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GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year



1 9 4 7



Together with the Annual Report
of the Sanitary Inspector



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Guildford Rural District Council

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

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Visiting Nurse :

*Mrs. E. M. E. LYDDIARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Sanitary Engineer and Surveyor and, until 30th September, 1947, Chief Sanitary Inspector :

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector (formerly Deputy Chief San. Inspector) :

P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (from 1st Oct., 1947).

District Sanitary Inspectors :

No. 1 District :

K. G. FREEMAN, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

No. 2 District :

E. J. WARD, A.R.San.I.

No. 3 District :

Miss M. E. NUNN, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Health Department : Clerical Staff :

*Chief Clerk C. B. STUART.

*Miss D. L. MONK.

*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON.

Medical Transport Department :

Clerical Staff :

†F. A. CARTER.

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Sanitary Inspectors' Department :

Miss D. S. CROUCHER.

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

† Also acts in similar capacity for the Hambledon Rural District.

Guildford Rural District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MILLMEAD HOUSE,
GUILDFORD.

September, 1948.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1947.

The problems before the Council remain as described in greater detail in my earlier reports. Substantial progress has been made in housing, though the shortage is as acute. The special urgency has moved from the larger families to the married couples with perhaps one or two young children.

Little real progress has been made with the main drainage scheme, though a great deal of preparatory work is completed.

Health generally has been good throughout the year, as shown by the statistics printed in the following pages.

It gives me pleasure once again to express gratitude to the Members and Staff of the Council—all of whom so clearly have the interests of the District at heart—for their continued assistance.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY

	1947	1946
Area in Acres	59,782	59,782
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) ...	38,730	37,820
Number of Inhabited Houses (November) according to Rate Books	11,323	11,139
Rateable Value (at 1st April following year) ...	£338,436	£330,526
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (actual)	£1,362 19s.10d. £1,331 6s.9d.	
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	742	713
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	19.16	18.85
Number of Still Births	11	6
Number of Deaths	461	375
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	11.9	9.92
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	281	338
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)... ..	28	32
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	37.74	44.88
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	—	—
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.07	0.19
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	0.46	0.40
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.72	0.53
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.00	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	0.03	0.08
Death-Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under two years of age per 1,000 births	1.36	0.05
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.26	0.24
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.96	1.77
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.07	2.56
Death-Rate from Acute and Chronic Nephritis per 1,000 of the population	0.49	0.26

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	370	333	703
Illegitimate	20	19	39

Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ...	19.16
1946	18.85
For the five years, 1942 to 1946	18.55

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Still-Births	6	5	11

Rate per 1,000 total births	14.82
1946	8.42

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths (net)	228	233	461
1946	173	202	375

Death-Rate	11.9
1946	9.92
For the five years, 1942 to 1946	11.08

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :	Rate per 1,000	Total
	(live and still-) births.	
Puerperal Sepsis	0	
Other Puerperal Causes	0	
Total	0	0.00
Total for 1946	0	0.00

Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age :	
All infants per 1,000 live births	37.74
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	38.41
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	25.64

The following Table shows the birth- and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1947 and 1946.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		1947	1946	1947	1946
	1947	1946	1947	1946				
Guildford R.D.	19.16	18.85	11.9	9.92	37.74	44.88	0.00	0.00
England and Wales	20.5*	19.63*	12.0*	11.5*	41†	43†	1.17	1.43

* Per 1,000 total population.

† Per 1,000 related births.

Table III on page 11 shows the birth-rates, death-rates and analysis of mortality for certain diseases during 1947 in respect of England and Wales, London and the Guildford Rural District.

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES).
(Figures supplied by Registrar-General.)

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping-cough	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5	3	8
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	—	2	2
8. Syphilitic diseases	1	3	4
9. Influenza	2	1	3
10. Measles	—	—	—
11. Acute polio-myelitis and polio- encephalitis	2	—	2
12. Acute infective encephalitis ...	—	—	—
13. Cancer of Buccal cav. and œsoph. (m), uterus (f)	2	3	5
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	2	4	6
15. Cancer of breast	—	7	7
16. Cancer of all other sites	39	19	58
17. Diabetes	—	3	3
18. Intra-cran : vasc : lesions	12	37	49
19. Heart disease	64	55	119
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	10	14	24
21. Bronchitis	19	9	28
22. Pneumonia	7	10	17
23. Other respiratory diseases	3	2	5
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	7	2	9
25. Diarrhœa under 2 years	—	1	1
26. Appendicitis	—	1	1
27. Other digestive diseases	2	4	6
28. Nephritis	8	11	19
29. Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis ...	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—
31. Premature birth	6	1	7
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, infant disease	9	6	15
33. Suicide	1	—	1
34. Road traffic accidents	4	2	6
35. Other violent causes	5	4	9
36. All other causes	18	29	47
All Causes	228	233	461

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

						Guildford R.D.	England and Wales.
Births	...	...	...	...	...	-----	=====
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	—————	=====

Extension of District
1/4/33.

* = Guildford Rural District Death Rate after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

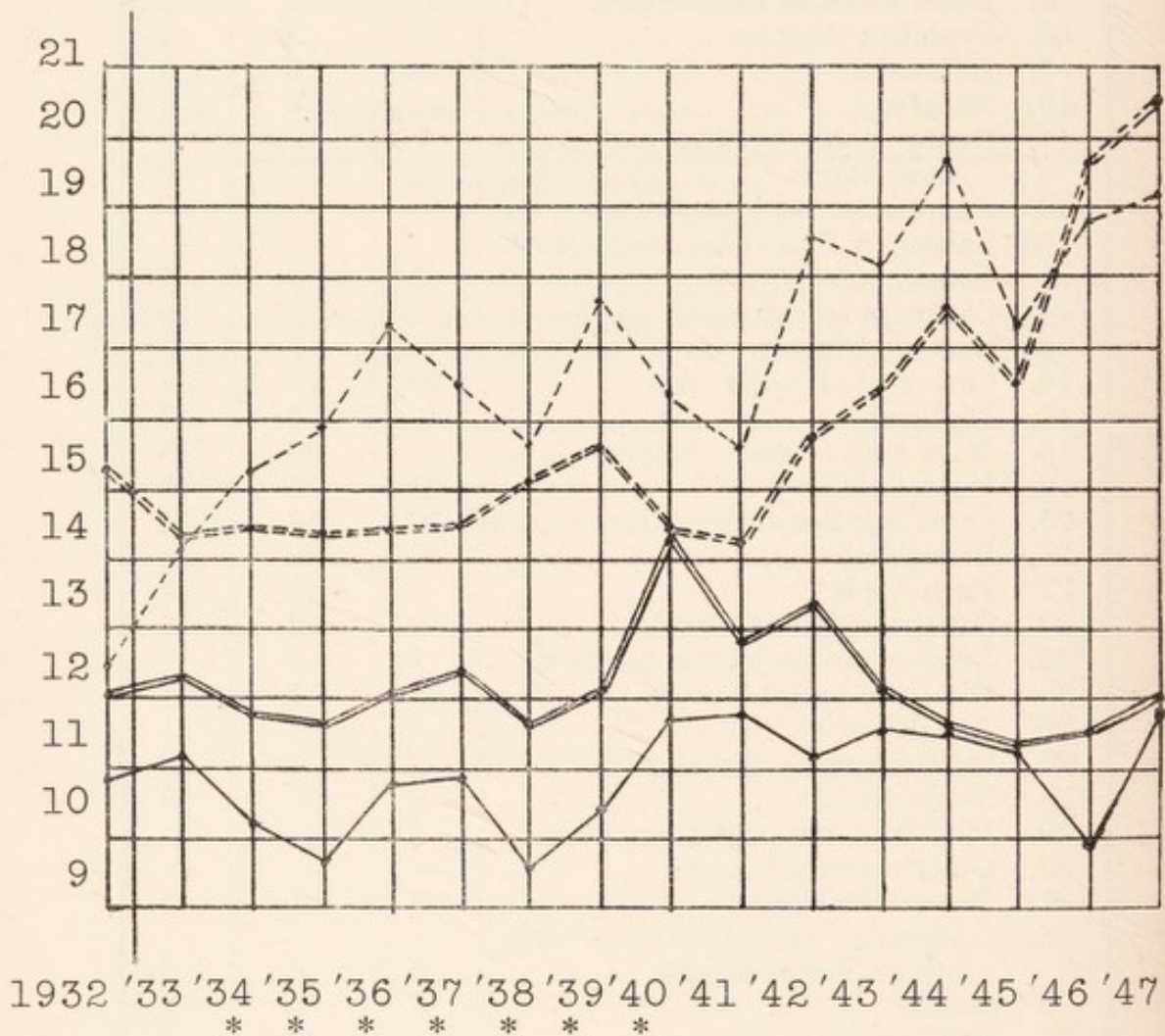


TABLE III.
 BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1947.

