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ACU 413(3) GODSTONE

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE

(Public Health Department)

ANNUAL REPORT

1 9 5 2

COUNCIL OFFICES,

OXFED, SURREY.



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

(also: Medical Officer of Health, Reigate M.B.
and Divisional Medical Officer, Surrey C.C.)

THOMAS H. BINGHAM, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

ARTHUR H. SEWELL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods, Cert. Sanitary Science.

Sanitary Inspector:

PETER F. WEST, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods. (from 1st February, 1952)

Clerk:

ROY DUNNETT.

Rat Officer:

JOHN LUCK.

Section 1

Section 2
The first part of the document
describes the general principles
of the system.

Section 3
The second part of the document
describes the details of the system.

Section 4
The third part of the document
describes the results of the system.

Section 5

Section 6

Page 1

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1952.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District of Godstone in the year 1952. The Report is drawn up generally in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as indicated in Circular 42/51, and follows the same arrangement as earlier issues in the same series. For ease of reference, the required information is presented as far as possible in tabular form.

The population of the Rural District, as estimated by the Registrar-General at mid-year, 1952, was 33,290, which includes members of the armed forces stationed in the area. The estimated increment in the preceding twelve months was 320, of which 133 is attributable to natural increase, or excess of live births over deaths, and 187 to migration. There was no abnormal movement of population during the year that would appreciably affect the gain by migration. The Registrar-General's estimate approximates closely to the population figure supplied by the Food Executive Officer, after due allowance for inmates of residential institutions, and may be accepted as accurate; accordingly, the various statistical rates which are calculated upon it may be taken to represent fairly the sickness and mortality actually experienced in the area.

There was no cause of sickness or invalidity that was especially noteworthy. The incidence of the various notifiable infectious diseases was, on the whole, lower than that usually recorded in the Rural District and was, in most instances, appreciably below that for the country as a whole. This was particularly so as regards measles, which has only once exhibited a lower rate of prevalence since 1940, when the disease became

THE YEARLY REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1897

IN THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF LANDS

London: Printed and Sold by the Stationery Office, 1897.

I beg to submit to you the report on the revenue and expenditure of the Board of Lands for the year 1897. The report is drawn up generally in accordance with the requirements of the Statute of 1894, as amended in 1895, and follows the same arrangement as earlier years in the same respect. For ease of reference the report is presented as far as possible in tabular form.

The operations of the Board of Lands, as directed by the Statute of 1894, are divided into three main classes, namely, the disposal of the land reserved to the Crown, the disposal of the land reserved to the several States, and the disposal of the land reserved to the several Colonies. The operations of the Board of Lands in each of these classes are described in detail in the report, and the results of the operations are given in tabular form. It will be seen from the report that the operations of the Board of Lands have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Statute, and that the results of the operations have been satisfactory.

There has been an increase in the revenue of the Board of Lands for the year 1897, and a decrease in the expenditure. The increase in the revenue is due to the increase in the disposal of the land reserved to the Crown, and the decrease in the expenditure is due to the decrease in the disposal of the land reserved to the several States and Colonies.

compulsorily notifiable. The relative freedom from this infection is explained by the extensive outbreak in the previous year, which resulted in the natural immunisation of a very considerable section of the child population.

The occurrence of three cases of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) is an unwelcome feature, though the rate of prevalence was not greater than that observed in other areas. This infection is assuming greater importance in view of its rising prevalence in this country, the serious disability and mortality that may result from it and the absence of any simple and easily applied clinical or laboratory test for the prompt detection of mild cases and carriers, who are mainly responsible for the spread of the disease. There was an advance in the number of reported cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, but this was due to the larger number of affected persons taking up residence in the district; an examination of the records for the past few years does not disclose an upward trend in the prevalence of respiratory tuberculosis amongst local inhabitants, nor significant association with special conditions of occupation or environment.

The vital statistics for the Rural District in the year 1952 are generally in accord with those for recent years. The birth rate of 13.6 is a further decline from the high levels reached during the war, but slightly exceeds the average rate for the immediate pre-war years. When adjusted to make allowance for differences in the sex and age group distribution of the local population as compared with that of England and Wales, the rate is advanced to 14.0, as compared with 15.3 for the country as a whole. The decline in the birth rate was accompanied by a substantial reduction in the proportion of infants registered as still-born, though there was slightly higher mortality amongst infants under the age of one year. Such fluctuations in statistical rates are, however, to be expected when calculations are based on a relatively small series, as in the present instance.

comparatively negligible. The relative freedom from this infection is explained by the extensive outbreak in the previous year, which resulted in the natural immunity of a very considerable fraction of the adult population.

The occurrence of three cases of poliomyelitis (infants) in an outbreak (where, though the rate of prevalence was not greater than that observed in other areas, this infection is causing greater importance in view of the rising prevalence in this country, the various disability and mortality that may result from it and the absence of any simple and easily applied diagnostic laboratory test for the detection of all cases and contacts, and the relative responsibility for the spread of the disease). There was an increase in the number of reported cases of poliomyelitis of the limbs, but this was due to the larger number of reports received taking up residence in the district, an examination of the records for the past few years does not disclose an upward trend in the prevalence of poliomyelitis throughout England and Wales, nor significant association with special conditions of occupation or environment.

The vital statistics for the Rural District in the year 1931 are generally in accord with those for recent years. The birth rate in 1931 is a further decline from the high level reached during the war, but slightly exceeds the average rate for the immediate pre-war years. Some attention is also directed to some differences in the sex and age group distribution of the total population as compared with that of England and Wales; the rate is shown to be 100, as compared with 111 for the country as a whole. The decline in the birth rate was accompanied by a substantial reduction in the proportion of infants registered in still-born groups, there was a slight higher mortality amongst infants under the age of five years. Some attention is also directed to the fact that, however, in the present year calculations are based on a relatively small number of deaths, as in the present instance.

The recorded death rate of 9.6 per 1,000 of the population is the lowest experienced in the district since 1930, when the rate was 9.3. When adjusted to compensate for the adverse influence of unfavourable age and sex distribution on the mortality experienced in the area, the rate is reduced to 8.3, as compared with 11.3 for the country as a whole and 11.2 for districts with a resident population of 25,000 to 50,000. The decline in the death rate in the year under review was entirely attributable to the lower mortality from influenza, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases. It is especially noteworthy that, for the first time on record, no death in the Rural District was ascribed to tuberculosis of the lungs. The numbers of deaths assigned to other specified causes do not exceed the average for the district and do not indicate unusual or excessive mortality from any particular cause. The fact that two thirds of the total deaths were of persons of advanced age, including eleven of ninety years and upwards, is not of unfavourable significance.

The general state of health and well-being of the inhabitants of the district cannot be assessed entirely on statistical findings, which take little account of ill-health and disabilities of one kind or another that are not officially notifiable or are not usually reflected in the returns of deaths. A great deal of information concerning illness of this nature is obtained from the certificates issued by medical practitioners in support of applications for Council housing accommodation. One of the disabilities most frequently mentioned in this connection is neurosis and other forms of psychological disturbance, more particularly affecting married women who are obliged to share accommodation with their parents or in-laws. This is induced in the majority of cases by uncongenial domestic relationships, divided loyalties or a sense of frustration and, while acutely distressing to the woman herself, cannot fail to have far-reaching effect on her husband and children.

Another useful source of information with regard to non-notifiable

The recorded death rate of 2.4 per 1,000 of the population
is the lowest experienced in the district since 1930, when the rate was
3.1. When adjusted to compensate for the adverse influence of tuberculosis
age and sex distribution on the mortality experienced in the area, the
rate is reduced to 2.1, as compared with 1.7 for the country as a whole
and 1.2 for districts with a resident population of 25,000 to 50,000. The
decline in the death rate in the year under review was entirely attributable
to the lower mortality from influenza, pneumonia and other respiratory
diseases. It is especially noteworthy that, for the first time on record,
no death in the Rural District was ascribed to tuberculous of the lungs.
The number of deaths assigned to other specified causes do not exceed the
average for the district and do not indicate unusual or excessive mortality
from any particular cause. The fact that two thirds of the total deaths
were of persons of advanced age, including eleven of sixty years and
over, is not of undoubted significance.

The general state of health and well-being of the inhabitants
of the district cannot be assessed entirely on statistical findings, which
give little account of life-conditions and disabilities of one kind or another
that are not officially notified or are not usually reflected in the
returns of deaths. A great deal of information concerning illness of
this nature is obtained from the certificates issued by medical practitioners
in support of applications for Council housing accommodation. One of the
disabilities most frequently mentioned in this connection is neuritis and
other forms of peripheral neuropathy, some particularly affecting
nervous system who are obliged to leave accommodation with their families or
in-laws. This is noticed in the majority of cases by occupational benefits
relationships, further together or a series of treatments and while
entirely directed to the main benefit, some fail to have the necessary
effect on the nervous and skeletal

Another medical source of information also reports in an-epidemic

illness is the reporting of persons, usually aged and infirm, who are suffering from chronic disease, living in insanitary circumstances and unable to devote to themselves and not receiving from others the care and attention they require. The appropriate remedy in many of these cases - admission to hospital - is not readily applied, partly because of the pressure on hospital beds for the chronic sick and partly because the persons concerned are, in most instances, unwilling to leave their own homes, however unsatisfactory they may be, even if hospital accommodation is available to them. Several such cases were investigated during the year with a view to compulsory removal to hospital, under the powers conferred by Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. In the few instances in which action on these lines could be justified, it was not necessary to resort to it, either because the persons affected were persuaded to enter hospital voluntarily or, as an alternative, it was found possible, with the assistance of the Home Help Scheme and other local authority and voluntary services, to arrange for them to have adequate and proper attention at home.

The general standard of health and physical development of the infant and child population of the district may fairly be judged on the results of medical examination of infants attending the Child Welfare Centres, the information gained by the Health Visitors in the course of their domiciliary visiting and the findings of routine and special medical examination of school children. The information obtained from all these sources does not disclose any evidence of deterioration from the standard attained in the past.

I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the consideration they have shown to me throughout the year. My sincere thanks are due also to Mr. A. H. Sewell, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and to the medical practitioners in the area for their willing assistance and close co-operation in all matters of mutual concern.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

T. H. BINGHAM.

16th July, 1953.

-5- Medical Officer of Health.

It is the responsibility of the hospital to provide the best possible care for its patients, and to ensure that the hospital is a safe and healthy place for all who work there. The hospital must also be a place where the staff can work in a pleasant and efficient manner. The hospital must also be a place where the community can find the best possible care for its sick and suffering members.

The general standard of health and physical development of the infant and child population of the district may fairly be judged on the basis of the number of children who are born in the district. The number of children who are born in the district is a good index of the general health and physical development of the population.

I gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the following persons in the preparation of this report: Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. J. H. White, Mr. J. H. Black, Mr. J. H. Green, Mr. J. H. Grey, Mr. J. H. Gold, Mr. J. H. Silver, Mr. J. H. Bronze, Mr. J. H. Iron, Mr. J. H. Steel, Mr. J. H. Lead, Mr. J. H. Zinc, Mr. J. H. Tin, Mr. J. H. Copper, Mr. J. H. Nickel, Mr. J. H. Cadmium, Mr. J. H. Mercury, Mr. J. H. Platinum, Mr. J. H. Palladium, Mr. J. H. Rhodium, Mr. J. H. Ruthenium, Mr. J. H. Rhenium, Mr. J. H. Osmium, Mr. J. H. Iridium, Mr. J. H. Cobalt, Mr. J. H. Nickel, Mr. J. H. Copper, Mr. J. H. Zinc, Mr. J. H. Tin, Mr. J. H. Lead, Mr. J. H. Iron, Mr. J. H. Steel, Mr. J. H. Bronze, Mr. J. H. Silver, Mr. J. H. Gold.

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (Land and Inland Water) in acres	52,507
Population at Census, 1951 (Provisional)	32,815
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population at Mid-year, 1952.	33,290
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1952, according to the Rate Books	9,389
Rateable Value (1952)	£340,177
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,372

TABLE I

The area and population at the 1931 Census of the various Parishes comprising the Rural District, and the rateable value of each Parish at the end of 1952, are as follows:-

PARISHES	AREA IN ACRES	RATEABLE VALUE AT END OF 1952	CENSUS POPULATION OF PARISHES - 1931
Bletchingley	5,813	29,412	2,461
Burstow	4,750	24,651	1,905
Chelsham	2,703	10,622	1,209
Crowhurst	2,119	2,159	303
Godstone	5,670	40,105	3,102
Horne	3,932	9,794	852
Limpsfield	4,673	50,730	3,167
Lingfield	9,239	57,420	5,214
Nutfield	3,390	25,496	2,030
Oxted	3,658	70,268	3,799
Tandridge	3,267	7,874	736
Tatsfield	1,304	8,538	925
Titsey	1,989	3,108	163
<u>TOTALS</u>	52,507	340,177	25,866

STATISTICS OF THE
POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

1907
1910
1913
1916
1919
1922

(Total and total value) in years
Population at Census, 1910 (International)
Population at Census, 1913 (International)
Population at Census, 1916 (International)
Population at Census, 1919 (International)
Population at Census, 1922 (International)

(1922) (1922)

The population by a group of...

