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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

OF

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE,


1897.

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The Rural District Council of Godstone.

The Grange,

Bletchingley, Jan 27 1898

C. E. OLDMAN, M. D.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

with Dr. Alman

Compts



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

OF

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE,

⇒\* 1897. \*←

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Godstone Rural  
District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the past year as Medical Officer of Health for the District over which you preside, as follows:—

Commencing with the Rainfall, the annexed tables will shew that although there have been a greater number of wet days than the previous two years, the actual fall has been much less by five inches than that of 1896, and two inches of the average of the past ten years. The total amount has been thereby more evenly distributed, but the deficiency has made itself felt nevertheless and caused considerable inconvenience to those directly dependent upon it for their water supply, and indirectly, by the delayed rising of the Springs, to those who are still dependent upon shallow wells. The former will receive further notice in its reference, more particularly to Tatsfield.

*Rainfall.*

The average Rainfall for the previous twenty years is 29·11 inches, and that during 1897 is 25·03, shewing a deficiency of 4·08 inches. The temperature has generally ruled high, and there have been no great extremes either way which call for special notice.

I am again indebted to Mr. Moffat, of the Priory Gardens, Nutfield, for these records.

TABLE shewing the Total Rainfall for the previous ten years.

N.B.—A wet day means one upon which .01 or more rain has fallen.

Year.	Total Depth.	Number of Wet Days.
1887	21·82	137
1888	28·97	171
1889	25·91	171
1890	26·13	176
1891	33·10	175
1892	27·49	162
1893	22·27	153
1894	34·09	202
1895	26·54	167
1896	30·08	175
	276·40	1,689

Yielding an average of 27·64 inches and 168·9 wet days.

The Average of 20 years from 1876—1895 is 29·11 inches.

# REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1897. *K*

Kept at NUTFIELD PRIORY by J. MOFFAT.

*Time of Observation, 9 a.m.*

RAIN GAUGE:—

Diameter ... .. 8 inches.  
 Height above Ground ... .. 1 ft. 2 in.  
 " " Sea Level ... .. 468 ft.

Date.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Date.
1	in. .01	in. .45	in. .60	in. .04	in. .01	in. .01	in. .01	in. .42	in. .42	in. .17	in. .01	in. .01	1
2	..12	..51	..59	..02	..05	..05	..05	..05	..05	..07	..01	..01	2
3	..09	..47	..10	..08	..16	..05	..05	..40	..40	..07	..01	..01	3
4	..07	..30	..04	..10	..02	..54	..05	..01	..01	..07	..01	..01	4
5	..20	..33	..10	..12	..09	..75	..01	..03	..03	..01	..10	..09	5
6	..33	..48	..07	..09	..02	..02	..01	..05	..30	..01	..16	..73	6
7	..48	..04	..22	..01	..02	..02	..01	..48	..01	..05	..05	..05	7
8	..04	..04	..21	..04	..02	..02	..01	..01	..01	..05	..01	..25	8
9	..04	..01	..28	..03	..01	..01	..01	..01	..01	..05	..01	..25	9
10	..01	..02	..03	..01	..01	..01	..01	..01	..01	..05	..01	..02	10
11	..01	..02	..03	..01	..01	..01	..01	..01	..01	..05	..01	..02	11
12	..07	..06	..14	..08	..01	..01	..01	..03	..03	..04	..01	..52	12
13	..01	..01	..37	..02	..01	..01	..01	..08	..08	..01	..01	..15	13
14	..01	..01	..22	..02	..01	..01	..01	..07	..07	..01	..23	..09	14
15	..11	..01	..12	..31	..05	..05	..01	..07	..01	..03	..07	..03	15
16	..11	..01	..12	..31	..05	..05	..01	..07	..01	..03	..07	..03	16
17	..01	..01	..48	..07	..01	..41	..01	..20	..15	..01	..07	..01	17
18	..04	..16	..06	..01	..02	..02	..01	..21	..03	..04	..01	..01	18
19	..04	..16	..06	..01	..02	..02	..01	..03	..10	..01	..01	..01	19
20	..06	..14	..01	..07	..01	..01	..01	..15	..01	..01	..01	..01	20
21	..06	..14	..01	..07	..01	..01	..01	..15	..01	..01	..01	..01	21
22	..10	..03	..03	..03	..03	..03	..03	..03	..02	..01	..01	..01	22
23	..03	..03	..03	..03	..03	..03	..03	..03	..01	..01	..01	..01	23
24	..02	..02	..02	..02	..02	..02	..02	..26	..05	..05	..05	..05	24
25	..02	..02	..02	..02	..02	..02	..02	..01	..02	..10	..04	..04	25
26	..02	..02	..02	..02	..02	..02	..02	..01	..02	..10	..04	..04	26
27	..02	..02	..02	..02	..02	..02	..02	..24	..04	..04	..04	..04	27
28	..02	..12	..05	..21	..02	..07	..01	..12	..01	..01	..50	..15	28
29	..06	..06	..06	..10	..05	..04	..03	..03	..04	..01	..06	..14	29
30	..11	..06	..16	..16	..16	..16	..19	..19	..67	..01	..42	..05	30
31	..27	..27	..27	..16	..46	..46	..35	..10	..01	..11	..11	..21	31
Totals	2.22	2.62	3.97	1.66	1.41	2.25	1.18	2.57	2.29	.56	1.35	2.95	
Total from Jan. 1	4.84	8.81	10.47	11.88	14.13	15.31	17.88	20.17	20.73	20.08	25.03		



The following Table shows the fall for the year and the average temperature also.

❧ 1897. ❧

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		No. of Wet Days.	Temperature.		
		Depth.	Date.		Max.	Min.	Mean.
Jan. ...	2.22	.48	7th	22	46	22	34
Feb. ...	2.62	.51	4th	15	57	29	43
March	3.97	.60	2nd	21	66	29	44.5
April ...	1.66	.31	16th	17	72	29	49.5
May ...	1.41	.46	30th	12	74	31	52.5
June ...	2.25	.75	8th	10	88	43	66.5
July ...	1.18	.51	19th	6	81	44	62.5
Aug. ...	2.57	.48	8th	19	88	48	68
Sept. ...	2.29	.67	29th	16	69	40	54.5
Oct. ...	.56	.17	2nd	13	66	36	51
Nov. ...	1.35	.50	27th	15	59	30	44.5
Dec. ...	2.95	.73	7th	19	53	21	37
Total ...	25.03			185			

Absolute Maximum 88° on June 24th and Aug. 8th.

Absolute Minimum 21° on Dec. 3rd.

Mean Temperature of year 50.63.

