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Contributors

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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE 1965 ANNUAL REPORT for THE DISTRICT

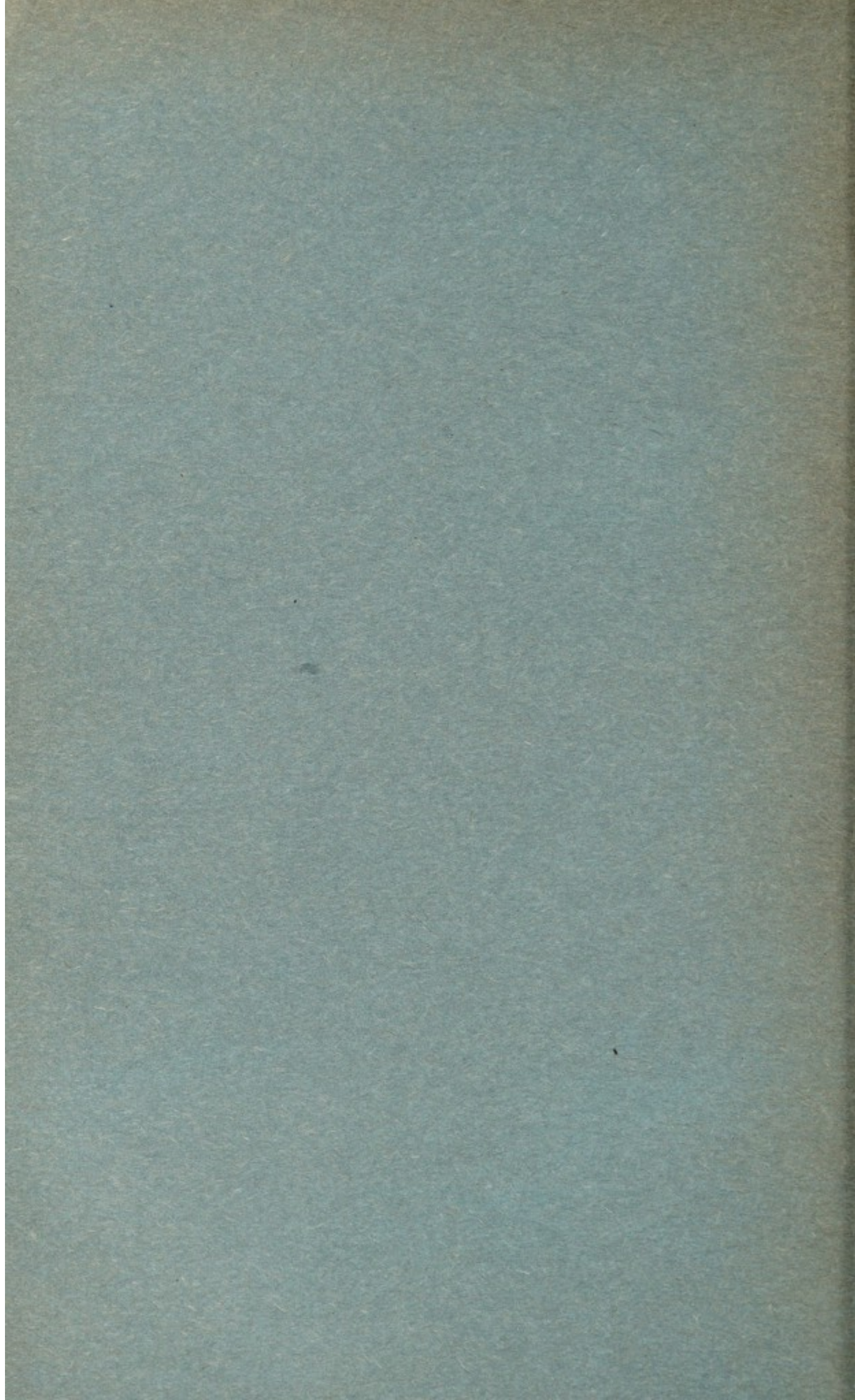
by

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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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1965-1966

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(to 30.4.65)

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D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G. (from 1.5.65)

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†D. ALLAN, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

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G. ANSCOMB

*The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the ^{Leatherhead} Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

†Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

§Holds the Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

‡Holds the Royal Society of Health Diploma for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

June 1966.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1965. An endeavour has been made to incorporate certain historical notes at appropriate points in the body of the Report and I hope that they will be of interest to Members. Where possible I have included statistics for 1935 so that there may be some understanding of the changes in the District's state of health during the past thirty years.

The various rates in the Report are favourable when compared with national figures, but there is no doubt that very few of us are as fit as we should be; indeed there is a tendency to close our eyes to warning voices and to lean towards an epicurean way of life. Births still outnumber deaths by a substantial margin and, although it is against the tenets of national economy, fortunately our imports are higher than our exports! Cancer and diseases of the heart and blood vessels continue to take their toll; in fact out of 278 deaths, 216 were due to such diseases in 1965. The wastage of human life from road accidents unfortunately increased from one death in 1964 to three deaths in 1965. Self-criticism on the part of both driver and pedestrian is one way of improving the safety of the country's highways and, whether we deny it or not, none of us is free from blame at one or more times in our precarious lives.

From the standpoint of infectious disease, 1965 has been an uneventful year, despite its being an epidemic one for measles, otherwise the only matter of note was two isolated cases of food poisoning: in neither case was the source of infection discovered.

In order to facilitate immunization services for the general practitioner, supplies of various vaccines are now available in the Public Health Department, Pippbrook, for local doctors' use. From the response so far received, this service seems to be much appreciated. Health Visitors have also been able to draw upon the supplies locally rather than depending upon the Divisional Health Office at Redhill for their requirements. There is no doubt that sections of the Health Service have been brought much closer together by such a provision and are getting to know each other.

As I write this report certain West Midland Districts have been declared Smallpox infected local areas and several countries are demanding up-to-date International Vaccination Certificates from all travellers leaving the United Kingdom. In the past we islanders have tended to regard smallpox vaccination as an insurance against becoming infected by someone else, but we now find ourselves in the unusual and almost insufferable position of being refused admission to another country unless we are able to produce a valid vaccination certificate. To add to our confusion and humiliation, children vaccinated during the past year are better prepared for world travel than many of their parents!

The Director of the Mass Radiography Service has expressed his concern that the numbers attending the Unit at Pippbrook on Wednesday afternoons are dropping. Apathy may arise from the fact that the incidence of tuberculosis is decreasing and consequently the disease does not carry the same dread in

the general public's mind as it did, but the increasing occurrence of lung cancer must not be forgotten, with early diagnosis offering a greater chance of recovery and survival. I suppose that it is a case of a negative Mr. Micawber who expects 'nothing to turn up'.

Unconcern or indifference may also be the reason for the poor response to recruitment into the County Council Home Help Service, although possibly ignorance of the need in the Urban District area may be the real reason. Due to understaffing the Home Help Service is only able to cover half the number of hours required. Acutely ill persons and domiciliary maternity cases have first priority and any time left over is spread very thinly over the chronically ill and elderly. Some old persons have a home help less than once a week, a disturbing thought to those who are so acutely aware of the situation. I cannot stress too strongly that there is scope for part-time or casual home helps, especially for women willing to act as neighbourly helps for only a few hours a week. Besides financial reward there is the satisfaction of a job well-done, and it is not uncommon for the right sort of home help to become also a friend to the person in adverse circumstances. The Divisional Home Help Organizer at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill (Redhill 63206), is only too willing to furnish further details about this essential service.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and all Members of the Council for their interest and support during the past year. In this connection I especially thank Councillor Mussell, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, and Members of that Committee. I am deeply indebted to Mr. D. Allan, and the Public Health Staff Inspectors for their enthusiasm and loyalty despite the problems of depleted staff and the resultant heavy demands placed upon them. My special appreciation is also due to the Clerical Staff of the Dorking Public Health Department and also my own central office for helping to make 1965 a satisfactory and progressive year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

THE COUNCIL ARCHIVES
EXTRACTS FROM COUNCIL MINUTES
FOR THE YEAR 1895
DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

1. Council Matters

(a) *Seal*

The question of the adoption of a Common Seal for this Council was considered and after inspection of designs one was adopted showing the words 'Urban District Council' in a circle and a cockerel in the centre.

(b) *Admittance of General Public*

It was proposed that future meetings of the Council take place in a room sufficiently large enough to accommodate the general public.

(c) *Justice of the Peace*

Mr. Maybank gave notice of his intention of enquiring at the next meeting why the Town has not a Magistrate.

2. Water Supply

Owing to the severity of the weather many houses have been without a constant water supply, but the Water Board have fixed several temporary standpipes and used one of the Council's water carts to provide a temporary supply.

A letter was read complaining of the insufficient water supply provided by the Dorking Water Company, and asking that another Company should be allowed to supply the town and neighbourhood. A letter was written to the Dorking Water Company informing them of complaints of the inadequacy of the water supply and the inconvenience caused by its being constantly turned off, and that in this Council's opinion the intermittent supply is calculated seriously to affect the health of the town.

3. Gas Supply

A letter was read from the Dorking Gas Company regretting the sudden failure of gas which occurred on the 19th February. They were unable to make a return of the number of lamps extinguished through the frost, but all that was possible had been done to thaw the lamps.

4. Nuisances

(a) *Gas Company*

Ammoniacal liquor was sent through the main street of this District on the 16th March between the hours of 8 and 11 a.m., creating a most intolerable nuisance.

A letter from the Gas Company was read stating that arrangements had been made for this liquor to be removed from the South Eastern Railway Station and would not now have to be carted through the town.

