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BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1934,

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Inspector.

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SALTER & CO., PRINTERS, CASTLE STREET, GUILDFORD.





# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health for 1934

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### To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my eighth Annual Report upon the Health of the Borough of Guildford.

The health of the Borough will be noted to be well maintained during 1934, and, in spite of the rapidly increasing population there are 19 fewer deaths than there were last year. Population has now reached 37,000.

The sewerage of the added area is proceeding apace, and gradually the whole of this area is being brought to the main drainage system.

Birth Rate is low, much lower than that accorded to the Country as a whole, but, as an offset to this, the Death Rate is exceptionally low, being only 9 as compared with 11.8 of the Country as a whole. Guildford is thus shown up to be an extremely healthy town. Infantile Mortality is also only a half of that of the Country as a whole.

I have much pleasure in presenting the record of how the health of the Borough has been maintained during 1934.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. BELAM, M.D., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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### Medical Officer of Health:

F. A. BELAM, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

### Chief Sanitary Inspector:

F. G. ENGLAND, M.R.SAN.I.

### Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

S. H. BONE, A.R.SAN.I., succeeded by E. A. SMITH,  
A.R.SAN.I., in April.

*Each Sanitary Inspector holds the Meat Inspector's  
Certificate.*

### Health Visitors and School Nurses:

MISS E. SMITH, Certs. General Training and C.M.B.,	
MISS M. E. GRICE,	Certs. General Training, C.M.B.,
MISS N. K. RICHARDS,	and Health Visitors

**Clerk:** B. LAMACRAFT succeeded by S. A. HARPER in  
May.

### PART-TIME OFFICERS.

**Obstetric Consultant and Medical Officer for Maternity and  
Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics.**

WINSOME D. GRANTHAM, M.B.

### Mothers' Dental Clinic:

**Dental Surgeon:** REX PEATFIELD, L.D.S.

**Anæsthetist:** O. H. BROWN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

### Public Analyst:

E. HINKS, B.SC., F.I.C.

## Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1934.

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### Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) : 7,173.

Registrar General's estimate of resident population, 1934 :  
37,000.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1934) according to  
Rate Books : 10,038.

Rateable Value : £405,410.

Sum represented by a penny rate : £1,590.

Employment in Guildford is peculiarly satisfactory, and the particulars kindly supplied me by the Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange show that the position in 1934 was quite good. He states that the insured population of the area covered by the Guildford Exchange increased from 11,477 in July, 1933, to 11,740 in July, 1934. Work available remained steady throughout the year. The total register of unemployed was 713 in January, and fell to 362 in May, rising in June to 394, in July to 559, and from September remaining between 600 and 700. This gives the very low unemployment rate of 4.9 in March, 3.3 in June, 5.8 in September and 5.3 in December. For the country as a whole the December figure was 16.7 and for London 8.6. There is no standing army of unemployed in Guildford, those unemployed being so for short periods only. Only 22 had been unemployed continuously for 6 months and more. Of these 12 had been idle between 6 and 9 months, 5 for 9 to 12 months and only 5 more than a year. Over 1,000 men are employed by Messrs. Dennis Bros. at their Motor Engineering Works, and this firm is, I suppose, about the largest single employer of labour in the town. Builders, garages, shops, motor traction companies, etc. all employ their quota of



men, and the Corporation, themselves, employ a certain number on various undertakings.

Female labour is employed by business houses, shops, banks, etc., as well as domestic service.

The town is constantly growing as the number of additional houses erected annually clearly shows. And moreover, being such an attractive town, many retired persons come from elsewhere to Guildford to live.

Cessation of work on the By-Pass made little difference to unemployment, the workers being absorbed in the district or returned to Home Towns.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—	Total	M.	F.	
	509	263	246	
Legitimate ...	485	253	232	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the ad- justed resident population, 13.7
Illegitimate ...	24	10	14	
Still Births ...	15	5	10	} Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births, 28.6.
Deaths ...	388	177	211	
				} Death Rate per 1,000 of the ad- justed resident population, 10.48
		Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.
Deaths from puerperal causes, 2—				3.8
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	None	None
Other Puerperal Causes ...	...	2		<del>None</del>
Total 2.				3.8

Death rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live	
births ... ..	27.5
Legitimate infants per	
1,000 legitimate births	28.8
Illegitimate infants per	
1,000 illegitimate births	00.0
Deaths from Measles (all	
ages) ... .. 1	
Deaths from Whooping	
Cough (all ages) ... 1	
Deaths from Diarrhoea	
(under 2 years of	
age) ... .. 2	

The population figure, as supplied by the Registrar General, has now attained 37,000 and this is probably an under estimate owing to the continued influx of new residents.

As before noticed, births and deaths, obtained locally from the Registrar and notifications, are found to differ markedly from those supplied from the Central Register Office. Births, of course, are varied by the notifications of non-residents confined in Guildford and also by the fact that only births registered during the year are taken, whereas a local figure is obtained from notifications. As births must be notified in 36 hours but need not be registered for six weeks discrepancy is certain to arise. However, our birth rate of 13.7 is higher than that of last year, and compares fairly well with the birth rate of London of 13.2, but is much lower than that of the country as a whole, which is 14.8, and still lower than the 15.0 of the smaller towns. Our death rate of 10.48, however, is decidedly lower than that of the country as a whole, which is 11.8, or of smaller towns, 11.3. In order to make our death rate comparable with that of other towns an adjusting factor (0.89) has been supplied by the Registrar



General. Use of this factor makes our death rate 9.3, which is exceedingly satisfactory.

Our infantile mortality rate is very good indeed, being only half that of the country as a whole. This shows that Maternity and Child Welfare work in Guildford is functioning satisfactorily. Of these deaths, too, seven infants were under a week old, and these, with two more of 1 month and 5 months, were certified to have died from congenital debility or malformation. Two, aged 5 and 11 months, died of diarrhoea, one, of 5 months, from whooping cough, one, of 2 months, from bronchitis and one, of 6 months, from pneumonia.

Of other deaths the 388 in the Registrar General's return include 8 not traceable locally, being neither included in the local Registrar's returns nor yet in the inward transfers of residents dying out of Guildford. The death from Typhoid was actually a Byfleet resident who died in the County Hospital, counted to Guildford as being on the hospital staff.

Two-thirds of the deaths were in persons over 65.

As usual heart disease occasioned the majority of deaths, but of the 104 deaths thus caused 83 were persons over 65.

Cancer caused the next greatest mortality, but, here again, of the 63 deaths 33 were persons over 65. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from pneumonia, but it is worthy of note that we had 19 fewer deaths than last year.

Deaths from tuberculosis unfortunately rose from 16 to 27, the increase being in pulmonary cases of the disease. Of course, the figure of 1934<sup>3</sup> was exceptionally low. One death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis could not be traced locally.

Our causes of death definitely show up Guildford as a healthy town in which most people live to a ripe old age.

# Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the year 1934.

England and Wales, 121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 135 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1934, but those for London and the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1933.)

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS			
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	Uncertified Causes of Death	
England and Wales	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59	90.4	6.5	2.1	1.0	
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63	90.5	6.1	2.9	0.5	
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	—	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53	91.2	6.1	1.6	1.1	
London	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67	87.7	6.3	6.0	0.0	
Guildford M.B.	13.7	0.40	9.3	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.18	0.28	3.9	27	94.0	4.3	1.7	0.0	

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

Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
per 1,000 Live Births ...	2.57	4.60
.. .. Total Births ...	2.46	4.41



Cause of Death.	1934. All Ages.				Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of residents whether occurring within or without the district.							
	M.	F.	Total	M or F	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over
Typhoid and Paratyphoid												
Fevers ...	...	1	1	F	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Measles ...	1	...	1	M	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	...	1	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	3	6	9	{ M F	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	...	1	M	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	12	12	24	{ M F	...	...	...	1	...	6	5	...
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	3	...	3	M	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Syphilis ...	2	1	3	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
General Paralysis of the Insane ...	...	1	1	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cancer ...	26	37	63	{ M F	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	11
Diabetes ...	2	6	8	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	7	20	27	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3
Heart Disease ...	44	60	104	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	37
Aneurysm ...	1	1	2	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	48
Other Circulatory Disease	7	4	11	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bronchitis ...	3	6	9	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Pneumonia ..	10	10	20	{ M F	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
Other Respiratory Disease	3	1	4	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Peptic Ulcer ...	4	...	4	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ...	1	1	2	{ M F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis ...	2	2	4	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Other Liver Disease ...	5	...	5	M	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Digestive Disease ...	3	4	7	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nephritis ...	4	3	7	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Disease ..	...	2	2	F	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Congenital Debility ...	4	5	9	{ M F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility ...	2	6	8	{ M F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suicide ...	1	1	2	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Violence ...	8	6	14	{ M F	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	1
Other Defined Disease ...	17	14	31	{ M F	...	...	...	2	...	3	5	6
Causes illdefined or unknown ...	...	1	1	F	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	4
Totals	177	211	388		14	2	3	8	9	31	107	206

8 deaths—5 male and 3 female not found in local returns.

## **General Provision of Health Services for the Area.**

**Public Health Officers of the Authority.**—The names of the officers are shown on the first page of the report. Miss Little obtained a Health Visitor's post in Woolwich at the end of 1933, and her place was filled by Miss M. E. Grice, who commenced duty on January 1st, 1934.

