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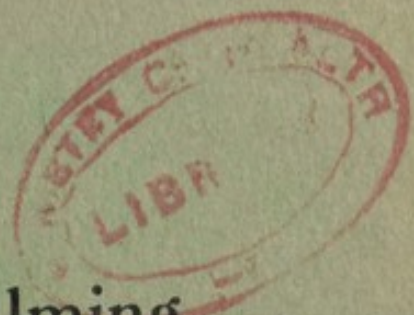
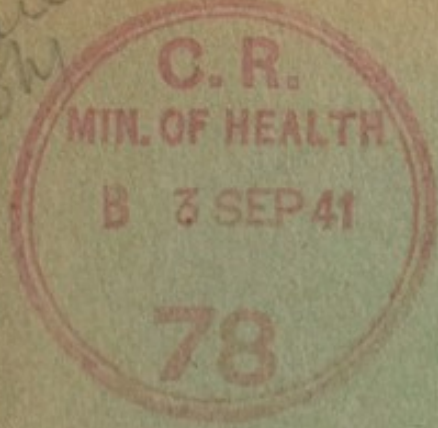
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Borough of Godalming.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER

## OF HEALTH

FOR

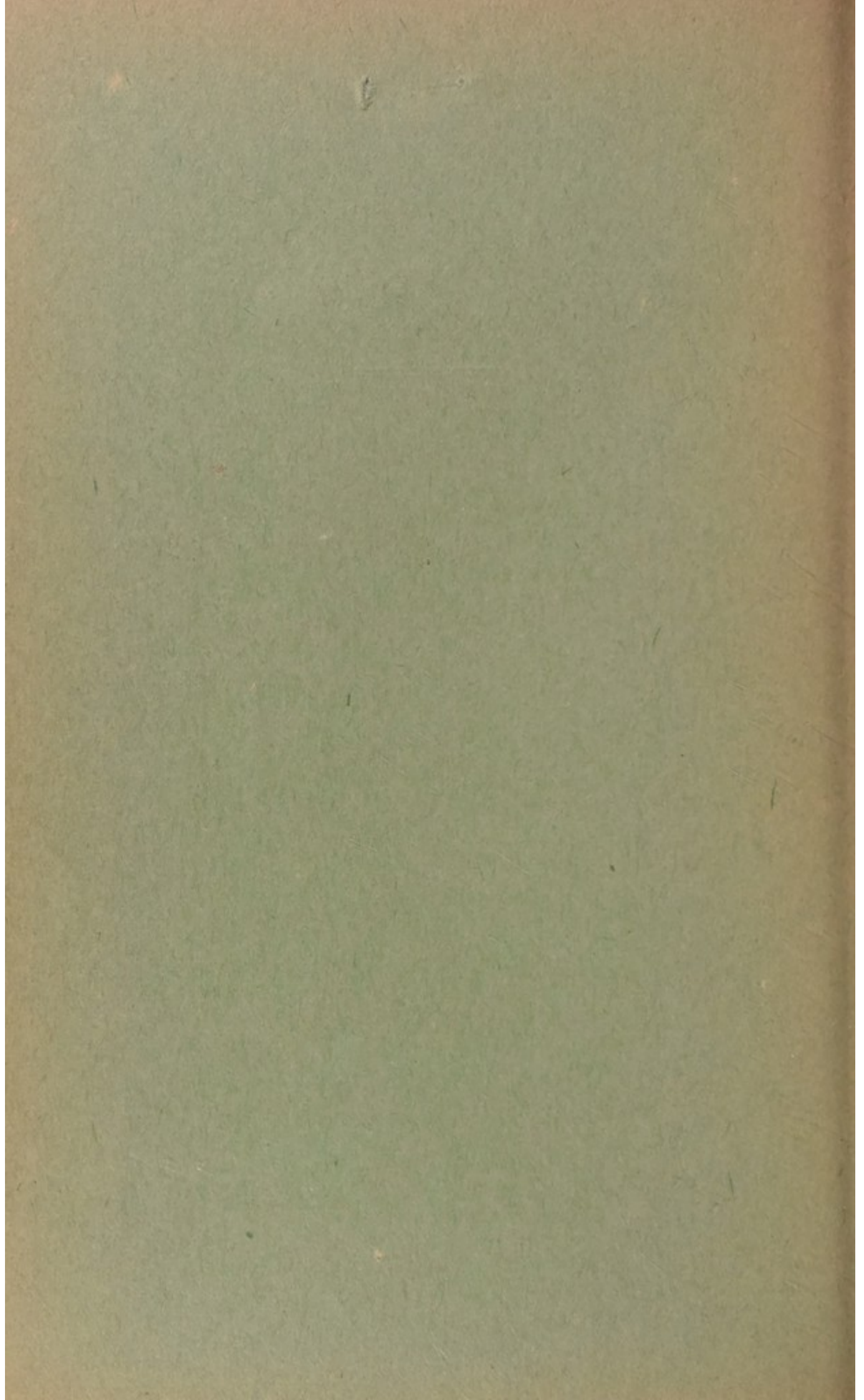
# 1939,

together with

## THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Sanitary Inspector.





Borough of Godalming.

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER**


**OF HEALTH**

FOR

**1939,**

together with that of the

**SANITARY INSPECTOR.**



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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health for 1939.

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**The Mayor and Corporation of the  
Borough of Godalming.**

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report upon the Health of the Borough of Godalming for the year ended December 31st, 1939.

The number of cases of Infectious disease was low; this was very satisfactory considering the influx of child population from the evacuation areas in the Autumn. Tuberculosis cases remained about the same as for 1938, and only seven deaths were reported: about half the number for the previous year.

The birth rate is lower than 1938 and remains below the figure for the country as a whole. The death rate shows an increase on the last year's figure, but is still below the national death rate figure.

Godalming remains very healthy and there appears to be no ill-effects on the health of any class of workers attributable to their particular trade or work.

In conclusion I should like to record my thanks to all concerned for the help and assistance given to me since my appointment as Acting Medical Officer of Health in November 1939.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

PATRICIA MILLIGAN, M.B., D.P.H., B.Sc.,  
Acting Medical Officer of Health.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.**