(b) *Street Cries*

The Chairman drew attention to the annoyance caused to residents, in the High Street especially, by the street cries of boys vending evening and weekly newspapers. It was resolved to write to those persons employing such boys asking them to minimize the nuisance by cautioning the boys and insisting on their moving from place to place.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1965

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1965	1964	1935
Area (acres)	9,511	9,511	9,511
Population (Census 1961, 1931)	22,604	22,604	15,204
Population (estimated mid-year)	23,200	23,020	16,350
Density (persons per acre)	2.42	2.42	1.7
Number of inhabited houses	7,046	6,996	4,562
Rateable value	£1,095,268	£1,081,855	£173,155
Product of a Penny Rate	£4,420	£4,330	£666

BIRTHS

<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	403	211	192			
Legitimate	383	198	185			
Illegitimate	20	13	7			
				1965	1964	1935
Live birth rate per 1,000 population				17.4	17.2	16.1
Standardized birth rate per 1,000 population				16.9	16.6	*
Illegitimate live birth rate per cent of total live births				4.9	4.3	*
<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	3	1	2			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				7.4	15.0	18.5

DEATHS

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	278	126	152			
Crude death rate per 1,000 population				11.9	11.2	11.0
Standardized death rate per 1,000 population				10.6	10.2	9.2
Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age				1965	1964	1935
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	6	5	1			
Legitimate	6	5	1			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—						
Total				14.9	20.2	49.2
Legitimate				15.7	18.5	48.0
Illegitimate				—	58.8	71.4

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	3		
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		7.4	20.3
			*

Early Neonatal Mortality	1965	1964	1935
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	3		
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.4	17.7	*
Perinatal Mortality			
Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births	14.7	32.4	*
Maternal Mortality			
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	—		
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	—	*

**Figures not produced in 1935*

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid-year 1965 of 23,200 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this Report. It represents an increase of 180 on the estimate for 1964. A natural increase of 125 resulted from the excess in the number of births over deaths, and it is assumed that immigration was responsible for the remainder of the increase.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 403 of which 211 were males and 192 females. The crude birth rate was 17.4 per 1,000 population which is higher than the average for many years.

Details such as sex and age distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (0.97) 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 standardized birth rate of 16.9 is obtained, compared with a rate of 18.1 for England and Wales.

Twenty births, or 4.9 per cent of the total births, were registered as illegitimate, compared with 4.3 in 1964.

Three still births occurred giving a still birth rate of 7.4 compared with 15.0 in 1965.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the district numbered 278 made up of 126 males and 152 females. The crude death rate was 11.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 11.2 in the previous year.

A comparability factor (0.89) 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 reduces it from 11.9 to 10.6. This death rate compares favourably with the figure of 11.5 for England and Wales.

Deaths from Cancer

(including Lung Cancer Mortality Rate from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Lung Cancer Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1926-1935	192	1.7	—	—
1936-1945	338	1.8	—	—
1946-1949	164	1.0	—	—
1950-1955	246	2.0	0.40	83.5
1956	55	2.2	0.40	100.0
1957	58	2.8	0.48	90.0
1958	48	2.3	0.48	70.0
1959	58	2.8	0.62	100.0
1960	43	2.0	0.33	100.0
1961	47	2.2	0.31	85.7
1962	56	2.4	0.62	71.4
1963	50	2.2	0.53	91.6
1964	45	1.9	0.61	91.9
1965	66	2.8	0.60	71.4

Deaths from Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels

(including Coronary Disease Mortality from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Coronary Disease Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1927-1935	440	4.0	—	—
1936-1945	1,008	5.4	—	—
1946-1949	475	5.9	—	—
1950-1955	791	6.5	1.2	64.1
1956	150	7.4	1.3	61.7
1957	122	5.8	1.4	70.0
1958	138	6.6	2.0	66.7
1959	138	6.6	2.3	63.3
1960	136	6.3	2.2	54.0
1961	141	6.3	2.5	48.2
1961	174	7.7	2.6	58.6
1963	140	6.2	2.1	58.3
1964	140	6.0	2.2	60.6
1965	150	6.4	2.6	57.3

Infant Mortality

There were six deaths of infants under 1 year of age, a decrease of two on the figure for 1964. The infant mortality rate was 14.9 per 1,000 live births compared with 19.0 for England and Wales. Three of the deaths occurred within one week of birth.

Causes of Death	1965	1964
Prematurity	—	5
Congenital defects	1	1
Respiratory failure	3	1
Brain injury	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—
Intestinal obstruction	1	—
	6	8

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1965

(Decennial Averages, 1881-1960. Annual, 1961-1965)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality 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
1881 - 1890	32.4	26.8	19.1	14.9	142	82.5
1891 - 1900	29.9	22.1	18.2	14.4	153	92.5
1901 - 1910	27.2	21.6	15.4	14.2	128	86.5
1911 - 1920	21.8	16.5	14.3	13.2	100	70.5
1921 - 1930	18.3	16.5	12.1	13.2	72	49.0
1931 - 1940	14.9	14.4	12.2	12.2	58.7	31.0
1941 - 1950	16.9	16.8	12.3	12.7	43.1	19.2
1951 - 1960	15.8	13.7	11.6	12.3	24.8	23.1
1961	17.4	16.7 (17.0)*	12.0	12.4 (11.3)*	21.6	29.4 (11)†
1962	18.0	16.7 (17.1)	11.9	13.2 (12.3)	21.6	15.9 (6)
1963	18.2	16.1 (15.6)	12.2	11.5 (10.5)	21.1	11.0 (4)
1964	18.4	17.2 (16.6)	11.3	11.2 (10.2)	19.9	20.3 (8)
1965	18.1	17.4 (16.9)	11.5	11.9 (10.6)	19.0	14.9 (6)

*Bracketed figures represent standardized rates

†Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

		<i>All</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>wks.</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>25-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>55-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>75 &</i>
	<i>Sex</i>	<i>ages</i>	<i>wks.</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>yr.</i>								<i>over</i>
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis—Other forms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Poliomyelitis—Acute	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parastitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm—Stomach	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
11. Malignant neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	3
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
12. Malignant neoplasm—Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm—Uterus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	2	3
	F	26	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	6	12
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	8
	F	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	14
18. Coronary disease—Angina	M	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	14	6	11
	F	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	11
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
20. Other heart disease	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	8
	F	18	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	23
21. Other circulatory disease	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	M	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
24. Bronchitis	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	M	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

		4 All -4 wks. Sex ages wks. -1 1- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75 & yr. over											
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
34. All other accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
35. Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—All causes		M 126	3	2	1	—	3	1	4	12	32	24	44
	F	152	—	1	—	—	2	3	3	5	29	30	79

Deaths from Vehicular Accidents

Four residents died as a result of injuries received in vehicular accidents. Two were struck by cars, one by a train, and one lost control of his motor cycle and struck a post.

Age Group	1965	1964
5-14 years	—	1
15-24 years	2	—
55-64 years	1	—
75 and over	1	—
	4	1

Other Accidental Deaths

Three people died as a result of accidents, one due to a fractured skull, one by the inhalation of blood from a dislocated nose, and one due to the inhalation of regurgitated stomach contents.

Age Groups	1965	1964
25-34 years	1	—
35-44 years	1	—
75 and over	1	1
	3	1

Suicide

One death, due to barbiturate poisoning, was attributed to suicide. During 1965 the Surrey County Council Ambulance removed eight adults to hospital for treatment for overdose. It is not known if the overdoses were accidental or premeditated, but it may be assumed that the latter is more likely to be the case in adults. There were three deaths due to suicide in 1964.

Age Groups	1965	1964
15-24 years	1	—
55-64 years	—	1
65-74 years	—	2
	1	3

Maternal Mortality

There was again no death due to maternal causes during 1965.

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

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 one case of food poisoning was removed to Bletchingley Isolation Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory service is available to medical practitioners at the local hospital. Examinations 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 Park Hospital, 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.

The bacteriological examination of the following specimens was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

<i>Description</i>	<i>No. of Specimens</i>	<i>Positive Results</i>
Faeces	39	2
Food	7	Nil

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service is the function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Banstead (telephone Mogador 2991), with a sub-station at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunization and vaccination, ambulance and home help is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council, as local health authority, and day-to-day administration is carried on by the South Eastern Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, under the direction of Dr. T. H. Bingham, Divisional Medical Officer.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-Natal	Dorking General Hospital	Fri., 9.30 a.m.
	The Mansion, Leatherhead	Tues., 1.30 p.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare	Epsom District Hospital	Mon. and Thurs., 2 p.m.
	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking	Mon. and Wed., 2-4 p.m.
	Brockham House, Brockham	1st and 3rd Fri., 2 p.m.
	Reading Room, Westcott	2nd and 4th Mon., 2 p.m.
	St. Andrew's Hall, Boxhill	2nd and 4th Wed., 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Headley	2nd and 4th Mon. p.m.
	Village Hall, N. Holmwood	1st and 3rd Thurs., 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments	The Mansion, Leatherhead	Fri., 2 p.m.
	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking	Tues., 9.30 a.m.
	The Mansion, Leatherhead	Mon., 9.30 a.m.

Health Centre for the Elderly	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking	Tues., p.m.
Chest	Dorking General Hospital	Fri., 10 a.m.
Dental	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking	By Appointment
Eye	" " " " " "	" "
Remedial Exercises	" " " " " "	" "
Speech	" " " " " "	" "
Chiropody	" " " " " "	" "
Family Planning Association	Dorking General Hospital	Tues., 6-7.30 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	Redhill County Hospital	Males: Mon., 5-7 p.m.
	Royal Surrey County Hospital,	Males: Tues. and Fri., 5-7 p.m.
	Guildford	Females: Mon., 3-7 p.m.
		Thurs., 9.30-11 a.m.
(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)		

Health Education

In collaboration with the County Health Services, arrangements were made during the year for the display of posters on Council notice-boards, in libraries and other suitable locations in Council premises. One campaign publicized the importance of vaccination against poliomyelitis, and the other the dangers from smoking.