	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	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Smallpox	Measles	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One year
England and Wales ...	20.5*	0.50*	12.0*	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.01	5.8	41†
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	23.3	0.62	13.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.02	8.0	47
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	22.2	0.54	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.02	3.7	36
London ...	22.7	0.49	12.8	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.01	4.8	37
Guildford R.D. ...	19.16	0.28	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	1.36	28

*Per 1,000 total population.

†Per 1,000 related births.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological Examinations.—The Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital undertakes all routine examination.

The following are details of examinations carried out during the year :

	1947	1946
Diphtheria	64	52
Scarlet Fever	49	61
Tuberculosis	30	51
Fæces	4	9
Miscellaneous	47	45
Malaria	5	—
	199	218
	—	—

The Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Epsom undertakes special investigations. Three examinations were carried out by this Laboratory for the Guildford Rural District during 1947.

Milk Analysis.—During the year 185 samples were examined. This work is carried out by the Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford. Results are tabulated on page 27.

Water Analysis.—The Counties Public Health Laboratories continue to undertake the examination (both chemical and bacteriological), by contract, of samples of water. 178 samples were examined in 1947.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

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

(i) Ambulances available for the conveyance of cases of Infectious Disease :

Name of Authority.	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
Farnham Joint Isolation Hospital	2 + sitting case car	1 at Farnham Isolation Hospital 1 at Heath & Wiltshire's Garage, Farnham	Farnham 6015
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board	2	Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	Ottershaw 30

(ii) Ambulances available for accident and sickness cases :

Name of Authority.	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
St. John Ambulance Brigade, Guildford	5	Leas Road, Guildford	Guildford 5334
British Red Cross Society, Godalm'g.	2	The Wharf, Godalming	Godalm'g 1375
Aldershot Borough Council	1	Laburnum Road, Aldershot	Aldershot 299
St. John Ambulance Brigade, Farnham	2 (part-time) 2 sitting case cars	50 West Street, Farnham	Farnham 6749
Leatherhead U.D.C.	2	Council Offices, Leatherhead	Via L'hd. Fire Bgde. L'head 2226
Dorking U.D.C.	1	West Street, Dorking	Dorking 2222
Red Cross	1	" " "	" 2222
St. John Ambulance Brigade	1	May's Garage, South St.	Dorking 2244

(iii) The Medical Transport Service, which is operated jointly by the Guildford and Hambledon Rural Districts Councils, has continued to work efficiently. The amount of work increased substantially as the result of the abolition of the private use of cars. The

following table summarises the work carried out by the Service during 1947 :

No. of patients conveyed	4,257
Total mileage	76,415
No. of voluntary drivers engaged	75

Most of the mileage was in respect of patients of the following hospitals :

Surrey County Council Hospitals :	
St. Luke's, Guildford	2,944
Farnham County Hospital	3,425
St. Thomas's Hospital	21,833
Royal Surrey County Hospital	32,422

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 16 Midwives practising in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes :

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

and 1 outside the District.

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 10 Health Visitors, distributed in the following districts : (a) Pirbright ; (b) Send ; (c) Ash, Normandy and Seale (excluding Tongham) ; (d) Artington, Compton, Puttenham, Shackleford, Wanborough and Worplesdon ; (e) Albury, St. Martha, Shalford and Shere ; (f) Holmbury St. Mary and Gomshall ; (g) East and West Clandon, East and West Horsley, Ockham and Wisley ; (h) Ripley ; (i) Effingham ; (j) Tongham.

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.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

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

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Ash	Health Centre, Shawfield Road, Ash	Every Thursday
Ash Vale	Gospel Hall, Ash Vale	2nd and 4th Mondays
Ash Wyke	The Village Hall, Normandy	1st and 3rd Mondays
*Chilworth	Village Hall, Chilworth	1st and 3rd Wednesdays
Effingham... ..	Women's Institute, Effingham	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Horsley, West	Village Hall, West Horsley	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Holmbury St. Mary	Holly Bush, H'bury St. Mary	2nd and 4th Fridays
Peaslake	Old School Room, Peaslake	2nd and 4th Mondays
Puttenham	Old School Room, Puttenham	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Ripley	Church Hall, Ripley	2nd, 4th and 5th Thursdays
Send	Men's Institute, Send	1st and 3rd Mondays
Shere	Village Hall, Shere	1st and 3rd Thursdays
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 & 4th Wednesdays

* Commenced in 1948.

The **Holmbury St. Mary** Centre is voluntary, a doctor and nurse being provided by the County Council.

Pirbright.—The Voluntary Infant Welfare Centre operated by the British Red Cross Society was continued successfully. The average attendance at the Centre is now about 30, and the number on the books is 60. It is held every Tuesday afternoon.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at **Tongham** has not yet been opened, presumably owing to the difficulties of making the necessary local arrangements.

Need for Infant Welfare Centres.—The building of new houses and the creation of new centres of population will inevitably create a need for Infant Welfare Centres, clinics and similar facilities provided by the County Council. This need will be even more acute than would appear at first sight, when it is remembered that new

houses are in most cases to be allocated to large families, where the proportion of children will be greater than the average throughout the population.

I have prepared a statement from the birth registrations of the last five years showing the approximate number of children under the age of five in each parish or village, where there is at present no Welfare Centre. From this it would appear that certain parishes already justify the establishment of an Infant Welfare Centre. These are (a) Seale; (b) East Horsley; (c) Chilworth-St. Martha parish; (d) Peaslake-Shere parish.

With regard to **Seale**, the Welfare Centre which it is hoped to start at Tongham might suffice, and I think it doubtful if the County Council would consider another one at Seale.

It seems surprising that there is no centre at **East Horsley**, and it would appear that one is already justified. Although the social class of residents at East Horsley differs somewhat from many other parishes, it should be the aim of an Infant Welfare Centre to cater for all classes.

Chilworth, no doubt, is served by Shalford, but having regard to the numbers it would appear probable that a Welfare Centre should be established there if circumstances permit.

At **Peaslake**, the numbers are not great, but the isolation of the village probably merits special consideration.

The housing programme of this Council must also be taken into consideration and the attention of the County Council should be directed *now* to certain parishes where the development of any considerable number of new houses is contemplated. This reinforces the argument for a Welfare Centre at East Horsley, where 30 new houses have recently been built under the Immediate Programme; and at Chilworth where the Immediate Programme is 50 temporary and 18 permanent, the ultimate programme being 50 temporary and 38 permanent.

Other parishes that should be considered are :—

West Clandon with an Immediate Programme of 48 and an Ultimate Programme of 70 houses.

Gomshall where the Immediate Programme is 16 and the Ultimate Programme 88 houses.

At Seale village 6 houses are ultimately to be erected. In addition, at The Sands there is an Immediate Programme of 10 and an Ultimate Programme of 34 new houses.