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**Medical Officer of Health :**

F. A. BELAM, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Acting Medical Officer of Health :**

PATRICIA MILLIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., B.Sc. (P.H.)  
(Appointed November 1939).

**Chief Sanitary Inspector :**

P. A. WARNER, C.R.San.I., M.S.I.Assn.

(Mr. Warner also holds offices of Petroleum Inspector and  
Shops Acts Inspector. He has the Meat Inspector's  
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.)

**Assistant Sanitary Inspector :**

I. C. WILLIAMS, C.R.San.I.

**Clerk :** Miss E. K. GILBERT.

## Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1939.

### Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (acres), 2,393.

Population (Registrar General's estimate, mid-year 1939):  
13,120 (for Birth-rate calculations), 13,740 (for Death-  
rate). Comparable factor, 0.88.

In place of giving an adjusted population for statisti-  
cal purposes this year the Registrar General has supplied  
a factor by which the crude death rate must be multiplied  
to bring it into consonance with the death-rate of other  
towns. This factor is used in this connection in the table.

Number of inhabited houses (1st April, 1939), according to  
the rate books: 3,869.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1939): £120,078.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £469 5s. 7d.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Total.	M.	F.		
Live Births—				{	
Total	... 168	91	77		Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion, 12.80.
Legitimate	... 160	90	70		
Illegitimate	... 8	1	7		
Still Births ...	... 5	2	3	{	
				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 28.9. Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population, 0.38.	
Deaths ...	... 159	74	85	{	
				Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion, 10.18. (Com- parability factor, 0.88.)	



Deaths from Puerperal causes : None.