I am hoping that the appointment of a Senior Health Visitor in the South-Eastern Division, part of whose duties is concerned with health education, will assist in combining the efforts of the District Public Health Department and the Divisional Health Department to promote more effective health propaganda.

'Meals on Wheels'

This service, operated through the good offices of the W.V.S. organization, delivers a cooked mid-day meal twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays—to the elderly and infirm.

During the year ended 31st December, 1965, 3,984 meals were supplied in this way, and a subsidy of £109 14s. 3d. was paid by the Council towards their cost.

The maximum subsidy allowed by the Council is 8d. per meal, up to a maximum of £250 per financial year, but many of those who benefit from the service prefer to pay the full cost of their meals.

Family Planning Association

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the district under the Chairmanship of Mrs. J. N. Moore. 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, and with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility, and with the solution of difficulties connected with marriage relationships.

During the year a total of 933 visits were made to the Clinic, including 357 first visits.

The Samaritans

A branch of 'The Samaritans' was opened early in 1965 at 45 Lower Fairfield Road, Leatherhead. The emergency telephone number is Leatherhead 5555. Experience has shown that if a person with a suicidal intent can find a suitable listener to his story the impulse may pass and time provided for consideration of alternative solutions to the problem.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 47

This section of the 1948 Act gives 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 are unable to manage for themselves. As might be expected, the majority of these are old people who, in addition to physical illness, have some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail 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 3 months, of a person found to be in such conditions. As the result of experience, it has been found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for removal is so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities is curtailed. An Amending Act, which came into force in 1951, enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

Mortuary Facilities

The arrangement continued with the Leatherhead Urban District Council for the joint use of that Council's mortuary, and 38 bodies were removed during the course of the year from the Dorking Urban District. Seventeen of these were transferred from the mortuary of the Dorking General Hospital for post-mortem examination.

Disposal of the Dead—Cremation

There is a crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, which is used by many residents of the Dorking Urban District as a means of disposal of the dead.

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The whole of the area is provided with water from the East Surrey Water Company's mains, and the supply again proved to be adequate, pure and wholesome.

Mickleham, Box Hill and Brockham receive supplies derived from borings into the chalk at Purley, Kenley and Leatherhead. The water supplying the remainder of the district is obtained from artesian wells situated at the Water Works in Station Road, Dorking, some of it from the Lower Greensand, and the rest from a bore into the Hythe beds.

The amount of free carbon dioxide present in the water from the Dorking source varies considerably—between 2 and 40 p.p.m. being reported during the year—and in consequence some corrosion of metals can be created during the periods of higher content.

Reports were received on 41 samples of the supplies, 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 by the Company's laboratory.

Typical results of chemical examination of treated water are as follows. Chemical results in parts per million.

	<i>Leatherhead Pumping Station</i>	<i>Dorking Pumping Station</i>
Appearance	Bright, almost clear, with a few minute chalk particles	Clear and bright
Colour	Nil	Nil
Turbidity	Less than 2	Nil
Taste	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	8.4	7.9
Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Nil	2
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	270	370
Total Solids	180	245
Chlorides as Cl.	21	19
Alkalinity as		
Calcium Carbonate	66	109
Hardness: Total	104	156
Carbonate	66	109
Non-carbonate	38	47
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.9	7.2
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.042	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	Nil	Nil
Permanganate Value		
(3 hrs. at 37°C.)	Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine	0.17	0.02
Metals: Iron	Nil	Nil
Other metals	Nil	Nil
Fluoride	0.1 p.p.m.	0.1 p.p.m.

Practically all the houses in the district are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally over a sink:—

Dwelling-houses supplied by a piped main supply	7,047
“ “ “ “ “ piped private supply	3
“ “ “ “ “ standpipe	9
“ “ “ “ “ well	2

The supplies to caravan sites continued to improve, not only by the installation of additional standpipes for communal use, but also by more connections to individual caravans.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weight of house refuse collected in the urban area amounted to 5,543 tons 19 cwts.—a decrease for the second year in succession, and over 200 tons less than last year. One may well ask how this comes about, for the number of households served continues to rise. True, the bulk of refuse seems greater, even though its weight is not, and this can only be due to two main factors, viz. modern housekeeping methods give rise to the increased bulk, due to the pre-packing of so many foodstuffs formerly sold loose, while present-day domestic heating is provided by a much higher proportion of gas, electric, or oil-fired appliances, and even in the case of solid fuel fireplaces, many of these are of up-to-date design, the net result being a considerable reduction in the ash content of dustbins.

The refuse, collected on a weekly basis, was deposited at the Council's controlled tip on the north-west fringe of the town area. In addition, refuse collected by the Dorking and Horley Rural District Council was accepted from those parts of the rural district to which the tip is reasonably accessible, and amounted to 1579 tons 3 qrs., also a slight reduction on last year.

Trade refuse delivered to the tip by local traders, as no collection for this purpose has yet been undertaken by the Council, amounted to 958 tons 11 cwts. 3 qrs., some 200 tons more than in 1964.

Tip maintenance continued to be good, the working face being kept small, and treated as a matter of routine with insecticidal powder as a precaution against flies and insect pests. During his regular visits, the Council's Rodent Operator discovered only four minor infestations by rats throughout the whole year, and these received prompt attention.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Box Hill main drainage scheme was completed in June, and the next stage—connections to the soil sewers from the properties to which a sewer had now become available—was soon under way. By the end of the year 85 properties, including ten caravan sites, were connected. This represents over fifty per cent of the potential.

The Council, at the April meeting, approved a recommendation by the Public Health Committee 'to declare that part of the Box Hill area which can be served by the completed main drainage scheme to be an area where the free cesspool emptying service is to be withdrawn and to instruct the Clerk to serve the requisite notices on the owners of the properties concerned giving twelve months notice of withdrawal of free service'.

In June the Surveyor reported on the position at both Brockham Sewage Works and Pixham Sewage Works, and stressed the urgent need for an extension of existing facilities. The Committee authorized the Surveyor to investigate the

whole problem of sewage disposal and to bring forward as soon as possible a scheme for improving the system in order to enable it to cope with the anticipated future requirements.

The Brockham works also featured in other reports during the year. Local residents petitioned for the installation of a deodorizer, and this, after approval by the Council, was put into operation on the 1st July. It is partially automatic with the provision of a time switch. The sludge digestion tanks became overloaded, resulting in aerial nuisance, so the sludge was removed and the tanks were restarted with a small quantity of digested sludge brought in from elsewhere.

Following adverse reports from the Thames Conservancy, investigation was carried out on the problem of reaching the required standard of effluent discharged to the river. The Committee and the Council accepted the Surveyor's recommendation that as an experiment one of the three humus tanks should be converted by a new development known as the 'Banks Clarifier'.

In the town area a new length of soil sewer was laid in replacement of a defective length at the rear of properties on the east side of Mount Street.

The final plans of the proposed surface water drainage scheme for the western area of the town were submitted by the Surveyor to the Committee in June. The estimated cost was reported to the Finance Committee, and authority given for submission to the Ministry. By the end of the year a Ministry's Inspector had been appointed to investigate and discuss the proposals with the Council's officers.

Having regard to the developments of the last few years, it may be of interest to note that during searches into old records the Public Health Department discovered that Pixham was drained in 1892, North and Mid Holmwood in 1904, and Westcott in 1905. This brought a comment from the Public Health Inspectors—'No wonder some of those defective drains we unearth look rather ancient!'

In the 1912 Report, we read:—

'No complaints have been received with regard to nuisances arising from the Disposal Works.

'The amount of sludge cake produced during the year was about 1,000 cubic yards, which was disposed of @ 3d. per yard at the works. During the year 144 tons of mangolds have been grown, which have realized £77 8s. 6d.'

CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

So much has been written on this subject in the Reports of past years that it is difficult to find fresh aspects worthy of comment, for it must be realized that the caravan sites exist, as they have done for many years, that they contain many permanently-occupied caravans, and that they are likely to continue in existence for many years to come. The fact that to some of the more fortunately housed residents in the locality they constitute a source of perpetual annoyance brings forth complaints, sometimes on very slight grounds, with consequent demands on staff time.

Whether or not one approves of caravan homes, there has been no evidence to suggest that the various sites in the Box Hill area create any untoward public health hazard, either to the caravan residents themselves, or to others in the vicinity, in fact, having regard to the quite considerable number of children who live there, the incidence of notifiable infectious disease has been remarkably rare for many years.

The connection of the sites to the main drainage now available, plus, in several cases, the provision of site drainage systems to cater for the connection of individual caravans possessing separate ablution and sanitary facilities, thus reducing the demands on communal use, must inevitably improve still further the chances of maintaining this good record.

What a comparison between the present position and an item culled from the old Dorking Rural District section of the 1925 Report!—

‘The District Council had under consideration during the year the condition of a large permanent holiday encampment at Box Hill, and called upon the proprietor, under the Bye-laws with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., to provide standpipes and a sufficient number of sanitary conveniences. The proprietor eventually agreed to comply with the requirements of the Council.’

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 36 inspections were recorded for the purpose of the Act. Further details are included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

SWIMMING POOLS

The Public Health Inspectors made 102 visits to swimming pools, and took 66 samples. The number of pools was increased to five—two privately owned, but open to the public, and three small ones at schools—one County Primary School, and two private schools.

Results of the samples taken are summarized as follows:—

Pool 1. Privately owned and open to the public, and fitted with automatic filtration, circulation and chlorination plant. Eighteen samples taken, all satisfactory.

