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BOROUGH OF GODALMING



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for 1962

TOGETHER WITH THAT OF THE

Chief
Public Health Inspector



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for 1962.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Godalming.*

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Another year has gone by, and it is my pleasure to present to you my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1962. This pleasure is tinged with regret on my part that this will be the last report I shall prepare for you, owing to the fact that another Medical Officer of Health is taking over the duties from me, to enable me to devote more time to my duties elsewhere.

It is true to say that the occurrence of Smallpox, imported from Pakistan early in the year, was the outstanding Public Health item in 1962, and although it fortunately did not occur in Surrey, nevertheless the impact was felt by the Health Services everywhere, with many queries to be answered, decisions to be taken, and action carried out. While the occurrence of cases of what is now a rare disease in this Country, is naturally most unwelcome, it nevertheless stimulates thought on the subject, for there are always lessons to be learnt by experience, and existing policies to be re-evaluated.

1962 was a year of quiet progress, with fortunately no outstanding incidence of illness, or unfavourable Public Health factors, to record. It is true to say that from the Public Health angle, Godalming remains a good place in which to live.

During the year the Council have given a lot of consideration to improving the older Council Houses which do not have Hot Water Systems and Wash-hand Basins, and

which have no internal Water Closet. The cost involved would be great, and while many tenants would be glad to have these improvements and pay some additional rent, there are others who are satisfied with their existing conditions. There is no doubt that these so-called Standard Amenities, for which landlords are encouraged to seek Standard Improvement Grants, are very desirable and should be acceptable to all.

It is the Council's policy to encourage landlords to seek to improve their houses, where necessary, by asking for Improvement Grants, and indeed their Health Inspectors have spent much time in visiting properties suitable for improvement and advising the owners concerned. Up to date, the response has not been as great as might have been hoped, owing to the high cost of building works, but it has nevertheless been a worthwhile effort.

Early in the year, there were a few cases of mild Scarlet Fever, including some in a small private school in Godalming. The Owner of the School gave every assistance to the Health Department in the course of the latter's enquiries; the outbreak was soon controlled. Measles which normally occurs chiefly in the spring and then disappears, ran on throughout the summer, and indeed there was a high incidence in September, with cases notified as late as November.

In March 1962 the Minister of Health sent a circular to all Local Authorities asking them to do all they could to discourage smoking, especially in the young: this followed the publication of the Report of the Royal College of Physicians entitled 'Smoking and Health'. This report concluded that cigarette smoking is a cause of lung cancer and bronchitis, and probably contributes to the development of coronary heart disease and various other less common diseases.

During the summer, the Ministry of Health published their report on 'The Conduct of the Fluoridation Studies in the United Kingdom and Results achieved after Five Years'. This involves a Public Health matter of great moment, in relation to the prevention of Dental Decay in children, the commonest disease of our time. The Report indicates that the Fluoridation of Water Supplies could be a tremendous power for good.

The public supply of water to the Borough during the year continued to be of top quality bacteriologically and chemically, and it is indeed a source of satisfaction that this should be so, and that the unsatisfactory sources of supply in use when my term of office began in 1956 have all been abandoned.

During the year, a Chlorination Plant was installed to ensure the bacteriological purity of a Private Water Supply in the Borough: this equipment was installed following representations from the Health Department, and it is a source of satisfaction that the potential risks associated with untreated water have now been removed. Satisfactory reports on samples of this water are now being obtained, whereas previously they were frequently unsatisfactory. There are only two private water supplies in the Borough and both are now chlorinated.

Alderman Gregory resigned from the Council in February: until his retirement he was Vice-Chairman of the Housing and Public Health Committee and had formerly been Chairman of the Public Health Committee. During these years his knowledge, experience and help were greatly valued by me as a fellow medical man, and it is a pleasure to record my sincere appreciation of his help and kindness to me.

In September 1962 the Council decided to vary their Medical Administrative Staffing, along with the other five Local Authorities in South-West Surrey, following the retirement of two Medical Officers of Health in the area. As increased duties for the Borough of Guildford would make my services no longer available to Godalming the Council decided to share a Medical Officer of Health with Hambleton Rural District Council and Haslemere Urban District Council, while retaining Dr. Richards as their Deputy Medical Officer of Health as hitherto.

It therefore behoves me to wish my successor, Dr. Bennett, every success and happiness in his new appointment. He comes with long experience in Public Health, and I can only hope he enjoys working for you as much as I have done. He will find he has an excellent staff in the Public Health Department, and he will also find that he has most helpful fellow Chief Officers to whom I acknowledge a sincere debt of gratitude.

I should like to place on record my sincere appreciation of the courtesy shown to me and of the great interest taken in the work of the Department by the Chairman and Members of the Housing and Public Health Committee, and by the Council as a whole.

Dr. Richards, Mr. Peskett, Mr. Tomlin, Mrs. May and Mr. Hall have always been loyal and excellent colleagues and friends, and I am deeply grateful to them: may they long continue together as a happy team with Dr. Bennett.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your grateful and obedient Servant,

A. B. R. FINN,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health:

A. B. R. FINN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. H. M. RICHARDS, M.A., T.D., B.M., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. R. PESKETT, C.S.I.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

D. W. TOMLIN, C.P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.

(Both Inspectors also hold the Certificate of the
Royal Society of Health
in Meat and other Foods Inspection.)

Clerk: Mrs. V. B. MAY.

Pest Officer: C. E. HALL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
BRIDGE STREET, GODALMING.

Telephone Godalming 191.

Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area: 2,393 acres.

Population: 16,940.

Number of inhabited houses (at end of 1962) according to
Rate Books: 5,213.

Rateable Value (latest figure available): £297,077.

Sum represented by a penny rate (latest figure available):
£1,236.

Extracts from Vital Statistics

(Comparative of the years 1961 and 1962).