TABLE 1

The area and population of the 48 States of the United States, 1907, 1910, 1913, 1916, 1919, and 1922, and the total value of each

POPULATION BY STATES - 1907	POPULATION BY STATES - 1910	POPULATION BY STATES - 1913	POPULATION BY STATES - 1916	POPULATION BY STATES - 1919	POPULATION BY STATES - 1922
1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700
1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300
2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900
3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000
4,100	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,600
5,200	5,300	5,400	5,500	5,600	5,700
6,300	6,400	6,500	6,600	6,700	6,800
7,400	7,500	7,600	7,700	7,800	7,900
8,500	8,600	8,700	8,800	8,900	9,000
9,100	9,200	9,300	9,400	9,500	9,600
10,200	10,300	10,400	10,500	10,600	10,700
11,300	11,400	11,500	11,600	11,700	11,800
12,400	12,500	12,600	12,700	12,800	12,900
13,500	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,900	14,000
14,600	14,700	14,800	14,900	15,000	15,100
15,700	15,800	15,900	16,000	16,100	16,200
16,800	16,900	17,000	17,100	17,200	17,300
17,900	18,000	18,100	18,200	18,300	18,400
18,500	18,600	18,700	18,800	18,900	19,000
19,100	19,200	19,300	19,400	19,500	19,600
20,200	20,300	20,400	20,500	20,600	20,700
21,300	21,400	21,500	21,600	21,700	21,800
22,400	22,500	22,600	22,700	22,800	22,900
23,500	23,600	23,700	23,800	23,900	24,000
24,600	24,700	24,800	24,900	25,000	25,100
25,700	25,800	25,900	26,000	26,100	26,200
26,800	26,900	27,000	27,100	27,200	27,300
27,900	28,000	28,100	28,200	28,300	28,400
28,500	28,600	28,700	28,800	28,900	29,000
29,100	29,200	29,300	29,400	29,500	29,600
30,200	30,300	30,400	30,500	30,600	30,700
31,300	31,400	31,500	31,600	31,700	31,800
32,400	32,500	32,600	32,700	32,800	32,900
33,500	33,600	33,700	33,800	33,900	34,000
34,600	34,700	34,800	34,900	35,000	35,100
35,700	35,800	35,900	36,000	36,100	36,200
36,800	36,900	37,000	37,100	37,200	37,300
37,900	38,000	38,100	38,200	38,300	38,400
38,500	38,600	38,700	38,800	38,900	39,000
39,100	39,200	39,300	39,400	39,500	39,600
40,200	40,300	40,400	40,500	40,600	40,700
41,300	41,400	41,500	41,600	41,700	41,800
42,400	42,500	42,600	42,700	42,800	42,900
43,500	43,600	43,700	43,800	43,900	44,000
44,600	44,700	44,800	44,900	45,000	45,100
45,700	45,800	45,900	46,000	46,100	46,200
46,800	46,900	47,000	47,100	47,200	47,300
47,900	48,000	48,100	48,200	48,300	48,400
48,500	48,600	48,700	48,800	48,900	49,000
49,100	49,200	49,300	49,400	49,500	49,600
50,200	50,300	50,400	50,500	50,600	50,700
51,300	51,400	51,500	51,600	51,700	51,800
52,400	52,500	52,600	52,700	52,800	52,900
53,500	53,600	53,700	53,800	53,900	54,000
54,600	54,700	54,800	54,900	55,000	55,100
55,700	55,800	55,900	56,000	56,100	56,200
56,800	56,900	57,000	57,100	57,200	57,300
57,900	58,000	58,100	58,200	58,300	58,400
58,500	58,600	58,700	58,800	58,900	59,000
59,100	59,200	59,300	59,400	59,500	59,600
60,200	60,300	60,400	60,500	60,600	60,700
61,300	61,400	61,500	61,600	61,700	61,800
62,400	62,500	62,600	62,700	62,800	62,900
63,500	63,600	63,700	63,800	63,900	64,000
64,600	64,700	64,800	64,900	65,000	65,100
65,700	65,800	65,900	66,000	66,100	66,200
66,800	66,900	67,000	67,100	67,200	67,300
67,900	68,000	68,100	68,200	68,300	68,400
68,500	68,600	68,700	68,800	68,900	69,000
69,100	69,200	69,300	69,400	69,500	69,600
70,200	70,300	70,400	70,500	70,600	70,700
71,300	71,400	71,500	71,600	71,700	71,800
72,400	72,500	72,600	72,700	72,800	72,900
73,500	73,600	73,700	73,800	73,900	74,000
74,600	74,700	74,800	74,900	75,000	75,100
75,700	75,800	75,900	76,000	76,100	76,200
76,800	76,900	77,000	77,100	77,200	77,300
77,900	78,000	78,100	78,200	78,300	78,400
78,500	78,600	78,700	78,800	78,900	79,000
79,100	79,200	79,300	79,400	79,500	79,600
80,200	80,300	80,400	80,500	80,600	80,700
81,300	81,400	81,500	81,600	81,700	81,800
82,400	82,500	82,600	82,700	82,800	82,900
83,500	83,600	83,700	83,800	83,900	84,000
84,600	84,700	84,800	84,900	85,000	85,100
85,700	85,800	85,900	86,000	86,100	86,200
86,800	86,900	87,000	87,100	87,200	87,300
87,900	88,000	88,100	88,200	88,300	88,400
88,500	88,600	88,700	88,800	88,900	89,000
89,100	89,200	89,300	89,400	89,500	89,600
90,200	90,300	90,400	90,500	90,600	90,700
91,300	91,400	91,500	91,600	91,700	91,800
92,400	92,500	92,600	92,700	92,800	92,900
93,500	93,600	93,700	93,800	93,900	94,000
94,600	94,700	94,800	94,900	95,000	95,100
95,700	95,800	95,900	96,000	96,100	96,200
96,800	96,900	97,000	97,100	97,200	97,300
97,900	98,000	98,100	98,200	98,300	98,400
98,500	98,600	98,700	98,800	98,900	99,000
99,100	99,200	99,300	99,400	99,500	99,600
100,200	100,300	100,400	100,500	100,600	100,700
101,300	101,400	101,500	101,600	101,700	101,800
102,400	102,500	102,600	102,700	102,800	102,900
103,500	103,600	103,700	103,800	103,900	104,000
104,600	104,700	104,800	104,900	105,000	105,100
105,700	105,800	105,900	106,000	106,100	106,200
106,800	106,900	107,000	107,100	107,200	107,300
107,900	108,000	108,100	108,200	108,300	108,400
108,500	108,600	108,700	108,800	108,900	109,000
109,100	109,200	109,300	109,400	109,500	109,600
110,200	110,300	110,400	110,500	110,600	110,700
111,300	111,400	111,500	111,600	111,700	111,800
112,400	112,500	112,600	112,700	112,800	112,900
113,500	113,600	113,700	113,800	113,900	114,000
114,600	114,700	114,800	114,900	115,000	115,100
115,700	115,800	115,900	116,000	116,100	116,200
116,800	116,900	117,000	117,100	117,200	117,300
117,900	118,000	118,100	118,200	118,300	118,400
118,500	118,600	118,700	118,800	118,900	119,000
119,100	119,200	119,300	119,400	119,500	119,600
120,200	120,300	120,400	120,500	120,600	120,700
121,300	121,400	121,500	121,600	121,700	121,800
122,400	122,500	122,600	122,700	122,800	122,900
123,500	123,600	123,700	123,800	123,900	124,000
124,600	124,700	124,800	124,900	125,000	125,100
125,700	125,800	125,900	126,000	126,100	126,200
126,800	126,900	127,000	127,100	127,200	127,300
127,900	128,000	128,100	128,200	128,300	128,400
128,500	128,600	128,700	128,800	128,900	129,000
129,100	129,200	129,300	129,400	129,500	129,600
130,200	130,300	130,400	130,500	130,600	130,700
131,300	131,400	131,500	131,600	131,700	131,800
132,400	132,500	132,600	132,700	132,800	132,900
133,500	133,600	133,700	133,800	133,900	134,000
134,600	134,700	134,800	134,900	135,000	135,100
135,700	135,800	135,900	136,000	136,100	136,200
136,800	136,900	137,000	137,100	137,200	137,300
137,900	138,000	138,100	138,200	138,300	138,400
138,500	138,600	138,700	138,800	138,900	139,000
139,100	139,200	139,300	139,400	139,500	139,600
140,200	140,300	140,400	140,500	140,600	140,700
141,300	141,400	141,500	141,600	141,700	141,800
142,400	142,500	142,600	142,700	142,800	142,900
143,500	143,600	143,700	143,800	143,900	144,000
144,600	144,700	144,800	144,900	145,000	145,100
145,700	145,800	145,900	146,000	146,100	146,200
146,800	146,900	147,000	147,100	147,200	147,300

TABLE II
EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:-

Legitimate	Males 227	Females 211	Total	438
Illegitimate	" 10	" 7	"	17

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population:- 13.6

Do. 1951 13.9

Do. for the five years 1947 to 1951 15.0

Still Births:-

Legitimate	Males 5	Females 3	Total	8
Illegitimate	" 0	" 0	"	0

Rate per 1,000 total births:- 17.2

Do. 1951 25.4

Deaths (Nett) :-

	Males 140	Females 182	Total	322
Do. 1951	" 174	" 176	"	350

Death Rate per 1,000 population:- 9.6

Do. 1951 10.6

Do. for the five years 1947 to 1951 11.0

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions:- 41.2

Deaths of Infants under the age of one year:-

Legitimate	Males 4	Females 6	Total	10
Illegitimate	" 1	" 0	"	1

Death Rate of infants under one year:-

All infants per 1,000 live births 24.1

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 22.8

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 58.8

Deaths from:-

Cancer 56

Measles Nil

Whooping Cough Nil

Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 1

TABLE III

Birth rates, Death rates and Analysis
of Mortality in the year 1952.

	England and Wales	160 C. Bs. & Great Towns, including London.	160 Smaller Towns (resident population 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County.	Godstone Rural District.
<u>Rate per 1,000 population</u>					
<u>Births:-</u>					
Live Births	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	<u>13.6*</u>
Still Births	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	<u>0.24</u>
<u>Deaths:-</u>					
All causes	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	<u>9.6*</u>
Typhoid & Para-typhoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<u>0.00</u>
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	<u>0.00</u>
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<u>0.00</u>
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<u>0.00</u>
Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	<u>0.09</u>
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<u>0.00</u>
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	<u>0.00</u>
Pneumonia	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	<u>0.42</u>
<u>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</u>					
Total Deaths under 1 year	27.6	31.2	25.8	23.8	<u>24.1</u>
Deaths from Diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	<u>2.19</u>

* Unadjusted

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

Year	Number of Cattle	Number of Calves	Number of Steers	Number of Heifers
1917	1,200,000	150,000	400,000	650,000
1916	1,150,000	140,000	380,000	630,000
1915	1,100,000	130,000	360,000	610,000
1914	1,050,000	120,000	340,000	590,000
1913	1,000,000	110,000	320,000	570,000
1912	950,000	100,000	300,000	550,000
1911	900,000	90,000	280,000	530,000
1910	850,000	80,000	260,000	510,000
1909	800,000	70,000	240,000	490,000
1908	750,000	60,000	220,000	470,000
1907	700,000	50,000	200,000	450,000
1906	650,000	40,000	180,000	430,000
1905	600,000	30,000	160,000	410,000
1904	550,000	20,000	140,000	390,000
1903	500,000	10,000	120,000	370,000
1902	450,000	5,000	100,000	350,000
1901	400,000	0	80,000	330,000
1900	350,000	0	60,000	310,000

The following table shows the number of cattle in California from 1900 to 1917. The total number of cattle has increased from 350,000 in 1900 to 1,200,000 in 1917. The number of calves has increased from 0 in 1900 to 150,000 in 1917. The number of steers has increased from 60,000 in 1900 to 400,000 in 1917. The number of heifers has increased from 310,000 in 1900 to 650,000 in 1917.

TABLE IV

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1952.

	M.	F.	Total.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	1	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	2	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9	9
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	16	32
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	2
16. Diabetes	2	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	28	44
18. Coronary disease, angina	25	21	46
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	4	9
20. Other heart disease	15	39	54
21. Other circulatory disease	4	8	12
22. Influenza	2	1	3
23. Pneumonia	3	11	14
24. Bronchitis	10	4	14
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	2	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	2	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	3	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	21	31
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	-	4
34. All other accidents	7	1	8
35. Suicide	-	2	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
Totals	140	182	322

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1912

Number of cases	Percentage of total	Percentage of total	Disease
1	0.01	0.01	1. Tuberculosis, respiratory
1	0.01	0.01	2. Tuberculosis, other forms
1	0.01	0.01	3. Syphilitic diseases
1	0.01	0.01	4. Syphilis
1	0.01	0.01	5. Scrophulous cough
1	0.01	0.01	6. Scrophulous infection
1	0.01	0.01	7. Acute poliomyelitis
1	0.01	0.01	8. Measles
1	0.01	0.01	9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases
1	0.01	0.01	10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach
1	0.01	0.01	11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus
1	0.01	0.01	12. Malignant neoplasm, breast
1	0.01	0.01	13. Malignant neoplasm, cervix
1	0.01	0.01	14. Other malignant and parasitic neoplasms
1	0.01	0.01	15. Leucemia, chronic
1	0.01	0.01	16. Typhoid
1	0.01	0.01	17. Vaccinia, latent & vesicular system
1	0.01	0.01	18. Diphtheria, acute
1	0.01	0.01	19. Typhoid fever with heart disease
1	0.01	0.01	20. Other heart disease
1	0.01	0.01	21. Other circulatory diseases
1	0.01	0.01	22. Tetanus
1	0.01	0.01	23. Typhus
1	0.01	0.01	24. Anthrax
1	0.01	0.01	25. Other diseases of respiratory system
1	0.01	0.01	26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum
1	0.01	0.01	27. Gastritis, catarrhal and diarrhoeal
1	0.01	0.01	28. Gastritis and enteritis
1	0.01	0.01	29. Dyspepsia & proctitis
1	0.01	0.01	30. Proctitis, catarrhal, chronic
1	0.01	0.01	31. Gonorrhoeal infections
1	0.01	0.01	32. Other infectious and parasitic diseases
1	0.01	0.01	33. Non-specific arthritis
1	0.01	0.01	34. All other arthritides
1	0.01	0.01	35. Gout
1	0.01	0.01	36. Scabies and eruptions of skin
1	0.01	0.01	Total
100	100	100	

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Provision of Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

The provision of hospital accommodation for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious illness is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. Cases occurring in the Godstone Rural District are admitted to the isolation hospitals at Bletchingley and Westcott, if the required accommodation is available; otherwise, they are sent to isolation hospitals elsewhere in the Hospital Region.

