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Contributors

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Godstone

THE GRANGE,
BLECHINGLEY.

February, 1912.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1911.

This was the first District in the County in which a scheduled account of the Dairies and Cowsheds was issued. As before, the schedule is printed separately from the Annual Report, and is not publicly circulated.

As in former years, the Parishes comprising the District have been grouped, for the purposes of statistics, into four Wards, as the figures for individual Parishes are, in some instances, too small to be of value. The wards are so arranged that the numbers of the populations are to some extent equal, and each ward corresponds roughly to the physical conformation of country.

THE NORTH WARD.

The North Ward consists of the Parishes of Farleigh, Chelsham, Woldingham, Warlingham, and Tatsfield. It is situated on the gravel and chalk formation, and is high ground. It is separated from the northern borders of the Eastern and Western Wards by the abrupt slopes of the chalk hills. It varies in height towards the north, in the neighbourhood of Farleigh, from 400 to 600 feet; further south, at Chelsham, Warlingham, and Tatsfield, the altitude varies from 600 to 800 feet above sea level. On the Western border, running in a

South-easterly direction, is the Caterham Valley, where the altitude varies from 200 to 300 feet.

There is a total absence of streams in this part of the District, with the exception of the Bourne.

Bourne Flow.

This is a stream running in a Northerly direction along the Caterham Valley. It is of a very peculiar nature in that it only rises and flows at periods said to be regularly every seven years. When this occurs, much trouble and inconvenience is caused by the overflowing of its banks, and injury to health is likely to arise from the flooding of the cesspools and consequent pollution of back yards or even sculleries of houses adjacent to it.

This flow from the chalk in the Whyteleafe district took place in 1910, but, owing to the forethought of the officers of this department, a pipe culvert was formed in anticipation, to conduct the water at the northern end of our District, so as to prevent flooding of several cottages as on former occasions, and no damage was done. The flow passed away easily through the pipe provided.

Chelsham.

The population of Chelsham is about 1,240; this includes Croydon Mental Hospital, with about 650 patients. Except in the neighbourhood of the Hospital the cottages are scattered.

The area of the parish is 3,357 acres, and the rateable value £10,619. The soil is clay, subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and peas. The old cottages are without drainage, and have privies, and are provided with good gardens. The water supply is from ground tanks for the storage of rain water. In the neighbourhood of the Hospital the cottages are of recent construction, provided with drainage to cesspools, and have earth closets, and a public water supply.

No notifications of infectious disease were received from Chelsham during 1911.

Farleigh.

Farleigh is sparsely populated, about 100; area is 1,051 acres. Rateable value, £743. The soil is chalk and clay, subsoil clay. The chief crops are corn, wheat and oats. The

cottages are small, usually without drainage, and have pail closets or privies, but have good gardens. The water supply is derived from ground tanks for the storage of rain water.

No notifications of infectious disease were received from Farleigh during 1911.

Woldingham.

The population of Woldingham is about 500. The soil is gravelly loam, the subsoil chalk. The area is 684 acres, chiefly pasture and building land. The rateable value is £5,349.

Woldingham is chiefly a residential neighbourhood, and is developing for building purposes, the more recent houses being of considerable size and commanding appearance.

Of the old houses, about half are drained and are provided with water closets; the rest have no drainage whatever, and have either privies or earth closets. The water supply is obtained from the public service.

One notification of infectious disease was received from Woldingham in 1911.

Tatsfield.

The population is about 830; the area is 1,303 acres; the rateable value £3,566. The soil is calcareous; the subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley and roots. Tatsfield lies on the Kentish border and is rather isolated, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Westerham Station. Numerous small plots of land have been sold, and buildings have been erected by the present owners. In many of these cases great difficulty has been experienced in preventing the Building Bye-laws from being evaded.

The old cottage property is of a very inferior type, and mostly dilapidated. The Sanitary Survey of the parish, made before the Housing and Town Planning Act became law, has enabled the Sanitary Department to make many improvements, but much still remains to be done; and the condition of much of the old property is a perpetual source of trouble, so near does it come to the borders of uninhabitability. The water supply was, up till a few years ago, obtained by storage of rain water in ground tanks; but now many houses are supplied by a water main laid down by the Metropolitan Water Board.

A sewerage scheme was mooted for Tatsfield, but laid aside as impracticable on account of the enormous cost and engineering difficulties. Tatsfield lies on a series of plateaux divided by deep gullies.

No notification of infectious disease was received from Tatsfield in 1911.

Warlingham and Whyteleafe.

This parish is divided into the above two portions; the district of Whyteleafe lying on the main London and East Grinstead Road, in the Caterham Valley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Warlingham village, which lies on the upper ground. The soil of Warlingham proper, is clay; the subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and peas. But Warlingham has developed to a considerable extent during recent years for building purposes of houses of a superior kind, and I anticipate that the near future will show a still greater development, especially on the rising ground in the vicinity of Upper Warlingham Station.

The rateable value of Warlingham and Whyteleafe is £20,780.

Warlingham Green.

At Warlingham Green, two-thirds of the houses are modern and are provided with earth or pail closets; they are drained to cesspools, and the gardens are fairly large. The remaining third are much older, with inferior drainage, or none at all, and are provided with pail closets or privies. Most of the cottages are connected with the public water supply.

The cottages near the "Hare and Hounds" public house are in most cases provided with good drainage to cesspools, and are provided with water-closets. They have fairly large gardens. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the past in keeping the property free from nuisances; this is owing chiefly to the neglect of the tenants to deal properly with their house refuse by digging it into the garden, instead of leaving it in heaps, often in close proximity to the back doors. These cottages derive their water from the public supply.

Sunny Bank.

In this part of Warlingham about two-thirds of the cottages are modern and have good drainage, and either water or pail-closets. The old cottages are provided with earth closets or

privies, and are without drainage, the refuse water and slops being disposed of in the gardens.

Most of them are connected with the public water supply, the remainder having shallow wells or rain water tanks.

There is no dust collection for this part of Warlingham, but cesspools are emptied at the expense of the rates.

I understand that a scheme for providing sewers and sewage disposal works for Warlingham and Whyteleafe is under consideration, and this necessary expenditure would do away with the considerable number of insanitary conditions we have to deal with at these places.

Two notifications of infectious disease were received from Warlingham in 1911.

THE EAST WARD.

The East Ward consists of the parishes of Limpsfield, Oxted, and Titsey. They lie astride the road running east and west from Westerham to Redhill, extending for a mile or two on either side, and occupy the green sand formation reaching northwards to the chalk, and sloping gently to the weald of clay in the South. The elevation on the green sand formation varies from 300 to 600 feet, while further south, on the clay, the elevation is less.

Oxted.

Oxted comprises Old Oxted, New Oxted, New Holland, Hurst Green, and Broadham Green.

The population is about 2,850. The area is 3,646 acres of land, and 13 of water. The rateable value is £23,060. The soil is chalk, sand and clay. The crops are wheat, oats, grass, roots and hops. While a great many of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, the neighbourhood of New Oxted around the Station is becoming a residential neighbourhood, many large houses having been built during the last few years—making New Oxted continuous with Limpsfield, which is also becoming a residential neighbourhood. These two places have now a combined sewerage scheme.

Old Oxted.

The Cottages at Old Oxted are concentrated on either side of a narrow street. Most of them are very old with low rooms and small windows, and are connected to the sewer. A large

number possess no sculleries, but provision has been made to receive sink water by means of large gullies situated in the yards. Most of the old privies formerly in use have been converted into water-closets and connected to the sewer, or into pail-closets. The gardens are generally small, and the water supply is obtained from the public service. House refuse is collected at the expense of the rates.

New Holland.

At New Holland the cottages are chiefly of recent construction, and nearly all are connected with the sewer, and are provided either with pail or water-closets. They derive their water supply from the public service.

Hurst Green and Broadham Green.

At Hurst Green and Broadham Green, the cottages are chiefly old, with privies or pail-closets, and no drainage. They are supplied with water from the public service, with the exception of some at Broadham Green, which derive their supply from a spring.

New Oxted.

New Oxted is situated in neighbourhood of the Railway Station. This neighbourhood, as previously noted, is being extensively developed as a residential place, with good houses of modern type. The cottages are of modern construction, and are good and well drained to the sewer, and have water-closets. The water supply is derived from the public service. House refuse is collected.

Sixteen notifications of infectious disease were received from Oxted in 1911. Further reference to this is made later.

Limpsfield.

Limpsfield comprises, Limpsfield Village, The Chart, and Moor House. The population is about 2,200. The area is 4,668 acres of land and 5 of water; the rateable value, £19,836. The soil is principally sand and clay. The crops are chiefly wheat, oats, barley, roots, and a few hops.

Limpsfield Village.

At Limpsfield Village the cottages are very old, with low rooms, small windows, and no sculleries; provision for disposal of sink waste being by means of gullies outside the houses.

They are drained to the sewer, and most of them have a good water closet. The gardens as a rule are small. The water supply is derived from the public service. House refuse is collected. There are a few cottages of recent construction in good sanitary condition in all respects.

The Chart.

The cottages situated on the Chart, near Limpsfield Common, have good gardens. Most of them have sink drainage and earth closets, but some are provided with privies. The water is derived from the public service.

Moor House.

