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**Contributors**

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BOROUGH OF GODALMING.

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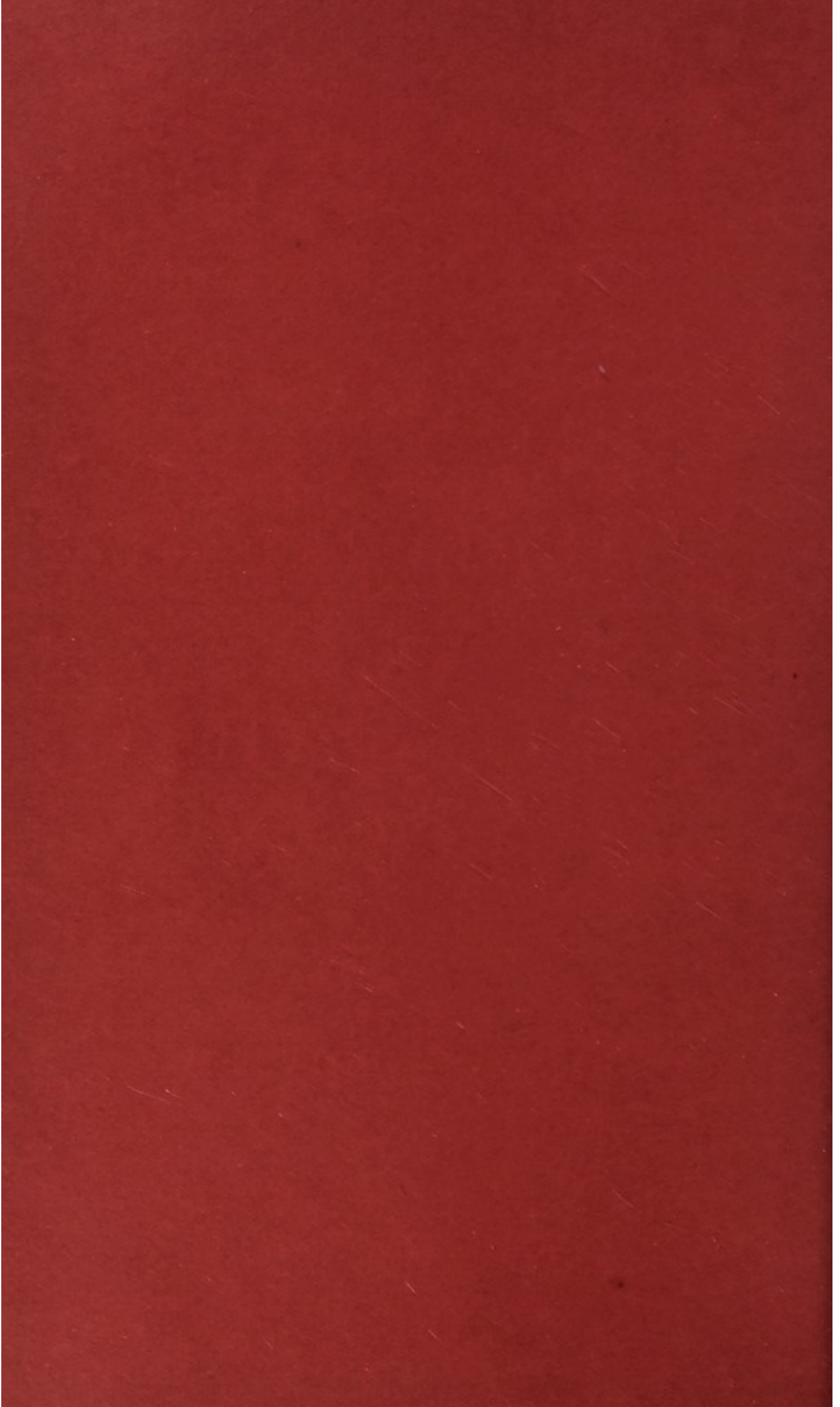
# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health  
for 1946

TOGETHER WITH THAT OF THE

Sanitary Inspector



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
for 1946.

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*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Godalming.*

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my first Annual Report on a full year of peace.