	1961			1962			England and Wales, 1962.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Live Births	256	129	127	297	159	138	
Legitimate	249	124	125	280	148	132	
Illegitimate	7	5	2	17	11	6	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births ...	2.73			6.07			
Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 of Estimated Population ...	16.24			17.53			18.0
Still Births —							
Legitimate	2	—	2	3	—	3	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 Live and Still Births	7.75			10.00			18.1
Total Live and Still Births ...	258			300			
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	7	5	2	7	5	2	
Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000							
Live Births	27.34			23.57			21.6
Legitimate	28.11			17.86			
Illegitimate	—			—			
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	6	5	1	4	3	1	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate, Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births ...	23.44			13.47			15.1
Deaths of Infants under 1 week	6	5	1	3	3	—	
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate, Deaths of Infants under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births ...	23.44			10.10			
Peri-natal Mortality Rate, Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	31.01			20.00			30.8
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion) ...	—			—			
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births ...	—			—			
Deaths	187	92	95	163	78	85	
Death Rate, per 1,000 of Estimated Population ...	10.61			9.62			11.9

Godalming Deaths in 1962.

Cause of Death					Total	Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis—Lungs	...	...	...	1	1	—
2.	Tuberculosis—Other	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Cancer—Stomach	...	...	...	1	1	—
11.	Cancer—Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	10	9	1
12.	Cancer—Breast	...	...	...	4	—	4
13.	Cancer—Uterus	...	...	...	2	—	2
14.	Cancer—Other sites	...	...	...	15	7	8
15.	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	...	...	...	1	1	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	3	1	2
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	30	10	20
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	...	...	...	28	13	15
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	—	—	—
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	15	8	7
21.	Other Circulatory disease	...	...	...	6	3	3
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	1	—	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	9	3	6
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	8	5	3
25.	Other diseases of Respiratory System...	...	...	...	2	1	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis...	...	...	...	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate...	...	...	...	3	3	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	3	2	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	...	...	...	17	8	9
33.	Motor Vehicle accidents...	...	...	...	2	1	1
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	2	1	1
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	—	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					163	78	85

Three out of every four deaths were of people over the age of 65, as is the usual finding nowadays: 77% of all female deaths and 73% of all male deaths.

As regards infants under one year old, the number of deaths, 7, was the same as last year; it was to be hoped that it would have been lower. There were, however, less deaths due to premature birth (4 as compared with 6 in 1961) and these babies survived for only 40 minutes, 2 days, 2 days, and 7 days respectively. As I reported last year, not enough is known yet of the causes of premature birth, but research and enquiry will it is hoped elucidate some of the answers in the future. 2 infants died from Congenital Defects, e.g. of Heart, at 1 month and 3 months old, and 1 from Bronchitis at 4 months old.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births gives the Infant Mortality Rate. For Godalming this was 23.57, compared with the National figure of 21.4; while this is an improvement on 1961 (27.3) one hopes that this figure will be brought again below the National figure as it has usually been in recent years.

The general death rate for Godalming was 9.62 per 1,000 of the population while the National figure was 11.9; the Godalming figure is therefore a favourable one.

As always, Diseases of the Heart and Arteries were the biggest single cause of death, being just under 50% of all deaths, slightly less than in most previous years.

Cancer is a scourge which is still very much with us, and is well known to be the cause of much distress to both the patient and the family, resulting as it so often does in the loss of someone in the prime of life. There were less deaths than last year from this cause (33 as against 38) but this is still the second largest cause of death.

Cancer of the lung caused 10, all but one in males, and this is almost unchanged from 1961 (11).

It is satisfactory to be able to report that there have been no maternal deaths for seven years.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

(a) **Laboratory Facilities.** These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. All examinations and tests are carried out free of charge to Local Authorities. I would like to thank the Director, Dr. Cook, for his never-failing help.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.** This work is done in the Borough by the Godalming Division of the British Red Cross Society for the County Council, using six full-time drivers manning two ambulances. The Station is manned by permanent staff from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Mondays to Fridays and 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays. At other times the Station is manned by voluntary members.

Work done by the Society's personnel and ambulances during the year was as follows:—

Number of calls	...	...	...	6,392
Number of patients attended	...	...	...	7,239
Number of miles travelled	...	...	...	59,780
Voluntary hours of duty (including cinemas, fetes, etc., with ambulance)	...	...	...	10,178
Voluntary hours of duty put in by Ladies Detachment on ambulance, etc.	...	...	...	3,055

The number of hours of voluntary duty is a great credit to the Red Cross members, and something of which they should be proud, and the public grateful.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.** The three District Nurses, two Queen's Nurses living in Farncombe, and one Nurse at Aaron's Hill, have a splendid record of service to the inhabitants of the Borough, and they are highly esteemed by Patients and Doctors alike. Their work for 1962 is as follows:

	Cases.	Visits.
General Visits (excluding Tuberculosis)	306	4,897
Midwifery Deliveries—Domiciliary	70	1,310
Midwifery—Early Discharges from Hospital	46	
Tuberculosis	3	40
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	74	403
	<hr/> 499	<hr/> 6,650

It is encouraging to see an increase in the general work in spite of longer-term cases; there was also an increase in Midwifery.

Miss Ballard had the great honour of receiving her Long Service Medal from H.R.H. the Princess Marina.

(d) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.** (See inside back cover.)

(e) **Hospital Provision.**

(1) St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford, offers 389 general beds including six private beds. Accommodation exists for general medicine, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics including premature infants, dermatology, geriatrics, and radiotherapy of all kinds. Facilities exist for training for nurses for the S.R.N. and Part I S.C.M., also for laboratory technicians and radiographers. The Hospital is a Regional Centre for Radiotherapy.

(2) The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, offers 240 beds. An average of 191 were occupied daily throughout the year. 10,796 out-patients made 37,554 attendances, and in addition 26,510 patients attended the Casualty Department. The Hospital carries a staff of Specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery with the exception of gynaecology, paediatrics, and dermatology.