At Moor House, two miles to the East of Limpsfield Village, there is a small hamlet. The houses are old, and with few exceptions, have no drainage. The rooms are low, with small windows, they are without sculleries, and the gardens are, as a rule, small. About half of them still have old privies, the rest being provided with pail-closets. The water supply is obtained from a spring, situated in a dip-hole about 100 yards distant from the nearest house. This supply has been frequently inspected, and there has never been reason to think it other than wholesome.

Five notifications of infectious disease were received from Limpsfield in 1911.

Titsey.

This parish and village is situated on the southern slope of the North Downs, 2 miles north east from Oxted Station.

The population is about 190, the area is 1,988 acres; the rateable value, £1,370. The soil is chalk and gravel. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley and roots.

At Titsey there are few cottages. They are old, and, similar to those at Limpsfield Village, they are provided with a privy or pail closet. The water supply is derived from shallow wells. The gardens as a rule are large, and the situation is healthy.

No notifications of infectious disease were received from Titsey in 1911.

THE WEST WARD.

The West Ward consists of the Parishes of Tandridge, Godstone, and Blechingley.

Tandridge.

The population of Tandridge is about 680, the area 3,918 acres of land and 10 of water; rateable value £5656. The soil is clay and sand. Tandridge Hill above the village is 800 feet high. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and roots.

Tandridge Village is composed of about thirty-five old cottages. About half of these drain into a sewer, which passes down the highway. The effluent is disposed of in a field by means of broad irrigation. Most of the remaining houses have been re-drained to cesspools of recent date, and are in satisfactory condition.

A few of the cottages have water closets, but most are provided with privies or pail closets. The water supply is obtained from a public service. There is an outlying hamlet of more recent construction nearer the railway, where the sanitary conditions generally are fairly satisfactory.

No notifications of infectious disease were received from Tandridge in 1911.

Godstone.

The Parish of Godstone extends fully ten miles from north to south mostly lying around the main road from Purley to East Grinstead, reaching from the Woldingham parish down along the Caterham boundary down to the Sussex border at East Grinstead where the hamlet of Felbridge is situate. The area is 6791 acres of land, and 39 of water; the rateable value £15,741. The chief crops are wheat, oats, clover, grass, and barley. The population is about 3,000. The Parish comprises Godstone Village, Godstone Station and Blindley Heath, and Felbridge.

Godstone Village.

The soil here is mostly sand with an admixture of clay, subsoil sand.

The village consists of Tyler's Green, Oxted and Salisbury Roads, Church Lane, and the properties surrounding Godstone Green. A sewerage scheme has been provided for these areas, and all cottages are now connected thereto.

With a few exceptions, all have a good water-closet, a sink, and a water supply from the Company's Service.

Tyler's Green.

The cottages at Tyler's Green are small, usually possessing only two bedrooms each, and very small gardens. The situation, however, is open and healthy.

Oxted and Salisbury Roads.

The cottage property in Oxted Road and Salisbury Road is of modern construction. All have water-closets, good drainage, and sinks, and large gardens. The water is derived from the public water supply.

Godstone Village Proper.

The cottages of the village proper are, as a rule, very old, and in one part the houses are concentrated on an area triangular in shape. The rows of houses are separated from one another by a series of alleys, and here there are no gardens. Most of the cottages, however, are fairly large, having three or four bedrooms. They are all drained to the sewer, and provided with water-closets and public water supply.

The remainder of the cottages surrounding the green are old but possessing good gardens, and the sanitary condition is good.

Church Lane.

The Almshouses are here. They have been recently redrained and are both picturesque and hygienic.

The surrounding houses vary from the best to cottages similar to those of Godstone Village, above described.

Godstone Station.

The soil here is clayey, the subsoil clay.

All the cottages in Lagham Road are of recent construction and well built, and are provided with water from the Company's Service.

The cottages on the Main Road are of older construction. They are provided with a pail-closet or privy. The water supply is derived from the public service. The gardens in this area, with few exceptions, are large, and the situation is open and healthy. The method of sewage disposal is described elsewhere in the Report.

Blindley Heath.

The soil here is clayey, the subsoil clay.

The cottages in this part of the District are rather scattered. There is no sewage system, and probably half the cottages are without sink drainage, and are provided with earth closets or privies. The cottages have good gardens of sufficient size for disposal of excreta. There is, however, a series of back-to-back houses known as "The Blocks," where the plots of ground are somewhat small. The water supply is in most cases from a public service.

There are a number of good houses along the main road at Blindley Heath.

Felbridge.

This is a small hamlet, an ecclesiastical parish on the borders of East Grinstead. The Cottages are mostly old, and are scattered, they have good gardens. Most of the cottages have pail or earth closets.

The soil is various.

Eleven notifications of infectious disease were received from Godstone in 1911.

Blechingley.

Formerly a market town and borough. Is situate 3 miles east from Redhill Station.

The population of the parish is about 2,320. The area is 5,424 acres of land, and 15 of water; rateable value £13,011. The soil is rich sandy loam, the subsoil varies from chalk on the northern boundary through sand to clay on the southern boundary of the parish. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and roots.

The Village of Blechingley is provided with a sewerage scheme. The extreme western end, known as Barfields, is of recent construction; the cottages are well built, with good well lighted and ventilated rooms, and the houses usually possess three bedrooms. Each house is drained to the public sewer and provided with a water closet, or, in a few cases, a pail closet, and most have a scullery with a good sink. The Water Company's service is laid on. The gardens are of fair size, and the general situation is healthy. In the village itself the cottages are of much greater age, some of them being very old, but a considerable improvement has recently been made

in the state of repair of a large number of them. Where there are no sculleries, a large gully has been provided in the yard or garden, and connected to the sewer. With a very few exceptions, water closets have been provided, and the Water Company's service laid on. There are about a dozen houses which still obtain water from wells. A few cottages have no gardens whatever. The outlying cottages have large gardens, but generally are without any sink drainage, and are provided with either pail closet or privy.

In most cases the Company's service is connected to the premises. Provision is made for the collection of house refuse.

Fifteen notifications of infectious disease were received from Blechingley in 1911. Nine of these were erysipelas.

THE SOUTH WARD.

The South Ward is situated on the Weald Clay, and contains the Parishes of Lingfield, Crowhurst, and Horne. It is rural in character with the exception of Lingfield Village, and the residential neighbourhood of Dormans Land.

It is much flatter and lower than the rest of the District, the height above the sea level being as low as 150 feet in some places. In the neighbourhood of Dormans Land it rises to a height of 400 feet.

Several small streams run through this part of the District and join the Eden Brook, which crosses the Eastern border near Edenbridge.

Lingfield.

Lingfield is one of the largest parishes in the District, and comprises the village, cottages around the station, the village of Dormans with the residential neighbourhood of Dormans Land, and Baldwins Hill.

The population is about 4,670; the area is 9,191 acres of land, and 48 of water; rateable value £24,615. The soil is heavy loam, the subsoil ironstone and sandstone. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley and grass.

Lingfield Village.

The village was sewered about four years ago. In the village most of the cottages are in good sanitary condition, with sinks and water-closets, and are provided with water from the public main.

These remarks apply also to Station Road, and in both cases there are gardens of good size.

Dormans.

Dormans is a separate village about a mile-and-a-half distant to the south-east from Lingfield. Many of the cottages here are old, but nearly all are drained to the sewer, and now have water-closets and sinks. A large number of cottages still obtain water from wells, but the chief supply is from the Company's main. The general sanitary condition is good, and the situation high and healthy.

The estate of Dormans Land has developed into a residential neighbourhood with commodious houses, and some bungalows, all with cesspool drainage and public water supply.

Baldwin's Hill.

Baldwin's Hill is a hamlet three miles distant from Lingfield Village, and adjoining East Grinstead. It is sewered. The general sanitary condition is good.

Eight notifications of infectious disease were received from Lingfield in 1911.

Crowhurst.

Crowhurst has a scattered population of about 220. The area is 2,112 acres of land, and 7 of water; the rateable value £2,188; the soil is clayey, the subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley and roots.

The cottages are usually old, and some have thatched roofs. They are without sinks or drainage, and are provided with wooden privies or earth closets, but have large gardens. There are a few exceptions where drainage systems have been provided. The water supply is in most cases from the public service.

No notifications of infectious disease were received from Crowhurst in 1911.

Horne.

The population is about 735; the area, 4,548 acres; rateable value £3,649; the soil is clayey, the subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley.

Horne is similar in character to Crowhurst, except that the individual blocks of cottage properties have drainage and are provided with sinks.

The closet accommodation, as a rule, consists of the pail system, and in most cases the gardens are large. About 75 per cent. of the cottages are connected with the public water service, the remainder having shallow wells.

One notification of infectious disease was received from Horne in 1911.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are very few streams in the Rural District of Godstone, the largest being the **River Eden**. During the year complaints were received as to the Eden being polluted by drainage from cottages in close proximity to the stream, and an exhaustive search was made, especially from Ray Bridge, Blindley Heath, to the Outfall of the Lingfield Sewage Works.

In two cases it was discovered that the drainage from cottages went direct into the Eden; notices were served on the respective owners to drain the premises to properly constructed cesspools, and I am given to understand that this work is being put in hand, and will give further details hereon in the next Annual Report.

Complaints were also made as to the watercourse which receives the effluent from the installation of sewage works at the Homes of St. Barnabas, Dormans Land; a sample of the effluent was taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination; the report was decidedly unsatisfactory, and notice was given to the Authorities to do such things as are necessary to the works to enable a satisfactory effluent to be produced; this matter is still under consideration.

Lingfield Training Colony.