Conditions contingent upon the war were still very apparent, such as rationing, even more severe than in the war years, lack of houses causing overcrowding of a serious nature, and the queue; but health as a whole was well maintained.

There was no epidemic, except of mumps, other more serious diseases being very low in incidence. The Birth Rate was 18.77 and an improvement on that of 1945, but the Death Rate was unfortunately higher due to a marked increase in cancer and heart disease, actual numbers being 28 more than those of 1945. But of 199 deaths, 133 were over 65 years of age.

Comments upon various aspects of the health work in the Borough will be found in the Report.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. BELAM, M.D.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

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

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**Medical Officer of Health :**

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

**Chief Sanitary Inspector :**

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

**Assistant Sanitary Inspector :**

**Clerks :**

Miss E. K. GILBERT.

Miss A. EVANS (appointed 20th May, 1946).

## Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (acres), 2,393.

Population (Registrar General's Estimate, mid-year 1946):  
14,170.

Number of inhabited houses (at end of 1946), according to  
the rate books: 3,929.

Rateable Value: £125,666.

Sum represented by a penny rate, 1945/46; £505 12s. 8d.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births—				Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion, 18.77.
Total ...	266	136	130	
Legitimate ...	240	119	121	
Illegitimate ...	26	17	9	
Still Births—				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 18.79. Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population, 0.35.
Legitimate ...	5	—	5	
Deaths ...	199	103	96	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion, 14.04.

Deaths from Puerperal causes: Nil.

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births ...	45.11
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	29.16
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	19.23
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	34
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age) ...	1

Once again it must be reported that Godalming Birth Rate is lower than that of the country as a whole and much lower than that for the 148 smaller towns, and this in spite of the fact that we have 36 more births than in 1945.

The Death Rate has again risen and is much higher than that of the country as a whole. There are 29 more deaths than in 1945. This will be seen to be due to an increase in deaths from cancer, heart disease and tuberculosis among other diseases which show an increased mortality. The majority of deaths were due to heart disease (53), cancer (34) and intercranial vascular lesions (25), out of a total of 199 deaths, of which 133 persons were over 65 years of age.

Infantile mortality was 45.11; higher than that of the smaller towns and that of the country as a whole. Actually the locally obtained figures are higher still, as the Registrar General ascribes 12 infant deaths, but 14 appear on local records and inward transfers; of these ages at death were 3 hours, 8 hours, 12 hours, 1 day, 2 days, two at 1 week, two at 2 weeks: a total of 9 under one month, which is called neonatal and due to premature births or congenital deformities, etc., which same causes may precipitate a still birth and are only preventable by ante-natal and close post-natal care. Other infant deaths were 2 at three months, 2 at four months and 1 at eight months; of these, two were due to pneumonia and one to diarrhoea; the last two were again ascribed to congenital causes.

The closest liaison is required between the ante-natal care of the doctor or midwife, the obstetrician or institution at which the confinement takes place, and the health visitor, so that immediate steps may be taken to prepare the home conditions for the expected baby and ensure as far as possible that the expectant mother does not come into contact with infectious disease. It has been definitely proved that an attack of German Measles in pregnancy may result in defect of the infant, and other infectious diseases affecting the expectant mother may well have similar deleterious effects.

As is noted annually, it was found impossible to balance figures supplied by the Registrar General with those obtained locally and from inward transfers, so that six more male and five more female deaths were found. These are shewn in the table.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1946. Provisional Figures.

	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 Fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England & Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.	19.1	0.53	11.5	—	—	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.15	—	4.4	43
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	22.2	0.67	12.7	—	—	0.01	—	0.02	0.01	0.13	—	6.1	46
148 Smaller Towns (Resid't Populat'ns 25,000 to 50,000— 1931 Census) ...	21.3	0.59	11.7	—	—	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.14	—	2.8	37
London ...	21.5	0.54	12.7	—	—	0.01	—	0.02	0.01	0.12	—	4.2	41
GODALMING ...	18.77	0.35	14.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	3.7	45.11

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

per 1,000	Total Births ...	Puerperal Sepsis—0.18	Others—1.06	Total 1.24
Godalming ...	... ..	—	—	—



Godalming Deaths in 1946.