(3) Milford Chest Hospital, near Godalming, is a special hospital which has 312 beds for the treatment of all forms of chest disease. It has a large Thoracic Surgical Unit.

The Hospital also provides Chest Clinic facilities for the areas of Godalming and Hambledon under the control of the Physician Superintendent and his Staff. Clinics are held on the 1st and 3rd Fridays and alternate Wednesdays in each month. Transport is available from Milford Railway Station for the Friday Clinics only.

Appointments should be made through the Medical Secretary (Godalming 870).

(f) **Nursing Homes.** There is only one Nursing Home in the Borough, Mount Alvernia, Godalming, registered in the name of the Franciscan Sisters, with accommodation in 1962 for 16 Medical patients; most are elderly long-stay cases.

(g) **Women's Voluntary Service.** The Godalming Branch of the W.V.S. is very active in the care of approximately 220 of the Borough's old people; the local office also acts as a distribution centre for Welfare Foods.

A 'meals on wheels' service is operated for five days a week delivering 50 hot meals daily at a nominal charge of 1/4d. per meal. A 'Darby and Joan' Club with 185 members now holds meetings twice a week and provides for various recreational needs. These activities, combined with sick visiting, help in the home with bedding, furniture or clothing, advice and help with personal problems or housing difficulties and the like, give both to the old people and the community a very valuable service and do much to alleviate an ever-increasing problem.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases.

Cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Hospital are shown in the following Table:

				Cases admitted to Hospital.
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	2
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	2
				<hr/> 6 <hr/>

Apart from the widespread incidence of Measles during 1962, and the small outbreak of Scarlet Fever referred to in the preamble, there was nothing on which to comment.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Totals
Measles	1	21	18	28	24	141	2	—	—	—	1	—	236
Scarlet Fever	—	1	2	1	1	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	16
Whooping Cough	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sonnei Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Totals	1	23	22	30	25	151	4	—	2	—	1	—	259

Summary of Returns of Cases and Contacts of Infectious Diseases received from Schools.

Note: Those diseases marked * are not included among the list of Infectious Diseases which are Statutorily Notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

Disease	Busbridge C. of E. Primary School	Godalming County Grammar School	Farncombe C. of E. Junior Mixed School	Farncombe C. of E. Infants Mixed School	Godalming County Primary Mixed School	Godalming C. of E. Primary Mixed School	Meadrow County Secondary School	Godalming Wharf Nursery School	Totals
*Pink Eye	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	2	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	9
*Chicken-Pox	—	2	3	10	4	—	—	—	19
Measles	26	—	1	41	1	—	—	—	69
*German Measles	—	50	16	26	19	—	2	—	113
*Mumps	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
*Tonsillitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	28	52	21	84	26	—	4	—	215

Venereal Diseases.

Venereal Disease is on the increase again unfortunately, chiefly in adolescents where gonorrhea is becoming more frequently found. The display of posters on this subject is always a controversial matter, and indeed attempts to persuade the Management of Factories in the Borough to display posters were singularly unsuccessful. It is only right to say that there is no evidence that these diseases are any more prevalent in Godalming than elsewhere—the problem is national rather than local, therefore in my view what is needed is a national campaign of advertising on proper advertisement hoardings, as was done during the last war when the incidence of these diseases was high; otherwise adequate publicity is difficult to achieve. Television is a medium which should be considered. The only safeguard against these diseases is the avoidance of promiscuity; how this can be achieved is too big a problem to enter into here.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

The Ministry of Health asks every Local Authority to make a comprehensive plan for reaching and maintaining in its area as high a level of vaccination and immunisation as possible. The following Table sets out the percentages of vaccination and immunisation as at 1st January, 1962, for Godalming, Surrey, and England and Wales:

		Smallpox under 1	Whooping Cough 0-4	Poliomyelitis under 19	Diphtheria	
					0-4	0-14
Godalming	...	70	87	91	88	90
Surrey	...	57	80	85	70	64
England and Wales		40	69	82	64	51

It can be seen from the Table that the percentage vaccinated and immunised in Godalming compares more than favourably with the figures for Surrey and the national average and it would seem that persistence with the present methods and programme is producing the desired results.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The progress with Vaccination against Poliomyelitis in the Godalming area during the year ending 31st December, 1962, is as follows:

Children and adults up to 40 years of age who have received the first and second injections:

Children born between 1944 and 1962	...	23
Young persons born between 1943 and 1934	...	8
Persons born between 1921 and 1933	...	15

Children and adults up to 40 years of age and over who have received the third boosters:

Children born between 1944 and 1962—					
Injection	...	...	...	137	} 351
Oral	...	...	...	214	
Young persons born between 1943 and 1934—					
Injection	...	...	...	40	} 79
Oral	...	...	...	39	
Persons born between 1921 and 1933—					
Injection	...	...	...	170	} 317
Oral	...	...	...	147	
Persons born before 1921—					
Injection	...	...	...	41	} 59
Oral	...	...	...	18	

Children and adults up to 40 years of age and over who have received three doses of oral vaccine:

Children born between 1944 and 1962	...	258
Young persons born between 1943 and 1934		28
Persons born between 1921 and 1933	...	51
Persons born before 1921	... ..	6

A total of 7,305 children and adults up to 40 years of age have received three injections or doses of oral vaccine in the Godalming areas since the inception of the scheme and 65 persons over the age of 40, all the latter having been done in 1962. Also a total of 1,540 children between the ages of 5 and 12 years have received a fourth injection or dose of oral vaccine; in 1962 64 children received a fourth injection and 273 received a fourth dose of oral vaccine.

The general position so far as the whole Division is concerned is that 63,918 children and adults up to 40 years of age received their third injection or dose of oral vaccine.

It is fortunate to be able to report that there has been no Polio in Godalming since the two mild cases in 1958. But this disease could re-appear at any time, and members of the public, if under 40, are still urged to ensure that they themselves and their children are adequately protected.