For Compton there is an Immediate Programme of 30.

Albury is ultimately to have 42 houses built.

There are existing Welfare Centres in other villages where extensive new building is contemplated, for example, Send and Wood Street, and it will be a case of adjustment only to meet the increased demands.

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

Ash	... ..	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at 2 p.m.
Godalming	... ..	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
Farnham ("Brightwells")	...	Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
Woking Maternity Home, Heathside Road, Woking.		Every Friday at 10 a.m., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 2 p.m. and 2nd Monday at 10 a.m.

Orthopædic Clinic.—The Orthopædic Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Farnham Road, Guildford, on Tuesday afternoons at 1.15 p.m. In-patient treatment is provided at the Rowley Bristow Home at Pyrford, and Out-patient treatment on Thursday mornings at 10.30 to 1 p.m.

Chest Clinic.—The Chest Clinic is at Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford. Days and times for the attendance of the patients are as follows :

Mondays	... ..	1.30–4 p.m.
Wednesdays	... ..	1.30–4 p.m.
Fridays	... ..	9.30–12 noon

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

Mondays (Females)	... ..	2–7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females)	... ..	9.30–11 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males)	... ..	5–7 p.m.
Fridays (Males)	... ..	5–7 p.m.
Saturday (Males)	... ..	9.30–11.30 a.m.

Birth Control.—The Birth Control Clinic at 6 Dapdune Crescent, Guildford, is held every 1st and 2nd Wednesday in the month at 2.40 p.m., and is administered by a Voluntary Committee.

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

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the District are as follows :

County Council :	St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, 405 beds, of which 38 are maternity.
	Farnham County Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham, 180 beds.
Voluntary :	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, 229 beds, including 22 private beds.
Infectious Disease :	Clandon Smallpox Isolation Hospital, 38 beds. (smallpox).
	Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, 66 beds.
	Farnham Isolation Hospital, 48 beds.

Quedley Sick Bay, Haslemere.—This Sick Bay was closed on 18th August, on the instructions of the Ministry of Health. The only Sick Bay now available for the district is "Briarfield," Guildford, where there are 14 beds.

The following table gives details of the cases treated in "Quedley" during the year, up to the date of its closure :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total admitted</i>
Post Tonsillectomy	4
Swollen Glands	1
Scabies	3
Septic Spots	2
Temperature	1
Temperature with Cough	1
Ringworm... ..	1
Influenza	1
Septic Toes	1
Severe Burns	1
Septic Chilblains	1
Awaiting Tonsillectomy	1
Cough	1
Right Otorrhœa	1
	—
Total	20
	—

MORTUARIES.

The District depends on Mortuaries at Godalming, Woking and Farnham. The numbers of bodies removed thereto from this District in 1947 were 6, 8 and 9, respectively. The Mortuary at Shalford is used occasionally.

INSULIN.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2734, a regular supply of insulin is made to one patient who would be otherwise unable to afford it.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES.

All public and private water supplies are sampled at regular intervals, bacteriological analyses being made monthly of supplies derived from chalk sources and quarterly from others. All supplies are sampled for chemical analysis in spring and autumn. Copies of analyses are sent to the water companies of samples taken from their supplies.

No difficulties have been experienced during the year.

The number of samples taken was 162. No unsatisfactory reports were received apart from three private estate supplies, and immediate steps were taken by the owners to effect improvements.

The water-main extension from Puttenham to Gatwick was practically completed by the end of the year, and extends the public supply to 28 houses.

Well Supplies. Fourteen samples were taken from wells, and of these, three were found to be unsatisfactory. One of these was replaced by a main supply, in the second case the house was subsequently dealt with by a Closing Order, and in the third the owner/occupier was given advice on improving the supply.

The Rural Housing Survey, now completed, supplies the information set out in the table on page 20.

The houses not included in the Rural Housing Survey are generally the better class and higher rated properties and, although no information is available, it is reasonable to assume that these will in all cases have a main-water supply or satisfactory well supply available to the premises.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Sewage Disposal Works at Send continued to give very satisfactory effluents at all times, and the works have been well maintained.

The **North-Eastern Sewerage Scheme** approaches completion, and the following table gives details of the additional connections made during the year :

Clandon, West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Horsley, East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Horsley, West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Ripley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Send	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Cobham...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

The totals include existing and new properties.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Parish	Mains Supply		Well	Rain Water Tank	Water Cart	Spring	No. Supply
	Int.	Ext.					
Albury	150	7	28	—	—	—	—
Artington	74	—	6	—	—	—	—
Ash (Church Ward)	1,299	29	103	1	—	—	2
(Normandy Ward)	442	13	20	1	—	—	1
East Clandon ...	64	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Clandon ...	74	5	—	—	—	—	—
Compton	100	5	2	1	—	—	—
Effingham... ..	272	41	3	—	—	—	10
East Horsley ...	79	—	5	—	—	—	—
West Horsley ...	263	3	7	6	—	—	3
Ockham	80	2	5	1	—	—	—
Pirbright	210	3	—	1	—	—	—
Puttenham	102	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ripley	262	2	—	—	—	—	1
St. Martha	96	8	—	—	—	—	—
Seale							
(Ex. Tongham)	149	—	1	—	—	2	1
(Tongham)	188	7	5	—	2	—	—
Send	491	1	3	—	—	—	—
Shackleford ...	93	2	8	—	—	—	—
Shalford	491	12	2	—	—	—	3
Shere	435	37	12	—	—	3	—
Wanborough ...	17	4	1	—	—	—	—
Wisley	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worplesdon ...	822	3	2	—	—	—	5
Total	6,268	169	211	11	2	5	56

Drainage and Sewerage—Contd.

The small Disposal Works at Oxenden Road, Tongham, whilst heavily loaded, has been able to cope with the demands made upon it.

A number of small disposal Works are being developed throughout the District in connection with new housing sites, and there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty with these provided they are efficiently supervised. It is impossible to visit them frequently or to protect them completely from interference, particularly, perhaps, by children. There is, unfortunately, no alternative to the establishment of such small works so long as the larger main drainage schemes are held in abeyance. It is infinitely better to have such schemes than to increase the number of cesspools, which are always a major cause of complaint and difficulty.

Although there has been much preparation of plans and paper work, there is no practical progress with the larger schemes.

The **North-Western Area Scheme Sewerage** has been subdivided, and it is possible that arrangements will be made for the western portion to be dealt with at the Aldershot Sewage Disposal Works.

Cesspool nuisances become no less frequent, although the generally dry conditions during 1947 helped considerably. Those areas known to be particularly troublesome will, of course, continue in the same way until main drainage is provided, the only improvement possible being by increasing, as much as possible, the frequency of cesspool-emptying.

Plans for the **Tillingbourne Valley Scheme** have now been practically completed on the assumption that it will be eventually connected to the Guildford Borough Disposal Works.

There appears to be little hope of any major improvement in drainage conditions generally for a very considerable time, although individual small groups of houses must from time to time be subject to special arrangements.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

From 1st October the Council's Surveyor relinquished his appointment as Chief Sanitary Inspector and the responsibility for Refuse and Night Soil Collection. The Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector was promoted to take full responsibility.

Refuse is collected fortnightly throughout the District, with the exception of the following areas which are visited monthly: Artington, Effingham, Horsley (part), and Shere. Improvements have been made at the Refuse Disposal Depots at Stonebridge, Shalford, and at Stratford Road, Ash.

Cesspool emptying. A note on cesspool emptying is included in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

A contract exists with Associated Fumigators Ltd. to carry out disinfection of houses by hydrocyanic-acid gas, but it was not necessary to make use of the service during 1947. D.D.T. has been successful in dealing with lesser cases of infestation.

SCHOOL LAVATORIES.