Cause of Death	Age at Death														Total		R.G. Total				
	Under 1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65 & over		M.	F.	M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	5	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Cancer of the Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer of the Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer of other sites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Diabetes of other sites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intercranial Vascular Lesions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Other Diseases of Circulatory Syst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other Diseases of Circulatory Syst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diarrhoea under 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diarrhoea under 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Conj. Malf. Inf. Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Conj. Malf. Inf. Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Road Traffic Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Road Traffic Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other violent causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other violent causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
All other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
All other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total, all causes	9	5	3	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	4	6	23	22	67	66	109	101	103	96	

## General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

(a) **Laboratory Facilities.**—Arrangements are the same: specimens being sent to the Pathological Laboratory of the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, whence are obtained forms for use by practitioners desiring to avail themselves of the free service.

During 1946 the following pathological work was done for Godalming: 35 swabs for diphtheria, 8 for haemolytic streptococci and 6 for Vincent's Angina, 3 sputa for tubercle and 12 miscellaneous examinations—64 in all. Water samples are sent to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**—For non-infectious and accident cases the motor ambulances of the Godalming Division of the British Red Cross Society are used. They are staffed by the men of the Division on a part-time basis. Infectious cases are sent to Ottershaw or Farnham Isolation Hospital in those hospital's ambulances.

The following figures indicate to some extent the work carried out by the staff of the Godalming Division of the British Red Cross Society (Men's Detachment):—

Number of Calls (including 10 Accident Calls received) ... ..	688
Number of miles travelled ... ..	12,690
Hours of duty (including cinemas, fetes, etc.)	3,480

(c) **Nursing in the Home.** There are three midwives only in place of six, now practising in the Borough. The Surrey County Council are responsible for financial aid to these midwives.

The following indicates the work of the Nurses of the Godalming Nursing and Child Welfare Association during 1946:—

Number of District Cases ... ..	326
Number of District Visits ... ..	4,525
Number of Midwifery Cases ... ..	59
Number of Maternity Cases (with Doctor) ...	5
Number of Midwifery and Maternity Visits ...	1,370
Number of Ante-Natal Visits ... ..	453
Number of Casual Visits ... ..	403
Number of Factory Visits ... ..	38

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

AT CHURCH ROOM, GODALMING.

Maternity and Child Welfare—

Dental Clinic: Mondays, 10–12 and 2–4 p.m. Thursdays, 10–12 noon and 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: Every Friday, 10 a.m.

Eye Clinic: 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2–4 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation:

Fridays (School children), 10 a.m.

Wednesdays and Fridays (Children 1–5 years), 2–4 p.m.

AT MILFORD SANATORIUM.

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

AT TOWER HOUSE CLINIC, EPSOM ROAD, GUILDFORD.

Tuberculosis Dispensary:

Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Fridays, 10 to 12 noon.

AT ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL, GUILDFORD.

Venereal Disease:

Males: Tuesdays and Fridays, 5 to 7 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

Females: Mondays, 2 to 7 p.m.; Thursdays, 9.30 to 11 a.m.

**(e) Hospitals.—**

(1) The Royal Surrey County Hospital at Guildford offers 228 beds (206 general and 22 private), including 25 emergency medical service beds. General medical and surgical cases are treated at this hospital. Only complicated maternity cases are accepted if operation is required.

The St. Luke's Hospital of the Surrey County Council at Guildford offers 260 general beds, which includes 52 emergency medical service beds and 80 maternity beds.

St. Thomas's Hospital, established during the war at Hydestile, Milford, near Godalming, offers 298 beds, including 50 emergency medical service and 18 beds for children.

(2) **Maternity and Nursing Homes.**—There are now three nursing homes in the Borough registered by the County Council. These provide 8 beds for chronic cases and 15 beds for maternity, surgical and medical cases.

