

[Report 1938] / Medical Officer of Health, Guildford R.D.C.

Contributors

Guildford (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1938

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/n9d3mzpc>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

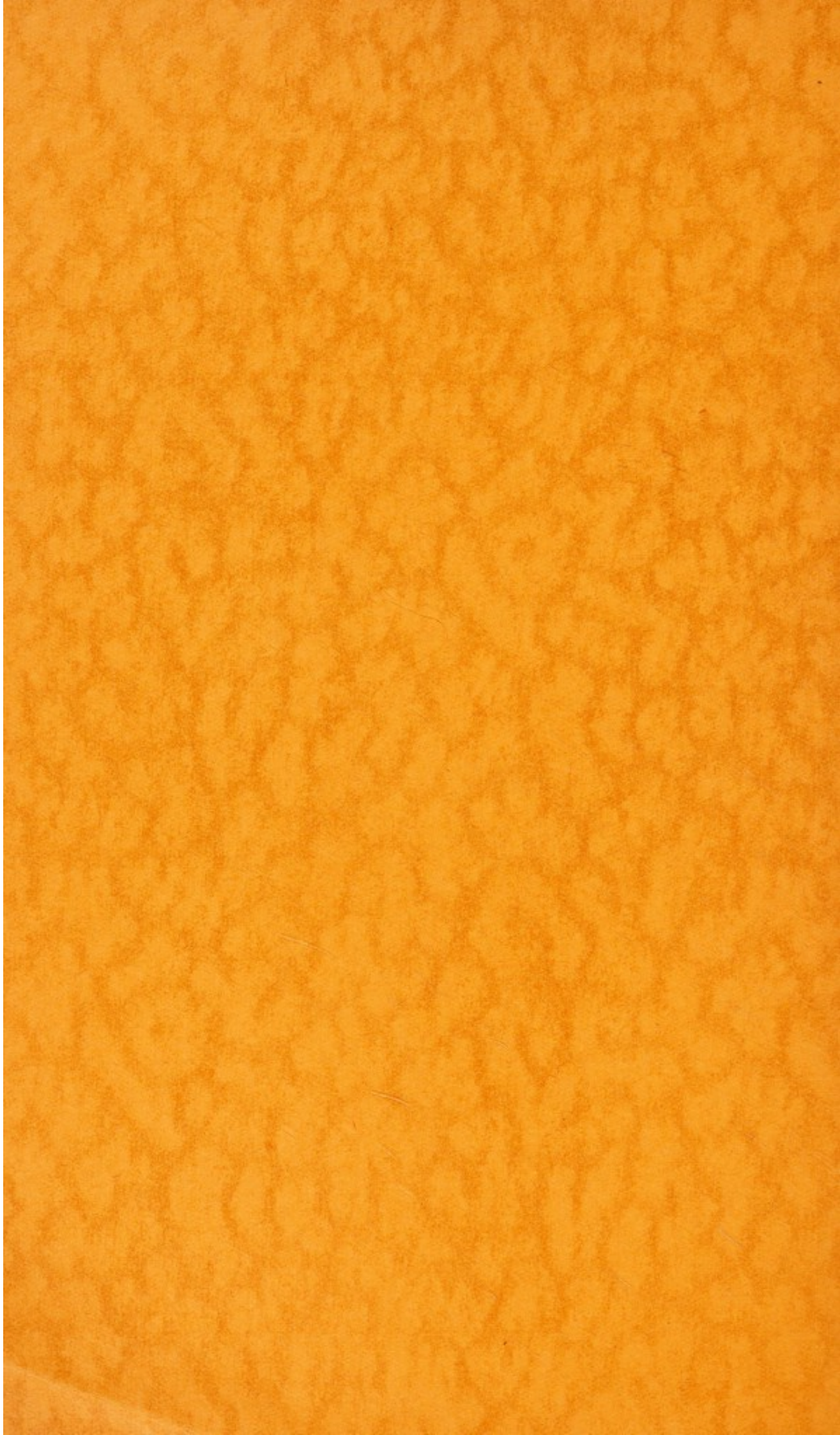
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1 9 3 8

Together with the Annual Report
of the Sanitary Inspector.



GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1 9 3 8

Together with the Annual Report
of the Sanitary Inspector.

CONTENTS

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA	<i>Pages</i> 6-12
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA	13-19
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA	20-30
HOUSING	31-32
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD	33-36
PREVALANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES	37-49
AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS	50-51
SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT	52-61

INDEX

Ambulance Facilities	<i>Page</i> 13
Area	6
Bed Bugs	30
Births and Birth-Rates	7
Birth Control	17
Cancer	46
Causes of Death	10
Cesspool Emptying	29, 59
Cleansing (Public)	29
Clinics and Treatment Centres	15
Closet Accommodation	29
Deaths and Death-Rates	7
Diphtheria	38
Disinfections	58
District Nurses	14
Drainage and Sewerage	28, 60
Factory and Workshops Act, 1901	54
Food and Drugs Act, 1928	35
Foods, Meat and Other	57
Graphs	11, 42
Health Visitors	14
Hospitals	17
Houses (Inhabited)... ..	6

	<i>Page</i>
Housing	31
Immunization (Diphtheria)	38
Immunization (Scarlet Fever)	37
Infant Mortality	8
Infectious Diseases	37-49
Knackers' Yards	58
Laboratory Facilities	13
Maternal Mortality	9
Meat and Other Foods	57
Midwives	14
Milk Supply	33
Mortuaries	17
North-Eastern Area Sewerage Scheme	61
North-Western Area Sewerage Scheme	61
Nursing in the Home	14
Population	6
Rateable Value	6
Refuse Collection	60
Rivers and Streams	29
Scarlet Fever	37
Scavenging	60
Schools, Sanitary Conditions of, etc.	30
Sewerage and Drainage	20, 61
Shops Act, 1934	29
Smoke Abatement	30
Social Conditions	7
Staff	4
Statistical Summary	6
Still Births	7
Swimming Baths and Pools	30
Tuberculosis	47-49
Vital Statistics	6
Water	20-27
Watercress Beds	33
Zymotic Diseases	6

Guildford Rural District Council.

STAFF of the PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Engineer and Surveyor

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

J. W. WILTON, F.S.I., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

No. 1 District :

S. BEELS, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.

Cert. S.I.B., R.S.I. Cert. for Meat Inspection.

No. 2 District :

E. A. SMITH, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I., A.Inst.S.E.

Cert. S.I.B., R.S.I. Cert. for Meat Inspection, R.S.I. Cert. for Hygiene and Sanitation.

Clerical Staff :

Health Department :

*C. B. STUART (Chief Clerk).

*Miss M. E. NUNN.

Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector's Department :

Miss G. SMITH.

Miss D. ANSELL.

* Also acts in similar capacity for the Hambledon Rural District and Haslemere Urban District.

Guildford Rural District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MILLMEAD HOUSE,
GUILDFORD.

June, 1939.

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

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. More-Molyneux and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the health of the District for the year 1938.

1938 has again been a year of freedom from serious epidemics, although rather more infectious disease occurred than in the previous year.

Despite a decided increase in the National Birth-Rate, the Birth-Rate in the District, already very high, has declined. Without doubt this is due chiefly to the influx of adult population. The Death-Rate remains unusually low, and the figures for maternal and infant mortality are excellent.

Air Raid Precautions and problems connected with the Evacuation Scheme of last September contributed to a great increase in the amount of work falling to be done by the Department. I am grateful to all members of the staff for their unselfish co-operation and to the members of the Council for their sympathetic appreciation of unusual difficulties.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. HAINE,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY.

	1938	1937
Area in Acres	59,782	59,782
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) ...	34,940	33,530
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	10,600	10,003
Rateable Value	£287,413	£273,970
A sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	£1,126	£1,077
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	552	555
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population...	15.70	16.55
Number of Deaths	357	394
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.18	11.75
Death-Rate for purposes of comparison with other districts	9.46	10.91
Natural increase of population during the year by excess of births over deaths ...	195	161
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	16	23
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ...	28.98	41.44
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	0	0
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.26	0.68
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	0.71	0.44
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.14	0.44
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.03	0.00
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox, Whooping-cough, Measles, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.08	0.06
Death-Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under two years of age per 1,000 births... ..	0.23	3.6
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population... ..	0.46	0.54
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.42	1.75
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population... ..	2.09	3.13
Death-Rate from Acute and Chronic Nephritis per 1,000 of the population	0.37	0.18

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

General conditions in the District remain as described in earlier Reports. There is an increasing tendency for agricultural land to be replaced by housing estates, and there is no sign that the spread of building is diminishing or even is likely to diminish for some years to come. With this trend towards a purely residential character comes inevitably the demand for all the amenities of an urban area, and the provision of these services must continue to be the chief concern of the District Council.

444 new houses were built during the past year, as compared with 348 in 1937. Of these, 11 were erected by the Council under the Housing Acts.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS.

552 live births were registered during the year, as against 555 in 1937, a decrease of three.

Live Births :					Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	262	262	524
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	13	15	28
					<hr/> 275	<hr/> 277	<hr/> 552

BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 15.80.

The birth-rate for 1937 was 16.55. The 1938 rate thus shows a decided decrease.

The graph on page 11 shows the birth-rates for the District for the last eight years, together with the birth-rates for England and Wales.

There were 16 still-births during the year, as against 15 in 1937.

Still Births :					Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
					<hr/> 8	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 16

STILL-BIRTH RATE per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 28.98.

DEATHS.

There were 357 deaths registered during 1938 (178 male and 179 female) as against 394 for the previous year. Table II on page 10 shows the principal causes of death.

DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 10.18

After correction by the Registrar-General's factor*, 9.46

The death-rate for 1937 was 11.75 (or 10.91 after correction by the Registrar-General's factor). Thus, the death-rate for 1938 shows a decided decrease as compared with the rate for 1937.