*Statistics, Area,  
and Population.*

The total area of the district comprises 53,183 acres, having a population, according to the census of 1891, of 22,127 persons, and estimated up to the end of 1897 as 23,860, distributed amongst 15 parishes or "localities" as indicated in the following Tables:—

For the purposes of this Report the population of each "locality" is estimated by deducting the deaths from the births in each year and adding the difference to the estimated population of the previous year similarly obtained, and so in like manner from the census of 1891; a method which may not be strictly accurate, but nevertheless sufficient.

TABLE I.

Localities.	Popula- tion, Census 1891.	Popula- tion esti- mated for 1897	Acres.	Per- sons per acre.	Births.		Rate per 1,000 Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
					M.	F.			
Bletchingley	1,882	2,069	5,620	·36	25	38	30·44	19	9·18
Caterham ...	4,551	4,996	2,438	3·21	80	82	32·40	67	13·41
Chelsham ...	440	464	3,356	·13	3	6	19·39	4	8·62
Crowhurst ...	246	255	2,119	·12	3	3	23·52	2	7·84
Farleigh ...	110	117	1,051	·11	...	1	8·54	Nil	Nil
Godstone ...	2,478	2,669	6,830	·39	37	35	26·97	22	8·24
Horne ...	708	768	4,593	·16	7	9	20·83	8	10·41
Limpsfield ...	1,469	1,550	4,673	·33	12	19	20·00	9	5·80
Lingfield ...	3,204	3,330	9,239	·36	47	27	22·22	59	17·71
Oxted ...	1,499	1,718	3,659	·46	19	28	27·35	27	15·71
Tandridge ...	589	623	3,928	·15	7	8	24·07	3	4·81
Tatsfield ...	380	402	1,303	·30	6	9	37·31	7	17·41
Titsey ...	225	237	1,988	·11	1	1	8·43	1	4·21
Warlingham	1,488	1,646	1,703	·97	25	30	33·41	25	15·18
Woldingham	101	160	683	·23	1	1	12·50	Nil	Nil
	19,370	21,004			273 297			253	
Asylum ...	2,118	2,137						140	
Barracks ...	629	703						1	
Charing Cross Home ...		13							
Caxton House Workhouse		3						1 23	
Total ...	22,117	23,860	53,183	·44	570		27·13	418	12·04

Deducting from the above total of Population that of the Metropolitan Asylum and the Barracks at Caterham, together with that of the two Convalescent Homes at Limpsfield, there remains a balance of 21,004 persons for the District.

A.---TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1897, in the Godstone Rural Sanitary District,  
Classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, public institutions being shewn as separate localities. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B).	Mortality from all Causes, at Subjoined Ages.							Mortality from Subjoined Causes, Distinguishing Deaths of Children under 5 Years of Age.																									
	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.		1 and under 5.		65 and upwards.		i	1	2	3	4	Fevers.					10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
		c	d	e	f	g	h		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Trysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea & Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Totals.			
Bletchingley ...	19	3	1	2		8	5	Under 5														1								3	4		
Caterham ...	67	21	7	6	4	13	16	Under 5													5	4							15	28			
Chelsham ...	4	2				1	1	Under 5																1					1	2			
Crowhurst ...	2					1	1	Under 5																					2	2			
Farleigh ...	Nil.							Under 5																					1	2			
Godstone ...	22	3		1		7	11	Under 5																					3	3			
Horne ...	8	1				3	4	Under 5												1								6	19				
Limpsfield ...	9	2				4	3	Under 5																				4	7				
Lingfield ...	59	10	8	3	4	14	20	Under 5																				8	19				
Oxted ...	27	6	3			7	11	Under 5																				22	40				
Tandridge ..	3	1				1	1	Under 5																				2	9				
Tatsfield ...	7			1		4	2	Under 5																				8	18				
Titsey ...	1					1		Under 5																				1	1				
Warlingham ...	25	7	2			8	8	Under 5																				5	9				
Woldingham ...	Nil.							Under 5																				10	16				
Asylum ...	140				5	66	69	Under 5																				13	16	26	1	84	140
Barracks ...	1	1						Under 5																					1	1			
Caxton Home ...	1					1		Under 5																							1		
Workhouse ...	23	1				6	16	Under 5																					1	1			
Totals ...	418	58	21	13	13	145	168	Under 5																					39	80			
								5 upwards																					6	1	1	182	339

The Subjoined Numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above Records of Mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.