(3) **Infectious Diseases.** These are sent to the Isolation Hospitals at Farnham and Ottershaw. Admissions are as shewn in the table:—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Chicken-pox ... ..	—	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	8	7	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	3	—
Pneumonia ... ..	17	—	8
Erysipelas ... ..	1	—	—
Whooping Cough. ... ..	13	4	—
Measles ... ..	7	2	—
Jaundice ... ..	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	—	—
Mumps ... ..	—	2	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	2	—
Haem. Strep. Otitis Media...	—	1	—
	49	24	8

A number of cases were admitted to Farnham Isolation Hospital which had not been notified, and their admission was not even known to the Medical Officer of Health until the

annual figures of admissions to hospital were furnished by the Clerk to the Joint Hospital Board. These cases were 2 dysentery, 3 diphtheria, 1 jaundice, 1 cerebro-spinal meningitis and 1 haemolytic streptococcal infection of the middle ear. Enquiry of the hospital was at once made, and a reply was received that all the cases referred to had been sent in as queries. The dysentery cases were confirmed as such, the jaundice was infective, and the haemolytic streptococcal ear infection was confirmed. The query diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis cases, however, were not confirmed as those diseases.

Steps were at once taken to ensure that all cases admitted to Farnham or Ottershaw Hospitals were notified by the hospital to the Health Department in future.

It will readily be appreciated that, while no actual onus devolves upon the medical practitioner to notify cases unless they have arrived at a diagnosis, yet in cases which they consider necessary to send into hospital, it is most desirable that the Medical Officer of Health should be informed. It may well be that a certain time must elapse before the diagnosis is confirmed, but it is essential that cases, particularly such as meningitis, should be known as soon as possible in order to avoid any possibility of the spread of infection. This of course also applies to diphtheria, and measures now taken should obviate any trouble arising in the future.

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

The incidence of all kinds of notifiable infectious disease was gratifyingly low. The only disease which was notified more frequently in 1946 was pneumonia, but as this disease is more often not notified I do not suppose its incidence really varied much.

No death is ascribed to any notifiable infectious disease except tuberculosis and pneumonia, though influenza caused five deaths. Only eight cases of scarlet fever, thirteen cases of whooping cough and seven of measles were notified. No case of diphtheria occurred, and for this the high level of immunisation maintained is undoubtedly responsible.

Rather more notifications came from teachers than doctors, but these were due chiefly to mumps, which is not a notifiable disease, though 25 cases of whooping cough were reported as against 13 notified.

Disease	Total	Central	Council, Bridge Rd., Jun. Mixed & Infants	Moss Lane C. of E. Girls and Infants	Busbridge	Farncombe, George Road	County	Day Nurseries
Measles ... ..	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	8	2	—	—	—	4	2	—
Chicken-pox ... ..	20	2	6	1	—	—	11	—
Mumps ... ..	203	7	44	102	4	23	22	1
German Measles ... ..	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	25	—	8	4	3	10	—	—
Jaundice ... ..	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Impetigo ... ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Conjunctivitis ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	270	13	60	108	7	44	37	1

**Diphtheria.** Immunisation has proceeded most satisfactorily, and we now have 71 per cent. of all children under 15 immunised and 81.6 per cent. of those aged 5-14. This is extremely satisfactory. The re-immunisation also proceeded apace and 706 children were re-immunised. So it would seem that the child population of Godalming is very well protected against diphtheria.

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year.

### Diphtheria Immunisation Statistics.

Age at 31st December 1946 ... <i>i.e.</i> , born in year	Under 1 1946	1 1945	2 1944	3 1943	4 1942	5-9 1941-37	10-14 1936-32	Total under 15
Number immunised	3	106	180	145	154	828	690	2106
Estimated mid-year populat'n. 1946				1080		1860		2940
Number and percentage immunised			580	54.44%	1518	81.60%		71.36%
Number re-immunised	706	24%						

### Notifiable Disease (other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	Age Group											
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	—	6	1	1	—	1	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	3	3	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	4	4	4	1	21	2	1	1	2	4	2

**Tuberculosis.** Nineteen new cases of pulmonary and three of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year or otherwise brought to notice.

This is nearly double the number notified in 1945, and shews that the increased prevalence of this most serious disease referred to last year is even more marked.