The Assistant Sanitary Inspector's post was also changed during the year, Mr. Bone having obtained another appointment elsewhere. Mr. Smith was appointed to the post.

The clerk of the Health Department also obtained another post during the year, and his place was filled by the promotion of a clerk from the Town Clerk's office.

**Laboratory Facilities.**—Remain unaltered. Medical practitioners can send swabs from suspected diphtheria cases, sputa from suspected pulmonary tuberculosis cases, and occasionally blood for Widal or swabs for hæmolytic streptococci in special cases. Forms and material are supplied by the Laboratory at the Royal Surrey County Hospital. If these specimens are taken from patients not in a position to pay, the Council defray the cost, paying 2/6 for each swab or sputum and 10/6 for an examination for hæmolytic streptococci. Such examinations during 1934 charged to the Council totalled 319, being 256 swabs, 51 sputa and 12 hæmolytic streptococci swabs. The last-named examination, besides being extremely expensive, is of very limited value. It does not indicate whether a person is going to develop scarlet fever or not, and, moreover, the presence of hæmolytic streptococci may give rise to much inconvenience, as only in certain cases does this organism cause scarlet fever, and a person is liable to be sent into an isolation hospital as a carrier of that disease when the hæmolytic streptococci found in his throat or nose are incapable of causing it.



As stated last year, swabbing for hæmolytic streptococci is only justifiable if employed on midwives in contact with puerperal sepsis or scarlet fever, or contacts of scarlet fever who are occupied in food handling. In either case a positive swab would indicate cessation from work.

Water samples are sent for analysis to the Counties Public Health Laboratory, 91 Queen Victoria Street, and samples of certified milk to the Clinical Research Association. Milk samples for bacteriological and biological examination are sent to the County Hospital.

Samples of foodstuffs taken by the Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are sent to the Borough Analyst, Mr. Edward Hinks, B.Sc., F.I.C., 16 Southwark Street, London.

**Ambulance Facilities.**—Remain unaltered. Accident and other non-infectious cases of sickness are dealt with by the motor ambulances of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, who did a very great deal of work during the year.

Road accidents are unfortunately responsible for very much of their work, and in 1934 occasioned 327 calls.

Infectious cases are dealt with by the motor ambulances of the Woodbridge Hospital of the Joint Hospital Board.

There is every reason to consider that the ambulance service of this town is completely adequate to meet all demands.

The St. John Ambulance deserve the greatest credit for the unselfish voluntary work which they do, demanding as it does the devotion of a considerable amount of time from men who have their jobs to do at the same time.

**Nursing in the Home.**—With the exception of six private midwives, the whole of the District Nursing and midwifery in the Borough is done by the Queen's District Nursing Association.

They employ 3 midwives for the District, 3 extra midwifery pupils, 2 midwives for their maternity ward and 3 fully trained midwifery pupils for the ward. During 1934, 191 midwifery cases were attended at their homes, in which no doctor was in attendance and 38 with a doctor. In the ward 100 cases were attended without and 11 with the assistance of a doctor.

In addition, 78 children over five years of age received 695 visits at their homes, of whom all but one recovered.

182 children under five years of age received 1,865 visits, and of these 12 were sent to hospital and two died.

The general nurses also, of course, attended adult sick in their own homes. Most excellent work is done by these nurses, and it is earnestly to be hoped that they are successful in obtaining a site on which they can build the new nurses' hostel and maternity home, which they so much require.

**Clinics and Treatment Centres.**—The Arundel House Clinic at 6 Stoke Road and the Westborough Clinic, held in the Congregational Church Hall there, have done excellent work during the year, being filled to capacity at each session. At the Merrow Clinic, also, good work has been done with small numbers at the fortnightly sessions held in the Village Hall on first and third Mondays. This clinic the Health Committee decided to continue indefinitely.

At Westborough attendances have been so large as really to jeopardise the successful working of the clinic and the new clinic premises to be completed by August next in Stoughton are eagerly awaited. With our own



premises we can, of course, use them as and when we like, and the time at present occupied each Tuesday in adapting the hall at Westborough for clinic use will be saved. In addition, the establishment of a Municipal Health Centre in an area of which half the population of Guildford live will meet a long felt want.

At Arundel House work has been much interfered with by emergency arrangements for overtaking arrears of dental treatment in school children. The doctor's room had to be converted into a dental surgery and the office had to be used as a consulting room. This and the presence of large numbers of school children attending the dentists on Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic days have made smooth working very difficult. But dental arrears are being rapidly overcome, and the temporary arrangements will shortly be discontinued, so that normal working will once more be possible. I cannot sufficiently thank the ladies, without whose help running of these clinics would be quite impossible, and whose keen interest and hard work have succeeded in mastering the difficulties to which I have alluded. Under the guidance of Miss Gates, whose unselfish work is most praiseworthy, and the honorary secretarial work of Miss Williamson at Westborough and Miss Chaldecot at Arundel House, the work has been accomplished with all credit. Also at the Health Committee the work was helped by the keen advocacy of Mrs. Kinggett and Mrs. Hammond, the latter unfortunately having to resign owing to ill-health during the year. She was succeeded by Miss Gates and Miss Gross.

With the fortnightly Merrow Clinic, the Tuesday Clinic at Westborough, the Wednesday ante-natal clinic and the Thursday Arundel House Clinic, such provision is seen to be quite adequate for the needs of the Borough, and the fact that Dr. Grantham has found it possible to take all these clinics serves, not only as a valuable link between them, but gives them all the benefit of the same

kindly human sympathy combined with expert knowledge which Dr. Grantham possesses in such large measure.

### Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, 1934.

	Arundel House	Westborough	Merrow	Totals
Number of Sessions ...	48	47	19	114
<b>Number on Register—</b>				
Expectant Mothers ...	5	3	1	9
Children over 1 year	136	286	28	450
Children under 1 year	213	123	5	341
	<hr/> 354	<hr/> 412	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 800
<b>Attendances—</b>				
Expectant Mothers ...	5	9	1	15
Children over 1 year	546	1353	154	2053
Children under 1 year	1479	2068	44	3591
	<hr/> 2030	<hr/> 3430	<hr/> 199	<hr/> 5659
Average attendance per child ...	6.16	8.31	6.54	7.0
Average attendance per Session (children only)	41.35	73	10.4	41.58
Interviews with Doctor	1160	1491	96	2747
Average per Session ...	24.16	31.7	5.06	30.3
<b>Numbers attending for first time—</b>				
Expectant Mothers ...	5	3	1	9
Children over 1 year	25	183	3	211
Children under 1 year	142	123	14	279
<b>Number from outside the Borough—</b>				
Children over 1 year	3	8	1	12
Children under 1 year	14	3	2	19
Attendances ...	102	80	9	191

The excellent attendances are shown in the table. It will be noted that no less than 59% of the children born during the year attended these clinics. This is the same figure as that for 1933. Judging from the attendances made and the numbers dealt with per session it must be regarded as quite satisfactory, being as they are the maximum possible to cope with. 2,000 more attendances were made at the clinics than in 1933, and the drop in attendance at the Stoke Road Clinic is due to, and more than balanced, by the huge numbers attending at Westborough. With this latter clinic moved to Stoughton, it



seems obvious that one weekly session will not suffice to deal with the numbers which are already excessive, and more sessions weekly will have to be provided. Some disquietude is being expressed by Westborough mothers as to the situation of the proposed clinic, but it is obvious that a clinic building for combined use for School Medical as well as for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes must be put in as central a position to serve the northern area as possible, and it is considered that the proposed site at the end of North Road, beside the Stoughton Schools, is the most suitable. The trouble is that there is no site available more conveniently situated to serve both Stoughton and Westborough simultaneously. In any case, when one considers that up to November, 1933, only one clinic was available, that at Arundel House, and that by the end of 1935 we hope to have two municipal clinics running to serve the two halves of the Borough, it is obvious that these clinics will be placed more conveniently to the greater number, and that two municipal clinics fitted up as such are infinitely preferable to any rented quarters, which must be improvised for the purpose at each session. The popularity of these clinics is beyond question. The ladies, in addition to those already mentioned, who so kindly give up their time and whose services are most deeply appreciated, are as follows: Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Hannington, Mrs. Cambray, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. Edes, Mrs. Gyatt, Mrs. F. G. Hammond, Mrs. Larkman, Mrs. Mengham, Mrs. Rosevear, Mrs. Sandland, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Streatfield, Mrs. Gilmore, Miss Edgeley, Miss Finnemore, Miss Dansey, Miss F. Gates, Miss Jones, Miss Porcheron, Miss Starey, Miss M. Thompson, Mrs. Wraith, Miss Hunt, Miss R. Hobbs, Miss E. Hobbs, Miss Lawn and Miss Venables. To these, as well as those previously mentioned, the sincere thanks of the Health Committee are due for their help at the clinics, as well as to Mrs. Gilliatt and Mrs. Preston and their friends at Merrow.



Free milk was supplied to necessitous cases during 1934, as follows: 25 new cases out of a total of 54 mothers received a pint of fresh or a packet of dried milk per day for  $175\frac{1}{2}$  months, giving an average of three months per case. Of these 17 were granted for one month, 11 for two months, six for three months, eight for four months, six for five, two for six, two for seven, one for ten, and two for twelve months. Of these 42 received fresh and 12 dried milk, as ordered by the Medical Officer. Fresh milk was received for 130 and dried milk for  $45\frac{1}{2}$  months. During 1934, 20 new cases had fresh and five dried milk.