Pool 2. Privately owned and open to the public, and fitted with automatic filtration, circulation and chlorination plant. In addition, the water is heated. Twenty-one samples taken, all satisfactory.

Pool 3. A small pool for learners, capacity 15,000 gallons at a County Primary School. This has a circulation and filtration plant, with provision for automatic chlorination by drip feed, though it is claimed by the person responsible that he achieves better results by adding chlorine compound direct to the pool from a can.

Thirteen samples taken, eleven satisfactory, two unsatisfactory. The two unsatisfactory samples were as follows:—

- (1) Coliform bacilli—probable No. per 100 ml.—1. Bact. coli (type 1)—0. Colony Count per ml. under 10.
- (2) Coliform bacilli—probable No. per 100 ml.—25. Bact. coli (type 1)—present. Colony Count—200.

The latter sample was taken shortly before the summer holidays. Investigation revealed that there had been difficulty in getting the supply of chlorinating compound necessary. On receipt of the report, the Headmaster stopped the use of the pool.

Pool 4. A small pool at a private school, samples being taken by arrangement with the Headmaster. As stated in previous reports, this pool is situated near a large tree with overhanging branches, and is surrounded by lawn and bare earth, a position which does not help in the maintenance of cleanliness. Added to this there is no circulation or filtration plant, so the pool must

be emptied, cleaned out and refilled from time to time, and chlorine added by hand. Ten samples taken, three satisfactory, seven unsatisfactory.

Summary of unsatisfactory samples:—

<i>Probable No. per 100 ml.</i>		<i>Colony count per ml.</i>
<i>Coliform bacilli</i>	<i>Bact. coli (type 1)</i>	
8	1	700
5	0	520
1	1	75
2	0	under 10
13	0	440
25	0	over 1,000
3	0	under 10

The fourth, fifth and sixth of the above were taken on successive days, during investigations made in an attempt to determine some reasonably accurate estimate of the amount of chlorine required to deal with this pool under the prevailing conditions, until such time as the installation of automatic filtration and chlorination became a practicable proposition.

Pool 5. A small pool installed during the summer in the grounds of a private school on the fringe of the town area. This is of the prefabricated plastic-lined type normally intended for use in connection with large private houses, and must be emptied, cleaned, and refilled at intervals. Judging by the results of the sampling carried out with the willing co-operation of the Principal, during the short period it was in use, the chlorine dosage recommended by the suppliers of the pool proved to be inadequate to maintain satisfactory purity of the water, but this was hardly surprising in view of the adverse conditions—varying weather and quite heavy bathing loads, the latter being considerably in excess of the numbers one might expect in a pool of this size.

Checks with a Lovibond Comparator over a period of eight days showed great variation in the chlorine content of the water. On two days, there were readings of over 0.5 p.p.m. at 9.30 a.m., but on both days readings at 4.30 p.m. were nil. Four samples taken, one satisfactory, three unsatisfactory.

<i>Probable No. per 100 ml.</i>		<i>Colony count per ml.</i>
<i>Coliform bacilli</i>	<i>Bact. coli (type 1)</i>	
25	Present	140
25	3	under 10
25	0	1,000

AIR POLLUTION

As will be seen from the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report, 183 inspections were made under this heading as compared with 197 last year.

Following a complaint from the North Holmwood Village Association regarding further smut emissions from the North Holmwood Brickworks on the 10th October, and the receipt of a letter to the Clerk of the Council from Sir George Sinclair, the local Member of Parliament, who had also been approached on the same matter by the Association, I visited the brickworks with the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Company's representatives did not deny that under certain climatic conditions smuts tend to be emitted. If this coincides with a north-east wind,

houses in the vicinity are affected. After discussion and inspection of the manufacturing processes and the preventive measures being taken, I came to the conclusion that a great deal of scientific investigation and research had been, and was continuing to be, carried out by the Company, and they were employing the best practicable means to prevent any nuisance.

From the information available in the Public Health Department, it seems that the situation has markedly improved over the past three or four years, and the acidic content of the smuts has been almost neutralized by the insufflation of alkaline powder into the flue gases. Whereas in the past, vegetation surrounding the brickworks showed signs of acidic destruction, there was little evidence of this at the time of my visit.

Unfortunately, as with many industrial processes, there are times when climatic, human, and mechanical factors cause inconvenience to the population in the near vicinity, but the Public Health Department continues to keep the matter in mind as one requiring a lasting solution.

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 previous years there were several occasions on which the Public Health Department's services were required to deal with minor rodent infestations in schools and school canteens.

In addition, the school canteens were subject to inspection under the Food Hygiene Regulations, and other visits were made to examine and advise on foodstuffs when some query arose as to their condition.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	5	8	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	83	21	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	3	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)		NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND		REFERRED		No. of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted (6)
		Found (2)	Remedied (3)	to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	S.1	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	S.2	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable ventilation	S.3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	S.4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	S.6	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	S.7					
(a) Insufficient		1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective		1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes		—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)		—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	2	1	—	1	—

3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 110		SECTION 111		Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of defaults in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)		
Wearing apparel (making, etc., cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. Factories on the register are classified as follows

	Power	Non-Power
Aerated Water	1	—
Agricultural Engineers	3	—
Bacon Curing	1	—
Book Binding	1	—
Boot Repairs	3	—
Brickmaking	1	—
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	5	—
Cinematograph Operators	1	—
Cleaning and Pressing	4	—
Coach Building	1	—
Cooker and Meter Repairs	1	—
Electricity Generating Station	1	—

	<i>Power</i>	<i>Non-Power</i>
Engineering (General)	15	—
Fish Curing	—	1
Flour Mills	1	—
Gasholder Station	1	—
Laundries	1	—
Milk Pasteurisers	1	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	16	1
Printing	4	—
Radio Engineers	3	1
Sausage Manufacturers	4	—
Screen Printing	2	—
Slaughterhouses	1	—
Tailoring	3	2
Tent Making	1	—
Timber Merchants	1	—
Typewriter Repairs	1	—
Tyre Maintenance	1	—
Upholsterers, etc.	2	1
Watch and Clock Repairs	1	—
Wine Bottling	1	—

One notification of an out-worker was received.

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.

4. HOUSING

The first of the properties in the Rough Rew development became available during the year—17 houses and 6 flats. The whole scheme, as well as Fairfield Court, London Road, is due for completion in the summer of 1966. The Council's properties are now made up as follows.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Accommodation—Bedrooms</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
Houses (built by Council)	—	212	799	11	1,022
Bungalows „ „ „	34	—	—	—	34
Flats „ „ „	181	161	15	—	357
Maisonettes „ „ „	—	—	35	2	37
Houses in areas acquired by C.P.O.'s in course of clearance procedure	—	7	4	—	11
Other houses purchased	—	—	6	—	6
TOTAL	215	380	859	13	1,467

Thirty houses were built by private enterprise. One additional housing unit was provided by means of conversion.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

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

In addition, the Public Health Inspectors carried out sampling and inspection work under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960/63 on behalf of the County Medical Officer, the Surrey County Council being responsible, as Food and Drugs Authority for the District, for the issue of all dealers' licences and the sampling of milk for the purposes of the Regulations.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continues to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the information that a total of 68 samples for analysis were taken in this district. These included 47 samples of milk, the remainder consisting of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs. 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 1,003 samples were taken for analysis, including 662 of milk. Forty-six were found to be below standard, two of these being of milk.

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.

6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the notification rate of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1964 and 1935 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

	Notifications (corrected)		
	1965	1964	1935
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	0.04	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	0.17	—	0.79
Whooping Cough	0.34	0.91	*
Diphtheria	—	—	0.24
Erysipelas	—	—	0.18
Smallpox	—	—	—
Measles	7.89	0.74	*
Pneumonia	0.04	—	0.72
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	0.08	—	—
Dysentery	—	0.13	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.08	0.17	0.91
Non-Respiratory	—	—	0.48

** Disease not notifiable at that time*

The table on page 25 shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1965, classified according to age and sex.

SCARLET FEVER

Four cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. There were no notifications in 1964.

WHOOPING COUGH

Eight cases of whooping cough were notified during 1965 compared with 21 in the previous year. No deaths due to whooping cough occurred in the area during 1965.

MEASLES

One hundred and eighty-three cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 17 in 1964. 1965 was an epidemic year.

FOOD POISONING

Two isolated cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Both belonged to the *Salmonella typhi-murium* group. In neither case was the source of infection ascertained.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Five cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, giving an incidence rate of 12.1 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with a rate of 12.5 in 1964. All the notifications were received from the maternity unit of the Dorking General Hospital, three of which related to patients who were admitted from addresses outside the Dorking Urban District.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX

	Under 1 Year		1-2		3-4		5-9		10-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65 Years and 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	2	11	23	31	22	46	43	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	89	94	183
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	5

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification of Tuberculosis

Two notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners concerning residents of the district in whom the active disease was recognized for the first time. In the table below they are classified by sex and age, and in the subsequent table the figures are compared with those of previous years.

Notification of Tuberculosis by Age and Sex								
Deaths from Tuberculosis by Age and Sex								
Age	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Dorking Urban District				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 - 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 - 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Tuberculosis Incidence and Mortality Rates, 1934-65

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-63)

Year	Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	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
1954-1958	11	0.58	1	0.07
1959-1963	5	0.27	1	0.03
1964	4	0.17	1	0.04
1965	2	0.08	1	0.04

Deaths from Tuberculosis

One death from pulmonary tuberculosis was assigned to the district. The death of the second patient was caused by myocardial degeneration.

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

Register of Notified persons

During the year the names of six persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 17 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:—

<i>Additions to Register</i>		<i>Removals from Register</i>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	2	By removals to other districts	6
		By recovery	9
Transfer of persons notified in other districts now residing in this area	4	By death	2*
	<hr/> 6		<hr/> 17

**In one case the cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis*

At the end of the year the number of names remaining on the register was 59 compared with 70 in the previous year. The figures since 1960 are given below for comparison.