The death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the last eight years, together with the death-rates for England and Wales, are shown in the graph on page 11.

The 1938 death-rates of certain specified diseases are set out in the Summary on page 12 together with the rates for 1937.

The comparatively high birth-rate and low death-rate, as compared with the country as a whole, is a reflection of the relatively young age of the population. Young adults and newly married couples tend to choose the country areas for their residence, as travel to and from their work in adjoining towns is no difficulty and comparatively cheap, taking into consideration the lower costs of living outside the towns.

INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1938, there were 16 deaths of infants under one year of age as compared with 23 in 1937.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	8	8	16
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	8	8	16
	—	—	—

INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

	1938	1937
All infants per 1,000 live births... ..	28.98	41.44
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	30.53	42.83
Illegitimate births per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.00	0.00
Deaths from measles (all ages)	1	0
„ whooping-cough (all ages)	0	0
„ diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	2

* This factor is used to correct the death-rate to what it would be were the population of the District in the same relative sex and age proportions as the country as a whole.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Deaths from puerperal sepsis ...	0	0.00
„ other puerperal causes	0	0.00
	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> 0.00 <hr/>

In 1938 there were no deaths from puerperal causes.

Table I below shows the birth- and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1937 and 1938.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES.

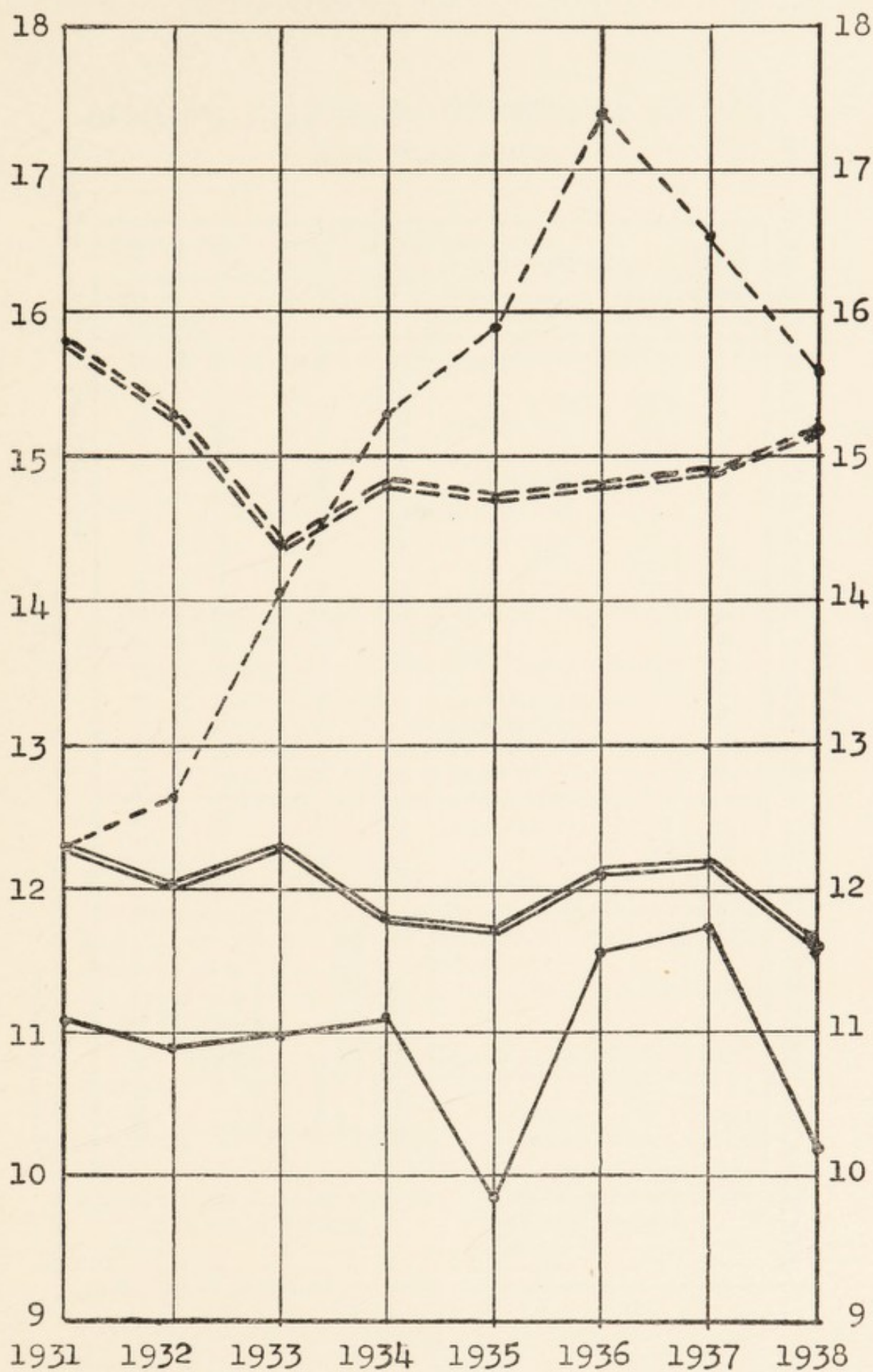
	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.						Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total Births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		Infantile Mortality			
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
Guildford R.D.	15.70	16.55	Crude 10.18 Compar- able 9.46	Crude 11.75 Compar- able 10.91	28	41	0.00	0.00
England and Wales	15.1	14.9	11.6	12.4	53	58	2.97	3.23

Table III on page 12 shows the birth-rates, death-rates, and analysis of mortality for certain diseases during 1938 in respect of England and Wales, London, and the Guildford Rural District.

TABLE II. CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1938. (All Ages.)
(Figures supplied by Registrar-General.)

Cause of Death.		Male	Female	Total
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—
2.	Measles	—	1	1
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4.	Whooping-cough	—	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	1	1	2
6.	Influenza	3	6	9
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	6	11
10.	Other tuberculous diseases	2	3	5
11.	Syphilis	1	—	1
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	—	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	25	25	50
14.	Diabetes	3	4	7
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	7	11	18
16.	Heart disease	36	37	73
17.	Aneurysm	1	—	1
18.	Other circulatory diseases	10	7	17
19.	Bronchitis	2	3	5
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	16	9	25
21.	Other respiratory diseases	2	2	4
22.	Peptic ulcer	1	3	4
23.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1	—	1
24.	Appendicitis	2	2	4
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	—	1	1
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	—	1	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	7	4	11
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	6	7	13
29.	Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—
30.	Other puerperal causes	—	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	3	6	9
32.	Senility	5	14	19
33.	Suicide	4	3	7
34.	Other violence	16	5	21
35.	Other defined diseases	19	18	37
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—
All Causes ...		178	179	357

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000
OF THE POPULATION FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.



Guildford R.D. England and Wales

Births

Deaths

TABLE III.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1938.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION							RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One year
England and Wales ...	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	5.5	53
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	15.0	0.65	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	7.8	57
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	3.6	51
London	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	13.1	57
Guildford R.D.	15.70	0.46	9.46	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.26	0.23	29

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:

{	per 1,000 Live Births	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
{	„	„	„	„
	Total Births	0.86	2.11	2.97

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological Examinations.—The arrangements with the Royal Surrey County Hospital continue to work smoothly and satisfactorily.

Details are given below of the examinations carried out during the year :

	1938.	1937.
Diphtheria	88	53
Scarlet Fever	30	25
Tuberculosis	24	39
Miscellaneous	2	7
	144	124

Milk Analysis.—During the year, 147 samples were examined at the Royal Surrey County Hospital.

The following are the details of the analysis made :

Bacterial Count	144
Methylene Blue Reduction Test	139
Microscopical Examination	144
Biological Examination	139
Phosphatase Test	4

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The ambulance services appear to be entirely adequate for the needs of the District, and no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining removal of cases where required.

Particulars are given below of the ambulance services operating in the District :

(i) Ambulances available for cases of Infectious Disease.

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
Guildford and Godalming Joint Isolation Hospital Board.	2	Woodbridge Road Isolation Hospital, Guildford.	Guildford 61

(ii) Ambulances provided by Voluntary Associations available or Cases of a Non-Infectious Character.

Name of Association	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
St. John Ambulance Brigade : Farnham ...	1	42 Downing Street, Farnham	Farnham 6137
Guildford ...	4	Woodbridge Road, Guildford	Guildford 633
Cobham ...	1	Cobham Motor Works, Cobham	Cobham 13

Arrangements are made by the Guildford Isolation Hospital for an alternative vehicle in the case of breakdown or failure from any other cause.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 18 Midwives practising in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes :

Albury	1	Puttenham	0
Artington	0	Ripley	1
Ash and Normandy ...	3	St. Martha	0
Clandon, East	0	Seale	2
Clandon, West	1	Send	2
Compton	1	Shackleford	1
Effingham	0	Shalford	1
Horsley, East	0	Shere	3
Horsley, West	1	Wanborough	0
Ockham	0	Wisley	0
Pirbright	0	Worplesdon	1

District Nurses.—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association.

Health Visitors.—County Health Visitors visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services. There are six Health Visitors, distributed in the following districts : (a) Pirbright and Send ; (b) Ockham, Ripley, Wisley, East Clandon, West Clandon, and West Horsley ; (c) Shere, Gomshall, Albury, Peaslake, Holmbury St. Mary, Farley Heath, St. Martha and Chilworth, Shalford and Peasmarsh ; (d) Shackleford, Artington, Compton, Worplesdon, Puttenham, Wanborough and Hurtmore ; (e) Ash and Normandy, Seale and Tongham ; and (f) Effingham.