Oral vaccine, on a lump of sugar for adults and school children, or in a spoonful of syrup for younger children, is the method now in use: the course consists of three doses, and booster doses are now being advised.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Age at final injection			No. immunised during 1962.	
0-4 years	263
5-14 years	4
Total under 15 years			...	267

Deaths from Whooping Cough continue to occur in the British Isles, but they have been much reduced since the introduction of effective vaccines in 1954, in which year there were 106,000 cases in England and Wales with 139 deaths, while in 1961 there were only 24,000 cases with 27 deaths.

In the two years 1960 and 1961 there were 64 deaths from Whooping Cough, of which 60 had never been vaccinated against this disease. Immunisation against this disease is well worth while, as apart from the actual deaths, much long standing chest trouble may result from whooping cough, especially in infancy.

Diphtheria Immunisation Statistics.

Age at final injection.		No. immunised during 1962.	No. re-immunised during 1962.
Under 1 year ...	...	102	—
1 year ...	...	140	5
2 years ...	...	19	21
3 years ...	...	3	2
4 years ...	...	5	4
5-9 years ...	...	5	177
10-14 years ...	...	8	133
Total under 15 years ...		282	342

Although Godalming had no case of Diphtheria, cases of this disease continue to occur from time to time in this country: they are frequently severe in the unimmunised. It is only by continually urging Diphtheria Immunisation that this disease can be controlled, and it is vital to protect infants, toddlers and school children. Were cases of this disease to occur, the public would be more anxious for their children to be protected, as was the case when Poliomyelitis was more prevalent five years ago.

During 1961, the latest year for which figures have been published, there were 51 cases of Diphtheria in England and Wales, with eight deaths. Most of these cases and deaths occurred in those who had either never been immunised or had been inadequately protected. Half the cases occurred in London, and two in nearby Horsham.

In my Annual Report for 1958 I mentioned that research was proceeding with a view to producing a quadruple vaccine to protect against diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and tetanus all in the same injection, and such a vaccine is in fact now on the market and is available to General Practitioners, but its use by Local Authorities has not yet been authorised by the Minister. This may well be

because the poliomyelitis vaccine contained in it has now to all intents and purposes been superseded by the oral Polio vaccine.

Tetanus Immunisation.

Age at final injection.			No. immunised during 1962.	No. re-immunised during 1962.
0-4 years	...	...	264	29
5-14 years	...	...	14	30
Totals under 15 years ...			<hr/> 278	<hr/> 59

An increasing number of children are being protected each year against this disease, which is fortunately rare, though extremely serious when it does occur. As the injection is combined with that against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, there is no excuse for it to be withheld from any child.

Smallpox Vaccination.

0-1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 and over.	Total.
159	41	78	9	287

There were also 86 re-vaccinations completed.

It will be seen that the number of children vaccinated during the year was 287, which is much above the previous year's figure of 194. This is accounted for by the vastly increased public interest in, and demand for vaccination, arising from the importation of cases of Smallpox early in the year from Pakistan.

The policy remains as before, to encourage the vaccination of all infants; in addition to protecting the infant this reduces the likelihood of reactions if and when the child is re-vaccinated later in life, and gives a quicker and more efficient protection to those who may need to be protected as the result of exposure to a case of smallpox later in life. Vaccination is now advised soon after the child's first birthday.

Tuberculosis.

There were four cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis added to the Godalming Register during 1962 and no cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as against three and one

respectively in 1961. There were four transfers in from other areas and four transfers out from this area.

The following Table shows age groups of new cases during 1962:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
1-5 ...	—	—	...	—	—	
5-10 ...	—	—	...	—	—	
10-15 ...	—	1	...	—	—	
15-20 ...	—	—	...	—	—	
20-25 ...	—	—	...	—	—	
25-30 ...	—	—	...	—	—	
30-35 ...	1	—	...	—	—	
35-45 ...	—	—	...	—	—	
45-55 ...	2	—	...	—	—	
55-65 ...	—	—	...	—	—	
65 and over ...	—	—	...	—	—	
Totals ...	3	1	...	—	—	

The following Table may be of interest:

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
New Cases of Tuberculosis:	6	8	8	7	10	8	5	7	9	6	4	4
Deaths due to Tuberculosis:	2	4	5	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1

Care and After-Care (Guildford Borough, Godalming and Haslemere Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases).

During 1962 two meetings of the Care Committee were held. Help was given in a variety of ways to patients suffering from chest diseases. One patient was helped with the fare to enable him to visit aged relatives in the north; two children were sent on holiday under the Sheephatch Holiday Scheme and were given pocket money for this. A widow was assisted with a weekly grant for coal during the winter months and eleven patients received grants at Christmas.

There is a great demand on the resources of the Committee and the money raised by the sale of seals at Christmas is barely sufficient.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

This vaccination against Tuberculosis is available for school children of 13 years old and upwards, and for students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other establishments of further education.

The figures for B.C.G. Vaccination are (excluding Charterhouse) :—

Percentage accepting the offer of B.C.G.	
Vaccination	86.19
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination ...	179
Number immune—Vaccination not required	7

The figures of B.C.G. Vaccination for Charterhouse are:—

Percentage accepting the offer of B.C.G.	
Vaccination	70.92
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination ...	182
Number immune—Vaccination not required	17



Chief Public Health Inspector's Report

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the Borough of Godalming.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting my Report on the work carried out during 1962; this being my third Annual Report.

The 1955-1960 Clearance Programme of Unfit Houses is still not completed; only an increase in the number of houses built by the Council will speed the demolition of the remaining houses in the programme which are still occupied and enable a further scheme to be considered to deal with an estimated 50 houses.