31.12.60	98
31.12.61	92
31.12.62	95
31.12.63	87

Mass Radiography

During the year, units of the mobile Radiography Service visited the Dorking Urban District and 2,568 persons were examined, including 810 industrial workers.

Tuberculosis Care Committee

There is a voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee in Dorking which works in close association with the staff of the Chest Clinic. The Council was represented on the Care Committee during the year by Councillor Mrs. S. King.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunization 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 Surrey County Health Centres.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available as a priority to all persons of forty years of age and under, and to expectant mothers and members of the health services of all ages. Other persons over 40 years of age should consult their own medical practitioner if vaccination is desired.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children nearing school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Details of the numbers protected by these various procedures are given below.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 158 primary vaccinations were performed by medical practitioners.

Recent investigations suggest that any risks connected with smallpox vaccination tend to be lowest between the age of one and two years, and this is the most favourable time for vaccination.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

I am indebted to Dr. T. H. Bingham, Divisional Medical Officer, South-Eastern Division of the Surrey County Council, for the following information relating to vaccination against poliomyelitis of residents of the Urban District during the year 1965.

	<i>Oral</i>	<i>Quadrillin</i>	<i>Salk</i>
Persons born in the years 1965	47	2	—
" " " " " 1964	225	—	3
" " " " " 1963	34	—	3
" " " " " 1962	13	—	—
" " " " " 1961	8	—	—
" " " " " 1945/60	10	—	—
Others	21	—	2
Total Primary doses	358	2	8
Booster doses	220	—	3

Immunization against Diphtheria

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 278 children received primary immunization and 300 reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for prophylaxis have been used.

	<i>Primary Treatment</i>	<i>Reinforcing Doses</i>
Immunized at Schools and Clinics	120	144
Immunized by General Practitioners	158	156
	278	300

Immunization against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 299 children received immunization. In 278 children the primary immunization was combined with protection against diphtheria and tetanus.

Immunization against Tetanus

During the year 287 children were immunized against tetanus for the first time, and of these 278 received protection simultaneously against diphtheria and whooping cough.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This protection is available at Chest Clinics for contacts in the families of tubercular persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. The vaccination in schools is carried out by the medical staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the following figures in relation to the work done in local schools in 1965.

Number offered vaccination	219
Number consenting	159 (equivalent to 72.6%)
Number vaccinated	138 (equivalent to 61.7%)

Of the 159 children for whom consents were obtained, 17 failed to attend for Mantoux testing and four (2.6%) were found to be positive to the preliminary Mantoux test and, therefore, did not require B.C.G. vaccination.

URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1965

COUNCIL OFFICES,
PIPPBROOK,
DORKING.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The work carried out in the year 1965, summarized in the following pages, was lacking in many respects, for our aim—to carry out efficiently a balanced programme in all aspects of the duties of the Public Health Inspectors—was wrecked by staff shortage. On the 31st July, one of the public health inspectors obtained an appointment with another authority, and despite numerous advertisements, his post was still vacant at the end of the year.

Unfortunately the period of staff shortage coincided with an increase in meat inspection needs at the local slaughterhouse, the time of one inspector on such duties being increased from three-and-a-half to five full days per week, such days frequently extending from 7 a.m. until an hour or two, sometimes more, after normal office hours. It is therefore much to the credit of my Deputy, Mr. Greensmith, and Mr. Heath, Additional Public Health Inspector, that they maintained one hundred per cent inspection, on a rota basis.

The inspector not on meat inspection had to deal with day-to-day complaints and routines and investigations for reports on matters specifically requested, while most of my own time was committed, not only to general administration of the department, preparation of reports to Committees, etc., but also to inspections and preparation of evidence in respect of slum clearance areas, as five inquiries were held, during the last five and a half months of the year, in respect of Orders made in respect of such areas.

In addition, there was a vacancy in the clerical staff for nearly two months.

Under such circumstances, the work became largely a question of priorities. Complaints were dealt with according to their apparent urgency. Of routine matters, meat and food inspection had to be first choice; housing, by reason of our clearance commitments, second; time had to be found for at least some investigations into our caravan problems, and of the major legislative measures with which we are concerned, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, had to be relegated to the 'deferred' category.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their sympathetic understanding and support during a somewhat difficult time. I must add my appreciation of Dr. Plumley's ever-willing advice and help, of the work carried out by my own staff, and of the continuing co-operation from other departments.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. ALLAN.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND REINSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarized as follows:—

General Sanitation

Water Supply	13
Drainage	160
Stables and Piggeries	3
Air Pollution	183
Fried Fish Shops	3
Farms	2
Houses in Multiple Occupation	1
Caravans	1,050
Caravan Sites	127
Factories with Mechanical Power	21
Factories without Mechanical Power	8
O.S.R. Act—General Inspections	60
O.S.R. Act—Re-visits and Miscellaneous	107
Animal Boarding Establishments	3
Swimming Pools	102
Licensed Premises	3
Refuse Collection—Dustbins	3
Refuse Disposal—Accumulations	4
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator)	4,026
Wasps' Nests	317
Schools	24
Shops	36
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	563
Unsuccessful Visits	261

Housing

Under Public Health Acts:

No. of houses inspected	50
No. of re-inspections	93

Under Housing Acts:

No. of houses inspected	8
No. of re-inspections	201

Filthy or Verminous Premises:

No. of houses inspected	2
-------------------------	---

Miscellaneous Housing Visits	146
Improvement Grant Visits	67
Rent Act, 1957	1

Infectious Diseases

Inquiries in cases of infectious diseases	5
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	15
Food Poisoning Enquiries	7

Meat and Food Inspection

Inspection of Meat:

Visits to Slaughterhouse	627
Visits to Shops and Stalls	5
Visits to Other Premises	2

Visits to:

Butchers	7
Canteens	2
Dairies and Milk Distributors	67
Fishmongers and Poulterers	15
Food Preparing Premises	11
Grocers	104
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	5
Ice-cream Premises	8
Market Stalls	14
Restaurants	21
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	9
Wholesalers	36
Hospitals	1
Licensed Premises	10
Bakeries	5

Visits in connection with Sampling:

Milk—Bacteriological	62
Water—Bacteriological	75
Ice-Cream—Bacteriological	6
Miscellaneous Samples	5
Miscellaneous Food Visits	15
Food Hygiene Visits	48

8,835

NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary is as follows:—

Preliminary

Outstanding on 1st January, 1965	14
Issued during the year	86
Complied with during the year	29
Statutory Action necessary	2
Outstanding on 31st December, 1965	66
Cancelled during the year	3

Statutory

Outstanding on 1st January, 1965	2
Issued during the year	2
Complied with during the year	2
Outstanding on 31st December, 1965	2

COMPLAINTS

Five hundred and thirty-one complaints were received from the public as follows:—

Flooded cellars and basements	3
Dampness, Defective roofs, etc.	23
Defective floors and woodwork, etc.	1
Other defects—houses	13
Drainage of houses	11
Rats and Mice	141
Unsound food	48
Defective dustbins	2
Nuisance from smell	9
Air Pollution	18
Ants	13
Beetles	1
Mosquitoes	1
Flies	7
Wasps' Nests	204
Miscellaneous insect pests	12
Miscellaneous	24
	—
	531

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.

Drainage

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Rainwater pipes—defective	2	—
Waste pipes—defective	1	1
Waste pipes—new required	1	1
Public sewers—choked or defective	2	2
Private sewers—choked or defective	1	1

Water Closets

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Chamber (walls, roof, etc.) defective	1	1
Flushing cisterns	1	1
Pans defective or dirty	1	—
Seats defective	1	—

General Defects and Nuisances

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Ceilings—defective	2	2
Chimneystacks—defective	2	—
Doors—defective	1	—
Doorframes—defective	1	1
Door thresholds—defective	1	—
Eavesgutters—defective	2	1
Floors—defective	4	2
Sub-floor ventilation required	—	1
Hand rail to stairs—defective	1	—

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Internal walls—plastering required	2	1
Defective roofs	8	4
Inadequate ventilation	1	—
Walls—damp	20	6
Windows—defective	9	2
Windowframes—defective	1	—
Windowcills—defective	2	2
Window sash cords—defective	1	—

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965

(1) Housing Act, 1957 Nil.

(2) Public Health Act, 1936

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Other Premises</i>
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st Jan., 1965	10	—
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st Jan., 1965	2	—
No. of Preliminary Notices served	28	1
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	11	1
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	3	—
Statutory Action necessary	2	—
No. of Statutory Notices served	2	—
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	2	—
Action in default	—	—
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st Dec., 1965	22	—
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st Dec., 1965	2	—

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The six hundred and twenty-seven visits to the slaughterhouse for the purposes of meat inspection shows an increase of seventy-five over the previous year.

The increase in the through-put of animals was 8.9 per cent. This, however, was not a steady process, in fact during the earlier part of the year the gradual reduction recorded in 1964 seemed to be continuing. Unfortunately, the position altered just about the time one inspector left, and, as is mentioned elsewhere, his post was still vacant at the end of December.

The greater demands of meat inspection needs as the result of a considerable addition to the numbers presented for slaughter increased the time of the inspector on meat inspection from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 full days per week, and in addition to the early morning attendance necessitated by the 7 a.m. start also resulted in more evening work being required.

The former downward trend in the incidence of *Cysticercus bovis* suffered a sharp check, as eight cattle were found to be affected, an incidence rate of .71 as compared with .25 last year, though it can still be regarded as reasonably low. The usual information about each case—type of animal, location of cysts,

market number, and place of origin, was sent to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food—when such information could be obtained, but, with an increasing number of animals being brought from places far afield, this became more difficult.