There were no complaints of dissatisfaction with the operation of the scheme, with the arrangements for ambulance transport or with the quality of the hospital services given. One or two reported instances of difficulty or delay in securing the admission of infectious persons to hospital could have been avoided if the medical practitioners concerned had made application direct to the Hospital Bed Service, in accordance with present procedure, instead of approaching individual hospitals, as they have been accustomed to do in the past. Uncomplicated cases of the commoner infections, such as measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, etc., are not usually accepted, unless recommended by the Medical Officer of Health on the grounds that the patient cannot be isolated and treated satisfactorily in his own home. Several such cases were admitted to hospital during the year.

Reference has been made in recent Annual Reports to the failure on the part of certain isolation hospital authorities to inform the Medical Officer of Health of the admission and discharge of all patients from his area, and of the ultimate diagnosis made in cases admitted to hospital on suspicion. This necessitates repeated telephone enquiries to the hospitals concerned, to obtain information which is essential for the application of precautionary measures in the interests of the general public. A personal approach to local hospitals has

Provision of Isolation Hospital Accommodation

The provision of hospital accommodation for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases is the responsibility of the National Hospital Board. Cases occurring in the Districts of London, the Metropolitan Police Districts, and the County of London are admitted to the isolation hospitals at Highbury and Westcott, if the required accommodation is available; otherwise, they are sent to isolation hospitals elsewhere in the Hospital Region.

There were no complaints of dissatisfaction with the operation of the scheme, with the arrangements for ambulance transport or with the quality of the hospital services given. One or two instances of delay in securing the admission of infectious patients to hospital could have been avoided if the medical practitioners concerned had made application direct to the Hospital Board instead of through the General Practitioner, instead of approaching individual hospitals, as they have been accustomed to do in the past. Uncomplicated cases of the common infections, such as measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, etc., are not usually accepted, unless recommended by the Medical Officer of Health on the grounds that the patient cannot be isolated and treated satisfactorily in his own home. Several such cases were admitted by hospital during the year.

Reference has been made in recent Annual Reports to the failure on the part of certain isolation hospitals, authorized to receive the Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Police District, to admit patients from his area, and of the various steps which have been taken to remedy this. This necessitates repeated reference to the hospitals concerned, to obtain information which is essential for the application of government measures in the interests of the general public. A general agreement to forward patients for

produced some improvement in these respects, and further improvement is likely to result from the recent issue of a Ministry of Health circular on the subject to Regional Hospital Boards.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Table V shows the numbers of the various notifiable infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, recorded in the area during the calendar year, classified according to the age of the patient, together with the numbers of cases removed to hospital and the total deaths from each disease. Comparative statistics are given in Table VI.

On the whole, the prevalence and mortality rates for the various infectious diseases notified in the Godstone Rural District in 1952 were very much lower than usual.

Possibly the most noteworthy epidemiological event of the year was the occurrence of three confirmed cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, of which two were of the paralytic type. The cases had no known connection with each other, and the dates of onset and the localities from which they were reported were so widely separated that it is extremely unlikely that the infection was derived from a common source. All were treated in hospital and recovered without serious residual disability.

The notification of diphtheria - the first in three years - related to an elderly person who was admitted to hospital with a skin complaint which was subsequently found to be caused by the diphtheria organism. The case, though strictly notifiable, was not one of diphtheria as generally understood. The circumstances were somewhat similar as regards the one case of dysentery and the one of food poisoning reported during the year; in both these cases, the presence of the infecting organism had hitherto been unsuspected, and was discovered in the course of investigation of unrelated conditions for which the patients had been admitted to hospital.

...and further improvement in these respects, and further improvement is likely to result from the recent issue of a Ministry of Health circular on the subject of National Hospital Weeks.

Statistical Information

Table V shows the numbers of the various varieties of infectious diseases which have been reported in the area during the calendar year, classified according to the age of the patient, together with the numbers of cases removed to hospital and the total deaths from each disease. Comparative statistics are given in Table VI.

On the whole, the prevalence and mortality rates for the various infectious diseases notified in the Eastern Rural District in 1932 were very much lower than usual.

Identifying the most noteworthy epidemiological events of the year was the occurrence of three notified cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, of which two were of the paralytic type. The cases had no known connection with each other, and the dates of onset and the localized areas which they were reported were as widely separated as 15 miles. It is extremely unlikely that the infection was derived from a common source. All were treated in hospital and recovered without serious sequelae.

Measles

The notification of 111 cases - the first in three years - related to an elderly person who was admitted to hospital with a severe complication which was subsequently found to be caused by the influenza organism. The case, though entirely untypical, was not one of influenza as generally understood. The circumstances were somewhat striking in regard to the case of influenza and the one of total blindness reported during the year. In both these cases, the progress of the infection appeared to have been unexceptional, and was discovered in the course of investigation or medical attention for which the patients had been admitted to hospital.

Scarlet fever was less prevalent than it has been for the past three years, though it is probable that, because of the exceptional mildness of the prevailing type of infection, a considerable number of transient and abortive cases escaped detection. There were fairly localised outbreaks of the disease in the Lingfield district in January and December, but the remaining cases were more or less evenly distributed, without significant concentration in any particular district, school or period of the year.

The case rates for other infectious diseases were very much below the average for the Rural District and were, in general, lower than those experienced in other areas. This applies more particularly to measles, which has only once before exhibited a lower rate of prevalence, and to pneumonia. With regard to the latter, it may be observed that the number of deaths ascribed to the disease greatly exceeds the number of cases notified; the explanation is that the recorded deaths from pneumonia include many due to non-notifiable forms of the disease. The low incidence of puerperal pyrexia and the complete absence of cases of enteric fever are especially noteworthy.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Information concerning the non-notifiable infectious and contagious diseases is less complete than in the case of notifiable infections, and is obtained mainly from school attendance records and the Registrar's returns of deaths. According to the former, a considerable amount of absence was attributed to chicken-pox, which was concentrated mainly in Lingfield, Nutfield and Bletchingley schools, though most of the other schools were affected to some extent. There were also 163 cases of mumps, most of which were reported from Lingfield, Chelsham and Limpsfield. Deaths from non-notifiable infections were confined to influenza, chiefly amongst elderly persons. The death rate from this cause was appreciably higher than that for England and Wales, but did not exceed the average for the Godstone Rural District.

... was less prevalent than it has been for the past
three years, though it is probable that, because of the exceptional mildness
of the prevailing type of infection, a considerable number of persons of
adverse cases escaped detection. There were fairly localized outbreaks
of the disease in the hospital district in January and February, but the
prevalent cases were more or less evenly distributed, without significant
concentration in any particular district, school or parish of the year.

The case rates for other infectious diseases were very much
below the average for the hospital district and were, in general, lower than
those experienced in other areas. This applies more particularly to
measles, which has only one better exhibited a lower rate of prevalence,
and to gonorrhoea. With regard to the latter, it may be observed that the
number of deaths recorded in the disease greatly exceeds the number of
cases notified; the explanation is that the recorded deaths from gonorrhoea
include many due to non-notifiable forms of the disease. The low
incidence of gonorrhoea, syphilis and the specific diseases of cases of notifiable
diseases are especially noteworthy.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases

Information concerning the non-notifiable infectious and
contagious diseases is less complete than in the case of notifiable
infectious, and is obtained mainly from school attendance records and the
Registrar's returns of deaths. According to the former, a considerable
amount of disease was attributed to diphtheria, which was demonstrated
mainly in hospital, hospital and hospital schools, though most of
the other schools were affected to some extent. There were also 153
cases of scarlet fever, most of which were reported from hospital, hospital
and hospital. Deaths from non-notifiable infectious and contagious
diseases, chiefly scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc. The death rate from these
diseases was generally higher than that for hospital and school, but did not
exceed the average for the hospital district.

TABLE V

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
 NOTIFIED IN THE GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT
 DURING THE YEAR 1952.

	CASES NOTIFIED IN AGE PERIODS												Totals	Total cases re- moved to hospital.	Total Deaths.
	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over			
Scarlet Fever	-	2	1	2	3	28	5	-	-	-	1	-	42	25	-
Whooping Cough	3	6	6	5	12	16	2	1	1	1	1	-	54	2	-
Measles	-	2	2	2	3	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	-	8	2	14*
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Polio- myelitis (a) Paralytic (b) Non- Paralytic	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
TOTALS	3	10	9	9	19	54	9	2	5	5	4	1	130	35	14
TOTALS 1951	31	49	77	73	83	411	63	15	23	17	10	2	854	74	23

* All Forms.

TABLE VI

CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1952.

	RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION										Rates per 1,000 Total (i.e. Live & Still) Births.	
	Typhoid Fever	Para Typhoid Fever	Meningo- coccal Infection	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis		Measles	Pneu- monia		Food pois- oning
							Paralytic	Non Paralytic				
England and Wales	0.00	0.02	0.03	1.53	2.61	0.01	0.06	0.03	8.86	0.72	0.13	17.87
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	0.00	0.02	0.03	1.75	2.74	0.01	0.06	0.03	10.11	0.80	0.16	23.94
160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 35,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census)	0.00	0.03	0.03	1.58	2.57	0.03	0.06	0.02	8.49	0.62	0.11	10.22
London Administrative County	0.00	0.01	0.02	1.56	1.66	0.01	0.06	0.03	9.23	0.57	0.18	30.77
<u>Godstone Rural District</u>	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	1.62	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.54	0.24	0.03	2.15

Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Temperature	Wind	Direction	Barometer	Humidity	Clouds	Remarks	Observer
1911	07:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	08:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	09:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	10:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	11:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	12:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	13:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	14:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	15:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	16:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	17:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	18:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	19:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	20:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	21:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	22:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...
1911	23:00	07° 00'	103° 00'	1000	25.0	SE	10	29.95	80	0	Clear	J. H. ...

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 WASHINGTON, D. C.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX.

Vaccination against small-pox is not at present undertaken at the County Council's Clinics in the area. The numbers of vaccinations performed by private medical practitioners during the year are as follows:-

	<u>0 - 1</u> <u>year</u>	<u>1 - 4</u> <u>years</u>	<u>5 - 14</u> <u>years</u>	<u>Over 15</u> <u>years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary Vaccination	126	151	12	11	300
Re-vaccination	-	3	22	137	162

The total number of primary vaccinations and of re-vaccinations is very much less than in 1951. The figures for that year were, however, exceptionally high, due to the occurrence of a fairly extensive outbreak of virulent small-pox in a neighbouring County and the consequent demand for vaccination or re-vaccination by persons having direct or indirect contact with the infected locality.

It is estimated that not more than 30.0 per cent of the infants born in 1952 were vaccinated against small-pox, though there was a marked increase in the number of primary vaccinations of infants between the ages of one and two years, which would suggest that, in many cases, the procedure is postponed until the second year.

Attention has previously been drawn to the decline in the acceptance of infant vaccination since it was placed on a voluntary basis under the National Health Service Act. In consequence, the proportion of the child population now adequately protected against small-pox is much too small to offer an effective barrier against widespread dissemination of the disease should it, unfortunately, be introduced into the area in virulent form. The medical and health visiting staff take advantage of every favourable opportunity to impress upon parents the advisability and importance of securing protection for their children, but propaganda of this nature is largely ineffective in the absence of actual cases of the disease or appreciable risk of coming in contact with it.

A considerable number of the re-vaccinations were of persons who were required to produce a certificate of recent vaccination to enable them to travel abroad. Such certificates must be authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the person resides.

Vaccination against small-pox is not at present authorized in the County Council's Office in the year. The number of vaccinations performed by private medical practitioners during the year are as follows:-

Year	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total
Primary Vaccination	105	107	11	10	333
Re-vaccination	3	11	11	10	35

The total number of primary vaccinations and of re-vaccinations is very much less than in 1916. The figures for last year were, however, exceptionally high, due to the occurrence of a fairly extensive outbreak of small-pox in a neighbouring County and the consequent demand for vaccination or re-vaccination by persons having direct or indirect contact with the infected locality.

It is estimated that not more than 30.0 per cent of the infants born in 1920 were vaccinated against small-pox, though there was a marked increase in the number of primary vaccinations of infants between the ages of one and two years, which would suggest that, in any case, the procedure is postponed until the second year.

Attention has previously been drawn to the decline in the incidence of infant vaccination since it was placed on a voluntary basis under the National Health Service Act, 1911. In consequence, the proportion of the child population now voluntarily vaccinated against small-pox is now too small to offer an effective barrier against widespread dissemination of the disease should it, unfortunately, be introduced into the area in question. The medical and health visiting staff have advantage of every favourable opportunity to impress upon parents the advisability and importance of voluntary protection for their children, but respondents of this nature are largely inactive in the absence of actual cases of the disease in the neighbourhood of which they live.

A comprehensive review of the re-vaccination work of various years is reported to indicate a considerable amount of re-vaccination in certain areas to travel abroad. Such re-vaccination was authorized by the Council of Health of the district in which the person resided.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Immunisation against diphtheria is available through general medical practitioners and at the County Council's Clinics in the area. The total numbers of children artificially immunised during the year are as follows:-

Under 5 years	292.
5 to 15 years	<u>84.</u>
	<u>376.</u>

In addition, re-inforcing doses of diphtheria prophylactic were given to 113 persons, most of whom were school entrants who had completed a course of immunisation three or four years previously.

