Housing Act, 1957, which consolidated enactments relating to housing with the exception of certain financial matters, came into force on the 1st September, 1957.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, Dr. Ive, and all my colleagues for their co-operation and support throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady, and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

D. ALLAN.

Chief Public Health Inspector.
(29)

INSPECTIONS AND REINSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarised as follows:-

General Sanitation -

Water Supply	54
Drainage	667
Stables and Piggeries	7
Fried Fish Shops	1
Hotels, Public Houses and Licensed Premises	10
Tents, Vans and Sheds	234
Factories with mechanical power	91
Factories without mechanical power	10
Workplaces	13
Bakehouses	9
Public Conveniences	1
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	4
Dustbins	95
Refuse Accumulations	21
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator)	7041
Fet Animals Act, 1951	2
Schools	11
Shops	39
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	832
Camp Sites	34
Wasps' Nests	120
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952	4
Swimming Pools	47
Unsuccessful Visits	424

Housing -

<u>Under Public Health Acts:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	66
No. of re-inspections	249
<u>Under Housing Acts:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	38
No. of re-inspections	304
<u>Under Rent Act, 1957:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	41
<u>Verminous Premises:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	7
No. of re-inspections	23
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	239
Improvement Grant Visits	38

Infectious Diseases -

Inquiries in cases of infectious diseases	7
Visits re. disinfection	10
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	7
Food Poisoning Enquiries	23

Meat and Food Inspection -

<u>Inspection of Meat:</u>	
Visits to Slaughterhouses	619
Visits to Shops and Stalls	8
<u>Visits to:</u>	
Butchers	58
Fishmongers and Poulterers	40
Grocers	158
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	11
Dairies and Milkshops	56

Meat and Food Inspection - continued -

Visits to:

Ice-cream Premises	32
Food Preparing Premises	125
Market Stalls	57
Restaurants	34
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	50
Canteens	11

Visits in Connection with Sampling -

Milk - Bacteriological	122
Water - Bacteriological	46
Ice-cream - Bacteriological	4
Miscellaneous Food Visits	33
Food Hygiene Visits	195

12,512

NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary (excluding action taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955) is as follows:-

Preliminary -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1957	48
Issued during the year	85
Complied with during the year	83
Cancelled during the year	2
Statutory Action necessary	25
Outstanding on 31st December, 1957	23

Statutory -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1957	11
Issued during the year	26
Complied with during the year	33
Outstanding on 31st December, 1957	6

COMPLAINTS

Four hundred and forty four complaints were received from the public as follows:-

Dampness, defective roofs, etc.	31
Defective floors and woodwork, etc.	2
Other defects - houses	26
Defective cesspools	5
Drainage of houses	1
Drainage of other premises	10
Rats and Mice	192
Unsound food	35
Defective dustbins	25
Nuisance from smell	13
Ants	6
Beetles	3
Bugs	1
Woodworm	4
Wasps' nests	48
Miscellaneous insect pests	13
Miscellaneous	29

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DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED ETC.