Meat Inspection Tables 'A', 'B', and 'C' set out the details of animals killed and inspected, the reasons for condemnation, and the weights of carcasses and organs rejected as unfit. Once again I would stress that in spite of the high percentages shown in Table 'A' as being affected with disease this, as in previous years, is due to a very large extent to localized conditions of the organs, particularly livers with their predilection to parasites, abscessed and cirrhotic conditions, and in general it can be said, as for the past two years, that the true incidence of disease was quite low.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Four licences were issued during the year to slaughtermen who had previously held licences, and one licence was issued to an applicant subject to a condition that he should not slaughter except under the supervision of a licensed slaughterman.

Table 'A'

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Swine</i>	TOTAL
Number killed	1,115	264	112	3,288	4,201	8,980
Number inspected	1,115	264	112	3,288	4,201	8,980

All Diseases except

Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	2	7	5	14	6	34
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	321	174	2	173	846	1,516
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	28.97	68.56	6.25	5.68	20.28	

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcass condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.					0.02	

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	—	—	6	—	14
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	—	—	—	—	—
Generalized and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of carcasses and offals condemned was: 6 tons 16 cwt. 1 qtr. 13 lbs.

Table 'B'

MEAT INSPECTION—REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION

DESCRIPTION	Number Slaughtered	T.B.		OTHER DISEASES										TOTAL	
		Generalized	Localized	Abscesses	Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis	Bruising and Oedema	C. Bovis and C. Ovis	Other Cysts and Parasitic Infections	Diseases of the Liver	Injuries	Pericarditis	Peritonitis and Pleurisy	Septicaemia		Miscellaneous Diseases
Bovines (excluding Calves) Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses Heads and/or Tongues Skirts Hearts Livers Lungs Intestines Kidneys Spleens Uteri or Udders	1,379			1 2 46 3 1 1	1 3 1 1	2 1	3 5	22 1	306		10	13 34 16 1 10	1	5 1 6 6 1 4 2	9 1 7 16 15 415 27 2 5 10 3
Calves Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses	112			1	1	1								3	5 1
Sheep Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses Heads and Tongues Hearts Livers Lungs	3,288					6	6	1 107 1	39		6	1 1 8		8	14 1 2 13 149 17
Pigs Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses Heads and Tongues Hearts Livers Lungs Intestines Kidneys Skirts Spleens Stomachs	4,201		1	1 1 1 1				553	10	1	120	32 64 1 1 1 1	2	3 3 1 57 2	6 2 5 120 597 121 1 2 1 1 1
TOTAL	8,980		1	62	7	10	14	685	355	1	136	184	3	111	1,569

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

	Whole Carcase & Offal lbs.	Part Carcase lbs.	Head &/or Tongue lbs.	Heart lbs.	Lungs lbs.	Liver lbs.	Kidneys lbs.	Uterus lbs.	Udder lbs.	Skirt lbs.	Intestines lbs.	Spleen lbs.	Stomach lbs.	TOTALS lbs.
(a) Tuberculosis														
Bovines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
(b) Other Diseases														
Bovines	3,640	105	86	38	266	7,079½	25	—	53	31½	20	18	—	11,362
Calves	462	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	484
Pigs	621	12	28	81	234	1,554	4½	—	—	½	3	½	1	2,539½
Sheep	603	5	6	6½	24½	342½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	987½
(c) Total Weights—All Diseases														
Bovines	3,640	105	86	38	266	7,079½	25	—	53	31½	20	18	—	11,362
Calves	462	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	484
Pigs	621	12	40	81	234	1,554	4½	—	—	½	3	½	1	2,557½
Sheep	603	5	6	6½	24½	342½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	987½
TOTALS	5,326	144	132	125½	524½	8,976	29½	—	53	32	23	18½	1	15,385

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

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

	<i>Tins</i>	<i>Bottles & Jars</i>	<i>Pkts.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	WEIGHT <i>Qrs.</i> <i>lbs.</i> <i>ozs.</i>		
Mutton and Lamb					1	2	0	0
Beef						1	20	0
Pork							14	0
Offal					1	0	23	0
Fish	307		19		8	3	12	0
Bacon and Ham					7	2	13	6
Tinned Ham						3	3	10
Canned Meat					7	0	23	8½
Milk	131							
Vegetables	972		1		1	2	10	0
Soup	147							
Preserves	20	4						
Savouries	2	6						
Fruit	966					1	2	0
Pickles and Sauces		43						
Cream	16							
Fruit Juice	90							
Puddings	37		2					
Beverages	1							
TOTAL	2,689	53	22	1	9	2	9	8½

(c) Milk

(i) A new special designation came into being on the 1st October, 1965, by virtue of the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965. This was 'Ultra Heat Treated', and is prescribed for milk which has been processed by the ultra high temperature, i.e. heated to not less than 270°F. for not less than one second. The milk is required to satisfy the prescribed colony count test.

This brings the special designations to four—'Pasteurised', 'Sterilised', 'Untreated', and 'Ultra Heat Treated'.

(ii) *Samples.* During the year, 92 samples of milk retailed in the Urban District were taken by the Public Health Inspectors, acting as agents of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960/63.

As indicated by the following summaries of the results of examinations carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at West Park Hospital, Epsom, all samples satisfied the appropriate tests which are specified in the Regulations.

Pasteurised Milk

	<i>Methylene Blue Reductase Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase Test</i>	
<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
73	73	—	73	—

Untreated Milk
Methylene Blue Reductase Test

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
9	9	—

Sterilised Milk
Turbidity Test

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
10	10	—

(iii) *Milk sold under Special Designation.* Dealer's licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960/63 issued by the Surrey County Council were held by firms trading at or from premises in the Urban District, as follows.

For the sale of Untreated Milk (pre-packed)	7
For the sale of Pasteurised Milk (pre-packed)	13
For the sale of Sterilised Milk (pre-packed)	11
Bottling licence for Untreated Milk	1
Pasteuriser's Licence	1

(d) Ice-cream

	<i>Samples Taken</i>	<i>Provisional Grade</i>			
		<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>
Soft Ice-cream	3	1	1	1	—
From Open Can	2	1	—	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	2	1	1	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—Sections 13 to 21
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

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

The apparent surge of activity in food hygiene shown by the Table below was in part due to conditions noted during inspections of premises under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, when the opportunity was taken of revising our records under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

No legal proceedings were taken under the Act or Regulations during the year.

<i>Regulation No.</i>	CONTRAVENTIONS			<i>Carried Forward</i> 31.12.65
	<i>Carried Forward</i> 31.12.64	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	
5	—	2	1	1
6	—	4	—	4
8	—	3	2	1
14	1	4	4	1
16	—	3	1	2
17	—	1	—	1
18	—	3	—	3
19	—	2	—	2
22	—	1	1	—
23	1	17	2	16
24	—	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):—

Bread and Cake shops (including premises with bakehouses)	6
Butchers	12
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	11
Grocers	45
Sweet Confectioners	20
Vegetarian Stores	1
Food Manufactories	1
<i>Catering Establishments:—</i>	
Restaurants, Cafes, and Snack Bars	29
Public Houses and Hotels	39
Office and Works Canteens	20
Private Schools and Children's Homes	7
Schools Canteens	12
Nursing Homes and Institutions	6
Clubs	10
Student's Hostel	1
	— 124
TOTAL	227

2. Premises Registered under Section 16

Manufacture of sausages	14
Manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved food	14
Storage and sale of ice-cream	85
Manufacture, storage, and sale of ice-cream	1

3. Registered under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarized as follows:—

Number of Dairies	2
Number of Distributors with premises within the Urban District	15

SHOPS ACTS 1950 to 1965

Thirty-six visits were paid to shops for the purposes of these Acts.

As mentioned in last year's report, the health and welfare of shop workers are now covered by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The Shop (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965, brought to an end Section 1 of the 1950 Act, which authorized local authorities to fix early closing days by order. The occupier of a shop may now fix the day, subject to conditions regarding the display of a notice specifying the day selected by him, and subject also to his keeping the same day for a period of three months without alteration. This is similar to the conditions which became applicable in the district after the Council's revocation in January 1964 of the Order which had previously fixed Wednesday as the early closing day for the parish of Dorking.

Arts and Crafts	1
Antiques	12
Books	2
Boots and Shoes (Sales)	7
Boots and Shoes (Repairs and Accessories)	7
Bread and Cakes	6
Butchers	12
Caravan Accessories	2
Carpets	1
Children's Wear	2
China and Glass	1
Chemists	7
Clock Sellers	1
Coal Order Offices	2
Coffee Imports and Sales	2
Corn and Seed Merchants	2
Decorator's Sundries	4
Drapers and Haberdashers	6
Dyers and Cleaners	6
Electrical Goods, Radio and Television	11
Fancy Goods	2
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Flooring Specialists	1
Florists	2
Funeral Undertakers	1
Furnishers	6
Furriers	1
Gas Appliances	1
Glass Merchant	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	10
Grocers	21
Grocers and General Stores	20
Hairdressers	18
Heating Engineers	2
Ironmongers, Hardware and Builder's Sundries	8
Jewellers	3
Launderettes	2
Leather Goods	2
Licensed Premises	40
Milk Shop	2
Motor Vehicles and Accessories	17
Music Shops	2
Newsagents and Stationers	12
Opticians	4
Outfitters	22
Pet Food Shops	1
Pet Shops	1
Photographic Goods	3
Restaurants, Cafes, and Snack Bars	28
Sewing Machines	1
Sportsgoods, Cycles and Toys	3
Supermarkets	4

Timber Merchant	1
Tobacco and Sweet Confectionery	11
Typewriters	1
Vegetarian Stores	1
Wine Merchants	5
Wool Shops	4
Wholesale Greengrocers	1
Wholesale Grocers	1
Wholesale Tobacconist	1
	<hr/>
	368

AIR POLLUTION

Eighteen of the complaints received came under this heading. Four of them related to the burning of material on demolition sites, two to burning trade refuse. Oil fuel appliances at a school and a cleaner's gave rise to three more, the cause in each case being found to be an electrical fault in the installation. One complaint referred to soot and fumes from a domestic chimney, and turned out to be completely unjustified. Another was in respect of fumes from a gas fire in a shop.

