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Guildford Rural District



ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1 9 5 1

Together with the Annual Report
of the Sanitary Inspector



Guildford Rural District

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Guildford Rural District Council

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

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Other Foods Inspection.

F. TAYLOR, Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.J.B., Cert. R.S.I. Meat and
Other Foods Inspection. (Resigned 31st October).

Cleansing Inspector:

A. H. SMITH, M.I.W.H.S.

Health Department: Clerical Staff:

*Chief Clerk, C. B. STUART.

*N. C. BELLAMY.

*Miss D. L. MONK.

*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON.

Sanitary Inspector's Department:

W. F. A. JOHNSTONE.

Mrs. D. S. PATRICK.

Miss O. ELLIS. (Resigned 29th July).

Mrs. M. ROGERS (nee RUDDICK).

Mrs. E. RUSSELL. (Appointed 7th August).

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

Guildford Rural District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MILLMEAD HOUSE,
GUILDFORD.

September, 1952.

*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 1951.

The report follows the usual lines, services available being enumerated in the earlier pages, following the Vital Statistics.

The population of the district continues to increase rapidly, in the past year by 2,770, which is approximately 6 per cent. This rapid increase must be taken into account in planning future housing requirements. The actual number of births is up by 12, but the Birth Rate, owing to the larger population, is slightly lower. Similarly, the number of deaths has slightly increased over 1950, but the Death Rate, calculated on the larger population, is appreciably lower, and compares particularly favourably with the figure for the country as a whole, being 9.13 per 1,000 as compared with the national figure of 12.5 per 1,000. Once again no women died in childbirth, and the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age was approximately the same—21 as against 19 in 1950—giving an Infant Mortality Rate of only 29.25 per 1,000 live births.

More importance is being attached to the prevention of infectious disease, despite the virtual elimination of diphtheria. The increased incidence of virus infections, such as poliomyelitis, demands much more—as well as more exacting—investigation and precautionary measures than the older routine of swabbing contacts of diphtheria to ascertain carriers. The epidemic of measles and whooping cough in the early months of the year was mild, and there was only one death from measles.

Housing continues to make progress, and also the equally important main drainage schemes though more slowly than could be desired. Special enquiry has been made as to the number of tuberculous families rehoused by the Council, and circumstances examined carefully in case any spread could have occurred by such scattering of infection through the Council's estates. The number of such cases rehoused is remarkable, and one in which the Council may well take pride. No spread of infection would have been expected, but it is satisfactory to have this fact confirmed after due investigation.

I thank the Council for their continued friendly support and co-operation, and all members of the staff for their ever willing help.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,
Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY

	1951	1950
Area in Acres	59,782	59,782
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) *...	45,790	43,020
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	12,700	12,226 (April)
Rateable Value (at 1st April following year)	£365,995	£360,042
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (actual)	£1,468	£1,441
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	718	706
Birth-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	15.68	16.41
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	15.21	15.92
Number of Still Births	16	8
Number of Deaths	465	452
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.15	10.51
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	9.13	9.56
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	253	254
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	21	19
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	29.25	26.91
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.17	0.60
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	0.35	0.42
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.39	0.44
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.02	0.02
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox; Whooping-cough, Measles; Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea; Diphtheria; Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.09	0.19
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.15	0.12
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.64	1.58
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.34	3.51
Death-Rate from Nephritis and Nephrosis per 1,000 of the population	0.11	0.14

* See also Appendix showing estimated Population by Parishes.

GUILDFORD R.D.—POPULATIONS BY PARISHES
(according to Rating Department estimates as at 1st April, 1952).

Albury	...	...	...	...	1,339
Artington	...	...	...	...	465
Ash and Normandy	...	...	...	...	7,797*
Normandy	...	...	...	...	2,238
Clandon, East	...	...	...	...	365
Clandon, West	...	...	...	...	848
Compton	...	...	...	...	952
Effingham	...	...	...	...	2,019
Horsley, East	...	...	...	...	3,175
Horsley, West	...	...	...	...	2,549
Ockham	...	...	...	...	612
Pirbright	...	...	...	...	1,579§
Puttenham	...	...	...	...	652
Ripley	...	...	...	...	1,865
St. Martha (Chilworth)	...	...	...	...	601
Seale	...	...	...	...	985
Seale (Tongham)	...	...	...	...	931
Send	...	...	...	...	2,975
Shackleford	...	...	...	...	888
Shalford	...	...	...	...	3,576
Shere	...	...	...	...	4,292
Wanborough	...	...	...	...	344
Wisley	...	...	...	...	190
Worplesdon	...	...	...	...	4,987
					46,224‡

*=plus 700 military.

§=plus 1,500 military.

‡=plus 2,200 military.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:			
Legitimate	344	352	696
Illegitimate	11	11	22
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)			15.68
1950			16.41
For the five years, 1946 to 1950 ...			17.75
Still Births:			
Legitimate	8	7	15
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Rate per 1,000 total births			22.28
1950			11.33
Deaths (net)	241	224	465
1950	223	229	452
Death-Rate			10.15
Death-Rate, 1950			10.51
For the five years, 1946 to 1950 ...			10.64
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Abortion			Nil
1950			Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births			0.00
Deaths of Infants under one year of age ...	17	4	21
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age ...	11	3	14
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:			
All infants per 1,000 live births ...			29.25
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			30.57
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			0.00

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES

The following Table shows the birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1950 and 1951:—

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Guildford								
R.D.—Crude	15.68	16.41	10.15	10.51	29.25	26.91	0.00	0.00
Comp.	15.21	15.92	9.13	9.46	—	—	—	—
England and Wales	15.5	15.8	12.5	11.6	29.6	29.8	—	—

The Table on page 12 shows the birth-rates, death-rates, and analysis of mortality for certain diseases during 1951 in respect of England and Wales, London, and the Guildford Rural District.

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

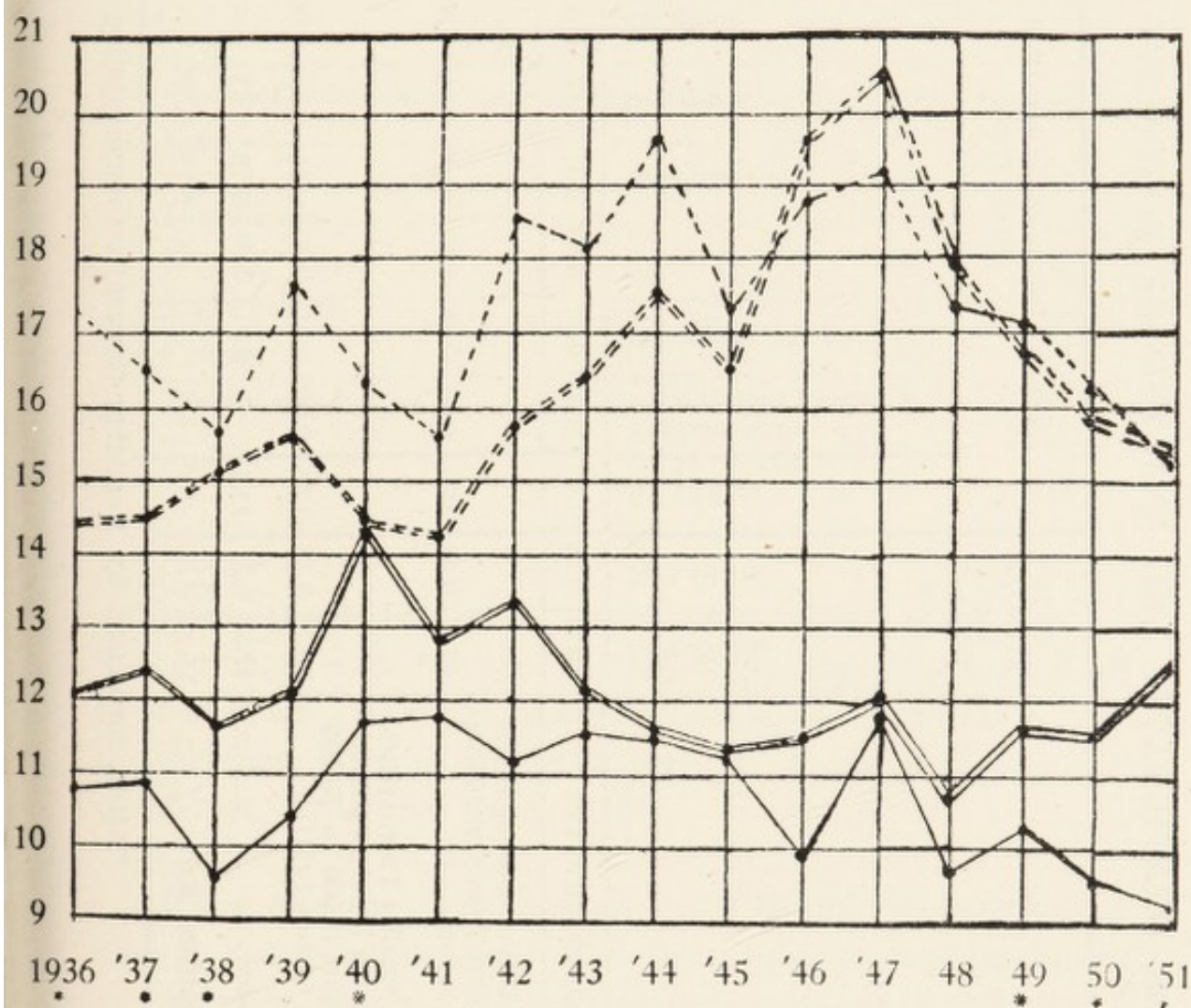
(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	2	7
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	2	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	6	9
" " lung, bronchus	9	3	12
" " breast	—	10	10
" " uterus	—	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	24	17	41
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1
Diabetes	2	—	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	45	72
Coronary disease, angina	35	22	57
Hypertension with heart disease	13	13	26
Other heart disease	28	42	70
Other circulatory disease	8	8	16
Influenza	4	4	8
Pneumonia	11	5	16
Bronchitis	13	5	18
Other disease of respiratory system	2	3	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	1	5
Gastritis' enteritis, diarrhoea	2	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	2	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	26	26	52
Motor vehicle accidents	6	—	6
All other accidents	6	2	8
Suicide	3	—	3
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTALS	241	224	465

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

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

*=Guildford Rural District Death Rate (and Birth Rate from 1950), after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.



BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1951.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One year
England and Wales ...	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.61	1.4	29.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.01	0.65	1.6	33.9
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.63	1.0	27.6
London	17.8	0.37	13.1	—	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.23	—	0.00	0.61	0.7	26.4
Guildford R.D. ...	15.2	0.35	9.1*	—	—	—	0.15	0.17	—	—	0.35	—	29.2

*After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

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

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

						1951	1950
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	23
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	50	115
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Fæces	...	...	...	...	...	—	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
						<hr/> 54 <hr/>	<hr/> 145 <hr/>

Public Health Laboratory Service.—This Service is not made use of for routine work, but only for special investigations, particularly in institutions. It is also consulted, as necessary, for advice, and the assistance given is greatly appreciated. It was made use of in 4 different occurrences during 1951.

Water Analysis.—The Counties Public Health Laboratories continue to undertake the examination (both chemical and bacteriological) of water samples. 137 samples were examined in 1951.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Particulars are given on the next page 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
Green Lane Hospital	1	1 at Green Lane Hospital, Farnham only.	Farnham 6015.
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	—	All Ambulances obtained from Woking Ambulance Station.	

(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.	6 + 2 sitting case cars	Leas Road, Guildford.	Guildford 66334
British Red Cross Society, Godalming.	2	Church Street, Godalming.	Godalm'g 1375
Aldershot Borough Council.	5	Laburnum Road, Aldershot.	Aldershot 299
St. John Ambulance Brigade, Farnham.	2 sitting case cars	50, West Street, Farnham.	Farnham 6749
Leatherhead U.D.C.		Council Offices, Leatherhead.	Via L'hd. Fire Bgde L'head 2226
Surrey County Council Red Cross.	1	West Street, Dorking.	Smallfield 271
St. John Ambulance Brigade.	1		
	1		
			Horley 808 (Emergency)

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 14 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 ... 3	St. Martha —
Clandon, East —	Seale 1
Clandon, West 1	Send 2
Compton 1	Shackleford 1
Effingham —	Shalford 1
Horsley, East —	Shere 1
Horsley, West 1	Tongham 1
Ockham —	Wisley —
Pribright —	Worplesdon 1

District Nurses.—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association, acting as agents for the Local Health Authority.

Health Visitors.—County Health Visitors visit homes under the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. There are nine H.V.s distributed in the following districts: (a) Pirbright (b) Send, Ripley, Wisley, Ockham, E. and W. Clandon, (c) Ash Green, Ash Wyke and Seale (excluding Tongham), Normandy, (d) Artington, Compton, Puttenham, Shackleford, Eashing, Wood St., Wanborough, Worplesdon, (e) Albury, St. Martha, Shalford, Shere and Gomshall, Peasemars, Peaslake, Brook, Farley Green, (f) Holmbury, St. Mary and Abinger Hammer, (g) E. and W. Horsley, Effingham, (h) Tongham, (j) Ash Common, Ash Vale.

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 (Mytchett)	Keogh Bks., Mychett	1st and 3rd Fridays
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 Fridays
Effingham ...	Women's Institute, Effingham	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Horsley, West	Village Hall, West Horsley	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Holmbury St. Mary	Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary	2nd and 4th Fridays
Peaslake ...	Old School Room, Peaslake	2nd and 4th Mondays
Pirbright ...	Red Cross Hut	Every Tuesday
Puttenham ...	Old School Room, Puttenham	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Ripley	Church Hall, Ripley ...	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Send	Red Cross Hut, Sandy Lane	1st and 3rd Mondays
Shere	Memorial 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 and 4th Wednesdays

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.
St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford	Monday and Thursday, 1.30 p.m.
	Booking Clinic, Monday and Friday, 10 a.m.

Orthopædic Treatment. — In-patient treatment is given at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and at the Rowley Bristow Home at Pyrford.

Orthopædic Clinics for out-patient treatment are available at the Royal Surrey County Hospital on Tuesday afternoons at 1.15 p.m., and at the Rowley Bristow Home on Thursday mornings from 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.

Birth Control.—The Birth Control Clinic at Queens Nursing Home, Stoughton Road, Guildford, is held every 1st, 2nd and 3rd Wednesday in the month at 2 to 4 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 otherwise stated.

Home Nursing and Home Help Service.—The scheme is operated by the County Council, and is not so effective in a rural district as one could wish. Criticisms have been made in previous reports.

TILLINGBOURNE VALLEY MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.

This voluntary service has continued, though it is to be regretted that, in the Guildford Rural District, it serves only the villages of Abinger Hammer, Albury, Chilworth, Holmbury St. Mary, Peaslake, Shalford, Shere and Gomshall.

During the year, 2,318 treatments were given, and the mileage covered was over 7,500.

It is impossible for the area to be extended, this being as much as one van can cover. Treatment is given by a Chartered Physiotherapist, and all treatment is given only on the recommendation of a medical practitioner and in close co-operation with the hospital consultants. Competition with private practitioners is avoided by treating only such cases as could not possibly obtain the treatment privately.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the District are as follows:

General.—St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, 404 beds, of which at least 57 are maternity. Farnham County Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham, 180 beds. Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, 229 beds, including 23 private beds.

Infectious Disease. Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, 66 beds. Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 50 beds.

Hospital Bed Service.—This service is made use of when necessary, as it is still far from easy to obtain hospital admission for all cases.

MORTUARIES.

The District depends on mortuaries at Godalming, Cranleigh, Woking and Farnham. The numbers of bodies removed thereto from this District in 1951 were: Godalming 4, Cranleigh 10, Woking 2, and Farnham 5. The mortuary at Shalford is used only occasionally.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD: Sec. 50 of National Assistance Act, 1948.

No cases were dealt with under this Section during 1950.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47.

No action was necessary under this Section of the Act. Old people are kept in touch with by periodic visits by the Health Department Visiting Nurse, and efforts are made to find assistance in any way that seems practicable.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES.

Samples have been taken in accordance with the routine, and no serious difficulties have been experienced. A small private estate supply deteriorated owing to the necessity for the cleaning of the reservoirs, which had not been done since before the war. On completion of this work the supply was again satisfactory.

Two or three requests for information about fluoridation of water were received. The process apparently has much more acceptance in the United States than in this country up to date. It has been held that the introduction of a small quantity of fluorine into drinking water has been remarkable in the prevention of dental caries in children, and that the ultimate economy on dental treatment is very great. It has been stated, for example, that at the age of 12 children who have been drinking treated water average 3 carious teeth instead of 8. Experiments are being carried out in other parts of the country, and the results will be watched, no doubt,

with great interest by the Joint Water Board which will come into being in 1952.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The nine small sewage disposal plants at Council housing estates are kept under constant control and visited regularly by the Superintendent of the Ripley Sewage Works. They function reasonably satisfactorily, and the effluent is maintained at a satisfactory standard.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

The refuse tip at Stonebridge has been still further improved by bulldozing the surface and spreading it further over the flat surrounding land. The refuse has been made much more compact, and the conditions are very good indeed. The tip is treated regularly by rat disinfection and the breeding of flies well controlled by appropriate treatment.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Seven cases of infestation were reported during the year, and in five of them disinfection was considered necessary and was carried out.

MOSQUITOES: Shalford and Bramley Area.

Following the serious complaints of mosquito nuisance in recent years, Mr. Shute, Officer in Charge of the Malaria Reference Laboratory and Assistant Malaria Officer, Ministry of Health, carried out a very thorough inspection of the area throughout the spring and early summer, making many visits to the area. All his suggestions affecting the Guildford Rural District were carried out completely, and included the filling in and abolition of the pond on Shalford Common at Tiltham's Corner and the completion of the work in hand at the Stonebridge Refuse Tip, abolishing the waterlogged condition which formerly developed in wet weather.

All other ponds and possible large-scale breeding places in the district were examined, and no mosquito larvæ found in any of them. Mr. Shute devoted much of his time, and much of his final report, to conditions at the Godalming Sewage Farm, which was treated with malariol or a similar preparation very extensively throughout the mosquito season. The opinion was expressed that, but for this very thorough treatment, it would have been a prolific breeding ground for the particular type of mosquito complained of in the vicinity. Despite the very thorough and enthusiastic treatment, some infestation did occur on the Sewage Farm.

It is hoped that similar energetic measures are continued in future years, commencing before the active mosquito season begins and continued until October. This is the only possible way of keeping the mosquito breeding under control since, on sewage farms of this nature, only control is possible, and not elimination.

HOUSING

The figures of the recent revision of the Housing Survey for the whole of the district are given in detail in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (see pages 52-58).

The figures are not strictly comparable with the previous survey, as properties were included which were not included originally.