The condition of school lavatories continues to give anxiety. A few minor improvements have been made in some schools, but drainage conditions are being aggravated by the erection of school canteens, no separate arrangements being made for drainage.

The difficulties of dealing adequately with the deficiencies disclosed by the special survey reported last year are fully realised. Much could be done, however, if the caretaking and cleansing were improved, and, perhaps, most particularly if the Head Teacher had at every school greater authority to supervise proper execution of these duties.

HOUSING

HOUSING STATISTICS.

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) ...	223
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... ..	489
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925)	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... ..	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7
(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	216

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	204
--	-----

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	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
(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	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(3) Notices served under Section 11 (1), Housing Act, 1936, dwelling house closed on undertaking of Owner... ..	1

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

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

On the completion of the Rural Housing Survey of houses for the working classes the figures were re-checked to show the following numbers of dwellings in each category in the respective parishes.

Parish	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V	Total
Albury	14	73	45	1	52	185
Artington	6	27	11	11	25	80
Ash (Church Ward)	512	635	247	—	40	1,434
(Normandy)	148	256	53	9	11	477
East Clandon	7	23	13	8	14	65
West Clandon	6	30	17	10	16	79
Compton	4	68	11	11	14	108
Effingham	108	120	32	5	61	326
East Horsley	14	53	16	1	—	84
West Horsley	103	118	40	11	10	282
Ockham	2	25	32	8	21	88
Pirbright... ..	19	116	57	3	19	214
Puttenham	9	43	29	8	14	103
Ripley	26	150	57	8	24	265
St. Martha	38	35	18	1	12	104
Seale	57	57	22	12	5	153
(Tongham)	51	81	46	8	16	202
Send	162	230	82	8	13	495
Shackleford	7	45	24	10	17	103
Shalford	53	320	98	5	32	508
Shere	34	302	86	5	60	487
Wanborough	2	6	4	6	4	22
Wisley	6	10	2	3	5	26
Worplesdon	450	233	91	18	40	832
Total	1,838	3,056	1,133	170	525	6,722

HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The following table shows the Council's Housing Programme as at 31st December, 1947 :

Parish	No. of Dwellings ultimately to be erected	Total Immediate Programme	No. of Dwellings in course of construction	No. of Dwellings Completed
Albury	42	—	—	—
Ash & Normandy ...	50*	50*	—	14
	280	209	92	50*
Clandon (West) ...	70	48	—	10
Compton	30	30	14	—
Effingham	14	14	—	8
Horsley (East) ...	30	—	—	—
Horsley (West) ...	90	74	69	5
Pirbright... ..	24	24	—	—
Puttenham	28	—	—	—
Ripley	100	38	—	22
Seale & Tongham ...	104	10	—	10
Send	66	46	36	8
Shackleford	22	22	—	22
Shalford	50*	50*	—	50*
	98	26	12	14
Shere	88	16	8	—
Worplesdon	50*	50*	—	50*
	104	42	26	16
Total	150*	150*		150*
	1,190	599	257	129

*Temporary

Progress generally has been much slower than had been hoped. The following table summarises the position at the end of the year, and shows the number of families re-housed :

No. of Council houses completed during 1947	195
No. of families re-housed during 1947... ..	274
No. of properties requisitioned as at 31st Dec., 1947... ..	162
No. of families accommodated in requisitioned property	229

The demand for housing continues to increase more rapidly than the supply, so that conditions now are worse even than a year ago. Many of the bad cases of overcrowding affecting large families have been dealt with. The most urgent need now appears to be houses for newly-married couples and those with perhaps one child only. Continuing delay is causing something approaching despair in the minds of many applicants for houses, and the psychological results are becoming increasingly apparent—in some cases to a very serious degree. The effects on health and morals are so apparent that no more need be said on these subjects.

Requisitioned Properties. The policy of requisitioning houses suitable for division into flats has been continued as a rapid and economical method of providing accommodation, and has contributed in great measure to the relief of many very urgent cases for re-housing.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

There are, in the Guildford Rural District, 65 producers of ordinary milk, 31 producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk, and 49 producers of Accredited Milk under licence from the County Council.

There are only two pasteurising plants licensed within the District, although pasteurised milk is sold by 11 retailers under Supplementary Licences.

There are 9 retailers with Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested milk.

WATERCRESS BEDS.

The watercress beds at Gomshall have been kept under observation.

MEAT.

The central abattoir in the Guildford Borough is still used for all slaughtering.

ANTHRAX.

One case of suspected anthrax was reported during the year. The case was not confirmed.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1938.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information in Table IV on page 29, which shows the number of samples analysed, and action taken in respect of this District, during 1947.

SHORT PARTICULARS OF MILK SAMPLING FOR THE YEARS 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947.
ANALYSES RESULTS.

Year	Number of Samples Taken		Bacterial count				Coliform Bacillus				T.B.		Cattle Slaughtered
			Under 10,000 per ml.	10,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 200,000	200,000 and over	Absent on all counts	Present in 1/10	Present in 1/100	Present in 1/1,000	Positive	Negative	
1941	Designated 75	Undesignated 59	50	60	17	6	97	25	7	6	3	131	1
1942	Designated 120	Undesignated 110	95	101	31	3	170	50	23	8	7	223	2
1943	Designated 111	Undesignated 76	48	62	52	25	130	23	16	6	6	181	1
1944	Designated 58	Undesignated 34	23	26	25	3	65	10	5	1	—	43	9
1945	Designated 28	Undesignated 25	11	27	12	3	45	5	2	1	1	34	—
1946	Designated 93	Undesignated 101	—	—	—	—	167	19	14	8	1	—	1
1947	Designated 71	Undesignated 116	45	5	168	19	126	1	7	3	1	69	1

DETAILS OF MILK ANALYSIS RESULTS, 1947.

Grade of Milk	Number of Samples taken	Number Failing	Analysis of Failing Samples							
			Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Coliform Bacillus			
			Satisfactory	Failed	Satisfactory	Failed	Absent	Present in		
								1/10 ml.	1/100 ml.	1/1000 ml.
Tuberculin Tested	15	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Accredited	6	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ordinary	116	20	4	16	4	16	10	1	6	3
Pasteurised	50	7	5	2	2	5	-	-	-	-

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1947.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Deteriorated			Prosecu- tions	Convic- tions
	For- mal	In- formal	Total	For- mal	In- formal	Total		
Milk	145	17	162	5	—	5	—	—
Bacon	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Biscuits ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs	—	10	10	—	2	2	—	—
Lard	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rolled Oats ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Saccharine T.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	151	43	194	5	2	7	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 521, of which 380 were measles.

Following are details of cases notified :

Disease	1947	1946	1947 Increase + Decrease -
Polio-Encephalitis	5	—	+ 5
Food Poisoning	1	—	+ 1
Scarlet Fever	25	29	— 4
Diphtheria	1	5	— 4
Bacillary Dysentery	1	—	+ 1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	— 2
Pneumonia	10	7	+ 3
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	18	1	+ 17
Erysipelas	8	6	+ 2
Undulant Fever	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	3	— 1
Malaria	2	2	—
Dysentery (Sonné)... ..	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	2	— 2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	—	+ 2
Measles	380	65	+ 315
Whooping-cough	65	49	+ 16
Totals	521	172	+ 349

DIPHTHERIA.

Only one case of Diphtheria occurred, and this was in an adult.

(See pages 37 and 38 for Diphtheria Immunisation.)

SMALLPOX.

No case of Smallpox occurred in this District. The County Council Smallpox Hospital at Clandon was opened on three occasions for the reception of suspected cases from the London area. Two of the cases were confirmed, but the third proved to be not smallpox.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

The Rural District suffered in the general outbreak of infantile paralysis that occurred during August and September. In all there were 18 cases notified. All of these were definite cases showing paralysis. One case (a man of 36) was fatal, but the majority made a complete recovery. In addition to these there were very large numbers of patients who suffered from slight attacks, not accompanied by paralysis and whose illness lasted only a matter of days. The first case occurred in June, but it was not until the first week of August that the increased incidence was evident. An average of 3 or 4 cases occurred each week until the beginning of October.