In spite of publicity and house-to-house visits in some areas, the improvement of houses with grant aid continues to make slow progress. The schemes are still voluntary and are not sufficiently attractive to encourage wider use by landlords of properties. The present differences between Discretionary and Standard Grants both in standards and method of payment is confusing; the schemes could with advantage be revised and co-related to follow a similar procedure in each case. In my first Report I stated that neither the Rent Act of 1957 nor the Improvement Grant schemes were making a real impact on the repairs and improvements to houses; this is becoming more apparent as time passes. New compulsory measures are needed to ensure a raised repair standard, and to increase the rate of improvements to good sound houses.

The complex technical problems arising from the implementation of Petroleum legislation is receiving more attention locally and nationally. The initial steps to form

a National body to deal with all aspects of Petroleum administration have already been taken and such a body could do much to develop uniform policy and improve standards of public safety.

Food hygiene standards continue to rise; routine inspections, advice and education all play a part as indeed does the commercial need to economise in labour and to enlarge and modernise premises and equipment to meet increasing competition and the public demand for higher standards. In spite of improved conditions, food complaints continue at approximately the same level. Lack of stock rotation is invariably the cause of food sold in poor condition; the use of a simple Visual Aid Coding system, by means of which the vendor can easily and quickly ensure proper stock rotation, is the sure means of preventing the sale of stale or unsound foods.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. R. PESKETT,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

July 1963.

**Summary of Routine and other Inspection Work
carried out.**

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS MADE.

Housing Inspections and Re-Inspections (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	1523
Nuisances, Complaints, Advisory Visits, Meetings, etc.	1373
Inspections of—	
Drainage to Houses, including Tests	433
Factories, Work-Places and Outworkers' Premises	196
Food Shops and places where Food is prepared and stored, including Ice Cream premises ...	477
Food Inspection	30
Premises reference Provision of Dustbins ...	26
Public and Private Conveniences	11
Investigations and Inspections under—	
Shops and Young Persons Employment Acts ...	45
Petroleum Acts	300
Infectious Diseases (including Disinfections) ...	238
Part IV Housing Act, 1957 (Overcrowding) ...	4
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (including testing and treatment of sewers)	92
Smoke Observations	0
Water Supplies	58
Milk Samples	72
Water Samples	134
Ice Cream Samples	30
Cream Samples	1
	<hr/>
	5043

NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices	13
Informal Notices	278
	<hr/>
	291
	<hr/>
Informal Notices not complied with at 31.12.62	23
	<hr/>

Factories Act, 1937-1961.

(Information required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.)

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND OTHER PREMISES UNDER THE ACT.

Premises	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with Mechanical Power	85	4	—
Factories without Mechanical Power	4	1	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	10	—	—
	99	5	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Premises	Number of Defects		Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of Defects in respect of which Prose- cutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	4	3	2	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
	5	4	3	—

WATER SUPPLIES.

Public and Private Supplies.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board supplies water to the whole of the Borough area. For many years the high iron content in water from some sources in Borough Road and Ockford Road has been a cause of inconvenience and complaint; these supplies have now ceased to be used for public supply.

Approximately half the water for that part of Godalming formerly supplied by the sources at Borough Road is now supplied from the Guildford sources at Dapdune and Joseph's Road; a new 12in. diameter trunk main from Guildford to Godalming having been completed during the year; the remainder of this area is supplied from the existing iron-free sources at Borough Road. The chemical pollution at Borough Road is no longer of importance since the particular sources affected are now disused.

The area formerly supplied from the Ockford Road Pumping Station now receives water from the new source works at Witley.

No new sources of supply have been developed in 1962; a number of minor extensions have been made during the year and mains have also been laid for estates at Green Lane, Farncombe, Quartermile Road and Tuesley Lane, Godalming.

All supplies to the Borough area are now of top quality both bacteriologically and chemically as shown by frequent samples from sources and distribution points in the Borough and Board area. All supplies are chlorinated to ensure a safe supply; there have been no cases of contamination in supply.

There are two private wells in the Borough still in use; one supplies a proportion of large school premises, the other a factory and a number of cottages. The installation of chlorinating plants on both these private systems now ensures a safe supply.

Samples taken from the public supply, private wells, reservoirs and supply systems totalled 127: there were 105 satisfactory samples. The 22 unsatisfactory samples related to water samples taken from the private wells and distribution systems before the installation of chlorinating

plant. It is interesting to note that since the plant was installed all samples of the treated water have proved satisfactory.

Swimming Pools.

There are two swimming pools in the Borough, both privately owned; 12 samples of water were taken from them during the year and all were satisfactory.

One is an open air pool of 30,000 gallons to which the public are admitted; it is operated on the fill and empty system with a continuous filtration plant and manual chlorination. The water was maintained in good condition throughout the period of use.

The second pool is an indoor pool of 86,000 gallons, situated on private school premises. It is used by arrangement by various Schools in the area; supplied by its own well, the water is pre-heated, chlorinated and aerated and maintains a very high standard of purity.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

New Main Drainage.

A new Surface Water Sewer was completed in Hurtmore Road during the year and the laying of a Surface Water Sewer in Shackstead Lane was commenced.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

Drainage. There were 433 inspections and tests to existing drainage systems during the year at all types of premises. Defective or unsatisfactory conditions found were remedied by informal action. A number of choked drains and sewers were cleared by the Department. Works to a length of Public Sewer were carried out by the Council's Contractor under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the costs recovered from the Owners served by that length of sewer.

Sewage Disposal. For some years, mainly as a result of informal action, there has been a steady reduction in the number of premises without a water carriage system of drainage and now only two premises have pail closets.

There are 33 other premises not connected to the main drainage system and in each case the premises are connected to a Septic Tank system. In these premises connection to main drainage is either un-economical by reason of distance

or impracticable due to levels, etc. Most of these septic tank systems, 28 in all, have been modified and adapted to operate with reasonable efficiency provided they are properly maintained and serviced. Secondary treatment and ultimate disposal of effluent is by means of sub-surface irrigation in every case; the porous, sandy sub-soil prevalent in the area being particularly suitable for the purpose. These systems are inspected twice yearly and advice given as to maintenance and other necessary works.