The number of houses in Category 5, many of which will eventually have to be demolished, tends to increase year by year. The number is substantial, and must be taken into account in the preparation of the Council's building programme.

The acute shortage of houses continues, and the number of applicants on the waiting list at 31st December was 1,450.

The number of caravans continues to increase, and is likely to do so, caravans often being the only alternative housing accommodation available. A caravan may be a housing makeshift for some families, but where there are young children it cannot be considered in any way **suitable**, either from a health point of view or as a satisfactory environment for their upbringing. Many families have taken to caravan life from force of circumstances, many more for economic reasons, and some in order to realise on their own property and adopt a cheaper mode of life. It is not satisfactory for old people any more than for children, although a great many of the young adults and young married people prefer the freedom and lack of responsibilities. The caravan is seldom a home in the full sense of the word: space alone restricts the development of home interests,, hobbies and many forms of relaxation.

The provision of a controlled caravan site by the Council makes little progress, although sites have been investigated and are still under consideration. The standard of existing caravan sites is tending to rise, and the standards suggested by the County Council to be applied to caravan sites are gradually being applied, for example there is one site, housing twelve caravans, where main electricity is available to every caravan, a communal wash-house and baths are provided with the use of hot water at a small charge, and conditions generally are of a very high order. There is no reason why every other approved site should not, with the owner's co-operation, be brought up to the same level.

The number of houses built or owned by the Council is now 1,108.

A survey has been made of the number allocated to tuberculous families, since frequently special appeal is made on their behalf

purely on health grounds. It is found that 83 tuberculous patients are resident in Council houses, that is approximately 1 in 12, while of these 83 cases only 25 were notified whilst already living in Council property. In no case has there been any evident spread from sufferers rehoused by the Council.

The cases are generally scattered and distributed through all the housing estates; no two cases live side by side, and there is no indication that any infection has been spread in the vicinity of any tuberculous family. It has not been possible to follow up every case transferred from unsatisfactory accommodation to a Council house, but it is known that in many cases there has been a very great improvement in health. There can be no question, either, that the satisfactory accommodation has prevented spread of infection amongst children in such families, and this must be accredited the chief reward for giving priority to tuberculous families. There has been evidence of spread amongst more than one child where the housing has been unsatisfactory before transfer to a modern house.

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).	825
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	600
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925/32	294
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	307
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	8
(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	165

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	139
---	-----

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. | - |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) | By Owners | 1 |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of Owners. ... | 6 |

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. | 9 |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of Owners. ... | - |

C. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of The Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 8 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. | 7 |
| (3) | Notices served under Section 11(1) of the Housing Act, 1936, dwelling houses closed on undertaking of Owner. | 1 |
| (4) | Notices served under Section 11(1) of the Housing Act, 1936, dwelling houses rendered fit on undertaking of Owners. | 3 |

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. | - |

HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The following table shows the Council's Housing Programme as at 31st December, 1951.

Parish	No. of Dwellings ultimately to be erected	Total Immediate Programme	No. of Dwellings in course of construction	No. of Dwellings Completed
Albury	30	—	—	9
Ash & Normandy	390	60	—	314
Clandon (West) .	80	16	—	52
Compton	31	—	—	31
Effingham	40	14	6	20
Horsley (East) .	74	32	—	42
Horsley (West) .	104	—	12	92
Pirbright	28	—	—	28
Puttenham	36	—	—	8
Ripley	115	35	8	76
Seale & Tongham	211	47	—	16
Send	96	16	—	80
Shackleford	34	6	—	22
Shalford	168	—	36	92
Shere	93	17	4	72
Worplesdon	162	8	—	154
Total	1,692	251	66	1,108

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.—As mentioned last year, milk is no longer sampled at the farms as a routine procedure, but at the distributing centres or on the distribution rounds. The emphasis is mainly on tuberculosis rather than on clean milk. In this connection it is interesting to record the progress made over the past 18 years or so in the development of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited herds. The accompanying table shows the number of samples taken, and, up to 1949, the number of producers of different grades of milk in the district. Since the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries assumed responsibility for supervision of the farms in 1949, we have no knowledge of the present number of producers.

Ice Cream.—Routine samples of Ice Cream sold throughout the district are taken systematically. The product of one of the largest producers was found to be unsatisfactory, and the matter was taken up with the factory in London. Eventually very extensive alterations and improvements were effected, and all samples of the Ice Cream were again of the highest quality. The safeguards introduced at the factory should be sufficient to ensure the maintenance of that standard.

Watercress Beds.—Samples of the water in which the cress is grown are examined from time to time. No difficulties have been experienced.

Meat.—All slaughtering of cattle is centralised in the Guildford Borough Abattoir.

GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL—MILK SAMPLING.

Year	Total No. of Samples Taken	No. Unsatisfactory	No. T.B. Positive	No. Cows Slaughtered	Licences to Sell Pasteurised Milk (Inc. Dealers)	Producers			Total
						Accredited	T.T.	Ordinary	
1933	84	7	3	3	—	—	—	—	160
1934	99	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	153
1935	195	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	152
1936	203	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	147
1937	147	18	—	—	—	69	5	71	145
1938	147	11	—	—	5	73	10	69	152
1939	93	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	142
1940	136	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	143
1941	134	28	3	1	—	—	—	—	146
1942	230	57	7	2	—	—	—	—	144
1943	187	29	6	1	11	60	20	57	137
1944	92	10	Nil	9	14	62	14	72	148
1945	53	7	1	Nil	7	61	15	71	147
1946	194	20	1	1	11	49	31	65	145
1947	187	22	1	1	17	43	29	65	137
1948	212	41	Nil	Nil	24	38	37	62	137
1949	356	51	1	Nil	26	35	43	68	146
1950	378	21	5	7	31	Information not available			
1951	261	21	4	1	31				

ANTHRAX.

No cases of anthrax were confirmed during 1951.

FOOD AND DRUG ACT, 1938.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following table, which shows the number of samples analysed, and action taken in respect of this District, during 1951.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prose- cutions	Con- victions
	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Total		
FOOD :								
Milk	136	25	161	18	7	25	4	4
Bacon	—	1	1	—				
Cheese	—	1	1	—	1★	1		
Confectionery ...	1	—	1	1★	—	1		
Cream, Sterilised ...	1	—	1					
Fish Paste	—	1	1					
Ice Cream	1	—	1					
Jam	—	1	1					
Jelly	3	—	3					
Marzipan	1	—	1	1	—	1		
Meat	—	2	2					
Meat, Cooked and Prepared ...	—	2	2					
Pepper	1	2	3					
Rice	—	1	1					
Spaghetti	—	1	1	—	1★	1		
Whisky	4	—	4					
DRUGS :								
Cough and Cold Mixtures	—	3	3					
Totals	148	40	188	20	9	29	4	4

★Labelling Offence.

SHORT PARTICULARS OF MILK SAMPLING FOR THE YEARS 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951.

ANALYSIS 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	
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	Phosphatase Test				Methylene Blue Test				1	69	1
		Satisfactory 45	Failed 5	168	19	126	1	7	3	1		
1948	Designated 106 Undesignated 106	83	4	168	15	79	22	15	9	—	108	—
1949	Designated 229 Undesignated 127	195	7	266	24	73	19	13	8	1	125	—
1950	Designated 299 Undesignated 79	246	3	287	13	Examination Discontinued				5	86	7
1951	Designated 187 Undesignated 74	95	15	110	2	Examination Discontinued				4	133	1

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 1,025, as compared with 537 in 1950.

Following are details of cases notified:

Disease	1951	1950	1951 Increase + Decrease —
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	+ 2
Food Poisoning	—	155	—155
Scarlet Fever	28	52	— 24
Diphtheria	—	1	— 1
Pneumonia	17	11	+ 6
Poliomyelitis	2	9	— 7
Erysipelas	4	9	— 5
Undulant Fever	—	1	— 1
Dysentery	2	3	— 1
Acute Infective Encephalitis	—	1	— 1
Measles	769	180	+589
Whooping Cough	201	114	+ 87
Malaria	—	1	— 1
Total	1025	537	+488

SCARLET FEVER.

Only 28 cases were notified during the year. Two of these occurred in a children's nursery, and one in a special school. The usual investigation was made in both cases and carriers discovered by swabbing. In both cases there was a general history of sore throats preceding the actual cases; these undoubtedly were the same infection, but not recognised as haemolytic streptococcal until one or two cases with rashes were noticed.

MUMPS—ENCEPHALITIS.

The unusual complication of encephalitis occurred in a boy of 8 years following an attack of mumps. He made good progress and later made a complete recovery.

FOOD POISONING.

Conditions in the Chilworth Canteen are now greatly improved, and I am pleased to report that no food poisoning was experienced in 1951. However, in November a large quantity of meat—91 lbs. in all—which had been stewed and placed into aluminium pans, was found the following day, on opening the refrigerator, to be evil-smelling, and was condemned as unfit for human consumption. Bacteriological examination showed the presence of *Clostridium Welchii* in large numbers. The infection would appear to have arisen after cooking. Fortunately, because of the smell, none of this meat was distributed.

Provision for sterilisation of containers is still inadequate. The aluminium pans into which the meat was transferred had not been sterilised, this being impossible with the steam jets available. I hope that adequate cabinet sterilisation, which has been recommended repeatedly over the past two years, may be installed without further delay.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Two cases of poliomyelitis occurred during 1951, one a woman of 44 years who developed paralysis of some of the eye and leg muscles, and the other a schoolboy of 9 years who developed paralysis in both legs. Both patients recovered. Neither case occurred in association with diphtheria immunisation, nor, so far as could be ascertained, in connection with any other hypodermic injections.