1

1

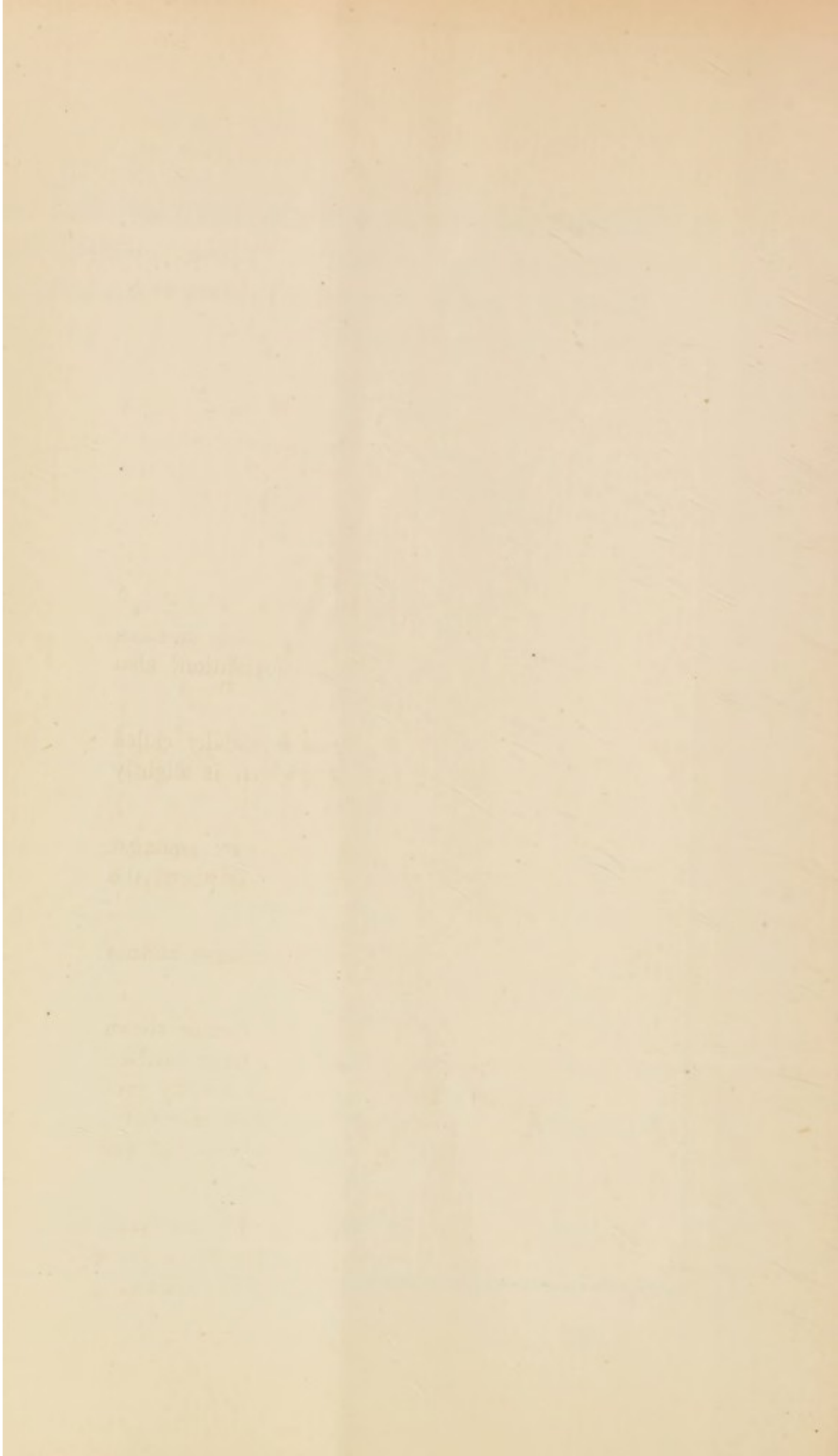
Under 5  
5 upwards

1

1







The total number of Births registered during the year was 570, composed of 273 males and 297 females, which shew an increase of 23 over those of last year and an annual rate of 27·13, which is a little below the average of the previous three years.

The total number of Deaths registered was 418, which, after deducting 142 as having occurred in the Asylum, Barracks, and Caxton Home, leaves a balance of 276 for the District, producing a rate of 12·04 per 1,000 of population, which is slightly above the average of the previous three years. The rate for England and Wales generally was 17·4 per 1,000. The number of deaths of Infants under one year of age was 58, including one at the Barracks, which shews a rate of 101 per 1,000 Births, and very much above the average of the previous three years.

The number of deaths due to Phthisis was 22, which shews a rate of 1·04 per 1,000 of population, slightly above the average of the previous three years, and that due to Respiratory diseases was 48, shewing a rate of 2·33 per 1,000 of population, also above the average of the previous three years.

The number of deaths ascribed to the diseases usually called Zymotic amounted to 13, shewing a rate of ·57, which is slightly above the average of the previous three years.

Of the total number of deaths 35·8 per cent. were amongst those of 65 years of age and upwards, which was about the average of the previous three years.

The increase therefore has occurred chiefly amongst infants under one year of age and up to fifteen.

Further examination into the causes of the former shews that premature and debility from birth account for a large number, and only eight were assigned to Diarrhoea, so that strictly preventible diseases had but little influence upon their mortality. This rate throughout England and Wales generally was 156 per 1,000 births.

The following Tables shew the Statistics for the year, together with one summarizing those of the previous three years with their average, by which comparison may be readily drawn.

(For Table see next page.)

TABLE II.  
 Statistics for previous three years, with Average.

Years.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Deaths of infants under one year to 1,000 Births.	1-15	15-65	65 and upwards.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.
1894	29.44	11.57	91	1.1	3.9	3.7	0.30	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.06	...	1.38	1.92
1895	28.37	11.29	90	.9	7.7	6.4	.34	...	0.9	.14	.09	.18	.6	1.4
1896	26.44	10.34	80	.8	3.6	3.7	.4	.04	0.04	.08	.08	.1	.9	1.7
Average	28.08	11.06	87	.93	5.06	4.6	.34	.03	0.45	.11	.07	.09	.96	1.67
1897	27.13	12.04	101	1.6	4.09	4.7	.57	...	...	.42	.76	.28	1.04	2.33

TABLE III.

Showing cases of Infectious Disease notified under the Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889.

Localities.	No. of Houses.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous group.	Enteric.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.	Deaths.						
									Diphtheria.	Membranous group.	Enteric.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.	
Bletchingley ...	14	12	10			2		24	1						1
Caterham ...	15	11	3			4		18	1						1
Farleigh ...	1	1						1							
Godstone ...	5	1		1		3		5		1					1
Horne ...	1	1						1							
Lingfield ...	14	1	25		1		1	28	7		1	1			9
Tatsfield ...	2		2					2							
Warlingham ...	7	2	1		2	3		8					1	1	1
Total ...	59	29	41	1	3	12	1	87	9	1	1	1	1	1	13

*Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889.*

The following Table shews the number of cases of Infectious Disease as scheduled under this Act which have been notified during the past year, by which it will be seen that 87 certificates have been received. Fifty-nine houses have been invaded, distributed over eight localities, which were less than those recorded last year. Thirteen cases terminated fatally, which is at the rate of 14·8 per cent. of those certified. No case of Smallpox occurred during the past year. Scarlatina and Diphtheria furnished the largest number of cases, the latter shewing a large increase upon any previous year of which there is any record.

TABLE IV.

Shewing cases of Infectious Disease notified since the Act of 1889 was adopted on Feb. 1st, 1894.

Years.	No. of Localities	No. of Houses.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous croup.	Enteric.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Smallpox.	Total.	Deaths.
*1894	11	54	31	25		27	11	1	1		96	13
1895	13	76	90	29		3	8				130	5
1896	11	69	63	19		8	10	1		2	103	7
1897	8	58	28	42	1	3	12	1			87	13

\* Eleven months only in this year.

*Smallpox and Vaccination.*

Vaccination Returns for the last ten years, shewing percentage of Births not accounted for.

Years.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Children not finally accounted for, including cases postponed, per cent. of Births.
1887	463	396		34	8	25	7.1
1888	448	383	2	37	3	23	5.8
1889	425	358	1	27		39	9.1
1890	446	400		22	3	21	5.3
1891	432	373		28	6	25	5.7
1892	458	400		29	3	26	6.3
1893	431	369		23	5	34	9
1894	490	401	1	31	9	48	11.6
1895	470	376		34	4	56	12.7
1896	469	347	1	27	7	87	20
½ 1897	249	174		13	4	58	23.2

Although no case of Smallpox occurred during the past year, the above returns shew that there is a large percentage of children not finally accounted for as regards Vaccination, the numbers having risen from 12·7 per cent. in 1895 to 20 per cent. in 1896, and apparently still rising, as the percentage for the first half of 1897 is 23·2. These figures I desire to bring to the notice of the Board of Guardians, who are the authority duly appointed to carry out the Vaccination Acts, with a view to their taking steps to their being better enforced; and to consider the advisability of bringing pressure to bear upon the delinquents, as it is only by means of efficient Vaccination that the spread of Smallpox can be prevented if, unhappily, it should be introduced into the District.