The inspection of dwelling houses, etc., and consequent action resulted in the following conditions being found and remedied.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
<u>Drainage -</u>		
Cesspools - defective	5	9
Cesspools - overflowing	5	5
Curbing around gullies defective	2	2
Drains - defective	19	18
Drains - require relaying	5	5
Gullies defective	2	2
<u>Inspection Chambers -</u>		
New required	-	1
Frames and covers defective	-	1
<u>Pipes -</u>		
Rainwater pipes - defective	3	4
Rainwater pipes - new required	4	5
Soil/vent. pipes - defective	2	2
Soil/vent. pipes - new required	2	1
Waste-pipes - defective	5	6
Waste-pipes - new required	2	3
<u>Sinks -</u>		
New required	2	1
Surround requires pointing	2	2
<u>Water Closets -</u>		
Chamber (walls, roof etc.) defective	5	6
Flushing cistern - defective	7	7
Flushing cistern - new required	2	2
Pans - defective or dirty	1	2
Pans - new required	4	4
Seats - defective (or renewal)	4	4
<u>Water Supply -</u>		
Cisterns	-	1
Supply pipes	3	4
<u>General Defects -</u>		
Accumulations	3	2
Cellars flooded	1	-
Chimney stacks defective	4	12
Chimney pots defective	1	1
Rooms requiring decoration	2	3
Defective doors	1	1
" door frames	1	1
" dustbins	25	24
" eavesgutters	12	18
" fireplaces and hearths	-	2
" floors	8	12
Filthy and unwholesome houses	-	1
Handrail to stairs defective	1	3
Kitchen ranges and ovens defective	1	3
Internal walls - plastering required	4	14
Ceilings requiring plastering	4	6
Roofs - defective	9	16
Roofs - require stripping and reroofing	2	7
Skirtings defective	1	-
Stairtreads and risers defective	-	3
Steps (external) defective	-	3
Walls - damp	12	14
Walls - brickwork defective	1	2
Walls - external boarding defective	4	1
Walls - external rendering defective	1	2
Windows - defective	1	1
Window frames defective	2	7
Window cills defective	2	1
Window sashcords defective	1	5
Window glazing putty defective	-	2
Other Nuisances	-	1

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR
AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1957

(1) Housing Act, 1936 -

No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1957	5
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1957	-
No. of Preliminary Notices served	-
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	2
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	1
No. of Statutory Notices served	-
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1957	2
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1957	-

(2) Public Health Act, 1936 -

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Other Premises</u>	<u>Dust- bins</u>
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1957	30	5	1
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1957	10	-	1
No. of Preliminary Notices served	42	13	21
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with Statutory Action necessary	49	14	6
No. of Statutory Notices served	11	2	12
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	12	2	12
Action in Default	20	1	12
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	-	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices cancelled	-	-	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1957	12	2	4
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1957	2	1	1

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(a) Six hundred and nineteen visits were made to the three licensed slaughterhouses in the district, for the purposes of meat inspection, and the result of that inspection is summarised in Tables "A", "B" and "C".

The two cases of *Cysticercus bovis* which were found were reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, together with the names and addresses of the farmers entering the animals for sale.

MEAT INSPECTION

TABLE "A".

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Swine	TOTAL
Number killed	556	360	336	1418	2199	4869
Number inspected	556	360	336	1418	2199	4869
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	7	1	3	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	100	99	5	21	104	329
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci.	18.16	27.78	3.57	1.55	4.86	
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	1	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	21	-	-	40	62
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	0.18	6.11	-	-	1.86	
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS:</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	2
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	2
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcasses and offals condemned was -

3 tons. 1 cwt. 3 qtrs. 19 lbs. 4 ozs.

TABLE "C".

WEIGHTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

	Whole Carcase and Offal	Part Carcase	Head and Tongue	Heart	Lungs	Liver	Mesentery	Kidneys	TOTALS
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
(a) TUBERCULOSIS:									
Bovines	350	6	316	4	175	45	14	-	910
Pigs	200	-	576½	3	12	17	-	-	808½
(b) OTHER DISEASES:									
Bovines	1231	497	80	34	112	2364	-	27	4345
Pigs	312	198¾	-	22½	84	123	-	10	750¼
Sheep	73	-	-	-	1	47½	-	-	121½
(c) TOTAL WEIGHTS - ALL DISEASES:									
Bovines	1581	503	396	38	287	2409	14	27	5255
Pigs	512	198¾	576½	25½	96	140	-	10	1558¾
Sheep	73	-	-	-	1	47½	-	-	121½
TOTALS:-	2166	701¾	972½	63½	384	2596½	14	37	6935¼

(b) Meat (inspected in shops) and Other Foods -

Examination revealed that the following foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

