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Contributors

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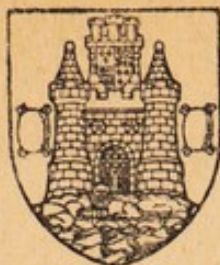


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BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

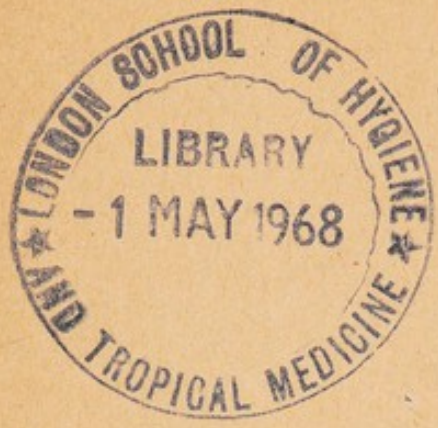
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for 1945,

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT
of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

67735



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1945.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1945 on the health of the Borough of Guildford.

I should like to express my deep appreciation to all Members of the Council for the very warm welcome I received on my return to duty.

This is my first Report on return from War Service and embraces a year the first half of which was in war and the second half in peace. I returned to duty during the second half, in July. Many things have changed during the six years of war. The reception of evacuees meant establishment of Ministry of Health hostels for the reception of the children and sick bays for treatment when sick. War-time nurseries catered for the under fives. These things persisted throughout the year under review and were the medical responsibility of the Health Department.

The population for 1945 is estimated at 44,740, an increase of over 4,000 on the figure for 1938.

The Birth Rate of 16.2 is satisfactory and well above the 1938 figure, though below that for 1944, which was exceptional.

The Death Rate of 11.56 is practically the same as that for 1944.

Infantile Mortality Rate being 47.6 is unfortunately higher than that for 1944.

The incidence of Infectious Disease was very low indeed. Diphtheria Immunisation received by 6,585 children under 14 out of a child population of 9,930 gives a percentage of 66. This is definitely keeping down the attacks of that disease.

The anticipated epidemic of influenza fortunately did not materialise and the deaths from that disease were infinitesimal.

The school population, however, was noted to be thinner, their general nutrition being not so good as previously, and this was ascribed to deficiency of diet. Cod liver oil and malt was issued in large quantities in an endeavour to rectify this. Minor defects were more frequent, especially skin trouble, "spots," etc., being very prevalent. It would appear that the long years of war and food rationing were at last having their effect.

In general, however, health was good; diet, though uninviting, remains adequate and sufficient to prevent the incidence of any of the evidences of definite malnutrition. The special provision made by school meals and British Restaurants have brought cheap nutritious food to all. Provision of orange juice, vitamin syrup, etc., have prevented the development of deficiency diseases. The rationing itself has ensured an even distribution of such food as was available and prevented any falling off in the public health as the Government subsidization to maintain low prices has enabled all grades

of the people to purchase all "necessities of life" at a price they could afford. There is, however, real shortage of first class protein which is felt to be responsible for fall off in production where manual work is concerned. Meat, milk, eggs, cheese, butter and fish are all needed to give that energy which such work requires, and it is to be hoped that the ration of these articles may soon be increased so that the "easily tired" feeling engendered by their shortage may soon be counteracted.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. BELAM, T.D., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

F. A. BELAM, T.D., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health (to August) :

J. M. ERSKINE YOUNG, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. A. PERRY, M.S.I.A.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

W. S. GREGORY. E. N. JONES (to 30.4.45).

C. H. CRAWFORD (to 24.11.45).

T. ELLISON (from 16.7.45). J. W. JEPP (from 27.11.45).

(Each Sanitary Inspector holds the Certificate of the R.S.I. and the Meat Inspector's Certificate.)

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

MISS E. SMITH, Certs. General Training and S.C.M.
 MRS. A. KEAR, Certs. General Training, F.R.N., S.C.M.,
 Health Visitor's, and Sanitary Inspector's.
 MISS B. L. PECKHAM, Certs. General Training, S.C.M.,
 and Health Visitor's.
 MISS I. KOSTER, Certs. General Training, S.C.M., and
 Health Visitor's.

Health Visitors :

MISS M. E. THOMAS, Certs. General Training, S.C.M.,
 and Health Visitor's (to 22.12.45).
 MISS M. JENKINS, Certs. General Training, S.C.M., and
 Health Visitor's.

Remedial Gymnast for Babies' Physical Training Class :

MRS. E. SAMUEL.

Clerks :

MRS. E. G. DALBY. MISS B. NICHOLS. D. TOMLIN.
 MISS B. WELHAM (from 8.10.45).

Obstetric Consultant and Consultant for Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Cases :

*DR. J. O. M. REES, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 (to June 1945).

*F. C. ALTON, M.D., F.R.C.S. (from July 1945).

Medical Officer for Ante and Post-Natal Clinics :

WINSOME D. GRANTHAM, M.B., B.Ch.*

Mothers' and Toddlers' Dental Clinic :

T. S. LATHAM, L.D.S.

Public Analyst : E. HINKS, B.Sc., F.I.C.*

Part-time Assistants to M.O.H. :

EDITH T. SHEPPARD, M.B., B.Ch. (to 3.10.45).

EDITH K. BUDDEN, M.D.

JEAN NIGHTINGALE, B.M., B.Ch. (from 1.11.45).

BARBARA WHITAKER, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(from 1.10.45).

*Part-time Officers.

**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA.**

Area (in acres) : 7,173.

Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population,
mid-1945 : 44,740.Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1945), accord-
ing to Rate Books : 11,636.

Rateable Value at December 31st, 1945 : £511,229.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate (at April 1st, 1945) : £2,089.

*Figure for calculating Birth Rate.

**EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
OF THE YEAR.**

	M.	F.	
Live Births—			
Total	400	325	{ Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the esti- mated resident population, 16.42.
Legitimate	355	296	
Illegitimate	45	29	
Still Births—			
Total	5	6	{ Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 14.74.
Legitimate	5	6	
Illegitimate	—	—	
Deaths ... Total 511	256	255	{ Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion, 11.42,

The Birth Rate is 16.42, which is lower than that of 1944 but still remains higher than that of former years up to 1943. Fortunately the Still Births are fewer than in previous years.

The Death Rate is 11.42. This is a low figure and well reflects the healthy nature of this town. It is the same as that for England and Wales. Of the 511 deaths just over 100 were ascribed to heart disease, but of this figure 82 persons were over 65 years of age. Next to heart disease comes cancer and 80 deaths were due to this disease, 40 of them being persons over 65. The only cause of death at all comparable in its incidence to the above was pneumonia with 34 deaths, 26 over 65.

It is noteworthy that pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for a few more deaths in 1945, three more than in 1938, namely, 21. There is a discrepancy between figures locally obtained to which inward transfers have been added and those supplied by the Registrar General, namely, three more males and four fewer females.

Infantile Mortality is 35 deaths under 12 months, giving a rate of 47.6 per 1,000 out of 735 live births. This compares with a rate of 46 for England and Wales or 43 for the smaller towns. Of these deaths, however, 11 were due to congenital causes, 2 were due to pneumonia, 2 to digestive diseases, one to bronchitis, one to encephalitis, one to haemorrhagic disease of infants, one to measles, one to cerebro-spinal meningitis, two to accidental asphyxia and one to homicide. 21 of these deaths took place in institutions. The ages of the infants at death were nine under 24 hours, nine under a week, one at 1 week, one at 3 weeks, three at a month, two at 2 months, one at 3 months, two at 4 months, one at 6 months, one at 9 months, one at 10 months and two at 11 months. Neonatal mortality or death under 1 month of age thus occurred in 20 cases, or nearly two-thirds of the total infant deaths. It will be noted that of the 35 deaths under 12 months ascribed to Guildford by the Registrar General only 33 can be found in records of local deaths or on inward transfers.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1945. Provisional Figures.

England & Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population									Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	16.1	0.46	11.4	—	—	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	0.08	—	5.6	46
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	19.1	0.58	13.5	—	—	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	0.07	—	7.8	54
148 Smaller Towns (Resid't Populat'ns 25,000 to 50,000— 1931 Census) ...	19.2	0.53	12.3	—	—	0.02	—	0.01	0.02	0.07	—	4.5	43
London ...	15.7	0.40	13.8	—	—	0.01	—	0.02	0.01	0.07	—	7.6	53
GUILDFORD ...	16.42	0.24	11.42	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.04	—	5.5	35

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows :—

{ Total Births : Abortion with Sepsis—0.25 Abortion without Sepsis—0.08
Puerperal Infections— 0.24 Others—1.22
Guildford : Nil A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

Guildford Deaths in 1945.

[illegible]

Female deaths missing: Cancer, 1; Gastric ulcer, 1; Other digestive, 1; Traffic accident, 1.

Male deaths in excess: Other digestive, 1; Other diseases, 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers. During 1945 until July Dr. Erskine Young was Acting Medical Officer of Health. In July the permanent Medical Officer of Health returned after six years service in the R.A.M.C. Dr. Young remained for a few weeks to hand over and take his annual holiday, and then left to assume a temporary appointment as M.O.H. of Worthing.

Dr. L. R. Dimond held the temporary post of Assistant School Medical Officer first under the Borough and after 1st April, 1945, under the County Council.

Dr. Patricia Milligan, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, still being on service in the Navy, the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics were taken by part-time general practitioners: Dr. Edith Sheppard until the end of October, when she was succeeded by Dr. Jean Nightingale, and Dr. Edith Budden until the end of September, when she was succeeded by Dr. Barbara Whitaker. Supervision of the toddlers in the war-time nurseries was carried out by Dr. Edith Budden, who visited each nursery weekly and conducted routine medical examination of each child monthly.

Health Visitors remained the same as in 1944 except that Miss Jeffries' place was taken by Miss M. E. Thomas in April 1945.

Laboratory Facilities. The following municipal work was done during 1945 by the Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital: Number of specimens examined, 217, classified as follows: Swabs for Diphtheria 93, Haemolytic Streptococci 86, Vincents Angina 10, Miscellaneous 16. Sputa for Tubercle 12. Examination of Blood: Wasserman reaction 234; Haemoglobin 228; Grouping 53.

Ambulance Facilities. The St. John Ambulance Brigade, as they had done throughout the war, again rendered excellent service under the very able control of the Corps Superintendent,

Mr. Julius Rutter, whose sad and untimely death is very much deplored. It is appropriate here to say how very much Mr. Rutter's work was appreciated and how the efficiency of the ambulances during the many years when he was Corps Superintendent depended very largely upon his able and tireless supervision. The personal attention he gave to this work in the years preceding and during the war must have completely worn him out.

The Corps numbers 173 adult members. The Brigade have four ambulances and two cars for sitting cases. In 1945 they dealt with 3,971 cases and 276 accident cases, provided long distance transport for 218 patients and transported 2,987 Borough cases. Their members made 41 attendances at clinics and 173 at hospital, 115 on public duty and 126 off duty. 420 medical comforts were supplied.

Infectious cases were dealt with by the ambulances of the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

Nursing in the Home. This work continues to be carried out most efficiently by the six general nurses and two district midwives of the Guildford Queen's District Nursing Association.

During 1945 in the Jarvis Maternity Home 150 midwifery and 101 maternity cases were attended. Domiciliary midwifery dealt with 77 midwifery and 15 maternity cases.

At the present time overcrowding in Guildford is such that very few homes are suitable for a confinement. The policy of recommending institutional treatment for these cases is maintained as usual and its value is even more marked than in normal times. Cleanliness, segregation, quiet and proper attention are impossible to obtain in overcrowded conditions, and all these are very necessary requisites for a safe, satisfactory confinement.