Home Nursing for Public Assistance Cases.—The scheme for the home nursing of Public Assistance Cases, formulated in 1933, is operated by the Surrey County Council, and continues to serve a most useful purpose.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Centres within the District are as set out in the table below :

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Ash	St. Peter's Church Room ... (Opp. Ash Church)	Every Thursday
Ash Vale	Working Men's Club, Frimley Road, Ash Vale	2nd and 4th Mondays
Ash Wyke	The Village Hall, Normandy	1st and 3rd Mondays
Effingham... ..	Women's Institute, Effingham	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Horsley, West	Village Hall, West Horsley ...	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Peaslake	Old School Room, Peaslake ...	2nd and 4th Mondays
Puttenham	Old School Hall, Puttenham...	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Ripley	Rio Tea Rooms, Ripley	Every Tuesday
Send	Men's Institute, Send	1st and 3rd Mondays
Shalford	The Institute, Off King's Road, Shalford	Every Wednesday
Wood Street	Church Hall, Wood Street ...	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Worplesdon	Memorial Hall, Perry Hill ...	2nd and 4th Tuesdays

In addition, there is a voluntary Infant Welfare Centre held at Holmbury St. Mary. This centre is run by a local committee, and a doctor and nurse are provided by the County Council by arrangement. The centre is held at the The Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary, on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of the month.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Clinics serving the District are held as follows :

Ash	Tuesdays at 2 p.m.
Godalming	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 10 a.m.
Farnham ("Brightwells") ...	Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
Woking (Clarence Avenue)	Fridays at 10 a.m., and 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 2 p.m.

Orthopædic Clinic.—The Orthopædic Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Farnham Road, Guildford, on Tuesday afternoons at 2 p.m. In-patient treatment is provided at the St. Nicholas' and St. Martin's Homes at Pyrford.

Surrey Voluntary Association for the Care of Cripples.—The second year of the work of the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Care of Cripples has seen a great increase in the work accomplished.

148 new cases in the County were notified, bringing the total to 525. Necessary treatment has been encouraged and arranged, assistance being given with transport and with the supply of appliances and chairs.

After-care has embraced entry of cripples to Homes as well as efforts to place cripples in suitable training and employment.

Handicraft instruction is also given. Classes are held according to the following time-table :

Mondays—

10 a.m.	Weybrooke, White Lane, Guildford. (By kind invitation of Mrs. Hardy.)
2.30 p.m.	The Mary Yolland Home, Upper Hale, Farnham.

Tuesdays—

10 a.m.	Whitebeams, Beech Avenue, Effingham. (By kind invitation of Mrs. Graham.)
2.15 p.m.	Home Visiting instruction.

Fridays—

10 a.m.	The Reading Room, Reigate.
2.15 p.m.	Hill House Community Centre, Bishopsford Road, Morden.

Assisted by voluntary transport, patients from the Guildford Rural District are able to attend.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The Tuberculosis Dispensary is at 49, Farnham Road, Guildford. Days and times for the attendance of the patients are as follows :

1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays in month	... .. 10 a.m.
Fridays	... .. 10 a.m.
2nd and 4th Wednesdays in month	... .. 5.30 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, three days weekly, as follows :

Mondays,	4.30 p.m.	(Females.)
Thursdays,	5 p.m.	(Males.)
Fridays,	4.30 p.m.	(Males.)

All treatment is given free. If desired, patients can receive treatment from their own medical attendants, to whom the necessary drugs are supplied free of charge.

The clinics mentioned above are all administered by and under the control of the Surrey County Council except where it is otherwise stated.

Birth Control.—The Birth Control Clinic at the Women's Centre, 6 Stoke Road, Guildford, is held every Wednesday at 5 p.m. This centre, which is run by a voluntary committee, serves the Borough of Guildford and the adjoining rural district.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the District are as follows :

County	Warren Road Hospital, Guildford, 260 beds.
Council :	Farnham County Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham, 229 beds.
Voluntary :	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, 216 beds.
Infectious	Clandon Smallpox Isolation Hospital, 37 beds.
Disease :	Guildford and Godalming Joint Isolation Hospital, Woodbridge Road, Guildford, 81 beds.

The accommodation available at the Guildford and Godalming Joint Isolation Hospital is 81 beds, including one 4-bedded ward, one 2-bedded ward, and 6 single-bedded cubicles.

MORTUARIES.

The needs of the District are provided for by three mortuaries—one at Woking, one at Farnham, and one at Shalford.

The Woking Mortuary belongs to the Woking Urban District Council and serves the Woking Petty Sessional Division, which includes the parishes of Ockham, Pirbright, Ripley, Send, Wisley and Worplesdon in the Guildford Rural District. The mortuary is well equipped, and the arrangements are entirely satisfactory. The number of bodies removed thereto from this District in 1938 was 5.

The mortuary at Farnham provides for the parishes of Ash and Normandy, and Seale, by arrangement with the Farnham Urban District Council. This mortuary has been built recently, and is entirely satisfactory. During 1938 10 bodies were taken to this mortuary from the Guildford Rural District.

The Shalford mortuary is owned by the Shalford Parish Council, and receives bodies from the parishes of Albury, Artington, Compton, East Clandon, West Clandon, Effingham, East Horsley, West Horsley, Puttenham, St. Martha, Shalford, Shackleford, Shere and Wimborough. This extremely unsatisfactory mortuary has been under consideration by the District Council. It was at first hoped to acquire the present building and sufficient land on which to build a modern, well-equipped mortuary. Difficulties in acquiring land—which is part of a burial ground—and the difficulty of finding any alternative site, have delayed completion of the plans which were prepared. Shalford is the most suitable position for a mortuary to serve the parishes concerned, and it is hoped that an arrangement will be come to enabling the erection of a satisfactory building during 1939.

The number of bodies taken to this mortuary in 1938 was 10, but whenever possible the Woking or other convenient mortuary is used because of the unsuitable conditions at Shalford.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES AND WHERE TREATED.

Where Treated	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever including Paratyphoid	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Anterior Polyomyelitis	Erysipelas	Undulant Fever	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Malaria	Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	TOTALS
Guildford Isolation Hospital ...	27	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
At Home	8	3	—	1	11	1	9	1	—	—	1	—	35
Military Isolation Hospital ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Queen Charlotte's Hospital ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leatherhead Cottage Hospital	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	37	12	—	2	12	1	9	1	—	—	1	—	75

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER.

The District is supplied by nine public companies and six private undertakings. Large estates have their own private supplies which serve all associated cottages and dwellings.

The following is a list of these supplies :

- Hambledon Rural District Council Supply.
- The Hurtwood Water Company.
- Mr. R. A. Bray's supply, Shere.
- The East Surrey Water Company.
- The Wey Valley Water Company.
- Guildford Borough Supply.
- Godalming Corporation Supply.
- The Woking Water Company.
- The Mid-Southern Utility Company.
- The Mid-Wessex Water Company.
- Brigadier-General F. C. More-Molyneux's private supply, Loseley Park.
- Mr. W. C. Perkin's private supply, Wanborough.
- The Albury Estate Supply.
- Mr. A. A. Hagart Speirs' private supply, Compton.
- Sir Edgar Horne's private supply.

Samples are taken for bacteriological analysis monthly except from seven large supplies where the possibilities of undetected pollution are considered so remote that no more than quarterly sampling is justified. Chemical analysis are made half-yearly, except in the case of six chlorinated waters, where it is done quarterly. This programme has been arranged, in so far as it applies to companies supplying other areas in the County, in consultation with the Medical Officers of Health of those Districts, so that the sampling is done at frequent and regular intervals by one or another of the authorities. Information of any adverse reports is interchanged between the Medical Officers of Health.

During 1938, 161 water samples were taken for analysis from this District.

To facilitate sampling, special sampling taps have been installed at the First Aid Post at Ash, and in Normandy, in order to prevent the possibility of the water being contaminated by domestic storage tanks or taps.

Copies of all analyses taken by the Council are forwarded to the water undertakings concerned, and by a reciprocal arrangement copies of analyses taken by the Wey Valley Water Co., the Godalming

Corporation Water Undertaking, and by the Hambledon Rural District Council, are sent to this authority for information. This courtesy is very much appreciated.

All the water undertakings have been visited, and much closer and more friendly relations have been established with the engineers of all the principal water undertakings.

Complete confidence is felt in the security of practically all the larger supplies. The smaller works cannot exercise the same intensive supervision and control on account of the expense entailed, although, in most cases, the source of supply has been carefully chosen and the safeguards are adequate. In one case only has the purity of the water given anxiety.

Following the outbreak of typhoid fever at Croydon at the end of 1937, a detailed and comprehensive survey was made of every waterworks in the District from which water is distributed to the public. These comprise nine public companies and six private supplies, in addition to a number of small private supplies to individual houses or small estates.

In all cases the engineers of the companies concerned have extended every help and courtesy, and have given me facilities for examining their works, reservoirs and sources of supply.

The number of supplies obtaining water from chalk wells is	6
The number of supplies obtaining water from sand and gravel is	9
The number of supplies which are chlorinated (4 of these are from chalk sources and 2 from sand and gravel sources) is	6

In addition, there are several small private supplies, some of which serve a few houses or cottages in their vicinity.

The investigation included detailed surveys of the district immediately surrounding the wells, particular attention being paid to cesspools. The protection or conservation of the land around the sources of supplies does not, in some cases, appear to have received the consideration it deserves. The only water undertakings with sources in the Guildford Rural District that appear to be adequately safeguarded in this respect are the Hurtwood Water Company, Mr. R. A. Bray's private supply, Brigadier-General More-Molyneux's private supply, the Albury Estate supply, and certain other small private supplies which need not be enumerated.

As building development approaches nearer to the wells the risks of pollution must increase, and it may seem desirable that stand-by chlorination plants should be available—not for immediate use, but in order that they can be brought into use at the shortest possible notice. There is no statutory prohibition of building development in the neighbourhood of public water undertakings

and purchase of surrounding land, which is often impossible, constitutes the only means of protection.