The numbers immunised are somewhat smaller than in 1951, though the facilities available for the purpose have not been curtailed, nor has there been any relaxation of the efforts made to secure the immunisation of all infants under the age of twelve months. It is estimated that roughly 50.0 per cent. of children under the age of five years, and rather more than 65.0 per cent. of those between the ages of five and fifteen years, have been artificially immunised against diphtheria. Both figures fall short of the 70.0 per cent. which is generally considered to be the minimum necessary for the adequate protection of the child population. The records are incomplete, however, in as far as they relate to children immunised by their own doctors prior to 5th July, 1948, and it is probable, therefore, that the proportion of immunised children in the older age groups is somewhat greater than that estimated.

As in many other districts, there has been a gradual decline in the rate of acceptance, probably because actual cases of the disease are now comparatively rare, and the risk of contracting it, with its attendant dangers, has practically ceased to have much value as a propaganda weapon. There is also a tendency on the part of parents to postpone acceptance, in the mistaken belief that it will be soon enough to have their children protected against diphtheria when there is reason to think that they have been in contact with it; no opportunity is lost to impress upon them that protective inoculation does not immediately confer a high degree of immunity and cannot usefully be employed to prevent or control epidemic prevalence. It is expected that the recent introduction of whooping cough vaccination, with which diphtheria immunisation can conveniently and with advantage be combined, will tend in time to raise the proportion of young infants immunised against the latter disease.

INVESTIGATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Investigation against diphtheria is available through records

medical practitioners and at the County Council's Clinics in the area. The

total number of children artificially immunized during the year are as follows:

Under 5 years	278
5 to 15 years	81
	<u>359</u>

In addition, re-inoculating doses of diphtheria prophylactic were given to 17 persons, most of whom were school children who had completed a

course of immunization three or four years previously.

The numbers immunized are somewhat smaller than in 1931, though the

facilities available for the purpose have not been curtailed, nor has there been

any relaxation of the efforts made to secure the immunization of all infants

under the age of twelve months. It is estimated that roughly 50.0 per cent.

of children under the age of five years, and rather more than 65.0 per cent.

of those between the ages of five and fifteen years, have been artificially

immunized against diphtheria. Both figures fall short of the 75.0 per cent.

which is generally considered to be the minimum necessary for the adequate

protection of the entire population. The records are incomplete, however, in so

far as they relate to children immunized by their own doctors prior to the July

1932, and it is probable, therefore, that the proportion of immunized children

in the older age groups is somewhat greater than that indicated.

As in any other district, there has been a marked decline in

the rate of response, probably because of the small size of the district and the

relatively high, and the risk of contracting it, with the attendant danger

has gradually ceased to have such value as a prophylactic agent. There is

also a tendency on the part of parents to postpone acceptance of the vaccine

until they are well enough to have their children brought against

diphtheria when there is reason to believe that they have been in contact with the

infectious agent. It is to be regretted that the present immunization does

not necessarily confer a high degree of immunity and cannot entirely be

relied upon to prevent or control epidemic prevalence. It is expected that

the recent introduction of diphtheria toxoid vaccine, which is

more potent and with advantage be accepted, will lead to the

increase the proportion of young children immunized against the diphtheria

IMMUNISATION AGAINST OTHER DISEASES.

MEASLES.

Measles serum was not extensively used for the prevention or attenuation of measles. No request was made to the Public Health Department for the supply of immune serum for the total or partial immunisation of susceptible measles contacts.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

With the recent introduction of whooping cough vaccines which have been proved, after extensive trial, to have a very high immunising value, the Surrey County Council decided to provide facilities for whooping cough vaccination, either alone or in combination with diphtheria prophylaxis. This is available through general medical practitioners, at fixed immunisation clinics and at infant welfare sessions at which diphtheria immunisation is at present undertaken, and is directed mainly to infants under the age of twelve months. It is not intended, at present, to take any special or organised measures for pressing the general acceptance of immunisation against whooping cough, though the advisability of doing so will be considered later in the light of experience.

The extended arrangements came into force on 1st August, 1952, and were made known to parents through the medium of the Infant Welfare Clinics and by the Health Visitors in the course of their domiciliary visiting. Twenty-eight infants completed the full course before the end of the year, while a few others, who had been vaccinated previously, were given re-inforcing injections. The demand will undoubtedly increase very considerably as the existing facilities become more generally known.

OTHER DISEASES.

Prophylactic inoculation against other infectious diseases, such as enteric fever, cholera, yellow fever, etc., is necessary in the case of persons proposing to visit foreign countries where these diseases are endemic, and is generally undertaken at specified centres. The International Certificate required in such cases has to be authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the person resides.

CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that the present situation in the United States is such that the spread of tuberculosis is being accelerated. The present situation is such that the spread of tuberculosis is being accelerated. The present situation is such that the spread of tuberculosis is being accelerated.

REFERENCES

1. The present situation in the United States is such that the spread of tuberculosis is being accelerated. The present situation is such that the spread of tuberculosis is being accelerated. The present situation is such that the spread of tuberculosis is being accelerated.

The present situation in the United States is such that the spread of tuberculosis is being accelerated. The present situation is such that the spread of tuberculosis is being accelerated. The present situation is such that the spread of tuberculosis is being accelerated.

DISCUSSION

Physicians should be instructed to take special care in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. The present situation is such that the spread of tuberculosis is being accelerated. The present situation is such that the spread of tuberculosis is being accelerated.

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of cases of tuberculosis which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table VII, together with an analysis of the deaths in the area from the disease during the same period. The former include 25 cases notified for the first time and 18 reported on transference from other areas in which they had already been notified. One of the primary notifications was subsequently withdrawn, on a report from the Chest Physician that the person concerned was not suffering from tuberculosis.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, including those coming into the area after notification elsewhere, represents an advance of nine on the corresponding figure for the previous year and is equivalent to a case rate of 1.11 per 1,000 of the population; this is somewhat above the average rate for the district. The increase is entirely confined to males in the younger age groups, the number of new cases amongst females being precisely the same as in 1951 and with very similar age group distribution.

Comparison of prevalence rates in this connection is, however, misleading. During recent years, the district has attracted an increasing number of previously known and convalescent cases from other areas; if these are disregarded, the statistical evidence points to a decline rather than an increase in the prevalence of tuberculosis of the lungs amongst the normal inhabitants of the district. It is worthy of special note that, for the first time on record, no mortality was ascribed to this form of the disease.

There were 7 reported cases of other forms of tuberculosis, as compared with 16 in 1951 and 24 in 1950. In 5 the infection was confined to the glands of the neck, the remaining two being cases of bone and joint tuberculosis. An unusual feature of the former was that the persons affected, with one exception, were adolescent or adult, though this form of the disease is most frequently found in infants and young children. For the second year in succession, there were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

Particulars of cases of tuberculosis with date of the knowledge of the National Director of Health during the year ending 31st March 1931, together with an analysis of the deaths in the year from the disease during the same period. The former includes 25 cases notified for the first time and 18 reported on previous occasions from other areas in which they had already been notified. One of the primary notifications was subsequently withdrawn on a report from the Chest Physician that the patient concerned was not suffering from tuberculosis.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis in the year, including those coming into the area after notification elsewhere, represents an advance of nine on the corresponding figure for the previous year and is equivalent to a case rate of 1.11 per 1,000 of the population; this is somewhat above the average rate for the district. The increase is entirely confined to males in the younger age groups; the number of new cases amongst females being practically the same as in 1929 and with very similar age group distribution.

Comparison of prevalence rates in this connection is, however, misleading. During recent years, the District has attracted an increasing number of primary school and convalescent cases from other areas; it thus appears that the statistical evidence points to a decline rather than an increase in the prevalence of tuberculosis of the lungs amongst the normal inhabitants of the district. It is worthy of special note that, for the first time on record, no mortality was recorded in this form of the disease.

There were 7 reported cases of other forms of tuberculosis, as compared with 12 in 1929 and 15 in 1930. In 3 the infection was confined to the glands of the neck, the remainder two being cases of bone and joint tuberculosis. An unusual feature of the former was that the primary affected site with the exception, was elsewhere or adults, though that form of the disease is most frequently found in infants and young children. The last recorded case in connection, there were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

TABLE VII

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, AND ALL DEATHS
FROM THE DISEASE IN THE AREA DURING 1952,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND TYPE OF DISEASE.

Age periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	6	8	-	3	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Totals</u>	23	14	2	5	-	-	-	-
Totals 1951	14	14	9	7	3	2	-	-

TABLE VII

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE IN THE AREA DURING 1931, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND TYPE OF DISEASE

Age periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
5 - 15 years	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	
15 - 25 years	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	
25 - 35 years	6	8	-	2	-	-	-	
35 - 45 years	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	
45 - 55 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
55 - 65 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
65 and upwards	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Totals</u>	23	11	2	5	-	-	-	
<u>Totals 1931</u>	14	14	3	3	-	-	-	

WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of the Parish of Tatsfield, which obtains its supply mainly from the Metropolitan Water Board, the whole of the Rural District is supplied by the East Surrey Water Company. In parts of the Parish of Oxted, the Parish of Limpsfield and the parts of Tatsfield supplied by the Company, the water is derived from the lower greensand, and elsewhere from deep borings in the chalk; the water from both sources is chlorinated and de-chlorinated before distribution to consumers.

The supplies from the public water mains were adequate in quantity throughout the year. The quality, as revealed by chemical and bacteriological examination at regular intervals, was invariably reported to be satisfactory. No action was necessary in respect of any form of contamination.

Samples of the water before and after treatment are submitted monthly for bacteriological examination, under private arrangements made by the East Surrey Water Company. In addition, samples of the treated water are examined chemically and bacteriologically about forty times a year, under a rota system arranged by the Medical Officers of Health of the districts supplied by the Company; samples are taken in each district at stated times and copies of the Analyst's reports are circulated to all the districts concerned.

The estimated number of dwelling-houses in each parish supplied from the public water mains (direct to houses and by means of stand-pipes), wells and rain-water tanks are set out in Table VIII. The population supplied under each heading is shown in brackets. Supplies from rain-water tanks are confined to outlying dwellings in the Parish of Tatsfield and not infrequently fail completely after prolonged periods of dry weather. In such circumstances, the supplies have been replenished in the past through the co-operation of the Surrey Fire Service, who intimated during the year that they could no longer render assistance of this nature. A suitable tank was borrowed, free of charge, from the East Surrey Water Company and used on six occasions for the conveyance of water by local authority transport to replenish the supplies to the dwellings affected.

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TABLE VIII

	DIRECT TO HOUSES	STAND PIPES	WELLS	RAIN WATER TANKS
Bletchingley	851 (2778)	16 (64)	6 (24)	
Burstow	796 (2600)		7 (28)	
Chelsham	77 (269)	1 (4)		
Crowhurst	95 (332)	4 (16)		
Godstone	1280 (4702)	12 (48)	11 (44)	
Horne	389 (1255)	6 (24)	6 (24)	
Limpsfield	1040 (3778)		2 (8)	
Lingfield	1813 (6775)	10 (40)	7 (28)	
Nutfield	570 (1967)	17 (68)		
Oxted	1701 (6197)		3 (12)	
Tandridge	256 (866)	4 (16)	2 (5)	
Tatsfield	291 (880)			70 (280)
Titsey	44 (150)		2 (8)	
<u>TOTALS</u>	9203 (32,549)	70 (280)	46 (181)	70 (280)

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During 1952 the main sewer was extended to the following districts:

Greenhurst Estate, Oxted.
Quarry Farm Estate, Godstone.

The total number of houses connected thereto was 70.

TABLE VII

STATE	NUMBER OF BUSSES	SEATING CAPACITY	OPERATING COSTS	REVENUE
Alabama	1	10	(100)	(100)
Arizona	1	10	(100)	(100)
California	1	10	(100)	(100)
Colorado	1	10	(100)	(100)
Florida	1	10	(100)	(100)
Georgia	1	10	(100)	(100)
Illinois	1	10	(100)	(100)
Indiana	1	10	(100)	(100)
Iowa	1	10	(100)	(100)
Kansas	1	10	(100)	(100)
Michigan	1	10	(100)	(100)
Minnesota	1	10	(100)	(100)
Missouri	1	10	(100)	(100)
Montana	1	10	(100)	(100)
Nebraska	1	10	(100)	(100)
Nevada	1	10	(100)	(100)
New York	1	10	(100)	(100)
North Carolina	1	10	(100)	(100)
Ohio	1	10	(100)	(100)
Oklahoma	1	10	(100)	(100)
Oregon	1	10	(100)	(100)
South Carolina	1	10	(100)	(100)
South Dakota	1	10	(100)	(100)
Texas	1	10	(100)	(100)
Utah	1	10	(100)	(100)
Vermont	1	10	(100)	(100)
Virginia	1	10	(100)	(100)
Washington	1	10	(100)	(100)
West Virginia	1	10	(100)	(100)
Wisconsin	1	10	(100)	(100)
Wyoming	1	10	(100)	(100)
TOTAL	30	300	(3000)	(3000)

DURING 1935 THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM THE
 STATES:

Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia,
 Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri,
 Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Ohio,
 Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas,
 Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin,
 Wyoming

SECTION II

(SANITARY INSPECTION)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Nuisance Inspections	296
Re-inspections	216
Inspections under Housing Acts	212
Re-inspections	424
Drainage surveys	111
Visits to Slaughter Houses	32
Visits to Dairies and Cowsheds	90
Inspection of Food - number of visits	38
<u>Milk Samples (Farms)</u>	
(a) No. of samples satisfied Meth. Blue and Phosphatase exam.	3
(b) " " " failed " " " " " "	Nil
(c) " " " passed biological exam.	55
(d) " " " failed " " " " " "	1
Total number of farm milk samples taken.	59
<u>Milk Samples (Dairies)</u>	
(a) No. of samples satisfied Meth. Blue and Phosphatase exam.	Nil
(b) " " " failed " " " " " "	Nil
(c) " " " passed biological exam.	30
(d) " " " failed " " " " " "	Nil
Total number of dairy milk samples taken.	30
<u>Milk Samples (Schools)</u>	
(a) No. of samples satisfied Meth. Blue and Phosphatase exam.	50
(b) " " " failed " " " " " "	Nil
(c) " " " passed biological exam.	5
(d) " " " failed " " " " " "	Nil
Total number of school milk samples taken.	55
<u>Milk Samples (Pasteurising Establishments)</u>	
(a) No. of samples satisfied Meth. Blue and Phosphatase exam.	90
(b) " " " failed " " " " " "	Nil
Total number of samples taken.	90
Ice Cream Samples (satisfactory)	8
Inspection of ice cream premises	16
Inspections of Food Premises	90
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	42
Inspections of Tents, Vans etc.	80
Inspections under Petroleum Acts and Regulations	27
Drains Water tested.	27
Inspection of drainage work in progress	137
Notices served:-	
(a) Informal	195
(b) Statutory	10
Complaints investigated	230
Infectious disease enquiries	70
Inspection of refuse tips	41
Samples of drinking water submitted for Bacterial and/or Chemical Analysis.	35
Number of Cesspools cleansed	1525
Number of loads removed from cesspools	2359
Disinfection of premises	29
Disinfestation of premises	75
Complaints of Rat infestations received and investigated	438
Rat Infestations dealt with by Public Health Department	319

GENERAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK HEALTH DEPARTMENT
(CONTINUED)

286	Inspection of dairies	
287	Inspection of dairies	
288	Inspection of dairies	
289	Inspection of dairies	
290	Inspection of dairies	
291	Inspection of dairies	
292	Inspection of dairies	
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350	Inspection of dairies	

SUMMARY OF REPAIRS.

Carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Department
during the year 1952 as a result of notices served.

TABLE IX

Internal repairs to plaster etc. carried out	49
Window arches repaired	1
Dampness in walls remedied	59
Dampness in solid floors remedied	2
Defective roofs repaired/renewed	44
Light and ventilation improved	2
Fire grates repaired/or renewed	11
Cooking ranges repaired/renewed	12
Sinks repaired or renewed	8
Sink waste pipes repaired	5
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	25
Rain water downspouts repaired or renewed	27
Wooden floors repaired/renewed	26
Dry rot remedied	1
Staircases repaired	1
Defective chimneys repaired	17
Defective doors repaired or renewed	13
Walls and ceilings redecorated	29
Sashcords renewed	14
Window frames repaired or renewed	30
Glazing made good	1
Window putties renewed	6
Fire bricks fitted	1
Ventilated foodstores provided	5
Defective coppers repaired	6
Flushing cisterns to W.C.'s repaired	11
Ventilation to W.C.'s	3
W.C. pans provided	5
W.C. structures repaired	8
Pail closet structures repaired	6
W.C. seats provided	10
Water service pipes repaired	1
Water service laid on	6
Defective external walls repaired	18
Draining boards provided	2
Yard paving repaired	6
Dustbins provided	4
Drains cleared or repaired	18
Connections to main sewer	3
Filter beds repaired or overhauled	2
Inspection covers provided	3
Overflow from cesspools cut off	6
Cesspools provided	3
F.A.I.'s provided	4
Gully surrounds repaired	6
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	38
Cesspools cleansed	48
Cesspools repaired	1
Construction of new solid floors	9
Provision of new bathroom	3
Septic tanks and filter beds provided	4
<u>Dairies and cowsheds.</u>	
Floors repaired	1
Yards improved	1
Drainage improved	1
Cold store renovated	1
<u>Piggeries.</u>	
New and improved drainage	1
New sties constructed	1
Accumulations of manure removed	1
Dung mixen provided	1

During the year 1932 in a total of 10,000 cases

TABLE I

1	General reports to Health Dept. carried out
2	Various other reports
3	Progress in milk supplies
4	Progress in milk supply
5	Progress in milk supply
6	Progress in milk supply
7	Progress in milk supply
8	Progress in milk supply
9	Progress in milk supply
10	Progress in milk supply
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95	Progress in milk supply
96	Progress in milk supply
97	Progress in milk supply
98	Progress in milk supply
99	Progress in milk supply
100	Progress in milk supply

SECTION III

H O U S I N G

TABLE X

<u>1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year 1952.</u>	
(i) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	105
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	277
(ii) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (i) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932).	62
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	124
(iii) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	7
(iv) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	91
 <u>2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.</u>	
Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers.	56
 <u>3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</u>	
<u>A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:</u>	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	7
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) by owners	7
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
 <u>B. Proceedings under Public Health Act:</u>	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	2
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) by owners	1
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	1

SECTION III
HOUSING
TABLE 1

Inspection of dwellings during the year 1932

102	(i) (a) Total number of dwellings inspected for existing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).
117	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose
122	(ii) (a) Number of dwellings (included under sub-head (i) which were inspected and reported under the Housing (General) Regulations, 1932 and 1933.
131	(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose
137	(iii) Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.
141	(iv) Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

Number of defects during the year without notice of defect

150	Number of dwellings reported to be in consequence of informal action by the local authority or the Council.
-----	---

Action under Statutory Powers during the year

Proceedings under Sections 2, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1930

157	(i) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs
161	(ii) Number of dwellings which were repaired after service of formal notices:
	(a) by owners
	(b) by local authority in default of owners

Proceedings under Public Health Act:

162	(i) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.
167	(ii) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
	(a) by owners
	(b) by local authority in default of owners

C. <u>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936.</u>		
(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
	Nos. 1 and 2, Isley Cottages, Bowerlands Lane, Lingfield. (2)	
	Ivy Cottages, Station Road, Dormansland. (2)	
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
	Woodcot, Felbridge. (1)	
	1, 2 & 3 Church Walk, Bletchingley. (3)	
(iii)	Number of undertakings not to re-let.	4
	8, Brewer Street, Bletchingley.	
	Brook Farm Cottage, Tandridge.	
	Puckhaw Cottage, Nutfield Marsh.	
	Clive Cottage, Bletchingley.	
D. <u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>		
(i)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	Nil
(ii)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	Nil
E. <u>Abatement of Overcrowding.</u>		
	Number of dwellinghouses found to be statutorily overcrowded as defined by Section 58, Housing Act, 1936	1
F. <u>Proceedings under Section 25, Housing Act, 1936.</u>		
(i)	Number of dwellinghouses included in clearance areas confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government	10
	Nos. 1 to 10 Plaistow Street Cottages, Lingfield.	
4. <u>Houses erected by Private Enterprise.</u>		
	Number of houses completed in 1952.	52

Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which
proceedings were made

Nos. 1 and 2, Lisle Cottages, Lowerland Lane,
Lingfield.
(2) 17 Cottages, Station Road, Dunsford.

(ii) Number of dwellings demolished in
pursuance of Section 11

(1) 10
(2) 1 & 2, Church Lane, Hatchingley.

(iii) Number of dwellings not so far

6, Green Street, Hatchingley.
Brook Lane Cottages, Lingfield.
Park Lane Cottages, Hatchingley.
11, Green Street, Hatchingley.

Proceedings under Section 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of separate tenements or independent rooms
in respect of which proceedings were made

(ii) Number of separate tenements or independent rooms
in respect of which proceedings were discontinued,
the ground on which they were made being

Statement of Proceedings

Number of dwellings found to be substantially
overcrowded as defined by Section 10, Housing
Act, 1936

Proceedings under Section 17, Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwellings included in notices
served under the Statute of 1936 and
local Government

Nos. 1 to 10, Station Street Cottages, Lingfield.

Orders granted by private agreement

Number of orders granted in 1936

4

4

4

111

111

10

20

SECTION IV.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The factories on the Register of the
Local Authority are as follows:-

TABLE XI.

	<u>Mechanical Power</u>	<u>Non-Mechan- ical Power</u>	<u>Total</u>
Aeronautical Research	1	0	1
Aerial Photography	1	0	1
Agricultural Engineers	2	0	2
Aircraft Repairs	1	0	1
Bakeries	13	3	16
Bandage Manufacturers	1	0	1
Boot Repairing	1	1	2
Brass Finishing	1	0	1
Brick Making	6	0	6
Builders	1	10	11
Cabinet Makers	1	1	2
Chemical Manufacturers	1	0	1
Cigarette Factory	1	0	1
Cleaners and Dyers	1	0	1
Coach Builders	0	1	1
Corn Provenders	1	0	1
Cycle Repairers	1	1	2
Dairies	1	0	1
Dressmaking	0	2	2
Electrical Engineering	0	2	2
Fire Extinguishers	1	0	1
Flour Milling	3	0	3
Fullers Earth Works	2	0	2
French Chalk Grinders	1	0	1
Gas Works	3	0	3
Grass Drying	3	0	3
Jewellers	0	2	2
Joinery	7	2	9
Launderies	2	5	7
Leaded Lights	1	0	1
Light Engineering Works	9	0	9
Motor Repairers	22	3	25
Photographic	0	1	1
Plumbers	0	1	1
Printers	2	0	2
Projection Room	1	0	1
Rodent destruction	0	1	1
Saddlery	0	2	2
Sawmills	4	0	4
Scrap Metal and Breakers Yard	1	0	1
Stonemason	0	1	1
Smithies	1	0	1
Tile and Concrete	1	0	1
Tailoring	0	4	4
Upholstery	1	0	1
Wax Modelling	1	0	1
Wheelwrights	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	102	43	145
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE VI

FACTORIES AND PLANTS

The factories on the Register of the
Local Authority are as follows:

TABLE VI

<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-Industrial</u> <u>Factories</u>	<u>Industrial</u> <u>Factories</u>	
1	0	1	Agricultural Machinery
1	0	1	Animal Photography
2	0	2	Artisanal Businesses
1	0	1	Automobile Repairs
10	3	7	Bakeries
1	0	1	Barber's Shaving Parlour
2	1	1	Beer Bottling
1	0	1	Book Binding
6	0	6	Book Making
11	10	1	Bridges
2	1	1	Cabinet Making
1	0	1	Chemical Manufacturing
1	0	1	Clothing Factory
1	0	1	Cleaners and Dyers
1	0	1	Cook Houses
1	0	1	Corn Processing
2	1	1	Cycle Repairs
1	0	1	Dairies
2	0	2	Drapery
2	2	0	Electrical Engineering
2	2	0	Fire Engine Repairs
1	0	1	Flour Milling
1	0	1	Flour Sifters
1	0	1	Flour Sifters
1	0	1	Food Cans and Bottles
2	0	2	Gas Works
2	0	2	Glass Blowing
2	2	0	Jewellers
2	2	0	Lathery
2	2	0	Launderies
1	0	1	Lined Laths
2	0	2	Lime Burning Works
22	2	20	Motor Repairs
1	1	0	Motorcycles
1	1	0	Paints
1	0	1	Printers
2	0	2	Refrigerators
1	0	1	Protection Room
1	0	1	Robert's Patent
2	1	1	Sawmills
2	0	2	Soap and Fireworks Works
1	0	1	Stonemason
1	0	1	Stitches
1	0	1	Tile and Concrete
2	1	1	Tanning
1	0	1	Upstairing
1	0	1	Wax Making
1	0	1	Woolen Mills
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
101	43	58	

The following Table indicating the work carried out during the year 1952 in connection with the inspection of Factories, is submitted in accordance with Section 128 of the Act :-

INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	61	42	7	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1), to which Section 7 applies (a) subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement Order 1938) (b) Others.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	61	42	7	Nil

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	Nil	2	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	Nil	2	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
TOTAL	7	6	Nil	7	Nil

The following table tabulating the work carried out during the year 1952 in connection with the preparation of the report is submitted in accordance with Section 125 of the Act:

TABLE I

Number of reports prepared	Number of reports prepared		Number of reports prepared	Number of reports prepared	Number of reports prepared
	Number of reports prepared	Number of reports prepared			
101	1	1	1	1	1
102	1	1	1	1	1
103	1	1	1	1	1
104	1	1	1	1	1
105	1	1	1	1	1
106	1	1	1	1	1
107	1	1	1	1	1
108	1	1	1	1	1
109	1	1	1	1	1
110	1	1	1	1	1
111	1	1	1	1	1
112	1	1	1	1	1
113	1	1	1	1	1
114	1	1	1	1	1
115	1	1	1	1	1
116	1	1	1	1	1
117	1	1	1	1	1
118	1	1	1	1	1
119	1	1	1	1	1
120	1	1	1	1	1
121	1	1	1	1	1
122	1	1	1	1	1
123	1	1	1	1	1
124	1	1	1	1	1
125	1	1	1	1	1
126	1	1	1	1	1
127	1	1	1	1	1
128	1	1	1	1	1
129	1	1	1	1	1
130	1	1	1	1	1
131	1	1	1	1	1
132	1	1	1	1	1
133	1	1	1	1	1
134	1	1	1	1	1
135	1	1	1	1	1
136	1	1	1	1	1
137	1	1	1	1	1
138	1	1	1	1	1
139	1	1	1	1	1
140	1	1	1	1	1
141	1	1	1	1	1
142	1	1	1	1	1
143	1	1	1	1	1
144	1	1	1	1	1
145	1	1	1	1	1
146	1	1	1	1	1
147	1	1	1	1	1
148	1	1	1	1	1
149	1	1	1	1	1
150	1	1	1	1	1
151	1	1	1	1	1
152	1	1	1	1	1
153	1	1	1	1	1
154	1	1	1	1	1
155	1	1	1	1	1
156	1	1	1	1	1
157	1	1	1	1	1
158	1	1	1	1	1
159	1	1	1	1	1
160	1	1	1	1	1
161	1	1	1	1	1
162	1	1	1	1	1
163	1	1	1	1	1
164	1	1	1	1	1
165	1	1	1	1	1
166	1	1	1	1	1
167	1	1	1	1	1
168	1	1	1	1	1
169	1	1	1	1	1
170	1	1	1	1	1
171	1	1	1	1	1
172	1	1	1	1	1
173	1	1	1	1	1
174	1	1	1	1	1
175	1	1	1	1	1
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177	1	1	1	1	1
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179	1	1	1	1	1
180	1	1	1	1	1
181	1	1	1	1	1
182	1	1	1	1	1
183	1	1	1	1	1
184	1	1	1	1	1
185	1	1	1	1	1
186	1	1	1	1	1
187	1	1	1	1	1
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189	1	1	1	1	1
190	1	1	1	1	1
191	1	1	1	1	1
192	1	1	1	1	1
193	1	1	1	1	1
194	1	1	1	1	1
195	1	1	1	1	1
196	1	1	1	1	1
197	1	1	1	1	1
198	1	1	1	1	1
199	1	1	1	1	1
200	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE II