Contacts.—A number of contacts of cases from other areas were visited.

INFLUENZA.

There was an epidemic of influenza in January and February, reaching its peak about the second week in January. The maximum number of deaths occurred some three weeks later. At the beginn-

ing of the epidemic the disease was mild, with sore throat, the usual aching bones and joints, and mild pyrexia and giddiness. Later in the epidemic, pulmonary complications became very frequent and developed with rapidity, though no cases of the helotrope cyanosis type, prevalent in the 1918 epidemic, were reported. The epidemic abated at the end of February.

DIPHTHERIA.

It is satisfactory to record that no cases of this disease were notified during the year.

A table is presented showing the number of cases and the deaths from diphtheria since 1933. Immunisation was commenced in 1935, and extended progressively in the following years, the national scheme commencing in 1940. Immunisation figures are also included in the table.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>No. of completed Primary Immunisations</i>	<i>Re-immunisations</i>
1933	2	1	-	-
1934	26	1	-	-
1935	12	2	601	-
1936	4	-	488	-
1937	7	-	367	-
1938	12	2	460	-
1939	8	-	260	-
1940	5	1	383	-
1941	22	-	1,163	-
1942	4	-	1,468	-
1943	2	-	482	17
1944	2	-	123	9
1945	8	-	370	62
1946	5	-	447	458
1947	1	-	328	831
1948	1	-	397	1,095
1949	-	-	467	313
1950	1	1	654	594
1951	-	-	501	801

Before the war there were every year small outbreaks of diphtheria, particularly in the parish of Ash and Normandy. In my Annual Report for 1934 this fact was stressed, and the constant anxiety that a more serious epidemic might at any time develop. The tracing of carriers and the hundreds of swabs necessary to enable necessary precautions to be taken, was only manageable with the assistance of the Assistant School Medical Officers and Nurses kindly loaned by the Surrey County School Medical Department. Eleven of the 26 cases in that year occurred in Ash and Normandy.

The immunisation scheme was commenced in 1935, when free immunisation was offered to all school children in Ash and Normandy, of whom 600 were actually treated.

This scheme was extended in the following year by an offer of free immunisation to all school entrants throughout the whole District. The number of diphtheria notifications fell to 4, the parish of Ash and Normandy being for the first time free from notifications.

During the next few years, until the outbreak of war, the scheme made progress, and the number of notifications remained small, the figure of 12 in 1938 including, in one household, 4 children suffering from diphtheria, the fifth child, who had been immunised, being unaffected.

The figures during the war years are not strictly comparable owing to the number of evacuees received into the district.

The national scheme started in 1940, and by 1943 the number of children immunised ran to over 4,000 representing 87.7 per cent of the children attending schools.

Schick-testing as a routine in all cases was abandoned at the latter part of 1943, it having been established that the percentage of success was extremely satisfactory, whilst the time involved in the test detracted from the extension of the actual immunising treatment.

The number of notifications of diphtheria has remained very small every year since 1941. Of the few notified, some have occurred in a children's hostel—in 1945 there were 4 such—and some of the cases have been military cases or adults (sometimes visitors to the district) who, of course, had never been immunised, so that the number of cases in the resident population was extremely small.

No deaths occurred during the years 1941 to 1949 inclusive. In 1950 one case was notified, and this unfortunately was a fatal case. The history of immunisation was not on record, although the boy was reported to have been immunised privately.

The general figures establish the value of diphtheria immunisation in this District. The number of notifications has been reduced to numbers infinitely smaller than before the inception of the scheme, and deaths have been virtually abolished. The expense and labour of wholesale swabbing and bacteriological investigation has been eliminated. In addition, the child population is so protected against diphtheria that, though isolated cases may occur, any epidemic is virtually impossible.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

School Children:— The number of children immunised in the maintained schools is gratifying, the percentage having risen steadily over the past few years to reach the new level of 91.08 per cent.

No child is included among those counted as "immunised" unless two primary injections have been given or he has received a re-immunising dose **within the preceding five years.**

The number and percentage of children immunised yearly during the past six years are shown below:—

1947	...	...	84.05
1948	...	...	88.23
1949	...	...	89.25
1950	...	...	90.80
1951	...	...	91.08

Immunisation of Pre-School Children:— The percentages of children under 5 years of age immunised during the last five years are shown in the following table:—

1947	...	...	38.25
1948	...	...	39.00
1949	...	...	45.07
1950	...	...	49.05
1951	...	...	41.23

It will be noticed that the percentage for 1951 is slightly lower than in the previous year, although the total number under 5 years immunised is higher. The estimated population for under 5 years of age, supplied by the Registrar General, is substantially higher than in 1950, so that the percentage immunised shows a fall.

Home Visiting of Pre-School Children:— This service brings immunisation against diphtheria to the homes of those parents unable to obtain treatment through private doctors or Welfare Centres, and, although, it is time-consuming, the numbers requiring this service have proved its need. During 1951 the following treatments were carried out in the homes:—

First injections	...	55
Second injections	...	63
Re-immunising dose	...	1

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Vaccination is offered to all children at the same time as Diphtheria Immunisation, and is performed also in the home if this is

desired. The following table gives details of vaccinations carried out in the District during 1951:—

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-vaccinated)					
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	398	26	39	46	41	550
Number Re-vaccinated	—	—	11	92	204	307

All the above were carried out by general practitioners with the exception of 68 vaccinations carried out by this department and 127 reported from Welfare Centres.

No cases of illness or other complications arising out of vaccination were specially reported during the year.

SCHOOL ABSENTEES.

The table on page 39 shows the number of children absent from school on account of infectious or contagious disease.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT VISITING NURSE.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Visiting Nurse in the Guildford Rural District:—

Home Immunisation Visits	...	...	...	...	206
School Immunisation Visits	...	...	...	...	94
Special Home Visits	...	...	...	...	176
Scarlet Fever Contacts	...	...	...	...	50
Tuberculosis Visits	...	...	...	...	94
Visits to Aged Persons	...	...	...	...	22
Vaccination Visits	...	...	...	...	87
Smallpox Visits (contacts)	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis Visits	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	12
Total					749

IMMUNISATION STATE, BY SCHOOLS, AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

Schools.	Children attending school.		Treatment carried out during 1951.			Percentage of children immunised
	Total	No. immunised.	No. not immunised	1st Inj.	2nd Inj.	Re-imm.
Albury C. of E. ...	73	70	3	4	9	16
Ash Common C. of E. ...	250	211	39	10	2	48
Ash Vale C.P. ...	355	297	58	26	1	54
Ash Walsh C. of E. ...	410	389	21	15	1	90
Ash Wyke C.P. ...	233	196	37	24	2	32
Ash Yeomans Bridge Sec. ...	234	219	15	9	1	31
Chilworth C. of E. ...	73	71	2	2	1	14
Compton C. of E. ...	54	53	1	1	6	3
East Clandon C. of E. ...	25	25	—	1	3	4
West Clandon C. of E. ...	55	55	—	6	5	14
Effingham Secondary ...	232	190	42	5	6	30
Effingham C.P. ...	190	179	11	9	13	39
Holnbury St. Mary C. of E. ...	35	34	1	1	—	3
East Horsley C. of E. ...	70	68	2	2	4	16
West Horsley C. of E. ...	81	75	6	2	4	17
Ockham C. of E. ...	34	34	—	2	4	8
Peaslake C. of E. ...	31	30	1	—	2	6
Perry Hill, Worplesdon ...	149	135	14	10	4	24
Pirbright C.P. ...	104	97	7	3	3	13
Puttenham C. of E. ...	49	47	2	2	3	8
Ripley C. of E. ...	161	148	13	4	10	16
Seale C. of E. ...	57	57	—	1	—	16
Send C. of E. ...	192	171	21	15	21	30
Send Secondary ...	193	176	17	4	7	28
Shackleford C. of E. ...	100	94	6	6	6	11
Shalford C.P. Infants ...	92	83	9	4	1	21
Shalford C.P. Mixed ...	146	142	4	—	3	15
Shere C. of E. ...	144	137	7	3	1	30
Tillingbourne Secondary ...	225	197	28	6	4	23
Tongham C. of E. ...	101	88	13	2	2	15
Wood Street C.P. ...	145	135	10	7	—	32
Gosden House Special School	92	91	1	19	12	4

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE				
	Immunised 1/1/51 to 31/12/51	Immunised prior to 1/1/51	Estimated Population under 5 years	Percentage Immunised
1951	449	1,179	3,949 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1951)	41.23
1950	525	1,160	3,435 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1950)	49.05

CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5-15 YEARS (Treatment carried out by Public Health Department)					
	Immunised 1/1/51 to 31/12/51	Re- Immunised 1/1/51 to 31/12/51	Immunised prior to 1/1/51 and still at School	Estimated Population 5-15 years	Per- centage Immu- nised
1951	141	711	3,853	4,385 (S.C.C. Schools) 7,052 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1951)	91.08 66.34
1950	129	594	3,303	3,868 (S.C.C. Schools) 5,759 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1950)	90.80 70.46

IMMUNISED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS (Information obtained from Principals of 11 Private Schools out of 19 circularised)		
No. of Children on Register	No. Immunised	Percentage Immunised
729	684	93.83

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1951.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AND WHERE TREATED.