From the comparative infrequency with which cesspools are emptied it is certain that the majority of them leak into the surrounding ground. At some waterworks chlorination has been installed for this very reason. At others, no contamination has hitherto occurred—no doubt due to the depth of the wells and to the natural filtering properties of the soil.

In some cases, cesspools have been replaced by septic tanks, which give, if properly constructed and maintained, a fairly satisfactory degree of sewage purification. They do not, however, affect the presence of bacteria in the effluent. If pathogenic germs are reaching the cesspool from, for example, a typhoid carrier in the house, or from the presence of an undiagnosed case of enteric fever, it is reasonable to expect that those germs will be present in the effluent from the septic tank.

Similar remarks apply to the pail closets which are prevalent wherever there is cesspool drainage. The burial of pail contents in gardens must be reckoned a possible source of contamination.

Cesspools from which pollution might gain access to water supplies have been examined, and, where necessary, steps taken to ensure them being water-tight. More frequent emptying has been adopted where necessary.

Main drainage schemes in these areas undoubtedly provide the most complete and reliable safeguard. The North-Eastern Scheme is now approaching completion, and it is hoped that the North-Western area will be proceeded with immediately. These two schemes will provide for the greater part of the District (with the exception of the Tillingbourne Valley area), and should do much to ensure the most complete confidence in the safety of public water supplies.

The East Surrey Water Company and the Mid-Wessex Water Company convened meetings of representatives of local authorities from all districts in their area of supply. Their water experts explained all details of the supplies and the precautions taken to ensure purity. These meetings were much appreciated, and did much to inspire confidence in the supervision exercised over those water supplies.

A special survey and report was made last June with regard to the drainage of houses in Tongham and along the Hog's Back in the parish of Seale. Some anxiety is felt that pollution may reach the underground water sources of the Mid-Southern Utility Co.

This company obtains its supplies from deep chalk wells at Aldershot, and although the chalk there may be adequately protected by overlying clay, the chalk does outcrop along the length of the Hog's Back. Nineteen dwellings are built on the chalk

outcrop and their sewage effluents soak into the ground. Seventeen of the houses have septic tanks and filter-beds, one only has a cesspool, and one disposes of slops and refuse by garden burial.

The effluent from the septic tanks is satisfactory and no nuisance is created. The effluent may nevertheless be unsuitable for discharge into water-bearing strata even though there are no wells nearer than Aldershot.

Included in the houses having septic tank arrangements is the large Hog's Back Hotel, which caters for considerable numbers of visitors. The amount of sewage is equivalent to a much larger number of houses.

These facts give cause for anxiety, and it is felt that the Water Company ought to have chlorinating arrangements on hand in case of emergencies.

A conference of the Water Company's representatives with those of the two local authorities supplied was suggested, but has not been agreed to by the Company.

In view of the accepted fact that the pollution at Croydon was caused by a typhoid carrier, I suggested to every water company that they should consider the desirability of choosing, for work in connection with their water supplies, men who are in good health, and also that they should consider the desirability of having them examined as to the possibility of being typhoid carriers. Several companies had this test completed.

The multiplicity of water undertakings renders the task of supervision of the purity of all drinking waters difficult and expensive to the local authority. It does seem regrettable that some greater measure of co-ordination cannot be attained.

Water Supply, Wanborough Manor Estate.—In the course of routine analysis last May, evidence of slight but definite pollution was discovered. This supply has been in use for many centuries, and so far as is known has never given trouble. Following the unsatisfactory analysis, every possible step was taken to eliminate potential causes of pollution, and the springs were more effectively enclosed by brick and concrete walls and covers.

At the Wanborough School, special precautions were taken, only one tap being left available, and all water for drinking was boiled.

A chlorinating plant was installed by the Company but, giving a fixed rate of chlorine inflow, irrespective of the water draw-off, it cannot be considered entirely desirable. The mixing tank is of very small capacity and does not encourage thorough mixing, whilst the capacity is too small to allow an adequate period of contact, part of the water flowing directly from the mixing tank to domestic taps.

The remainder of the water is pumped from the mixing tank to a reservoir of eight or nine thousand gallons capacity, and has the advantage of a prolonged contact period in this reservoir.

It would have been better to pump all water to the reservoir for chlorination, and although the expense involved would have been considerable, the results would have been much more dependable.

At the end of the year a satisfactory control of chlorination had not been attained, and as the water at the source was still showing signs of pollution, all precautions were continued.

Water Supply to Houses at Dolly's Hill, Normandy.—

A special investigation was made into the water supply at Dolly's Hill, Normandy. Twenty houses were supplied by wells, which may have been satisfactory when originally sunk, but had since fallen into an unsatisfactory state of repair. In most cases the water was found to be unsatisfactory on bacteriological analysis.

Arrangements were made for the extension of the Mid-Wessex Company's water supply to these twenty houses, the District Council agreeing to guarantee $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum of the cost of the extension, less revenue received per Water Rates, the amount involved being £39 14s. 0d. per annum, as required by the Water Company.

A request was received from the Ash Parish Council that all wells in the parish of Ash and Normandy should be examined and analysed. It was considered impracticable to accede to this request on account of the time involved in making enquiries, and the expense of so many analyses. The actual number of wells in the parish is not known exactly, but probably exceeds 200. They are, of course, examined whenever any unsatisfactory or suspicious circumstances are discovered.

TYPICAL ANALYSES OF WATER SUPPLIES IN GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT, TAKEN DURING 1938.
Chemical Results in parts per 100,000.

TEST	SOURCE OF SUPPLY.				
	Hambledon R.D.C. Supply	Hurtwood Water Co.	Mr. R. A. Bray's Supply, Shere	East Surrey Water Co.	Wey Valley Water Co.
Appearance ...	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Bright—slight film deposit of mineral particles	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour ...	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH ...	Neutral 6.9	Neutral 7.1	Neutral 7.2	Neutral 7.0	Neutral 7.6
Free Carbonic Acid ...	1.8	2.2	1.8	0.35	—
Electric Conductivity at 20° C. ...	235	400	370	230	240
Total Solids, 180° C. ...	16.0	27.0	25.0	15.5	16.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.1
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ...	7.5	15.5	15.0	3.0	10.5
Hardness—					
Temporary ...	5.5	13.5	13.0	1.0	8.5
Permanent ...	4.5	6.5	6.0	6.0	3.5
Total ...	10.0	20.0	19.0	7.0	12.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.16	0.46	0.46	0.48	Nil
Nitrites ...	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free Ammonia ...	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Albuminoid Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F. ...	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.000
Metals ...	Iron—0.003 Zinc—trace	Absent	Iron—0.005	Iron—0.003	Iron—0.005 Zinc, etc. Absent
The Bacillus Coli ...	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.

TYPICAL ANALYSES OF WATER SUPPLIES IN GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT, TAKEN DURING 1938.
Chemical Results in parts per 100,000.

TEST	SOURCE OF SUPPLY.				
	Woking Water Co.	Mid-Southern Utility Co.	Mid-Wessex Water Co.	Guildford Borough Supply	Godalming Borough Supply
Appearance	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH	Neutral 7.3	Neutral 7.0	Neutral 7.0	Neutral 7.1	Neutral 7.0
Free Carbonic Acid ...	—	—	1.5	3.3	2.4
Electric Conductivity at 20° C.	515	555	240	500	400
Total Solids, 180° C. ...	34.5	37.0	16.0	33.5	27.0
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.3
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	—	—	6.5	20.5	13.0
Hardness—					
Temporary	19.5	21.0	4.5	18.5	11.0
Permanent	6.5	9.0	4.0	8.5	8.0
Total	10.0	30.0	8.5	27.0	19.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	0.56	0.42	0.14	0.52	0.52
Nitrites	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free Ammonia	0.0000	0.0008	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	—	—	—	—	—
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0000	0.0004
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	—	—	—	—	—
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F. ...	0.010	0.015	0.000	0.010	0.0000
Metals	Absent	Absent	Iron—0.005 Zinc, etc. Absent	Absent	Absent
The Bacillus Coli ...	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.

TYPICAL ANALYSES OF WATER SUPPLIES IN GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT, TAKEN DURING 1938.
Chemical Results in parts per 100,000.

TEST	SOURCE OF SUPPLY.				
	Albury Estate Supply	Mr. W. C. Perkin's Supply, Wamborough	Brig.-Gen. More-Molyneux's Supply, Artington	Mr. A. A. Haggart Speir's Supply, Compton	Sir Edgar Horne's Private Supply
Appearance ...	Faint opalescence and slight deposit of mineral particles	Bright; slight deposit of vegetable matter	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour ...	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH ...	Neutral 7.0	Neutral 7.2	Neutral 7.0	Neutral 6.8	Neutral 8.0
Free Carbonic Acid	1.3	2.5	—	4.4	0.44
Electric Conductivity at 20° C. ...	175	560	515	380	550
Total Solids, 180° C. ...	12.0	37.5	34.5	25.5	37.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.0	3.0
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ...	6.5	21.0	22.0	9.0	20.5
Hardness—					
Temporary ...	4.5	19.0	19.5	7.0	18.5
Permanent ...	2.5	11.0	8.5	7.0	11.5
Total ...	7.0	30.0	28.0	14.0	30.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	Nil	0.80	0.42	0.56	0.56
Nitrites ...	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free Ammonia ...	0.0000	0.0012	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0000	0.0028	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000
Albuminoid Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F. ...	0.000	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.000
Metals ...	Iron—0.11 (In solution—Absent)	Absent	Slight trace of zinc	Absent	Absent
The Bacillus Coli ...	Zinc, etc. Absent	Absent in 1.0 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 50 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.
	Absent in 50 c.c.	Present in 10 c.c.	Present in 100 c.c.	Present in 100 c.c.	