Although twenty-nine cases of Scarlatina were notified, at no time could it be said that it was present in epidemic form so far as your district is concerned, but in the Barracks at Caterham, over which you have no control, and where those in charge are even exempt from the duty of notifying cases of Infectious Disease under the Act, it extensively prevailed during October and November. The Medical Officers in charge consulted with me at the commencement of the outbreak as to the probable source of infection, but no evidence was forthcoming that it had in any way been conveyed from cases occurring in the immediate neighbourhood either through the supply of milk, food, or other articles of consumption and use supplied from outside; so that the inference was that it had been introduced probably by fresh recruits arriving at the Depot, and that being of a mild type considerable extension had occurred before being fully recognized. Indeed there was reason to believe that it became a source of infection to those outside during the progress of the outbreak through the medium of workpeople entering and returning.

*Scarlatina.*

Cases occurred at Blechingley in a part where it had prevailed during the previous year, and sporadically in Farleigh, Godstone, and Horne.

There has been a notable increase of Diphtheria during the past year, 41 cases in all, which are largely in excess of any previous year. Of these twenty-six occurred in Lingfield alone, and will be further alluded to. Ten occurred in Bletchingley and the remainder in Caterham, Tatsfield, and Warlingham. One case also of Membranous Croup, which is generally considered to be Diphtheria of the Larynx, occurred in Godstone, and terminated fatally.

*Diphtheria.*

Nine deaths in all were registered as due to Diphtheria.

*Enteric Fever.*

Three cases of Enteric Fever occurred, one in Lingfield, which terminated fatally, and two in Warlingham.

*Erysipelas and  
Puerperal Fever.*

Twelve cases of Erysipelas were notified, of which one terminated fatally, and one of Puerperal Fever.

*Measles and  
Whooping Cough.*

These not being notifiable diseases, it is difficult to obtain information as to their occurrence, which in the case of Measles is a serious difficulty. Being lightly regarded by the public and very readily spread, an epidemic may be almost present before one is aware of any cases ever existing and few steps can have been taken to check its spread. It ranks very high as a cause of death among the returns of the Registrar General, and should, in my opinion, be included among the diseases to be notified under the Act of 1889 so far as each first case occurs in a house. Whooping Cough prevailed considerably in Oxted, Lingfield, and Caterham, and was the cause of sixteen deaths.

*Influenza.*

Six deaths were registered as due to Influenza in Bletchingley, Godstone, Oxted, and Tandridge, although it was not so generally prevalent as in former years.

*Isolation Hospital.*

This building was opened for the reception of cases of Scarlatina on September 10th, to which the first patient was admitted from Horne, and has proved of great service in preventing the spread of infection. Ten cases in all have been treated in the hospital during the past year, all of Scarlatina. Being of small dimensions and moderately equipped, it would not be prudent to utilize it for more than one infectious disease, so that only cases of Scarlatina have been admitted. Seeing, however, how useful it has been, I would strongly press for some further provision being made whereby cases of Diphtheria could be isolated. Had such been available I feel sure many cases would have been prevented in the outbreak which occurred at Lingfield and checked its extension.

Notwithstanding the many disadvantages and inconveniences necessarily arising in connection with such an imperfectly constructed building, the patients have generally expressed themselves grateful for the care and attention which they have received, and I wish to express my satisfaction with the way in which Mrs. Field, the nurse in charge, has carried out the duties of her office in spite of many difficulties and much that is wanting to render the working of such an Institution smooth and efficient. Further

experience will shew how much better it would have been to have erected the permanent building first entertained and recommended in my report for 1895, and thereby avoided the great expense attending the additions and improvements which from time to time will become necessary, and must be made if it is to serve the purpose for which it has been provided. The disinfecter and ambulance have been used when required, but I would recommend the appointment of a capable person to undertake the work in connection with them, and who should also be required to disinfect the houses in the district requiring it so as to relieve the Sanitary Inspector of that duty and give him more time to devote to the inspection and detection of nuisances and their abatement. Such a person could, after disinfecting the house, remove articles of bedding and clothing to the Hospital and work the Disinfecter. He should also be a married man, and his wife be required to accompany him when removing female patients to the Hospital and devote her spare time to assisting in the nursing or laundry.

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Passing on to a detailed statement as to each locality, I have to report as follows:—

BLETCHINGLEY.—Population, 2,069 ; Births, 63 ; Deaths, 19 ; giving rates per 1,000 of 30·44 for the former, and 9·18 for the latter.

*Bletchingley.*

Scarlatina, commonly called Scarlet Fever, occurred during the Autumn of the usual mild type, and first appeared in a cottage in the Workhouse Lane, where there had been a case during the epidemic which was prevalent during the previous year. The first case was that of an adult, mother of a large family, and was at once removed to the Isolation Hospital. Four days afterwards two children developed the disease in the adjoining cottage, followed at varying intervals by five others. Of these latter cases five were also removed to the Hospital, but the parents of two declined the advantage. This had the effect of checking any further spread of the infection.

*Scarlatina.*

A family residing on the outskirts of the village, and whose children attended a school situated in an adjoining district where it had been prevalent, were found to be suffering from the disease during the last week of the year, but as their cottage was an isolated one they were allowed to remain at home.

*Diphtheria.*

Sporadic cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year ; three only, however, in houses connected with the sewage system. In the case of the remainder serious defects in sanitation were present, which have since been remedied. The most notable instance was at Barfields, where the houses drain into cesspools and derive their water supply from wells in close proximity to them, which, in consequence of their having been erected before the Building Bye-Laws were in force, are mostly unsealed and their contents are allowed to soak away. And when emptied, which is occasionally done, the practice has been to dig a hole in the ground close to the cesspool and empty the contents into it. The ground, therefore, has become sodden with sewage and furnished conditions which are favourable to the development of the disease, and, in addition, the houses were much over-crowded.

This part of the Village is in much need of a system of drainage, and being so situated that it cannot be connected with the present system, very readily may perhaps require separate treatment. I would advise, therefore, that the matter be referred to the Engineer, Mr. Fairbank, who devised and carried out the larger system of drainage for consideration and report. Negotiations have been opened up with the East Surrey Water Co. with a view to their extending their mains to this part of the Village, and they have expressed their willingness to do so.

*Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.*

Proceedings under this Act were taken with reference to cottages at Warwick Wold and Place Farm, as being unfit for human habitation, which, in the case of the latter, have been closed. Also with reference to three houses in the Village known as King's Cottages, but in this case the proceedings have not yet been completed.

*Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse.*

In accordance with the recommendations made in my Report for 1896, the work of Scavenging and removal of House Refuse throughout the Village and Barfields has been carried out by contract. This method of removal of refuse was commenced on 23rd July, 1897, and has been well and efficiently executed.

*Nuisances.*

Sixty-one nuisances have been abated by proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the past year in this locality.

*Caterham.*

CATERHAM.—Population, 4,996 ; Births, 162 ; Deaths, 67 ; giving rates per 1,000 of 32·40 for the former, and 13·41 the latter. These do not include the Asylum nor Barracks.

*Scarlatina.*

A serious outbreak of Scarlatina occurred in the Barracks during October, having been imported probably by the recruits,

as no evidence was to be obtained of the infection having been introduced from any case in the immediate vicinity. Three cases occurred outside about that time which were thought to have been contracted from the Barracks, and in one instance through the medium of a lodger in the house who had been at work disinfecting the wards. About this time also a young man living in the Valley, and whose duties took him away from Caterham several days in the week, fell ill, but the nature of the ailment was not recognised until another case appeared in the house and he had infected another friend living at a distance. The cases, as usual, were of a mild type, and infection becomes readily spread in consequence of their not being recognised at once by the friends and placed under medical care. Eleven cases in all were notified during the year, three of which were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Three cases of Diphtheria occurred, two on the Hill and one in the Valley, but having no connection with each other. Defective sanitary surroundings were associated in all cases, such as blocked drains and foul emanations entering the living-room, together with over-crowding of the inmates, all of which have been remedied. In one case, the house situated in Pepper Alley, was placed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act as being unfit for human habitation, which has since been rendered habitable, and the two adjoining cottages also.

The result of the enquiry held by Dr. Sweeting at the instance of the Local Government Board on October 22nd, 1896, and alluded to in my report for that year, was that an order was issued requiring the work of emptying the cesspools to be done by your Council, and the cleansing of Privies and Earth Closets also. The arrangements were left in the hands of the Parish Council, acting as the Parochial Committee, who purchased the requisite plant, contracted for hire of horses, and engaged a foreman at 35s. per week, and two men at 23s. per week each. The cleansing of earth closets has been contracted for separately. The foreman was engaged on March 1st, and since that date to December 31st, 555 cesspools have been dealt with, and 1806 van loads of sewage removed, equivalent to about 830,800 gallons. Now the Population for which this work is done amounts to about 5,000 people, and allowing 10 gallons of sewage per head per day, which is a fair quantity, seeing that they had a constant supply of water, the amount of sewage produced during that period during which the work has been

*Diphtheria.*

*Housing of the  
Working Classes  
Act, 1890.*

*Emptying of Cess-  
pools.*

done, namely, 41 weeks, would be 14,350,000 gallons; so that the quantity removed represents only 6 per cent. of the whole. The question naturally arises as to what becomes of the remainder, and the answer is that it soaks away into the soil, which, being chalk and the source of the water supply, is too serious to contemplate.

The cost of the work for the same period has been £411 7s. 9d., exclusive of repairs and depreciation of plant, yielding an average of 14s. 10d. per cesspool or 9s. 11d. per 1,000 gallons dealt with, a rate which, if applied to the whole of the sewage produced, would be virtually prohibitive.

Serious difficulty has moreover been experienced in finding a suitable place of deposit, especially in the Valley, where the physical configuration of the ground, and the proximity of dwellings render it almost impossible to find a site to which exception could not be taken.

Seeing then that only so small a portion of the sewage made is dealt with, and at such a great expense, the system may be looked upon as a failure, and it becomes my duty to impress upon your Council the obvious necessity of a suitable and efficient method of drainage and sewage disposal, and as being of pressing urgency.

*Removal of House Refuse.*

The removal of House Refuse has been carried out by a contractor as last year, but several complaints have been made to your Inspector of neglect and irregularity of call on his part. I would recommend that, in view of the satisfactory results which have attended the method adopted at Oxted, the Council should do likewise at Caterham, and employ its own labour as in the case of the emptying of the cesspools.

*Nuisances.*

Ninety-five nuisances have been abated under the Public Health Act, 1875.

*Chelsham.*

CHELSHAM.—Population, 464; Births, 9; Deaths, 4 giving rates per thousand of 19·39 for the former, and 8·62 the latter.

*Nuisances.*

Seven nuisances have been abated by proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the past year in this "Locality."

*Crowhurst.*

CROWHURST.—Population, 255; Births, 6; Deaths, 2; giving rates per 1,000 of 23·52 for the former and 7·84 the latter.

*Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.*

One house was dealt with under this Act as being unfit for human habitation, which has since been made habitable.

One nuisance has been abated by proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the past year in this "Locality."

FARLEIGH.—Population, 117; Births, 1; Deaths, nil; giving a rate of 8·54 per 1,000 for the former.

One case of Scarlatina occurred in this "Locality," that of a child who attended a school just over the border of the district; no other cases followed.

Three nuisances have been abated by proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the past year in this "Locality."

GODSTONE.—Population, 2,669; Births, 72; Deaths, 22; giving rates per 1,000 of 26·97 for the former and 8·24 the latter.

One case of Scarlatina occurred, which had been contracted by the patient visiting a house at Caterham, where two children had been ill of the disease. No other cases followed.

One case of Membranous Croup, which is generally recognised to be Diphtheria, occurred at Felbridge in this "Locality," just on the border of the district, and which terminated fatally after only a few hours' illness.

Four cases of Measles occurred, the source of infection being a child who came to Godstone on a visit, and who had recently crossed over from Philadelphia on board a ship upon which Measles broke out during the passage. By careful isolation no other further cases occurred.

One house has been dealt with under this Act as being unfit for human habitation. Proceedings were taken before the magistrates, which necessitated my attendance to give evidence as to the condition of the premises, and a closing order was at once granted.

Complaints have again been made as the condition of the Brook, arising from its pollution by the effluent from the tank on the Green, which can only be remedied by a fresh system of drainage. This question is still in the hands of the Committee appointed to engage an engineer and propound a scheme, who will doubtless soon present their report and enable the matter to be proceeded with.

Thirty nuisances have been abated by proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the past year in this "Locality."

HORNE.—Population, 768; Births, 16; Deaths, 8; giving rates per 1,000 of 20·83 for the former and 10·41 the latter.

