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Borough of  Guildford.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE

**Year ending Dec. 31st, 1908.**

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*Prepared in accordance with Section 14 of the Order of the Local Government Board, dated March 23rd, 1891, regulating the duties of Medical Officers of Health.*

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GUILDFORD :

PRINTED BY MAY AND WEBB, 4, CHAPEL STREET.

## BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

### Chief Statistics for 1908.

Estimated Population	...	...	...	22800
Birth Rate	...	...	...	23'6 per 1,000 pop.
Death Rate	...	...	...	11 "
Death Rate from Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	'5 "
Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	73 per 1,000 births,

### Chief Statistics for England and Wales for the year 1908.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate. from Epidemic Disease.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
	Per 1,000 Population.			
England and Wales...	26'5	14'7	1'29	121
76 great Towns .....	27'0	14'9	1'59	128
142 smaller Towns.....	26'0	14'0	1'26	124
England and Wales, less 218 Towns .....	26'2	14'7	'99	110

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,**  
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

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*To the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Guildford.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Fourth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough during the year 1908.

**STATISTICS—POPULATION.**

The population at the middle of 1908 may be estimated to have been, in round numbers, 22,800. It was calculated in December that there were 5,192 dwelling houses in the Borough and assuming that about 120 of these were empty, the number of occupied houses would be 5,072. This number multiplied by the average number of persons per house (according to the last census) viz. 4.5, gives approximately 22,800.

The number of new houses certified by the Surveyor during the year as being ready for occupation was 73, as against 106 the previous year.



### BIRTH RATE.

The number of births registered in the Borough during 1908 was 532, against 493 the previous year. This gives a birth rate of 23·6 per 1,000 population, compared with 21·8 the previous year, and an average of 22 for the previous 10 years. The England and Wales rate was 26·5.

### DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough was 352 as against 377 the previous year. Of these, however, 118 were deaths of non-residents which occurred in Public Institutions in the District, and have to be deducted to obtain the nett death rate. The deaths of 16 Guildford residents which occurred in Institutions beyond the District (chiefly Brookwood Asylum) have, however to be added, which brings the number to 250 as compared with 282 the previous year, and this gives a nett death rate of 11·0 per 1,000 population. This rate is extremely satisfactory, and is a good deal lower than the average for the previous ten years, viz., 12·6 per 1,000.

The England and Wales rate was 14·7 during 1908.

Table III. gives details of the causes of and ages at death. From this Table it will be seen that no fewer than 93 out of the 250 deaths were of persons of 65 years and upwards.

In spite of the increase of population the number of deaths were 32 less than the previous year. The diminution was partly due to fewer deaths from cancer and diseases of the respiratory organs.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year registered in the District was 39, which, calculated from the 532 births registered, gave an infantile mortality of 73 per 1,000 births, exactly the same as the previous year. The England and Wales rate was 121, and the ten years average for Guildford 102 per 1,000 births.

The rates for England and Wales, County of Surrey, and the Borough of Guildford for the years 1900—1907 are given below.

		England and Wales.		Surrey.		Guildford.
1900	...	160	...	107	...	128
1901	...	151	...	105	...	88
1902	...	133	...	101	...	110
1903	...	132	...	93	...	96
1904	...	146	...	108	...	90
1905	...	128	...	82	...	63
1906	...	133	...	101	...	76
1907	...	118	...	84	...	73
Averages		<hr/> 138		<hr/> 98		<hr/> 90

Details as to the causes of and ages at death are given in Table IV. The most noticeable features of this table is the small number of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases (two only) and the rather large proportion of premature births. The fewness of the deaths from summer diarrhoea is accounted for by the relatively heavy rainfall in August which would have a cleansing effect on the air, lay the dust and flush the yard surfaces and drains.

#### ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths registered as being due to the seven principal zymotic or epidemic diseases was 11, compared with 13 in 1907 and 26 in 1906. The rate works out at nearly 5 per 1,000 population as compared with 1.29 for England and Wales. Five of these deaths were due to whooping cough (all being children under five years of age), three to diphtheria and three to diarrhoea.

#### DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Twenty-seven deaths were registered as against an average of eighteen for the preceding eight years.



### DEATHS FROM CANCER.

Twelve deaths occurred from this disease, as against 20 the previous year, and an average of 19 for the previous eight years. Six of these deaths occurred at ages between 25 and 65, and six at 65 and upwards.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notified cases, ages of patients, and number removed to Hospital are given in Table II.

The number of cases notified last year, viz., 78, was a little above the average for the previous eight years, viz., 74 as shown by the following table :—

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Diphtheria ...	18	40	24	10	11	9	33	41	21
Scarlet Fever ...	18	50	36	29	4	10	81	26	39
Typhoid Fever...	3	7	11	1	3	1	3	6	2
Puerperal Fever	3	0	1	1	2	0	5	1	1
Erysipelas ...	7	11	12	10	20	16	14	15	15
Small Pox ...			3						
Totals ...	49	108	87	51	40	36	136	89	78

Allowance must, however, be made for the increase of the Borough in 1904.

The voluntary notifications of Phthisis are not included in the above Table.

Nineteen cases of diphtheria and twenty-six of scarlet fever were removed to Hospital. The smallness of the proportion of scarlet fever cases removed was due to the fact that many cases occurred in large houses in connection with the milk outbreak mentioned later.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Twenty-one cases were notified during the year, of which three were fatal. The notifications were evenly distributed

throughout the year so that there is nothing specially to record in the way of an outbreak. One of the cases was connected with the milk outbreak and three others were connected with the County Hospital. Another case was doubtful and in two instances the infection was contracted outside the district.

Four cases occurred in Walnut Tree Close and four others among children attending the Infants' department of Stoke School. On examination of the children attending this department I found one child who had been absent with what was considered to be a simple sore throat had recently returned to School with a suspicious running at the nose. On making a bacteriological examination of this discharge I found it contained the germs of diphtheria. After excluding the child no further cases were reported among the scholars.