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age :—			
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	35.7
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			37.5
Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	22
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	Nil

Godalming's population is returned by the Registrar General mid-1939 as 13,120 for birth-rate calculation purposes and 13,740 for death-rate figures. The local birth rate is 12.80 as compared with 15.00 for the country as a whole, and 15.60 for the 148 smaller towns; it is lower than last year's figure (14.03).

Infantile Mortality rate, which is 35.7, is higher than the 1938 figure of 32.7, but compares favourably with the 50 returned for the whole country. Deaths of infants under 1 year numbered six, same as for 1938, but as the total number of live births is lower than 1938 the rate is correspondingly higher.

The local death-rate of 10.18 is slightly higher than 1938, 159 deaths being recorded, as against 146 for last year. It is, however, satisfactory compared with 12.1 for the whole country, and below that of 11.2 for the 148 smaller towns. Heart disease heads the list with 42 deaths (same figure as for last year), mainly in persons over 65. Cancer deaths numbered 22 (as against 23 last year), and other circulatory diseases (not defined) accounted for 20 deaths—double the figure for 1938. Although the total deaths were higher than last year, the increase cannot be attached to any cause deleterious to the health of the town. Deaths from tuberculosis (7) were only half the number of those for 1938.

The still-birth rate of 0.38 is well below the figure of 0.59 and 0.57 for the whole country and the 148 smaller towns respectively.

# Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1939. Provisional Figures.

England & Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	15.0	0.59	12.1	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.21	—	4.6	50
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.8	0.59	12.0	—	—	0.01	—	0.03	0.05	0.19	—	6.3	53
148 Smaller Towns (Resid't Populat'ns 25,000 to 50,000— 1931 Census) ...	15.6	0.57	11.2	—	—	0.01	—	0.02	0.04	0.20	—	3.0	40
London ...	12.3	0.44	11.9	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.02	0.18	—	8.2	48
GODALMING ...	12.8	0.38	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	—	—	35

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows :

per 1,000 Total Births ... Puerperal Sepsis—0.74    Others—2.08    Total—2.82

Cause of Death.	1939.		
	M.	F.	Total.
Influenza ... ..	—	4	4
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ... ..	2	3	5
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	2	—	2
Cancer ... ..	9	13	22
Diabetes ... ..	2	—	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ... ..	2	3	5
Heart Disease ... ..	20	22	42
Aneurism ... ..	1	1	2
Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	9	11	20
Bronchitis ... ..	2	1	3
Pneumonia ... ..	1	1	2
Appendicitis ... ..	1	—	1
Other Digestive Disease ... ..	2	6	8
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	3	—	3
Nephritis ... ..	2	5	7
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	1	—	1
Congenital Debility ... ..	4	—	4
Senility ... ..	1	3	4
Diarrhœa (over 2 years) ... ..	—	1	1
Suicide ... ..	1	—	1
Violence ... ..	3	2	5
Other Defined Diseases ... ..	6	9	15
	74	85	159

### General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

(a) **Laboratory Facilities.**—These remain unaltered, the Council paying for swabs sent by practitioners from necessitous cases living in the Borough for examination for diphtheria infection and for sputa examined for tubercle. Material is sent to the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, where the necessary forms, etc., for practitioners' use are available. During 1939, 25 sputa were examined for tubercle, 28 swabs were examined for diphtheria infection. Water samples are sent to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 91, Queen Victoria Street, London.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**—For non-infectious and accident cases the well-equipped motor ambulances of the Godalming Division of the British Red Cross Society is available and staffed by members of the Division, the men leaving

their work for the purpose. For infectious cases the ambulances of the Guildford and Godalming Joint Hospital Board are available.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**—There are four midwives practising in Godalming, of whom three are affiliated to the Godalming Nursing and Child Welfare Association. This work now falls within the ambit of the Surrey County Council, from whom the Association receives a grant.