Although an infectious disease, very little is known about the means of spread, and in only two of the cases investigated was there any possible connection. Most of the cases occurred in families with several children, but in only one case was more than one member of the family affected.

It was noteworthy that the disease affected rural districts very much more than town and urban areas. The case incidence, 18 cases in a population of 38,000 is higher than in the towns and urban districts.

Frequently an attack appeared to be precipitated by excessive or exhaustive physical exercise. In several children the attack commenced the day after unusually long walks, unusual exertion at athletics or visits to swimming pools.

Reviewing the cases as a whole, there would appear to be a possible association between bad drainage conditions and the incidence of infantile paralysis. In all but 4 cases the houses attacked were on cesspool drainage in localities where drainage troubles are persistent and in many cases the individual cesspools were causing nuisance.

The parishes most affected in the Guildford Rural District were Ash, Shalford, Seale, Ripley, Effingham, Send, Worplesdon (Wood Street, Fairlands, Jacobs Wells) and West Clandon. Many of these areas are known to require main drainage, and the Council has been anxious to install main drainage as soon as possible.

Thirteen cases were admitted to the Farnham and Ottershaw Isolation Hospitals, where arrangements were made for specialist orthopædic treatment. In one case the County Council agreed to the employment of a physiotherapist to give treatment in the home, and a few cases made private arrangements for home treatment. A scheme for the treatment of patients in their homes under suitable skilled supervision would have saved the heavy demands on the hospitals and would have been of great benefit to the patients. In some parts there is such a scheme with the use of mobile physiotherapy units. Perhaps this outbreak may stimulate the inauguration of such a scheme in this part of Surrey.

In search of further knowledge of this little-known disease, every case was visited. No common infecting agent could be discovered,

and it appeared that the infection was in fact widespread amongst the population though producing symptoms in only a few. There was nothing to suggest that flies were a means of spread. No doubt the abnormal weather conditions were a contributory cause. A great many mild cases without paralysis occurred, more, no doubt, than were reported. Certain facts should be made known. First, the popular conception that infantile paralysis invariably causes paralysis is completely erroneous. The majority of cases did not develop paralysis, and made a complete recovery. Secondly, the precipitating effect of over-exertion has been already referred to, but equally apparent was the value of rest in bed from the onset of the first symptoms. No case developed seriously where this precaution was taken, and, where paralysis developed a week or so later, it was generally slight only and recovered fairly rapidly, especially where physiotherapy was employed from the early stages.

<i>Incidence by Parishes.</i>		<i>Age Group distribution.</i>			
Ash and Normandy	1	Under 1 year	—		
West Clandon	2	1—5	5		
Effingham	1	5—10	5		
East Horsley	1	10—15	2		
Pirbright	1	15—20	1		
Ripley	1	20—30	3		
St. Martha	1	30—40	2		
Seale	2				
Send	2				
Shackleford	1				
Shalford	2				
Worplesdon	3				
	—				
	18				18
<i>Where treated.</i>					
	—				—
Farnham Isolation Hospital			6		
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital			7		
At home			5		
			—		
			18		

In addition, five cases of polio-encephalitis were notified. These should really be included as infantile paralysis, the infection probably being the same but more widespread through the central nervous system.

FOOD POISONING.

A number of small outbreaks, none of them serious, came to my notice during the year. There were undoubtedly many minor outbreaks of which I was not informed. Food poisoning is definitely more prevalent than in the past. Unfortunately medical practitioners frequently fail to notify cases, probably because they are

clinically not very serious, and when notification is received it is frequently so delayed that investigations cannot be satisfactorily completed, the suspected food having been disposed of.

Although some cases are due to infection of prepared foods, before distribution, many cases are due to careless or unclean handling of foods. There is great need of education of the public in hygiene of food handling and food preparation. This might well be begun in the schools, but we continue to encourage an appalling lack of personal cleanliness in schools. Commonly one single towel changed once or at most twice a week serves 50 or even 100 children. How can we hope to improve home hygiene ?

We spend considerable time preaching the virtues of washing the hands after using the toilet, and yet the policy in building new houses is to separate the lavatory basin from the W.C., discouraging such cleanliness.

School sanitary accommodation is seldom, if ever, provided with facilities for hand washing, and in country schools is far removed from the lavatory accommodation.

A number of cases of food poisoning were due to ice-cream manufactured outside the District, the infection being *B. Typhimurium* from carriers employed in the manufacture of the ice-cream. Other outside breaks have occurred from school meals, notably at St. Bede's Secondary School, Send, where the food storage conditions were unsatisfactory. One minor outbreak was traced to meat pie, the gelatine used in preparing the jelly presumably being infected during manufacture.

The conditions under which food is stored and exposed for sale in country shops frequently leaves much to be desired.

UNDULANT FEVER.

There were no cases of this disease notified in the District during 1947.

MALARIA.

Two cases were notified, and it will have been observed that five blood examinations were made during the year. In none of these cases was there any question of infection having been contracted in this country.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Two visits were made to persons arriving in this country by sea or air from typhus-infected areas abroad.

MEASLES.

The measles epidemic was of a mild nature, and no death occurred. Convalescent serum or gamma globulin (which is a similar preparation) was supplied in two cases, and this is now provided from the Central Public Health Laboratory at Colindale. The arrangements for the collection of convalescent serum locally have been dropped.

TABLE VI. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AND WHERE TREATED

	Polio- Encephalitis	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Diphtheria	Whooping- cough	Sonne Dysentery	Malaria	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Acute Poliomylitis	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Dysentery (Bac.)	Food Poisoning	Total
Dorking County Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	2	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	17
Farnham Isolation Hospital	2	7	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	23
Military Isolation Hospital, Aldershot	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Briarfield Sick Bay ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Westminster Hospital...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Thomas's Hospital ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Royal Surrey County Hosp.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	2
At Home ...	—	367	12	—	—	62	1	2	9	7	5	—	1	1	467
Total ...	5	380	25	2	1	65	1	2	10	8	18	2	1	1	521

TABLE VII.
 INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1947. AGE INCIDENCE.
 (Other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.										Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and Over		
		Measles ...	7	127	194	30	4	10	5	3	-		
Scarlet Fever ...	-	5	9	5	2	3	-	1	-	-	13	-	
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Whooping-cough ...	4	21	24	12	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	
Polio-Encephalitis ...	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	
Sonné Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Ac. Poliomyelitis ...	-	5	5	2	1	3	2	-	-	-	13	1	
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	
Malaria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Food Poisoning ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery (Bacillary) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Totals ...	11	163	233	54	10	17	11	9	2	11	54	2	

TABLE VIII. INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis), 1947.
PARISH BY PARISH.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE 1947	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	Worlesdon	
Bacillary Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Polio-Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Scarlet Fever	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	25
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	18
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sonné Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	1	-	46	3	4	5	12	28	10	-	48	18	4	9	12	18	54	35	-	-	-	-	-	380
Whooping-cough	3	-	4	2	1	2	7	14	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	65
Totals	5	-	59	5	9	8	25	46	13	-	56	20	6	12	17	21	27	63	48	1	-	-	-	521

SCHOOL ABSENTEES.

The table on page 38 shows the number of children absent from school suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any infectious or contagious disease, including contacts with cases of infectious disease.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT VISITING NURSE.

The work of the Visiting Nurse has continued to be of the greatest value. A great number of unsatisfactory home conditions have been brought to light as a result of her visits, and I am kept in very much closer touch with actual living conditions.