There is nothing of interest to report in connection with the remaining cases.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Thirty-nine cases were notified during the year. Twenty of these were in direct or indirect connection with an infected milk supply, respecting which special reports were made at the time. Briefly the facts were as follows:—On January 17th I was asked to see a mild case of scarlet fever by the medical man in attendance, the diagnosis being doubtful owing partly to the difficulty of accounting for the origin of the infection. I was asked next day to see two other cases which arose almost simultaneously in another large house. The only thing in common to these two families was the milk supply, but I did not then think it justifiable to throw suspicion on the milk supply—simply because it happened to be common to two families. It subsequently transpired, however, that a child in another house developed scarlet fever at the same time but owing to the mildness of the attack it was not definitely diagnosed and notified until



January 28th. Had this case been reported to me on the 17th or 18th I should then have felt justified in taking action with regard to their common milk supply which would have prevented the occurrence of some of the subsequent cases. No further cases were, however, reported until the 21st, when I at once visited the farm supplying the milk, which although situated outside the Borough I was enabled to inspect without any formalities as Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District. Three possible sources were found at the farm, viz.—

- (1) One of the cowmen had had a daughter at home for a fortnight after being in Hospital in another part of the County with diphtheria. She had had a rash whilst in Hospital which was ascribed to the use of antitoxin. Her father had since her return suffered from a cold in the head.
- (2) The man who took the milk round had one of his children ill for a day or two with a rash about three weeks previously.
- (3) One of the milch cows had an eruption on her teats.

Both men were at once excluded from contact with the milk and the milk from the affected cows was used separately, with the result that the milk at once ceased to be infectious. No primary cases (*i.e.*, first cases in any house) were reported as having developed after the 23rd. The intervening period would allow for the development of those cases infected on or before the 21st, the day the farm was visited.

Subsequent events suggested that the first of the above possible sources of origin was the most probable. The cowman's grandson, who lived with him, whilst in attendance at a neighbouring school, apparently infected several children, some with diphtheria and some with scarlet fever, and the



germs of diphtheria were found in a nasal discharge with which he was affected. He was also the probable cause of infection of three children living in adjoining cottages. The daughter appeared to be perfectly well on the 21st, but it is nevertheless possible that she may have been the means of introducing the germs of the two diseases into the house and that these gained access to the nose and throat of the cowman whilst he was suffering from a cold in the head and hence readily found their way into the milk.

In addition to the notified cases there were several cases of sore throat and one case of diphtheria on the same milk round.

In the twelve households directly infected by the milk supply there were secondary cases in three, whilst the original cases were being nursed at home. In the first, the third and fourth cases occurred at intervals of five days and one month respectively; in the second the two others occurred at intervals of 14 days and 25 days, and in the third case three others at intervals of one month, 56 days and 59 days respectively. These secondary cases occurred in good sized houses with sufficient means of isolation, but their occurrence only serve to confirm one's opinion that the efficient home isolation of scarlet fever is only practicable when trained nurses, who are insusceptible to the disease, are in sole charge. In two of the cases just mentioned the mother of the children became infected and in the third a relative who was in charge of the patient.

Of the remaining cases of scarlet fever notified during the year nine occurred at the Workhouse or at the Workhouse homes.

There were no cases notified between May and October.

One case was notified in the Friary Ward on October 1st, and a second case from the same house on December

20th, before the first case had returned from Hospital. No intermediate cases had been reported from the locality or school attended by the children.

### **TYPHOID FEVER.**

Only two cases were notified and even these did not belong to the district but were patients admitted to the County Hospital and found after admission to be suffering from typhoid fever.

The record of the Borough for the year as regards this disease is therefore an excellent one.

### **PUERPERAL FEVER.**

Only one case was notified and this was of a fatal case which had been admitted into the County Hospital from outside the district. The Borough's record in this respect is also an excellent one seeing that no case of puerperal fever was reported in connection with any one of the 532 births, a large proportion of which were attended by certified midwives.

### **PHTHISIS.**

Eleven cases of this disease, exactly the same number as in the previous year, were reported under the system of voluntary notification in force in the Borough. Two of the patients were between the ages of 15 and 25, and nine were between 25 and 65. Seven of the cases were notified from the Workhouse. I visited the homes of the remaining four cases for the purpose of inspecting the premises, and to give advice as to the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease to others.

Twenty-eight rooms were disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector after removal or death of patients suffering from Phthisis. In every fatal case in private houses the relatives have accepted the offer of disinfection made, and in most in-



stances the walls have been stripped also, and the ceilings cleansed and whitewashed.

The only institution in the Borough admitting cases of Phthisis is the Workhouse Infirmary. There has hitherto, however, been no separate provision made there for these cases. Recently two revolving shelters have been ordered for the purpose of carrying out open-air treatment.

### NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

The following cases were notified to me by the Head Teachers :—

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	67
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	32
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	29
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	30

Two departments of Schools were closed during the year on my advice, viz., Stoke Infants from February 5th to March 2nd, on account of the prevalence of whooping cough and St. Nicholas Infants School from February 21st to March 2nd and again from March 11th to March 30th on account of the prevalence of measles. Closing for one week was tried in the first instance as it was thought that this would prevent the development whilst in attendance at School of the second crop of cases. The step was, however, ineffectual.

### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

*Guildford, Godalming and Woking Joint Hospital Board.*

One hundred and eighty-two patients were admitted into the Hospital during the year from the whole of the Board's district. The cases were as follows :—



	Total Admissions.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Deaths.
Guildford Rural ...	59	45	14	3
Guildford Borough ..	45	27	18	2
Godalming ...	9	0	9	1
Woking ...	69	50	19	4
	<hr/> 182 <hr/>	<hr/> 122 <hr/>	<hr/> 60 <hr/>	<hr/> 14 <hr/>

Two of the cases admitted were suffering from both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

The number of cases admitted and the deaths that occurred during the seven previous years were as follows:—

	Cases.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Ty- phoid.	Deaths.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Ty- phoid.
1901	293	128	156	9	27	2	24	1
1902	190	98	85	7	6	0	5	1
1903	161	107	52	2	8	2	5	1
1904	154	93	58	3	4	1	3	0
1905	135	96	39	0	2	0	2	0
1906	172	125	46	1	5	4	1	0
1907	151	92	57	2	9	2	6	1

The admissions in the several months were as follows:—

	Admissions.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Deaths.
January...	10	6	4	2
February.	27	22	5	0
March ....	18	15	3	1
April .....	3	1	2	1
May .....	13	10	3	0
June .....	8	7	1	1
July .....	17	11	6	0
August ...	13	8	5	2
September	30	21	9	3
October...	11	4	7	1
November	11	4	7	1
December	21	13	8	2

The operation of tracheotomy was necessary in the case of the following children, suffering from laryngeal diphtheria :—

- (1) A boy, aged 4, from Woking; admitted in a critical condition on March 2nd. The urgent symptoms were relieved, and the child completely recovered.
- (2) The above child's sister, aged 2; admitted on March 12th. The immediate symptoms were relieved, but the child died from secondary hæmorrhage six days later.
- (3) A child, aged 5, from Godalming; admitted in a critical condition on July 21st. She made a complete recovery.
- (4) A child, aged 2, from Woking; admitted on September 2nd. The difficulty of breathing was immediately relieved by the operation, but the membrane subsequently extended downwards with the result that the child died two days later.
- (5) A child, aged 5, from Guildford; admitted October 31st. She made a complete recovery.
- (6) A child, aged 3, from Godalming; admitted December 24th. She also made a complete recovery.