The following indicates the work of the Nurses of this Association during 1939 :—

Number of District Cases	...	...	...	397
Number of District Visits	...	...	...	6,461
Number of Midwifery Cases	...	...	...	92
Number of Maternity Cases (with Doctor)	...	...	...	19
Number of Midwifery and Maternity Visits	...	...	...	2,227
Number of Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	...	837
Number of Casual Visits	...	...	...	791
Number of Almshouse Visits	...	...	...	52

(d) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**—The Surrey County Council Clinics are as follows :—

AT CHURCH ROOM, GODALMING.

Maternity and Child Welfare—

Dental Clinic: 3rd Monday, 2–4 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics: 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 10–12 noon.

Child Welfare Centre: Wednesdays and Fridays, 2–4 p.m.

School Treatment Centres—

General Medical Clinics:

1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 9.30–10 a.m.

Every Friday, 10 a.m.

General Eye Clinic: Every 4th Thursday, 9.30 a.m.

Dental Clinics:

1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th Mondays, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, 10 a.m.–2 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation: Every Friday 11 a.m.–12 noon.

AT MILFORD SANATORIUM.

Tuberculosis Dispensary: 2nd and 4th Fridays, 2–4 p.m.

## AT 49, FARNHAM ROAD, GUILDFORD.

Tuberculosis Dispensary: 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, 10 a.m.—12 noon; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 5.30—7 p.m.; Fridays, 10 a.m.—12 noon.

## AT ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL, GUILDFORD.

## Venereal Disease—

Males: Thursdays and Fridays, 5—7 p.m.

Females: Mondays, 4.30—7 p.m.

*(e)* **Hospitals.**—

(1) The Royal Surrey County Hospital at Guildford offers 216 beds (194 general and 22 private). Also 140 Emergency Medical Service beds.

General Medical and surgical cases are treated at the above well-equipped voluntary hospital (236 in-patients and 719 out-patients in 1939 being Godalming residents); and also at the Surrey County Council Public Assistance Institution, Warren Road, Guildford, including maternity cases. Here there are 659 beds (including reserved) for general cases and 39 for maternity cases.

The County Hospital will only accept complicated maternity cases requiring operations.

(2) **Maternity and Nursing Homes.**—There are two private homes in the Borough supervised by the County Council.

(3) **Infectious Diseases** are treated at the Woodbridge Hospital of the Guildford and Godalming Joint Hospital Board, and smallpox cases at the Hospital of the Surrey County Council at Clandon. Godalming is a member of the Board and your Medical Officer of Health is its Medical Officer. The following Table shows admissions to the Hospital during 1939:—

District	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Ery- sipelas	Ty- phoid	Whoop- ing Cough	Chicken Pox	C. S. M.	Deaths
Guildford M.B. ...	39	7	2	—	1	—	9	Nil
Godalming M.B. ...	7	1	—	—	—	1	1	Nil
Guildford R.D. ...	41	8	2	1	1	1	—	Nil
Hambleton ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
(Total 143)	108	16	4	1	2	2	10	Nil

## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

**Water Supply.**—An efficient supply for all purposes has been maintained throughout the year without any restriction whatever.

In addition to the usual quarterly analyses of water from the Works supplies, other samples taken from various points of the Water Area were sent for analysis, and reports on these have proved the excellent quality of the public supply. Fifty-one samples were taken and analysed during the year.

Constant chlorination of the whole supply was carried out and no form of contamination experienced.

847 yards of 4in. and 68 yards of 3in. water main were laid in the Borough to supply new houses being built by private enterprise.

### Drainage and Sewerage.

**Soil Sewers.**—No new soil sewers were constructed during the year.

The Town Council purchased a Dennis sewer flushing machine and a great improvement was thereby effected in sewer flushing generally, particularly as regards dead-end sewers.

Considerable sewerage works were carried out in the neighbouring Rural Parishes of Witley and Milford to be connected to the Godalming system, but, owing to the war, the Ministry of Health would not permit the Town Council to proceed with the construction of the new 12in. sewer from the Borough boundary to Mill Lane, Godalming, to connect up this scheme.