Temporary sanitary accommodation for building sites, engineering works, etc., is provided by means of chemical or earth closets and latrines.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A weekly collection of house refuse and salvage is maintained with some difficulty to all premises in the Borough by means of standard refuse collection vehicles. Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at Broadwater. Control of vermin and insect pests is maintained by frequent inspections and treatments; the tip is generally well maintained.

The Council's mechanised street sweeping machine to replace manual street sweeping has proved most successful during 1962.

Standard refuse bins are required at all premises under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Six informal notices have been served on Owner/Occupiers and Occupiers to renew defective bins and in five cases the required standard bin was installed; one formal notice on an Owner/Occupier was served and subsequently complied with.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The provisions of the Act were generally well observed by shop-keepers during the year, and no formal action was taken.

Contraventions relating to hours of closing, early closing days, etc., observed during inspections were readily adjusted by the shopkeepers concerned on informal notice. Following complaints received relating to Sunday Trading, all traders in the area concerned were advised and warned as to future action if the provisions of the Act were not observed.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 41 persons held Licences to Keep Petroleum Spirit ranging from small Can Stores of 20 gallons to Petrol Filling Stations with 10,000 gallons capacity. One new Licence for a Can Store was approved during the year; one Licence for a Petrol Filling Station was not renewed.

Two new underground storage tanks were installed during the year and proposals approved for the installation of five new tanks.

During routine surveys and inspections four old underground storage tanks were suspected of leakage and when tested were found to be defective. These tanks were taken out of use and sealed.

All electrical equipment associated with Petrol Service Pumps was inspected by an approved Electrical Contractor and certificates furnished in respect of each pump to show that the Model Code Electrical Conditions were complied with.

The Home Office Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions was adopted by the Council in 1958. All installations are inspected periodically, the larger ones in company with a Fire Prevention Officer of the Surrey Fire Brigade whose advice and suggestions in relation to fire-fighting equipment, hazardous conditions, etc., has proved most helpful.

Several premises in the district have been in operation for over 30 years and the poor siting and layout of these premises, together with the problem of restricted space, the need for increased storage capacity and modern requirements, gives rise to many problems. Efforts are being made to improve these premises in spite of extreme difficulties and a number of worthwhile improvements will, it is hoped, result.

INSECT PESTS.

The Pest Officer dealt with 31 infestations of various pests (other than rats or mice) during 1962, as follows:

Woodworm	...	...	...	2
Wasps	...	...	...	9
Other Insects	...	...	...	17
Moles	...	...	...	2
Bugs	...	...	...	1

With the exception of treatment for Moles (charged at an inclusive rate of 12/- per hour) this pest destruction service is operated as a free service to private houses; business premises are charged on a 'time and materials' basis, plus establishment charges. All these pests were successfully dealt with by the use of various insecticides and the service has been very much appreciated by the public.

DISINFECTIONS.

Disinfections were carried out to two premises following the removal to hospital of infectious persons.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades carried on within the Borough.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The scheme for the destruction of rats and mice in the Borough continues to function very successfully and economically.

One part-time Pest Officer is employed. A free service is given to infested private premises; business premises are charged at the inclusive rate of 12/- per hour, or alternatively are offered a Contract service giving monthly inspections as a minimum and carrying out all treatment as and when required. In the year under review 24 Contracts produced a sum of £179.

The general public and local traders readily co-operate in reporting infestations in the early stages, thereby considerably reducing the amount of work required and making control much easier. Co-operation was also evident in effecting essential works of rat-proofing, removal of harbourage, etc., and no formal action was necessary. Most infestations were of a minor character and the use of 'Warfarin' gave excellent results.

Sewers. The annual ten per cent. test of the soil sewers showed them to be comparatively free from infestation. Except for one old section of sewer where recurring infestations are kept under control by periodic treatments, no treatments were necessary except in conjunction with surface infestations.

NEW HOUSING.

The number of new houses erected during the year was as follows:

By the Council	...	...	...	21
By Private Persons	...	...	...	83
Number of houses converted into flats				5

The number of applicants on the Council's housing list totalled 489 at the 31st December, 1962, and during the year 89 applicants were re-housed, including 51 transfers.

UNFIT HOUSES.

The Table below gives details of the Slum Clearance Programme at 31st December, 1962:

(a) Demolitions				
Demolished	.....	.....	31	} 42
Awaiting Demolition	.....	.....	11	
(b) Closing Orders				
Still Occupied	.....	.....	1	} 4
Vacated	.....	.....	3	
				— 46
(c) Dealt with by Undertakings				
Accepted—Vacant	.....	.....	10	} 37
Accepted—still Occupied	.....	.....	1	
Reconditioned	.....	.....	26	
				— 83
(d) For Purchase and Demolition				
Purchased—still Occupied	.....	.....		2
(e) Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Orders				
Occupied	.....	.....	10	} 14
Vacant	.....	.....	4	
(f) Premises Repaired				
Temporary Repairs effected	.....	.....	9	} 21
Repaired to Rent Act Standard			12	
(g) Action Pending				
	.....	.....		2
				— 39
				122

Sixteen families require re-housing to complete the present programme.

The programme, commenced in 1955, was due to be completed by 1960 but to date 16 premises remain occupied; fourteen of these have been formally represented and in two cases action has been deferred.

Two Compulsory Purchase Orders have now been confirmed and during the year one Closing Order was made and one house Represented for the making of a Closing Order. One Undertaking under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, was cancelled and two Closing Orders were determined under Section 27 of the Housing Act, 1957, when the premises concerned had been rendered fit for human habitation to the Council's requirements.

A further 50 houses in the area are considered to be in such a condition as to justify formal inspection with a view to their inclusion in a second Clearance Programme; half of this number must be dealt with as soon as possible.