**Ante-Natal Clinic.**—This clinic is still held weekly on Wednesdays, from 2-4 p.m., at the Home of the Queen's Nurses at 2 Wellington Place, Woodbridge Road, the Council paying £1 per session for the use of the room, etc. In 1934 Dr. Grantham saw 235 expectant mothers, who made 475 attendances. A total percentage of 49 expectant mothers to the total births of the year attended. The post-natal examinations, so valuable to the health of the mother, were continued, and 42 mothers made 51 attendances. A sum total of 277 mothers were seen by Dr. Grantham and these made 529 attendances. Ten outside midwives attended this clinic with their patients. The full ante-natal report of the Queen's Home, as kindly supplied by Miss Champion, the Superintendent, is as follows: 341 mothers made 2,559 attendances; 96 ante-natal and two post-natal examinations by Miss Champion; 1,872 urine examinations were made and 14 cases of albuminuria and three of glycosuria were found. Of these the glycosuria and three of the albuminuria cases cleared up on dieting, the others were referred to their own doctors.

At the ante-natal clinic, in addition to the above, two cases were sent to the County Hospital for a Wassermann test. Five cases were sent for X-ray examination, of which two were proved to be satisfactory, two to have twins, and one to have a dead fœtus.



A case of high blood pressure was referred to her private doctor and a heart case, a query tubercular woman and one with bursitis of the knee were referred to hospital. Another woman with definite tuberculosis was sent to the County Dispensary, and a case of pyelitis was referred to her own doctor. One woman was found not to be pregnant, but to have a fibroid uterus and two post-natal cases were ordered belts.

1,536 ante-natal visits were paid to the homes by the Queen's Nurses.

It is seen that ante-natal care is being carried out in a thoroughly efficient manner.

**Mothers' Dental Clinic.** — Owing to the fact that it was found necessary to enforce rather more strictly the requirements laid down by the Ministry of Health as to eligibility to attend this clinic, the numbers will be noted to be less than those of last year. This clinic is solely intended for expectant and nursing mothers, and must be strictly limited to these persons as otherwise abuses may readily arise. Moreover, it is essential that the teeth of the children of from one to five years old receive attention, and this work is carried out at this same clinic. If mothers who are neither expectant or nursing receive attention, then time must be taken from the children, and as this is contrary to the legal requirements of such a clinic it had to be stopped. In any case, the number of toddlers attending this clinic is far too small, and the School Dentist has found a preponderating number of children entering school at five years of age requiring much dental treatment. Moreover, such treatment is, unfortunately, frequently required for teeth in an unsalvageable condition of decay, whereas earlier treatment would have been conservative. Had such treatment been carried out it would have markedly lessened the amount of treatment required on entering school, and this would decrease the School dental treatment required as a whole. Now that we have



a full-time School dentist, it is very desirable that he should treat the children continuously, and therefore arrangements are being made so that by September, 1935, he will be able to take charge of all the municipal dental work and will thus treat the children from babyhood to 14.

During 1934 Mr. Rex Peatfield, L.D.S., continued to act as dental surgeon to the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinic. There were 24 sessions, at which 93 mothers made 273 attendances. Only 43 children under five were treated, and these made 85 attendances. There were 55 attendances of mothers for gas anæsthesia, by Dr. O. H. Brown, for extractions and 64 dentures were supplied, three repairs were effected, and 105 impressions, etc., were taken. There were 15 fillings and 21 dressings. The children had 24 consultations and made 34 attendances for gas. There were 20 fillings and seven dressings. Mrs. Courtney-Smith kindly assisted at this clinic. The charges made at this clinic are £2 17s. 6d. for a full denture and £1 8s. 9d. for an upper or lower denture separately. For children the charge is 2s. 6d. for full treatment with gas anæsthesia and 1s. 6d. for fillings only. These fees are generally paid by instalments. During the year a scale of income was fixed by the Committee: Persons in receipt of income above this scale being referred to their own private dentists.

**The Tuberculosis Dispensary** is at 49 Farnham Road, and has sessions on the first, third and fifth Wednesday mornings in each month at 10 a.m. and the second and fourth Wednesday evenings in each month at 5.30 p.m., and every Friday morning at 10 a.m. It is provided by the County Council.

**The Venereal Diseases Clinic** is at the County Hospital and held from 4.30 to 7 p.m. on Mondays for females and Fridays for males. The County Council maintain and staff it.



**Notification of Births.** — An average of 500 births have for some years past been recorded annually. But in 1934 the number swelled to 601, so that no falling birth rate can be ascribed to Guildford. Not all these 600 births, however, belong rightfully to this town, as 92 women came into Guildford from other places for confinement. 574 total births were notified, of which 282 were males and 272 were females and 20 still-births. 27 births were registered, but not notified, 15 males and 12 females. Of the ten illegitimate births, three were males, five females and two still-births.

To Guildford residents, therefore, there were 494 live births and 15 still-births. Notifications were as follows: By doctors 169, by midwives 379, and by both 26.

The figures supplied by the Registrar General differ from those obtained locally, because the births to Guildford residents who are confined out of Guildford are added. Thus the Registrar General assigns 509 live and 15 still-births to Guildford, and this gives a live birth rate of 13.7 per 1,000 based upon the population figure furnished by the Registrar General for 1934. The stillbirth rate for 1,000 total births is 28.6, or 0.4 per 1,000 population, as against a figure of 0.6 for the country as a whole.

As regards the desire of some mothers to have their babies in institutions, this remains unabated, and when the small house with several youngsters already there is considered, it is not surprising that the mother feels she would like to have a fortnight's rest and her new baby in peace and quiet. It is quite impossible to ensure this in a house where there are already other children and also to run a house from bed is not easy, nor even desirable. Freedom from worry cannot be obtained at home as it can in nursing home or hospital. There were 239 institutional confinements in 1934, a higher number than ever. Of these 23 were in the County Hospital,



93 at Warren Road Hospital, 113 at the Queen's Nurses' Maternity Home, and 10 in private nursing homes. These figures show pretty clearly what good use is made of the Queen's Home especially, and how it is appreciated by those who use it. In this home only insured persons are taken; those with incomes above the level embraced in the National Insurance Scheme being referred to private nursing homes. The charge made is only £3 3s. per week inclusive, and patients are kept two weeks. Cases are only charged 2 guineas if it is essential to engage a doctor or home conditions are hard. At Warren Road Hospital the charges are £1 14s. 6d. per week, and up-to-date hospital equipment is provided. Any operative work required is, of course, available at this hospital, but no puerperal cases are taken. Private cases are charged £3 3s. per week and allowed special privileges as to visitors, etc. At the County Hospital only maternity cases requiring operative treatment are accepted and no puerperal cases are received. Beds for ante-natal cases are provided at Warren Road Hospital as required.

**Maternal Mortality.**—There is still no local hospital available which will accept puerperal cases, and such must go to Queen Charlotte's Hospital. Notwithstanding this, the two cases notified as puerperal fever were treated in the local hospital, as were the five cases notified as pyrexia. So that difficulties are more official than actual. There were two deaths ascribed to childbirth during the year. Of these one was a woman suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, who died in Warren Road Hospital: really from the disease. The other was a woman who was confined at the home of the Queen's Nurses, and there developed eclampsia, for which she was removed to Warren Road Hospital, where she died. She had received ante-natal supervision throughout, but unfortunately failed to follow the advice given. Several specimens tested, however, on four occasions failed to reveal the presence of albumin. A month before confinement the blood pressure



was found to be raised, but advice given was not followed. Delivery was normal, and mother appeared quite well. Twenty minutes later, however, she had an eclamptic fit, was removed to hospital next day, and died the day after. It is difficult to see what more could have been done.

**Hospital Provision.** — The Royal Surrey County Hospital offers 184 beds (162 general and 22 private) and treated 2,932 in-patients, 2,649 general and 283 private during 1934. 16,694 out-patients made 37,959 attendances. All special departments are provided for, X-ray, massage, dental, ear, throat and nose, eye, Ultra Violet Ray and other special treatments, including orthopædic and orthoptic (established during the year for the special treatment of squint) are available. 120 cases of road accident were treated in 1934, representing 2,708 bed-days. 735 in-patients and 2,875 out-patients were Guildford residents.

The Warren Road Hospital offers 266 beds, 94 male, 146 female and 26 children. During 1934 there were 1,171 admissions, including 96 maternity cases, a large number of which were complicated cases and two Cæsarian sections. There were 120 major operations performed. The Hospital is equipped with modern X-ray and electro-medical department, and considerable additions in equipment were made in the operating theatre during the year. In February the new maternity ward was opened and proved to be very satisfactory. Preparations were made for a department for puerperal sepsis.

There were 226 attendances at the Hospital antenatal clinic, held on Tuesdays at 11 a.m.

The hospital has a Medical Superintendent, Dr. Rees (who kindly supplied these particulars), a resident assistant medical officer, consulting surgeon, radiologist, anæsthetist and dental surgeon. It is controlled by the Surrey County Council Public Assistance Committee.