Complaints were also received as to the effluent from the installation of sewage works at this Colony polluting the River Eden. I went carefully into this matter and traced the effluent from the works to the point where *it enters the Eden about a mile distant*, and a foul black mass was discovered here showing that the land over which the effluent passed was doing but little work as regards filtering the effluent.

As a matter of fact, the soil being thick clay, very little good would result from land treatment of this sewage.

The fault of these works lies in the fact that the sewage is not properly distributed over the filter beds; the existing wood troughs or launders should be replaced with a suitable form of distributor; the Authorities are giving this matter their careful consideration.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Tuberculosis.

Nine notifications of Phthisis were received during 1911—one voluntary notification, all the others being under the 1908 Tuberculosis regulations.

Proper precautions by the Sanitary Authority against the spread of tuberculosis are very necessary amongst the poorer classes, as they have not the means at their disposal for disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., that the well-to-do classes have. On receipt of a notification, it is customary in this district to carry out a complete plan of cleansing and disinfection, and leave instructions as to mode of life, disposal of sputum, and other precautions against spread of the disease.

As yet very little advantage has been taken of your Council's offer to defray expenses of examination of sputum of suspected early cases of Tuberculosis.

There is no sanatorium or hospital in the district for the treatment of Phthisis, but the Guardians have joined with other bodies in the county to get the use of the Smallpox Hospital for cases of Phthisis, when the hospital is otherwise unoccupied. Up till now the Guardians have always sent away to a sanatorium all early cases, in receipt of Poor Law Medical Relief, brought to their notice.

Scarlet Fever.

There were thirty cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, out of a total of seventy notifications of Notifiable Diseases. Twenty-seven of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Three errors in diagnosis—reduce the correct total to twenty-seven. Towards the close of the year, an outbreak took place at Oxted in the school. The initial case was one whose infection took place outside the district, and the subsequent cases were playmates or schoolmates. There were sixteen cases in all in Oxted and neighbourhood. Further particulars will be found in the Isolation Hospital record,

Diphtheria.

Eighteen cases of Diphtheria were notified, with one error in diagnosis. Fifteen were removed to the Hospital—and three of these died. There was nothing of the nature of an epidemic in the district in the year.

Bacteriological confirmation was obtained in every case; no patient is discharged from hospital or allowed free till three consecutive negative bacterial examinations. We have had no return cases of diphtheria. As yet no great advantage has been taken of the offer to supply Diphtheria Antitoxin to practitioners for use in case of the poorer inhabitants.

Erysipelas.

Twelve cases, with no deaths, were notified in the year.

There were no other diseases notified during the year.

A glance at Table B, at end of Report, shows that, as would be expected, the bulk of notifications of infectious diseases come from the more thickly populated localities in the district.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital is situated at Blechingley, and has a separate block for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

The Diphtheria Block is built of brick, and the walls are covered inside with cement. It has two wards, each of which has four beds, though six can be accommodated. It is not desirable, however, that more than four patients should be treated in each ward at one time.

So far this accommodation has proved sufficient.

The Scarlet Fever Block consists of four wards, two of which contain six beds, and two contain four beds each. One of the wards is so arranged that it may be completely shut off from the rest, and has a separate door communicating with the outside on the opposite side of the building to that of other wards. It may be thus used for isolation of patients suffering from a third disease, and was at one time used for the treatment of Diphtheria. It is usually, however, used as convalescent ward, where patients are placed a week previous to discharge. The other wards are used for the segregation of patients in different stages of the disease, or with complications; but when patients of both sexes have to be provided for this is

sometimes difficult. As a rule there is no difficulty in providing proper segregation for twelve patients, and this number has not been exceeded.

Of the twenty-seven cases in the Hospital the following suffered from complications and sequelae :

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Adenoids and Tonsils— operations— | 4 |
| Measles | 2 |
| Nephritis | 1 |
| Arthritis | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 1 |

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever, most of the cases were mild.

Of the fifteen cases of Diphtheria removed to hospital three died, two of cardiac paralysis, and one of pneumonia. One of these was removed late in the disease and was ten days in hospital; another was one day in hospital; and the third case, which died of pneumonia, was three days in hospital.

I am pleased to report that we had no cases of Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria; and the improvements in the Isolation Hospital, carried out as result of report in 1910, have undoubtedly been of great benefit.

DISINFECTION.

Rooms are disinfected by spraying with a solution of "Formalin" and by burning "Vapform" Lamps. Bedding, wearing apparel, etc., are disinfected by steam, at the Isolation Hospital, Blechingley.

The disinfector, a "Thresh," has been thoroughly overhauled by the Manufacturers, and continues to give satisfaction.

A considerable amount of time, labour, and expense are devoted to securing efficient disinfection after cases of infectious disease in the district, and disinfection is also carried out in many instances after cases of Consumption, Measles, Cancer, etc.

It often means that the disinfecting van has to go a distance of twelve miles (outward journey) to fetch bedding, etc., but I feel sure that this expenditure of time and money is more than balanced by the far-reaching effects of efficient disinfection, with a consequent reduction in the number of cases of infectious disease occurring in the District, which also means a substantial reduction in the maintenance and staff at the Isolation Hospital,

and possibly the saving of life, or at least the prevention of sickness.

I should like to mention that our Disinfector has performed his duties to my satisfaction, and no complaint has been received as to any bedding or wearing apparel having been damaged.

WATER SUPPLIES.

About nine-tenths of the population are now supplied with water from the main of one of the public water companies, the remainder being chiefly supplied from shallow wells, and from rain water collected in tanks. A large number of houses at Tatsfield are supplied in the latter way. The tanks are usually sufficient in capacity, and the purity depends upon the efficiency with which the tanks, pipes, and filters are cleansed.

The following Companies have mains within the District, viz. :—

1. Chelsham and Woldingham,
2. East Surrey,
3. Limpsfield and Oxted,
4. The Metropolitan Water Board supplies part of Tatsfield.

1. The **Chelsham and Woldingham Water Company** derives its water from a deep well in the chalk, situated in a deep depression to the North-east of Woldingham Station. The well is 235 feet deep, and is about twenty-five years old, and delivers an average of 35,000 gallons per day. The water is pumped to a high level reservoir on the chalk hills for distribution. The well is covered in. Several samples have been taken from this source, and we are continuing to take such at intervals with a view to elucidating the occurrence on some occasions of results in the analysis pointing to the possibility of pollution. Building is in progress on the hills surrounding the collecting area of this well, and the houses drain to cesspools built under supervision of the Building Surveyor.

2. The **East Surrey Company's Water** has been uniformly good.

3. The **Limpsfield and Oxted Water Company** derives its main supply from deep wells at Westwood, which have given a uniformly good water. My opinion in regard to the danger to the water from Paine's Hill source of this Com-

pany is unchanged from that of previous reports. The Council has in view a scheme for sewerage of that part of Limpsfield surrounding this source of water.

Other Water Supplies.

Much time has also been devoted to the water supplies for isolated cottages, and in every instance your Sanitary Department's efforts have led to improvement of cleanliness and wholesomeness of the supply.

Many samples have been taken ; in every case the necessity for an examination was proved by the result of the analyses. No useless analyses were made.

School Supervision.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SCHOOL WORK IN 1911.

The number of ordinary visits to schools was four, viz. :—South Godstone, Woldingham, Limpsfield, and Horne. The number of special visits to Schools on account of infectious diseases was fourteen.

- (i) Jan. 12—*Lingfield C. School* (infants)—Whooping Cough, attendance $\frac{41}{108}$, closure recommended.
- (ii) „ —*Baldwin's Hill C. School*—Mumps, attendance $\frac{70}{143}$, closure.
- (iii) Jan. 25—*Warlingham C.* (infants)—Whooping Cough, attendance, $\frac{50}{14}$ two days before, now $\frac{0}{4}$, no closure recommended.
- (iv) Feb. 18—*Tatsfield Ch. School*—Measles, no figures kept, closure recommended.
- (v) Mar. 20—*Godstone Ch. School* (infants)—Measles, attendance $\frac{25}{2}$, closure 3 weeks.
- (vi) „ 24—*Tatsfield School*—disinfected and re-opened.
- (vii) „ 27—*Godstone Ch. School* — Measles, attendance $\frac{69}{109}$, closure for 3 weeks.
- (viii) April 20—*Felbridge Ch. School*—Measles, 42 scholars, 20 infected or affected, closure recommended.
- (ix) „ —*South Godstone School*—Measles, closed till April 28th.
- (x) May 15—*Blechingley* (infants)—Whooping Cough, 3 weeks closure, (no figures kept).
- (xi) July 26—*Horne Council School*, Newchapel—Measles, attendance $\frac{33}{4}$, closure 1 week, prior to holidays.
- (xii) Dec. 1—*Horne Parochial School*—All right.
- „ —*Oxted* — Scarlet Fever, immediate closure before holidays.
- (xiii) „ 13—*Merle Common School*—Scarlet Fever, closure before holidays.
- (xiv) „ 18—*Limpsfield School*—Scarlet Fever, closure before holidays.

The number of Schools closed on account of infectious diseases was twelve—2 for Whooping Cough, 1 for Mumps, 6 for Measles, and 3 for Scarlet Fever. The majority of these closures were in the Spring of the year.

Special visits to Schools for contagious diseases—none.

Home visits to individual children—two, both cases—phthisis with febrility.

Children examined on request of S. A. officers—none.

Certificates given for school attendance purposes—six ; 2 Phthisis ; 1 Ringworm ; 1 Measles ; 1 Surgical Tuberculosis ; 1 Impetigo.