	<i>Visits.</i>
Diphtheria Contact	1
Scabies	221
Diphtheria Immunisation	263
Infantile Paralysis Contacts	42
T.B. visits	52
Special visits—Old people	12
Special visits	152
School visits	54
Smallpox contact	15
Miscellaneous visits	9
Food poisoning visits	24
Pediculosis visits	26
	<u>891</u>

Scabies continued, but at a slightly lower level than in 1946, although there was the same increased prevalence in the winter months. There is close co-operation with the School Nurses in the treatment of children.

The table below gives details of the scabies and pediculosis (head-lice) cases treated in the District during the year :

Month	Number Treated			
	Scabies		Pediculosis	
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
January	5	5	—	—
February	4	4	—	—
March	5	1	—	—
April	4	2	—	—
May	6	6	—	1
June	—	—	6	16
July	—	1	5	4
August	—	5	—	—
September	—	1	2	4
October	1	2	2	4
November	1	4	3	7
December	2	—	2	4
Totals	28	31	20	40

TABLE V. SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1947.

	Infantile Paralysis	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Chicken-pox	Measles	German Measles	Impetigo	Ringworm	Mumps	Whooping-cough	Scabies	Totals
Albury C. of E.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	9	2	14
Ash Common C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ash Vale Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Hall, Ash	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ash Walsh C. of E.	—	9	—	45	1	6	—	—	14	—	—	75
Ash Wyke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilworth C. of E.	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Clandon, East, C. of E. ...	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Clandon, West, C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compton C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effingham Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holmbury St. Mary C. of E.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Horsley, East, C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horsley, West, C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	11
Ockham C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaslake C. of E.	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pirbright Council	—	—	—	31	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
Puttenham C. of E.	—	—	—	2	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	10
Ripley C. of E.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	2	17
Seale C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	11
Send C. of E. (J.M. and Infants	30	—	—	—	48	5	—	—	18	8	—	109
Shackleford C. of E.	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	17
Shalford Mixed	4	—	—	3	7	22	—	—	—	—	—	36
Shalford Council Infants ...	—	—	—	—	30	16	—	—	—	—	—	46
Shere C. of E.	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Tongham C. of E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wood Street Council	1	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	3	2	27
Worplesdon, Perry Hill Council	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
Totals	38	14	1	87	215	65	1	1	45	26	8	501

RHEUMATOID AND OSTEO-ARTHRITIS.

An attempt was made to ascertain the number of cases of arthritis under treatment. Enquiry was made of all doctors in the District. In part this enquiry was undertaken to ascertain the need for a mobile physiotherapy service, and in part to suggest a possible use for the hospital buildings in process of vacation by the St. Thomas's Hospital at Hydestile, Hambledon.

The results are summarised in the following figures. The numbers are large, but even so do not include all cases. The majority of doctors took some trouble to answer my questionnaire in detail, but by no means all sent replies. Incomplete as they are, the figures show the need for greater attention to this type of crippling disability and the need for treatment facilities. One-half of these sufferers it is expected could be so benefited as to be able to look after themselves: one in six could be restored to independence and be able to earn a living. The urgent need is for special treatment, and especially treatment at home.

The following are the approximate figures received from 20 doctors in the Guildford Rural, Hambledon Rural and Haslemere Urban Districts re the above. Only approximate figures can be given as some practitioners merely stated "very few" or "almost all" in their returns.

(1) Patients suffering	124
(2) Totally dependent on relations	50
(3) Number who could look after themselves after treatment	60
(4) Number who might be fit for work after such treatment	22
(5) The main suggestion from all the doctors who sent in returns is "stress the need for a physiotherapy van for treatment in the home."	

HYDROPHOBIA (RABIES).

In July it was reported that two dogs, suspected to be suffering from rabies, had bitten a number of people. Precautions were taken in case the diagnosis of rabies was confirmed, a supply of vaccine being obtained. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a report upon the post-mortem examination of the animals, but eventually it was proved that the disease was not rabies.

IMMUNISATION STATE BY SCHOOLS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1947.

SCHOOL	Children attending School			Treatment carried out in 1947			Percentage of Children Immunised
	Total	No. Immunised	No. not Immunised	1st Injn.	2nd Injn.	Re-immunised	
Albury C. of E. ...	99	78	21	1	6	8	79
Ash Common C. of E. ...	253	195	58	1	—	93	77
Ash, Victoria Hall ...	44	22	22	—	—	—	50
Ash Vale Council ...	272	239	33	11	3	72	88
Ash Walsh C. of E. ...	331	301	30	—	7	80	90
Ash Wyke Council ...	257	231	26	8	14	75	90
Compton C. of E. ...	36	26	10	—	—	—	72
East Clandon C. of E. ...	9	8	1	—	—	—	89
West Clandon C. of E. ...	33	32	1	—	1	9	97
Efingham Central ...	157	133	24	7	7	60	85
Efingham Council ...	162	138	24	6	5	46	85
Holmbury St. Mary C. of E. ...	17	17	—	—	—	7	100
East Horsley C. of E. ...	23	19	4	—	—	—	83
West Horsley C. of E. ...	92	84	8	4	—	32	91
Ockham ...	30	25	5	—	—	—	83
Peaslake ...	80	75	5	—	—	—	94
Pirbright Council ...	109	91	18	10	3	27	84
Chilworth C. of E. ...	63	57	6	2	—	11	89
Puttenham ...	60	44	16	—	—	—	73
Ripley ...	114	84	30	9	1	26	56
Seale ...	58	49	9	—	—	—	84
Send C. of E. ...	192	169	23	—	—	—	88
Send Central ...	185	132	53	14	9	62	71
Shackleford C. of E. ...	101	76	25	—	—	—	76
Shalford (Infants) ...	102	86	16	10	3	35	84
Shalford (Seniors) ...	207	194	13	12	6	122	94
Shere C. of E. ...	144	124	20	—	—	—	86
Wood Street Council... ..	118	105	13	7	4	14	89
Perry Hill, Worplesdon ...	119	99	20	6	1	30	83
Tongham ...	62	46	16	6	5	22	74
TOTALS ...	3,529	2,979	550	114	75	831	84

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION.

Children under 5 years of age							
Immunised 1/1/47 to 31/12/47		Immunised Prior to 1/1/47		Estimated Population under 5 years		Percentage Immunised	
251		776		2,690 (Reg. Gen. Estimate 1946)		38.25	
Children between 5 and 15 years of age							
At Maintained Schools			At Private Schools	Estimated Population 5-14 years		Percentage Immunised	
Immunised 1/1/47 to 31/12/47	Re-immunised 1/1/47 to 31/12/47	Immunised Prior to 1/1/47 and still at school	Immuni- sation state at Summer Term			Main- tained Schools	Private Schools
77	831	2,073	275*	3,529 (S.C.C. Schools) 5,220 (Reg. Gen. Esti- mate. 1946)		84.30	91.97

*Information obtained from Principals of 11 Private Schools out of 22 circularised.

CANCER.