Isolation Hospital provision is the Woodbridge Hospital of the Guildford, Godalming and Woking Joint Hospital Board of which the Corporation of Guildford is a member. Smallpox cases are dealt with at the Whitmoor Hospital of the same Board. The annual report of the Medical Officer who is also your Medical Officer of Health, for 1934 is as follows:—

#### ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL DURING 1934.

District.	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Typhoid	Total	Proportion per 1,000 population	Deaths
Guildford R.D. ...	88	20	5	113	3.4	2 (1 S.F., 1 Diph.)
Guildford M.B. ...	145	24	—	169	4.6	—
Godalming M.B....	26	1	—	27	2.1	1 (S.F.)
Woking U.D. ...	149	13	—	162	4.5	4 (1 S.F., 3 Diph.)
Hambledon R.D....	37	—	—	37	2.9	—
Totals ...	<u>445</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>508</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>7</u>

It will be noted that the number of admissions, 508, is the greatest number ever received in any year since the opening of the Woodbridge Hospital. The nearest approach was in 1929 when 505 cases were admitted. The treatment of such a large number of patients for a prolonged period threw a great strain on the staff, to which, however, every member nobly responded. It is noteworthy that all the additional work was shouldered by the present staff, and no extra nurse was engaged. This reflects great credit on the Matron and nurses, and I should like to express my thanks to them for their loyal and devoted services.

Further reference must be made to the difficulty with accommodation, occasioned by these large numbers of patients which emphasised once more the absence of any adequate isolation provision for doubtful and other cases. This lack is a very real handicap to efficient running of the hospital.



It was not until February that the last of the Scarlet Fever cases who had contracted measles in hospital was discharged. There were nine children infected, due to two children admitted with scarlet fever in the incubation period of measles when no sign of the latter disease was apparent.

In July the same trouble recurred and five children with scarlet fever developed measles due to a child admitted incubating measles.

Sixteen cases were found after admission not to be suffering from the diseases for which they were sent in.

Four from Guildford Borough sent in as diphtheria and 4 sent in as scarlet fever had tonsillitis only, and 1 sent as scarlet fever had erysipelas. From Woking 2 sent as diphtheria and 2 sent as scarlet fever had tonsillitis only. Also 3 sent as diphtheria proved not to be clinically affected but to be carriers of that disease. From Godalming 1 case sent as scarlet fever proved not to be so affected and 2 cases sent as diphtheria proved to be carriers of the disease and not clinically affected. From Guildford Rural District 1 case sent as typhoid and 1 sent as diphtheria proved not to be so affected, 7 sent in as diphtheria proved not to be clinically affected but to be carriers. One child discharged on June 16th was readmitted on July 20th as a vaginal carrier of scarlet fever, having infected her brother on July 18th. This mode of infection is very rare. Two cases after admission were found to live in areas other than that of the Board and were transferred to the hospitals of their own area, one to Farnham and one to Ottershaw.

There were 7 deaths, 2 from Guildford Rural District, of which one was a child of 3 admitted in an advanced state of diphtheria who only lived ten hours, the other was also a child of 3 admitted with scarlet fever, who died in a week from status epilepticus. One child of 5, from Godalming, was in hospital from November, 1933, to



February, 1934, and had scarlet fever, measles and double otitis media. When apparently convalescent she developed a sudden acute oedema of the brain which proved immediately fatal. This is an exceedingly rare cause of death. Three deaths from diphtheria were from Woking, all were admitted in a desperate state, one girl of ten lived nine days, one child of three lived seven minutes, and a boy of thirteen lived 16 days, having been admitted on the fifth day of disease.

Two children had to have their tonsils and adenoids removed in hospital before they could be cleared of diphtheria infection, and another child had to have surgical intervention for an abscess of the neck. One child, who developed acute mastoiditis was successfully operated upon and recovered quite satisfactorily. Mr. C. D. Maitland, F.R.C.S., was the surgeon in all cases.

Definite progress has been made towards the provision of new wards. After consultations with the Ministry of Health it has been finally decided to extend the diphtheria block so that a four-bedded ward will be made into one for twelve beds. This will give much more satisfactory diphtheria ward provision. Block C is to have six single-bedded isolation wards in which doubtful cases can be watched, and cases of typhoid, cerebrospinal meningitis, etc., can be nursed. Block E is to be made useable by improved lighting, heating, etc., and extension into two six-bedded wards. This provision is excellent and is badly needed.

It is to be earnestly hoped that when the new Provisional Order is obtained, authority will be asked for the admission of cases of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), encephalitis lethargica, dysentery and measles-pneumonia. There is at present no adequate provision for the last disease and home nursing is most difficult and unsatisfactory.



As the approval of the Ministry of Health has been received, it is hoped that work on the new wards may soon commence.

The population of the area served by the Joint Hospital Board, including that part of Hambledon from which cases were received in 1934, was estimated in 1933 to be 129,405. The newly constituted area after Woking have left the Board will therefore have a population of 93,575, which is 3,895 in excess of the population of the Board's area in 1929. This is due to the marked increase in population of the areas of the constituent authorities and to the inclusion of part of Hambledon as member of the Board. It is thus seen that the increased ward provision now being made is in no way less needed because Woking is leaving the Board. A population of 93,575 requires proper isolation hospital provision and that provision will definitely not be available until the new wards are built.

During the year a demand was made for beds for infantile paralysis and dysentery cases neither of which diseases can be legally accepted at present. But before the end of 1935 I hope to have a really first-class hospital making adequate provision for all possible isolation requirements.

With the new buildings the Woodbridge Hospital will offer 81 beds in place of the 65 now available on Ministry of Health standard. This includes 40 for scarlet fever, 22 in block D and 18 in the Pavilion; 17 for diphtheria in B, 12 in block C in 1 four-bedded ward, 1 two-bedded ward and six single-bedded wards, and 12 in two wards in block E. The unsatisfactory block G will not be used. There will thus be 2 single-bedded side wards in block D for special scarlet cases or discharges, 12 useful beds in block C, the single-bedded wards available for doubtful cases of scarlet, diphtheria, etc., also for cases of typhoid, cerebrospinal meningitis, dysentery, encephalitis lethargica

and acute poliomyelitis, with the 4-bedded or 2-bedded wards in the event of more than one case of the disease being admitted. Block E, from being an almost unuseable block, will become a useful block, available for measles-pneumonia or any other use, such as scarlet fever-measles cases or scarlet fever-diphtheria or other cross infection, for which at present accommodation is most unsatisfactory. In addition, further useable nurses' quarters for two nurses will be available over block E.

For a population of 93,375, this accommodation should be quite satisfactory and capable in emergency to expansion to 89 beds by the addition of the eight beds at present offered in excess of the number to which adoption of Ministry of Health standards limits the Hospital.

The following table shows the admissions during the past ten years:—

	Guildford R.D.	Guildford M.B.	Godalming M.B.	Woking U.D.	Hambledon R.D.	Totals
1925	25	39	17	90	34	205
1926	30	22	10	43	28	133
1927	24	48	16	58	9	155
1928	70	132	37	34	31	304
1929	112	208	31	74	80	505
1930	35	35	11	148	18	247
1931	21	44	17	58	42	182
1932	53	61	25	23	35	197
1933	79	90	21	33	41	264
1934	113	169	27	162	37	508
	<hr/> 562	<hr/> 848	<hr/> 212	<hr/> 723	<hr/> 355	<hr/> 2700
Populn.						
1933 -	32,690	36,130	12,330	35,830	12,625*	129,405
Cases per						
1,000 -	17.2	23.4	17.1	20.1	14.3	20.8

\* Population of part of Hambledon now served by Woodbridge Hospital.



**Midwifery and Maternity Services.** — The supervision of midwives was carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, and the inspector was Nurse Richards. Twenty midwives notified their intention to practise during 1934, and nine left during the year. Thirty inspections were made, and all the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board were found to be carried out satisfactorily. Of these twenty midwives, 14 were Queen's Midwives, and the strict supervision they receive from their own Superintendent ensures their complete efficiency, but, notwithstanding this, they are also inspected by Nurse Richards as well as by their own inspectors from Headquarters. The other six are private midwives, and of these one left during the year; 16 visits of inspection were paid to them and at each of the six visits of inspection paid by Nurse Richards to the Queen's Nurses' Home all the midwives were inspected, and in addition three special visits were paid to inspect new midwives. Any necessary disinfection of equipment is carried out satisfactorily and no outbreak of puerperal fever caused trouble. The two cases of puerperal and five of pyrexia, of whom three were non-residents, notified during the year, all but one recovered satisfactorily in hospital.

362 midwifery cases were attended by midwives during the year and 72 cases as maternity nurses. In 90 cases medical aid was summoned. The Queen's Nurses attended 229 cases on the district and 111 in their maternity home. Of these, 191 were taken alone on the district and 38 with a doctor, and in the home 100 cases were taken alone and to 11 a doctor was summoned.

**Health Visiting.** — The work carried out by the three Health Visitors remains good, a very considerable number of visits being made. 467 primary birth visits were made to the homes of new-born infants, and 2,639 subsequent visits to children under one year of age. 62 first and 99 subsequent visits were paid to expectant mothers.



No less than 4,107 visits were paid to children aged one to five years, being 500 more than in 1933. 95 visits were paid to mothers in connection with dental appointments for them at the clinic. 70 visits were paid to 54 cases of measles and 43 visits to 31 cases of whooping cough in children under five.

This is excellent work and shows that the Health Department do their very best for the mothers and children of the town.