The remaining seven complaints were in connection with the emission of oil smut and fumes from North Holmwood Brickworks. Four of them concerned events of anything from one or two days to a month or more before the complaints were lodged, and the other three were in respect of two occurrences for which no satisfactory explanation could be found, apart from adverse weather conditions.

The Medical Officer of Health has referred to the general position regarding the works in his Report.

CARAVAN SITES

A mid-year check was carried out on the numbers of caravans on sites subject to licensing under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, but showed little change from the previous year.

The summary is as follows:—

- (a) Number at commencement of the Act: 827, including 465 in permanent occupation.
- (b) Number permitted by licences issued: 797, including 467 in permanent occupation.
- (c) Number present at time of survey: 757, including 445 in permanent occupation.

As has been mentioned in earlier years, these figures do not include the few caravans in use but in the exempted classes, nor those parked for storage purposes only.

Ten of the thirteen large sites were connected to main drainage during the year, and work was in hand or approved for the others. This marked improvement in site conditions was further enhanced by the increase in the number of caravans connected to drainage schemes within the sites, thus enabling full use to be made of the facilities now available in modern caravans.

Court action was taken in respect of contraventions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, in two cases.

The first, mentioned in last year's Report, concerned a caravan in residential use on land for which no licence had been obtained. The owner of the land pleaded guilty, the Magistrates imposed a fine of £10, and the contravention ceased.

The second case resulted from a breach of licence conditions in that although previously a run down by natural wastage to the permitted figure of 75 caravans was being achieved, it was found on inspection during the year that the number had increased above that formerly recorded. The Committee decided to institute legal proceedings unless there was full compliance with conditions within a month. As the contravention still continued, though to a lesser degree, at the end of that period, a summons was issued.

The Magistrates dismissed the information as the Council were unable to prove the exact date on which the caravans which caused the breach of conditions were brought on to the site. An application by the defendants for costs against the Council was also dismissed.

HOUSING ACTS

(A) SLUM CLEARANCE

(i) Clearance Areas

The following areas were declared by resolution of the Council to be Clearance Areas, following inspection and the submission of detailed reports to the Public Health Committee:—

Dorking No. 13 (Homesdale, Westcott Street) Clearance Area—

1, 2, and 3 Homesdale, Westcott Street.

Dorking No. 14 (White Horse Cottages) Clearance Area—

1 to 4 White Horse Cottages, High Street.

Dorking No. 15 (Orchard Road No. 2) Clearance Area—

77, 78 to 85 Orchard Road.

Dorking No. 16 (Orchard Road No. 3) Clearance Area—

61 to 66 and 43 to 46 Orchard Road.

Dorking No. 17 (Orchard Road No. 4) Clearance Area—

50, 51, and 52 Orchard Road.

Dorking No. 18 (Windmill Cottages, Flint Hill) Clearance Area—

1 to 4 Windmill Cottages, Flint Hill.

In due course, following consideration by, and recommendation of, the Clearance Areas and Redevelopment Committee, Areas No. 14 and 18 were dealt with by making Clearance Orders, Nos. 15, 16, and 17 were the subject of one Compulsory Purchase Order, while in the case of No. 13, although the Clearance Areas and Redevelopment Committee recommended that it be dealt with, plus some additional properties, by Compulsory Purchase Order, the Council did not accept this recommendation and decided to make a Clearance Order.

One area—the Dorking No. 9 (Church Cottages) Clearance Area—declared in July 1962, and the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order made in October the same year, still remains from the previous five-year programme, for although after a Public Inquiry the Ministry wrote stating that the Minister was satisfied that all the dwellings were unfit and that the best method of dealing with the conditions would be by the demolition of all the buildings in the area, no decision was made on the Order, and it was suggested that the possibility of a

Clearance Order should be explored with the Owners. No agreement on this point has yet been reached. The tenants, meanwhile, continue to live under increasingly adverse conditions.

Public local inquiries were held by the Minister's Inspectors in respect of four Compulsory Purchase Orders, and a hearing concerning one Clearance Order, during the year, as objections had been made to the Minister in all these cases.

The preparation of evidence was quite time-consuming. The cross-examination and the nature of the statements by some objectors' representatives at the inquiries tended to arouse feelings of righteous indignation. It is remarkable how houses, usually lacking modern amenities but possessing very definite basic faults, often neglected for years, suddenly became, according to those who dispute the Council's views, highly desirable residences. Nevertheless, the case put by the latter is usually the one gaining most prominence in the press.

The only satisfaction is that even though one endeavours at all times to be factual, the Ministers' Inspector makes his own inspection of conditions, and in this connection it is perhaps worth noting that so far as the clearance areas contained in the orders were concerned only one house was changed in category.

Summary:—

Hall Farm Cottages—2 houses. Order confirmed without variation.
 Falkland Gardens and Falkland Road (Hampstead Road Corner)—
 30 houses. Order confirmed—one house amended from unfit by
 reason of disrepair, etc., to unfit by reason of bad arrangement.
 White Horse Cottages—4 houses. Order confirmed without variation.
 St. Johns Road—11 houses. Order confirmed without variation.
 Orchard Road—22 houses. Order confirmed without variation.

(ii) Individual Unfit Houses and Parts of Building

One demolition order was made—in respect of 40 St. Johns Road, Westcott.

One closing order was determined, the premises concerned having been repaired and modernized.

(B) OTHER HOUSING ACTION

Unfit houses made fit:—

(a) After informal action	13
(b) After formal notice:	
(i) Under Public Health Acts	1
(ii) Under Housing Acts	Nil

(C) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(i) Standard

	Owner/Occupiers	Tenanted
1. Number of applications received	13	12*
Number of applications approved	13	4
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil
2. Number of dwellings improved	13	2
	£ s. d.	
3. Amount paid in grants	1,731 18 11	
4. Average grant per house	115 9 3	

**8 deferred pending amended schemes*

5. Amenities provided:—

(a) fixed bath	13
(b) shower	Nil
(c) wash hand basin	11
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	14
(e) water closet (1) within dwelling	13
(2) accessible from dwelling	Nil
(f) food store	3

(ii) Discretionary

	Owner/Occupiers	Tenanted
1. Number of applications received	9	4†
2. Number of applications approved	9	2
3. Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil
4. Number of dwellings improved	4	6
	£ s. d.	
5. Amount paid in grants	2,769 13 3	
6. Average grant per house	276 19 4	

†2 deferred pending further details

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

1. Total number of houses in multiple occupation	23
2. Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act 1961	10
3. Number of houses on which notices of intention have been served for	
(a) Management Orders (Section 12)	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding (Section 19)	Nil
4. Number of houses on which have been made	
(a) Management Orders	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding	Nil
5. Number of notices served	
(a) To make good neglect of proper standards of management (Section 14)	Nil
(b) To require additional services or facilities	2
(c) Where work has been carried out in default	Nil
6. Number of prosecutions since passing of Housing Act, 1961, in respect of	
(a) Management	Nil
(b) Directions	Nil
(c) Overcrowding (Section 90 Housing Act 1957)	Nil
7. Number of control orders made (Housing Act 1964)	Nil
8. Number of control orders terminated	Nil
9. Details regarding separate occupancies in houses in multiple occupation:—	
No. of houses with following number of separate occupancies	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
	1 12 5 2 1 — — 1 — 1 —

RENT ACT, 1957

One application was received for a certificate of disrepair, and a certificate was issued.

One application was received for cancellation of a certificate. As all necessary work had been carried out, the certificate was cancelled.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Five visits of investigation and fifteen miscellaneous enquiries were made in cases of infectious disease, plus seven enquiries concerning food poisoning.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One licence was issued during the year in respect of the sale of pet animals. Inspection revealed that conditions were satisfactory.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Applications for licences were received in respect of three premises, two being for renewal of existing licences, and one being new.

All were granted after inspection and report.

PEST CONTROL

1. Rats and Mice

The work for the year, set out in the following copy of the return sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, shows little change in the activities resulting from complaints from members of the public, businesses, etc., but the result of surveys carried out, and the overall need for treatments and re-treatments, is some fourteen per cent less than last year.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		NON-AGRICULTURAL				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		<i>Local</i>	<i>Dwelling</i>	<i>All other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Agricul-</i>
		<i>Authority</i>	<i>(inc. Council</i>	<i>(inc. Busi-</i>	<i>of Cols.</i>	<i>tural</i>
			<i>Houses)</i>	<i>ness Prem.)</i>	<i>1, 2, 3</i>	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District		10	7,061	1,136	8,207	29
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification		1	106	23	130	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by						
Common Rat	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	1	72	11	84	2
Ship Rat	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	32	12	44	—
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act		6	608	24	638	5
Number of such properties found to be infested by						
Common Rat	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	4	163	2	169	2
Ship Rat	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	2	28	4	34	—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				(5) <i>Agricultural</i>
	(1) <i>Local Authority</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling houses (inc. Council Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All other (inc. Business Prem.)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. 1, 2, 3</i>	
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) Number of properties found to be infested by	3	1,212	324	1,539	2
Common Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
Ship Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
5. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	21	3,407	1,963	5,391	23
6. Number of infested properties (in Section II, III, & IV) treated by L.A.	7	295	29	331	4
7. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	13	368	41	422	6
8. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out	53 involving 187 premises				

Arrangements continued 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:—

	<i>Number</i>
Provender and Seed Mills and Stores	2
Schools Canteens	9
General Hospital	1
Sewage Works	3
Refuse Tips	1
Council Depot	1

2. Insect Pests

(a) *Fleas*

One Council house and three private houses were treated to eradicate fleas; a total of twenty rooms being involved.