The other births taking place in Institutions during the year were 438 at the Mount Alvernia Nursing Home, of which 156 were to local residents, 249 local and 529 County cases at St. Luke's Hospital of the Surrey County Council, two local and five others in the Westfield Nursing Home, and one local and four others in the Royal Surrey County Hospital. Of the 127 patients confined in their own homes 92 were dealt with by the Queen's Nurses and 32 by private midwives. Three were doctors' private cases.

Thus out of a total of 709 births in Guildford to local residents 582 were in institutions, giving a percentage of 82.

In addition to the above the Queen's Nurses attended 124 children under and 69 over five, paying 1,170 visits to the former and 558 to the latter, and transferring three children to hospital. Of those under 5, fifteen were cases of measles and five pneumonia. Of those over 5, five were measles and two pneumonia cases.

Clinics and Treatment Centres. Clinics were as follows:—

ARUNDEL HOUSE:

Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons: Maternity and Child Welfare.

STOUGHTON:

Monday mornings, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons: Maternity and Child Welfare.

Wednesdays: Post-Natal and Ante-Natal.

MERROW:

First and Third Monday afternoons: Maternity and Child Welfare.

BURPHAM:

Second and Fourth Monday afternoons: Maternity and Child Welfare.

ONSLOW:

Saturday mornings: Maternity and Child Welfare.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics:

Stoughton—Sessions, 88.

Cases seen—Ante-Natal	...	New 216.	Old 168.
Post-Natal	...	New 131.	Old 24.
Gyneacological	...	New 25.	Old 3.
Wasserman tests	...	New 232.	

In addition to the above Municipal Clinic, Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics were held at the St. Luke's Hospital of the Surrey County Council for the cases booked there. Also the Queen's Nurses held Ante-Natal Clinics at their Jarvis Home for mothers they booked for confinement. Births which took place at the above institutions are specified above.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

	Arundel House.	Stoughton.	Merrow.	Burpham.	Onslow.	Totals.
Number of Sessions ...	139	138	20	23	46	366
Number on register at beginning of year—						
Children over 1 year	384	385	61	53	141	1024
Children under 1 year	443	336	47	50	99	975
Totals ...	827	721	108	103	240	1999
Number on register at end of year—						
Children over 1 year	644	513	74	82	197	1510
Children under 1 year	183	208	34	21	43	208
Totals ...	827	721	108	103	240	1999
Attendances—						
Children over 1 year	3315	2012	375	434	659	6795
Children under 1 year	3058	3388	257	240	890	7833
Totals ...	6373	5400	632	674	1549	14628
Average attendance per child ...	7.7	7.48	5.8	6.5	6.4	7.3
Average attendance per session ...	45.8	39.01	31.6	29.3	33.6	39.97
Numbers attending for first time—						
Children over 1 year	108	50	24	22	14	218
Children under 1 year	215	251	24	27	60	577
Totals ...	323	301	48	49	74	795
Interviews with Doctor—						
Children over 1 year	1818	1276	181	130	478	3883
Children under 1 year	2066	1867	126	111	553	4720
Totals ...	3884	3143	307	241	1031	8603
Average interviews per session ...	27.0	22.77	15.3	10.5	22.4	23.5
Numbers from outside the Borough—						
Children over 1 year	4	5	2	—	—	11
Children under 1 year	10	11	1	—	—	22
Attendances ...	149	225	12	—	—	386

Five packets of dried milk, one carton of Virol and two packets of patent foods were issued free to Guildford mothers through the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Dental Clinics. This service is being well maintained, and seems much appreciated. The plastic dentures are giving complete satisfaction. All the Nursery Schools have been visited during the year, but the response is not very good. So many parents cannot seem to understand that early treatment will preserve a child's natural teeth; so many parents consider the best plan is to wait for teeth to decay and ache, and then have them extracted.

MOTHERS.				CHILDREN.			
Cases	...	...	123	Cases	...	...	107
Attendances	...	...	616	Attendances	...	...	238
Extractions	...	...	457	Fillings	...	...	75
Gas	...	...	127	Extractions	...	...	198
Fillings	...	...	132	Gas	...	...	76
Scalings	...	...	102				
Dentures	...	...	57				

Tuberculosis Dispensary. Dr. Cooper, the County Tuberculosis Officer, attends at the County Dispensary, Tower House, Epsom Road. He sees all cases referred to him by medical practitioners, but unless a case is so referred Dr. Cooper does not see cases automatically on notification as is sometimes thought. Sessions are held on Mondays and Wednesdays from 2 to 4 p.m., and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Dr. Cooper will visit cases too ill to attend his clinic if so required.

A word about the way the Mass Radiography Scheme works might be helpful. When the unit visits Guildford a notification is sent to all large employers of labour and they are asked to let their employees know that a simple radiographic picture of their chests will reveal early signs of tuberculosis or normality. That this is of the utmost use in discovering and obtaining treatment for the early cases is unquestionable. An early case can readily be cured. If the miniature photograph is considered suspicious the person involved is notified confidentially that further investigation is advised. This may easily reveal nothing to worry about. If it reveals disease the person is examined by the medical director of the unit, who makes all arrangements as to treatment. All is done in strictest confidence.

The Ministry also desire information on the working of the allowances scheme, and I cannot do better than reproduce the report of the Tuberculosis Care Almoner who is responsible for carrying out the scheme. I therefore append Miss Smart's report :—

'My own view is that the allowances are a great help in some cases, but in others they are little, if any, better than Public Assistance. There is no means test to the maintenance allowance. In a case, therefore, where the husband has to give up work to take treatment and the wife is able to do remunerative work, the advantage of this scheme is great, as her wages are not taken into account and the addition of the allowance enables the family to manage comfortably. On the other hand, take a family where there is no income other than the allowance and you will find that it only provides for bare necessities without any extra comforts for the patient, and certainly no provision for extra nourishment.

"Children's allowances are very meagre, and in large families it is almost impossible for the mother to manage unless she is a very able organiser. A child up to the age of ten years has to be entirely supported on 5/- a week. This amount is supposed to be comprehensive, to include clothing and all necessities, whereas in practice it buys little more than the weekly rations. In my opinion this is one of the worst faults of the scheme.