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Drainage and sewerage continues to be the main problem generally throughout the District.

The North-Eastern Scheme, for the parishes of Send, Ripley, West Clandon, East Horsley and West Horsley, despite continued difficulties and delays, is now advancing rapidly, and should be completed in 1939.

North-Western Area Sewerage Scheme.—No apparent progress has been made with this scheme owing to the large amount of preparatory work necessary, and to some hesitation lest the proposals of the County Council for centralising sewage disposal works in the county might be contrary to any of our own plans.

The need for main drainage becomes more and more urgent, especially in parts of Ash, Worplesdon and Tongham, where new building is progressing rapidly.

In Tongham drainage difficulties are wellnigh insuperable, and it has been necessary to consider installing a small sewage disposal scheme to tide things over until the larger scheme can be completed.

Tillingbourne Valley.—A scheme has been proposed for the whole of the area in the Tillingbourne Valley, embracing Shere, Albury, Chilworth, Shalford and Peasmarsh. This scheme is urgently necessary as conditions continue to become, if possible, worse, especially in Shere and in Peasmarsh.

Complaints were received early in the year regarding the condition of the Tunmore Pond, East Clandon. Arrangements were subsequently made to have the pond filled in and the roadside water conveyed by pipe.

As the result of a complaint, special enquiry was made concerning the village pond at Peaslake. No evidence could be found that sewage gained access, and although there was a little refuse in the pond, the general conditions could not be considered in any way a nuisance. As the pond appears to serve no useful purpose, it was suggested to the owner that he might care to fill it in, but no action was taken.

A number of cesspool overflows escaping into roadside ditches and waste land were dealt with by co-operation with the owners. This applied particularly to East Horsley, where objections of this kind were particularly prevalent. The main drainage system will be in operation in 1939, and ought to eliminate these most objectionable nuisances.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

It has been necessary to add four new cesspool emptying machines to the seven already in use, making eleven in all. Even this number is not able at all times to cope with the demands of householders, and to keep the District free from the nuisances caused by overflowing cesspools. As the various sewage disposal schemes are completed, the work will be easier and, it is hoped, complaints fewer.

The difficulty of finding suitable sites for dumping cesspool contents increases inevitably with the increase in the number of cesspool emptiers, and the rapid building development everywhere apparent. Complaints are always received from nearby residents either of smell or of the noise made by the cesspool emptiers. Complaints of this nature were made regarding the dump at Elm Hill, Normandy, and it was eventually decided to utilise another site.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

With the exception of instances at Shere and Ash there have been no complaints of pollution. At Shere the trouble is known to be due to the inadequacy of the existing sewers. At Ash, pollution is caused by drainage of surface water from the refuse tip, and constant vigilance is necessary to avoid it.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Night-soil is collected twice weekly in the parishes of Shalford, St. Martha, Albury, and Ash and Normandy.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The tip at Shalford is reasonably well maintained, whilst the conditions at Ash have been further improved during the year.

There are now four machines engaged in refuse collection.

SHOPS.

During 1938 the Sanitary Inspectors made 97 inspections under the Shops Act, 1934.

The local Sanitary Authority is responsible, under this Act, for ensuring that ventilation, warming and sanitary conveniences are adequate. Other conditions, such as lighting, washing facilities, seating accommodation, hours of employment, etc., are under the control of the County Council. The conditions affecting shops in the District are, in general, reasonably satisfactory. As stated in previous

reports, however, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain routine inspections in view of the additional duties which are continually being placed upon the Sanitary Inspectors.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There have been no complaints of smoke nuisance.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

All swimming pools are visited periodically during the summer months, and samples of water are taken for analysis.

The swimming pool at Shere is fairly well maintained, and analysis of the water shows it to be satisfactory. There is no system of purification. Improvements desired include the provision of a shower and better sanitary conveniences. It is hoped that as soon as funds permit these improvements will be carried out.

Feldemore Pool, Holmbury St. Mary, and the pool at Ash were visited at intervals throughout the season and conditions found to be satisfactory.

It is understood that the bathing place at West Horsley used by the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland was not used during 1938, and that sand filters are being installed.

Tree Tops Camping Ground.—This pool is not open to the public, but is used only by campers on the site.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The amount of disinfection carried out was much less than in the previous year, only two Council houses being dealt with. These were fumigated with hydro-cyanic gas, the work being carried out by Associated Fumigators, Ltd., under a contract entered into in 1937.

It is not considered necessary, in this District, for tenants' belongings to be examined before removal to Council houses, as so few cases of infestation occur.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary conditions at the schools are satisfactory generally.

It was not necessary for any schools to be closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

Table V on page 41 shows the numbers of children absent from school on account of infectious or contagious disease, including contacts with cases of infectious disease.

HOUSING.

HOUSING TABLES.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) ...	444
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(1) By the Local Authority	11
(2) By other persons or bodies	—

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	279
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... ..	515
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	94
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	470
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	232

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	192
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

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

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	5
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice :	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	2

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

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

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Numbers of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... ..	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Clearance Orders were made	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Clearance Orders	2

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

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	62
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	62
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	395
(b) Total number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	45
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are, in the Guildford Rural District, 69 producers of ordinary milk, 10 producers of Tuberculin Tested milk, and 73 producers of Accredited milk under licence from the County Council.

There are four "Attested" herds in the Guildford Rural District, as follows :—

Mr. and Mrs. E. Thornton	{ Shoelands Farm, Seale.
	{ Hampton Farm, Seale.
Materia Ltd.,	Gunsborough Farm, Ripley.
Capt. E. H. Tuckwell,	Berthorpe, Puttenham.

The following is a list of the Tuberculin Tested herds in the District :—

Capt. P. S. Mumford, Farley Green, Albury.
Mr. F. R. Stovold, Eashing Farm, Shackleford.
Mr. H. C. F. Savage, Water Lane, Albury.
Brig.-Gen. F. C. More-Molyneux, Loseley Park.
Mr. R. A. Buer, Norney Farm, Eashing, Shackleford.
Mr. E. V. Bowater, Hammonds, West Horsley.
Capt. H. A. S. Clarke, Wix Farm, West Horsley.
Major H. Rayne, Ponds Farm, Shere.
Mr. E. J. W. Jeudwine, Tangle, Worplesdon.

There are no pasteurising plants licensed within the District, although pasteurised milk is sold by 5 retailers under Supplementary Licences authorising the sale of such milk properly pasteurised elsewhere.

WATERCRESS BEDS.

The watercress beds at Gomshall have been kept under careful observation during the year, and analyses made of the water from time to time.

The beds are well cared for and strict precautions observed to guard against pollution.

MEAT.

There are, in the District, 6 licensed and 7 registered slaughter-houses.

Approximately 60 per cent. of all meat intended for sale is examined by the Meat Inspectors.

The following table shows the number of carcasses examined, and the amount seized or condemned, during the year :

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected ...	104	46	32	317	352
All diseases (except Tuberculosis). Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.5
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses con- demned	1	2	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	2	—	—	—	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.5

ICE CREAM.

Samples of ice cream are taken each summer from all retailers in the District. In general, the results may be said to be satisfactory. The three largest purveyors of ice cream manufacture their supplies outside the District, of course. It is known that two, at least, of these companies have their own laboratories and control their manufacture by bacteriological analyses. The public is fairly well protected therefore, although there is no specified standard of purity for ice cream.

Small producer-retailers generally use sufficient heat, during production, virtually to sterilise the mix, but occasional contamination does occur. This is not always from the milk used, but often is from dried products used for the mixture before freezing. Although the low temperature inhibits bacterial growth, it does not, as is often popularly supposed, kill the organisms already present.

Anthrax.—Four cases of suspected anthrax were reported during the year. In no case, however, was the diagnosis confirmed.

A supply of anti-anthrax serum is kept in stock at the Health Department in order that it may be readily available, in case of emergency, should any slaughtermen, etc., become infected.

Meat Marking.—There is no Meat Marking Scheme operating in the Guildford Rural District.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, BUT USED FOR CATTLE AND POULTRY FEEDING PURPOSES.

Kiln-dried wheat which is unfit for human consumption is brought into the District for use in the preparation of poultry and animal feeding-stuffs. Notice is usually received from the appropriate Port Sanitary Authority of the arrival of such consignments, and their use in the permitted manner is verified by the Sanitary Inspector. Rather less of this material was brought into this District during 1938 than in previous years.

SHELLFISH.

There are, of course, no layings in the Guildford Rural District. Shellfish are, however, on sale at nine places in the District, the supplies being obtained from wholesalers at either Grimsby or Billingsgate Fish Markets.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the information in Table IV below, which shows the number of samples analysed, and action taken in respect of this District, during 1938.

TABLE IV.
Return of Samples analysed during year ended 31st December, 1938.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Deteriorated			Prosecu- tions	Convic- tions
	For- mal	In- formal	Total	For- mal	In- formal	Total		
Milk... ..	157	17	174	22	1	23	—	—
Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lard	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—
Butter	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages ...	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Black Currant Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Totals ...	174	22	196	23	2	25	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 75, which, although 50 per cent. more than last year, must nevertheless be regarded as a very low figure.

The following table shows the decrease or increase in each of the notifiable diseases :

Disease	1938	1937	1938 Increase + or Decrease —
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	37	27	+10
Diphtheria	12	7	+ 5
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	+ 1
Pneumonia	12	9	+ 3
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	1	0	+ 1
Erysipelas	9	5	+ 4
Undulant Fever... ..	1	0	+ 1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Dysentery	1	0	+ 1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	0	1	— 1
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Totals	*75	50	+25

* In addition, there were six Military cases of Scarlet Fever.

SMALLPOX.