*Nuisances.*

*Farleigh.*

*Scarlatina.*

*Nuisances.*

*Godstone.*

*Scarlatina.*

*Membranous  
Croup.*

*Measles.*

*Housing of the  
Working Classes  
Act, 1890.*

*Drainage.*

*Nuisances.*

*Horne.*

*Scarlatina.*

One case of scarlatina occurred in this locality, that of a young girl who was visiting a relative and had come from London. She attended a wedding party, at which two children, her cousins, were also present, who were in a state of desquamation, after a mild illness, which had not been recognised as scarlatina by the doctor attending them at Thornton Heath, in the Croydon District. The case was removed to the Isolation Hospital at Bletchingley, and no further spread of infection took place.

*Nuisances.*

Fourteen nuisances have been abated by proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the past year in this "Locality."

*Limpsfield.*

LIMPSFIELD.—Population, 1,550; Births, 31; Deaths, 9; giving rates per 1,000 of 20 for the former and 5·80 for the latter.

*Drainage.*

The provision of a suitable scheme of drainage, referred to in my last Report as having been under consideration by a Committee appointed for the purpose, has become so far advanced that an enquiry was held at Oxted, commencing on November 25th, by Mr. Willcocks, on behalf of the Local Government Board, relative to the application for a loan in order to carry out one propounded by Mr. Fairbank, whom they had appointed as engineer. The method of treatment adopted is that known as the "Septic Tank" system, as in use at Exeter, and was very fully reported upon last year. The matter is now awaiting the sanction of the Local Government Board.

*Water Supply.*

The recent outbreak of Typhoid Fever at Maidstone has directed so much attention to the safety and purity of water supplies throughout the country, and the supply of the Limpsfield and Oxted Water Company at Paines Hill was specially mentioned at the enquiry alluded to above that a good deal of anxiety has been excited as to this particular source. The matter has engaged my attention for some time past, in consequence of the erection of houses in the vicinity of the wells.

The springs are derived from the pervious stratum known as the lower greensand, which appears at the surface in that locality, but which is of large extent, and is composed of the Hythe, Sandgate and Folkestone beds of sand, so that the catchment area, upon which the rain falls before reaching the stratum, is not merely that in the immediate vicinity of the wells, but may be miles away. The water, on reaching the point of saturation in the stratum, takes a flow from the north-east, and is intercepted

in its course at Paines Hill by the wells and conducted by gravitation through pipes to an engine-house below the hill, from whence it is pumped up to the reservoir on the hill in order to be delivered to the consumer by gravitation again.

It may be noticed here that there is no suction influence at work in the wells through the agency of pumps, and the whole process is conducted by the natural flow of the water. The supply is of exceptionally good quality, and has been favourably reported upon by Dr. Stevenson on every occasion upon which he has analysed a sample, which has been regularly supplied to him for the purpose for some time past by the Company and the result published. The question of possible pollution taking place on the catchment area need scarcely be entertained, as it is so extensive and not dangerously exposed anywhere; but that such may take place in the vicinity of the wells requires close consideration by reason of the land having been set out for building purposes and two houses already erected. The source of danger, therefore, will be the method of sewage disposal adopted by these houses or any that may be erected in the future. The wells are situated in a dell, about two acres in area, at the foot of Paines Hill, and it is the high ground bordering on it on the north and east sides which is set out for building purposes, the former being already appropriated. It is well to recall here that the flow of the water is from the north-east towards the wells, so that at present the existing houses are outside that line. The method of sewage disposal is that of cesspools, which, having been constructed in accordance with the Bye-Laws, are sealed and require to be periodically emptied. The practice is to pump up the liquid portion and distribute it over the surface of the gardens which are ample and sufficient for the purpose, and which are regularly cultivated, the distance of the cesspools from the area, in which the wells are situated, being about one hundred yards. Now the distribution of organic matter, of which sewage is chiefly composed, over the surface of well-tilled ground is a safe way of getting rid of it, as it is speedily broken up and decomposed by microbic action during the natural process of what is called "Humification," and is rendered available for the nutrition of plants and any crops that may be grown upon the land, so that it would be practically impossible for any of it to reach the wells in an unconverted condition. Such might possibly not be the case, however, if the sewage was deposited at any distance below the surface of the land, where microbic influence is not so active.

These conditions might arise in the event of the cesspools bursting or in any way becoming unsealed; but, on the other hand the distance their contents would have to travel before reaching the level of the water would be sufficiently great, in my opinion, as to enable them to be efficiently purified and rendered harmless by filtration, and would take so long a time as to enable the discovery of such an accident having occurred to be declared by reason of the interruption it would cause to the usual process of distribution. Being outside the line of flow, too, such matter would not be attracted to the wells even on reaching the water level.

Therefore, under present circumstances, I do not consider these cesspools to be a source of pollution to the water supply. The erection of houses on the east side of the dell might create a different set of conditions altogether, being situated in the line of flow; so that to avoid any danger of pollution taking place here the most effectual method of prevention would be for the Company to acquire the freehold of that portion of the land bordering upon the dell, so as to ensure its being maintained in its present unappropriated state.

*Nuisances.*

Seventeen nuisances have been abated by proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the past year in this "Locality."

*Lingfield.*

LINGFIELD.—Population, 3,330; Births, 74; Deaths, 59; giving rates per thousand of 22 for the former and 17·71 for the latter.

*Scarlatina.*

One case of Scarlatina occurred during the year, which was contracted outside the district. It was carefully isolated, and no further spread of infection resulted.

*Diphtheria.*

An outbreak of Diphtheria occurred in the family of Staplehurst, living at the Oddfellows' Cottage in the Station Road.

Vincent Staplehurst, aged  $1\frac{3}{4}$  years, had been ailing for a few days, until taken suddenly worse on August 17th, when a doctor was called in and pronounced him to be suffering from Diphtheria on August 18th, and he died on the same evening.

To other members of the family fell ill the next day, followed by two more on August 23rd.

Mary Ann Clark, living in an adjoining house, and who had been intimate and playing with Vincent Staplehurst, also developed the disease on August 23rd, making six cases in all.

On visiting the premises on August 21st I found that two London children had been taken into board a few days before Vincent fell ill, and it was thought that the disease might have been imported by them, but subsequent enquiry of the Medical Officer of Health of the district in London from which the children came stated that no case of notifiable disease had occurred in either of the houses in which they resided during the past twelve months. Their introduction had, however, caused a considerable overcrowding in the house, there being an equivalent to six adults and two children occupying three small bedrooms. Fowls were kept in confinement close to the house, and one of them appeared to be ill. The ground occupied by them was in a filthy condition, and the heavy rains which had just occurred, after a long period of dry weather, had caused it to become saturated with offensive moisture.