"Eligibility on medical grounds is another great problem. The object of the allowance is for the assistance of those who have to give up remunerative work to undertake treatment, but only pulmonary cases with a good prognosis are covered. Chronic and non-pulmonary cases do not benefit; neither do married women who give up gainful occupation, as they are considered dependent on their husbands, even if they were working.

"Voluntary agencies or funds are needed to supplement the allowances in many ways, particularly with extra nourishment, clothing, bedding, fares for relations to visit, pocket money for patients in sanatoria, and any unexpected additional expense such as spectacles, removal expenses, etc. I am continually applying to Service Funds, Care Committees, and other societies, and without their aid life would be very hard for many patients. In some cases where there are many dependents I think it

would be impossible to exist on the Government scheme alone for any length of time.

"This will give some idea of the adequacy of the scheme. While it is a step forward, it gives little encouragement to a patient with a good standard of living to give up work in order to take treatment. To be of real use the scale would have to be raised, and should include ALL tuberculosis persons, whatever their classification or prognosis."

Venereal Diseases. The County Council Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital by an Assistant County Medical Officer on Thursdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 p.m. for males, and Mondays from 2 to 7 p.m. and Thursdays from 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. for females. The special particulars concerning tracing of contacts and follow up of defaulters can only be supplied by the County Authorities who are responsible for running these Clinics.

Notification of Births. During 1945, 383 male and 318 female births were notified and four male and six female births occurred which were not notified. Of the above 249 were notified from St. Luke's Hospital, 157 from Mount Alvernia, 176 by the Queen's Nurses, 130 by midwives, three by doctors, two from Westfield Nursing Home and one from the Royal Surrey County Hospital. All the above were births to local residents. In addition births took place locally to mothers living elsewhere who came into Guildford for confinement. Of these there were 422 male and 436 female, and these occurred at St. Luke's Hospital 532, Mount Alvernia 261, Jarvis Home of Queen's Nurses 80, Westfield Nursing Home two, Royal Surrey County Hospital seven, by midwives one, and doctors three. It is seen that more births took place in Guildford to outsiders than residents, which readily accounts for difficulty in obtaining accommodation and points to the necessity of Guildford mothers booking beds at the earliest possible moment.

Child Life Protection. No proceedings were taken under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

There were 60 foster children on the register at the end of 1945 and 18 foster mothers were registered. The Health Visitors paid these children 28 visits and 168 re-visits.

Hospital Provision. A great volume of work has again been done by the two general hospitals during 1945. At the

Royal Surrey County Hospital there were 1,300 in-patients and 5,165 out-patients from Guildford Borough. The total patients dealt with at this Hospital during 1945 was :—

Civilian and Service admissions: From the waiting list 1,758; as emergencies 2,490.

Civilian and Service discharges: Patients resident on December 31st, 1944, and discharged in 1945, 236.

Patients admitted and discharged in 1945, 4,081.

Average number of days civilian patients were resident in hospital, 19.25.

Average daily occupancy of beds in hospital, 233.37.

At St. Luke's Hospital of the Surrey County Council :—
Total admissions, 4,928. Total discharges, 4,459. Total deaths, 447. Total deliveries, 773. Bed complement, 507 (including hutments extension).

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

As agreed with the Corporation, the Queen's District Nursing Association maintained two midwives for district work in accordance with the arrangements made in pursuance of the Midwives Act, 1936.

Twenty-seven Midwives notified their intention to practise during 1945. Of these, 10 were Queen's midwives and 3 were private midwives working in the home. There is one other who works in a private nursing home in addition to the above. The remaining 13 are midwives employed at the Mount Alvernia Nursing Home who notified their intention to practise.

The Inspector of Midwives made 14 routine and 9 special visits, classed as follows :—

Visits to Independent Midwives :

Routine, 7; Special, 2.

Visits to Mount Alvernia :

Routine, 3; Special, 1.

Visits to Queen's Nurses :

Routine, 4; Special 17.

Visits to patients at home, 22.

Analysis of 159 Medical Aid Forms received from the midwives show that 70 were received from the Queen's Nurses

Jarvis Maternity Home, of which 18 were on account of non-residents. All of these paid their own fees, and 40 of the residents paid theirs. From Mount Alvernia 30 forms were received, of which 20 persons were residents, and 10 non-residents, of whom 2 paid their own fees. The Queen's District Nurses sent in 42 medical aid forms from the district, all of which were on behalf of residents, and of these 2 paid their own fees. The remaining 17 forms were sent in by independent midwives, and were in respect of residents.

For the financial year ended 31st March, 1946, £123.18.0 was expended by the Council in payment of doctors summoned in medical aid of midwives, and of this sum £122.10.3 was recovered.

Health Visiting. The six Health Visitors during 1945 made 3,944 visits to infants, 5,334 to toddlers, and 259 ante-natal visits.

Care of Premature Infants. The special provisions made by the Council in response to the Ministry Circular 20/44 and described in the Annual Report for 1944 are still in existence. The equipment, consisting of a draught-proof cot with detachable lining, warm clothing, electric blanket pad, special feeding bottles, thermometers and mucus catheters, is available at Arundel House, Stoke Road.

During 1945 the following numbers of babies were notified as premature, i.e., under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at birth:—

Born and nursed entirely at home	...	...	2
Died during the first 24 hours	...	0	
Survived at the end of one month...		2	
Born in Hospital	...	...	17
Died during the first 24 hours	...	3	
Survived at the end of one month...		14	

County premature births—16 (1 lived 30 hours).
12 under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Care of Illegitimate Children. Following upon the decision of 1944 the Council finally in 1945 purchased a private hotel standing in its own grounds called The Caxtons, London Road. One of my first concerns on return to duty was to staff and prepare this place for use as a hostel for eighteen un-

married mothers and babies and a residential nursery for six children under 5. A staff consisting of a Matron who was S.R.N and S.C.M., Deputy Matron experienced in the care of children, Staff Nurse S.R.N., two Nursery Nurses, four Probationers, Cook and two Housemaids was obtained. The equipment was purchased to augment that already there, as the full furniture, bedding, crockery, etc., of the hotel had been included in the original price paid for the hotel. On 1st November, after inspection by an Official of the Ministry of Health, the place was opened to receive inmates.