	Tins	Bottles and Jars	Weight			
			Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Beef: Imported	-	-	-	1	8	8
Pork: English	-	-	-	2	7	8
Offal: Imported	-	-	-	2	27	12
Fish	16	-	2	3	12	8
Bacon and Ham	-	-	-	1	12	14
Cheese	-	-	-	1	3	1
Fats	-	-	-	-	-	12
Tinned Hams	-	-	1	1	6	13
Canned Meat	-	-	5	-	15	5
Sausages	-	-	-	-	4	8
Chocolates	-	-	-	1	17	12
Sweets	-	-	-	1	12	-
Poultry	-	-	-	2	4	-
Milk	246	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	775	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit	1023	-	-	-	-	-
Soup	191	-	-	-	-	-
Preserves	6	23	-	-	-	-
Savouries	-	32	-	-	-	-
Pickles & Sauces	1	40	-	-	-	-
Cream	4	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals	17	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit Juice	7	-	-	-	-	-
Beverages	1	-	-	-	-	-
Puddings	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL:-</u>	2288	95	12	3	21	5

(c) Milk -(i) Samples:

During the year 146 samples of milk retailed in the Urban District were taken by the Public Health Inspectors, and the results are summarised as follows:-

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory:	Unsatisfactory:	Satis:	Unsatis:
122	122	-	122	-

(c)(i) Samples - continued -

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory:	Unsatisfactory:	Satis:	Unsat:
24	21	3	24	-

(ii) Milk sold under Special Designations:

The following licences for the sale of designated milks, granted by the Dorking Urban District Council, were in operation during the year:-

(a) Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954

Dealer's licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk 6
Supplementary licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk 3

(b) Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953

Dealer's licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk 6
Dealer's licence to sell "Sterilised" milk 8
Supplementary licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk 3
Supplementary licence to sell "Sterilised" milk 2

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 to 1954

Ten licences were issued during the year to slaughtermen, each for the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and pigs, using a pistol of the "captive bolt" type.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

1. Hygiene in connection with the sale, etc., of food to the Public:

Unfortunately, this is probably the section of work which suffered most as a result of the circumstances which I outlined in my introduction to this Report, as Mr. Greensmith, the First Additional Inspector, who deals with practically all this side of our duties so as to achieve as great a measure of uniformity as possible throughout the district, was so involved in other matters.

By "suffered", I mean that although initial inspections were made of a considerable number of food premises, and notifications were sent in respect of 29 of them where contraventions were found to exist, revisits to see if work was in hand or completed could not be carried out in all cases, with the result that the apparent position at the end of the year, as shown by the figures below, was of an increased amount of works outstanding, although in fact that might not have been the case.

It is hoped that by the end of 1958 a more accurate position can be given.

In considering this information, however, one must not overlook the more satisfactory side of the picture, which is that the greater number of food premises, when inspected, were found to comply in full with the Regulations.

REGULATION NO:	1956 CONTRAVENTIONS			1957 CONTRAVENTIONS		
	Found	Remedied	Carried forward 31.12.56.	Found	Remedied	Carried forward 31.12.57.
6.	1	-	1	7	3	5
8.	-	-	-	3	-	3
14.	2	-	2	5	5	2
15.	-	-	-	1	-	1
16.	15	3	12	15	15	12
17.	6	2	4	3	6	1
18.	11	2	9	7	6	10
19.	3	-	3	10	9	4
20.	1	-	1	1	1	1
21.	1	-	1	-	-	-
23.	8	-	8	14	7	15
25.	-	-	-	1	-	1
26.	-	-	-	2	1	1
27.	-	-	-	1	1	-

The register of food premises now includes the following, which are classified in accordance with the main heading of goods sold (e.g. a grocer who also sells bread is classified under "grocer" only):-