There is an absence of proper drainage also, which consisted merely of two open catch pits, into which the slop and sink water were collected and allowed to accumulate prior to being distributed on the garden. The privy was foul and the vault full, and offensive in consequence.

Notices have been served to have these defects remedied.

No further spread of the disease occurred until September 20th, when Sarah Wilkins, who had been visiting in London and returned home on September 17th, fell ill, and was pronounced to be suffering from Diphtheria, which terminated fatally on September 22nd.

Enquiry shewed that a relative named Charles Wilkins, living near the Staplehursts, had been ailing with sore throat and swollen glands of the neck, but had not been medically attended, and with whom Sarah Wilkins had been in contact immediately on her return home. His sister Florence fell ill on September 21st and died on October 3rd.

Annie Turner, whose family lived in New Chapel Road, had been in attendance upon these two children, and returned home ill on September 24th, from whom three other members of her family contracted it.

George Clarke, brother to Mary Ann Clarke, a previous case, fell ill on September 25th, five weeks after his sister, and being a delicate youth and subject to chronic tonsillitis, he died on September 29th.

Considerable delay occurred before his burial was effected, notwithstanding remonstrance on my part, and his funeral was largely attended by his relatives, with the result that Maude Clarke, a cousin, whose parents attended the funeral, developed the disease on October 13th, and Ethel Martin, living next door to George Clarke, on October 10th.

The conditions around the houses occupied by these several families in the Station Road are similar to those mentioned in connection with the Staplehursts' house, and require to be dealt with.

The Public Elementary School was about to be re-opened after the holidays on October 4th, but was postponed until October 25th, at my suggestion.

This outbreak again directs attention to the absence of any proper system of sewerage and sewage disposal in Lingfield, and calls for some better provision being made in that regard.

In Station Road, more particularly where the outbreak first appeared, the houses have no drainage at all, or have merely small sink drains emptying into open catch pits, the contents of which are allowed to accumulate until disposed of upon the gardens or overflow into an adjoining ditch. The closets are privies with vaults, imperfectly covered, and admit of their contents accumulating for long periods before being emptied, and are very offensive in consequence. Other parts of the village, too, are similarly provided. I would desire, therefore, to impress upon your Council the necessity of immediate steps being taken to remedy this state of affairs, and to recommend that an engineer be invited to inspect and report, with a view to propounding a scheme for a suitable system of sewerage and sewage disposal for this part of your district. Outbreaks of Diphtheria have occurred yearly in that part of Lingfield for some time past, and on this occasion the subsequent extension has been due to inability to isolate efficiently the early cases, the houses being small and the Hospital not available for the purpose.

Twenty-five cases in all were notified, of which seven terminated fatally.

#### *Whooping Cough.*

Whooping cough prevailed extensively in the Dormans Land portion of this "Locality" to such an extent during January as to reduce the attendance at school by more than one-third. I, therefore, recommended that the school should be closed, which the Managers agreed to do, and was so done from January 9th to February 15th, and the usual certificate given.

One case of Enteric Fever occurred, that of a man living in London, who had been suffering from Influenza, and came down on a visit to his friends at Baldwins Hill. After being there a short time he was seen by a doctor, who pronounced him to be suffering from Enteric Fever, with the result that he died eighteen days after his arrival.

*Enteric Fever.*

The water supply, upon analysis, was found to be impure and unfit for drinking and domestic purposes, so that he may have contracted the disease after his arrival. The East Surrey Company are extending their mains to this part of the "Locality," so that very shortly a better and more wholesome supply of water will be available.

Eighty nuisances have been abated by proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the past year in this "Locality."

*Nuisances.*

OXTED.—Population, 1,718; Births, 47; Deaths, 27; giving rates per 1,000 of 27·35 for the former and 15·71 for the latter.

*Oxted.*

Whooping Cough prevailed extensively in this "Locality" during the late summer, and was the cause of six deaths.

*Whooping Cough.*

The question of the provision of suitable drainage has been considered in conjunction with that for Limpsfield, previously alluded to, and forms part of the same scheme, which has been fully enquired into by the Inspector of the Local Government Board, Mr. Willcocks, and is awaiting their decision.

*Drainage.*

The result of the Enquiry held on October 22nd, 1896, by Dr. Sweeting, on behalf of the Local Government Board, alluded to in my last Report, was that an order was issued, under Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, requiring your Council to undertake the emptying of cesspools and cleaning of privies and ashpits within the Parish of Oxted. The cesspools cleansed are those serving a population of about 500, and are almost exclusively in New Oxted, and the work has been so done since February 27th.

*Emptying of Cesspools, &c.*

Six hundred and seven cesspools have been dealt with and 1,074 loads of sewage removed, being equal to 556,054 gallons. Taking 10 gallons per head, or the daily amount of sewage made, the total for the period named would amount to 1,575,000 gallons, so that 35 per cent. of the estimated quantity has been removed, at the cost of £213 1s. 7d., which is on the average of 7s. 1d. per cesspool and 7s. 9½d. per 1,000 gallons of sewage removed. The remainder of the sewage soaks away, as many of

the cesspools are unsealed and were built before the Bye-Laws were in force. This result is much more satisfactory than that at Caterham, where the work is done by the Parochial Committee.

In Old Oxted 44 privies have been cleansed at a cost of £13 15s. 9d., or an average of 6s. 3d. each. The work of dust removal is also done in the same way.

*Nuisances.*

Twenty-two nuisances have been abated by proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the past year in this "Locality."

*Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.*

One house has been dealt with by proceedings under this Act, with the result that it has been closed pending reconstruction.

*Tatsfield.*

TATSFIELD.—Population, 402; Births, 15; Deaths, 7; giving rates per 1,000 of 37·31 for the former and 7 for the latter.

*Diphtheria.*

Two cases of Diphtheria occurred, but were not connected with each other at all; one of which was considered to have been contracted from a domestic animal, a cat, which had been ill with similar symptoms, and was destroyed in consequence. In the other case insanitary conditions of house and absence of any provision for drainage existed, which have since been remedied.

*Water Supply.*

The important question of the Water Supply was again forcibly brought to notice by the scarcity due to the scanty rainfall during May, June and October. A Committee of the Parish Council presented a report dealing with the deficiency, after an elaborate investigation, by the help of your Sanitary Inspector, into the tank accommodation and catchment areas, and after discarding a recommendation made by your Council, but without any result. Rain fell, and the supply became sufficient again for the time, but the question still remains to be dealt with.

*Nuisances.*

Eleven nuisances have been abated by proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the past year in this "Locality."

*Titsey.*

TITSEY.—Population, 237; Births, 2; Deaths, 1; giving rates per 1,000 of 8·43 for the former and 4·21 for the latter.