In addition to their work above specified as Health Visitors, the nurses also made 2,014 visits as School Nurses to the homes of the children.

**Infant Life Protection.** — The Health Visitors are inspectors under the Children's Act, and as such visit the homes of all foster mothers to ascertain that they and the home are suitable for the reception of children and that the children are being properly cared for. At the beginning of the year there were 17 and at the end there were 21 persons on the register receiving 22 children for reward. None of these children died during the year. In one case a justice's order was obtained for the removal of a child from an unsuitable home, and it was removed by its mother. 122 visits were paid by the nurses to these foster mothers, and in all other cases satisfactory conditions obtained.

**Orthopædic Treatment.** — Complete provision is made at the Royal Surrey County Hospital for expert orthopædic treatment, and arrangements are also made for the transfer of special cases to the Orthopædic Hospitals at Pyrford and Alton when required. The Education Committee pay 2s. 6d. per child per visit and also arrange for special hospital treatment if required by elementary school children. There are very few such cases in Guildford, only four being treated at the County Hospital during the year.



**Supervision of Nursing Homes.** — The six nursing homes on the register were all duly inspected and found quite satisfactory. As before, two nursing homes offer accommodation for maternity cases, one (The Queen's) exclusively, and five beds are provided at this home. At the other three beds are offered. Of the other homes two offer 16 beds for surgical and medical cases and the other home, which formerly took surgical cases, now specialises in medical cases only. The sixth home is for convalescent cases only and offers three beds. Occasional maternity cases are taken in these four homes. The two homes now specialising in surgical cases both provided new up-to-date operating tables during the year. There is no doubt that the Nursing Homes of Guildford do their best to maintain efficiency.

### **Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

**Water.** — The continued drought of 1934 had no effect whatever upon Guildford water supply. There was not at any time any shortage and the purity of the supply was maintained.

Quarterly sampling and analysis of the main sources of supply was continued during the year, and special samples were taken from any domestic supply where complaint arose.

Results of analysis are as follows:—

**Bacteriological:** *Bacillus Coli* was absent from all samples indicating freedom from any suspicion of manurial pollution. The bacterial count per cubic centimetre of water was as follows on the media stated:—  
 Dapdune Wells: Gelatine, 82, 14, 5, 9; Agar, 1, 0, 0, 0.  
 Millmead Borehole: Gelatine, 41, 29, 5, 32; Agar, 0, 1, 1, 2.  
 Joseph's Road Main: Gelatine, 71, 27, 4, 7; Agar, 1, 2, 1, 0.  
 Private house taps: Gelatine, 12, 6, 28, 35, 13, 92, 140, 8;  
 Agar, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 4, 68, 0.

Chemical analysis shows results just as satisfactory.

The results in parts per 100,000 from the four samples taken from domestic supplies at the house taps are as follows:—

Appearance: Three clear and bright; one bright with appreciable yellow deposit of mineral debris, consisting of iron oxide and zinc carbonate.

Colour (all): Normal.

Odour: Three none, one very strong paraffin.

Reaction, pH.: Neutral, 7.5, 7.2, 7.4, 7.4.

Free Carbonic Acid: None.

Electrical Conductivity at 20° C: 505, 535, 415, 505.

Total Solids, 180° C: 34.0, 35.5, 27.5, 33.5.

Chlorine in Chlorides: 1.9, 2.1, 1.8, 2.0.

Nitrogen in Nitrates: 0.40, 0.66, 0.42, 0.48.

Nitrites: Three absent, one heavy trace.

Hardness: Permanent— 6.5, 7.5, 5.0, 6.5.

Temporary—19.5, 18.5, 15.0, 19.5.

	—	—	—	—
TOTAL:	26.0,	26.0,	20.0,	26.0

Metals: Two absent, 1 iron 0.06, zinc 1.5; 1 iron .005.

Free Ammonia: .0056, .0004, .0012, .0032.

Albuminoid Ammonia: .0012, .0004, .0072, .0008.

Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.: .0250, .0150, .2650, .0100.

The paraffin tainted sample was ascribed to a faulty lining of a supply pipe to a flat.

Samples taken from the Open-Air Swimming Pool were found to be extremely pure bacteriologically and chemically. There was, however, a somewhat undue amount of free chlorine, and the chlorine in chlorides was also in excess of that present in the main supply. This latter is always difficult to avoid, but it is certain that a slight excess of chlorine is definitely to be preferred to bacterial contamination, as the former will cause no disease,



while the latter may do so. The greatest care is taken to ensure the purity of this bath water, as it is sand-filtered, solid precipitated, aerated and chlorinated to counteract bacterial pollution, and analysis of samples definitely prove that this object is being achieved.

14,420 yards of new water mains, costing £11,120, were laid during the year.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**—The work of sewerage was energetically persisted with and rapid strides made towards the sewerage of all houses in the Borough. Merrow was completed during the year and work was begun in the Shalford and Worplesdon areas added to the Borough. This has already progressed and many of the houses are already on the main drainage and others are being at present connected. In Worplesdon area 74 houses were connected to the sewer, in Merrow 168 and in Shalford 38. Six pail closets were abolished at Merrow. The Borough Surveyor states that 4,690 yards of main outfall sewer were laid, at a cost of £90,750, and all connections made to it. The new pumping station at the sewage works was completed, engines, motors and pumps tested and found satisfactory, and are now in use. Total cost £15,900. Remaining tributary sewer of 155 yards and costing £600 was also completed. Soil sewers totalling a length of 2,658 yards and costing £4,220 were constructed during 1934, and estate sewers totalling 2,630 yards in length were laid. These sewers comprise the bulk of those required to place the whole of the added area of the Borough on main drainage.

**Closet Accommodation.**—Owing to a survey having been made during the year, it is now possible to specify exactly the convenience system. Of the 455 houses in Merrow and Burpham added to the Borough in April, 1933, 136 had pail closets and 368 cesspools. Of these, 168 cesspools have been abolished and six pail closets, leaving 200 cesspools and 130 pail closets.

In Worplesdon, of 497 houses added to the Borough, 74 have been connected to the sewer, and others are in the process of connection. This left at the end of the year still 423 houses, all except a dozen which have pail closets, having cesspools. Of 148 Shalford houses on cesspools, 38 were converted, leaving 110 still to deal with. The three Send and 13 Artington on pails and the 37 St. Martha's on cesspools remain unaltered. This leaves 758 houses with cesspools and 158 with pail closets at the end of the year.



## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

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

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

GUILDFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Seventeenth Annual Report for the year 1934, showing a summary of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspection Staff in connection with the various Statutes and Byelaws relating to Public Health within the Borough.

The Report is drawn up in tabulated form in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and the Home Office.

Two changes in staff took place during the year, Mr. S. H. Bone, the assistant sanitary inspector, receiving an appointment at Beckenham and Mr. B. Lamacraft, the clerk, going to Carshalton.

The total number of inspections made in regard to each section of work is recorded in the following tables.

## SUMMARY OF ROUTINE AND OTHER SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT.

Ordinary inspections (including complaints, infectious diseases, etc.) ... ..	916
House to house inspection ... ..	172
Inspection of work in progress ... ..	454
Appointments and advisory visits ... ..	190
Houses and premises re-inspected ... ..	985
Inspections of Slaughterhouses ... ..	1,160
"    Foodshops ... ..	775
"    Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops ... ..	83
"    Bakehouses ... ..	28
"    Common Lodging Houses ... ..	17
"    Workshops ... ..	168
"    Outworkers' Premises ... ..	2
"    Factories ... ..	57
"    Stables ... ..	6
"    Markets ... ..	106
"    Offensive Trades ... ..	90
"    Rat-infested Premises ... ..	58
"    Places of Amusement ... ..	2
"    Urinals ... ..	22
"    Carriers' Vans, Stalls and others ... ..	1,039
"    Caravans ... ..	4
Smoke Observations ... ..	6
River Pollution Investigations ... ..	2
<hr/>	
Total Number of Inspections ... ..	6,342
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## COMPLAINTS.

Animals kept as to be a Nuisance ... ..	8
Accumulations of refuse, manure, etc. ... ..	15
Drains out of repair or stopped ... ..	40
Dirty condition of houses ... ..	1
Damp conditions, defective roofs, gutters, etc. ... ..	16
Dilapidation in houses ... ..	56



Overcrowding ... ..	19
Rat-infested premises ... ..	12
Water Closets out of repair, etc. ... ..	19
Dustbins defective or insufficient ... ..	22
Verminous rooms or premises ... ..	32
Other complaints ... ..	29
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>269</b>

## NOTICES SERVED.

## Statutory Notices served:—

(a) Under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 94, to abate nuisances ... ..	6
(b) Under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 23, to connect drains to sewer ... ..	4
(c) Under the Housing Act, 1930, Section 17, to make houses reasonably fit ... ..	3
(d) Under the Housing Act, 1930, Section 19 question of Demolition of Insanitary Houses	4
(e) Under the Guildford Corporation Act, Section 100, to unstop drains ... ..	19
(f) Under the Guildford Corporation Act, Section 101, Repair of drains ... ..	5
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>41</b>

Informal Notices served ... ..	598
Letters written in reference to notices and others ...	328

## RESULT OF THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Statutory notices complied with ... ..	36
Informal notices complied with (including verbal notices) ... ..	435

381 Intimation Notices have been complied with during the year (including 101 notices served before the

31st December, 1933). The remaining outstanding notices are being dealt with.