1. Food Hygiene - continued -

Bread and Cake shops (including premises with bakehouses)		8
Butchers		16
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers		7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers		14
Grocers		53
Sweet Confectioners		18
Vegetarian Stores		1
Food Manufactories		4
Catering Establishments:-		
Restaurants, Cafés and Snack Bars	32	
Public Houses and Hotels	42	
Office and Works Canteens	20	
Private Schools and Children's Homes	8	
School Canteens	12	
Nursing Homes and Institutions	3	
Clubs	6	
		<u>123</u>
Total:-		<u><u>244</u></u>

2. Premises Registered under Section 16:

Manufacture of sausages	18
Manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	15
Storage and sale of ice-cream	92
Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream	2

As in the last few years, neither of the two registered for manufacture produced their own ice-cream, but continued to buy prepacked brands.

3. Registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954:

The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarised as follows:-

Number of Dairies	4
Number of Distributors with premises within the Urban District	11
Number of Distributors whose premises are outside the District	4

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - Section 8

Legal Proceedings:

Proceedings were instituted in respect of the offence of selling a loaf of bread intended for, but unfit for, human consumption, contrary to Section 8(1)(a) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and in pursuance of Section 113(3) of the Act, such proceedings were brought against a firm of bakers whose premises were outside the area, instead of against the retailer.

The loaf in question was a sliced, wrapped loaf, and the foreign matter found embedded therein, confirmed by an analysis carried out by the Public Analyst for Surrey, was a partially smoked cigarette, which had also caused tobacco staining of the bread substance.

It was possible to establish a firm chain of evidence, and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £15 on the defendant and ordered him to pay £5.5.0. costs.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 39 visits were made for the purposes of this Act, although, of course, many other visits were made in connection with other matters. The Register of Shops totals 380 premises (including licensed premises) as set out below. Each of these is classified under the main heading of goods sold:

Antiques	7
Books	1
Boots and Shoes (Sales)	9
Boots and Shoes (Repairs & Accessories)	10
Bread and Cakes	8
Butchers	16
Children's Wear	3
China and Glass	2
Chemists	10
Coal Order Office	2
Corn and Seed	2
Cycle Repairs	2
Decorator's Sundries	2
Drapers and Haberdashers	8
Dyers and Cleaners	7
Electrical, Radio and Television	8
Fancy Goods	5
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Florists	4
Furnishers	8
Furriers	1
Grocers and General Stores	16
Gas Appliances	1
Glass Merchant	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	13
Grocers	37
Hairdressers	14
Ironmongers, Hardware, & Builders' Sundries	8
Jewellers	5
Leather Goods	1
Licensed Premises	42
Motor Vehicle Accessories	9
Music Shops	3
Newsagents and Stationers	11
Opticians	4
Outfitters	21
Pet Food Shops	1
Pet Shops	1
Photographic	3
Refrigerator Sales	1
Restaurants, Cafés, and Snack Bars	33
Sewing Machines	1
Sports Goods, Cycles and Toys	4
Tobacco and Confectionery	20
Vegetarian Stores	1
Wine Merchants	3
Wool Shop	2
Wholesale Greengrocer	1
Wholesale Tobacconist	1
	380
	380

The position regarding service of Notices is as follows:-

No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding	
at 1st January, 1957	3
No. of Preliminary Notices served	2
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	2
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding	
at 31st December, 1957	3
No. of Statutory Notices served	Nil
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	Nil

CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

It is often interesting to look back into the past and make comparisons with the present. The following extract from the Annual Report of 1933, the first one to which I contributed in this district, brings back recollections of one of my first tasks on arriving here:-

" Inspections were made of the encampment of temporary dwellings, etc., on Box Hill, and plans made showing the location of some 300 structures. Schedules were prepared, with details of the types of temporary dwellings, their sanitary accommodation, and the available water supply. "