*Nuisances.*

One nuisance has been abated by proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the past year in this "Locality."

*Warlingham.*

WARLINGHAM.—Population, 1,646; Births, 55; Deaths, 25; giving rates per 1,000 of 33·41 for the former and 15·18 for the latter.

Two cases of Scarlatina occurred, the infection having been conveyed by a child who came down for the day from London convalescent from the disease. The first case was nursed by the mother, who subsequently contracted the disease. No further spread of the infection took place.

*Scarlatina.*

One case of Diphtheria occurred at Whyteleafe, but no further spread of infection took place.

*Diphtheria.*

Two cases of Enteric Fever occurred, that of husband and wife living in Rutherford Cottages. The water supply is that of the East Surrey Company, but the surroundings of the house were very unhealthy. Pigs were being kept in close proximity, the cesspool had been allowed to overflow, and the drains leading to it had been blocked, and their contents appearing on the surface, which caused the soil to be saturated with moisture, derived from excremental filth, both human and animal. Diarrhœa had been present among the inmates previously. These defects had been remedied and the pigs removed.

*Enteric Fever.*

Three houses have been dealt with under this Act as being unfit for human habitation, and have been closed in consequence.

*Housing of the  
Working Classes  
Act, 1890.*

Thirty-five nuisances have been abated by proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the past year in this "Locality."

*Nuisances.*

WOLDINGHAM.—Population, 160; Births, 2; Deaths nil, giving a rate of 12.50 per 1,000 for the former.

*Woldingham.*

This "Locality" has been the most healthy of all in the district. No deaths have occurred and no nuisances have been required to be dealt with by proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875.

Twenty samples of water have been taken and submitted to me for analysis during the past year, with the result that five houses have been supplied with another and more wholesome supply in lieu of that which had been pronounced as unfit for drinking and domestic purposes. This important question of water supply has been much under consideration, and doubtless the monthly analysis, chemical and bacteriological, which are to be had, made by arrangement with the adjoining Authorities in the case of the East Surrey Company, and by your Council in the case of the Limpsfield and Oxted Water Company, will be of value, as any deviation from the usual standard will be detected and enable enquiry to be made as to the cause. But the only real security

*Water Analysis.*

against pollution at the source taking place lies in the Company's having control over the area from which their supply is collected, and this it is their real moral duty to acquire.

The Local Government Board have issued a circular bearing upon this subject, and direct attention to the duty of Sanitary Authorities being well informed as to the sources from which various supplies in their districts are derived, their nature and quality, and warned Councils of their special responsibility in the event of their having "themselves constructed or purchased any water works." This latter injunction is not applicable to your Council, but the responsibility is equally as great upon private companies endowed with exclusive rights, and should be impressed upon them as regards the supply of "pure and wholesome water" and its protection from pollution.

*General  
Sanitation.*

The Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890, having been now adopted, will be of assistance in dealing with the various matters to which it has reference, and is an important step forwards. I would also recommend that the Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1890, be adopted as regards Part 3, which is applicable to a rural district. The principal matters requiring the serious consideration of your Council during the coming year are the water supply of Tatsfield, the provision of suitable schemes of drainage for Caterham, Lingfield, and Godstone, and the enlargement and improvement of the Isolation Hospital.

Appended are the Reports of the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, which show increased activity on his part, in which he has been ably helped by his Assistant, who is now qualified by examination.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. OLDMAN,

M.D., Cantab, &c.,

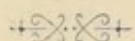
Medical Officer of Health.

The Grange,

Blechingley,

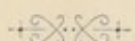
December 31st, 1897.

## DAIRIES &amp; COWSHEDS ORDER, 1885.



No. on Register	...	...	...	66
No. added in 1897	...	...	...	4
No. erased in 1897	...	...	...	7
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	192

## SURVEYORS' DEPARTMENT.



Plans of 240 new Buildings have been approved by the Council during the year, distributed as under :—

Betchingley	...	...	...	...	7
Caterham	...	...	...	...	68
Chelsham	...	...	...	...	2
Godstone	...	...	...	...	29
Limpsfield	...	...	...	...	11
Lingfield	...	...	...	...	54
Oxted	...	...	...	...	7
Tatsfield	...	...	...	...	13
Warlingham	...	...	...	...	49
					240

Corresponding number in three previous years :—

1894	...	...	...	...	118
1895	...	...	...	...	181
1896	...	...	...	...	213

411 Inspections of Buildings in course of erection have been made, and drains tested in 109 instances.

(Signed) THOS. C. BARRALET,

Assoc. San. Inst.,

Surveyor.



# RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE (SURREY.)

## SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1897.

PARISH.	No. of inspections & re-inspections			Nuisances abated under Public Health Act, 1875.										Public Health (Water) Act.			Housing of the Working Classes Act.			Remarks.
	Preliminary Notices.	Statutory Notices.	W.C.'s, E.C.'s, Privies, and Cesspools.	Defective Drains.	Houses cleansed.	Ash-bins provided.	Overcrowding.	Offensive accumulations.	Offensive Ditches.	Nuisances from animals.	Houses disinfected.	Total.	Samples taken.	Notices.	Houses supplied.	Notices.	Houses made fit for habitation.	Houses closed.		
Betchingley ...	191	45	6	4	5	5	42	1	3	1	13	74	4	2	2	3	1	2	The removal of house refuse in part of the parish is now contracted for.	
Caterham ...	462	69	13	25	38	10	12	4	5	1	11	106				1	3		Cesspools, privies and E.C.'s cleansed by the District Council. The removal of house refuse is contracted for.	
Chelsham ...	21	7	1	1	2	1	2			1		7								
Crowhurst ...	9								1			1				1	1			
Farleigh ...	5	2			1	1				1		3								
Godstone ...	164	15	5	10	9	1	1	2	3	3	1	30				1		1		
Horne ...	24	6	3	5	5	1			1	2	1	15	1							
Limpsfield ...	123	7	5	3	2	1			4	2		17		1						
Lingfield ...	270	50	10	18	30	14	2	5	5	3	3	12	12	6	3					
Oxted ...	302	9	5	6	8	2		3	3			22				2			The cleansing of cesspools and privies and removal of house refuse is carried out by the District Council.	
Tandridge ...	28	4	4	4	2					1		7								
Tatsfield ...	144	4	2	2	5	2		1	1		2	13	3							
Titsey ...	5	1			1							1								
Warlingham ...	117	26	3	7	9	5	1	9	1	2	2	37				3		3		
Woldingham ...	3											0								
Totals ...	1868	245	57	85	116	41	61	24	27	14	10	41	425	20	9	5	10	5	5	THOS. C. BARRALET, Assoc. San. Inst., Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