No outstanding defects were observed in any of the Schools.

Slaughter Houses.

All the slaughter houses are regularly inspected, and I am pleased to report that it is the general practice of slaughterers to exercise great care if they find any diseased carcasses ; they prefer to take the initiative themselves by destroying carcasses rather than running the risk of disposing of same for human food, and allowing themselves open to conviction in a court of summary jurisdiction.

House-to-House Inspection.

I am endeavouring to carry out a house-to-house inspection of the whole of the District, and I am pleased to report that during the past two years sanitary surveys were made of Lingfield, Dormans, Frith Park, Baldwin's Hill, and Tatsfield.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

One house has been closed in Limpsfield. House-to-house inspection is being carried out now in Warlingham and in Limpsfield and Oxted. Much work has been carried out consequent upon this all important work, and much still remains to be done ; and in addition we are getting together registers of the various properties and valuable data which are of the utmost importance in this District, the population of which is increasing at a rapid rate—due, I think, to the popularity of the motor car and to the fact of railway facilities to London, and also that "greater London" is yearly spreading farther out.

At Tatsfield, in particular, many re-inspections were made, and the work of 1910 continued.

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, was by order made to apply to the District generally. It makes compulsory the inspection which I have already expressed a hope to have done; but quite new records will be required to bring up the old inspections to date. Much good will assuredly follow the exercise of the provisions of this Act throughout the District.

The combating of Tuberculosis and infectious disease generally is a housing matter mainly. Isolation and instructions as to treatment of these diseases are well enough, but the difficulty in dealing with same, particularly Tuberculosis, is the difficulty of dealing with old cottage property, whose lighting and ventilation are below a good standard. A systematic inspection of the District will enable us to get hold of all cases of inadequate housing; but the work in a large district like this will take some time to complete, and must be done steadily and systematically, parish by parish.

I append herewith a form I have had printed for booking the necessary details under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. It will be noticed that the Form is devised to book the necessary details of the interior of the house, and then for booking up the general condition and defects found on the exterior and premises generally. We now have this work well in hand and the Registers and records are being well kept; but the amount of work it involves is enormous, and a big strain is being put on the whole of the Sanitary Staff, as with these inspections the clerical work is very heavy, and the number of re-inspections necessary to ascertain that notices have been complied with entails a large amount of labour, as the work we have in hand extends over an area of nearly eighty square miles.

I am glad to mention that the Council have given the Inspector a Season Ticket from Upper Warlingham to East Grinstead, and have also sanctioned the hire of a motor car when necessary to enable more work to be done, as this can be accomplished by the economy of time in getting from one place to another.

Premises, etc., which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE.
HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION AND SANITARY SURVEY.

Parish of.....

1. Date Inspection No.
2. Date of last Inspection Ref. to record.
3. Sit. and name of house.
4. Owner.
Address
5. Agent.
Address
6. Rent paid
7. Occupier
8. Outwork Employers
9. Light
10. Free Circulation of air.
11. Windows
12. Walls, ground floor
Ceilings, do.
13. Ventilation under floors
14. Walls, 1st floor
Ceilings, do.
15. No. of Inmates Adults M. F. Children M. F.

| Room. | Number occupying. | | | | Overcrowding. | |
|-------|-------------------|----|----------|----|------------------|-----------------|
| | Over 12 | | Under 12 | | Available space. | Occupied space. |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

16. Dampness
17. Any room Statutorily unfit.
18. Scullery sink
Waste pipe
19. Drainage
V.S. F.A.I.
Position of c.p.
V.S. Overflow
20. Closet accommodation Condition.
Structural cond. of w.c.
21. Water supply cistern
Position of well
Liability to contamination
22. Paving of yard and drainage
23. Refuse and ashes
24. Out-houses
25. Roof and condition
26. Guttering and r.w.p.'s
27. Gullies
28. Disposal of rain water
29. R.W.P.'s as vent shafts
30. Any other defects
31. Cleanliness of yard Out-houses
Animals Distance from house
Floors, furniture and bedding
32. Summary of defects
33. Dates of re-inspections
34. Further action taken
35. Result
36. Officer making inspection

Regulations.—We have no Lodging Houses, Cellar Dwellings, or Offensive Trades in the District.

Housing.—I have previously alluded to inspections under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, and beg to present, herewith, a tabulated statement of the work performed under this heading.

House-to-House Inspection Statistics.

No. of houses inspected :—

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Warlingham | 52 |
| Chart | 26 |
| Oxted | 10 |
| Godstone | 8 |
| | —96 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| No. of defects found | 351 |
| „ „ notices served | 88 |
| „ „ defects made good (and receiving attention) ... | 75 |
| „ „ houses considered unfit for habitation ... | 14 |
| „ „ houses closed | 3 |

General character of defects :—

- Lack of yard paving and eaves guttering.
- Dampness and dilapidated condition.
- Defective drainage.
- Inadequate light and ventilation.
- Overcrowding.

Evidence of overcrowding has come to light as a result of systematic house inspections.

It is not a rare occurrence to discover a bad case of overcrowding in Oxted and Limpsfield, due, I feel sure, to the inadequate provision of houses for artisans and labourers. The cottage accommodation is limited, with the result that two families often huddle together in one cottage which is barely large enough for one family.

I am glad to report that the Council is working in conjunction with the other Parish Councils, and a meeting has been convened to discuss the best method of dealing with this important question. Already several cottages have been built

by private enterprise and also by the Oxted and Limpsfield Cottage Company, and I trust that the needs of these two parishes will soon be met by the provision of adequate and well constructed cottages.

There are bye-laws in force in the District affecting the construction of new houses; these provisions are carried out by the Building Surveyor.

The largest commercial enterprise in Oxted and Limpsfield is a steam laundry at Hurst Green, the proprietor of which has recently erected cottages for many of the employees.

The demand for cottages is not due to any particular trade or industry, but simply, in my opinion, to the increased population of well-to-do residents, who must, of necessity, employ manual labour.

Further inspections in the rest of the district will show that these circumstances are not peculiar to the East of the District, but obtain just as forcibly in the West of the District.

Closure and Demolition of Houses under H. & T. P. Act, 1909. One such order has been made, and the house is now about to be pulled down.

Bakehouses.

The Bakehouses have been regularly inspected and the necessary limewashing carried out in accordance with the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Factory and Workshop Act.

Much time has been devoted to work under this Act, and the following table gives details of the different trades in the district :—

| | No. of Businesses | No. of Hands Employed. | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| | | Men. | Women. | Young Persons. | Total. |
| Bakers | 21 | 56 | 10 | 8 | 74 |
| Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights and Coachbuilders | 19 | 48 | | 5 | 53 |
| Brickmakers | 6 | 48 | | 2 | 50 |
| Builders and Decorators | 30 | 98 | | 2 | 100 |
| Bootmakers and Repairers | 5 | 10 | | | 10 |
| Dressmakers and Milliners | 7 | | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Engineers and Cycle Makers | 7 | 10 | | 1 | 11 |
| Fly Proprietors | 6 | 21 | | | 21 |
| Laundries (Steam and Domestic) | 7 | 18 | 139 | 30 | 187 |
| Millers | 3 | 9 | | | 9 |
| Printers | 2 | 4 | | 3 | 7 |
| Saddlers | 8 | 11 | | 2 | 13 |
| Tailors | 4 | 11 | | 1 | 12 |
| TOTALS | 125 | 344 | 158 | 65 | 567 |

Sanitary Administration of the District.

I find it most difficult to give in detail the amount of work carried out during the past year, but am confident that what has been accomplished has a direct bearing on the health of the public generally.

A large amount of time is taken up in making house-to-house inspections, and re-inspections, booking up cases of infectious disease and inspecting slaughter houses, bakehouses, dairies, and cowsheds, and in many cases supervising the re-modelling and re-draining of the latter; supervising re-drainage of houses, disinfection after cases of infectious disease, and giving advice in case of consumption; supplying disinfectants in cases of persons suffering from tuberculosis, and occasional disinfection.

The number of inspections made during 1911 was 1,131. 27 Statutory notices were served and 529 informal notices, either by letter or given verbally, and the re-inspections amounted to 2,689. The number of complaints received, written and verbal, were 326.

**THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
GODSTONE.**

PARTICULARS OF ORDERS ISSUED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
BOARD CONFERRING URBAN POWERS ON THE COUNCIL
AND DETERMINING SPECIAL EXPENSES, &c.

23,046. 1st June, 1888.

**Blechingley, Chelsham, Godstone, Limpsfield,
Oxted, Tatsfield and Warlingham.**

Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 44: so much as is not already in force;

Sections 157 and 158;

Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and

Section 170.

Section 44.—Power of Local Authority to make Byelaws imposing duty of cleansing of footways and pavements, removal of house refuse, cleansing of earth-closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools, on the occupier; and for the prevention of Nuisances.

Section 157.—Power to make Byelaws as to New Streets and Buildings.

Section 158.—As to Notices, Plans, &c., of same.

Section 169: second and third paragraphs.—With respect to Slaughter-houses.

Section 170.—Notice to be affixed on Slaughter-houses.

35,924. 23rd January, 1897.

Oxted.

Compulsory Order under Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

(Order rescinded 12th April, 1904.)

36,329. 23rd April, 1897.

Blechingley.