The comments I made upon the effects of overcrowding and food shortage apply equally to 1946, as neither evil has been mitigated in any way. Rations are even shorter; there is even less obtainable of the first class proteins—meat, eggs, cheese, milk, butter and fish—so that the effects referred to recently in a debate in the House of Commons are still present. These effects are the lessened energy, lack of vitality, inability to do hard work for any length of time without fatigue, and the easily tired feeling. To say that fish can supply this deficiency is baulking the issue, for unless reliance is placed on herring or kippers (not always popular foods) the other kinds of fish are too expensive to be a common article of diet. Moreover the fish queue must be seen to be believed, and it has been stated that it is the hours in queues even more than the food deficiency which gets the housewife down. The inability to segregate cases of infectious lung disease is also a serious factor in the spread of the disease in overcrowded households. This is unabated, and cannot be dealt with until the position, not only in the supply of nurses but also of hospital domestics has been dealt with. The two are interlocked. Unless conditions of nursing are bettered, nurses will not be

forthcoming, and foremost in that bettering is the provision of an adequate staff of ward domestics to relieve the nurses of work that normally should not fall to their lot. It is a sad reflection that out of 1,000 applicants for nursing training in one of our largest hospitals only 50 complete the course, but understandable when the conditions of service are considered.

Overcrowding can only be dealt with by the provision of an adequate number of houses, and this too is of vital importance in the prevention of tuberculosis.

The position as to Government allowances remained substantially the same as in 1945, except that at the end of 1946 there was a slight increase.

But the inadequate children's allowance and the cessation of allowance when prognosis is bad, remain unaltered and demand immediate remedy.

At the end of 1946 there were 119 cases on the register: the same number as in 1945. There were 22 new cases, 8 deaths, and 14 removals from the district.

#### Tuberculosis: New Cases and Mortality during 1946.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1-5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5-10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	1	—	—	1 (T)	—	—	—	—
15-20	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
45-55	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	( + 1 not notified)							
	11	8	1	2*	6	2	—	—

(\*Includes 1 transfer)



# Sanitary Inspector's Report.

## Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

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

#### ROUTINE INSPECTIONS MADE.

Housing Inspections and Re-inspections (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ... ..	467
Nuisances, Complaints, Advisory Visits, etc. ... ..	406
Inspections of—	
Drainage to Houses, including Tests ... ..	164
Meat Inspection ... ..	27
Bakehouses ... ..	258
Dairies, Cowsheds, Milk-shops and Milk-stores ...	52
Factories, Work-places and Outworkers' Premises	92
Food shops and places where Food is prepared and stored ... ..	477
Foodstuffs for condemnation ... ..	110
Sampling of—	
Water Supplies ... ..	6
Milk Supplies ... ..	5
Offensive Trades ... ..	12
Provision of Dustbins, Salvaging of Materials, etc. ...	67
Rat-infested Premises ... ..	181
Smoke Observations ... ..	7
Public and Private Conveniences ... ..	133
Council's Hostels ... ..	6

## Investigations under—

Shops and Young Persons Employment Acts ...	49
Petroleum and Carbide Acts ... ..	5
Infectious Disease Notifications and Prevention Acts (including Disinfections) ... ..	39
Part IV. Housing Act, 1936 (Overcrowding) ...	13
Public Health Act, 1936 (Verminous Premises) ...	16
	2,592

## NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices ... ..	7
Informal Notices ... ..	399
Total Notices served ... ..	406
Complied with ... ..	362
Not complied with at 31.12.46	44

**Factories Act, 1937.**

(Information required by the Secretary of State.)

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

Premises.	Inspec- tions.	Number of Written Notices.	Occup. Pros.
Factories with mechanical power ...	32	3	Nil
Factories without mechanical power...	57	19	Nil
Other premises under the Act (includ- ing works of building and engin- eering construction but not includ- ing outworkers' premises) ...	3	Nil	Nil
(Electrical Stations should be reckoned as Factories.)			
	92	22	Nil

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects		Ref'd to H.M. Inspec- tor.	No. of defects in respect of which prose- cutions were instituted.
	Found.	R'died.		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)...	6	6	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
Insufficient ... ..	5	5	Nil	Nil
Unsuitable or defective	9	9	Nil	Nil
Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Other offences ... ..	2	2	1	Nil
	22	22	1	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.)

## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

## WATER SUPPLY.

New main extensions carried out during the year were:—

Godalming Borough (New Way) to improve the supply:  
245 yds. of 4in. main.

Hambleton Rural District: 287 yds. of 4in. and 220 yds. of  
3in. main for new houses.

Guildford Rural District: 187 yds. of 3in. main for new  
houses.

No new sources of supply were brought into use.

The water supply has been satisfactory, both as regards quality and quantity.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of treated and untreated water are made quarterly from samples taken by the Sanitary Inspector. All these proved to be in all respects satisfactory for a public supply.

Bacteriological examinations have also been made of samples obtained from various premises within the water supply area, which are supplied from the various service reservoirs. These were taken by the Water Department; in addition three reports were received from Hambledon Rural District Council on samples taken from piped supplies in their area—all of which were of satisfactory bacterial purity. No form of contamination of supplies was experienced during the year.

The number of dwelling houses supplied direct from the Corporation mains in the water supply area is 6,344, and the estimated population supplied with water is 26,742.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There were no new soil or surface water sewers laid, or extensions made during the year.

Conditions at the Council's Sewage Works at Unstead were satisfactory. Sludge was removed frequently by farmers and others, and no complaint was received from the Thames Conservancy Board in regard to effluent discharged into the river.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There were no complaints of pollution of the river or streams during the year.

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Numbers of cesspools and pail closets remaining in the Borough are as follows:—

Cesspools draining houses: 34 (23 no sewers available).

Pail closets attached to cottages: 21 (18 no sewers available).

Following informal action by the Health Department, plans were submitted by Owners of three properties for conversion of six pail-closets, but owing to difficulties in the supply of labour and materials, the work was postponed until 1947.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Town Council continued the collection of house and trade refuse, weekly in the built-up areas and fortnightly in the remaining areas of the Borough.

Salvage activities slackened somewhat during the year, but quite a useful contribution to the national requirements was collected during the year.

At the request of a local factory, controlled tipping was continued at Catteshall Lane, Godalming, on land in their occupation, which will eventually be used for factory extensions.

During the year 163 dustbins to premises were found to be defective; although some delay was experienced by owners of property in replacing these with new bins, the majority had done so by the end of the year.

### SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Owing to lack of assistance, routine inspections of these was impossible, but inspections were made in cases where complaints arose or nuisances existed. In no case was it found necessary to take formal action for remedy of defects.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Very little trouble was experienced in this direction during the year. Occupiers of factories, workplaces, etc., generally complied with the provisions of the law in keeping their output of smoke down to the minimum, under somewhat trying conditions.

### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Only three cases of infestation came to the notice of the Department during the year, two being Council houses, and the other a privately owned cottage. All were treated twice

with a liquid insecticide towards the end of the summer, and from inspections made subsequently it was hoped the treatment had been successful.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The eight private slaughterhouses in the Borough remain closed, as all slaughtering for Godalming is still carried out at Guildford under the Government centralised slaughtering scheme.

The majority of Slaughtermen's Licences have lapsed, but a few persons have kept them renewed to enable them to deal with cases of emergency slaughter.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No complaints were received or nuisance experienced in respect of the one Tannery remaining in the Borough. Trade refuse was removed to farms frequently and without nuisance.

### **New Housing.**

Twenty eight new houses were completed during 1946. Of these, ten bungalows were built by the Town Council at Silo Estate as a preliminary to their post-war housing programme, and to further the completion of this Estate of twenty aged persons' bungalows and twenty-eight houses.

The remaining eighteen houses were erected by local builders for private ownership, mainly in the Farncombe area of the Borough.

### **Existing Housing.**

Very little progress was possible in the repair of existing houses, owing to the shortage of labour and materials, and the restrictions in the use of the latter for any work other than new housing; but essential matters received attention.

Until an Assistant Sanitary Inspector is appointed no house-to-house inspection work can be carried out to ascertain the state of repair of working class cottages, and deal with any insanitary or unhealthy conditions existing in such houses.