Seven so-called "return cases," *i.e.*, cases admitted from households to which patients had returned from Hospital within the preceding month, occurred during the year. All but one (No. 6, a case of diphtheria) were cases of scarlet fever.

There were no cases of one disease admitted following the discharge of patients suffering from another.



The following are the particulars of the cases :—

		Length of detention of infecting case.	Interval between discharge and admission of return case.	Probable cause.
No. 1.	...	74 days.	7 days.	Enlarged tonsils and adenoids.
No. 2.	...	55 days.	12 days.	Recurrent nasal discharge.
No. 3.	...	51 days.	12 days.	Recurrent sore throat.
No. 4.	...	42 days.	12 days.	Very obscure, as 1st case was very mild and never peeled.
No. 5.	...	117 days.	18 days.	Recurrent nasal discharge.
No. 6 (Diph.)		37 days.	10 days.	Recurrent nasal discharge.
No. 7.	...	57 days.	9 days.	Enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

The number of return cases was larger than usual last year and no less than four of the cases were from Ripley. It will be seen that length of detention is no guarantee against the occurrence of these cases, as one child was in Hospital nearly 19 weeks. Enlarged tonsils and adenoids probably act as a cause because those afflicted with them are much more liable to contract colds and sore throats, which attacks tend to keep the infection alive. Another probable cause is that the children from poorer houses, although in perfect condition on leaving the Hospital, soon relapse on going home owing to poor food and want of care and develop colds which light up any traces of infection that might be left in the air passages.

The occurrence of some of the cases is no doubt simply a matter of coincidence as is suggested by the following instance :—

A child was admitted from Guildford, on September 30th, suffering from scarlet fever, and was discharged on December 24th ; four days, however, before he left the

hospital another child was notified and removed from the same house. No cases had been reported in the interval from the house or neighbourhood.

The following amended notice was authorised by the Committee at the end of the year to be substituted for the one now in use on the discharge of patients. Similar forms are in use in the Metropolitan and other Hospitals.

### NOTICE.

#### To Parents, Guardians and others.

Although every care is exercised to ensure that patients are free from infection before leaving the Hospital, it is impossible to guarantee this. Whenever practicable the child should be sent to a house where there are no children, but when this cannot be done, care should be taken for at least three weeks that the child does not kiss or come into close contact with anyone, and it should on no account be allowed to sleep with others, especially in the same bed. The child should be taken into the fresh air as much as possible, but must not be sent to school or into any other assembly of children. It is also recommended that during this period the articles used by the child (such as handkerchiefs, towels, toys, cup, plate, spoon, &c.) should be kept distinct from those used by others.

The above precautions are specially important in the case of those patients who suffer from discharge from the nose or ears.

Nine patients were found on admission not to suffering from the disease for which they were sent in. Five of these were sent in as cases of diphtheria and were found to have only simple tonsilitis. As facilities are provided by each of the authorities constituting the Board for the examination of



swabs from suspicious cases of diphtheria there is not much excuse for sending in what is supposed might be a mild case of diphtheria. In severe cases as a rule the diagnosis is not difficult and the taking of a swab only means loss of valuable time at any rate unless antitoxin is at once administered. Mild cases, however, do not require antitoxin and no harm is likely to be done by the delay involved in taking and examining a swab, whilst much trouble and expense might thereby be saved, not to mention the risk to the patient of contracting the disease in the hospital.

Of the four cases sent in as scarlet fever one had German measles and the three others various form of erythema.

### Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces & Homework

#### 1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Notices.	No. of Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ...	2	1	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	228	12	Nil
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report)			
Total ...	230	13	

#### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ...	25	25	Nil	Nil
Want of Ventilation ...	1	1		
Other Nuisances ...	5	5		
Sanitary accommodation—				
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1		
	32	32		

## 3.—HOME WORK.

*List of Outworkers (Sec. 107) :—*

				Making Wearing Apparel.	Furniture and Upholstery.
Lists received from Employers—					
Sending twice in the year	...	...	...	30	11
Number of Workmen	...	...	...	94	30
Lists received from Employers—					
Sending once in the year	...	...	...	2	1
Number of Workmen	...	...	...	2	2
Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	...	...	...	...	Nil
Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils	...	...	...	...	3
Inspections of Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	49	

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	28
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	40
Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	7
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	80
Total number of Workshops on Register						201

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector  
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but  
not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)

Notified by H.M. Inspector ... .. 1

With reference to the action taken at the instance of  
H.M. Inspector of Factories an unfortunate incident happened  
in connection with it which happily is of rare occurrence  
in the district.



On receipt of the notice from the Home Office as to the insufficiency of closet accommodation at a steam laundry at Stoughton, the Surveyor (who in this particular matter in connection with Factories has to act under Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1890) visited the premises with the Sanitary Inspector and a notice was duly served on the owner (who is also the occupier) to remedy the defects found. In accordance with his usual custom, which is obviously reasonable and necessary, the Sanitary Inspector subsequently visited in order to see whether the work had been satisfactorily carried out, but he was refused permission to inspect and was pushed off the premises. Proceedings were taken against the occupier for obstructing the Inspector of Nuisances in the execution of his duty, but the Magistrates dismissed the case on the facts.

This result appears to point to a flaw in the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, for whereas it is laid down that a local authority shall see to the remedying of certain matters in Factories, there is apparently no clause in the Act definitely giving right of entry for the purpose of ascertaining whether the work has been properly carried out.

It may be here pointed out that the oversight of the general sanitation of factories (as distinct from workshops) rests with H.M. Inspector with the single exception of the matter of closet accommodation and this only when Section 22 of the Public Health Amendment Act 1890 is in force in the district. The general sanitation of workshops, workplaces &c., comes under the Local Authority and nuisances arising can be dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1875.