Ordering and Determining that all expenses legally incurred or payable, or which may be legally incurred or may become payable, by the Council in respect of the removal of house refuse from premises within the contributory place, except so far as such expenses may relate to the Establishment and Officers of the Council, shall be deemed to be "Special Expenses" within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and shall be charged as such upon the contributory place.

39,126. 24th November, 1898.

Woldingham.

Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 44: so much as is not already in force ;

Sections 157 and 158 ;

Such of the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to Slaughter-houses, as are incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, by Section 169 ;

Section 169, third paragraph ; and

Section 170.

41,515. 11th July, 1900.

Limpsfield.

Ordering and Determining that all expenses legally incurred or payable, or which may legally be incurred or become payable, by the Council in respect of the removal of house refuse from premises within the contributory place, except so far as such expenses may relate to the Establishment and Officers of the Council, shall be deemed to be "Special Expenses" within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and shall be charged as such upon the contributory place.

43,081. 3rd September, 1901.

The Whole District.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Sections 25 and 28.

Section 25.—Erecting buildings on ground filled up with offensive matter.

Section 28.—Extending Sections 116 to 119 of the P. H. Act, 1875 (relating to unsound meat), to all articles intended for the food of man, sold or exposed for sale, &c.

**Blechingley, Godstone, Limpsfield, Lingfield,
Oxted and Warlingham.**

The Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 153.

Section 153.—Power to require gas and water pipes to be moved.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Sections 16, 17, 18 and 23 (2).

Section 16.—Injurious matters not to pass into sewers.

Section 17.—Chemical refuse, steam, &c., not to be turned into sewers.

Section 18.—As to Local Authority making communications with or altering, &c., drains and sewers.

Section 23 (2).—Byelaws with regard to the drainage of buildings, and to water closets, earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools, in connexion with buildings, and the keeping water closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing, may be made so as to affect buildings erected before the times mentioned in the Section.

43,274. 4th October, 1901.

Warlingham.

Ordering and Determining that all expenses legally incurred or payable, or which may legally be incurred or may become payable by the Council, in respect of the removal of house refuse from premises and the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools within the contributory place, except so far as such expenses may relate to the Establishment and Officers of the Council, shall be deemed to be "Special Expenses" within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and shall be charged as such upon the contributory place.

44,471. 4th September, 1902.

Crowhurst, Farleigh, Horne, Tandridge and Titsey.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Section 23 (3).

Section 23 (3).—Empowering Rural Authorities to make Bye Laws with respect to the structure of walls and foundations of new buildings, structure of floors, height of rooms, the keeping of water closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing, &c., &c.

Blechingley and Godstone.

Private Street Works Act, 1892, except as to sewerage, so far as regards the Street known as Barfields Road, Blechingley, and also Salisbury Road, Godstone.

45,238. 18th March, 1903.

Godstone.

Ordering and Determining that all expenses legally incurred or payable, or which may legally be incurred or become payable, by the Council in respect of the removal of house

refuse from premises within the contributory place, except so far as such expenses may relate to the Establishment and Officers of the Council, shall be deemed to be "Special Expenses" within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and shall be charged as such upon the contributory place.

45,494. 30th May, 1903.

Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted and Warlingham.

Section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888.

Section 3.—Buildings not to be brought forward.

46,659. 12th April, 1904.

Oxted.

Rescinding Compulsory Order dated 23rd January, 1897, under Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

47,093. 20th July, 1904.

Those Contributory places in the Rural District of Godstone in which the Provisions are not already in Force.

The Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 44: so much as is not already in force.

Sections 157 and 158.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Section 23: so much as is not already in force.

Section 23.—Extension of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 157.

47,610. 12th November, 1904.

Warlingham.

Such of the provisions of Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as relate to the proper watering of streets and determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses."

48,708. 26th August, 1905.

Limpsfield and Oxted.

Private Street Works Act, 1892, except as to sewerage, as regards the portion of the street known as Rockfield Road,

which extends for a distance of 833 yards or thereabouts in a southerly direction from its junction with the County main road.

Determining the expenses to be Special Expenses, chargeable upon the contributory place in respect of which they may have been incurred.

50,044. 18th August, 1906.

Limpsfield.

Such of the provisions of Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as relate to the proper watering of streets, and determining the expenses to be "Special Expenses."

51,563. 9th October, 1907.

Blechingley and Godstone.

Section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888.

The Whole District.

Section 49 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Section 49.—Power to determine expenses of rural authorities to be special expenses.

51,881. 7th March, 1908.

Oxted.

Such of the provisions of Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as relate to the proper watering of streets, and determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses."

52,114. 4th May, 1908.

Lingfield.

Private Street Works Act, 1892, except as to sewerage, so far as regards the Street known as Plat and West Street Road, extending for a distance of 840 yards or thereabouts in a westerly and southerly direction from its junction with Lingfield Road.

Determining that the expenses incurred or payable by the Council in the execution of the powers conferred upon them,

except so far as those expenses may relate to their Establishment and Officers, shall be Special Expenses within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, chargeable upon the contributory place.

52,690. 7th September, 1908.

Limpsfield and Warlingham.

Ordering and Declaring that all expenses which may have been or which may be legally incurred or may legally become payable by the Council in respect of treating highways in the contributory places of Limpsfield and Warlingham, in their District, with tar, except so far as those expenses may relate to their Establishment and Officers, shall be Special Expenses within the meaning of Sections 229 and 230 of the Public Health Act, 1875, chargeable upon the contributory place in respect of which they may have been incurred, and directing that the said Special Expenses shall be raised in like manner as General Expenses, and not by such separate rate for Special Expenses as is mentioned in Section 230 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

(Order rescinded 10th November, 1910).

51,918. 7th March, 1908.

Oxted.

Powers in respect of treating highways with tar as above.

(Order rescinded 10th November, 1910).

53,720. 5th May, 1909.

Lingfield.

The provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as they relate to the sewerage of streets, so far as regards

Baker's Lane; and

The road extending in a south-westerly direction from its junction with Vicarage Road and West Street, near the Parish Room at Quaker's Plat, Dormans Land, Lingfield, to its junction with the footpath leading to Dormans Land Railway Station at a point situate

60 feet or thereabouts west of the Congregational Chapel.

Determining the expenses to be "Special Expenses."

54,155. 18th August, 1909.

Whole District.

Such of the provisions of Sec. 160 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as incorporate the provisions of the Town Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to naming the streets.

The expenses to be Special Expenses chargeable upon the contributory place in respect of which they may have been incurred.

Section 160.—Incorporation of certain provisions of 10 & 11 Vict. c. 34.

54,603. 11th January, 1910.

Declaring certain Sections comprised in Parts II. and III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to be in force in certain contributory places within the District, as follows:—

"NOW, THEREFORE, in the exercise of Our powers in that behalf, We by this Order Declare, Specify, and Direct as follows; that is to say:—

ARTICLE I.—(1) On and after the day on which this Order comes into operation,—

(a) Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, and 32, comprised in Part II.; and

Sections 34, 35, 38, 44, and 49, comprised in Part III. of the Act of 1907 shall be in force in the several **contributory places** within the District.

(b) Section 26, comprised in Part II. of the Act of 1907 shall be in force in the contributory place of **Godstone** within the District.

(2) Where a Section to which reference is made in the first column of the First Schedule to this Order is one of the Sections by sub-division (1) of this Article described as comprised in Part II. or Part III. and declared to be in force; or

Where a Section, being one of the Sections by sub-

division (1) of this Article described as comprised in Part II. and declared to be in force, is also a Section mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order ;

The Section in any contributory place in which it is by sub-division (1) of this Article declared to be in force, shall be in force subject to the following conditions and adaptations ; that is to say,—

Unless and until We, by a further Order made on such application and after compliance with such requirements as are described and set forth in Section 3 of the Act of 1907, otherwise Declare, Specify, and Direct, the said section, in its application to the contributory place and in relation to the exercise of the powers and to the discharge of the duties of the Local Authority under that Section, shall have effect—

- (a) as if in the case of a Section mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to this Order the words and figures set forth in the second column of the said Schedule opposite to the reference to that Section in the first column of that Schedule were added to and formed part of the Section ; and
- (b) as if in the case of each Section mentioned in Second Schedule to this Order the Section were subject to the condition applied by the words set forth in that Schedule.

ARTICLE II.—Within the period of three weeks immediately following the date of this Order, or, where in Our opinion the circumstances so require, within such later period as We by Order prescribe, the Local Authority shall cause this Order to be published by advertising the same once at least in one or more of the newspapers circulating in the District, and shall also cause a statement of the effect of this Order to be published in the London Gazette.

ARTICLE III.—This Order shall come into operation on the Twenty-second day of February, One thousand nine hundred and ten,

FIRST SCHEDULE.

| Parts and Sections. 1. | Conditions and Adaptations. 2. |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Part II.— Section Twenty-five | “ The power of making or enforcing byelaws “ under section one hundred and fifty- “ seven of the Public Health Act, 1875, “ as extended by section twenty-three of “ the Public Health Acts Amendment “ Act, 1890, with respect to the paving of “ yards and open spaces in connexion “ with dwelling-houses, shall cease to be “ exercisable.” |
| Section Twenty-seven | “(7) Nothing in this section shall apply to “ any temporary building erected or set “ up for use by the Territorial Force.” |
| Part III.— Section Thirty-five | “ This section, so far as it relates to the “ deposit of material, shall have effect “ subject to the first proviso to section “ ninety-one of the Public Health Act, “ 1875.” “ Byelaws made in pursuance of section “ sixteen of the Local Government Act, “ 1888, for the prevention and suppression “ of nuisances, shall not, in relation to “ any subject-matter of this section, be “ of any force or effect in any contributory “ place within the district.” |
| Section Thirty-eight | “ Nothing in this section shall prejudicially “ affect any power or right exercisable “ by or attaching to an owner or occupier “ of premises by virtue of section twenty- “ two of the Public Health Act, 1875, or “ of section eighteen of the Public Health “ Acts Amendment Act, 1890.” |

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Sections fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two shall have effect subject, in each case, to the operation of Section thirty-three and as if, so far as the circumstances require, that Section were incorporated with and formed part of each of the said Sections.”