From the first the demand was very small, although an article was inserted in the local press and much general publicity was given in the general press also. Probationer Officer, Church Army, etc., were all contacted. Even the demand for the six children's places in the residential nursery was poor. It was quickly realised that scarcely any demand would come from local girls owing to fear of publicity. Unmarried mothers never, or hardly ever, wish to have their baby in their own town, or at any rate in their own town's hostel. So that the importance of coming to a financial arrangement with the Surrey County Council for the reception of cases from their area was appreciated. Every endeavour was made by the council to reach agreement with the County but without success. In May 1946 it was reluctantly resolved to close the hostel, as during the six months of its running only 5 mothers and 16 children were dealt with. Actual closure took place on 31st May, 1946.

It must be understood that when the Council set up this hostel it was with the full approval and support of the Ministry of Health. Its need was based upon figures of illegitimate births of war years which included non-residents. It is obvious that ratepayers cannot be expected to make provision for any except residents unless payment is guaranteed. It was found that the estimated cost of running was over £5,000 per annum, which is not a figure that can be regarded with equanimity and cannot be justified unless a real demand for such a provision can be proved. A charge of £2 15s. 0d. per week for mother and the same for child was fixed as economic on a per capita basis.

Supervision of Nursing Homes. In 1945 only five nursing homes remained in Guildford, and of these only two could be said to be functioning fully. The beds available at these homes are as follows:—

Jarvis Maternity Home of The			
Queen's Nurses	Maternity Beds ...	15	
Mount Alvernia, Harvey Road	Medical and Surgical		
	Beds	42	
	Maternity Beds ...	28	
Westfield, Epsom Road ...	Surgical Beds ...	6	
	Maternity Beds ...	1	
Onslow Village Nursing Home	Medical Beds ...	1	
Compton, Edgeborough Road	Medical Beds ...	12	

Of the above, however, Westfield closed down in December, temporarily it was hoped. Onslow Village Nursing Home was about to be closed very shortly as Miss Comyn was giving up. Compton was closed in June, but in August Miss King opened at Belmont House, Albury Road, instead. There 18 beds and 4 cots are offered for medical and surgical cases. All these nursing homes were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health during the year, when records were checked and the efficient running enquired into. Matrons of these homes are always found ready and willing to comply with any requirement of the Medical Officer of Health.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The Woodbridge Isolation Hospital of the Guildford and Godalming Joint Hospital Board still remained closed and in the occupation of the Admiralty. All patients for isolation were, therefore, sent to the Hospitals at Ottershaw and Farnham by arrangement. It seems most regrettable that Guildford has lost its own modernly equipped isolation hospital, but it would appear that the Woodbridge Hospital will never be re-opened. The reasons for this are firstly the general health policy for hospitals, which envisages large general hospitals with all special hospitals as its ancillaries. This point was dealt with at a Conference I recently attended where the loss of the specially trained and qualified medical and nursing staff of Isolation Hospitals was deplored. It seems obvious that the general trained doctor or nurse cannot also be a specialist unless the special facilities for this peculiar training are available, and the inclusion of isolation hospitals in large general hospitals would not appear to provide for this.

Another difficulty in re-opening Woodbridge Hospital is staffing and the shortage of nurses is well known. A third is equipment, as all beds and full equipment, most of it nearly

new, was sold when the Hospital was closed. Its replacement would be difficult and costly. A fourth is cost. It is obviously cheaper for the Joint Hospital Board to pay so much per case for treatment in other hospitals than have to meet full overhead charges for their own hospital. But from the point of view of Guildford residents parents do feel that their children are far from them and cannot be visited, though, of course, such visit is only to the hospital lodge in any case. This is purely a sentimental viewpoint but it is one which carries weight nevertheless.

Admissions to hospital are shown in the Table.

Smallpox. Fortunately no case was reported in this area although a number of contacts with smallpox cases coming home from abroad have been notified during the year. Seven were so reported.

Scarlet Fever. The notifications of this disease have dropped markedly. Less than half the number of cases of 1944 were reported. This is most satisfactory. Most of the cases were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths. Immunisation against this disease has often been considered but the general mildness of the infection and the number of injections required have been held to militate against its recommendation. It is appreciated that the difficulty of persuading parents or children to attend for numerous injections would mean an incomplete protection in very many cases.

Diphtheria. In this disease the campaign to ensure that all children are immunised continues. Its effect is shown in the small number of cases of the disease notified. Only seven during the year, and of these only three under 15, and one proved not to be diphtheria. At the end of 1945, out of a child population of 3,450 under 5 1,319 had been immunised, giving a percentage of 37. Of 6,480 children from 5-14, 5,264 had been immunised, giving a percentage of 81. The latter figure is most satisfactory, the former is not. Every effort is made to persuade the mothers at the maternity and child welfare clinics to accept immunisation for their babies over 9 months old, and on their first birthday each child receives a birthday card which is a pretty card requesting consent for diphtheria immunisation. The explanation for the low figure of immunised children under 5 and the high figure over that age is to be found in a comparison of attendances at maternity and child welfare clinics and attendances at school.

The former is voluntary, the latter compulsory. In 1945 1,999 children under 5 were on the registers of all Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in the Borough. Of these 1,319, or 65 per cent., were immunised. It must be remembered that after attaining their first year children are not frequently brought to clinics, and in fact though 489 babies under 1 were brought only 1,510 over 1 and under 5 were on register. Now of 700 births 69 per cent. attended the Clinics. It is obvious then that mothers who attend clinics accept immunisation more readily than those who do not, but once their child attends school they are prepared to have him immunised and this also applies, though less markedly, to those who do attend clinics, as the percentages of acceptances prove. It is a fact that a certain percentage of those children who do not attend clinics and who therefore are not immunised there, have been immunised by their own private doctors. Of the numbers of these we have no definite knowledge.