The 1934 Report contains the following:-

" There are some 300 of these structures situated on Box Hill, the majority being congregated in six camps. They are mainly used for week-end camping in the Summer, but a certain number are found to be permanently occupied. They consist of wooden sheds, old tramcars, 'buses, railway carriages, and caravans. Many of the structures on wheels have additions which have the effect of rendering them immobile. During the period in which they have been under observation, it is evident that few of them are capable of being used as bona fide caravans. Each camp is provided with a mains water supply from standpipes, and with closets of varying type, some of the water carriage systems, others of the earth and chemical types. In some cases these sanitary arrangements are inadequate. Refuse is disposed of by incinerators at the camps, and by collection by the Council's employees. There are no made-up roads or paths in the camps themselves. In some of the camps no control is exercised by the owners of the site on the inhabitants of the structures. It is evident, therefore, that conditions dangerous to the public health may easily arise from overcrowding, lack of sanitary and washing facilities, and lack of adequate food storage, particularly in the case of those structures which are permanently inhabited. Under these circumstances, the Council have decided to take all steps in their power to bring about the removal of these temporary dwellings. "

Action taken at that time was by seeking a Declaration in the High Court that certain selected types of structures on the largest of the sites were temporary buildings within the meaning of Section 27 of the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1907, which the Minister of Health had made applicable to this district, and that action was successful. Other sites were cleared without needing to go so far.

Having inspected the unsightly, ramshackle dwellings on the sites of those days, and their inadequate facilities for sanitation and water supply, I trust I will be forgiven for a certain tolerance of the modern caravan, especially when placed on one or other of the better sites, with adequate water supply, flush water closets, in some cases hot as well as cold water for baths, showers, laundry rooms, electricity laid on and available for connection for added domestic comforts - for cookers and lighting if wanted instead of bottled gas, electric irons, even television.

If all the caravans used residentially were occupied by either single people or couples, the problem would not be so great in view of these modern facilities.

Camp Sites and Moveable Dwellings - continued -

Unfortunately, however, they are not so occupied, and although a caravan may be a reasonable habitation for a family which includes children for a week or two at holiday times, as a permanent residence it is bound to create difficulties owing to lack of privacy for sleeping, lack of space for play during wet weather, and lack of freedom for members of a family to get away if they want a little peace and quiet for a time.

To revert once more to the past - the figure quoted from those old reports was 300. If that figure still remained, perhaps we should not need to think about our Box Hill problems so much. As it is, in 1957, the presence of some 660 trailer caravans and over 70 huts, 210 of the former and probably nearly 50% of the latter being permanently occupied, merited fairly constant attention, even though it was not always possible to give it. It would be unfair, however, to group them all so casually, for the majority, being on licensed sites and under the control of the site operators, caused little trouble from a public health point of view, whereas the few, scattered on the odd pieces of land or in back gardens, gave rise to most cause for complaint.

HOUSING ACTS - CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

In last year's Report I referred to the two areas which were declared by resolution of the Council to be Clearance Areas - Cotmandene and Church Gardens, and also to the establishment of the Clearance Areas and Re-development Committee to deal with all such areas.

One of the first actions of this Committee during the year under review was to consider the best means of securing the clearance of Cotmandene and Church Gardens, and in consequence made a recommendation to the Council, which approved the proposal, that the Dorking (Cotmandene, etc.)(No.1) and the Dorking (Church Gardens)(No.1) Compulsory Purchase Orders, 1957, be made.

Following the usual advertisements and statutory notices, application was made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation of the Orders.

Objections were received in respect of 15 properties out of the 19 involved in the Cotmandene Order, and 47 properties out of the 56 in the Church Gardens Order, nearly all on the grounds that the properties were not unfit, as alleged by the Council. A public local Inquiry was held in July to deal with the Cotmandene objections. The Minister confirmed the Order with one slight modification - one house and its appurtenant land to be excluded from the clearance area, but included in the Order as lands which the Council are, under Section 43(2) of the Housing Act, 1957, authorised to purchase compulsorily outside the clearance area.