- Section 15.—Deposit of plan to be of no effect after certain intervals.
 Section 16.—As to plans deposited with local authority.
 Section 17.—Power to vary position or direction and to fix beginning and end of new streets.
 Section 18.—Crossing for cattle, &c., over footways.
 Section 20.—Recovery of damages caused to footways by excavations.
 Section 21.—Power to alter names of streets.
 Section 23.—What to be deemed new buildings.
 Section 24.—Byelaws as to height of chimneys, &c.
 Section 25.—Yards to be paved, &c.
 Section 27.—As to temporary buildings.
 Section 29.—Deposit of building materials or excavations not to be made without consent.
 Section 30.—Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.
 Section 31.—Fencing lands adjoining streets.
 Section 32.—Hoards to be securely erected.
 Section 34.—Extension of section 41 of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.
 Section 35.—As to nuisances.
 Section 38.—Local Authority may require old drains to be laid open for examination by surveyor before communicating with sewers.
 Section 44.—Urinals to be attached to refreshment houses, &c.
 Section 49.—Summary power to provide sinks and drains for buildings.
 Section 26.—Entrances to courts, &c., not to be closed.

55,547. 30th June, 1910.

Declaring and Ordering that the provisions of Section 164 of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be in force within the Rural District of Godstone, so far as regards the land known as **Farleigh Common** in the contributory place of Farleigh.

Section 164.—Urban Authority may provide places of public recreation.

53,877. 2nd September, 1910.

Tatsfield.

The provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as they relate to the sewerage of streets, so far as regards the parts of streets hereinafter described; that is to say:—

So much of Emily Road as extends for a distance of 610 yards or thereabouts in a northerly direction from its southern termination near the Ship Hotel.

So much of Louisa Road as extends for a distance of 185 yards or thereabouts in a westerly direction from its junction with Painsfield Road.

So much of Painsfield Road as extends for a distance of 1,011 yards or thereabouts in a northerly direction from its south termination near the Ship Hotel,

Determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses" chargeable upon the contributory place.

56,188. 10th November, 1910.

Limpsfield, Oxted and Warlingham.

Rescinding the Orders dated the 7th March, 1908, and the 7th September, 1908, determining that all expenses in treating highways in the contributory places with tar should be Special Expenses, except so far as relate to expenses already incurred.

56,189. 10th November, 1910.

Lingfield.

Such of the provisions of Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as relate to the proper watering of streets, and Determining the expenses to be "Special Expenses."

57,906. 9th December, 1911.

Blechingley, Chelsham, Crowhurst, Farleigh, Godstone, Horne, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted, Tandridge, Tatsfield, Warlingham, and Woldingham.

The provisions of Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and determining the expenses to be "Special Expenses" chargeable upon the Contributory Place in respect of which they may have been incurred.

Section 66.—Duty of Urban Authority to provide fire-plugs.

I am giving herewith a complete list (as required) of the adoptive Acts in force in the district, which has been supplied by the Clerk to the Council.

The list has been printed in full, and although many of the sections adopted have not any connection with my department, they may be found interesting.

Several notices have been served under Section 25 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, for certain yards to be paved. We find this section of considerable value, also section 49, which gives summary power to provide sinks and drains for buildings.

FOOD.

(A) *Milk Supply*.—I have prepared a schedule showing the number of cows kept in the district, the number of gallons of milk produced annually, the amount consumed locally, and the various parts of the country to which milk is sent. As previously mentioned, this schedule is not publicly circulated.

No instance of tuberculous milk has come under our notice.

(B) The sanitary condition of premises where foods are prepared, and also the inspection of food in course of preparation, stored or exposed for sale, receives as much attention as possible. Bakehouses and slaughter-houses are also visited, and the necessary limewashing and cleansing enforced. It is impossible for the slaughter-houses to be regularly visited on killing days, as so much time is taken up in getting from one to another; but as far as possible the inspections are made whilst animals are being slaughtered and the carcasses dressed.

(C) *Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts*.—The work under these Acts is carried out by Mr. Talbot Kyle, the County Inspector of Weights and Measures.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Of the total population, about 8,600 live in houses connected to sewers.

The following places are sewered:—Baldwin's Hill, Blechingley, Dormans Park, Godstone, Godstone Station, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted.

For all of these, with the exception of Godstone Station, provision is made for the treatment of sewage.

The Council are now considering a scheme to link up the sewerage of Godstone Station with the tanks of Godstone Sewage Treatment Works. This will be a great improvement to the sewerage of Godstone Station and Lagham Road houses.

Baldwin's Hill.

About seventy houses of the Southern extremity of Lingfield are drained into the East Grinstead system, and treated on the works near Frith Park. Complaints of smells, caused by the pumped sewage from the adjoining district of East

Grinstead, were received. To remedy these, two additional ventilating shafts were provided and two ventilating shafts were raised in height. Further complaints are referred to below in Dormans Park.

Blechingley.

The population living in houses connected with the sewer is about 1,130. No extensions have been made to the sewer in 1911; but two new connections have been made with the sewer during 1911.

About three-quarters of the sewage flows by gravitation to the Outfall Works; the rest—viz., that from Barfields—is pumped to the head of the main sewer. The original ventilating "man holes" in the main street have been closed and ventilating shafts have been erected to replace them, and an automatic flush has been placed at the head of the main sewer. No complaints have been made during the year.

The sewage is treated by precipitation, the effluent being partly discharged into prepared channels, and partly distributed by broad irrigation on the land recently acquired. The total area of works is nine acres.

The effluent has been variable, but generally satisfactory.

Dormans Park.

Twenty-four houses are connected to this sewer. During the year 1908 the outfall works were reconstructed. The sewers are clay-jointed, and owing to this fact the volume of sewage is very large for the number of houses drained, and is much increased in wet weather. The sewage is treated by sedimentation, septic tank, and filtration. The filtration is effected by the effluent being discharged as a spray from two syphons alternately on to two filters containing 4ft. 6in. of clinker above, and 3ft. of broken brick below, and drained by a false bottom.

The filtrate flows by a stoneware pipe into an artificial channel filled with coarse clinker, and then to the stream.

The sludge is removed from the tanks by sludge valves, and conveyed to a pit, whence it is removed by manual labour.

No new connections and no extensions were made in 1911. The effluent has been very satisfactory.

Numerous complaints were received by us of smells from the emptying of sludge by the East Grinstead Sewage Works on to fields in this neighbourhood. Repeated inspections were made during the year of the source of complaint, and strong representations were made by the Council to East Grinstead Authorities on behalf of the inhabitants of Dormans Park, to whom the smells were an intolerable nuisance. No definite promise of amelioration was received from the East Grinstead Urban Authorities, but we hope these representations will not be without effect.

Godstone.

The population living in houses connected to the sewer is about 1,200. No extensions have been made during the year 1911. No new connections were made.

The sewage is treated by septic tanks, the effluent being afterwards filtered and distributed by broad irrigation. The area of works is about five acres. The contact beds having shown signs of choking, two were reconstructed. A screen was provided to the tanks. No complaints have been received during the year.

Godstone Station.

Here there are about eighty houses, most of which drain into cesspools. The overflow from these is conveyed by a sewer to trenches cut in the area of ground situated on the North side of the South Eastern Railway. Beyond the purifying action that may have occurred in the cesspools, no purification takes place before the sewage is thus discharged.

The rest of the houses are connected with the ditch, situated on the East side of the main road, after it has passed beneath the railway arch. This ditch is periodically cleaned out by your Council. This means of disposal is not entirely satisfactory. The Council have under consideration a scheme to connect the sewerage of this area with the sewage works of Godstone; this would be a most desirable improvement.

Lingfield.

The population living in houses connected to the sewer is about 2,240. Four new connections have been made during the year. Additional ventilating shafts have been provided

in Plaistow Street in consequence of the closure of surface-gratings on account of complaints of smells. The sewers are flushed automatically at the heads of the principal sewers, and by water carts at those of the smaller branches. The whole of the sewage is pumped into septic tanks. It is then filtered and distributed on to about four acres of flat clay land.

The works are overworked during the wet weather. Four contact beds have been reconstructed, one of these as a percolating filter. The irrigation land has been deep-trenched.

The effluent has been fairly satisfactory.

An enquiry was held relative to these works, and reconstruction of main sewers was recommended.

Limpsfield and Oxted.

The population living in houses connected to the sewers is about 3,120. The sewage is treated by septic tanks and filtration with subsequent broad irrigation.

The area of the works is $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ are available for irrigation.

Extension of the sewer has been made from Stone Hall to Hurst Green—about 700 yards of new sewer; and further extensive additions were made to the Oxted sewers during the year.

There have been made during the year three new connections at Limpsfield and thirty-one at Oxted.

Four of the contact beds have been reconstructed and the effluent improved; but additional filter beds are required.

The amount of land available for irrigation is insufficient. More land has had to be hired occasionally.