In regard to the Sewage Outfall Works, the Borough Surveyor recommended the installation of a percolating filter to assist in dealing with sewage. The Ministry of Health held an enquiry as to the proposal, and it is hoped the work will be commenced in 1940.

**Surface Water Sewers.**—The following sewers were laid during 1939 :—

Ockford Road: 113 yards of 18in., 73 yards of 12in., 80 yards of 9in., and 61 yards of 6in. storm water sewer.

Minster Estate: 497 yards of 6in. sewer under the Private Street Works Act.

Guildford Road: 300 yards of 12in. and 70 yards of 9in. sewer.

It was intended to commence construction of the Farncombe Low Level flood relief scheme and Tuesley Lane outfall surface water sewer in the autumn; tenders were invited, but owing to the outbreak of war the work was not started.

**Rivers and Streams.**—No pollution of river or stream was detected during the year. In suspected cases of sewage pollution the Thames Conservancy Inspector for the District is immediately consulted, and, if necessary, samples of drain effluent are taken by him.

No complaint was received in respect to effluent outfalls from the Corporation Sewage Farm at Unstead.

**Closet Accommodation.**—One cesspool and one pail closet were abolished during the year, and the two premises connected to sewers, following informal action by the Sanitary Inspector.

There now remain in the Borough:—

Cesspools draining houses: 34 (23 no sewers available).  
Pail-closets attached to cottages: 21 (18 no sewers available).  
Pail-closets attached to work-places: 3 (no sewers available).

**Public Cleansing.**—House and trade refuse is collected by the Council weekly and disposed of by controlled tipping at Unstead Sewage Farm. In October 1939 the salvaging and baling of paper and cardboard was commenced, and receipts for sales cover the cost of this work.

243 new dustbins were supplied to houses by the Owners, under Notice from the Sanitary Inspector, who also had to call the attention of numerous householders to the depositing of garden and wet refuse in their dustbins for removal, contrary to the Council's Regulations. One ashpit serving six cottages was abolished in favour of dustbins—one to each house. Very few ashpits now remain.

The sewer flushing machine previously mentioned is also used as a gulley emptier, and street gullies are now cleansed more frequently and in the most hygienic manner.

The Council does not undertake the emptying of those cesspools remaining in the Borough; occupants of the properties concerned are responsible by arrangement with adjoining Rural Authorities possessing cesspool emptying machines.

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

### Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

#### Summary of Routine and other Inspection Work carried out.

##### ROUTINE INSPECTIONS MADE.

Ordinary Inspections (including Nuisances, Complaints, Advisory Visits, etc.)	953
Housing Inspection (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	381
Housing Re-inspections of Work in Progress, etc.	752
Inspections of—	
Drainage to Houses, including Tests	230
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	1,142
Bakehouses	230
Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops and Milk-stores	194
Factories and Work-places	565
Food-shops and places where Food is Stored and Prepared	322
Office Premises	54
Offensive Trades	23
Ashpits and Sanitary Dustbins	270
Rat-Infested Premises: Advisory Visits	58
Smoke Observations	48
Public and Private Sanitary Conveniences	119
Investigations under—	
Shops Acts	271
Petroleum and Carbide Acts	73
Infectious Disease Notifications and Prevention Acts (including Disinfections)	177
Sampling of—	
Water Supplies	20
Milk Supplies	8
Total Inspections	5,890

##### NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices	42
Informal Notices	504
Total Notices served	546
Complied with	493
Work in hand	53



## Factories Act, 1937.

(Information required by the Secretary of State.)

### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND OTHER PREMISES UNDER THE ACT.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Occup. Pros.
Factories with mechanical power ...	219	39	Nil
Factories without mechanical power...	321	52	Nil
Other premises under the Act (including works of buildings and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	25	Nil	Nil
(Electrical Stations should be reckoned as Factories.)			
Total ...	565	91	Nil

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects		Ref'd to H.M. Inspector.	No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	R'died.		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)...	27	26	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	2	2	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—				
Insufficient ...	3	3	Nil	Nil
Unsuitable or defective	37	34	Nil	Nil
Not separate for sexes	2	2	Nil	Nil
Other Offences* ...	26	21	Nil	Nil
Total ...	97	88	Nil	Nil

(\*Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)

### SHOPS AND OFFICES.

A number of shops were inspected during the year and the whole of the offices coming within the scope of the Acts. Matters affecting the welfare of assistants, closing and working hours, sanitation, etc., were dealt with, and in only two cases was it necessary to report contravention to the appropriate Committee of the Council. Both cases were dealt with informally, to the advantage of the staffs concerned.

Inspection work under the Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, and the Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act, 1936, takes up a considerable amount of time. Complete control of Sunday trading under the latter Act is proving difficult, and it is possible that certain shopkeepers who are suspected of evading restrictions will have to be dealt with summarily, unless they comply with the Act.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Prior to the adoption of Byelaws with respect to Smoke Abatement, on 1st November, 1939, informal action had to be taken in two instances of emission of excessive smoke from factory chimneys, but since this date, from observations kept, the periods of emission permitted under the Byelaws appear not to have been exceeded.

Records of observations over regular periods are made and checked for any serious contravention of the Byelaws.

### SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is no change in the situation in this respect. The Charterhouse Bathing Place in the River Wey continues in use by the public, and the Town Council provide an attendant during the summer months to supervise arrangements there.

### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Only two cases of infestation were reported during the year, unfortunately occurring in Council houses. They were treated in the early autumn with an insecticide by the Health Department staff, and it is hoped there will be no recurrence of the trouble in the spring of 1940.

### SCHOOLS.

The County Council School Medical Officers carry out routine inspections of local Schools, and presumably satisfy themselves that the sanitary conditions and water supply to such premises are satisfactory.

They also deal with such matters as the health of scholars, prevention of spread of infectious disease, and closure of and exclusion of scholars from schools.

Lists of scholars absent from school due to their having contracted or been in contact with any notifiable or non-notifiable disease are received by the Medical Officer of Health weekly from Head Teachers. Notifications of cases of infectious disease received from local doctors, affecting scholars at school, are immediately passed on to the schools concerned.

## **Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws and Regulations.**

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The number of slaughterhouses remaining in the Borough at the end of the year was eight—three licensed and five registered. Two of the former are licensed annually on April 1st, and the third carried on under a Continuous Licence (subject to surrender on establishment of a Public Abattoir in the Borough). The two licensed annually are both fairly modern and suitable in most respects, but the remainder are old and unsuitable, especially in regard to their structure, location, accommodation, and general adaptability for present-day requirements.

All eight slaughterhouses were to have been reviewed by the Town Council under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in September 1939, with a view to licensing those found to be suitable and closing those considered unfit. Owing to the outbreak of war, however, it was decided to postpone the matter until 1940, as it was considered likely the Government would issue some further legislation dealing with the subject. Up to the date of commencement of the Government's centralised slaughtering scheme in the autumn, the usual routine inspections of these premises were made to ensure cleanliness, limewashing, removal of offals and trade refuse from the premises as stipulated in the Byelaws, but since this date no slaughtering has been permitted in the Borough and frequent inspections have consequently been unnecessary.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The two Tanneries in the Borough were generally well conducted under the Byelaws during the year, and with the

exception of one or two minor complaints as to smells from from certain chemicals used in various processes of the trades, no serious complaints were received or nuisances detected.

Trade refuse is removed daily under the Byelaws, in covered vans, and disposed of on land well away from any dwellings or other buildings, so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

## **Housing.**

**New Housing.**—Thirty-three new houses were completed in the Borough during the year, all by private enterprise and of the owner-occupier type.