Number of reports prepared	Number of reports prepared		Number of reports prepared	Number of reports prepared	Number of reports prepared
	Number of reports prepared	Number of reports prepared			
101	1	1	1	1	1
102	1	1	1	1	1
103	1	1	1	1	1
104	1	1	1	1	1
105	1	1	1	1	1
106	1	1	1	1	1
107	1	1	1	1	1
108	1	1	1	1	1
109	1	1	1	1	1
110	1	1	1	1	1
111	1	1	1	1	1
112	1	1	1	1	1
113	1	1	1	1	1
114	1	1	1	1	1
115	1	1	1	1	1
116	1	1	1	1	1
117	1	1	1	1	1
118	1	1	1	1	1
119	1	1	1	1	1
120	1	1	1	1	1
121	1	1	1	1	1
122	1	1	1	1	1
123	1	1	1	1	1
124	1	1	1	1	1
125	1	1	1	1	1
126	1	1	1	1	1
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132	1	1	1	1	1
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134	1	1	1	1	1
135	1	1	1	1	1
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137	1	1	1	1	1
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141	1	1	1	1	1
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147	1	1	1	1	1
148	1	1	1	1	1
149	1	1	1	1	1
150	1	1	1	1	1
151	1	1	1	1	1
152	1	1	1	1	1
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157	1	1	1	1	1
158	1	1	1	1	1
159	1	1	1	1	1
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161	1	1	1	1	1
162	1	1	1	1	1
163	1	1	1	1	1
164	1	1	1	1	1
165	1	1	1	1	1
166	1	1	1	1	1
167	1	1	1	1	1
168	1	1	1	1	1
169	1	1	1	1	1
170	1	1	1	1	1
171	1	1	1	1	1
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173	1	1	1	1	1
174	1	1	1	1	1
175	1	1	1	1	1
176	1	1	1	1	1
177	1	1	1	1	1
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179	1	1	1	1	1
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188	1	1	1	1	1
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190	1	1	1	1	1
191	1	1	1	1	1
192	1	1	1	1	1
193	1	1	1	1	1
194	1	1	1	1	1
195	1	1	1	1	1
196	1	1	1	1	1
197	1	1	1	1	1
198	1	1	1	1	1
199	1	1	1	1	1
200	1	1	1	1	1

OUTWORK (Section 110 and 111)

Three lists of outworkers were received during the year and referred to eight premises situated within the Godstone Rural District. On inspection it was found that the occupants were engaged on the following work:-

Preparation and manufacture of electric lamp shades	...	6
Finishing of wearing apparel	1
Specialised work on regalia	1

The home conditions in each case were found to be quite satisfactory and no action by the Local Authority was necessary.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS (SECTION 34)

During the year visits of inspection were made to those factories holding Certificates as to the adequacy of their means of escape in case of fire, and no adverse circumstances were noted.

SHOPS ACT, 1934

Routine visits to shop premises were carried out and where necessary attention was drawn to any matter affecting the condition or adequacy of the sanitary accommodation and washing facilities.

The Public Health Committee considered the advisability of a suitable notice for display in food shops requesting that dogs be kept outside in the interests of food hygiene. A notice worded as follows was agreed upon on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health. Distribution of the notices commenced towards the end of the year.

SECTION 1

These lists of activities were prepared during the year and referred to above in various places in the National Health Survey. It is important to note that the majority were engaged in the

- ... 1. ...
- ... 2. ...
- ... 3. ...

The new addition in each case was found to be quite satisfactory and in order of the local industry and economy.

SECTION 2

During the year visits to numerous areas were made in order to determine the relative importance of the various activities in each area. In some cases, and in others circumstances were noted.

SECTION 3

Further visits to many points were made and the results were summarized and given to the various areas in order to determine the relative importance of the various activities and working conditions.

The results of the various visits are given in the following tables. A table is given for each of the various areas. A table is also given for the whole of the country. The results of the various visits are given in the following tables. A table is given for each of the various areas. A table is also given for the whole of the country.

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOOD HYGIENE

In the interests of public health and to prevent
contamination of food by dogs,

YOU ARE REQUESTED NOT TO BRING YOUR DOG INTO THIS

SHOP.

T. H. BINGHAM, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

During the course of the year some 120 additional new houses were occupied and have been included in the collection of refuse. The removal of refuse is made weekly in the more built up areas of the district and fortnightly in other parts with the exception of some comparatively small areas where a monthly collection is in operation. It is hoped that eventually no one will have more than a two-weekly interval between collections.

The disposal of refuse is carried out by controlled tipping and a mechanical shovel and spreader is used for this purpose. This system has proved to be very efficient and the wear and tear on vehicles has been very considerably reduced. The surface of the refuse tip being better consolidated and much improved for unloading operations. Another source of satisfaction not quite so obvious is the improvement in the general condition of the tip, and to the almost complete elimination of serious fly and other insect pests. Rat infestation as such does not exist on the tip and it is only the occasional odd one or two probably brought in by the

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

RESOLUTIONS

1904

In the presence of which the Board of Directors
has adopted the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS

1.

T. H. BROWN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Medical Director of the Hospital

RESOLUTIONS

During the course of the year 1904 the following resolutions

were adopted and have been included in the minutes of the Board.

Resolved that the Board of Directors be authorized to make such

and to do so in order that the interests of the Hospital may be

well served and a healthy condition be maintained. It is further

resolved that the Board be authorized to do so in any manner

they may see fit.

The Board of Directors is authorized to do so in any manner

and to do so in order that the interests of the Hospital may be

well served and a healthy condition be maintained. It is further

resolved that the Board be authorized to do so in any manner

and to do so in order that the interests of the Hospital may be

well served and a healthy condition be maintained. It is further

resolved that the Board be authorized to do so in any manner

and to do so in order that the interests of the Hospital may be

well served and a healthy condition be maintained. It is further

refuse lorries that have to be dealt with. In addition to the advantages obtained in using mechanization on the tip, the routine use of insecticide powders and the regular test baiting for rat infestation have played their part in eliminating the serious difficulties and troubles which were often experienced in the past.

The collection and disposal of waste paper continues, and some 140 tons of baled waste paper was despatched to the paper mills during the year. A chart is attached showing the monthly collection of salvage.

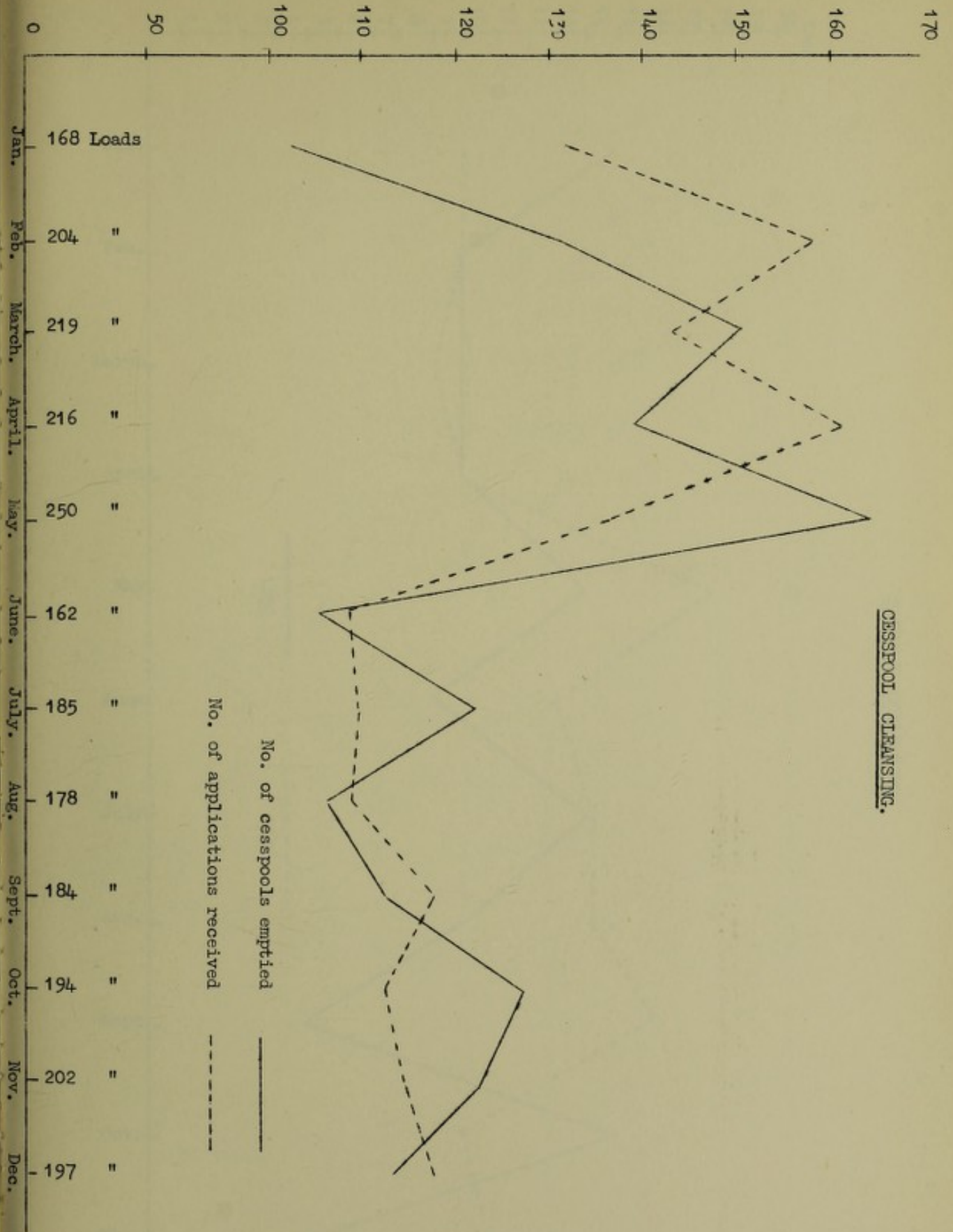
CESSPOOL CLEANSING.

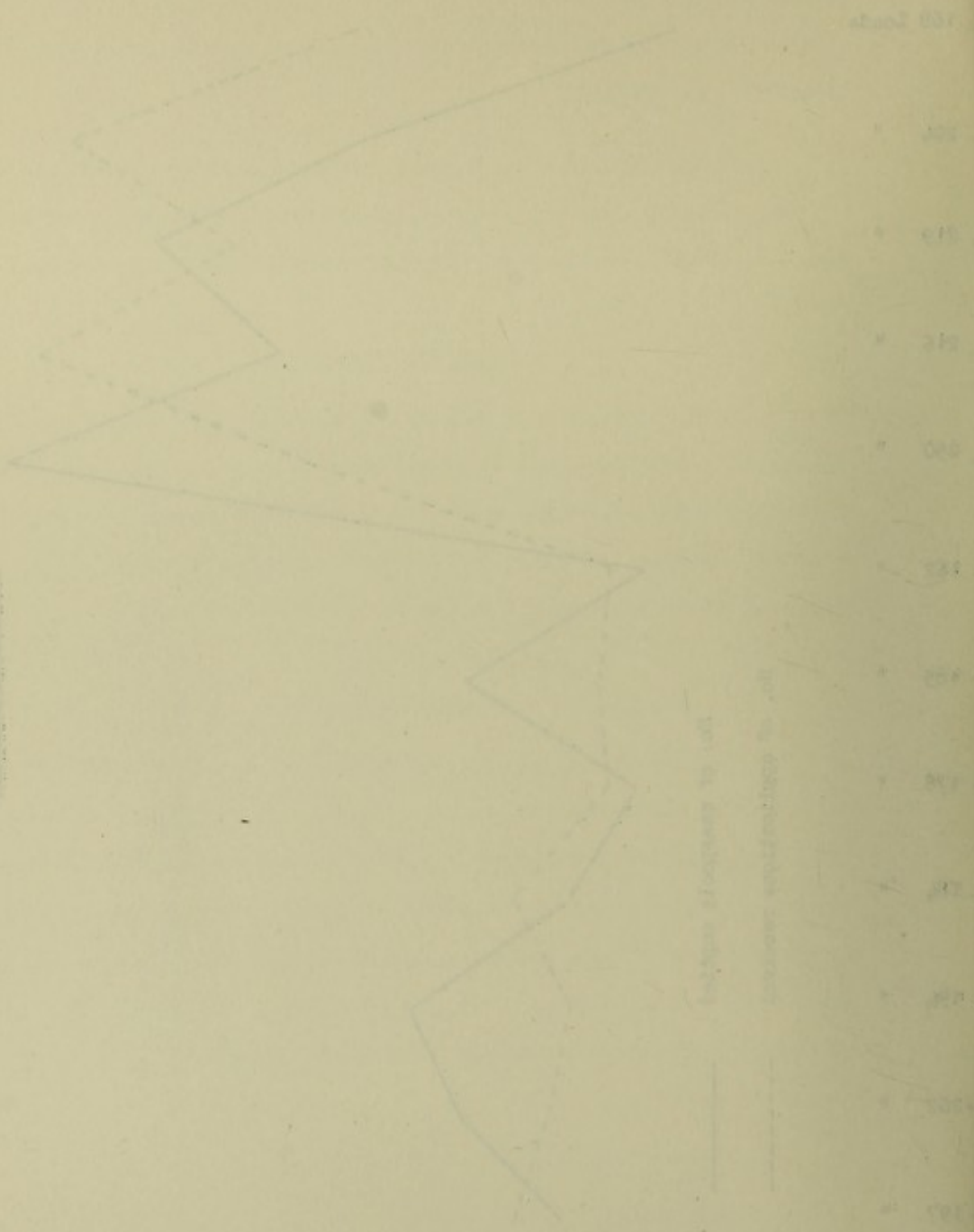
The Public Health Department received 1,525 applications for cesspool cleansing, an increase of 187 over the previous year, and 2,359 loads representing 1,769,250 gallons were dealt with by the two cesspool cleansing vehicles. A chart is attached showing the number of applications received and loads removed month by month.