Improvement Grants.

The following Tables give details of the number of applications for Discretionary and Standard Improvement grants dealt with since the inception of the two schemes:

	Improvement and Discretionary Grants (Since 1953)	Standard Grants (Since 1959)
Number of applications received	243	80
Works completed	174	50
Works completed but since withdrawn and repaid Grant	16	2
Applications refused	14	
Applications withdrawn	31	2
Works in progress	6	7
Applications approved but not yet commenced	2	19
	243	80

From a total of 323 applications improvements to 242 properties have resulted and a further 34 schemes await completion. In 1951 it was estimated that there were 1,000 (about 20%) premises in the area without Bathrooms, etc., and the percentage already improved is approaching the 25% mark; in addition the Council have resolved to provide the five 'Standard Amenities' in approximately 400 Council-owned houses and plans are well advanced to deal with the first 50 of these houses.

The Council have always encouraged landlords and owner/occupiers of properties to take advantage of the

generous aid available to improve properties. The Standard Grant scheme is available for payments in respect of the provision of specified standard amenities based on the expenditure actually incurred for the purpose; provided certain conditions are satisfied the owner of the property can claim the grant as of right. The grants are specially intended to help owners equip houses with the amenities as quickly and as easily as possible and are designed to deal mainly with simple schemes requiring little structural work.

The original scheme has been modified and termed Discretionary Grants, and is available to cover a wider range of improvements, conversions of larger buildings into flats, remedying inherent structural defects, etc.

During the year, in an endeavour to publicise the schemes and encourage improvements with the aid of a grant, a house to house survey of 232 houses was made. The number of houses lacking amenities was 137; 30 owner/occupiers and 56 tenants became interested and as a result of the survey to date a total of 24 applications have been received from houses surveyed.

Inspection and Repair.

During the year a total of 55 houses were repaired and made fit as a result of formal or informal procedure under the Housing and Public Health Acts resulting from inspections made following complaints by tenants or surveys and inspections carried out in conjunction with other work.

Four formal notices were served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and in each case the owner had the necessary works executed. In two cases, under Housing Act procedure the Council authorised a Contractor to carry out repairs in default of the owner and these were satisfactorily completed at a total cost of £894.

One Certificate of Disrepair under the Rent Act of 1957 was cancelled on completion of the repairs scheduled in the Certificate.

Increasing owner-occupation of houses accounts for the decrease in the yearly number of complaints received from occupiers relating to repairs and unsatisfactory conditions. Fortunately a good number of owner-occupiers proceed to improve their houses with grant aid, thereby not only is a fit house secured but also the house meets the modern standard of comfort and convenience.

Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies and Food Premises.

Food Inspection and Sampling.

Milk. Milk must now be of special designation, i.e., Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested or Sterilised Milk.

Twelve persons in the Borough hold Dealers' Licences from the Surrey County Council for the sale of milk under the various special designations. By mutual agreement, the Borough Council on behalf of the County Council carry out inspection and sampling at all premises including sampling from distributors to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

During the year 72 samples of milk were taken, and submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. The Laboratory provides a free service for bacteriological and biological examinations for local authorities and is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. Details of the samples taken during 1962 are as follows:

Pasteurised Milk: 30 samples—all satisfactory.

Sterilised Milk: 12 samples—all satisfactory.

Tuberculin Tested Milk: 4 samples—all satisfactory.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk: 26 samples—
all satisfactory.

All the Tuberculin Tested Milk samples were also submitted to a biological examination and no evidence of tubercle bacilli was found. One sample of cream was submitted for analysis and proved satisfactory.

Ice Cream.

No ice cream is manufactured in the Borough. During the year 30 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory and results were as follows:

29 placed in Grade 1 (satisfactory).

1 placed in Grade 2 (satisfactory).

During the year there has been an increase in the number of Mobile Shops and Traders operating in the area, requiring inspection and supervision to ensure compliance with the Regulations. A number have been preparing and

retailing soft ice-cream which has become a very popular product with the public. All samples taken from such vehicles have proved satisfactory.

There are 61 premises in the Borough registered for the storage or sale of ice cream and during the year three new registrations were granted. Premises must comply with the Acts and Regulations governing the sale of food and ice cream, and inspections and visits were made to ensure satisfactory conditions existed; no formal action was required.

Meat Supplies.

No slaughterhouses are in use in the Borough; all slaughtering within the area ceased in 1939 and buildings formerly used for this purpose are vacant or used for other purposes.

The Council are satisfied that local slaughtering needs are met adequately by the facilities offered by Guildford Corporation at the modern Abattoir constructed in 1952.

Local supplies are obtained from wholesale warehouses, etc., and the quality of meat and meat products is much improved. The amount of meat and offal found unfit for human consumption is a very minute proportion of the quantity consumed in the area.

Fish.

There are eight fish shops in the Borough, two of these being Fried Fish Shops. All shops have closed fronts and the premises are generally well maintained.

Unfit Food.

Consignments of foodstuffs suspected of being unfit for human consumption are normally inspected on request at wholesale warehouses, depots and shops and a detailed list of the goods voluntarily surrendered is given below; little difficulty has been experienced. All unfit foodstuffs are taken to the Council's refuse tip at Broadwater for disposal.

During the year eight complaints were received relating to the presence of foreign matter in food and two complaints of suspected unfit food. All but two of these complaints were dealt with by informal action. Legal proceedings in respect of a sample of biscuits infested with living and dead spider beetles were instituted against a firm of grocers. On

conviction they were fined £20 and £8 8s. 0d. costs; legal proceedings were also instituted against a baker for selling bread containing a mutilated spider beetle. On conviction he was fined £10.