#### **SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.**

The following list has been supplied to me by the Chief Constable, who is the Inspector for the Borough under this Act:—

List of articles submitted to the Public Analyst (Dr. Angell), for analysis during the year 1908:—

Description of Article.	No. of Samples.	Description of Article.	No. of Samples.
New Milk ...	19	Beer ...	2
Cheese ...	14	Corned Beef ...	1
Butter ...	13	Tinned Tongue	1
Lard ...	7	Gin ...	1
Whiskey ...	6	Beef Sausages ...	1
Jam ...	3	Meat Pie ...	1
Chocolate Mixtures	3	Cherry Wine ...	1
Margarine ...	2	Pepper ...	1
Mixed Sweets...	2	Ginger ...	1
Tea ...	2	Mustard ...	1
Coffee ...	2	Rum ...	1
Brandy...	2		—
German Sausage	2		91
Sugar ...	2		—

#### REMARKS BY PUBLIC ANALYST ON SAMPLES.

No. 7, Butter—

Blended Butter.

No. 24, Butter—

Blended Butter.

No. 28, New Milk—

Milk solids other than Milk fat ... p.c. 8'97

Milk fat ... 2'80

---

11'77

Specific gravity at 60 degrees Far. ... 1033'3

This milk is deficient in milk fat to the extent of 6'7 per cent. of the minimum quantity of milk fat which genuine milk contains according to the sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, of the Board of Agriculture.



No. 29, New Milk—	p.c.
Milk solids other than Milk fat ... ..	9'15
Milk fat ... ..	3'00
	<hr/>
	12'15
	<hr/>

This milk contains exactly the minimum quantity of fat.

No. 30, New Milk—

Milk fat 2'8 per cent. In this case a change had taken place which might have interfered with the constitution of the article.

No. 47, Coffee (Red, White and Blue brand)—

Chicory at least 40 per cent.

No. 52, German Sausage—

Free from preservatives.

No. 53, Beef Sausage—

Boron compounds equal to 18 grains per lb. of Boric Acid  $\frac{BO}{23}$  or 0'25 per cent. 0'25 per cent. of Boric Acid  $\frac{BO}{23}$  is the limit suggested in Local Government Board's report No. 6 on preservatives in meat foods.

No. 54, Meat Pie—

Free from preservatives.

No. 60, German Sausage—

Sweet and wholesome. No preservatives.

No. 65, Cherry Wine—

Free from preservatives.

No. 85, Chocolate—

Genuine so-called milk chocolate. This sweet-stuff has scarcely any flavour of cocoa or true chocolate in it. It is, however, genuine in the sense that it contains nothing injurious to health.

No. 90, Beer—

No trace of arsenic.

No. 91, Beer—

No trace of arsenic.

The remaining samples were reported as "genuine."

No proceedings were taken in any instance.

### WATER SUPPLY.

A sufficient and constant supply was maintained without intermission throughout the year.

Twenty-two samples from the well and borehole were sent to Dr. Thresh for analysis during the year. The borehole water maintained its high degree of purity throughout and the well water only shewed slight deterioration after heavy floods.

Dr. Thresh's investigation into the origin of the water supply were continued during the year and his final report will shortly be submitted.

The sewer running below Quarry Street was, as a precautionary measure, thoroughly repaired and made water-tight last year.

Local Government Board enquiries were held in June and November into the Council's application for sanction to borrow £5,655 and £1,207 for the provision of new pumping machinery (with gas plant) for the borehole, and for the erection of a building to cover the plant, respectively.

The following particulars have been kindly supplied by Mr. C. G. Mason, Borough Engineer.

The supply from the 15½in borehole was connected with the new horizontal pumps in the Town Mill and the steam Worthington near Well in 1907. By the use of this auxiliary supply an additional 13,000 gallons of water could be raised to the low Service reservoirs when the consumption was at its highest in the Town and District and practically the



whole yield of the Town Well was being lifted into Reservoirs. When taking this quantity of water from the borehole, the level was reduced 24 feet from the surface. Upon June 27th, 1908, a month's test was made from the Borehole by Messrs. Crossley Bros. with their new machinery, and after four weeks continuous working during a twelve hours day, the average quantity raised to the High Service Reservoir was 31,000 gallons per hour, the water level being reduced 48 feet.

The following is a brief description of the machinery recently installed by Messrs. Crossley Bros. to raise the water from the Borehole source :—

A gas engine of 115 brake horse power of the latest design, coupled to some gearing consisting of a pinion shaft with fast and loose pulleys, each 8ft. in diameter and 15in. wide, with friction clutches and helical gearing for driving a borehole pump of concertina pattern, having a double stroke of 3ft. 6in. in order to raise the water from the borehole into tank at ground level, the lift to reservoirs being completed by some high pressure pumps of Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy's manufacture, working at a speed of 35 revolutions per minute and driven by the same power.

The suction gas producer plant for working the gas engine is fixed in an adjoining building, and consists of a gas generator and scrubber for cooling and purifying the gas before being supplied to engine. This plant has worked satisfactorily ever since its installation, and can be run at a cost of 12/- per day of 10 hours, as compared with Town gas at £2 10s. per day.

The total quantity of water pumped from the borehole to the reservoirs between the 23rd June and the 31st December was 47,508,000.

The total quantity of water pumped from the Town well during 1908 was 296,001,000. Of this quantity 121,957,000 passed into the high service reservoir, and 174,044,000 into the low service reservoir.

New mains were laid in the Tillingbourne road, Pilgrims' Way, Portsmouth road, and on the Warwick's Bench estate in the district, and an extension of mains in the Borough had to be made for the purpose of coupling up with the Woking Water Co.'s service mains, when they were taken over by the town. The transfer of the supply from Woking Water Co.'s mains to the town's mains took place on the 25th March, 1908, and a constant service has been maintained ever since.

#### **SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL & SCAVENGING.**

The following particulars have been supplied by the Borough Surveyor:—

##### **SEWERAGE.**

A scheme for improving the Sewage Works was laid before the L.G.B. on August the 4th, 1908, which consisted of the following:

The under-drainage of 82 acres of land in the manner shewn on plan. The drains to consist of 12in., 9in. and 6in. pipes laid to an average depth of 5 feet. The 6in. subsidiary drains to be 200ft. apart.

The extension of the existing distributing carrier a length of 800 yards to irrigate the low lying land east of the stream known as the flowing river.

The extension of the 9in. stoneware pipe effluent main to the Slyfield Works, in order to enable the 34 acres of land on these works to be irrigated with sewage or tank effluent from the Bellfields Works.

The construction of new septic tank of 500,000 gallons capacity, and the adaptation of the existing tanks to



closed septic by raising the walls and covering the tanks in with ferro concrete roofs.