There were 76 deaths from malignant disease during 1947 : 43 male and 33 female. The age incidence of these persons is shown in the table below :

DEATHS FROM CANCER

Site	Under 20		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	M	F	1947	1946
Alimen- tary ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	-	4	3	1	2	12	7	19	21
Breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	7	-	7	11
Lung ...	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	2	3	1	1	1	-	-	12	4	16	6
Liver ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	5	12
Tongue ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	5	2	7	5	2	-	17	12	29	16
1947	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	8	10	16	5	12	11	3	4	43	33	76	-
1946	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	6	5	9	4	13	7	6	5	5	26	41	-	67

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

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
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
1939 ...	28	37	65	1.62
1940 ...	19	41	60	1.58
1941 ...	30	42	72	1.75
1942 ...	29	41	70	1.79
1943 ...	38	55	93	2.47
1944 ...	42	33	75	1.98
1945 ...	41	34	75	2.35
1946 ...	26	41	67	1.77
1947 ...	43	33	76	1.96

*Extension of boundary, 1st April, 1933.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number and types of cases on the Register at 31st December, for the last 12 years :

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total Number on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1936 ...	56	35	26	24	141
1937 ...	52	45	24	25	146
1938 ...	56	36	21	27	140
1939 ...	58	48	21	28	155
1940 ...	75	52	21	36	184
1941 ...	82	57	27	39	205
1942 ...	85	64	30	45	224
1943 ...	90	61	33	32	216
1944 ...	101	70	37	60	268
1945 ...	103	74	33	59	269
1946 ...	113	81	41	57	292
1947 ...	117	84	40	50	291

During 1947 there were 28 new cases (Primary and others). They were distributed in the following Parishes :

Albury	1	Puttenham	-
Artington	-	Ripley	1
Ash	7	Shackleford	-
Clandon, East	1	Shalford	-
Clandon, West	5	Send	3
Compton	1	Shere	1
Effingham... ..	3	St. Martha	1
Horsley, East	1	Tongham	1
Horsley, West	1	Wanborough	-
Ockham	-	Worplesdon	1
Pirbright	-		

Table IX on page 44 shows the new cases and deaths in age periods ; pulmonary and non-pulmonary figures are given separately.

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past 10 years :

Year	Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1938 ...	43	1.23	16	0.46
1939 ...	45	1.22	10	0.25
1940 ...	59	1.39	17	0.45
1941 ...	49	1.11	12	0.29
1942 ...	53	1.36	22	0.56
1943 ...	63	1.67	22	0.53
1944 ...	61	1.61	9	0.24
1945 ...	39	1.06	20	0.54
1946 ...	65	1.72	9	0.24
1947 ...	49	1.26	10	0.26

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

This Committee held three meetings during the year. Twelve cases were considered—a big reduction on the number in previous years, consequent upon the Surrey County Council having taken over the responsibility for the supply of milk.

Assistance was given in the following forms (some patients receiving help under more than one heading) :

Pocket money whilst in sanatorium	4
Holiday pocket money	2
Bedding and/or bed linen	3
Bed jackets and pyjamas	2
Clothing and footwear	2
Loan to assist in establishing a business	1

The total expenditure involved by these grants was £46 1s.11d. as against £85 7s.4d. in 1946

The Care Committee had a balance of £99 9s.9d. in hand at 31st December, 1947.

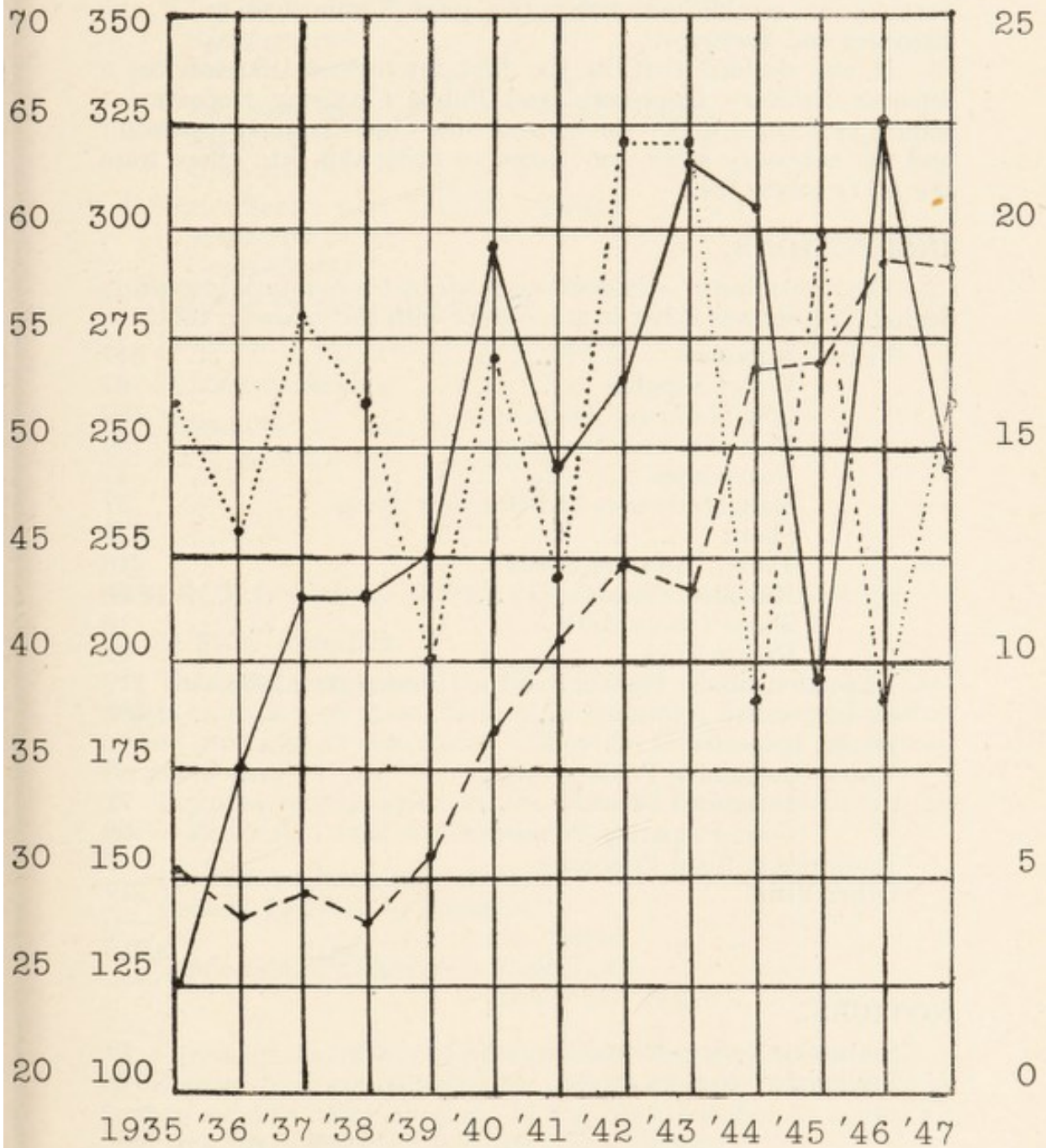
TABLE IX. NEW CASES AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases*						Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	2	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
15-25	5	8	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	6	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
35-45	3	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
45-55	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
55-65	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	22	18	6	3	9	4	1		2	
Registrar General's Figures			5	3	5	3			2	

* Twenty-six of these were primary notifications, 20 were people who moved into the Guildford Rural District, and 3 were notified after death.

GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (20 to 70) —————
 Deaths from Tuberculosis (0 to 25)
 Numbers on Register of notified cases (100 to 350) - - - - -



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

DEPARTMENTAL REORGANISATION.

During the year the Council had under review the organisation of the Sanitary Inspector's Department and Public Cleansing Services as established under the joint administration of the Engineer and Surveyor.

It was decided that in the best interests of the services a separate Sanitary Inspectors' and Public Cleansing Department should be formed under the control of a Chief Sanitary Inspector and the necessary steps were taken to bring this into effect from the 1st October, 1947.

INSPECTIONS.

The total number of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year was 3,310, in accordance with the following table :

Visits—Nuisances	617
Water Supplies	97
Cow Sheds and Dairies	189
Factories and Workshops	150
Bakehouses	17
Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops	57
Shops	71
Tents, Vans and Sheds	216
Knackers' Yards	18
Shops (Shops Act)...	16
Refuse Tips	29
Inspections under Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1936	119
Re-inspections (Houses)	489
Drains Inspected	862
Visits—Swimming Pools	3
Infectious Disease	72
Food Preparing Premises	69
Enquiries re Food Poisoning	2
Other Visits	217
Total	3,310

NOTICES.