A start was made on the Council's Housing Scheme of ten aged persons' bungalows and a similar number of small two-bedroomed houses on the Silo Wood Estate at Northbourne, Farncombe, and it is hoped some of the former will be ready for occupation early in 1940.

**Overcrowding.**—No cases of overcrowding were dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936, during the year, and the two cases remaining at the close of 1938 were abated by the one family leaving the district, and the other obtaining a larger house under private ownership.

**Existing Housing.**—During the year as much housing inspection as possible was carried out under the Housing and Public Health Acts, and of 280 houses inspected for the purpose, 222 were found to require repairs. Notices were served for remedy of these defects, and re-inspections made until repairs were completed. In consequence 193 were rendered fit, and work on the remaining 29 was still in hand at the close of the year.

No formal closures of unfit houses were made; but one old cottage closed during the year by arrangement with the Owner was entirely re-conditioned and every modern requirement installed. Two other back-to-back dwellings were voluntarily closed by the Owner following informal action by the Inspector, and the premises will not be re-let until conversion into one dwelling has been effected, and other requirements are met. Six other cottages remain closed by arrangement with the Owners, but as they form parts of other buildings, demolition is impossible whilst adjoining properties are occupied.

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

1. By the Town Council	...	...	...	...	Nil
2. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	33

**1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.**

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	280
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	297
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932)	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	6
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	1
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	221

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

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	193
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.**

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	Nil
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices—					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	Nil

## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

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

## C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- |  |        |     |
|--|--------|-----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... .. | Nil |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders    | ... .. | Nil |

## D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- |  |        |     |
|--|--------|-----|
| 1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made  | ... .. | 1   |
| 2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... .. | Nil |

**4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.**

- |  |        |    |
|--|--------|----|
| A.—1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year           | ... .. | 1  |
| 2. Number of families dwelling therein                             | ... .. | 1  |
| 3. Number of persons dwelling therein                              | ... .. | 10 |
| B.—1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... .. | 3  |
| C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year     | ... .. | 2  |
| 2. Number of persons concerned in such cases                       | ... .. | 15 |

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

**Milk Supply.**—The registers of Milk Producers and Retailers contained the names of three of the former and five of the latter at the end of 1939. One farmer discontinued retailing and produced for wholesale only, and three small retailers sold their businesses to a larger local concern.

Graded milk licences in force are as follows:—

Bottling Licence—Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	1
Dealers' Licences—Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	2
Pasteuriser's Licence	...	...	1
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	3

All three dairy farms are producing "Accredited" Milk under the Surrey County Council licences.

The pasteurising plant and bottling plant for tuberculin tested milk are both regularly inspected, for checking of records and other conditions attaching to their respective licences.

The following samples of milk were taken during the year and examined for the appropriate standard of cleanliness:

Tuberculin Tested, 2; Pasteurised, 4; Accredited, 6; Ungraded, 4. With the exception of one sample of Accredited milk (which showed tubercular infection) and one Pasteurised sample (with a high bacteria count), all the samples conformed to the standards prescribed in the Milk (Special Designations) Order. As regards the tubercular sample, this was traced to a farm outside the Borough where the infected animal was immediately discovered and destroyed; the high bacteria count in the Pasteurised sample was found to be due to a technical defect in the plant: a repeat sample taken soon after showed a considerably reduced count.

Routine inspections of producing farms, dairies, bottling plants and milk-stores were made, and the Regulations in regard thereto found to be generally well observed. One farm was considerably improved during the year and the drainage from it re-laid, cesspools abolished, and the new drains connected to the Corporation's sewers.

**Meat.**—Systematic inspections of the eight slaughter-houses in the Borough were made during regular slaughtering hours from January 1st until the 16th October, 1939, when the Government took control of all slaughtering, and the

Regional scheme became operative. Under this plan all slaughtering for Godalming butchers was done at Guildford, and Godalming slaughterhouses were closed as such from that date.