The local Inquiry to hear the objections against the Church Gardens Order was held in September. The decision in this instance was received in February 1958, when the Minister confirmed the Order with modifications - three houses and one shop being excluded from the clearance area, but included in the Order for compulsory purchase under Section 43(2).

Housing Acts - continued -

To achieve the most satisfactory development of the Church Gardens area, the Council decided to acquire additional parcels of land around the fringe of that already being dealt with, and made a Compulsory Purchase Order for this purpose. The Inquiry to hear objections to this proposal has not yet been held.

The third clearance area to be considered was in Orchard Road - numbers 67 to 72 (six houses). As a result of my detailed report to the Public Health Committee and an inspection by the members it was recommended that the area be declared the Dorking No.3 (Orchard Road) Clearance Area, and the Council, after having the supporting recommendations of the Housing and Finance Committees on the question of rehousing and financial resources, adopted the necessary resolution.

Similar action was in progress at the end of the year in relation to two areas in Hampstead Road, my reports being received and recommendations made by the Public Health Committee at a meeting on the 31st December, 1957. The properties affected were:-

- Dorking No.4 (Hampstead Road "A") Clearance Area -
Nos. 11,12,13,14, Hampstead Road. (4 houses)
- Dorking No.5 (Hampstead Road "B") Clearance Area -
Nos. 21 to 33, Hampstead Road. (18 houses
and 3 shops)

In addition to clearance area action, the following properties were dealt with:-

Houses demolished as the result of formal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936	1
Unfit houses closed (under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936 and Sections 10(1) and 11(2), Local Govt.(Misc.Prov.) Act, 1953)	1
Parts of buildings closed under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936	1

RENT ACT, 1957

This Act came into operation on the 6th July, 1957. For the purpose of rent control, it applies to dwelling-houses with a rateable value of £30 or less in the Dorking Urban District.

In the case of these dwelling-houses, subject to the provisions of the Act, rents may be demanded as follows:-

- (a) Where the landlord is responsible for all repairs, including internal decorations: Gross Value X 7/3.
- (b) Where the landlord is responsible for all repairs except internal decorations: G.V. X 2.
- (c) Where the landlord is responsible for internal decorations only: G.V. X 5/3.
- (d) Where the tenant is responsible for all repairs: G.V. X 4/3.

Rent Act - continued -

There is no doubt that many landlords, or agents on their behalf, carried out on the first day of operation of the Act, the step necessary to obtain increased rents under one or other of the foregoing headings - i.e. served notices of increase on their tenants on the appropriate form, specifying the amount of the increase. Such notices resulted in many tenants, in their turn, sending Form G (Tenant's notice of defects of repair) to their landlords, and it was obvious, when going around the district on our normal duties, that a greatly increased amount of repair and external decorative work was put in hand at that time. In addition, a considerable number of undertakings to carry out work must have been given by landlords, for the actual number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair received by the Council was surprisingly low.

The position on the 31st December was as shown in the summary required to be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government - viz:

RENT ACT, 1957 - FIRST SCHEDULE

Period covered by return: 6th July to 31st December, 1957.

PART I - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

1. Number of applications for certificates	25
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	1
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	18
(b) in respect of all defects	6
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	6
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ..	Nil
6. Number of Certificates issued	11

PART II - APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates .	Nil +
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	Nil +
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil +

+ Three weeks period for objection had not elapsed by 31st December, 1957.

PEST CONTROL

Once again I have to report considerable activity in this section of the department's work, and am pleased to record that members of the public often express their appreciation and thanks for the manner in which the Council's Rodent Operator, who deals also with insect pests, carries out his work.