The reconstruction of the existing six filters at the end of tanks in order to form one percolating bed, tank effluents being distributed by means of two travelling distributors.

This scheme was formally approved by the L.G.B. on 20th October, 1908, with the exception that it was not considered necessary to raise the height of the tanks, and a suggestion made that the new septic tank be placed north of the bacteria beds instead of near the superintendent's house.

During the year the following new sewers have been laid:—

A 15in. cast iron pipe from the tanks at Sewage Works to a point near Stoke Hotel. A 14in. rising main from the Drummond Road Pumping Station to connect with new syphon.

A new 9in. sewer in St. Catherine's Valley passing under the River Wey and across the meadows to a site for the proposed ejector in Shalford Road. New 9in. sewers connecting with above were laid in Portsmouth Road, A.B.C. Road and across an easement at the rear of Guildown Road. This sewerage practically completes the drainage of the Borough. The only remaining road not sewered being a portion of the Woking Road, and in that road there are only 3 to 4 houses to be connected.

Included in the contracts for the above-mentioned sewers a test of 100lbs. to the square inch was specified.

The head of the 15in. syphon was raised by the L.G.B. in order that filtration of tank effluents by artificial means

could be effected if required. Owing to this alteration in the general scheme the two syphons are not duplicating, that is to say, if the new syphon became blocked at a given point, it would not be possible to discharge the whole of the sewage of the Borough through the existing syphon as the new syphon has a higher pressure, and the sewage would accordingly run back into the Town.

A new surface water drain was laid across Burchatt's Farm in Stoke Park, in order to meet the requirements of the Earl of Onslow in respect of the surface water from the Edgeborough and Pitt Farm Estates. It discharges now into the old river near Mr. Budgett's house.

The scavenging of the town is carried out by six horses and vans, which collect the refuse weekly from all houses in the Borough, it is then carted to a barge lying in the river alongside the Corporation Dépôt, and from thence removed three times weekly to the sewage works.

The scavenging of the roads is carried out by five horses and vans, the principal streets of the town being swept once daily.

The dumping of the refuse at the sewage works is very objectionable, and it will greatly improve these works when the Destructor is in operation. The sanction to the scheme has been given by the L.G.B. and contracts taken up by Messrs. Manlove, Alliott & Co. for the erection of a four cell destructor and duplicate boilers, the laying down of compressor plant, ejectors and air mains, and a further contract for the construction of the foundations of the destructor buildings has been placed in their hands. The work should therefore go forward in the course of a few days, and be completed within the next 12 months.

### HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

All of the eighteen cottages built by the Council in 1906



have been occupied throughout the year without any loss of rental. Eight are let at 7/6 and ten at 6/6 per week.

The land at Slyfield, bought by the Council with the object of selling it in building plots for small cottages, is now to be let out in allotments, only a few plots having been sold and built upon.

It was found necessary to apply for a closing order in respect of the old block of five tenements in Quarry Street, reported by me at the end of the previous year as being unfit for habitation. This block has since been put in thorough repair and the closing order determined by the Court early this year (1909).

Extensive repairs have been carried out as a result of serving notices in groups of cottages in Pannell's Terrace, North Place, Mill Mead and Chertsey Street, &c. Similar work is now in progress in the case of North Square, North Street. In some of these old cottages the lighting is very bad, but in most of them this can and will be remedied by the provision of new windows or enlargement of the existing ones.

It will be seen from the Sanitary Inspectors report, which is appended, that numerous sanitary improvements have been carried out in the way of cleansing of premises, yard paving, repairing and ventilation of floors, fixed windows made to open, etc.

Eight cases of overcrowding were detected and dealt with.

In spite of the very large number of improvements carried out, legal proceedings were not necessary in any single instance (except to obtain one closing order).

It was only found necessary even to serve statutory notices in 21 instances, the great bulk of the work having



been carried out in response to letters or personal intimations. This is very creditable to all concerned and indicates a considerable display of tact and energy on the part of the Sanitary Inspector. One of the chief reasons for the expedition and smoothness with which the work is carried out is the fact that owners and agents of property are given every possible assistance not only before the works are commenced, but throughout the time it is in progress. This also ensures the improvements being carried out in a satisfactory manner and with suitable materials.

The question of the provision of separate water closets for each cottage has on several occasions been before the Committee, always in connection with old dwellings in courts. Additional accommodation has in some cases been called for and provided, but the number of occupants of the cottages and the space available in the courts have been taken into consideration by the Committee in exercising the discretion they have in the matter under section 36 of the Public Health Act.

#### **Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order 1885.**

The great bulk of the milk supply comes from outside the Borough, chiefly from farms in the outlying district. There are now only three registered cowkeepers in the district, but there are twenty-five dairymen and purveyors of milk on the register.

One cowkeeper was registered for the first time during the year, the sheds having first been fully brought up to modern requirements. Another large cowshed is being built in another part of the borough, the owner having adopted all our suggestions as to construction.

Two dairymen in a small way of business have been registered during the year; one resides outside the borough and the other within. In the latter case the back of the cottage has been made as suitable for the purpose as possible,



by paving the yard and building an open shed for the cleansing and storing of milk vessels, whilst the scullery "copper" is used for the heating of hot water.

This multiplication of small milk dealers is in my opinion to be deprecated, as the trade requires scientific management and can only be properly carried on in premises specially adapted for cooling and storing milk and with facilities for cleansing and sterilising the milk vessels with hot water and steam, and also a suitable place for storing these.

One sample of milk was brought to me by one of the medical men practising in the town owing to its extremely offensive smell. On investigating the matter at the dairy it became quite clear that the origin of the trouble was the use of insufficiently heated water for cleansing the cans which failed to destroy certain putrefactive germs which had gained access.

The practice of some dairymen's employees of leaving milk cans on the pavement where they are liable to be fouled has been before the Public Health Committee. The Sanitary Inspector has given the matter his attention and the objectionable practice is now much less prevalent.

### SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The circular of the Local Government Board containing suggestions as to the humane slaughtering of animals was considered by the Public Health Committee and copies of the circular sent to all the occupiers of slaughter houses in the Borough, of which there are eight registered and four licensed. The Sanitary Inspector furnished a detailed report as to the opinions of the butchers on the subject. The Committee could not see their way clear to suggest any alteration in the present system, but instructed the Inspector to regularly inspect and report if anything is found which is deemed to be objectionable. The Committee considered that the bye-laws in force if strictly complied with would answer the suggestions of the Board.



### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

A gut scraper (making the second in the Borough) applied for registration during the year. A brick building was specially built for the business, connected with the sewer and supplied with water from the mains. As it is situated on the confines of the Borough and near the Sewage Farm, no more suitable spot could well have been selected.

The other business is near the centre of the town, but it is well managed and subject to frequent inspection and it appears to offend no one.

### DISINFECTION.

In addition to the usual disinfection of rooms after cases of notifiable infectious disease and also after the death or removal of cases of consumption of the lungs, the Sanitary Inspector has on request disinfected after five cases of cancer, and seven cases of measles and also three rooms which were in a verminous condition. Although cancer is probably not infectious and measles not likely to be transmitted by bedding or other articles it has always been our custom to fall in with our request for disinfection, which in all cases has probably some good effect. The method in use for room disinfection, viz., for maldehyde vapour evolved from tablets by heat appears to answer the purpose well. I am now conducting experiments in this direction by comparing the methods in use in each of the four districts comprised in the Isolation Hospital area.

### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

The adoption of this Act was fully considered by the Council, but it was ultimately decided in view of the low rate of infantile mortality prevailing in the Borough and of the absence of a suitable organisation for carrying out the aims of the Act, that it was not advisable to incur the expense which would be entailed in properly carrying out its provisions. The Committee had also before them a resolution from the Guildford Division of the British Medical Association



objecting to its adoption in its present form on the ground that by it the Medical Practitioners are bound to notify births under penalty and without remuneration.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907.**

The provisions of this Act (which is adoptive) were considered by the various Committees. The Public Health Committee decided to recommend the adoption of sections 34—77 (inclusive) which deal with sanitary provisions and infectious diseases, and the Council have applied to the Local Government Board for an order putting these and various other sections in force in the Borough.

### **BUILDING BYE-LAWS.**

The draft of the proposed new bye-laws was sent to the Local Government Board and has just been returned for further consideration. (January 1909).

### **SCHOOLS.**

I have presented, in my capacity of School Medical Officer, a full report to the Education Committee dealing with the sanitary condition of the public elementary schools, and the action taken in relation to the health of the scholars (including the routine medical inspection by Dr. E. J. Smyth) under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act 1907, and for preventing the spread of infectious disease.

### **RIVER POLLUTION.**

A complaint was received as to the alleged pollution of the river by unpurified sewage. On investigation I found that masses of an inoffensive fungus found floating in the river had probably been mistaken for crude sewage. The fungus had grown in an effluent drain which had been for a time out of use.

Complaints were received from the Thames Conservancy as to foul water issuing from the surface water drains near

the Town Bridge and that near the old Barrack Square. The matter was thoroughly investigated and as a result the surface drain from a brewery yard and that from a motor garage are to be connected with the sewer.

### RAINFALL.

Rainfall for twelve months ending DececeMBER 31st, 1908, as indicated by self-recording instrument on the lower reservoir, Castle Hill, Guildford :—

January	...	...	...	1'41 inches.
February	...	...	...	0'80 "
March ...	...	...	...	2'81 "
April ...	...	...	...	2'52 "
May ...	...	...	...	2'03 "
June ...	...	...	...	0'65 "
July ...	...	...	...	1'89 "
August...	...	...	...	3'91 "
September	...	...	...	1'45 "
October	...	...	...	2'69 "
November	...	...	...	0'73 "
December	...	...	...	2'14 "
Total for year				23'03 "

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. W. C. PIERCE.



TABLE I.

## BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

## Vital Statistics of whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		
			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						
	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1898	380	24	52	136	316	19	114	78	5	243	15.7
1899	350	22	51	145	313	18	136	98	1	216	13
1900	342	21.6	44	128	302	19.1	120	81	9	230	14.5
1901	338	21.1	30	88	270	16.8	127	95	14	189	11.8
1902	361	22.3	40	110.8	286	17.1	113	72	11	226	13.9
1903	331	20.2	32	96.6	258	15.7	110	77	9	190	11.6
1904	364	21	33	90.6	295	16.9	139	100	8	203	11.7
1905	478	21.8	30	63	302	13.8	161	102	8	208	9.5
1906	483	21.5	46	95	353	15.8	148	91	15	277	12.6
1907	493	21.8	36	73	377	16.7	174	104	9	282	12.4
Averages for years 1898—1907	392	22	39	102	306	16.9	133	90	9	226	12.6
1908	532	23.6	39	73	352	15.4	170	118	16	250	11.0

\*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water):

New Borough.  
2601.Old Borough.  
607.

(At Census of 1901).

Total population at all ages.... 20,779 (estd.)  
Number of inhabited houses.... 4,796  
Average No. of persons per house 4.3Old Borough.  
15,937  
3,530  
4.5

\*An average population of 17,333 was used in the calculation of the birth and death rates owing to the increase of population (amounting to about 5,000) that followed on the extension of the Borough on November 9th, 1904.

I.	II.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.
<p>Royal Surrey County Hospital.</p> <p>Workhouse Infirmary.</p> <p>Isolation Hospital (joint).</p>	<p>Brookwood Asylum, Woking.</p>



TABLE II.

BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

## Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							No. of cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					65 and upwards.	
		Under I.	I to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65		
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	21	1	4	11	2	3	...	19
Erysipelas ...	15	3	1	...	...	11	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	39	1	3	20	9	6	...	26
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Plague... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (voluntary notification)	11	...	...	...	2	9	...	...
Totals ...	89	5	8	31	14	31	...	45

ISOLATION } Woodbridge Hospital, Guildford.

HOSPITAL } Guildford, Godalming and Woking Joint Hospital Board.

Total available beds, 65. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

TABLE III. BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1908.

Causes of Death. I	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 5 4	5 and under 15 5	15 and under 25 6	25 and under 65 7	65 and upwards 8	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	11
Croup ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	27	...	...	...	4	21	2	13
Other tuberculous diseases	7	...	3	2	1	1	...	6
Cancer, malignant disease	12	...	...	...	...	6	6	16
Bronchitis ...	15	2	1	...	...	2	10	6
Pneumonia ...	12	3	...	1	1	4	3	4
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
Alcoholism ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature birth ...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases & accidents of parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart diseases ...	43	...	...	3	...	16	24	24
Accidents ...	12	1	...	2	3	5	1	15
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes ...	90	13	3	2	5	24	43	60
All causes ...	250	39	11	10	15	83	92	170



# INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1--2 weeks.	2--3 weeks.	3--4 weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1--2 months.	2--3 months.	3--4 months.	4--5 months.	5--6 months.	6--7 months.	7--8 months.	8--9 months.	9--10 months.	10--11 months.	11--12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes.	Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth	6	3	3	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		10	4	3	0	17	7	4	2	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	39

Population, estimated to middle of 1908, 22,800. Births in the year, 532. Deaths of Infants in the year, 39.  
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 250.

# SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT,

FOR THE YEAR, 1908.

*To the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Guildford.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

## OFFICE WORK.

Number of letters written	...	...	418
Reports made to Committee	...	...	18
Reports on work, etc.	...	...	188
Statutory Notices	...	...	21
Preliminary Notices	...	...	9

## COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

Complaints received	...	...	36
Ditto, not as stated	...	...	10

## HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.

Quarry Street.—Proceedings were taken against the owner of a block of cottages let in five tenements, for failing to make same fit for habitation.

A Closing Order was obtained, and the occupiers after notices served on them vacated the premises.

The above property has since changed hands and made fit for habitation, and the Closing Order determined.

London Road.—A shed used as a dwelling during building operations was discontinued to be used as such after the occupiers had been warned that proceedings were about to be taken.



Pannell's Terrace.—Consisting of 23 cottages are being put in a thorough state of repair, after the owner had been written to as to their bad condition.

Bell Fields.—A cottage in a dilapidated condition and unoccupied for some time, has been made fit for habitation.

Cable's Passage.—A block of three cottages in a bad state of repair, have been closed, the owners not feeling inclined at present to repair same.

Kings Road.—Two cottages in a dilapidated condition have been made fit for habitation, after the owner had been warned that proceedings were about to be taken.

North Place.—A block of six cottages have been put in a thorough state of repair, after the owner's attention had been called to same.

St. Catherine's.—A van in a very dirty state and used as a dwelling, was removed from the district after the owner had been threatened with proceedings.

Mill Mead.—A block of six cottages are being put in a thorough state of repair, after the owner had been written to as to the condition of same.

North Square.—A block of ten cottages are about to be put in a proper state of repair, after the owner had been warned that proceedings were about to be taken.

Chertsey Street.—The owner of four cottages has made same fit for habitation, after having been written to calling his attention to the bad condition of same.

Mill Lane.—A cottage has been made fit for habitation after the owner had been written to that proceedings were about to be taken.

Mill Mead.—A cottage in a similar condition has been made fit for habitation under similar circumstances.

Dart's Gateway.—A cottage has been made fit for habitation, after the owner had been written to as to the condition of same.

### HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

House to house inspections have been continued as far as possible, the following is a list of the streets where such has been carried out :—

Stoughton Road (completed).  
 Bell Fields.  
 Slyfield.  
 Walnut Tree Close.  
 Norfolk Cottages, Bright Hill.  
 North Place (part).  
 Lea Pale Lane.  
 North Square  
 Mason's Row, Mill Mead.

### PREMISES CLEANSED, WHITEWASHED, Etc.

The whole of the ceilings and walls of 59 houses were cleansed and whitewashed.

Three hundred and six ceilings and walls were cleansed, whitewashed, etc.

Forty-four ceilings were cleansed and whitewashed.

Nine cellar walls limewashed.

The walls of thirty-eight w.c.'s were limewashed.

Six floors in a filthy state cleansed.

### DEFECTIVE ROOFS, FLOORS, Etc.

Twenty-five defective roofs repaired.



Twenty-nine defective roof gutters and downpipes repaired.

Two defective roof gutters renewed.

Eight defective roof gutters cleansed out.

Thirty-seven defective wood floors repaired.

Five defective wood floors renewed.

Twenty-five defective brick floors renewed with granitic cement.

Twelve defective brick floors repaired.

Six cellar floors paved.

Thirty-five yards paved (not previously paved)

Four yards, paving repaired

Eighteen floors ventilated

Fourteen windows repaired

Ten window sills repaired

Fourteen fixed windows made to open.

Eight defective stairs repaired

Six defective ceilings repaired

One defective ceiling renewed.

Nineteen damp walls cemented.

#### DEFECTIVE DRAINS, Etc.

The drains at 100 premises were treated on account of infectious disease and complaint of suspicious smells, etc.

Defective drains from nine houses which discharged into

cesspools, have been reconstructed and connected to the sewers.

Thirteen defective drains repaired.

Eighteen blocked drains unstopped and cleansed.

Fifteen defective ventilation shafts repaired.

Three defective ventilation shafts reconstructed.

Three defective ventilation shafts lengthened.

Nine blocked surface water drains unstopped.

Six surface water drains provided to premises.

Five cleaning arms of intercepting traps provided with stoppers.

Eight w.c. pans cleansed.

Four blocked w.c.'s unstopped and cleansed.

Six defective w.c. pans renewed.

Six w.c.'s provided in place of pail closets.

Four w.c.'s rebuilt.

Two additional w.c.'s provided to premises.

Two defective D traps removed.

Twelve defective flushing cisterns repaired.

Five dirty urinals cleansed.

Eleven offensive accumulations removed.

Four defective sink waste pipes renewed.

Four defective sinks renewed.

Three premises, water laid on over sinks.

Nine persons were cautioned for placing dirty water in street channels.



## OVERCROWDING.

Overcrowding has been dealt with at the following premises :—

Walnut Tree Close.—Two families in a four-roomed cottage.

Ludlow Road.—Two families in a six-roomed house, 17 adults and children.

Slyfield.—Two families in a small three-roomed cottage.

North Place.—Family of six in a small two-roomed cottage.

Hill Place.—Four-roomed cottage, family and lodgers.

Stoughton Road.—Small four-roomed cottage occupied by large grown up family.

Bury Fields.—Small four-roomed cottage occupied by large grown up family.

Mill Mead.—Small four-roomed cottage occupied by large grown up family.

## RECEPTACLES FOR HOUSE REFUSE.

One hundred and seventeen galvanized dust bins have been provided in place of defective ashpits and premises without receptacles.

Ten ashpits were repaired.

## STABLES, ETC.

Fourteen accumulations of manure removed.

Six stables limewashed.

One floor repaved.

One manure pit re-built.

One roof re-tiled.

One blocked drain unstopped.

One stable provided with drains.

One shed used as stable not paved or drained—now closed.

#### IMPROPER KEEPING OF ANIMALS, ETC.

Five dilapidated fowl erections removed.