For the present, only urgent matters such as defective roofing and drainage, dampness, and other structural defects

causing exceptionally bad housing conditions can be dealt with. Even so, to specify a time limit in Statutory Notices served on property owners is well-nigh impossible, with conditions as they are to-day.

Two cottages, closed as unfit during 1939/40, continued to be occupied by two families under licence issued in consequence of Ministry of Health Circular 2156.

Eight other old cottages remain closed in consequence of Departmental action pending demolition at some future date.

### HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

1.	By the Town Council ... ..	10
2.	By other bodies or persons ... ..	18
3. (a)	Number of houses converted into Flats ...	8
3. (b)	Number of flats resulting from (a) ...	21

#### 1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1. (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ... ..	217
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	467
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 ... ..	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	Nil
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 ... ..	136

#### 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 ... ..	97
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### 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 ... ..		36
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices—		
(a) By Owners ... ..		29
(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 ... ..		Nil
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
E.—Action taken under Ministry of Health Circular 2156—		
1. Number of houses licensed for temporary occupation		2



## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

**Milk Supply.**—At the close of the year there were four Producers and three Retailers on the Registers.

Graded milk licences in force are as follows:—

Dealers' Licences—Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	3
Dealers' Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	3

Three dairy farms are producing “accredited milk” under licence from the Surrey County Council.

Dairy farms, shops, plants, etc., were regularly inspected and the Regulations in regard to cleanliness, etc., found to be well observed.

**Meat and Other Foods.**—All slaughtering of meat for Godalming is still done at Guildford, so that inspection of meat in cold stores and shops is all that is possible.

The Public Health Meat Regulations appeared to be generally well observed, and little fault could be found with local traders' methods.

The following is a list of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

1,003 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Meat (including 192 tins: 889 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.)
1 tin Meat and Vegetables.
1 tin Irish Stew.
199 tins and 854 lbs. Fish.
1 tin Fish Balls.
1 tin Pate de Foie.
141 tins and 28 lbs. Vegetables.
18 tins and 55 lbs. Fruit.
105 tins of Salad Dressing.
440 tins of Full Cream, Evap. and Skimmed Milk.
6 Tins of Jam and Marmalade.
1 tin (2-lb.) Golden Syrup.
75 jars (106 lbs.) Jams.
4 Bananas.
2 lbs. Biscuits.
574 large and small Loaves.
27 small Hovis.
14 lbs. 5 ozs. Cheese.
45 lbs. 2 ozs. Butter.
5 lbs. 9 ozs. Sugar.

- 10 lbs. Margarine.
- 10 lbs. Lard.
- 112 lbs. Dripping.
- 42 $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Tea.
- 14 lbs. Soya Flour.
- 6 lbs. Pearl Barley.
- 314 Eggs.
- 1 pkt. Dried Egg.
- 27 large and 3 small pkts. of Cocoa.
- 1 pkt. of Soup.
- 1 pkt. of Mustard.
- 1 pkt. of Bospur.

Routine inspections of butchers' and fishmongers' premises, restaurant kitchens, cooked meat shops and bakeries were carried out. Notices to limewash walls, etc., and otherwise remedy defects were complied with and premises generally were found to be kept clean and free from nuisance.

Trade refuse and salvage is removed from traders' premises weekly by the Council, and traders generally co-operate very well in this work.

## Adulteration and Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The Surrey County Council administers those provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1938, within the Borough, dealing with sampling and analyses of articles of food, etc., for detection of adulteration, deterioration, etc.

The County Medical Officer of Health reports that the following samples were taken in the Borough and analysed during 1946 :—

Twenty formal samples of milk ; 1 informal sample of each of the following : Butter, cheese, margarine, meat, tea, coffee, drugs, malted milk tablets, sweetening tablets, dessert mould, lemon flavouring essence, chocolate spread, cake mixture, bacon, dates, cooking fat, soup, and 4 informal samples of spirits.

One sample of coffee and one of "dessert mould" were found to be adulterated or deteriorated. There were no prosecutions.