A new drive is now in progress (1946) and it is hoped that not only will our percentage of immunised children increase but that theirs will be an even safer and more durable immunity. This because, as advised by the Ministry, we are endeavouring to boost up the immunity already possessed by those who have been immunised by the injection of 0.2 c.c., A.P.T. advised each fifth year. The value of immunisation should need no stressing at this stage, but I may say that it has saved innumerable lives of small people whom one can ill afford to lose and whose death was always a reproach and now is totally unnecessary. The suffering, too, associated with an attack of diphtheria must be seen to be appreciated. Many a time have I stood helpless by the bedside of a dying child whose treatment had been commenced too late and for whom nothing more could be done. This is the more heartrending when knowing that it need not have happened.

Whooping Cough. Notifications of this disease (29) were less than half those of 1944. Immunisation against whooping cough is also offered at the clinics, and 194 children received the appropriate injections during 1945. No deaths were attributed to whooping cough during 1945.

Measles. This disease occasioned 543 notifications, of which sixteen cases were admitted to hospital. There was one death. Notifications were numerous, being five times those of 1944, but the low mortality would not seem to indicate anything but a mild disease.

The only other notifiable disease, other than tuberculosis, causing trouble was cerebrospinal meningitis, of which four cases were notified. All were treated in hospital and one death resulted, in a baby.

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
during the year 1945.**

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ...	47	33	—
Diphtheria ...	7	7	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	8	7	—
Pneumonia ...	21	9	34
Erysipelas ...	8	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	2	2	—
Measles ...	543	16	1
Whooping Cough ...	29	—	—
Dysentery ...	8	8	—
Malaria ...	3	3	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	4	4	1
	<hr/> 683 <hr/>	<hr/> 92 <hr/>	<hr/> 36 <hr/>

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.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ...	—	8	5	2	6	13	5	2	4	2	—	—	33	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	7	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	—	—	7	—
Pneumonia ...	1	3	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	4	4	9	34
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	1	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	1
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dysentery ...	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Acute Poliomyelitis...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Measles ...	14	87	73	64	86	173	20	5	17	3	1	—	16	—
Whooping Cough ...	3	4	6	7	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	<hr/> 22 <hr/>	<hr/> 109 <hr/>	<hr/> 87 <hr/>	<hr/> 74 <hr/>	<hr/> 97 <hr/>	<hr/> 196 <hr/>	<hr/> 29 <hr/>	<hr/> 11 <hr/>	<hr/> 33 <hr/>	<hr/> 11 <hr/>	<hr/> 8 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 92 <hr/>	<hr/> 36 <hr/>

Tuberculosis : New Cases and Mortality during 1945.

Age. Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
5-10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
20-25	7	6	—	1	1	1	1	—
25-35	8	5	—	—	2	1	—	—
35-45	5	5	—	1	3	1	—	—
45-55	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	1
55-65	5	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
65 and over	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
	33	25	2	5	12	7	3	1

The above figures include—

Pulmonary—(Males) : 3 Army, 2 Naval, 2 R.A.F.
(Females) : 1 W.A.A.F.

A full report of the financial arrangements for cases of Tuberculosis in need of assistance is given in another place. Unfortunately the incidence of this disease is still the same and in fact a few more cases were notified in 1945 than in 1944. The unhappy facts are that beds in sanatoria cannot be staffed and consequently infectious cases have to wait their turn in houses which are, in these days of acute housing shortage, overcrowded. This results in the exposure to infection of many innocent people. The Housing Committee do their best to allocate additional points on their priority scheme for such cases to be considered for houses as and when available. But it will obviously be some time before these cases can be rehoused satisfactorily and the sanatoria adequately staffed.

The above obviously rules out the possibility of any action being taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and persuasion can generally deal with any contravention of regulations concerning those in the milk trade.

In order to ascertain whether the war had had any effect upon the incidence of Tuberculosis I have investigated the notifications of pre-war and war years with interesting and

disquieting results. The number of cases on register has risen markedly between 1938 and 1945. This might be due to increased longevity of patients or an increased number of cases notified.

Analysis shews that during the twelve years 1927-1938 an annual average of 16 male and 13 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. In addition 4.6 male and 4 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. But during the complete years of war 1940 to 1945 no less than 23.9 male and 25.1 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified annually on average and 5 male and 8 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

This shews a most serious increase in incidence of the lung infection of both sexes, which it is well known is a disease resistance to which is markedly diminished by overcrowding and undernourishment.

It is quite true that since the institution of mass radiography very early diagnosis has been made possible. But this was not introduced generally until about the last year of the war when its value had been proved by a survey of limited scope in 1943. So that there was no increased number of notifications due to this cause. Medical examination for call-up might have occasioned a few more notifications. But it is difficult to escape the implication that the increase is due to war conditions of overcrowding and undernourishment.

Set out in tabular form the figures are striking.

Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register.

1939.						
Origin—		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Local	...	51	42	20	16	129
Transfers	...	13	19	4	7	43
Totals	...	64	61	24	23	172
1945.						
Origin—		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Local	...	119	62	33	31	245
Transfers	...	33	36	4	15	88
Totals	...	152	98	37	46	333

Notifications of Tuberculosis.

Year.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1927-1938 ...	194	159	56	47	456
Average per year	16.1	13.1	4.6	3.9	38
1940-1945 ...	203	133	30	50	516
Average per year	23.9	22.1	5	8	87

Analysis of age of notification shews that during 1940-1945 only five males and two females under 15 were notified as cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and thirteen male and fourteen female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Totals were 203 male and 133 female pulmonary and thirty male and fifty female non-pulmonary.

The same figures for the twelve year 1927-1938 give four males and five females under 15 notified as pulmonary and thirty-eight males and sixteen females under 15 as non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Totals were 194 males and 159 females pulmonary and 56 males and 47 females non-pulmonary. The Tables shew how each age group was affected.