Where Treated	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Poliomyelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Whooping-cough	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	TOTAL
St. Luke's Hospital	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Woking Hospital	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cuddington Hospital	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Aldershot Military Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital ...	—	7	1	—	3	—	1	1	13
Green Lane Hospital	1	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	8
Dorking Isolation Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aldershot Isolation Hospital ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Westcott Hospital	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Alton Hospital	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
At Home	766	15	—	—	195	2	13	3	994
Totals	769	28	2	2	201	2	17	4	1025

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1951 AGE INCIDENCE.
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years										Cases Admitted to Hospital
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and Over	
Measles	769	9	358	321	56	7	13	5	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	28	—	12	11	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	13
Whooping-cough	201	11	120	52	7	—	3	3	1	—	1	6
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia	17	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	3	7	4
Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Totals	1025	20	491	385	68	9	21	10	5	5	11	31

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis), 1951

PARISH BY PARISH.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE 1951	Parish																						
	Albury	Arlington	Ash & Normandy	Clandon, East	Clandon, West	Compton	Effingham	Horsley, East	Horsley, West	Ockham	Pirbright	Puttenham	Ripley	St. Martha	Scale	Send	Shackelford	Shalford	Shere	Wanborough	Wisley	Worplesdon	Total
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	2	8	—	—	2	28
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	22	10	116	—	46	8	26	56	86	5	45	7	33	6	53	43	8	27	129	6	1	36	769
Measles	—	4	28	—	16	5	46	22	26	5	1	—	—	6	2	2	1	13	1	—	—	23	201
Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	23	15	147	2	64	15	78	80	118	12	46	9	34	13	58	46	11	42	143	6	1	62	1025

SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1951.

School	Scarlet Fever	Chicken-pox	Measles	German Measles	Poliomyelitis	Bronchial Pn'monia	Mumps	Whooping-cough	Conjunctivitis	Totals
Albury C. of E....	3	—	44	—	—	—	6	5	—	58
Ash Common C. of E....	—	—	40	1	—	—	16	6	—	63
Ash Vale County Primary	1	—	41	—	—	—	4	13	—	59
Ash Walsh C. of E. ...	—	—	35	—	—	—	2	4	—	41
Ash Wyke ...	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Chilworth C. of E. ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	8
Clandon, East, C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clandon, West, C. of E.	2	—	23	1	—	—	—	9	—	35
Compton C. of E. ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	4	—	8
Effingham County Primary	—	50	2	40	1	1	2	15	—	111
Holmbury St. Mary C. of E.	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Horsley, East, C. of E.	—	19	35	1	—	—	—	1	—	56
Horsley, West, C. of E.	1	—	18	—	—	—	2	14	—	35
Ockham C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaslake C. of E. ...	—	1	21	—	—	—	1	1	—	24
Pirbright County Primary	—	3	41	—	—	—	2	—	—	46
Puttenham C. of E. ...	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	32
Ripley C. of E....	—	1	3	11	—	—	1	—	1	17
Seale C. of E. ...	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Send C. of E. Primary	—	—	47	3	—	—	1	9	—	65
Shackleford C. of E. ...	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	12
Shalford County Primary	—	—	12	1	—	—	2	16	—	31
Shalford Infants ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shere C. of E. ...	4	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
Tillingbourne Secondary	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Tongham C. of E. ...	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Wood Street County Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	1	—	44
Worplesdon, Perry Hill County Primary ...	—	11	1	—	—	—	11	14	—	37
Totals ...	11	122	503	69	1	1	110	119	1	937

CANCER.

There were 76 deaths from malignant disease during 1951, 36 male and 40 female. The age incidence of these persons is shown in the table below:

DEATHS FROM CANCER

SITE	0 - 1		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	1951	1950
Alimentary Canal	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	4	2	8	6	—	3	16	13	29	18
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	10	10	16
Lung	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	2	2	—	—	2	9	5	14	15
Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	6
Tongue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	2	3	1	4	3	—	1	11	11	22	22
1951	1	—	1	1	2	4	8	8	10	7	14	13	—	7	36	40	76	—
1950	—	—	—	—	5	3	10	5	10	14	12	8	—	—	37	30	—	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
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
1948	35	37	72	1.77
1949	37	46	83	1.90
1950	37	30	67	1.58
1951	36	39	75	1.64

The number of deaths from cancer shows an increase for this year, being 74 as against the 59 for 1950. This means that approximately 1 death in 6 is due to cancer. During recent years this disease has become increasingly important as a cause of death, causing, throughout the country as a whole, approximately 1 death in 6 at all ages.

There is undoubtedly a great deal of public ignorance about cancer. Many sufferers refrain from seeking treatment through fear of the nature of the treatment as much as through fear of the disease. The great advances made, especially in non-surgical treatment of cancer, have not been sufficiently advertised to the public. The local authority is responsible for health education, but education on cancer should be considered a national matter rather than a local one.

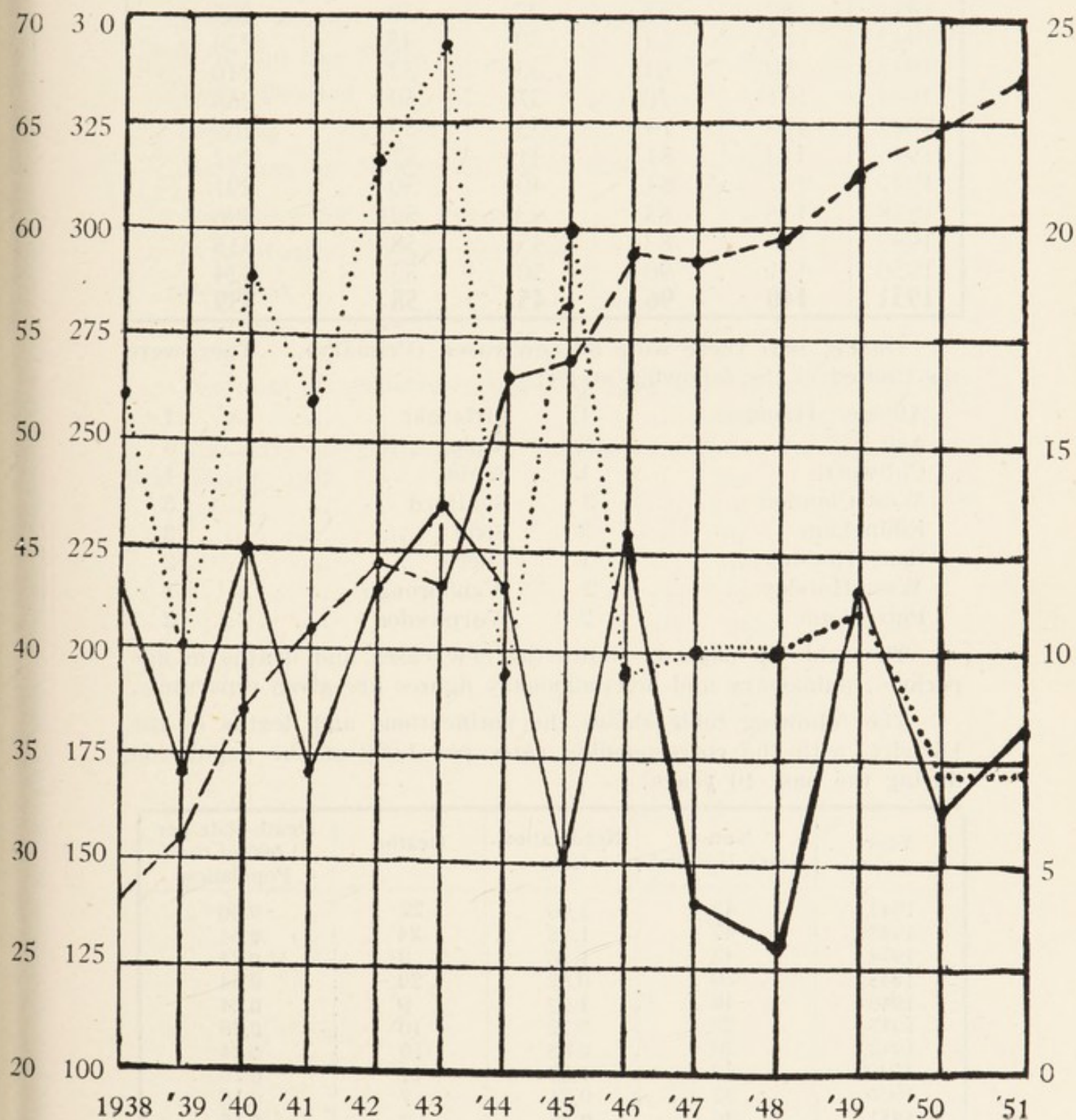
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1951

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
5-15	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
15-25	5	5	1	—	—	1	—	—
25-35	11	7	—	1	2	—	—	—
35-45	4	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
45-55	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55-65	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	28	19	2	8	5	2	—	—
Registrar (General's Figures)					5	2	—	—

*33 of the cases were primary notifications, 3 cases were notified after death, and 21 were patients transferred into the district, making a total of 57.