In the South part of Limpsfield, in view of possible danger of pollution of the Water Company's wells at Paine's Hill from the cesspools of the houses in the immediate vicinity of the wells, I have invited your Council's consideration of the advisability of sewerage for this part of the parish. A scheme for this purpose was prepared in 1898. There has since been some increase of building around the wells, so that the need for drainage is more urgent now than it was thirteen years ago. This matter has been referred to the Limpsfield and Oxted Drainage Committee to report upon; and a scheme has been propounded to deal with this area,

Tandridge.

The watercourse has been cleaned out and deodorised, but it is too near the school to be considered satisfactory. A committee has been appointed to consider the whole question of the drainage of Tandridge, with a view to acquiring land for the provision of purification works at a safe distance.

Six new connections have been made during the year.

Warlingham and Whyteleafe.

There is no doubt that it is urgently required that this neighbourhood should be sewered.

A Committee of your Council have consulted an adjacent Sanitary Authority, and a preliminary scheme of sewerage has been presented which is now under consideration. The scheme provides for the drainage of practically the whole parish with outfall works within its area. Owing to the necessity of extensive pumping plant at Whyteleafe, the scheme is likely to be an expensive one. But the rapid growth of Warlingham, and the inadequacy of the cesspool system to deal with more than a small proportion of the sewage, should induce your Council to deal courageously with the matter without any avoidable delay.

Vaccination Statistics.

Attention has already been called, in previous reports, to the steady increase in the numbers of unvaccinated children in the district. I can do no more than repeat the warning.

Vital Statistics.

With a birth rate of 20 and a death rate of 10 per 1000, the district may be considered well up to the average in healthiness. The census population of 1911, was 23,317. This included the beds of the Croydon Mental Hospital in Chelsham. I have, for purposes of my own statistics, deducted 650 for the beds of this hospital, and the birth and death rates are calculated on a population estimated to the middle of the year 1911 as 22,675.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Council for their courtesy to me, and for their alert sympathy with me in the work of

improving the Public Health of the district, and to all the Officers of the Sanitary Department for their cordial and ungrudging zeal in co-operating with me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

F. W. ROBERTSON,

M.A. GLASGOW,

M.D. & B.S. LONDON,

M.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P.

TABLE A.

| Ward. | Popula- tion, Census 1911. | Acres. | Persons per acre. | Births. | | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Deaths. | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------|-----|------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| | | | | M. | F. | | | |
| *North ... | 5,801 | 8,099 | ·71 | 68 | 64 | 22·7 | 49 | 8·4 |
| South ... | 5,638 | 15,290 | ·36 | 60 | 55 | 20·3 | 57 | 10·1 |
| East ... | 5,243 | 10,321 | ·50 | 38 | 54 | 17·5 | 43 | 8·2 |
| West ... | 5,993 | 16,197 | ·37 | 62 | 70 | 22·0 | 86 | 14·3 |
| Totals ... | 22,675 | 49,907 | ·45 | 228 | 243 | 20·77 | 235 | 10·3 |

* I have deducted 650 from Chelsham population on account of that average number of occupied beds in Croydon Mental Hospital.

TABLE B.
DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1911, IN PARISHES.
(Four errors in diagnosis not included.)

| Localities. | Scarlet Fever. | Diphtheria. | Enteric. | Erysipelas. | Puerperal fever. | Small Pox. | Totals. | Deaths. |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|------------|---------|---------|
| Blechingley | 1 | 3 | | 9 | | | 13 | |
| Chelsham | | | | | | | | |
| Crowhurst | | | | | | | | |
| Farleigh | | | | | | | | |
| Godstone | 2 | 8 | | 1 | | | 11 | 2 |
| Horne | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Limpsfield | 5 | | | | | | 5 | |
| Lingfield | 4 | 2 | | 2 | | | 8 | |
| Oxted | 12 | 4 | | | | | 16 | 1 |
| Tandridge | | | | | | | | |
| Tatsfield | | | | | | | | |
| Titsey | | | | | | | | |
| Warlingham | 2 | | | | | | 2 | |
| Woldingham | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Totals ... | 27 | 18 | | 12 | | | 57 | 3 |

TABLE C.
Ten Years' Statistics of Notified Diseases.

| Years. | No. of Parishes invaded | No. of Houses invaded | Scarlatina | Diphtheria | Enteric | Erysipelas | Puerperal Fever | Small Pox | Total Cases | Deaths |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|---------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|--------|
| 1902 | 11 | 85 | 49 | 45 | 9 | 8 | | 4 | 115 | 4 |
| 1903 | 10 | 55 | 29 | 26 | 4 | 12 | 1 | | 72 | 2 |
| 1904 | 8 | 66 | 48 | 29 | 3 | 10 | | | 90 | 7 |
| 1905 | 9 | 89 | 54 | 26 | 6 | 13 | 1 | | 100 | 5 |
| 1906 | 9 | 80 | 62 | 11 | | 18 | | | 91 | 1 |
| 1907 | 8 | 39 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 1 | | 47 | |
| 1908 | 12 | 71 | 48 | 38 | 4 | 6 | | | 96 | 5 |
| 1909 | 9 | 44 | 45 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 67 | 1 |
| 1910 | 8 | 40 | 25 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 1 | | 50 | |
| 1911 | 8 | 49 | 30 | 19 | | 12 | | | 61 | 3 |
| Averages, 10 years. | 9.2 | 61.8 | 41.7 | 23.3 | 3.2 | 9.8 | .5 | .4 | 78.9 | 2.8 |

VACCINATION RETURNS.

| Year. | No. of Births in Union District. | Successfully Vaccinated or Insusceptible. | Conscientious Objectors. | Died Unvaccinated. | Removes, &c. |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1910. | 346 | 202 | 98 | 15 | 31 |
| 1st July to 31st Dec., 1910. | 300 | 164 | 100 | 11 | 5 |
| 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1911. | 345 | 199 | 106 | 12 | 17 |

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1911 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

| Year. | Population estimated to middle of each year. | Births. | | | Total Deaths registered in the District. | | Transferable Deaths. | | Nett Deaths belonging to the District. | | | |
|-------------|--|------------------|------------|--------------|--|------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Un-corrected No. | Nett. | | No. | Rate. | of Non-registered residents in the District. | of Residents not registered in the District. | Under one year of age. | | At all Ages | |
| | | | No. | Rate. | | | | | No. | Rate per 1,000 nett Births. | | No. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1906 | 21,223 | | 452 | 21.6 | 291 | 13.9 | | | 28 | 61.9 | 237 | 11.3 |
| 1907 | 21,855 | | 496 | 22.6 | 315 | 14.4 | | | 40 | 80.6 | 263 | 12 |
| 1908 | 22,333 | | 486 | 21.7 | 309 | 13.8 | | | 40 | 82.3 | 251 | 11.2 |
| 1909 | 23,233 | | 456 | 19.62 | 248 | 10.6 | | | 24 | 52.63 | 191 | 8.22 |
| 1910 | 24,150 | | 446 | 18.46 | 243 | 10.6 | | | 25 | 56 | 194 | 8.0 |
| 1911 | 22,675 | 469 | 471 | 20.77 | 222 | 9.7 | 5 | 18 | 28 | 59.4 | 235 | 10.3 |

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 49,907

Total Population at all ages ... 23,317 } At
 Number of inhabited houses ... 4,600 } Census
 Average number of persons per house ... 5.06 } of 1911

improving the Public Health of the district, and to all the Officers of the Sanitary Department for their cordial and ungrudging zeal in co-operating with me.

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|-------------|-------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|------------|---------|---------|
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| Chelsham | | | | | | | | |
| Crowhurst | | | | | | | | |
| Farleigh | | | | | | | | |
| Godstone | 2 | 8 | | 1 | | | 11 | 2 |
| Horne | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Limpsfield | 5 | | | | | | 5 | |
| Lingfield | 4 | 2 | | 2 | | | 8 | |
| Oxted | 12 | 4 | | | | | 16 | 1 |
| Tandridge | | | | | | | | |
| Tatsfield | | | | | | | | |
| Titsey | | | | | | | | |
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| Woldingham | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
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| 1904 | 8 | 66 | 48 | 29 | 3 | 10 | | | 90 | 7 |
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| 1909 | 9 | 44 | 45 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 67 | 1 |
| 1910 | 8 | 40 | 25 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 1 | | 50 | |
| 1911 | 8 | 49 | 30 | 19 | | 12 | | | 61 | 3 |
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| Year. | No. of Births in Union District. | Successfully Vaccinated or Insusceptible. | Conscientious Objectors. | Died Unvaccinated. | Removes, &c. |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
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| 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1911. | 345 | 199 | 106 | 12 | 17 |