With the appointment of an Assistant Inspector in 1939, it was possible to effect practically 100 per cent. inspection of all food animals killed during the period mentioned. The following Table indicates number of animals slaughtered and inspected :—

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ...	371	14	167	1,798	2,002
Number Inspected ...	352	14	145	1,647	1,803
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	3	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	0.85	—	—	0.18	0.11
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	12	—	—	—	19
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	3.40	—	—	—	1.27

In addition to the above, 184 lbs. of imported beef, 19 lbs. tinned hams, and a quantity of organs and other parts of home killed carcasses were condemned as unfit for food, and destroyed.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, appeared to be generally well observed and called for no special action.

All condemned meat is destroyed at a By-products factory at Guildford, and other foods are disposed of by incineration locally.



**Other Foods.**—The number of Bakehouses in the Borough is seventeen, eight of which are of fairly modern construction, the remainder being old buildings adapted for the purpose, leaving much to be desired as places for the preparation of food. The occupiers do their best, however, to comply with the Factory Act conditions as to cleanliness, limewashing and other sanitary requirements to maintain them in a reasonable state of cleanliness.

Restaurant kitchens, fish shops, cooked meat shops, etc., are inspected to ensure that food is prepared, stored and sold under hygienic conditions, and any defects noted have been remedied forthwith. Trade refuse is removed from all these premises weekly by the Town Council, or more frequently on payment of the cost by the occupier.

Butchers' premises, cooked meat and fried fish shops were registered by the Council during the year under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938; as all premises had been inspected regularly for many years, no applicant was refused registration. No underground premises for the preparation of food exist in the Borough.

### **Adulteration and Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

The County Council administers the sampling provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1938, within the Borough. Samples taken in Godalming during 1939 were as follows:—

A total of 46 samples were taken, 28 formal and 18 informal. Seven samples were found to be adulterated or deteriorated: 2 milk, 1 cheese, 1 jam, 1 sheep's liver, and 2 bleach ointment. In the case of one milk sample the offender was prosecuted and convicted.

The total of samples consisted of:—

Formal samples: Milk 26, vinegar 1, sheep's liver 1.

Informal samples: Butter 1, cheese 3, margarine 1, confectionery and jam 2, drugs 3, bleach ointment 3, tinned milk 1, mint sauce 1, orange squash 1, dried apples 1, lemon squash 1.

## Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Notifications of notifiable infectious disease during 1939 were few: only 19 in all, being one less than for 1938, which can be considered very satisfactory, considering the influx of child population from the evacuation areas, at the outbreak of war. Measles, chicken pox and whooping cough were prevalent in the Schools as usual, but occasioned no real anxiety.

Tables showing Analysis and Age Groups of the Notifiable cases are set out below:—

### Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1939.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	7	7	—
Diphtheria ... ..	1	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	6	—	2
Erysipelas ... ..	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	1	—
Totals ... ..	18	10	2

### Age Groups of Notified Cases.

Disease.	3-4.	4-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65 & over.
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

**Tuberculosis.**—There were 22 new cases of tuberculosis notified during 1939—two less than 1938. Of these, 10 were males and 12 females; 6 of the former were pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary, and 11 of the latter pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary. Four cases—2 males and 2 females—were transfers from other districts.

Seven deaths occurred in 1939, as against 15 in 1938. These were: Males 4 (pulmonary 2 and non-pulmonary 2); females 3 (all pulmonary).

## Tuberculosis : New Cases and Mortality during 1939.

Age. Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1-5 ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
5-10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 ...	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
15-20 ...	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
20-25 ...	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
25-35 ...	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
35-45 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
55-65 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 and over ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	6	11	4	1	2	3	2	—

At the end of 1939 there were 89 cases on the Registers—one more than at the close of 1938. These were as follows:—

Origin.	Pulmonary.		...	Non-Pulmonary.		...	Total.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
Local ...	25	24	...	12	13	...	74
Transfers into Godalming	5	5	...	3	2	...	15
	30	29	...	15	15	...	89