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,



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 No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
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
1948	118	83	43	52	296
1949	129	83	45	58	315
1950	131	90	50	53	324
1951	140	96	45	58	339

During 1951 there were 36 new cases (Primary). They were distributed in the following areas:

Abinger Hammer	...	1	Pirbright	...	...	1
Ash	...	6	Ripley	...	...	3
Chilworth	...	1	Seale	...	...	1
West Clandon	...	2	Shalford	...	...	5
Effingham	...	3	Send	...	...	3
East Horsley	...	1	Shere	...	...	2
West Horsley	...	2	Wanborough	...	...	1
Puttenham	...	2	Worplesdon	...	...	2

The table on page 42 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	New Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1942	43	1.09	22	0.56
1943	47	1.25	24	0.64
1944	43	1.16	9	0.24
1945	30	0.82	20	0.54
1946	46	1.22	9	0.24
1947	28	0.72	10	0.26
1948	26	0.63	10	0.24
1949	43	1.03	11	0.26
1950	32	0.74	7	0.16
1951	36	0.79	7	0.15

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Care Committee held only two meetings during the year, the Chairman, in consultation with the Hon. Secretary, having exercised delegated powers to deal with day-to-day cases submitted by the Care Almoner. The number of cases considered was 15.

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

Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pocket Money	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rail and Bus Fares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Beds, Bedding ,etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Materials for Making Up for Patient's Own Use	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistance for Hire Purchase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Occupational Therapy Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Footwear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The total expenditure involved by these grants was £77 15s. 0d.

The Care Committee had a balance of £69 14s. 7d. in hand at 31st March, 1952.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

INSPECTIONS.

The total number of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year was 4,443, in accordance with the following table:

VISITS.

Water Supplies ...	...	...	...	...	154
Dairy Premises ...	...	...	...	...	72
Milk Sampling ...	...	...	...	...	232
Ice-cream Sampling ...	...	...	...	...	45
Ice-cream Premises ...	...	...	...	...	25
Food Premises,					
Restaurants ...	...	...	...	...	81
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	4
Licensed Premises ...	...	...	...	...	3
Butchers' Shops and Stalls ...	...	...	...	...	54
Fishmongers ...	...	...	...	...	4
Grocers ...	...	...	...	...	56
Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	...	...	6
Infectious Disease ...	...	...	...	...	11
Housing Visits (all purposes) :					
Inspections ...	...	...	...	...	825
Re-inspections ...	...	...	...	...	608
Other Visits ...	...	...	...	...	334
Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	...	...	...	...	517
Drainage ...	...	...	...	...	923
Stables and Piggeries ...	...	...	...	...	20
Offensive Trades ...	...	...	...	...	6
Factories ...	...	...	...	...	47
Workplaces ...	...	...	...	...	3
Outworkers ...	...	...	...	...	3
Pest Control ...	...	...	...	...	28
Schools ...	...	...	...	...	8
Smoke Observations ...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Sanitary Visits ...	...	...	...	...	371
Total ...					4443

NOTICES.

Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	8
Preliminary Notices Served				
Domestic Premises	...	...	...	165
Factories	...	...	...	6
Dairy Premises	...	...	...	7
Piggeries, Poultry Premises	...	...	...	9
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	3
Cafes, Food Premises	...	...	...	5
Shops	...	...	...	11
Caravans	...	...	...	3
Schools	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3
				<hr/> 214
			Total ...	<hr/> 222
				<hr/>
Statutory Notices Complied With	...	...	19	
Preliminary Notices Complied With	...	...	233	
			<hr/> Total ...	<hr/> 252

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODSTUFFS

(a) MILK SUPPLIES

- (i) Number of Registered Dairy Premises ... 18
 Number Of Registered Distributors ... 16
 Number Of Registered Distributors
 (Premises In Other Areas) ... 25
- (ii) Licences For Sale of Milk Under Special
 Designation Were Granted As Follows:

Dealers' Licences:

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	14
Pasteurised	...	...	...	14
Sterilised	...	...	...	9
			<hr/> Total ...	<hr/> 37

Supplementary Licences:

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	15
Pasteurised	...	...	...	17
Sterilised	...	...	...	1
			<hr/> Total ...	<hr/> 33

(iii) Milk Pasteurisation

During the year the Council continued to act as agent for the Surrey County Council in respect of the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

One licensed holder plant was in operation at the commencement of the year. Unsatisfactory results were obtained and the plant was eventually scrapped by the licensee and a new short time high temperature plant installed which has worked satisfactorily.

A second pasteuriser's licence was granted during the year in respect of a small batch holder plant where previously raw milk had been retailed.

(iv) Milk Sampling

During the year the emphasis on milk sampling has been on raw milk coming to the dairies from the farms for biological examination for detection of tubercle bacilli.

Of a total of 133 samples taken, in fact only 4 were reported as positive tubercle bacilli.

The number of failing samples of pasteurised milk shown in the table as 14 is high having regard to the check samples taken prior to the installation of new plant at the Dairy concerned.

MILK SAMPLING 1951—SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Type of Milk	Total samples taken	METHYLENE BLUE TEST			BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION		PHOSPHATASE TEST		TURBIDITY TEST	
		Satis.	Failed	Not done temp. over 65 deg.	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed
Tuberculin Tested	53	10	2	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
Accredited	22	1	—	—	20	2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	11	10	—	1	1	—	10	1	—	—
Pasteurised	99	80	—	19	3	—	85	14	—	—
Ordinary	74	9	—	—	67	2	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTALS	261	110	2	20	133	4	95	15	2	—

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS

Ante and Post-Mortem Examination of Animals.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	2
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned					1
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...					50%
Tuberculosis Only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—

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

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Stns.	Lbs.	Oz.
Fresh Beef	1	3	1	4	0
Fresh Pork				1	8
Reindeer			1	7	0
Poultry	2	2	1	0	0
Tinned Meat (including Corned Beef)	4	1	1	10	13
Bacon		2	0	8	2
Fresh Fish		1	0	2	8
Tinned Fish				2	4½
Margarine				1	0
Dripping		2	0	0	0
Tinned Fruit	1	2	1	10	4
Cheese				2	6
Tinned Vegetables		1	1	9	15
Tinned Milk		1	1	7	14
Soups, Stews, etc.	2	3	1	0	14½
Jams		1	0	4	8
Miscellaneous Food Items			1	9	14
Total ...	16	2	1	8	15

WATER SUPPLIES

During the year bacteriological and chemical analysis of public main water supplies serving the area continued to be carried out on a rota system, a total of 137 samples being taken. Only one unsatisfactory bacteriological report was received which was found to arise from repair work on the main.

Water is supplied within the Rural area by the following Companies and private estate supplies. There are in addition a few smaller private well supplies to large properties and serving one or two additional cottages.

Guildford Borough Supply.	} Now amalgamated.
Mid-Wessex Water Company.	
Mid Southern Utility Company.	
Wey Valley Water Company.	
Woking Water Company.	
Godalming Borough Supply.	
East Surrey Water Company.	
Hurtwood Water Company.	
Hambledon Rural District Council Supply.	
Wanborough and City Estates Private Supply.	
Eastbury Manor Private Supply.	

Albury Estate Private Supply.
R. A. Bray's Private Supply.
Loseley Estate Private Supply.

Ten samples were taken from private well supplies of which three were reported as unsatisfactory.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

The Survey was revised and consolidated by the inclusion of all properties up to and including £20 0s. 0d. rateable value on the Rating List at 31st December, 1949.

This included some 700 new council houses and flat conversions and a number of shacks and similar structures which have remained on their present sites for a period of two years or more and increased the total number of houses included in the Survey from 6,722 to 8,492 of the total number of domestic dwellings in the Rural District of 12,266, or 69.2%.

The subsequent tables form an examination of the information obtained as to structure, water supply, sanitary accommodation, drainage, baths and cooking facilities.

The table in relation to structure shows that approximately two in every hundred dwellings are of a temporary nature not complying with the Building Byelaws standard and should therefore require early replacement by permanent dwellings.

Table 3 shows a very satisfactory position as to piped water supply, no less than 93.96% of the dwellings having an internal piped main supply.

The position with regard to main drainage, Table 5, is not so satisfactory with only 28.32% having connected to the main sewer, while 58.21% rely on cesspool or similar drainage.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

GRADINGS OF PROPERTIES INCLUDED IN REVISED SURVEY—TABLE I.

	Parish	Dwellings in area at 31/12/49	No inc. in Revised Survey	Equiv. Percentage	Grade 1		Grade 2		Grade 3		Grade 5	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Albury ...	353	240	68.0	26	10.8	99	41.25	64	26.7	51	21.25
2	Artington ...	115	91	79.1	6	6.6	31	34.0	29	31.9	25	27.5
3	Ash and Church Ward	1,880	1,691	89.9	680	40.2	656	38.8	288	17.0	67	4.0
4	Norman- dy	616	503	81.6	153	30.4	264	52.5	78	15.5	8	1.6
5	Clandon, East ...	97	77	79.4	8	10.4	33	42.8	25	32.5	11	14.3
6	Clandon, West ...	215	113	52.5	21	18.6	37	32.7	33	29.2	22	19.4
7	Compton ...	238	153	64.3	11	7.2	78	51.0	33	21.55	31	20.25
8	Effingham ...	586	378	64.5	118	31.2	136	35.0	54	14.3	70	18.5
9	Horsley, East ...	869	238	27.4	64	26.9	104	43.7	59	24.8	11	4.6
10	Horsley, West ...	677	351	51.8	115	32.8	149	42.4	68	19.4	19	5.4
11	Ockham ...	169	142	84.0	4	2.8	41	28.9	69	48.6	28	19.7
12	Pirbright ...	436	308	70.6	51	16.6	146	47.4	93	30.2	18	5.8
13	Puttenham ...	175	128	73.1	13	10.2	49	38.3	51	39.8	15	11.7
14	Ripley ...	481	361	75.1	57	15.8	164	45.4	90	24.9	50	13.9
15	St. Martha ...	174	105	60.3	42	40.0	35	33.3	25	23.8	3	2.9
16	Seale—Exc. Tongham	255	158	62.0	55	34.8	60	38.0	38	24.05	5	3.15
17	Seale—Tongham	259	230	88.8	70	30.5	84	36.5	61	26.5	15	6.5
18	Send ...	816	564	69.1	208	36.9	239	42.37	98	17.37	19	3.36
19	Shackleford ...	243	171	70.4	34	19.9	61	35.7	59	34.5	17	9.9
20	Shalford ...	952	638	67.0	118	18.5	349	54.7	130	20.4	41	6.4
21	Shere ...	1,151	710	61.7	95	13.4	381	53.6	166	23.4	68	9.6
22	Wanborough ...	95	62	65.3	21	33.9	15	24.15	21	33.9	5	8.05
23	Wisley ...	51	40	78.4	6	15.0	15	37.5	13	32.5	6	15.0
24	Worplesdon ...	1,363	1,040	76.3	584	56.2	272	26.2	145	13.9	39	3.7
Totals for Rural District		12,266	8,492	69.2	2560	30.1	3498	41.2	1790	21.1	644	7.6

TABLE 2.—ANALYSIS OF TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION.