1. RATS AND MICE -

The summary of the work for the twelve months 1st April 1957 to 31st March, 1958, as returned to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is as follows:-

Rats and Mice - continued -

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural.
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All Others (including Business Premises)	(4) TOTAL of Cols. 1, 2, & 3.	
1. Number of properties in L.A.'s. District	10	6367	905	7282	29
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	1	120	35	156	-
(b) Survey under the Act	5	929	67	1001	12
(c) Otherwise	4	479	408	891	5
3. Total inspections - including re-inspections	34	2448	1856	4338	20
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 2.) found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	5	365	19	389	1
(b) Mice { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	1	80	28	109	-
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec.4) treated by L.A.	6	445	47	498	1
6. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	13	537	89	639	1
7. Number of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural Works	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following Notice under Section 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	96, involving 223 premises.				

Rats and Mice - continued -

In addition, we continued the arrangement for regular inspection and treatment when necessary at the following premises, a charge being made in the case of business and industrial firms and Surrey County Council establishments:-

	<u>Number</u>
Provender and Seed Mills and Stores	3
Grocery and Provision Merchants	2
Bakehouses	1
Sausage Factory	1
Hotels	1
School Canteens	7
Office Canteens	1
General Hospital	1
Sewage Works	3
Refuse Tips	1
Council Depot	1

Sewers:

Maintenance treatment on infested sections of sewers was carried out in May and December.

2. INSECT PESTS -

(a) Bed-bugs and Fleas:

Infestations of bugs in three Council houses and a private house and shop, and of fleas in two private houses, were treated by the use of insecticide.

(b) Swallow or House-martin Bugs (Oeciacus Hirundinis):

One of the Almshouses was sprayed with insecticide around the window and wall to provide a barrier against this pest.

(c) Common and German Cockroaches, and other Beetles:

Infestations dealt with during the year occurred in two hotels, two private nursing homes, a hostel, one Council house, and the Dorking General Hospital. In the latter case, which continued to be inspected and treated under an annual contract, 47 visits were made, during which the treatments and re-treatments of rooms numbered 174, this showing a continuing reduction.

(d) Red Ants (Pharaoh's Ant):

At the private nursing home dealt with in previous years, 8 visits were made, the total room treatments and re-treatments numbering 42. In addition, 5 visits were made to an hotel, involving 30 room treatments and re-treatments.

(e) Garden Ants:

During the contract treatment at the Dorking General Hospital 14 rooms were treated. In addition, the department was called in to deal with infestations at two school canteens, and seven private houses.

(f) Euophryum confine (Broun):

After complaint of a severe infestation of this wood-boring weevil in two adjoining private houses, identification and information as to its habits and life-cycle were obtained, treatment was carried out, and advice given to the occupiers concerned.

(g) Mosquitoes:

A pond and a water collecting tank were sprayed with larvicide to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

(h) Bees:

Tile hanging of a private house was sprayed owing to persistent swarming of wild bees.

(i) Wasps:

The number of wasps' nests reported as requiring attention was 82 - a slight reduction on those dealt with during the previous year.

(j) Flies:

By agreement with the Education Authority seven school canteens and the Central Kitchen, which prepares school meals for distribution to those schools which have no canteen kitchen of their own, were sprayed with insecticide as a measure of fly prevention.

Ten private houses, three rooms at the General Hospital, a chapel, the roof space of a private nursing home, and five rooms at a hostel were also sprayed to clear heavy infestations.

(k) Pediculosis:

Three rooms in a Council house, with bedding and soft furnishings, were treated.

(l) Furniture Beetle:

Affected woodwork was treated in five Council houses and one private house. Advice was given in other cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year seven visits of enquiry were carried out in respect of cases of infectious diseases occurring in the District. In addition, seven visits were made for miscellaneous enquiries, and ten in connection with disinfection.

Two houses were disinfected after the removal of T.B. cases, and one house at a doctor's request.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences were issued during the year in respect of the sale of pet animals. Inspection revealed that conditions were satisfactory.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952, AND REGULATIONS, 1953.

Four visits were made to shops in connection with the inspection and testing of heating appliances (gas fires, electric fires, and oil heaters) exposed for sale.

In two cases, both concerned with the sale of old stock, warnings were given in respect of a total of five fires. All were immediately withdrawn from sale.