Five dirty yards by keeping of fowls—fowls removed.

Four dirty fowl erections cleansed.

One ditto too near dwelling—removed.

Rabbits removed from small yard adjoining dwelling.

Pigs removed from filthy enclosure, and same cleansed.

Two dirty pig stys cleansed.

Plot of land in filthy state by keeping of sheep—dug up.

#### UN SOUND FOOD.

Close attention has again been given to animals sent into the market.

Information has been given to other Authorities on several occasions of animals sent into their district suspicious of disease.

My attention was called by the owner of 20 boxes of kipper herrings, to examine same, which were in a very unsound condition, and were surrendered and destroyed.

The Medical Officer of Health and myself were called to examine the carcase, etc. of a short-horned steer, which showed signs of disease after slaughter.



On our examination we found some infected with tuberculosis.

The whole carcase, etc. was surrendered and destroyed.

On another occasion we were called to examine the carcase of a pig. This was found to be in a diseased and emaciated condition, and was surrendered and destroyed.

Three rabbits in an unsound condition were surrendered and destroyed, the owner being cautioned.

A small quantity of pork in a pickle tub was removed and destroyed, the owner being cautioned.

A quantity of apples in an unsound condition were destroyed on the owner's attention being called to same.

A person was cautioned for selling a small quantity of figs in an unsound condition.

#### DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS and MILK-SHOPS.

There are three registered cow-keepers within the Borough.

It was necessary to call upon one cow-keeper to cleanse the floor of shed and remove an accumulation of manure.

There are 25 dairymen and purveyors of milk on the register.

Two yards were paved.

Several purveyors of milk were again cautioned for leaving milk vessels about the streets.

Frequent visits have been made at the above premises.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are four licensed and eight registered slaughterhouses within the Borough.

Frequent visits of inspection have been paid to above, but it was only found necessary to call upon the occupiers of two to limewash the walls of slaughterhouses.

### SPECIAL PREMISES.

Two gut scrapers—one established during present year.

Two tripe boilers.

Two marine stores.

Two persons who had commenced to carry on the business of marine store dealers in unsuitable premises, were warned that proceedings were about to be taken, then discontinued the business.

### SMOKE NUISANCES.

It has only been necessary in a few cases to warn persons against allowing smoke nuisances to exist.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One hundred and twenty-nine rooms were disinfected after infectious diseases, etc.:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	59
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	24
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	28
Cancer	...	...	...	...	5
Rooms in verminous condition	...				3
Measles	...	...	...	...	7
Clothing disinfected in room on account of it being doubtful as to being in contact with Small Pox	...				1

Bedding, etc., was removed to be disinfected from 55 premises.



The ceilings and walls of 56 rooms were cleansed, white-washed, etc., after infectious disease.

Forty-four rooms were cleansed with disinfectants after disease.

The drains of all premises were tested after infectious disease when thought advisable.

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The number of Workshops on the Register is 201.

One hundred and eight are registered workshops and 87 are classed as Men's workshops, 16 are domestic workshops.

### LIST OF IMPORTANT WORKSHOPS IN THE DISTRICT.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	28
Dressmakers	...	...	...	40
Milliners	...	...	...	16
Tailors	...	...	...	12
Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	9
Laundries	...	...	...	7
Plumbers	...	...	...	9
Other Workshops	...	...	...	80

One hundred and ninety-four inspections were made to Workshops during the year.

### OUTWORKERS.

Forty-four lists of persons were received, 23 in February and 21 in August.

There are 132 Outworkers on the list.

The whole of their premises were inspected.

Three lists were sent to other Councils.

# LIST OF MATTERS THAT HAVE RECEIVED ATTENTION UNDER THE ACT.

## — FACTORIES.

One formal notice received from Chief Factory Inspector.  
One Factory Laundry without separate sanitary accommodation for sexes.

Statutory Notice served.

Separate accommodation now provided.

## WORKSHOPS.

Twelve w.c. pans in foul state cleansed.

Two damp walls rendered in cement.

Seven workrooms cleansed and whitewashed.

Two defective floors repaired.

Two w.c.'s whitewashed.

One urinal limewashed.

## BAKEHOUSES.

One provided with more efficient ventilation.

## LAUNDRIES.

One floor repaired.

## OUTWORKERS.

Two persons cautioned for failing to produce list.

Two Workrooms cleansed and whitewashed.

One dirty floor cleansed.

With the exception at the Factory all the work was attended to on personal request or by letter.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. C. TRIBE, A.R.S.I.



## CANAL BOATS ACT 1887 and 1884.

Report of Inspection of Canal Boats for the Borough of  
Guildford, 1908.

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*To the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Guildford.*

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GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board I beg to submit my Annual Report under the above Acts for the year ending the 31st December, 1908.

During the year twelve boats have been inspected, all of which were found to be very clean, and in other respects met the requirements of the Acts.

The whole of the boats were owned by Messrs. W. Stevens and Sons, of Friary Street, Guildford.

No females work or are allowed to dwell on these boats.

The cargoes carried are corn, flour and timber.

In addition to the above report the Board require the following questions to be answered, viz.:—

1. The arrangements made for the inspection of boats:

Appointed Inspector of Canal Boats 3rd December, 1902.

Name and address of Inspector: F. C. Tribe, Borough  
Offices, Tun's Gate, Guildford.

Remuneration: Nil.

2. The number of boats inspected in 1908: Twelve.

Condition of boats and their occupants: Boats in good condition and every attention given by the occupants, it not being necessary to take any proceedings.

3. Any infringement of the Act and Regulations with respect to:—
  - a.* Registration : Not a Registration Authority.
  - b.* Notification of change of master : Nil.
  - c.* Certificates : Nil.
  - d.* Overcrowding : Nil.
  - e.* Marking : Nil.
  - f.* Seperation of Sexes : Nil.
  - g.* Cleanliness : Nil.
  - h.* Ventilation : Nil.
  - i.* Painting : Nil.
  - j.* Provision of Water Casks : Nil.
  - k.* Removal of Bilge water : Nil.
  - l.* Notification of Infectious Disease : Nil.
  - m.* Admittance of Inspector : Nil.
4. Legal proceedings taken : Nil.
5. Any other steps taken, etc. : Nil.
6. Cases of infectious disease dealt with : Nil. Measures of isolation adopted: Isolation Hospital provided for such.



7. Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection : Nil.
8. Number of boats on Register : Nil. Not a Registration Authority.
9. Number registered in 1908, etc. : Nil.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. C. TRIBE.