PARISH		No. of Prem- ises Inspc'd.	Permanent Brick and/or Stone		Half-timbered Structures		Framed Struc- tures of Bye- law Standard		Shacks and Huts	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Albury	240	190	79.2	31	12.9	8	3.3	11	4.6
2	Artington	91	75	82.4	14	15.4	1	1.1	1	1.1
3	Ash and } Church Ward	1,691	1,553	91.8	5	0.3	90	5.4	43	2.5
4	Normandy } Normandy Ward	503	456	90.7	4	0.8	37	7.3	6	1.2
5	Clandon, East	77	62	80.5	15	19.5	—	—	—	—
6	Clandon, West	113	85	75.2	21	18.6	5	4.4	2	1.8
7	Compton	153	116	75.8	15	9.8	2	1.3	20	13.1
8	Effingham	352	288	81.1	6	1.7	30	8.5	31	8.7
9	Horsley, East	239	202	84.9	—	—	36	15.1	—	—
10	Horsley, West	351	289	82.3	33	9.4	27	7.7	2	0.6
11	Ockham	142	129	90.9	8	5.6	2	1.4	3	2.1
12	Pirbright	301	286	92.9	6	1.9	15	4.9	1	0.3
13	Puttenham	128	125	97.6	2	1.6	1	0.8	—	—
14	Ripley	361	324	89.7	17	4.7	14	3.9	6	1.7
15	St. Martha	105	95	90.5	5	4.8	4	3.8	1	0.9
16	Seale—Exc. Tongham	158	153	96.9	—	—	5	3.1	—	—
17	Seale—Tongham	230	225	97.8	2	0.9	3	1.3	—	—
18	Send	564	529	93.8	13	2.3	17	3.0	5	0.6
19	Shackleford	171	152	88.9	17	9.9	1	0.6	1	0.6
20	Shalford	638	568	89.0	9	1.5	53	8.3	8	1.2
21	Shere	710	610	85.9	50	2.1	40	5.6	10	1.4
22	Wanborough	62	54	87.1	6	9.7	2	3.2	—	—
23	Wisley	40	37	92.5	2	5.0	—	—	1	2.5
24	Worplesdon	1,040	926	89.0	16	1.5	85	8.2	13	1.3
Totals for Rural District		8,469	7,529	88.9	297	3.51	478	5.64	165	1.92

TABLE 3.—ANALYSIS OF TYPES OF WATER SUPPLY.

	PARISH	No. of Premises Inspected.	INTERNAL						EXTERNAL					
			Main		Well & Spring		Rain Water		Main		Well & Spring		Rain Water	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Albury	240	198	82.5	2	0.8	2	0.8	9	3.8	28	11.7	1	0.4
2	Artington	41	79	86.8	4	4.4	—	—	1	1.1	7	7.7	—	—
3	Ash and Church Ward	1,691	1,553	91.8	20	1.2	—	—	29	1.7	85	5.1	1	—
4	Normandy } Normandy Ward	504	466	92.6	4	0.3	—	—	12	2.4	18	3.6	—	—
5	Clandon, East	77	76	98.7	1	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Clandon, West	113	109	96.5	—	—	—	—	3	2.6	—	—	—	—
7	Compton	153	143	93.5	4	2.6	—	—	5	3.25	—	—	—	—
8	Effingham	355	316	89.0	1	0.3	2	0.6	20	5.6	10	2.8	1	0.3
9	Horsley, East	238	225	94.5	1	0.42	3	1.3	1	0.42	1	0.42	7	2.94
10	Horsley, West	351	331	94.3	2	0.6	8	2.3	4	1.1	5	1.4	—	—
11	Ockham	142	132	93.0	1	0.7	—	—	5	3.5	3	2.1	1	0.7
12	Pirbright	308	305	99.1	1	0.3	—	—	1	0.3	—	—	—	—
13	Puttenham	128	124	96.8	—	—	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.8	—	—
14	Ripley	361	355	98.3	—	—	—	—	2	0.6	—	—	—	—
15	St. Martha	105	98	93.3	—	—	—	—	7	6.7	—	—	—	—
16	Seale—Exc. Tongham	158	155	98.1	3	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Seale—Tongham	230	216	93.9	4	1.75	—	—	7	3.0	1	0.45	—	—
18	Send	564	558	98.9	1	0.2	—	—	4	0.7	1	0.2	—	—
19	Shackleford	171	156	91.2	6	3.5	—	—	2	1.2	7	4.1	—	—
20	Shalford	638	617	96.7	2	0.3	—	—	14	2.0	3	0.5	—	—
21	Shere	710	648	91.3	4	0.56	1	0.14	44	6.2	8	1.1	—	—
22	Wanborough	62	53	85.4	4	6.5	—	—	4	6.5	1	1.6	—	—
23	Wisley	40	37	92.5	1	2.5	—	—	—	—	0	2.5	—	—
24	Worplesdon	1,040	1,007	96.8	4	0.4	—	—	14	1.3	10	1.0	—	—
Totals for Rural District ...		8,469	7,957	93.96	70	0.83	18	0.21	189	2.23	190	2.24	11	0.13
													34	0.40

TABLE 4.—ANALYSIS OF TYPES OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

	PARISH	No. of Premises Inspected	Water Closets		Pail or Chemical Closets		Privy Middens		No Separate Accommodation		
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1	Albury ...	240	89	37.1	145	60.4	1	0.4	5	2.1	1
2	Artington ...	91	26	28.6	65	71.4	—	—	—	—	2
3	Ash and } Church Ward ...	1,691	920	54.4	755	44.6	—	—	16	1.0	3
4	Normandy } Normandy Ward ...	503	252	50.1	249	49.5	1	0.2	1	0.2	4
5	Clandon, East ...	77	29	37.7	48	62.3	—	—	—	—	5
6	Clandon, West ...	113	77	68.1	34	30.1	—	—	2	1.8	6
7	Compton ..	153	95	62.1	58	37.9	—	—	—	—	7
8	Effingham ...	355	270	76.1	80	22.5	2	0.6	3	0.8	8
9	Horsley, East ...	238	210	88.2	28	11.8	—	—	—	—	9
10	Horsley, West ...	351	271	77.2	79	22.5	—	—	1	0.3	10
11	Ockham ...	142	38	26.8	104	73.2	—	—	—	—	11
12	Pirbright ...	308	106	34.4	202	65.6	—	—	—	—	12
13	Puttenham... ..	128	58	45.3	70	54.7	—	—	—	—	13
14	Ripley ...	361	297	82.3	61	16.9	—	—	3	0.8	14
15	St. Martha ...	105	74	70.4	31	29.6	—	—	—	—	15
16	Seale—Exc. Tongham	158	102	64.6	55	34.8	1	0.6	—	—	16
17	Seale—Tongham	230	90	39.1	140	60.9	—	—	—	—	17
18	Send ...	564	488	86.5	76	13.5	—	—	—	—	18
19	Shackleford ...	171	78	45.6	93	54.4	—	—	—	—	19
20	Shalford ...	638	534	83.7	103	16.1	—	—	1	0.2	20
21	Shere ...	710	505	71.1	202	28.5	—	—	3	0.4	21
22	Wanborough ...	62	25	40.3	37	59.7	—	—	—	—	22
23	Wisley ...	40	10	25.0	30	75.0	—	—	—	—	23
24	Worplesdon ...	1,040	751	72.2	286	27.7	—	—	3	0.3	24
Totals for Rural District ...		8,469	5,395	63.70	3,031	35.79	5	0.06	38	0.45	

TABLE 2.—ANALYSES OF TYPES OF DRAINAGE AND PROVISION OF SINKS.