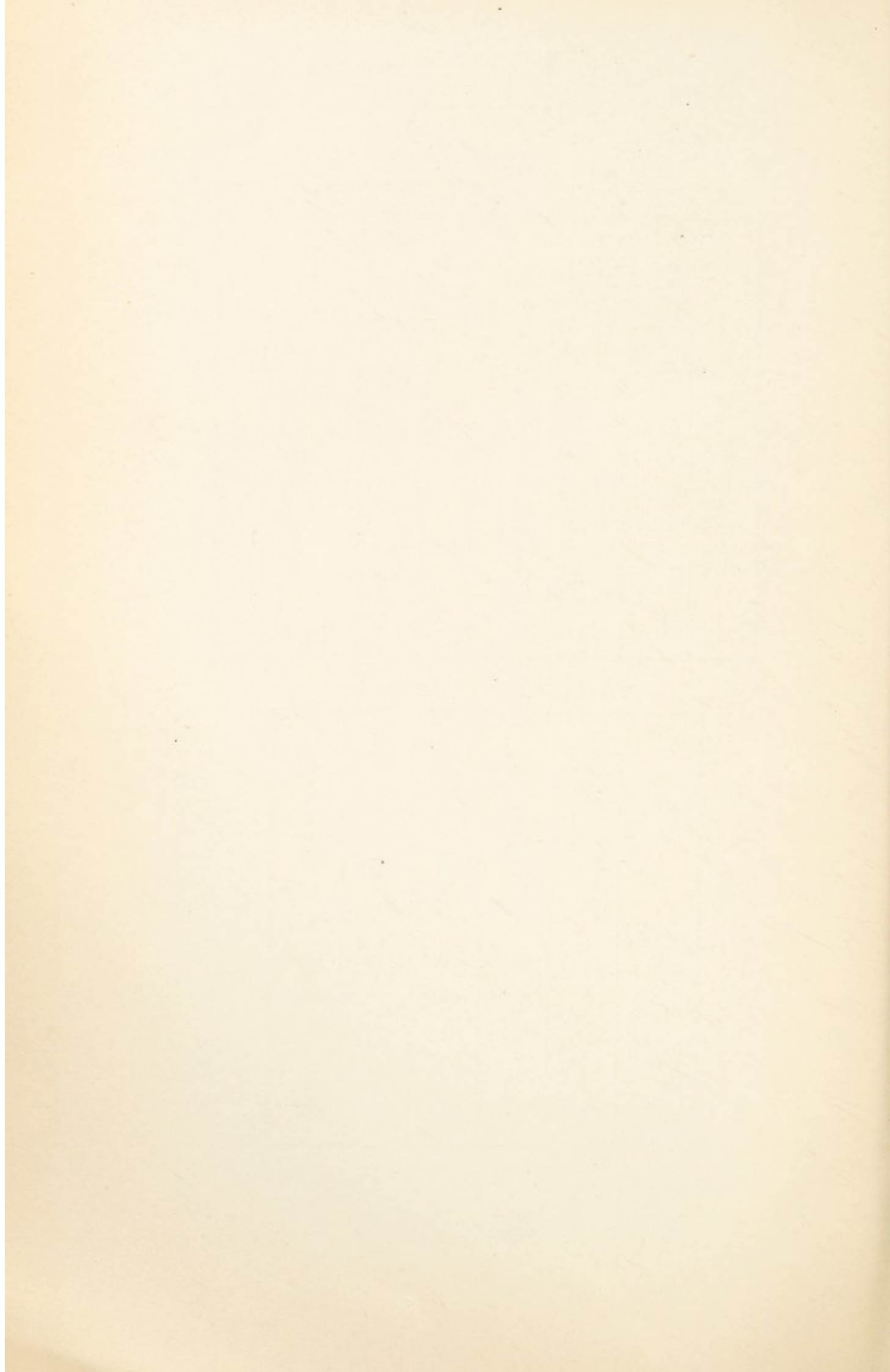


TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1911 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

| Year. | Population estimated to middle of each year. | | Births. | | | Total Deaths registered in the District. | | Transferable Deaths. | | Nett Deaths belonging to the District. | | |
|-------------|--|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--|--|--|------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | Un-corrected No. | No. | Nett. | | No. | Rate. | No. of Resi- dents not registered in the District. | No. of Resi- dents registered in the District. | Under one year of age. | | At all Ages | |
| | | | No. | Rate. | | | | | No. | Rate per 1,000 nett Births. | No. | Rate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1906 | 21,223 | | 452 | 21.6 | 291 | 13.9 | | | 28 | 61.9 | 237 | 11.3 |
| 1907 | 21,855 | | 496 | 22.6 | 315 | 14.4 | | | 40 | 80.6 | 263 | 12 |
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| 1910 | 24,150 | | 446 | 18.46 | 243 | 10.6 | | | 25 | 56 | 194 | 8.0 |
| 1911 | 22,675 | 469 | 471 | 20.77 | 222 | 9.7 | 5 | 18 | 28 | 59.4 | 235 | 10.3 |

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 49,907
 Total Population at all ages ... 23,317 } At
 Number of inhabited houses ... 4,600 } Census
 Average number of persons per house ... 5.06 } of 1911

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1911.
GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

| Notifiable Disease. | Cases notified in Whole District. | | | | | | | | Total Cases Notified in each Locality. | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|--|----|----|----|
| | At all Ages. | At Ages—Years. | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | Under 1. | 1 to 5 | 5 to 15 | 15 to 25 | 25 to 45 | 45 to 65 | 65 and upw'ds | N. | S. | E. | W. |
| Small-pox | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cholera | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) | 19 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 12 | |
| Erysipelas | 12 | 1 | | | 1 | 7 | 3 | | 2 | | 10 | |
| Scarlet Fever | 30 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 1 | | | 2 | 6 | 18 | 4 | |
| Typhus Fever... .. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enteric Fever... .. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Relapsing Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continued Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerperal Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plague | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phthisis { Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 8 | |
| Phthisis { Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phthisis { Others | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Totals | 70 | 10 | 34 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 22 | 35 | |

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—BLECHINGLEY. Total available beds—28. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—3.



TABLE III.
 CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1911.
 GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

| Causes of Death. | Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of 'Residents' whether occurring within or without the District. | | | | | | | | | Total Deaths whether of Residents or 'Non-Residents' in Institutions in the District. |
|--|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| | All Ages. | Under 1 Year. | 1 and under 2 | 2 and under 5 | 5 and under 15 | 15 and under 25 | 25 and under 45 | 45 and under 65 | 65 and up'w'ds | |
| Enteric Fever | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small-pox | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Measles | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarlet Fever | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Whooping Cough | 3 | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | |
| Diphtheria and Croup | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Influenza | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Erysipelas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | | | | | 1 | | 7 | 3 | 1 | |
| Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) | 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | 5 | 1 | | 3 | | | | | 1 | |
| Other tuberculous diseases | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rheumatic Fever | 35 | | | | | | 4 | 12 | 19 | 8 |
| Cancer, malignant disease | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Broncho-Pneumonia | 3 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia (all other forms) | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Other diseases of Respiratory Organs | 8 | 7 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | 3 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Appendicitis and Typhlitis | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcoholism | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Cirrhosis of Liver | 10 | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Nephritis and Bright's Disease | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerperal Fever | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth | 6 | 6 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide | 9 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 5 | |
| Suicides | 5 | | | | | | 6 | 21 | 43 | 9 |
| Other Defined Diseases | 74 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 2 | 5 | 26 | 10 |
| Diseases ill-defined or unknown | 40 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | 235 | 28 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 24 | 56 | 106 | 32 |

TABLE IV.

GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY. 1911. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

| CAUSE OF DEATH | | Under 1 Week. | 1-2 Weeks. | 2-3 Weeks. | 3-4 Weeks. | Total under 1 Month. | 1-3 Months. | 3-6 Months. | 6-9 Months. | 9-12 Months. | Total Deaths under One Year. |
|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| All Causes | Certified ... | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 24 |
| | Uncertified... | 2 | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| { | Small Pox ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| { | Chicken Pox ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| { | Measles ... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| { | Scarlet Fever ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| { | Diphtheria and Croup ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| { | Whooping Cough ... | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 |
| { | Diarrhœa ... | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 4 |
| { | Enteritis ... | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 |
| { | Tuberculous Meningitis ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| { | Abdominal Tuberculosis ... | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| { | Other Tuberculous Diseases ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| { | Congenital Malformations ... | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| { | Premature Birth... ... | 2 | 2 | | | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| { | Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 |
| { | Atelectasis ... | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| { | Injury at Birth ... | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| { | Erysipelas ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| { | Syphilis ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| { | Rickets ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| { | Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| { | Convulsions ... | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| { | Gastritis ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| { | Laryngitis ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| { | Bronchitis ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| { | Pneumonia (all forms) ... | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| { | Suffocation, Overlying ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| { | Other Causes ... | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| | | 7 | 3 | | 2 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 28 |

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate ... 451
 { Illegitimate ... 20

Nett Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants ... 22
 { Illegitimate Infants ... 6

TABLE V.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, and HOMEWORK.

NAME OF DISTRICT—GODSTONE RURAL.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Inspector of Nuisances.

| Premises. | Number of | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Inspections. | Written Notices. | Prosecutions. |
| Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ... | 16 | 1 | ... |
| Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ... | 109 | 24 | ... |
| Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises) ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Total ... | 125 | 28 | None. |

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| Insufficient Closet Accommodation in Factory Laundry ... | ... | 1. |
| Want of Cleanliness in Workshops... | ... | 7. |

All remedied.



TABLE V. (continued). 3.—HOME WORK.

Lists received from employers (sending once a year)—1; Outworkers (workmen)—1.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

| Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. | Number |
|--|--------|
| Bakers | 21 |
| Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and Coachbuilders | 19 |
| Brickmakers | 6 |
| Builders and Decorators | 30 |
| Boot Makers and Repairers | 5 |
| Dressmakers and Milliners | 7 |
| Engineers and Cycle Makers | 7 |
| Fly Proprietors | 6 |
| Laundries (Steam and Domestic) | 7 |
| Millers... | 3 |
| Printers | 2 |
| Saddlers | 8 |
| Tailors | 4 |
| Total number of Workshops on Register | 125 |