MORTUARIES.

There is only one mortuary within the Godstone Rural District and this also serves Caterham and Warlingham. It is situated at Oxted and had considerable modifications carried out during the year. Strip lighting has been installed and has given greatly improved illumination in the post mortem room. Also certain alterations to the building have enabled the available space to be more effectively utilised. The building has also been completely redecorated throughout and is now in very good condition.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING.



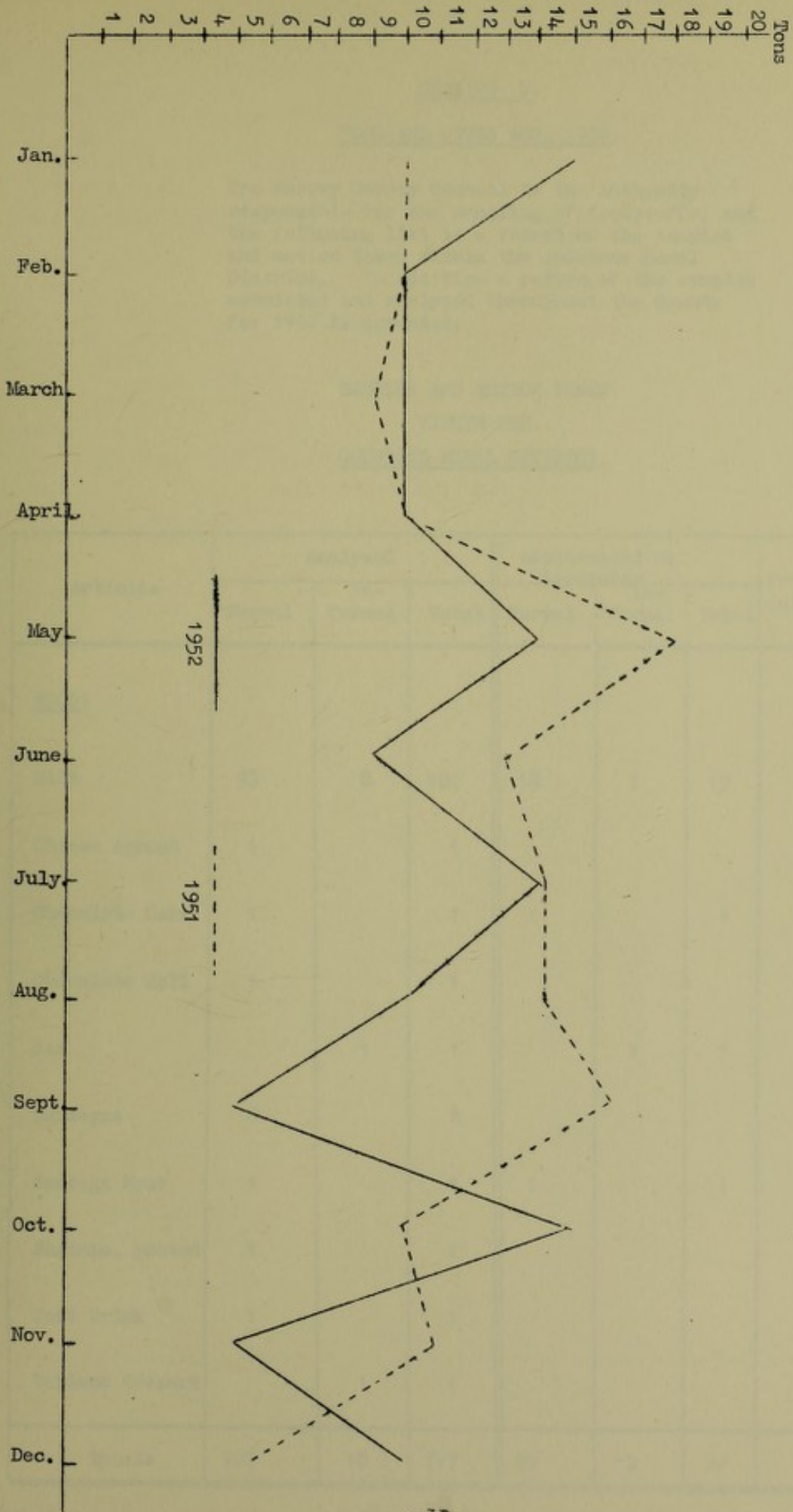


Temperature

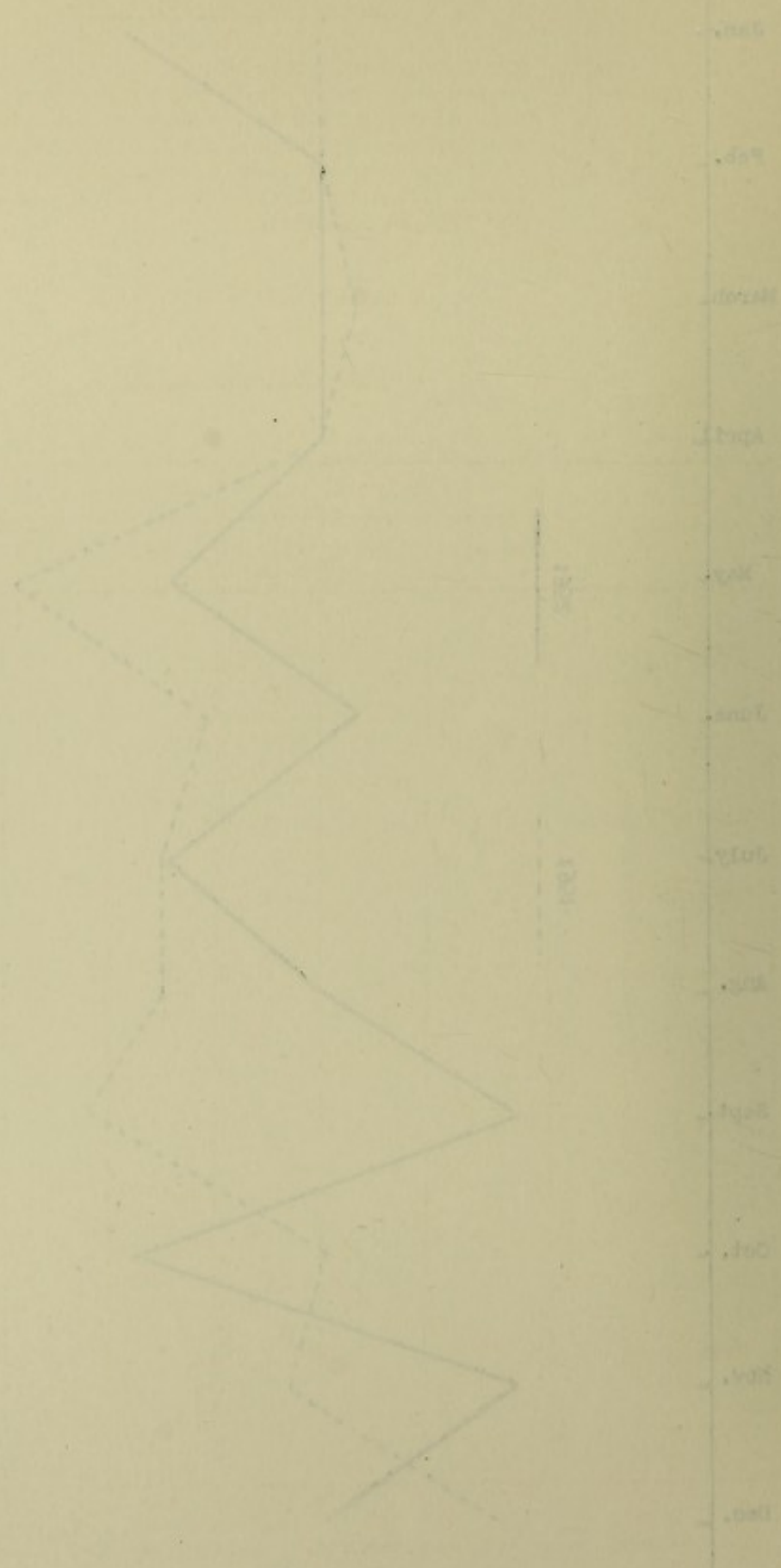
Time

Legend

SALVAGE COLLECTION.



10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

SECTION V.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The Surrey County Council is the Authority responsible for the sampling of foodstuffs, and the following list is a record of the samples and action taken within the Godstone Rural District. In addition a return of the samples submitted and analysed throughout the County for 1952 is appended.

SAMPLES AND ACTION TAKEN
WITHIN THE
GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Total		
<u>FOOD:</u>								
Milk	93	8	101	18	1	19		
Cheese spread	1		1					
Chocolate Cake	1		1	1		1		
Chocolate Roll	1		1					
Jam		1	1		1	1		
Sausages	8		8					
Sausage Meat	1		1	1		1		
Shrimps, potted	1		1					
Soft Drink	1		1					
Tapioca dessert		1	1					
Totals	107	10	117	20	2	22		

SECTION 7

FOR THE YEAR 1912

The County Council is the authority responsible for the carrying out of the following 1912 in a year of the county and under the provisions of the County Council Act, 1900, in addition to the various duties and powers conferred on the Council by the County Council Act, 1900.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR 1912

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Particulars	Estimated		Actual		Total	Balance	Total
	1911	1912	1911	1912			
Salaries							
Grants							
Interest							
Repairs							
Lighting							
Police							
Fire							
Public Works							
Public Health							
Public Buildings							
Public Parks							
Public Libraries							
Public Baths							
Public Markets							
Public Amusements							
Public Works							
Public Buildings							
Public Parks							
Public Libraries							
Public Baths							
Public Markets							
Public Amusements							
Total							

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938-50

Return of Samples analysed during Year 1952

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular			Prosecutions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
<u>FOOD:</u>							
Milk	1,103	161	1,264	86	14	100	2 ⁺
Almond essence	1	-	1				
Almond mixture	1	-	1	1 [#]	-	1	
Almond substitute, ground	1	-	1				
Almonds, ground	10	2	12				
Bacon	-	4	4				
Baked Beans	-	1	1				
Beer	2	6	8				
Biscuits	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Blackcurrants in syrup	1	-	1				
Broth	-	2	2				
Butter	3	4	7				
Cake	-	1	1				
Cake decorations	-	2	2	-	1	1	
Cake mixture	-	1	1				
Cereal food	1	-	1				
Cheese	-	4	4				
Cheese Spread	1	-	1				
Chicken, tinned	-	1	1				
Chocolate Cake	2	-	2	2	-	2	
Chocolate Roll	3	-	3				
Citric Acid	-	1	1				
Coffee	-	1	1				
Coffee and Chicory essence	2	-	2				
Condensed Milk	-	2	2				
Confectionery	3	4	7	1	2	3	
Cooking Fat	-	4	4				
Cornish Pasties	1	-	1				
Crab, dressed	-	1	1				
Cream, synthetic	-	1	1				
Curry powder	1	1	2				
Eggs	-	1	1				
Fish cakes	8	2	10				
Fish paste	1	6	7				
Fish pie	1	-	1				
Flour	-	2	2				
Fruit Lollies	1	-	1				
Gin	1	-	1				
Ginger, crystallised	-	1	1				
Gooseberries in syrup	-	2	2				
Herbal tablets	1	-	1				
Honey	-	2	2				
Horseradish Relish	-	1	1				
Ice-Cream	19	9	28	4	-	4	1 ⁺
Ice-Cream mixture	1	-	1				
Carried Forward	1,169	231	1,400	94	18	112	3

+ Conviction in each case

Labelling offence

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
 STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSMENTS

Fiscal Year	Receipts		Disbursements		Balance
	Total	Internal	Total	Internal	
1901	100	25	100	25	75
1902	100	25	100	25	75
1903	100	25	100	25	75
1904	100	25	100	25	75
1905	100	25	100	25	75
1906	100	25	100	25	75
1907	100	25	100	25	75
1908	100	25	100	25	75
1909	100	25	100	25	75
1910	100	25	100	25	75
1911	100	25	100	25	75
1912	100	25	100	25	75
1913	100	25	100	25	75
1914	100	25	100	25	75
1915	100	25	100	25	75
1916	100	25	100	25	75
1917	100	25	100	25	75
1918	100	25	100	25	75
1919	100	25	100	25	75
1920	100	25	100	25	75
1921	100	25	100	25	75
1922	100	25	100	25	75
1923	100	25	100	25	75
1924	100	25	100	25	75
1925	100	25	100	25	75
1926	100	25	100	25	75
1927	100	25	100	25	75
1928	100	25	100	25	75
1929	100	25	100	25	75
1930	100	25	100	25	75
1931	100	25	100	25	75
1932	100	25	100	25	75
1933	100	25	100	25	75
1934	100	25	100	25	75
1935	100	25	100	25	75
1936	100	25	100	25	75
1937	100	25	100	25	75
1938	100	25	100	25	75
1939	100	25	100	25	75
1940	100	25	100	25	75
1941	100	25	100	25	75
1942	100	25	100	25	75
1943	100	25	100	25	75
1944	100	25	100	25	75
1945	100	25	100	25	75
1946	100	25	100	25	75
1947	100	25	100	25	75
1948	100	25	100	25	75
1949	100	25	100	25	75
1950	100	25	100	25	75
1951	100	25	100	25	75
1952	100	25	100	25	75
1953	100	25	100	25	75
1954	100	25	100	25	75
1955	100	25	100	25	75
1956	100	25	100	25	75
1957	100	25	100	25	75
1958	100	25	100	25	75
1959	100	25	100	25	75
1960	100	25	100	25	75
1961	100	25	100	25	75
1962	100	25	100	25	75
1963	100	25	100	25	75
1964	100	25	100	25	75
1965	100	25	100	25	75
1966	100	25	100	25	75
1967	100	25	100	25	75
1968	100	25	100	25	75
1969	100	25	100	25	75
1970	100	25	100	25	75
1971	100	25	100	25	75
1972	100	25	100	25	75
1973	100	25	100	25	75
1974	100	25	100	25	75
1975	100	25	100	25	75
1976	100	25	100	25	75
1977	100	25	100	25	75
1978	100	25	100	25	75
1979	100	25	100	25	75
1980	100	25	100	25	75
1981	100	25	100	25	75
1982	100	25	100	25	75
1983	100	25	100	25	75
1984	100	25	100	25	75
1985	100	25	100	25	75
1986	100	25	100	25	75
1987	100	25	100	25	75
1988	100	25	100	25	75
1989	100	25	100	25	75
1990	100	25	100	25	75
1991	100	25	100	25	75
1992	100	25	100	25	75
1993	100	25	100	25	75
1994	100	25	100	25	75
1995	100	25	100	25	75
1996	100	25	100	25	75
1997	100	25	100	25	75
1998	100	25	100	25	75
1999	100	25	100	25	75
2000	100	25	100	25	75
2001	100	25	100	25	75
2002	100	25	100	25	75
2003	100	25	100	25	75
2004	100	25	100	25	75
2005	100	25	100	25	75
2006	100	25	100	25	75
2007	100	25	100	25	75
2008	100	25	100	25	75
2009	100	25	100	25	75
2010	100	25	100	25	75
2011	100	25	100	25	75
2012	100	25	100	25	75
2013	100	25	100	25	75
2014	100	25	100	25	75
2015	100	25	100	25	75
2016	100	25	100	25	75
2017	100	25	100	25	75
2018	100	25	100	25	75
2019	100	25	100	25	75
2020	100	25	100	25	75
2021	100	25	100	25	75
2022	100	25	100	25	75
2023	100	25	100	25	75
2024	100	25	100	25	75
2025	100	25	100	25	75

Continued in next page

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular			Prosecutions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward	1,169	231	1,400	94	18	112	3
<u>FOOD</u> (continued)							
Jam	1	2	3	-	1	1	1 ⁺
Jelly	4	2	6	3	-	3	
Lemon Curd	1	-	1				
Lemon Marmalade	-	1	1				
Lemonade powder	2	1	3	-	1*	1	
Lobster, tinned	-	1	1				
Loganberries in syrup	-	3	3				
Malt extract with Cod Liver Oil	-	2	2	-	1	1	
Margarine	-	3	3				
Marzipan	3	-	3				
Meat	-	1	1				
Meat, cooked and prepared	3	2	5				
Meat paste	2	1	3				
Meat pie	1	1	2				
Meat pudding	-	1	1				
Meringue powder	-	1	1	-	1*	1	
Mincemeat	8	-	8				
Molasses	-	2	2				
Mustard	-	1	1				
Orange Curd	1	-	1				
Pastry and Pastry mixture	3	-	3				
Pepper	1	3	4				
Pilchards, tinned	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Plums in syrup	-	1	1				
Protein food	1	-	1				
Prunes	-	2	2				
Raspberries in syrup	1	-	1	1*	-	1	
Rice, creamed	1	-	1				
Rum	1	-	1				
Salad Cream	-	1	1				
Sardines, tinned	-	2	2				
Sausage Meat	6	-	6	1	-	1	
Sausages	48	9	57	5	3	8	1 ⁺
Sherbet	1	-	1				
Shrimps, potted	1	-	1				
Soft Drinks	3	3	6				
Soya Flour	2	1	3				
Spaghetti	-	1	1				
Suet	1	-	1				
Sugar	-	1	1				
Tapioca dessert	-	1	1				
Tea	-	1	1				
Tiger Nuts	-	1	1	-	1*	1	
Tomato Juice Cocktail	1	1	2				
Tomato Ketchup	1	-	1				
Tomato Puree	-	1	1				
Tomatoes, tinned	1	1	2				
Carried Forward	1,269	286	1,555	105	26	131	5

+ Conviction in each case
* Labelling offence

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular			Prosecutions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward	1,269	286	1,555	105	26	131	5
<u>FOOD</u> (continued)							
Vegetable Fat	1	-	1				
Vinegar	-	2	2				
Whisky	13	-	13	1	-	1	1 ⁺
Wine	7	5	12				
Yoghourt	-	1	1				
<u>DRUGS:</u>							
Aspirin tablets	-	4	4				
Bicarbonate of Soda	-	3	3				
Bismuth Carbonate	-	1	1				
Blood purifying mixture	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Digestive tablets	-	1	1				
Essence of Cinnamon	-	1	1				
Glycerin of Thymol	-	2	2				
Halibut Liver Oil capsules	-	1	1				
Liver Salts	-	1	1				
Olive Oil	-	1	1	-	1 ^{**}	1	
Peppermint tablets	7	-	7	2	-	2	
Peppermint and Liquorice pellets	1	-	1				
Saccharin tablets	2	1	3				
Tincture of Quinine	-	2	2				
Tonic syrup	1	-	1	1	-	1	1 ⁺
Uricure tablets	-	1	1				
Vitamin supplements	4	6	10	1	2 [♠]	3	2 ^{**}
Yeast tablets	-	1	1				
Totals	1,306	321	1,627	111	30	141	9

⁺ Conviction

^{**} One conviction, one case dismissed

[♠] Labelling offence in respect of one sample

^{*} Labelling offence

SECTION VI

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

There were 13 dairy premises and 5 milk distributors registered with the Local Authority at the end of the year. In addition 7 milk distributors registered in adjoining districts delivered milk supplies within the Godstone Rural District. These 7 distributors all held supplementary licences to sell graded milks. There are also two licensed pasteurising plants within this Local Authority's area, one at Bletchingley and the other at Outwood.

Details of the number of milk samples taken is given in Section II of this report. Attention is drawn however to the sampling of raw milk supplies at producers premises for biological examination. Some 86 such samples were taken and only one was found to be positive. The Medical Officer of Health took appropriate action in this particular case.

(b) FOOD INSPECTION.

The following is a list of foodstuffs examined and found to be unfit for human consumption during the year 1952.

Meat	1017½ lbs.	Fish	8½ stones
Offal	13¾ lbs.	Cod roe	7 lbs.
Sausage Meat	143 lbs.	Cheese	3½ lbs.
Ham (tinned)	94½ lbs.	Porridge Oats	5 pkts.
Australian Rabbits	50 lbs.	Flour	2 pkts.
Luncheon Meat	80 lbs.	Cake mixture	2 pkts.
Bacon	6½ lbs.	Dried fruit	4½ lbs.
Jellied Veal	6 lbs.	Fruit pie	1
Eggs (shell)	237		

Tinned Foodstuffs.

Meat	7 tins	Vegetables	13 tins
Sausages	7 tins	Fruit	43 tins
Fish	1 tin	Milk	19 tins
Soup	3 tins	Jam	1 tin

Annual Report of the

(1) 1911

There were 13,000 copies and 2,000,000 copies printed with the local authority by the end of the year. In 1911 the 1,000,000 copies printed in addition to the 1,000,000 copies printed with the local authority. There were also 1,000,000 copies printed in addition to the 1,000,000 copies printed with the local authority. There were also 1,000,000 copies printed in addition to the 1,000,000 copies printed with the local authority. There were also 1,000,000 copies printed in addition to the 1,000,000 copies printed with the local authority.

Details of the number of copies printed in 1911 are given in the Appendix. It will be seen that the total number of copies printed in 1911 was 1,000,000. This was an increase of 1,000,000 copies on the total number of copies printed in 1910. The increase was due to the fact that the local authority printed 1,000,000 copies in 1911, whereas in 1910 they printed only 500,000 copies.

(2) 1912

The following is a list of the copies printed and sold in 1912:

Year	Number of copies printed	Number of copies sold
1911	1,000,000	500,000
1912	1,000,000	500,000
1913	1,000,000	500,000
1914	1,000,000	500,000
1915	1,000,000	500,000
1916	1,000,000	500,000
1917	1,000,000	500,000
1918	1,000,000	500,000
1919	1,000,000	500,000
1920	1,000,000	500,000
1921	1,000,000	500,000
1922	1,000,000	500,000
1923	1,000,000	500,000
1924	1,000,000	500,000
1925	1,000,000	500,000
1926	1,000,000	500,000
1927	1,000,000	500,000
1928	1,000,000	500,000
1929	1,000,000	500,000
1930	1,000,000	500,000

Year	Number of copies printed	Number of copies sold
1911	1,000,000	500,000
1912	1,000,000	500,000
1913	1,000,000	500,000
1914	1,000,000	500,000
1915	1,000,000	500,000
1916	1,000,000	500,000
1917	1,000,000	500,000
1918	1,000,000	500,000
1919	1,000,000	500,000
1920	1,000,000	500,000
1921	1,000,000	500,000
1922	1,000,000	500,000
1923	1,000,000	500,000
1924	1,000,000	500,000
1925	1,000,000	500,000
1926	1,000,000	500,000
1927	1,000,000	500,000
1928	1,000,000	500,000
1929	1,000,000	500,000
1930	1,000,000	500,000

In the course of the year 90 visits of inspection were made to food premises. The need for the proper washing of hands with soap and hot water before handling foodstuffs was stressed and a gradual improvement in the provision of suitable and adequate facilities for food handling staff is steadily gaining momentum.

The Byelaws which were adopted by the Council in 1950 and which were made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 deal mainly with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, the sale and exposure of food in the open air, and with certain other matters affecting the way in which foodstuffs are displayed for sale. No serious offence against these Byelaws was observed during the course of inspections of food premises, but a number of minor offences were noted and in each case matters were put right after verbal attention had been drawn to the contravention.

School canteens have been inspected and preventive action taken to ensure that insect pests are dealt with effectively. The Surrey County Council Education Department are very co-operative in this work.

ICE-CREAM.

72 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, were on the register of such premises kept by the Public Health Department. Most of the ice-cream sold was of the pre-wrapped variety and supplied by well known manufacturers.

One establishment is registered for the manufacture of ice-cream.

Samples of ice-cream taken during the year gave the following satisfactory results:-

Grade 1	-	4 samples
Grade 2	-	2 samples
Grade 3	-	1 sample

One chocolate ice-cream was also examined and found to be quite satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There were 15 private slaughterhouses licensed in 1952 and one knackers yard licence was renewed.

Six of the slaughterhouses are listed by the Ministry of Food for the benefit of pig clubs and private individuals in an effort to encourage the humane slaughter of privately owned animals and casualties. Fairly frequent visits are made to the knackers yard although the amount of slaughtering taking place is not so great as heretofore. In the main this establishment is run satisfactorily.

In the town of New York, the health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years.

The health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years.

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TABLE

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The health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years.

Grade 1	1	1
Grade 2	1	1
Grade 3	1	1

The health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years.

CONCLUSION

The health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years.

The health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years.

The health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years. The health department has been very active in the past few years.

SECTION VII

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Table XII gives a summary of the year's work carried out by the Public Health Department insofar as rat and mice destruction is concerned. This summary is in fact a copy of the annual return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Infestation Control Division).

It has been suggested that County Districts will be called upon to increase the inspection of farm land and buildings for the purposes of detecting and dealing with rat and mice infestations. At the present time the County Agricultural Committees are doing most of this work, but under the provisions of the Damage by Pests Act, the Local Authority is vested with the statutory powers needed for enforcing compliance with the Act and are therefore under obligation to carry out surveys and inspections. It seems unfortunate that an existing organisation such as the County Agricultural Committee who have carried out the agricultural side of the work in the past, could not have been incorporated in the scheme in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of visits.

The Local Authority's sewers were tested and apart from some minor infestation which was quickly dealt with, were found to be reasonably clear of rat infestation.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY: GODSTONE R.D.C. (COUNTY) SURREY.

	Type of Property				Total (5)
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (2)	Agri- cultural (3)	All other (including business premises) (4)	
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	9	8566	483	1011	10,069
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result of (a) notification (b) survey or otherwise (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	(a) Nil	277	6	30	313
	(b) 9	10	125	294	438
III. Number of properties inspected (see Section II) which were found to be infested by rats (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	Major 4	4	Nil	Nil	8
	Minor 5	259	6	33	303
IV. Number of properties inspected (see Section II) which were found to be seriously infested by mice (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	Nil	8	Nil	Nil	8
V. Number of infested properties (see Sections III and IV) treated by the Local Authority (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	9	271	6	33	319
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4:					
	(1) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by the Local Authority following the issue of a notice under Section 4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VIII. Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	11				

NOTES

Note 1 (a) With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area. (b) Only properties devoted to agricultural or horticultural production, in respect of which returns are made under the Agriculture Act, 1947, should be entered as agricultural properties.

Note 2 (a) Council houses should be entered in Column (2).

(b) Premises used by the Local Authority for the purposes of trade should be entered in Column (4)

(c) Sewers should not be included.

(d) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in Column (4). Where the dwelling and business parts of the premises are in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Columns (2) and (4).

Note 3 For the purpose of completing Sections II, III, IV and V, each property should be entered once only in respect of inspections, infestations or treatments.