PARISH		No. of Prem- ises In- spected	DRAINAGE						SINKS					
			Main Sewer		Cesspool, Septic Tank or Soakaway		None		Fitted		None			
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
1	Albury ...	240	—	—	222	92.5	18	7.5	228	95.0	12	5.0		
2	Artington ...	91	10	11.0	69	75.8	12	13.2	91	100.0	—	—		
3	Ash and Church Ward	1,691	289	17.1	888	52.5	514	30.4	1,635	96.7	56	3.3		
4	Normandy Ward	503	32	6.4	368	73.2	103	20.4	488	97.0	15	3.0		
5	Clandon, East ...	77	—	—	58	75.3	19	24.7	77	100.0	—	—		
6	Clandon, West ...	113	74	65.5	28	24.8	11	9.7	111	98.2	2	1.8		
7	Compton ...	153	26	17.0	117	76.5	10	6.5	151	98.7	2	1.3		
8	Effingham ...	355	6	1.8	319	89.8	30	8.4	338	95.2	17	4.8		
9	Horsley, East ...	238	168	70.6	64	26.9	6	2.5	235	98.7	3	1.3		
10	Horsley, West ...	351	206	58.7	113	32.2	32	9.1	349	99.4	2	0.6		
11	Ockham ...	142	23	16.2	112	78.9	7	4.9	140	98.6	2	1.6		
12	Pirbright ...	308	17	5.5	250	81.2	41	13.3	306	99.4	2	2.2		
13	Puttenham ...	128	—	—	122	93.5	6	4.7	126	98.4	2	—		
14	Ripley... ..	361	259	71.7	92	25.5	10	2.8	353	97.8	8	3.1		
15	St. Martha ...	105	—	—	105	100.0	—	—	105	100.0	—	0.9		
16	Seale—Exc. Tongham	158	—	—	132	83.5	26	16.5	153	96.9	5	0.2		
17	Seale—Tongham ...	230	—	—	130	56.5	100	43.5	228	99.1	2	0.6		
18	Send ...	564	427	75.7	120	21.3	17	3.0	563	99.8	1	0.6		
19	Shackleford ...	171	—	—	169	98.8	2	1.2	170	99.4	1	2.1		
20	Shalford ...	638	467	73.2	153	24.0	18	2.8	634	99.4	4	6.5		
21	Shere ...	710	254	35.8	380	53.5	76	10.7	695	97.9	15	2.5		
22	Wanborough ...	62	—	—	54	87.1	8	12.9	58	93.5	4	6.5		
23	Wisley ...	40	—	—	37	92.5	3	7.5	39	97.5	1	2.5		
24	Worplesdon ...	1,040	140	13.5	828	76.6	72	6.9	1,025	98.6	15	1.4		
Totals for Rural District		8,469	2,398	28.32	4,930	58.21	1,141	13.47	8,298	97.98	171	2.02		

TABLE 6.—ANALYSIS OF PROVISION OF FIXED BATH AND COOKING FACILITIES.

PARISH	No. of Premises In-spectd.	BATH				COOKING FACILITIES											
		Fitted		None		Gas Cooker		Electric Cooker		Range		Oil Cooker		None			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1 Albury	240	96	40.0	144	60.0	78	32.5	52	21.7	99	41.2	72	29	4	1.7		
2 Arington	91	29	31.9	62	68.1	49	53.8	4	4.4	33	36.3	55	55	—	—		
3 Ash and Church Ward	1,691	919	54.3	772	45.7	1,273	75.3	176	10.4	231	13.7	90	5	20	1		
4 Normandy Normandy Ward	503	321	63.8	182	36.2	351	69.8	33	6.6	109	21.6	91	18	10	2		
5 Clandon, East	77	37	48.0	40	52.0	1	1.3	17	22.1	56	72.7	33	39	—	—		
6 Clandon, West	113	56	49.6	57	50.4	99	87.6	7	6.2	7	6.2	—	—	—	—		
7 Compton	153	77	50.3	76	46.7	48	31.4	18	11.75	86	56.2	10	65	—	—		
8 Effingham	355	256	72.1	99	27.9	192	54.1	61	17.2	88	24.8	11	31	30	8		
9 Horsley, East	238	202	84.9	36	15.1	130	54.6	82	34.5	21	8.8	20	8	31	3		
10 Horsley, West	351	225	64.1	126	35.9	180	51.3	86	24.5	69	19.65	16	455	—	—		
11 Ockham	142	42	29.6	100	70.4	6	4.2	40	28.2	93	65.5	21	4	10	7		
12 Pirbright	308	112	36.4	196	63.6	187	60.7	35	11.4	80	26.0	51	6	10	3		
13 Puttenham	128	69	53.9	59	46.1	70	54.7	3	2.3	50	39.1	53	9	—	—		
14 Ripley	361	179	49.6	182	50.4	223	61.8	35	9.6	87	24.1	14	39	20	6		
15 St. Martha	105	65	61.9	40	38.1	58	55.2	21	20.0	24	22.9	21	9	—	—		
16 Seale—Exc. Tongham	158	89	56.4	69	43.6	98	62.0	16	10.1	44	27.9	—	—	—	—		
17 Seale—Tongham	230	90	39.1	140	60.9	189	82.2	10	4.3	28	12.2	31	3	—	—		
18 Send	564	370	65.6	194	34.4	399	70.8	73	12.9	91	16.1	10	2	—	—		
19 Shackleford	171	102	59.6	69	40.4	51	29.8	28	16.4	91	53.2	10	6	—	—		
20 Shalford	638	356	55.8	282	44.2	428	67.1	103	16.1	106	16.6	10	2	—	—		
21 Shere...	710	352	49.6	358	50.4	395	55.6	153	21.6	148	20.7	14	21	—	—		
22 Wanborough	62	37	59.7	25	40.3	16	25.8	3	4.8	39	62.9	4	65	—	—		
23 Wisley	40	24	60.0	16	40.0	—	—	11	27.5	26	65.0	3	75	—	—		
24 Worplesdon	1,040	773	74.3	267	25.7	485	46.6	375	36.1	171	16.4	80	8	10	1		
Totals for Rural District	8,469	4,878	57.60	3,591	42.40	5,006	59.11	1,442	17.03	1,877	22.16	126	1.49	180	2.1		

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING GROUNDS.

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

Licences granted to erect or station and use movable
dwellings ... 29

Licences granted to use land as a site for movable
dwellings ... 5

Of the five licences granted in respect of the use of land for camping purposes, two were refused planning consent and the use of land for this purpose did not therefore materialise.

There were in the area four licensed sites accommodating a total of 39 movable dwellings, while 155 movable dwellings of various types were stationed on 13 unlicensed sites.

In addition a total of 60 individually licensed caravans and an unknown total of caravans neither licensed nor on licensed sites were stationed in the district.

(b) Surrey County Council Act, 1931.

The order made by the Magistrates restricting the use of land at The Bogs and The Quadrant, Ash Vale, for camping purposes, continued in force and has proved helpful in keeping the area free from gypsy type encampments.

No new encampments have been established in the area and the occupation is limited to a few remaining families who were on the site prior to the Order and who have, for various reasons, not been rehoused by the Council in their Surrey Border Estate. Generally squatters encampments have now ceased to be a problem in the area.

The increased use of land in the area known as Home Farm Estate, in the Parish of Effingham, made it necessary for the Council to take action in one case and an Order was made by the Magistrates prohibiting its use for camping purposes with permissive exception in respect of two caravans in the occupation of the Defendant.

The Order should prove useful in restricting the establishment of encampments in the area.

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 ...	3	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	113	47	6	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) .	—	—	—	—
Total ...	116	50	6	—

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

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	1	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	6	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	14	—	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS YARDS.

Licences were granted for the use of premises in the following Parishes as slaughterhouses during the year:

Albury	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shalford	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tongham	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ripley	...	...	...	...	...	1

Licenses were granted for the use of premises in the following Parishes as knackers' yards:

Artington	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	2

PEST DESTRUCTION ACT, 1949—RODENT CONTROL.

Infestation by rats and mice continued to be treated by the Council throughout the district, a charge for the work being made in respect of commercial or business premises.

No severe rat infestations were discovered, a total of 228 complaints being received and dealt with in the period.

In addition the Council's surface properties, refuse tips, sewage works, etc., were kept free of rat infestation by periodic treatment.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The collection of house refuse is carried out by means of side loading refuse collection vehicles, a total of eight vehicles being engaged on the work. Collection is made fortnightly from all but the remoter dwellings, where service is monthly or less often by arrangement with occupiers.

Disposal of refuse continued to be carried out on a controlled basis at tips situated at Stonebridge, Bramley and Frimley Road, Ash Vale. In addition a third small tip was commenced at Staple Lane, in the Parish of Shere, as a winter supplement to the load from the north-eastern part of the district.

During the year the Council carried out considerable improvements to the land leased for refuse disposal at Stonebridge by bull-

dozing to level out the area and to fill in the marsh land to prevent mosquito breeding and as accommodation work for further refuse disposal.

(b) Cleansing of Pail Closets.

Twice weekly collection of night soil is carried out in the Parish of Ash and Tongham area of Seale from 749 premises; in the Ash Green area a further 115 premises are cleared once weekly.

In the St. Martha, Shalford and Albury Parishes twice weekly collection continued to be carried out from 115 premises.

In all Parishes disposal of night soil is direct to sewers.

(c) Cleansing of Cesspools.

The Council's undertaking, providing for the emptying of cesspools once in every three months on a request being made, was continued throughout the year, the work being carried out by nine vacuum tank cesspool emptying vehicles. Apart from the difficulty of dealing with the heavy demand in the spring months, when an inevitable delay occurs owing to the requests for emptying being in excess of the capacity of the vehicles operated, no difficulty was experienced in operating the service.

A total of 8099 requests for cesspool emptying was received in the year; 8,107 cesspools were emptied involving the removal and cartage to disposal points of 16,669 loads of sewage at approximately 800 gallons per load, with an average haul per load of approximately five miles.

The disposal of sewage is to main sewers either in the Guildford Rural area or the Boroughs of Guildford, Aldershot or the Urban District of Farnborough, 7,472 loads being disposed of in this way; the remainder is tipped, either on rented sites or on farm land by agreement.

P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer.