No cases of smallpox occurred, and no persons who had been in contact with cases came into the District, so far as is known.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever accounted for 37 of the 75 cases, an increase of 10 on the year before, but, as reference to the graph on page 42 shows, still a very low figure compared with the past few years.

Twenty-nine of the patients were treated in hospital, and the remaining 8 in their own homes.

Practically all of the cases were of an exceedingly mild type, and there were no deaths or serious complications. Almost half of the number were children between the ages of 5 and 10 years, and most occurred in the parish of Ash and Normandy. There were no epidemics and almost every month of the year had its quota of cases, December being, as one might expect, the worst month.

The scheme of immunisation of contacts was used in 14 cases, 28 children being treated. No children receiving immunisation have developed any symptoms of scarlet fever, although in many cases contact had been close and there was every expectation of spread of infection.

DIPHTHERIA.

Twelve cases of diphtheria were notified during the year, as compared with 7 in 1937. Nine of them were admitted to hospital.

Eight cases occurred in Ash and Normandy, and four in Worplesdon. No children who had been immunised suffered from diphtheria. In one household four children were found to be suffering from diphtheria, whilst the 5th child, who alone had been immunised, was unaffected. Before it was discovered, the disease had all but run its course and medical advice was sought because of resultant paralysis.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—During 1938, 423 children were treated at schools under the scheme of free immunisation. Schick-testing was carried out in respect of 303 children immunised in the previous year, a negative result being obtained in 280 cases and the remaining 23 showing failure. Thus the percentage of success was 91.8.

These figures are highly satisfactory, and there is every reason to believe that the number of immune children in the schools is now sufficient to prevent an epidemic.

With the assistance of the County Medical Officer of Health, a number of children below school age have been treated in the Welfare Centres, the numbers being shown below :

Centre.	No. of Infants immunised.
Wood Street Infant Welfare Centre ...	7
Puttenham M. & C.W. Centre ...	4
Ash M. & C.W. Centre ...	3
Ash Wyke M. & C.W. Centre ...	1
Ash Vale M. & C.W. Centre ...	8
Shalford M. & C.W. Centre ...	10
Send M. & C.W. Centre ...	4
	—
	37
	—

Arrangements are being made as far as possible, for the children treated through these Centres to be Schick-tested upon their entering school at the age of 4 or 5 years.

No cases of **Typhoid Fever** were notified during 1938.

Pneumonia.—Twelve cases were notified—three more than last year. This obviously does not account for all cases of pneumonia in the District as many, in fact probably the majority, of cases are not notified. For several years past the number of deaths recorded as due to pneumonia has actually exceeded the number of notifications of that disease. During 1938, 25 deaths were recorded although notifications numbered only 12.

In July, three cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis were notified and removed to hospital. The diagnosis was not confirmed, and one child was discharged after a stay of 7 days and another after 12 days. The third, a child of 12 months, unexpectedly developed pneumonia and died within 36 hours. The symptoms and history suggest that the family in actual fact suffered from Anterior Poliomyelitis, respiratory paralysis being the initial cause of the child's death. Precautions were taken, but no other cases were reported which could be associated with this family.

Measles is gradually becoming generally recognised as the serious illness that it really is.

A major epidemic occurred at Ash Vale School, lasting from April to June, while minor epidemics occurred at Effingham in February and at Albury, Send and Wood Street during March.

Bronchitis and pneumonia are the most fatal sequelæ of measles, and although the measles recorded in 1938 was not of a severe type, many chest complications were reported. There was one death.

Several requests were received from practitioners for convalescent serum. It is well known that measles generally confers immunity from future attacks, by the development of a specific antidote in the blood serum. This antidote is as effective in preventing, or even in curing, measles if it is suitably injected into the sufferer. Accordingly the blood serum of recently-recovered measles cases can be used as a prophylactic and as a curative agent, it being particularly valuable in treating weakly children for whom an attack of measles might produce severe and dangerous illness, and in institutions where an outbreak of measles might result in severe epidemics.

Appeals for volunteer donors of blood were for some time unsuccessful, but eventually a small stock of convalescent serum was obtained. This is stored under proper conditions at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, and is available on request for medical practitioners. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining supplies it is

hoped that its use may be restricted to the most necessitous cases only, and since making it available only one request has been received.

It may be useful to recapitulate here the various supplies that are now available at the offices of the Medical Officer of Health in cases of emergency :

TETANUS SERUM, SNAKE ANTI-VENOM, ANTI-ANTRAX SERUM, DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN, and STREPTOCOCCUS ANTI-TOXIN, are all kept in stock, in addition to **ALUM PRECIPITATED TOXOID FOR DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION** (and **SCHICK-TESTING MATERIAL**) ; and **STREPTOCOCCUS TOXIN FOR SCARLET FEVER IMMUNISATION,** material for the **DICK-TEST** being also stocked.

Important steps were taken to ensure closer co-operation with medical practitioners throughout the District, and the system of providing information concerning prevalent infectious diseases was extended. Each week a statement is sent to every practitioner recording diseases notified during the week, indicating the locality, and whether isolated cases, minor or major epidemics, together with any notes likely to be of use in assisting prompt recognition or treatment.

Practitioners generally have co-operated by giving informal information of infectious diseases not ordinarily notifiable. Business "Reply Paid" forms have been issued for their use in supplying such information, and the success of this scheme has amply justified the immense amount of preparation and complicated procedure necessary for its introduction.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

The proposal to evacuate large numbers of London children into the rural areas is a cause of anxiety so far as Infectious Disease is concerned. Past experience of holiday children leads one to anticipate great increases in the incidence of scarlet fever and of diphtheria. It is reassuring to know that our own children are, for the most part, protected against diphtheria, but that seems but an added reason for suggesting that the evacuees should be immunised before arrival. The hospital accommodation for infectious cases is likely to be overtaxed by the added population, and it seems desirable that a wide scheme of Infectious Disease Hospital co-ordination will be called for—a scheme that should be initiated before any actual emergency arises.

SCHOOL ABSENTEES.

The table below shows the numbers of children absent from school suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any infectious or contagious disease, including contacts with cases of infectious disease.

TABLE V.
SCHOOL ABSENTEES.

School	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	German Measles	Coughs and Colds	?Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (Pneumococcal Infection)	Tonsillitis	Mumps	Ringworm	Influenza	Whooping-cough	Chicken-pox	Totals
Albury C. of E. ...	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	27
Ash Common C. of E.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	21	6	68
Ash Vale	4	—	47	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	60
Ash, Walsh Memorial	—	—	8	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	5	20
Ash Wyke	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	57	78
Chilworth C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Clandon, East, C.E.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	34
Clandon, West, C.E.	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	21
Compton C. of E. ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	10	—	15
Effingham... ..	—	—	52	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	55
Holmbury St. Mary	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	23
Horsley, East, C.E....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23
Horsley, West, C.E.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	47
Ockham C. of E. ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Peaslake C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Pirbright	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puttenham C. of E....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	16
Ripley C. of E. ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4
Seale C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	15
Seale, Tongham C.E.	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	16
Send C. of E.	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	36
Shackleford C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shalford Council (2)	5	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	44
Shere C. of E.	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10
Wanborough	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Wood Street	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	20
Worplesdon	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	33
Totals	31	5	231	8	11	2	1	64	3	—	117	214	687

GRAPH SHOWING INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.