It is noteworthy that more cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in females were notified during the six years of war than in the twelve previous years of peace. More than twice as many notifications per year were made during the war years than in the peace years.

New Cases of Tuberculosis Notified, 1927-1938.

Age Group.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
0-1 ...	—	—	...	2	—
1-5 ...	—	—	...	9	5
5-10 ...	3	2	...	15	5
10-15 ...	1	3	...	12	6
15-20 ...	10	10	...	3	4
20-25 ...	22	24	...	2	7
25-35 ...	48	49	...	6	11
35-45 ...	49	41	...	6	6
45-55 ...	35	14	...	1	3
55-65 ...	17	10	...	—	—
65 and over	9	6	...	—	—
	<hr/> 194	<hr/> 159	...	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 47

Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
GUILDFORD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting herewith my Annual Report for 1945.

I have again to record the extreme difficulty in obtaining the necessary labour and materials required to execute vital repairs to properties, and to abate nuisances found. With the cessation of hostilities the public has become increasingly aware of the serious housing defects which have accumulated during the war years, and this has brought about a considerable increase in the number of complaints received by the Department. In dealing with these complaints, the action taken has been strictly confined to work of an urgent character, but even these matters have only been remedied with the utmost difficulty.

The housing of homeless persons has continued to take first priority on the limited labour and material available, and in addition to the erection of a small number of new houses, 21 existing premises have been requisitioned and suitably

adapted to accommodate 42 families. Whilst the amount of work involved in such adaptations has been kept to a strict minimum, the accommodation provided has been of a good standard.

Food supplies, and premises where food is prepared and distributed, have again received careful attention, and over sixty tons of unsound food have been dealt with during the year.

The manufacture and distribution of ice cream was also resumed on a limited scale, and received considerable attention by the Department. It is felt, however, that there is an urgent need for greater control of the quality and bacteriological condition of this commodity, which is in great demand by the public, and which is so often the means of spreading disease.

Yours faithfully,

H. A. PERRY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Guildford's water supply is derived from three deep bore-holes in the chalk. The three pumping stations are situate as follows :—

1. Joseph's Road Pumping Station.
2. Millmead Pumping Station.
3. Dapdune Pumping Station—used for stand-by purposes only—not utilised during 1945.

During the year ended 31st December, 1945, the total consumption of water throughout the water area was 905,800,000 gallons, an average of 2,482,000 gallons per day. The average daily consumption per head of population, based on a population of 57,000, was 43.5 gallons, the domestic consumption being 32.0 and the remaining 11.5 gallons being used for industrial and other purposes.

Thirty samples of drinking water were taken for chemical analysis, and forty-four samples were taken for bacteriological examination, from the following sources :—

	Chemical Samples.	Bacteriological Samples.
Josephs Road Pumping Station ...	17	10
Millmead Pumping Station ...	11	26
Pewley Hill Reservoir ...	—	1
Private Premises—Mains Supply ...	1	6
Private Premises—Shallow Well ...	1	1
	<hr/> 30 <hr/>	<hr/> 44 <hr/>

Of the above samples, one chemical and ten bacteriological samples were reported to be unsatisfactory, as follows :—

Millmead Pumping Station. Seven bacteriological samples from this source, out of a total of twenty-six samples, were reported to shew bacterial impurity indicative of slight contamination by matter of excremental origin. The Analyst reported that the degree of impurity was not excessive but efficient treatment was required to render the water suitable for public supply purposes. Of the seven unsatisfactory samples, four samples were taken before chlorination, and three samples after chlorination. In the latter instances the water had been insufficiently chlorinated. This source of supply is subjected to continuous treatment, and is normally quite satisfactory.

One bacteriological sample reported to be unsatisfactory was taken from the Old Town Well at Millmead, which had not been in use for fifteen years. The sample was taken to ascertain the possibilities of utilising this supply. The Analyst reported that "... It shows, however, bacterial impurity, including *Bacillus Coli* in small number, and in this respect the water is not of the standard required of a public supply." No further action has been taken in regard to the use of this well.

Private Premises. One bacteriological sample taken from the mains supply in a house within the Borough shewed the presence of *B. Coli* in 50 m.l. which was absent in 10 m.l., but a further sample taken three weeks later was reported to be quite satisfactory.

Chemical and bacteriological samples were also taken from a cottage adjoining the Sewage Disposal Works which obtained its water supply from a shallow well 8ft. 6ins. deep. The Analyst reported that "... The water is excessively hard in character, the hardness being chiefly permanent, that is, not removed by boiling, and constituting the major part of the mineral matter in solution. It is highly nitrated, indicative of derivation from a manurially contaminated soil of poor organic quality, and shows bacterial impurity including organisms of excremental origin. The water is therefore considered unsuitable for drinking and domestic purposes." As a result of this report the well was abolished and a mains water supply installed.

SWIMMING BATHS.

The water at the open air swimming pool was examined periodically both chemically and bacteriologically, and reported to be suitable for swimming bath purposes. Chloroscope examinations were also carried out daily by the attendants.

The Castle Street Swimming Baths remained closed to the public and was used for the bathing of members of H.M. Forces. Eleven slipper baths at these premises were, however, still available to the public.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No new sewers were laid during 1945.

Tests were applied to 105 existing drains and 13 new drains. Fifteen defective drains were reconstructed and sixty choked drains freed from obstruction.

CESSPOOLS.

The number of cesspools in the Borough at the end of December, 1945, was 394.

During the year 60 visits were paid to premises re overflowing cesspools and two cesspools were abolished.

Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant as and when required.

PUBLIC CLEANSING. REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The system of refuse disposal is by incineration. From figures supplied by the Borough Surveyor, the weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 8,321 tons. A fortnightly collection of domestic refuse was arranged due to shortage of labour, the normal collection being weekly.