It is pleasing to be able to report that it was not necessary to resort to legal proceedings against any person for non-compliance with sanitary notices or other infringements of the Acts.

Through the non-compliance of notices under Sections 100 and 101 of the Guildford Corporation Act, 1926, the drains of nine premises were cleared by the Corporation and the expenses recovered from the owners.

#### SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER SANITARY NOTICES, ETC.

##### Drainage.

Defective drains repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Stopped drains cleared (soil)	...	...	...	...	25
Stopped drains cleared (surface water)	...	...	...	...	4
New ventilating shafts provided or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	34
Manhole and inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	172
Manhole and inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	...	...	175
Drains tested with smoke	...	...	...	...	15
Drains tested chemically	...	...	...	...	2
Drains tested with water	...	...	...	...	233
Stoneware gullies provided	...	...	...	...	75
Iron drains laid, 6in.	...	...	...	feet	4
"      "      "      4in.	...	...	...	feet	335
Stoneware drains laid, 6in.	...	...	...	feet	91
"      "      "      4in.	...	...	...	feet	5,562
Fresh air inlets provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools made watertight	...	...	...	...	14
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	146
Premises connected to public sewer	...	...	...	...	161
Pail closets abolished	...	...	...	...	6



**Water Closets.**

Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	16
New pans provided	...	...	...	82
Water closets unstopped, cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	10
New flushing cisterns provided or repaired	...	...	...	109
New seats provided	...	...	...	13
Wooden enclosures removed	...	...	...	8

**Sanitary Fittings, Sinks, Baths, etc.**

New glazed sinks provided	...	...	...	18
Waste pipes repaired, trapped or unstopped	...	...	...	13
Urinals cleaned or repaired	...	...	...	3
Sink channels provided or repaired	...	...	...	14
Strainers provided to sink gullies	...	...	...	4
Lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	9
Urinals provided	...	...	...	3

**Dilapidations.**

House roofs repaired	...	...	...	47
Eaves, gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired	...	...	...	28
Defective ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	37
Defective internal walls repaired	...	...	...	36
Defective floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	53
Defective windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	31
Stoves or coppers renewed or repaired	...	...	...	68
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	19
Rooms cleansed, re-distempered or re-papered	...	...	...	257
Yards paving repaired	...	...	...	39
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	50
External walls repaired	...	...	...	7
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	8
Other repairs	...	...	...	3

**House Refuse.**

Brick ashpits abolished	...	...	...	2
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	91

**Dampness of Walls.**

External walls rendered with cement ... ..	17
External walls coated with solution outside ... ..	6
Internal walls rendered with waterproofed cement ...	42
Cement plinths provided at base of external wall ...	13
Repairs carried out to eaves gutters, window sills, etc. (including 28 under dilapidations) ... ..	55
Walls pointed ... ..	23
Damp-proof courses provided ... ..	1
Window sills repaired ... ..	7

**Miscellaneous.**

Ventilation under floors provided ... ..	6
Permanent means of ventilation provided to rooms ...	27
Permanent means of light provided to rooms ... ..	21
Nuisances from overcrowding abated ... ..	20
Accumulations of refuse, manure, etc., removed ...	5
Handrails provided ... ..	20
Verminous rooms cleansed ... ..	58
Rat-infested premises cleared ... ..	19
Water supplies provided or repaired ... ..	4
Number of rooms disinfected ... ..	230
Enquiries into infectious disease ... ..	143
Dairies limewashed ... ..	3
Cowsheds limewashed ... ..	3
Slaughterhouses limewashed ... ..	22
Foodshops limewashed ... ..	1
Bakehouses limewashed ... ..	24
Light and ventilation provided to cowsheds ... ..	8
Drainage and paving provided to cowsheds ... ..	4
Water supply provided to cowsheds ... ..	2
Water samples taken ... ..	27
Sanitary conveniences cleansed ... ..	1

**SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

There were only two complaints received during the year in connection with premises coming under the Act.



Observations were made and it was found that there was no definite evidence of black smoke being emitted to constitute a nuisance.

There are very few factory chimneys in the district and observations are only made upon receipt of a complaint or if it is noticed that any particular chimney is emitting black smoke. Six detailed observations were made, but the time limit was found not to be exceeded.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Two registered common lodging houses were closed and one added to the register, leaving two on the register at the end of the year. To these, 17 inspections were made and the byelaws were found to be well carried out.

A new deputy keeper was registered at one of the houses.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are six registered, and three licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Two of these slaughterhouses are very little used. One, a registered slaughterhouse, slaughters a pig or two during the year evidently with the intention of preventing the lapse of registration of the premises.

In a subsequent table will be found the number of animals slaughtered and the amount of diseased meat condemned.

These premises are under constant supervision and have been conducted in accordance with the byelaws.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act came into operation on the first day of January, 1934.

With the exception of the licensing of slaughtermen, the provisions of the Act relating to the slaughtering of animals had been in operation in the Borough under the Byelaws for the past ten years, including the stunning of sheep. To comply with the Act, the Council passed a formal resolution to bring sheep within its provisions.

Thirty-one licences have been issued to all the persons engaged in the slaughter of animals within the District, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Of the seventeen scheduled offensive trades carried on within the Borough, seven are embraced with the By-Products Factory, Walnut Tree Close. The remainder are nine fried fish shops and one rag and bone dealer.

Three applications for permission to establish the trade of fish frier were considered by the Health Committee; two were refused and one granted for a new shop, which has not yet matured.

Complaints of smells were received in respect of the By-Products Factory and were the subject of a report to the Health Committee.

Ninety visits were made to offensive trade premises during 1934.



## HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

During the year 172 inspections were made under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, in the following Roads :—

					Houses.
Church Road	...	...	...	...	54
Eagle Road ...	...	...	...	...	50
Victoria Square	...	...	...	...	1
Falcon Road ...	...	...	...	...	45
Quarry Street	...	...	...	...	1
Onslow Road	...	...	...	...	21

The statistics for the year on Housing are contained in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

## Report on the Administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with Workshops and Workplaces.

### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	57	6	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	168	28	Nil
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' Premises) ...	9	1	Nil
	<hr/> 234 <hr/>	<hr/> 35 <hr/>	<hr/> Nil <hr/>

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Prosecu- tions.
Nuisances under Public				
Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	41	4	Nil	Nil
Want of Ventilation ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Want of drainage of floors ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Nuisances ...	2	1	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Accommodation				
Insufficient ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unsuitable or Defective	13	2	Nil	Nil
Not separate for sexes...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bake- house (Sec. 101) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Offences ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<hr/>				
TOTAL ...	56	7	Nil	Nil
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## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

### MILK.

There are 52 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops in the District; 16 of these are shops from which milk is only sold in sealed bottles and are not dairies, the registration being of the persons carrying on the businesses. In addition, there are 17 purveyors of milk whose premises are outside the District, but who are registered for retailing milk in Gildford.

Nine applications for registration were received during the year, and granted.



Considerable improvements as regards lighting, ventilation, paving, water supply, etc., have been effected in the cowsheds which came into the District on the extension of the Borough boundaries.

Eighty-three visits were made to dairy premises to ascertain whether the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were observed, and samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination for the detection of dirt and disease. For this purpose, seventy samples of milk were taken, twelve of which were examined for tubercle bacilli only.

One sample was found to contain tubercle bacilli. This was reported to the County Veterinary Authorities, and, by a coincidence, the herd of cows had been examined by them the same day as the sample was taken, and a cow was discovered affected with tuberculosis, which was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Four other samples contained traces of pus and were reported to the County Authorities, who took the requisite action.

The following is a classification of fifty-eight of the samples regarding bacterial count.

	Number of samples.		
	Winter Oct. to March)	Summer (April to Sept.)	Total
Bacteria not exceeding 5,000 per c.c.	6	5	11
Bacteria exceeding 5,000, but less than 10,000 ... ..	13	11	24
Bacteria exceeding 10,000, but less than 30,000 ... ..	5	12	17
Bacteria exceeding 30,000, but less than 50,000 ... ..	0	2	2
Bacteria exceeding 50,000, but less than 200,000 ... ..	0	4	4
Bacteria exceeding 200,000 ...	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	24	34	58
	—	—	—

## Bacillus Coli—

Not present ... ..	21	26	47
Positive in 1/10th ... ..	3	6	9
„ 1/100th ... ..	0	0	0
„ 1/1000th ... ..	0	2	2
	—	—	—
	24	34	58
	—	—	—

From these results it will be seen that the milk sold in the district is of a very high standard of cleanliness. Compared with the standard set up for Graded Milk under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1923, forty-five samples of the milk came up to “ Certified ” Milk, nine samples to “ Grade A ” Milk and four samples were below either of these standards.

## GRADED MILKS.

Licences were granted by the Council under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, as follows:—

Dealers' Licences, “ Certified ” Milk ... ..	3
„ „ “ Grade A ” Milk ... ..	1
Licence for Bottling “ Grade A ” Milk ... ..	1
„ „ Pasteurising Milk ... ..	1

Four samples of “ Certified ” milk, one of “ Grade A ” and one of “ Pasteurised ” milk were taken for bacteriological examination, and all came up to the prescribed standard.

## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

From the following tabular statements it will be seen that careful attention is given to this important part of the work of the Sanitary Inspector. An effort is made to examine all animals immediately after slaughter. Well



over ninety per cent. of the animals killed in the slaughterhouses are inspected; the only animals not examined in every case are sheep, and these are more free from disease than cattle or pigs.

The following table shows the number of animal carcasses inspected at the private slaughterhouses during the year, together with the number found affected with tuberculosis.

	Number examined.	Found with Tuberculosis.	Percentage.
Beasts ...	1,777	119	6.13
Pigs ...	4,450	119	2.67
Sheep ...	8,160	0	0.00
Calves ...	943	1	0.11
<hr/>			
TOTAL ...	15,330	239	1.56
<hr/>			

The following is a list of diseased and unsound meat, etc., condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

2 Bovine Carcasses ... ..	Generalised Tuberculosis
1 Bovine Carcase ... ..	Oedema
4 Pigs' Carcasses ... ..	Generalised Tuberculosis
2 Pigs' Carcasses ... ..	Oedema
1 Pig's Carcase ... ..	Septicæmia
1 Lamb's Carcase ... ..	Oedema
1 Calf's Carcase ... ..	Navel-Ill
1 Side of Pork ... ..	Unsound
73 Bovine Heads and Tongues ...	Localised Tuberculosis
2 Bovine Heads and Tongues ...	Actinomycosis
86 Pigs' Heads and Tongues ...	Localised Tuberculosis
7 Forequarters of Beef ... ..	" "
1 Hindquarter of Beef ... ..	Moulds
1 Flank of Beef ... ..	Lipomatous
2 Thin Flanks of Beef ... ..	Localised Tuberculosis
5 Forequarters of Pork ... ..	" "
2 Flanks of Pork ... ..	Oedema

1 Sirloin of Beef	...	...	...	Unsound
1 Silverside of Beef	...	...	...	"
1 Leg of Lamb	...	...	...	"
1 Brisket of Beef	...	...	...	Localised Tuberculosis
1 Rump of Beef	...	...	...	Abscess
1 Top Rump of Beef	...	...	...	Lipomatous
1 Top Rump of Beef	...	...	...	Bone Taint
1 Round of Beef	...	...	...	Abscess
1 Piece of Beef	...	...	...	Localised Tuberculosis
2 Pieces of Beef	...	...	...	Lipomatous
18 Pieces of Beef	...	...	...	Unsound
3 Pieces of Suet	...	...	...	"
1½ Boxes of Herrings	...	...	...	Unsound
4 Boxes of Uncured Fillets of Fish	...	...	...	"
5 Boxes of Cured Fillets of Fish	...	...	...	"
1 Box of Kippers	...	...	...	"
1 Box of Crabs	...	...	...	"
8 Stone of Plaice	...	...	...	"
2 Stone of Skate	...	...	...	"
1 Stone of Smoked Codling	...	...	...	"
1 Side of Bacon	...	...	...	"
51 lbs. of Ox Kidneys	...	...	...	"
2 Tins of Lambs' Livers	...	...	...	"
178 Eggs	...	...	...	"

716 livers, lungs and other internal organs of animals which were, on examination, found to be diseased or unsound, were surrendered and destroyed.

The total weight of the food destroyed during the year as unfit for human consumption was 5 tons, 12 cwt., 29 lbs.

No formal seizure was made, all condemned meat and food being voluntarily surrendered by the owners for destruction.



Meat and other food condemned as unfit for food is destroyed at the local By-Products Factory or the Refuse Destructor. The butcher surrendering the meat receives payment for the waste products. 68 Certificates were issued to butchers at their request, certifying that certain meat had been inspected and found to be unfit for food and destroyed.

The butchers' shops and wholesale meat stores are inspected periodically to ascertain if the requirements of the Meat Regulations are observed.

Carriers' Vans and other vehicles conveying meat are kept under observation in regard to the sufficiency of wrappings and cleanliness.

The following table shows the number of inspections and action taken :—

			Remedied.
Total number of inspections of Shops, Stores,			
Stalls, Vans and other Vehicles ...	...	1,039	
Infringements at Shops ...	...	1	1
Infringements at Slaughterhouses ...	...	0	0
Infringements at Stores or Stalls ...	...	0	0
Infringements of Vans ...	...	3	3

#### RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The date of National Rat Week was altered so as to coincide with the date fixed by the Surrey County Council later in November.

The usual propaganda work was carried out in the Borough during that week, *viz.*, the showing of lantern slides and a film at the cinemas, circular letters to the various traders, etc., and notices in the local Press.

Fifty-eight visits were made to rat-infested premises and advice was given on the measures necessary for the extermination of the pest.

## RAG AND FLOCK ACT, 1911 and 1928.

Any rag flock used in the district for repair work is bought with a guarantee that it complies with the Acts.

It was not necessary, therefore, to take any samples.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. G. ENGLAND, M.R.SAN.I.,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*



## Housing.

### 1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	298
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	306
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 ... ..	172
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	172
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	1
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	214

### 2.—Remedy of Defects during the year Without the Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	202
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### 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

#### A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	3
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil

## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. | 3   |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—               |     |
| (a) By Owners ... ..   | 2   |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners  | Nil |

## C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... .. | Nil |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..    | 9   |

## D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..  | Nil |
| 2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. | Nil |

**Housing.**—No further Council houses were erected during 1934, but 300 houses were built privately. In so far as the housing condition of the town goes, this is most satisfactory, and I can still report that there are no houses which should be condemned and that only two remain unclosed of those condemned and containing two adults only who cannot be persuaded to remove to Council house owing to slender income.

There are 539 applicants for Council houses at present on the register, of whom 320 are in rooms and 219 are in



houses. Of these about 250 are approved as being persons who might legitimately expect Council provision. These are being put into Council houses as they become vacant. Of overcrowding in Council houses there is none, and in only about a dozen cases are there two families in a house.

In this connection it is useful to note in a recent report issued by the Registrar General, based on the 1931 census, that it is not, as a rule, families living two to a house who are overcrowded, but large families living in houses too small for them. Of legal overcrowding there is practically none, only 19 cases were dealt with during the year and settled by reference to the Housing Committee.

### **Inspection and Supervision of Food.**

(a) **Milk Supply.**—The classification of the results of bacteriological analysis of the samples of milk taken during the year shows an even greater cleanliness than last year. To have 35 samples out of 58 with a count of under 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre is excellent, and it will also be noted that nearly all samples revealed a milk equal to the highest standard of milk obtainable, namely "Certified." In only one sample of milk was tubercular infection found. These results show conclusively that it is quite possible to obtain a pure clean raw milk simply by attention to detail.

All farms were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health during the year and the necessary steps were taken by the farmers or owners to correct any defect which was discovered.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**—Very little meat passes into the shops which has not previously been found fit for food by the Sanitary Inspector. Owing to the scattered nature of the slaughterhouses of the town it is

impossible to inspect 100 per cent. of meat killed. That is only possible in a central abattoir with fixed hours of slaughter. I do not think, however, that the people of Guildford need be at all nervous as to the satisfactory nature of the meat they eat.

(c) **Adulteration.**—The report of Mr. H. Holroyd, the Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, is as follows:—

125 samples were taken during the year. All these were found genuine on analysis with the exception of nine samples of milk. Of these two were found slightly deficient in milk solids other than fat and seven were deficient in fat. In seven cases no action was taken, and in one the vendor was cautioned and in one the vendor was prosecuted.

Number of samples taken of each article was as follows: Milk 54 (10 informal), seven of tea (five informal), four each of cream (two informal), sterilized milk and white pepper; three each of beef sausages, coffee (informal) and pork sausages; two each of butter, bitter beer, green peas (one informal), lard, lemon squash, mild beer, mixed fruit and pork brawn; and one each of beef suet with wheat flour, beefex, currants, condensed milk, dried mint, Epsom salts, gin, ginger marmalade, golden plum jam, lemon curd, mincemeat, rum, steak and kidney paste with mushroom, tomato juice and Barker's liquid of Life (all informal).

Also cheddar cheese, cocoa, egg substitute, faggots, grape fruit squash, ground almonds, haslit, jellied veal, liver faggots, lemonade powder, lime juice, margarine, mustard, oxade cocoa, red plum jam, rissoles, raisins, veal, ham and tongue roll and vinegar (all formal).

The reports upon the milk samples found not genuine were reported as follows:—



- (1) Milk fat, 2.87%; milk solids other than fat, 8.45%; water, 88.68%. "The deficiency in milk fat corresponds to the abstraction of 4% of the milk fat. The sample is also slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat."
- (2) Milk fat, 2.76%; milk solids other than fat, 8.67%; water, 88.57%. "The deficiency in milk fat corresponds to the abstraction of 8% of the milk fat."
- (3) Milk fat, 2.79%; milk solids other than fat, 8.84%; water, 88.37%. "The deficiency in milk fat corresponds to the abstraction of 7% of the milk fat."
- (4) Milk fat, 2.72%; milk solids other than fat, 8.66%; water, 88.62%. "The deficiency in milk fat corresponds to the abstraction of 9% of the milk fat."
- (5) Milk fat, 3.58%; milk solids other than fat, 8.21%; water, 88.21%. "As judged by the Sale of Milk Regulations the deficiency in milk solids other than milk fat corresponds to the presence of 3% of added water. The freezing point of the sample, given below, does not indicate the presence of added water. Freezing point  $-0.541^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Hortvet)."
- (6) Milk fat, 2.59%; milk solids other than fat, 8.59%; water, 88.82%. "The deficiency in milk fat corresponds to the abstraction of 13% of the milk fat."
- (7) Milk fat, 3.56%; milk solids other than fat, 8.40%; water, 88.04%. "Freezing point  $-0.541^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Hortvet). As judged by the Sale of Milk Regulations the sample is deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 1%. The freezing point does not indicate the presence of added water."
- (8) Milk fat, 2.88%; milk solids other than fat, 8.30%; water, 88.82%. "Freezing point  $-0.541^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Hortvet). As judged by the Sale of Milk Regulations the sample is deficient in milk fat to the extent of 4% of the milk fat. The sample is also deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 2%, but the freezing

point of the sample does not indicate the presence of added water."