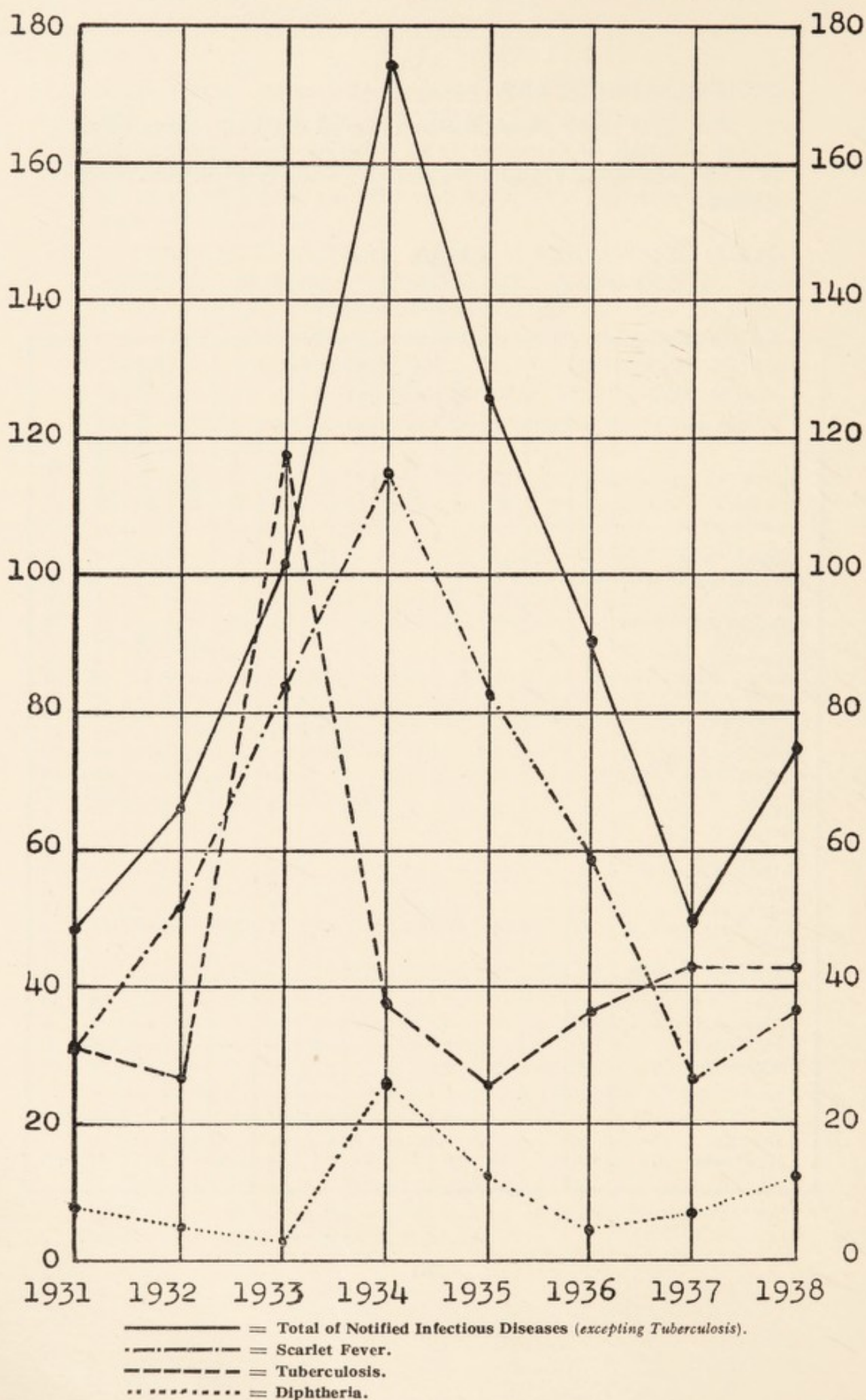


TABLE VI. MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1938
(other than Tuberculosis).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Smallpox	-	3	-	1	-	2	5	4	4	1	4	11	37
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	1	-	-	3	12
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	2	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	12
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	9
Erysipelas... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	6	4	7	5	3	6	11	8	1	6	15	75

TABLE VII. INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1938. AGE INCIDENCE.
(other than Tuberculosis).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.												Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
		under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and Over		
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	37	1	1	1	3	16	4	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	12	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	12	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undulant Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	75	2	1	1	5	7	20	7	3	10	7	7	5	40	—

TABLE VIII. INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis)
PARISH BY PARISH.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Parish																Total						
	Albury	Artington	Ash & Normandy	Clandon, East	Clandon, West	Compton	Effingham	Horsley, East	Horsley, West	Ockham	Pirbright	Puttenham	Ripley	St. Martha	Seale	Send		Shackelford	Shalford	Shere	Wanborough	Wisley	Worplesdon
Smallpox	4	-	14	-	3	2	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	37
Scarlet Fever	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9
Erysipelas...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	10	-	29	-	3	3	3	2	3	-	5	-	1	2	-	-	1	3	2	4	-	4	75

CANCER.

There were 50 deaths from malignant disease during 1938 : 25 male and 25 female (according to Registrar General's figures). The age incidence of 42 of these persons whose deaths have been traced through this Department is shown in the table below :

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

Site.	20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1938	1937
Alimentary	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	7	10	17	26
Breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	9
Lung ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	5
Liver ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	3
Tongue ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	4	2	-	-	8	6	14	16
1938	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	4	7	8	7	5	1	2	21	21	42	-
1937	-	1	1	2	2	2	8	8	11	10	6	7	-	1	28	31	-	59

The following table shows the deaths from cancer during the last nine years :

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE LAST NINE YEARS.

Year			Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1930	...	...	19	14	33	1.51
1931	...	...	9	22	31	1.27
1932	...	...	16	23	39	1.45
*1933	...	...	21	22	43	1.32
1934	...	...	27	19	46	1.45
1935	...	...	30	34	64	1.95
1936	...	...	33	23	56	1.73
1937	...	...	28	31	59	1.75
1938	...	...	25	25	50	1.42

*Extension of boundary, 1st April, 1933.

No arrangements are made by the Local Authority for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Any cases coming to our notice are referred to the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, or to London hospitals.

Radium is available at certain of the London hospitals, and arrangements for such treatment are made through the Surrey County Council.

The British Empire Cancer Campaign continues its efforts to enlighten the general public about this disease, and much good work is being done. There is a panel of lecturers in the Guildford Rural District, the Medical Officer of Health acting as the Honorary Secretary for the scheme in the District. During 1938 no requests were received for lectures to be given in this District.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was necessary under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which relates to the prevention of blindness and the treatment of persons suffering from disease of or injury to the eye.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 140 cases on the Register at the end of 1938, namely : 77 males and 63 females.

The following table shows the numbers and types of cases on the Register at 31st December for the last six years :

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total Number on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1933 ...	60	44	33	26	163
1934 ...	58	39	40	26	163
1935 ...	52	38	36	25	151
1936 ...	56	35	26	24	141
1937 ...	52	45	24	25	146
1938 ...	56	36	21	27	140

During 1938 there were 43 new cases (primary and others)—exactly the same number as in 1937.

The cases were distributed in the following parishes :

Albury	2	Puttenham	2
Artington	1	Ripley	4
Ash and Normandy	7	St. Martha	—
Clandon, East	1	Seale	1
Clandon, West	—	Send	3
Compton	2	Shackleford	1
Effingham	2	Shalford	2
Horsley, East	2	Shere	3
Horsely, West	3	Wanborough	—
Ockham	1	Wisley	—
Pirbright	1	Worplesdon	5

Table IX on page 49 shows the new cases and deaths in age periods ; pulmonary and non-pulmonary figures are given separately.

There were 16 deaths from tuberculosis, as against 18 in 1937.

The following table shows the notification and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population, during the past five years.

Year	Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the population
1934 ...	37	1.14	9	0.28
1935 ...	25	0.76	16	0.49
1936 ...	35	1.08	13	0.40
1937 ...	43	1.26	18	0.54
1938 ...	43	1.23	16	0.46

TABLE IX. NEW CASES AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths†			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—
5—15	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1
15—25	8	3	1	4	—	2	—	1
25—35	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
35—45	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—55	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
55—65	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	18	8	6	11	5	6	2	3

* Twenty-four of these were primary notifications, 18 were persons from other areas who had come to reside in the Guildford Rural District during the year, and 1 was a case notified after death (i.e. from death returns, etc.).

† The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was 1 in 16; as against 1 in 6 in 1937.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

Provision of Casualty Services under the Air Raid Precautions Scheme has occupied a great deal of time during the past two and a half years (August, 1936).

Constant alterations of official requirements, and difficulties in obtaining official approval to our suggestions, resulted in much waste of time and effort.

The original proposals undoubtedly were too elaborate and comprehensive for a District of such rural and residential character as Guildford Rural District, and the personnel required was unobtainable.

The response to appeals for recruiting was remarkable, and many people received instruction in Anti-Gas defence, in First Aid and in Home Nursing. It was inevitable that a large proportion of these volunteers were unsuitable for appointment under the Air Raid Precautions Scheme, either for business or personal reasons.

In order to simplify administration, enlistment of all volunteers in the British Red Cross Society or the St. John Ambulance Brigade was encouraged, these organisations undertaking to provide appropriate training and to staff First Aid Posts and other departments of A.R.P. Several new divisions of the British Red Cross Society were formed throughout the District as a result of this arrangement.

One First Aid Post was built at Ash, in order to provide training facilities and essential services in the most vulnerable part of the District. This Post has proved of the utmost value, and is staffed by men and women members of the British Red Cross Society.

The September crisis found our plans very incomplete and imperfect. By intensive work, however, a complete working scheme was evolved and put into working order before the critical days immediately prior to the Munich Agreement.

Four Emergency First Aid Posts were selected, and arrangements made for their rapid emergency conversion to deal with gas and all other types of casualty.

First Aid Points were established in every village, 22 in all—some at doctors' surgeries, and others at suitable halls or private houses.

A minimum of necessary equipment was purchased before the general demand made supplies unobtainable, and all staffs were appointed.

The greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining ambulances. Vehicles promised earlier were found to be not available in emer-

gency, and many owners were unwilling to allow these vehicles to be diverted from normal use for any length of time or to be handled by unknown drivers. A minimum supply was with difficulty obtained and appointed to stations at the First Aid Posts.

Thanks are due to the splendid help given by the officers and members of the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade. Their unstinted efforts alone made it possible to have a working scheme, fully staffed and on duty in readiness for any emergency.

The reduced scale of Casualty Services since approved is undoubtedly more in keeping with the needs of a rural district, although the tendency to centralise all services is deplored. The refusal to recognise the necessity for First Aid Points or minor dressing stations in every village has caused consternation amongst the general public. No official First Aid services will be available on the spot; much time will be lost in travelling and many unnecessary journeys to attend to trifling cases will certainly result. In times of stress and fear casualties are more likely to result from accidents than from enemy bombs or falling shrapnel. Darkness, dimming of lights on travelling vehicles, excitement, and the complete upheaval of normal life will increase the number of accidents out of all proportion to peace-time occurrences, and the existence of some First Aid services in every village is regarded as essential.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

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

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the work carried out by your Health Department during the year ended December 31st, 1938.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 4,763, and the following table shows the number and nature of inspections made :

Visits <i>re</i> Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	797
Visits <i>re</i> Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Visits to Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Visits to Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Visits to Slaughter-houses and Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273
Visits to Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Visits to Tents, Vans and Sheds...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Visits to Knackers' Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Visits to Shops (Shops Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Visits to Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Inspections under Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Re-inspections (Houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823
Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980
Applications for Council Houses investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Visits to Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Enquiries <i>re</i> Cases of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,763

NOTICES.

Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
Notices not complied with at end of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Notices not complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51

SUMMARY.

Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Milk Samples for Bacterial Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Ice-Cream Samples for Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water Samples for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Watercress Beds sampled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Infected Premises Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Premises Disinfected for other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Houses Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Nuisances from Cesspools abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379
Chimney Stacks repaired or repointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Ceilings replastered, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Coppers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Eaves Gutters and Downpipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Floors relaid or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Hand Rails provided to staircases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Internal Wall Plaster renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
New Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cooking Ranges provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Window Frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Yards and Paths repaired or repaved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
New Drainage provided, repaired or reconstructed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Cesspools provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Ditches cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Pail Closets renewed or repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Water Closet Pedestals renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water Closet Structures renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wells cleansed or improved...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Main Water supplied to houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
New Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Roof Water Soakaways provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Brickwork repointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Lead trapped waste pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Staircases reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
New Gates provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Burst water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Approach to Cowsheds or Dairies improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Buildings converted into Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cowshed floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cowsheds cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Structural improvements to Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Manure Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New Coolers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Structural Improvements to Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

New Drainage to Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
New Cowsheds Constructed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New Dairies Constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New steam Sterilising Units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Additional Lighting to Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Rats and Mice Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughter-houses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	In- spections	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
FACTORIES (with mechanical power)	6	4	—
FACTORIES (without mechanical power)	4	3	—
*OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total	10	7	—

2. Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Work-places.

Particulars	Defects Found	Defects Remedied
SANITARY CONVENIENCES (unsuitable or defective)	2	—
OTHER OFFENCES	2	—
Total	4	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—Below is appended a table showing the producers and retailers of milk registered in the District.

The number of producer-retailers in the District has decreased from 72 to 70. Producers have increased from 68 to 69, and retailers from 24 to 27.

Parishes	Producer-Retailers	Producers	Retailers	Total
Albury	4	2	0	6
Artington	2	2	0	4
Ash and Normandy...	10	7	6	23
East Clandon	1	4	0	5
West Clandon	1	1	0	2
Compton	1	4	0	5
Effingham... ..	4	2	2	8
East Horsley	0	2	1	3
West Horsley	4	2	1	7
Ockham	4	5	0	9
Pirbright	4	3	0	7
Puttenham	2	0	0	2
Ripley	0	5	2	7
St. Martha	1	0	1	2
Seale and Tongham...	3	4	0	7
Send	2	6	4	12
Shackleford	4	1	0	5
Shalford	2	2	4	8
Shere	7	3	5	15
Wanborough	3	4	0	7
Wisley	1	0	1	2
Worplesdon	10	10	0	20
Totals	70	69	27	166

A total of 324 inspections of cowsheds and dairies has been made during the year, and 12 preliminary notices have been served requiring alterations and repairs to premises, the cleansing and limewashing of sheds and dairies, or the cleansing of the udders, teats and flanks of dirty cows. It has not been necessary for the service of Statutory Notices under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.

During the year, two conversions were effected to existing farm buildings in the Parish of Ripley. These buildings which were formerly used as lairage for cattle were remodelled into modern milking sheds and new dairies were installed.

A new cowshed and dairy was erected at Farley Green in the Parish of Albury, and a milk depot established in Send.

In the Parish of Worplesdon one cowshed was rebuilt upon model lines, whilst two other sheds were substantially altered and improved to bring the premises up to modern standards.

BACTERIAL COUNTS OF SAMPLES OF MILK.

Bacterial Count	Number of Samples		
	Winter (Oct. to March)	Summer (April to Sept.)	Total
Bacteria not exceeding 5,000 per c.c.	24	16	40
Bacteria exceeding 5,000, but less than 10,000	32	10	42
Bacteria exceeding 10,000, but less than 30,000	22	19	41
Bacteria exceeding 30,000, but less than 50,000	2	7	9
Bacteria exceeding 50,000, but less than 100,000	1	3	4
Bacteria exceeding 100,000 ...	1	6	7
Not examined for Bacterial Count	1	0	1
Totals	83	61	144

BACILLUS COLI (after 48 hours' incubation) IN SAMPLES OF MILK.

Not present	124
Positive in 1/10th	11
„ 1/100th	4
„ 1/1000th	5
Total	144

Of the above samples submitted for bacteriological examination 139 were, in addition, submitted to the Methylene Blue Reduction Test. 133 milks passed the test satisfactorily, 6 samples failing to comply with the prescribed standards.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There has been no change in the register of slaughter-houses, which are as follows :

Albury	1 licensed.
Ash	2 licensed ; 2 registered.
Eash Horsley ...	1 registered.
Puttenham	1 registered.
Ripley	1 licensed.
Shalford	2 licensed.
Shere	2 registered.
Tongham	1 registered.

The work of meat inspection has been carried out in close co-operation with the butchers in the Rural District. Such co-operation enables the work to be performed in a manner satisfactory both to the butchers and your Inspectors.

The following table gives details of the meat examined and condemned during the year.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected ...	104	46	32	317	352
All diseases (except Tuberculosis).					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.5
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	1	2	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	2	—	—	—	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.5

There are 25 retail butchers' shops throughout the District.

LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN.

Four applications for renewal of slaughtermen's licences were approved during the year. Three new licences were granted. All the licences were for a period of three years.

KNACKERS' YARDS.

In the Rural District there are two Knackers' Yards, at County Bridge, Ash, and at Peasmarsh, Artington.

Both establishments have been conducted so as to cause no complaint to be made during the year.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

553 Houses were inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, and the Public Health and Housing Acts.

Full details of all housing inspections made and of work completed are set out in Housing Tables.

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of premises after cases of infectious disease, together with disinfection following death or removal of Tuberculosis patients was maintained.

In all, 82 disinfections were carried out.

WATER.

There has been no change in the public and private supplies operating in the District as follows :

PUBLIC.

Albury Public Supply.
East Surrey Water Company.
Godalming Corporation.
Guildford Borough Supply.
Hambledon District Council Supply.
Hurtwood Water Company.
Mid-Southern Utility Company.
Mid-Wessex Water Company.
Wey Valley Water Company.
Woking Water Company.

PRIVATE.

Shere : Mr. R. A. Bray.
Eastbury Manor, Compton.
Loseley Park, Artington.
Hall Place, Shackleford.
Manor House, Wanborough.
Monkshatch, Compton.
Wancote, Puttenham.

WATER SAMPLING.

During the year 161 samples of water were taken and submitted for analysis. The following table summarises the standard of the water from a bacteriological point of view, the unsatisfactory column indicating the presence of either *Bacillus Coli* or *Bacillus Welchii*.

	No. of Samples Taken	RESULTS	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public Supplies	93	87	6
Private Supplies	40	27	13
Wells	21	13	8
Rainwater Stored	1	0	1
Spring Water	5	0	5
Reservoir	1	1	—
	161	128	33

HOUSING.

Overcrowding—Housing Act, 1935.—The Housing Survey (completed in 1936), details of which were given in last year's Report, revealed the number of overcrowded houses to be 66.

Rehousing proposals are now before the Council and several schemes for the provision of new houses have been approved, and it is hoped that during the following year the whole of these houses will be dealt with and the tenants rehoused.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

There are now seven cesspool emptying machines of the Dennis vacuum type working full time throughout the District, this service being carried out free of charge to the house occupiers. During wet weather it has been necessary to work overtime in order to cope with the demands and it is found that this service increases year by year as occupiers take advantage of the service. Very few complaints are received with regard to the actual process of emptying, but complaints are received if the service is not carried out on demand from the occupiers.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain land for the dumping of this sewage unless payment is made to the farmers and at the moment this is being done in a number of cases. The sewage being spread on to the land is ploughed in by the farmers and only occasionally are complaints received with regard to nuisance in this respect.

SCAVENGING.

The Council undertake the emptying of pail closets at Ash, Tongham and parts of the parishes of Shalford, St. Martha and Albury. This work is undertaken by direct labour and the covered refuse vehicle is fitted with a special tank for this purpose. The work is done by night and pails are emptied twice weekly. The contents of the pails are disposed of by ploughing in on suitable land. Having regard to the nature of the work, very few complaints have been received during the past year and occupiers much prefer that this work should be carried out by the Council rather than that they themselves should undertake this unpleasant duty.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The whole of the District, with the exception of Ockham and Wisley, has a scheme for the collection of domestic refuse. A weekly collection is undertaken at Ash, Seale (including Tongham), Shalford and St. Martha, while a fortnightly collection is undertaken at Ripley, Worplesdon and East Horsley, and elsewhere in the District the collection is monthly and is largely restricted to the collection of indestructible refuse. As foreshadowed in my report last year, the parishes of Worplesdon and East Horsley have had an increased service during the past year, by giving a fortnightly collection of all domestic refuse.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on two tips within the District, which are either leased or owned by the Council, and on one tip which is privately owned.

Salvage work is undertaken on one tip which receives the greater quantity of the refuse and this is let to a contractor and the scheme works quite well.

The Council now own four Dennis covered refuse machines and the work has been satisfactorily carried out with but few complaints.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Main drainage exists in the parishes of Shere, Shalford and Ripley. The latter scheme is shortly to be superseded and is being merged into what is known as the North Eastern Area Sewerage Scheme which is nearing completion. Shalford sewers discharge into the sewers of the Guildford Corporation, which authority receives and treats the sewage at their own disposal works in Guildford.

During the past year, reports have been submitted to the Council dealing with the drainage of Shere, with particular regard to merging the works into a much larger scheme and disposing of the sewage either at works to be constructed further down the valley or elsewhere. At the moment, details of this scheme are being prepared and will be submitted to the Council for consideration in due course.

NORTH EASTERN AREA SEWERAGE SCHEME.

As stated above this comprehensive scheme is nearing completion and when finished will provide for the drainage of East Horsley, West Horsley, Send, Ripley and West Clandon. Progress of the scheme has been delayed for various reasons but it is hoped that this will be completed during the year 1940.

NORTH WESTERN AREA DRAINAGE.

It was reported in the last annual report that a scheme for this area had been completed and that the scheme has now been submitted to the Ministry of Health for their approval. It is hoped that in due course a public enquiry will be held and that the work may be proceeded with, as there is urgent need for main drainage in the area covered by the scheme.