Statutory Notices served	19
Preliminary Notices served	348
Total	367

Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	8
Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	279
Notices not complied with	...	...	...	...	...	80
						—
				Total	...	367
						—

SUMMARY.

Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	—
Milk Samples for Bacterial Examination :						
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	158
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	29
Water Samples for Analysis—Main Supplies :						
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	159
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water Samples for Analysis—Wells :						
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	11
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	3
Infected Premises Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	27
Premises Disinfected for other causes	...	...	...	...	...	—
Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rats and Mice Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	71

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD STUFF.

(a) (i) Milk Supplies.

There were registered in the Guildford Rural Area 137 producers of milk ; of these 29 were producers of Tuberculin Tested and 43 producers of Accredited milk under licence from the Surrey County Council.

Licences were granted by the Council for the production or sale of designated milk as follows :

Licences to Pasteurise (Holder)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers' Licences—Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	6
Supplementary Licences—Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tuberculin Tested...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Generally the quality of milk produced and retailed throughout the District has been satisfactory and in all cases where unsatisfactory samples were obtained it has been possible to secure an improvement in the quality of the milk supplied.

(a) (ii) **Milk Sampling.**

During the year, 187 samples of milk were taken ; the following tables show the total number of samples in each grade and the cause of failure in respect of samples failing to reach the prescribed standard, or, in the case of ordinary milk, the standard required for designated raw milk.

Of these samples, 70 were subjected to biological examination by guinea-pig inoculation for the presence of tuberculoiss ; on one sample a positive report was received. This case was referred to the Surrey County Council and the infected cow was traced and subsequently slaughtered.

TUBERCULIN TESTED

Total Samples Taken : 15. Failing Samples : 1.

ANALYSIS OF FAILING SAMPLE.

Methylene Blue		Coliform Bacillus			
Satisfactory	Failed	Absent	Present in :		
			1/10	1/100	1/1000
1	—	—	—	1	—

ACCREDITED

Total Samples Taken : 6. Failing Samples : 1.

ANALYSIS OF FAILING SAMPLE.

Methylene Blue		Coliform Bacillus			
Satisfactory	Failed	Absent	Present in :		
			1/10	1/100	1/1000
—	1	1	—	—	—

PASTEURISED

Total Samples Taken : 15. Failing Samples : 7.

ANALYSIS OF FAILING SAMPLES.

Methylene Blue		Phosphatase	
Satisfactory	Failed	Satisfactory	Failed
5	2	2	5

ORDINARY

Total Samples Taken : 116. Failing Samples : 20.

ANALYSIS OF FAILING SAMPLES.

Methylene Blue		Coliform Bacillus			
Satisfactory	Failed	Absent	Present in :		
			1/10	1/100	1/1000
4	16	10	1	6	3

(b) Other Foodstuffs.

The following quantities of foodstuff were inspected and certified as unfit for human consumption.

	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat—Fresh... ..		7	0	21
Tinned			8	21
Cooked (including Bacon)		1	1	16
Sausages—Tinned				1
Fish—Fresh			3	27
Tinned				8
Soups and Stews—Tinned				9
Vegetables—Tinned		1	0	1
Milk—Tinned			2	13
Dried				22
Cheese				20
Fruit—Tinned			1	20
Dried			2	19
Jam—Jars				1
Tinned				11
Sugar—Packet		4	3	0
Cereals				14
Flour			1	8
Tea—Loose				2
Butter				13
Eggs—Fresh		1	0	4
Dried... ..				1
Total	1	1	2	0

WATER SUPPLIES.

During the year, 162 samples of water were taken from public and private main supplies. Of these, three reports on private estate supplies were of a low standard, but in each case, after taking the matter up with the responsible authority, an improvement was secured and a satisfactory report was subsequently received on the water.

Fourteen samples were taken from private wells, of which three were reported by the Analyst as unsuitable for use for domestic purposes. In one of these cases the house was connected to the main supply ; a second being dealt with by action under the Housing Act, in conjunction with the general condition of the property which rendered the premises unfit for occupation and these were, therefore, subsequently closed ; the third case was referred to the owner/occupier of the house and advice given on the necessary action to improve the supply.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

(a) Public Health Act, 1936—Section 269.

During the year 13 licences were granted for the occupation of movable dwellings within the District. In all cases licences were limited to a period of twelve months.

No licences were granted for the use of land as camping sites.

(b) Surrey County Council Act, 1931—Section 57.

Having regard to the conditions prevailing in The Bogs and Quadrant areas at Ash Vale from the occupation by gypsies and van dwellers, of tents and sub-standard structures, lacking proper sanitary amenities, a survey of this area was made with a view to proceedings in the Court for an Order under the Act to prohibit the use of the land for this purpose.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS' YARDS.

Licences were granted for the use of premises in the following parishes as slaughterhouses during the year, but owing to the restriction on private killing, little or no slaughtering has been carried out :—

Albury	1
Ash	3
East Horsley	1
Puttenham	1
Ripley	1
Shalford	1
Shere	1
Tongham	1
	—
Total	10
	—

Licences were granted for the use of premises in the following parishes as knackers' yards :—

Artington	1
Ash	2
	—
Total	3
	—

CLEANSING SERVICES.

(a) Refuse Collection.

The collection of domestic refuse was carried out fortnightly in all parishes with the exception of Effingham, Shere, Artington and part of Horsley, where monthly collection continued to operate, five Dennis refuse vehicles and one Karrier Bantam vehicle being used for this work.

The introduction of a fortnightly collection of domestic refuse to meet the demands arising from the Parishes where a monthly collection is now operated was anticipated and orders placed for the delivery of two new refuse vehicles. It is expected that these will be delivered in the early part of 1948, when a fortnightly collection will be instituted throughout the District.

Refuse continued to be disposed of by controlled tipping on land at Frimley Road, Ash Vale, and adjacent to the Council's Stonebridge Depot at Shalford.

(b) Cleansing of Pail Closets.

Twice weekly collection of night soil continued to be carried out in the Tongham and Ash area, except for a small district at Ash Green, where once weekly collection is made. This work is carried out by means of a special tanker, with two men engaged full-time on the work. A total of 906 premises are cleared each week.

In the parishes of Shalford, St. Martha and Albury, twice weekly collection is made from 119 premises. This work is done by a special tank fitted to one of the refuse vehicles and is carried out as part-time evening work by the refuse men in the area.

(c) Cleansing of Cesspools.

The undertaking of the Council provides for the emptying of cesspools, free of charge, not more often than once in every period of three months, upon application being made by the occupier. The service is carried out by the use of 750-gallon Dennis vacuum tank cesspool emptiers. One new machine was purchased and brought into service in March, making a total of nine machines engaged on the work.

Some difficulty was experienced in maintaining this service in the early part of the year due to the long spell of severe winter weather and subsequent flooding when the thaw set in.

A total of 7,391 requests was received and dealt with during the year. Disposal was effected by tipping into the Council's sewers, or those of adjoining Local Authorities where convenient, and by arrangement with farmers for the use of agricultural land. In addition a site is rented at Elm Hill, Normandy, where tipping is carried out on to sludge beds on the surface of the land. No nuisance or pollution of streams arose from this source during the year.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937, IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES.

1. Inspection of Factories.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	23	37	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	81	113	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total	104	150	5	—

* i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
WANT OF CLEANLINESS (S. 1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
OVERCROWDING (S. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
UNREASONABLE TEMPERATURE (S. 3)	—	—	—	—	—
INADEQUATE VENTILATION (S. 4)	—	—	—	—	—
INEFFECTIVE DRAINAGE OF FLOORS (S. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
SANITARY CONVENIENCES (S. 7) :					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ...	5	5	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for Sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE ACT (NOT INCLUDING OFFENCES RELATING TO OUTWORK) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	5	—	4	—