- (9) Milk fat, 2.83%; milk solids other than fat, 8.51%; water, 88.66%. "The deficiency in milk fat corresponds to the abstraction of 5% of the milk fat."

These samples were analysed by Mr. Edward Hinks, B.Sc., F.I.C., of 16 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, the Borough Analyst.

### **Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases.**

During 1934 there was a very considerable increase in notifications of infectious disease. This was chiefly due to an outbreak of scarlet fever, which caused more than twice the number of cases of 1933. As the number of cases of this disease have remained low since the outbreak of 1929, a sufficient number of non-immunes have accumulated and are furnishing the cases. It is obvious that the children just admitted to the schools or born since 1929 or during that year did not obtain the natural immunity which always results from an epidemic. During an outbreak of scarlet fever of any magnitude a great many more children come into contact with infection than those which actually develop the disease. These children receive doses of infection too small to give them the disease, but sufficient to stimulate the production of natural immunity. Hence it is every five years that one would expect an outbreak of the cases of scarlet fever. Fifty-three were five years old or under and no less than 400 children approximately have come to live in the Borough from other towns since 1927, so that a large number might not have acquired their natural immunisation.

The incidence of other notifiable infectious diseases was low, of non-notifiable diseases measles caused a fair



number of cases, yet the number was 160 less than last year, and the other childish ailments, though of course present, did not cause much trouble. There were only half the cases of infectious diseases in the schools that there were in 1933.

**Scarlet Fever.**— There were 162 cases. As in 1933, the disease was fairly well scattered throughout the year, except that the incidence was twice as heavy. It was not until the end of the year that notifications rapidly increased, and, curiously, only then in November, falling again in December only to rise again this year (1935). No case of scarlet fever died. Monthly incidence has been as follows: 10, 8, 9, 17, 14, 9, 10, 15, 13, 9, 34 and 12. For the most part the disease was scattered all over the town, there being, however, an unusual number of cases of familial infection. In August three children were infected while on holiday and infection in other cases could be traced outside Guildford. Even in November, when the number rose to 34, the infection was not limited to one district, though towards the end of the year the new housing estate at Stoke and the Northern area of the Borough began to show increased incidence. This is not to be wondered at when it is realised that there are over 1,000 Council houses in this area as well as a large number of other artisan dwellings. It is calculated that half the population of Guildford now live in the northern area, and therefore it is to be expected that in this area will be found most of the susceptible children. Fortunately cases were generally of a mild nature, but this incidentally led to much difficulty of diagnosis and missed cases and carriers were responsible for much of the spread of disease. Throat swabbing for the detection of scarletinal infection has been found useless, as the absence of the hæmolytic streptococcus does not appear to exclude the disease, and its presence only proves the presence of the organism and not of scarlet fever. No bacteriological method has yet been discovered which will differentiate a scarlet fever



infection from others due to the hæmolytic streptococcus. The methods adopted to prevent spread of infection have been :—

- (1) Daily visitation of homes during quarantine period.
- (2) Exclusion of home contacts from school.
- (3) Daily visitation of schools and inspection of classes at risk to spot incipient infection.
- (4) Visitation of any suspicious absentees from school to ascertain if any are developing scarlet fever.

These methods have proved quite efficacious.

**Diphtheria.** — There were 25 cases of this disease. These readily fall into two groups. Twelve cases occurred in June. Of these five were boys from a residential private school, where infection was almost certainly imported. The other seven were all cases due to a child with diphtheria being brought to an infant school for a routine medical inspection. He infected a teacher and five children. The value of being able to deal with school children at school was very well exemplified by this small outbreak. There were 236 children at risk. It would obviously have been impossible to visit this number of homes daily, yet all these children were seen daily in school, and the cases were thereby discovered at the earliest possible moment, which enabled treatment to be commenced without delay, and thus gave these children the best possible chance of recovery. It is delay in treatment which is so fatal in diphtheria, and such delay might readily have arisen had diagnosis been delayed.

Four cases of diphtheria were found at the school clinic in children sent there for treatment at various periods during the year. Of other cases notified two were found in hospital not to be suffering from the disease. Two cases arose in a house due to the infection of a visitor from Wales infecting a member of the household. Two were adults, mild cases, and one was an infant with a mild nasal infection; the other two were sporadic cases. No case of diphtheria died.



**Pneumonia.** — There were only 33 notifications of this disease, of which 12 were non-residents, treated in and notified from a Guildford hospital. Of the 25 local deaths in which pneumonia appeared on the death certificate, only two had been previously notified, but in several cases pneumonia was only a contributory cause of death, and in 13 deaths the disease was a broncho-pneumonia, which is not notifiable unless due to influenza. This leaves seven cases which should have been notified.

**Erysipelas.** — Seven notifications were received, four cases were treated in hospital and one death was ascribed to this disease.

**Cerebrospinal Meningitis.** — Two notifications were received. Of these one was a non-resident, treated in the County Hospital, and in the other case the patient died, and death was certified as due to the disease, but the cerebrospinal fluid did not contain the meningococcus, Pneumococci being the prevailing organism.

**Enteric.** — Two notifications of this disease were received. One was a Byfleet resident, treated in the County Hospital, of which she was on the staff, who subsequently died. Infection did not seem to have been acquired in Guildford. The other was a tramp transferred to the Isolation Hospital from the Warren Road Hospital. He had a B. Typhosus infection and made a satisfactory recovery.

**Dysentery.** — Two small children, brother and sister, were notified from the County Hospital. They suffered from the bacillary type of disease and recovered satisfactorily. Their source of infection was thought to have been their father, who suffered from the disease during the War.

**Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.** — Two cases of puerperal fever and five of pyrexia were notified. All were treated

in Hospital. One of the puerperal fever patients died. Three of the pyrexia patients were non-residents.

**Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.** — Three notifications of this disease were received from the County Hospital, all patients being non-residents.

**Tuberculosis.** — Twenty-five cases of pulmonary and nine of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified for the first time in 1934; this is a further increase on the figures of the last few years.

Of the 26 deaths from tuberculosis seven had not been previously notified. Two of these were residents dying elsewhere, one being a soldier and therefore being notified to the Military Authorities. Two were meningitis cases, where diagnosis and death coincide. A third death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis ascribed by the Registrar General could not be traced, not being registered locally nor found among inward transfers of deaths. One of the others died in childbirth, and another was a man without permanent residence, dying at Warren Road Hospital. In all cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis the milk supply of the home was sampled, but none was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

Twelve cases of pulmonary and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis came to live in Guildford during the year.

At the end of the year there were 89 cases of pulmonary (44 males and 45 females) and 34 cases of non-pulmonary (23 males and 11 females) tuberculosis on register. This shows an increase of 11 pulmonary and four non-pulmonary cases. This was due to increased notifications and increased survival rate of those on register.

No action under legal enactments was required during the year.



**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)  
during the year 1934.**

Disease.				Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	162	145	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	25	25	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	2	2	1
„ Pyrexia	...	...	...	5	5	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	33	14	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	7	4	1
Typhoid	...	...	...	2	2	—
Bacillary Dysentery	...	...	...	2	2	—
Acute Cerebrospinal Fever...	...	...	...	2	1	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	3	3	—
TOTALS ...				243	203	2

**Total Cases of Infectious Diseases in Age Groups.**

Disease.	Under 1.	1—2.	2—3.	3—4.	4—5.	5—10.	10—15.	15—20.	20—35.	35—45.	45—65.	65 and over.
Scarlet Fever	—	2	6	16	11	67	26	6	15	7	4	1
Diphtheria ...	1	—	2	—	2	13	1	1	4	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	1	2	5	12	4
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	1
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Bacillary Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Cerebro- spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	1	2	8	16	15	88	33	8	26	18	21	6

## Tuberculosis.—New Cases and Mortality during 1934.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
15	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
20	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
25	1	3	—	—	5	4	—	—
35	3	8	—	3	1	2	—	—
45	4	4	—	—	2	2	—	—
55	2	2	—	—	3	2	—	1
65 & over	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	17	20	5	5	12	12	—	1

## Rainfall in 1934.

Records taken by Herbert A. Powell, Esq., at Pilgrim Wood, Littleton, near Guildford, 320 feet above sea level.

Month.	Total Depth.
January ... ..	1.97 inches
February ... ..	.09 "
March ... ..	2.58 "
April ... ..	1.81 "
May ... ..	.55 "
June ... ..	1.06 "
July ... ..	2.40 "
August ... ..	1.99 "
September ... ..	1.62 "
October ... ..	1.69 "
November ... ..	3.29 "
December ... ..	7.08 "
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	26.13 "
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