Perishable Goods:

English and Imported Meat and Offal	490	lbs.
Turkey	27	lbs.
Chicken	37	lbs.
Sausages	6	lbs.
Fish	104	lbs.
Beefburgers	29	pckts.
Kipper Fillets	8	pckts.
Salmon Cakes	8	
Sausage Rolls	10	

Tinned Goods:

Fruit	481	tins	547	lbs.
Vegetables	89	tins	80	lbs.
Ham	21	tins	196	lbs.
Meat	102	tins	226	lbs.
Chicken	5	tins	19	lbs.
Fish	32	tins	25	lbs.
Miscellaneous	105	tins	101	lbs.

Supervision of Food Premises.

General.

The inspection and supervision of premises in the Borough used for the storage, preparation, manufacture, distribution and handling of food for human consumption has been continued through the year and indeed extended to cover private residential school meals services not previously included.

The Food Hygiene Regulations of 1960 are reasonably well complied with and premises generally compare favourably with current standards. Contraventions of the Regulations are dealt with by verbal and written informal notices requiring a wide variety of cleansing, structural and other works necessary to maintain good standards of hygiene at all stages of food preparation, storage and sale.

The installation of proceedings in two cases was considered but in each case the owners carried out extensive structural works in order to meet the requirements of the Regulations.

Restaurants, Cafes, School and Factory Canteens.

Routine inspections are carried out to all premises classed under this heading to secure compliance with the Regulations of 1960 and in an endeavour to maintain a good standard of hygiene in these premises where so many daily meals are handled, served and eaten. Staff and managements have been co-operative and various cleansing, re-decoration and improvement works have been carried out on the advice and recommendation of the Department.

Bakeries and Cake Shops.

There are eleven premises used primarily for the sale of bread, cakes and sugar confectionery; seven of these have their own bakeries. There are no underground bakeries.

Work has commenced on a new Bakehouse to replace one which falls below standard, occupies a restricted site and has reached the limit of its useful life.

Informal notices requiring cleansing and re-decorations, additional hot water supplies for washing purposes and other general works have been complied with. One scheme for the modernisation of part of one Bakery was completed during the year.

Grocers, Greengrocers, etc.

There are forty-six such premises at present in use. Inspections and advisory visits are made to promote cleanliness, to prevent forms of contamination and ensure that adequate washing facilities and hot water supplies are readily available for all persons employed. Foodstuffs inspected and found unfit for human consumption are listed elsewhere in this Report.

Manufacturing Premises.

The sixteen Butchers' Shops in the town are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act for the preparation and manufacture of sausages. Nineteen other premises are registered for the manufacture, preservation and processing of food, including smoking bacon, cooking hams, etc. All premises are inspected to ensure the various Regulations regarding Food Hygiene, Meat Handling, etc., are complied with and for the inspection of meat and meat products. The premises have been very well maintained

during the year and no difficulties have been experienced. Two old establishments were modernised to meet present-day standards.

Licensed Premises.

There are 22 licensed premises in the Borough (other than Clubs) and during the year six notices were served requiring works to sanitary accommodation to improve conditions. All premises have adequate facilities for cleansing glasses, etc., and have a constant supply of hot water to sinks.

Adulteration and Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The Surrey County Council administers those provisions of the Food and Drugs Act within the Borough dealing with the sampling and analysis of articles of food, etc., for the detection of adulterations, etc.

The County Medical Officer reports that the following samples were taken in the Borough and analysed during 1962:—

- Formal: 19 samples of Milk.
 - 1 sample of Biscuits.
 - 1 sample of Bread.
 - 2 samples of Fish (tinned).
 - 1 sample of Meat Extract.
 - 1 sample of Peanut Butter.
 - 1 sample of Peas (frozen).
- Informal: 9 samples of Milk.
 - 2 samples of Beer.
 - 1 sample of Butter.
 - 1 sample of Confectionery (flour).
 - 1 sample of Fruit Juice.
 - 1 sample of Lard.
 - 1 sample of Meat (cooked and prepared).
 - 1 sample of Evaporated Milk.
 - 1 sample of Mincemeat.
 - 1 sample of Pears (tinned).
 - 1 sample of Peel (mixed).
 - 1 sample of Sausages.
 - 2 samples of Soft Drinks.
 - 1 sample of Soup.

Found adulterated or irregular:

Formal	...	...	...	3
Informal	...	...	...	1

The Surrey County Council carried out the following sampling and analyses of food and drugs during 1962 in the whole of the County area for which they are the Food and Drugs Authority:—

Samples analysed—involving 86 items of food and drugs:

Formal	...	...	...	681
Informal	...	...	...	172

Found adulterated or irregular:

Formal	...	...	...	17
Informal	...	...	...	8

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Surrey County Council Clinics are as follows:

At "Hillsleigh," Nightingale Road, Godalming.

Child Welfare: Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m. (No Doctor on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays).

Child Guidance: Tuesdays, by appointment only.

Dental: Mondays, 9.30 a.m. Other days and times by appointment only.

Diphtheria Immunisation: School-children at School Medical Clinics. Pre-School Children at Child Welfare Clinics.

Eye: 1st and 3rd Fridays, a.m. and p.m. (by appointment only).

School Medical: Fridays, 9.30 a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

Relaxation and Mothercraft: Mondays, 2.30 p.m.

Speech Therapy: Thursdays, a.m. and p.m. (by appointment only).

Remedial Exercises: School children—Wednesdays a.m., (by appointment only).

At St. Mark's Hall, Ockford Ridge, Godalming.

Welfare Clinic: Every Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m. (No Doctor on 1st, 3rd or 5th Wednesdays).

Regional Hospital Board Clinics are as follows:

At Milford Chest Hospital, near Godalming.

Chest Clinic: 1st and 3rd Friday afternoons, 1.45 to 4.15 p.m. Other weeks a Clinic is held on Wednesday afternoons, 2.45 to 4 p.m. (by appointment).

At Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.

Venereal Diseases Clinic:

Males: Tuesdays and Fridays, 5 to 7 p.m.

Females: Mondays, 3 to 7 p.m. Thursdays, 9.30 to 11 a.m.