(b) *Common and German Cockroaches, and other Beetles*

Infestations dealt with during the year occurred in one hotel, and old people's home, a private convalescent home, and the Dorking General Hospital. In the latter case, which continued to be inspected and treated under an annual contract, treatment was necessary on 28 occasions, the number of room treatments involved being 46.

(c) *Red Ants (Pharaoh's Ants)*

At the General Hospital, 29 visits were made involving 42 room treatments.

(d) *Garden Ants*

During the contract treatment at the Dorking General Hospital, 13 room treatments were given. In addition, the department was called in to deal with infestations at 10 private houses, seven council houses, and a residential school.

(e) *Mosquitoes*

One pond and a ditch were sprayed with larvicide to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

(f) *Wasps*

212 wasps' nests were treated and destroyed.

(g) *Flies*

Infestations in five council houses and four private houses were dealt with by the use of insecticides.

(h) *Clover Mite*

External walls of thirteen Council houses were sprayed.

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

1. Inspections

Following the unsatisfactory position of 1964, when owing to staff difficulties there was delay in making an effective start on the inspection duties necessitated by the Act, it was hoped that the year now under review would see real progress in the implementation of the various provisions, for although in December 1964 the additional inspector appointed in the previous May took up a post in another district, a replacement was achieved early in January 1965.

For the next few months steady progress was made on general inspections of a cross-section of the premises involved, but the first setback occurred on the 1st July, when the part-time typist/clerk who had been engaged on all records and correspondence in connection with the Act, left the Council's employ. This vacancy was not filled until 23rd August.

On the 31st July, one of the public health inspectors obtained an appointment with another authority, and despite numerous advertisements, his post was still vacant at the end of the year.

The result was that inspection work under the Act came to a standstill, due to a combination of reasons brought about by the other commitments of the department.

2. Statistical summary

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. on register at 31st Dec., 1965</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	93	2,161
Retail shops	188	915
Wholesale shops, warehouses	10	170
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	47	386*
	<hr/> 338	<hr/> 3,632

**Of these, 305 were employed in catering establishments open to the public, and 81 in canteens*

The total of 3,632 included 1,776 males and 1,856 females.

3. Results of inspections

As a result of the general inspections carried out, preliminary notices regarding contraventions were issued in respect of 38 premises. In two other cases they followed investigations into accidents. On such re-inspections as were possible, ten notices were found to have been complied with in full, while in seven cases there had been partial compliance.

Summary

(a) Preliminary Notices

<i>Outstanding 31.12.64</i>	<i>Served 1965</i>	<i>Complied with 1965</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.65</i>
1	40	10	31

(b) Contraventions

Section	Outstanding 31.12.64	Found 1965	Remedied 1965	Outstanding 31.12.65
4	—	11	1	10
5	—	8	—	8
6 (1)	—	2	1	1
6 (4)	—	9	4	5
7	—	7	—	7
8	1	8	3	6
9	1	12	1	12
10	1	14	1	14
11	1	—	1	—
12	1	5	2	4
13	—	1	—	1
15	—	2	1	1
16 (1)	—	13	1	12
16 (2)	—	3	—	3
16 (4)	—	1	1	—
17	—	4	—	4
18	—	2	—	2
19	—	2	—	2
24	—	17	8	9
27	—	1	—	1
50	—	3	—	3

4. Lighting

For the reasons stated in the first part of this Report, it was impossible to carry out the investigations necessary to supply the information required by L.A. Circular 9 (Supplement No. 1).

During the sixty general inspections recorded on Form O.S.R.14, however, note was taken of lighting and in the majority of cases the impression was satisfactory. The eight instances of unsatisfactory lighting found and noted under (b) in the summary of results of inspection were as follows:—

Five related to parts of shop premises, viz:—

- 1 to the office part
- 1 to store and office
- 1 to the cash desk (only 10 lumens)
- 1 to shop room and office
- 1 to a rear service room where fine work was carried out (15 lumens)

Three related to office premises:—

- 1 had no artificial light in W.C.
- 1 was satisfactory in all parts except one end of a passage
- 1 was due to obstruction of natural lighting by articles placed on roof lights, and unsatisfactory arrangement of desks and office furniture resulting in shadowing in artificial light

5. Accidents

Seventeen accidents were notified in accordance with Section 48 of the Act. Of these, only two warranted detailed investigations, in one case an Investigation Report being sent to the appropriate officer appointed by the Minister.

The remainder appeared to be pure accidents, often due to some lack of care on the part of those affected—e.g. tripping, slipping, dropping articles.

Analysis of reported accidents

	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Retail Shops</i>	<i>Wholesale Warehouses</i>	<i>Catering establishments open to public, canteens</i>	<i>Fuel Storage Depots</i>
Machinery	1	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	1	—	—
Falls of persons	4	—	1	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	—	—	—	—
Handling goods	—	3	—	1	—
Struck by falling object	—	—	—	1	—
Fires and Explosions	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	2	—	1	—
Not otherwise specified	—	1	—	1	—

6. Conclusion

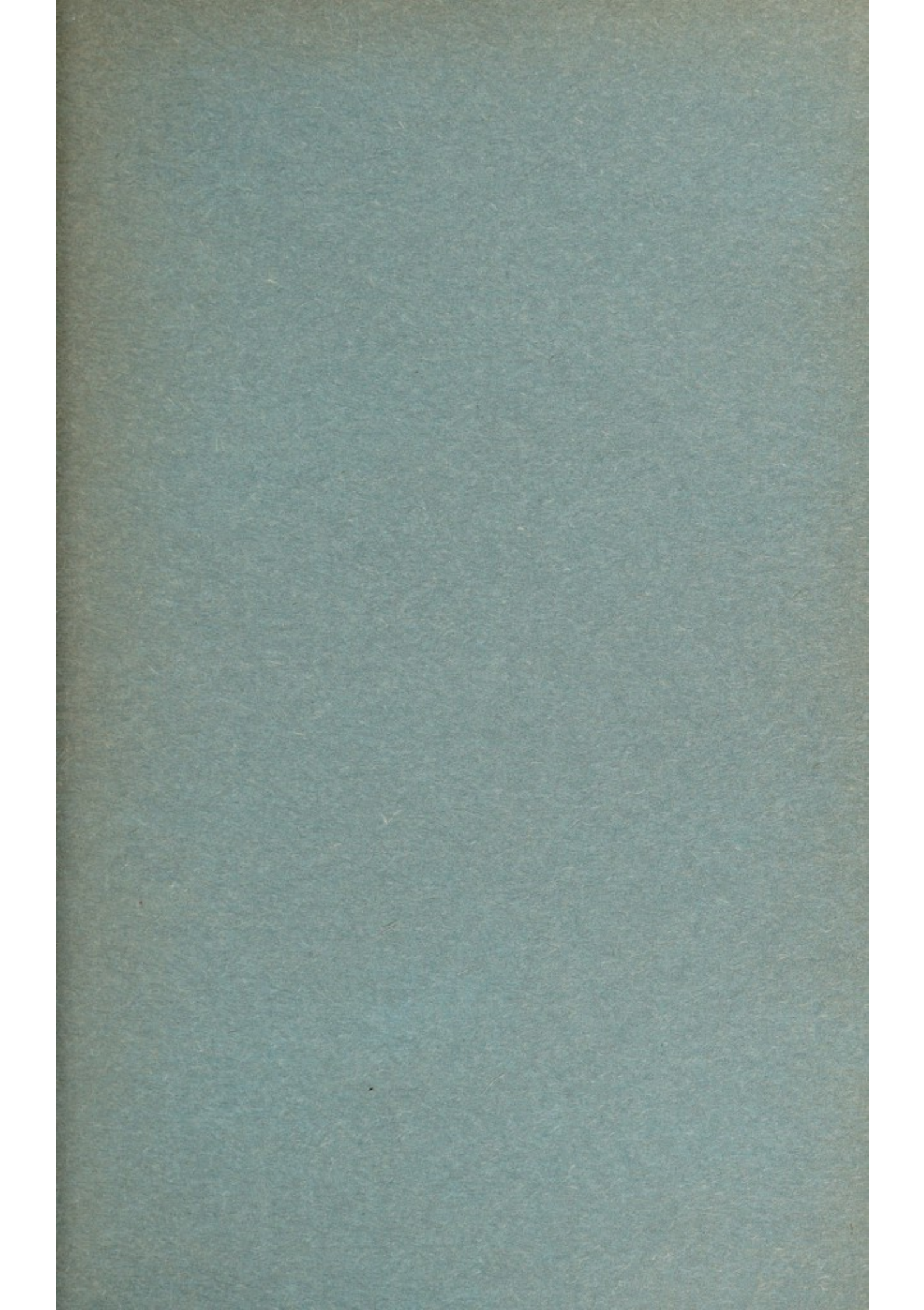
Although the year under review has been unsatisfactory from the inspection point of view, it has been reasonably good in another respect, in that architects and persons or firms intending to take over and reconstruct premises, or build new ones, have become increasingly aware that it is advisable to consult with us in the early stages of their proposals, so that the various requirements of the Act can be taken into account. In this connection many discussions have taken place. The outcome, although it cannot be recorded tangibly as contraventions found and remedied, is nevertheless of considerable importance in achieving the aims of the Act.

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