Owing to the scarcity of metal dustbins, local traders continued to supply new bins on production of permits issued by the Department. During the year 559 dustbins were found to be defective, and the necessary permits for replacement were issued.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Number of complaints received	962
Number of complaints investigated	962
Number of nuisances found	1,084
Number of no nuisances found	145
Number of inspections under Housing Act, 1936 ...	52
Number of inspections of Requisitioned Properties ...	151
Number of visits to cases of Infectious Diseases ...	78
Number of inspections of Verminous Premises	227
Number of visits to Properties under Notice	1,722
Number of investigations re Overcrowding (Number of cases of overcrowding found)	38
Number of new drains tested	13
Number of old drains tested	105
Number of visits re cesspools	60
Number of visits re Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	10
Number of visits to Schools	56
Number of visits to Places of Public Entertainment ...	13

Number of visits to Licensed Premises, Clubs, etc. ...	—
Number of visits to Factories	628
Number of visits to Factories (no mechanical power) ...	146
Number of visits to Workplaces (including Offices) ...	3,129
Number of visits to Outworkers	10
Number of visits re Shops Act, Sec. 10	—
Number of visits to Slaughterhouses	1,005
Number of visits to Cattle Market	69
Number of visits to Butchers' Shops	412
Number of visits to Fishmongers' Shops	37
Number of visits to other Food Shops, Market Stalls, etc.	546
Number of visits to Cooked Food Premises	136
Number of visits to Cafés, Restaurants, etc.	270
Number of visits to Bakehouses	117
Number of visits to Ice Cream Premises	133
Number of Visits to Cowsheds	184
Number of visits to Dairies	437
Number of visits to Milkshops, etc.	—
Number of Bacteriological Milk Samples obtained ...	374
Number of Bacteriological Water Samples obtained ...	44
Number of Chemical Water Samples obtained	30
Number of visits to Offensive Trades	12
Number of visits to Fried Fish Shops	107
Number of visits re Keeping of Animals (including Stables)	41
Number of visits re Rats and Mice Infestations (1st visits)	481
Number of visits re Rats and Mice Infestations (sub. visits)	1,354
Number of visits to Public Conveniences	20
Number of visits to Common Lodging Houses	54
Number of visits to Canal Boats	—
Number of visits re River Pollution	2
Number of visits re Smoke Nuisances	12
Number of Miscellaneous visits	530
Number of Interviews	1,515
Number of visits to Civil Defence Quarters, etc. ...	19
Diseases of Animals Act	457
Churn Rinse Samples Obtained	29
Bottle Rinse Samples Obtained	8
Cooler and Hopper Rinse Samples Obtained	5
Ice Cream Samples Obtained	38
Grand Total	16,145

PARTICULARS OF NOTICES SERVED AND WORK DONE.

	Work done by Arrange- ment.	Prelimi- nary Notices served.	Statu- tory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.
Choked Drains, Soil Water*	43	17	21	47
Choked Drains, Surface Water	7	4	1	8
Drains req. reconstruction, Soil Water	6	9	—	15
Drains req. reconstructions, Surface Water	2	—	—	1
Defective Soil Pipes	—	2	—	1
Defective Ventilation Shafts	1	1	—	1
Defective Manholes or Covers	5	9	—	11
R.W.P.'s requiring disconnecting	—	—	—	—
Closets converted to Water Carriage System	—	—	—	—
New W.C.'s erected	5	2	2	7
Defective Pans and Traps of W.C.'s	11	22	4	38
Defective W.C. Cisterns or Flush Pipes	23	80	10	94
Defective Waste Pipes (Bath, Lavatory or Sinks)	9	17	5	29
Defective Sink Waste Channels	—	2	—	3
Absence of Sinks	11	—	—	11
Defective Sinks	1	1	—	4
Defective Pointing around Sinks	—	—	—	—
Defective Eavesgutters or Rainwater Pipes	28	49	19	72
Defective Cesspools	3	4	—	7
Defective Street Gullies	—	—	—	1
Defective House Gullies	1	—	—	2
Stagnant Water	7	2	—	9
Offensive Accumulations	4	5	1	9
Animals, Poultry, etc.†	6	4	—	7
Infestation by Rats	—	—	—	—
Verminous Rooms	260	23	2	283
Overcrowding	5	1	—	1
Insufficient or Defective Water Supply	11	22	1	31
Defective Dust Bins	—	559	—	539
Absence of Dust Bins	4	95	12	82
Defective Yard Paving	—	9	1	4
Rooms requiring Decoration‡	180	37	26	197
W.C.'s requiring Cleansing	8	4	8	12
Defective Chimney Flues	5	6	—	7
Damp Walls due to external defects	6	24	7	19
Damp Walls due to absence of effective damp course	3	6	8	5
Defective Fireplaces or Stoves	40	27	8	61
Defective Coppers	30	2	—	31
Defective Ventilation	9	2	—	8
Defective Sub-Floor Ventilation	—	1	2	3
Defective Windows or Doors	91	40	22	121
Defective Roofs	26	84	22	110
Defective Brickwork or Pointing	5	15	8	19
Defective Floors	10	20	10	36
Defective Plastering†	49	22	8	61
Defective Stairs	6	1	—	7
Absence of Handrails to Stairs	—	—	—	—
Defective Gas Services or Fittings	17	2	—	15

	Work done by Arrangement.	Preliminary Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.
Absence of, or Insufficient Accommodation for Food Storage	3	—	—	3
Absence of Name and Address of Owner or M.O.H. from Rent Book or Permitted Number	—	—	—	—
Matters referred for action under Housing Act, 1936	—	—	—	1
Matters unscheduled—				
Defective Rainwater Tank	1	—	—	—
Unauthorised Building used as Dwelling House	1	—	—	—
Choked Public Sewers	3	8	—	—
Defective Pail to Earth Closet	—	1	1	1
Defective Hot Water Service	—	—	—	5
Premises requiring Cleansing	1	—	—	1
Public Conveniences	1	—	—	—
Obstructed Light	1	2	—	3

*Work done by Council in default, in 13 cases in this group.

†Warning letter sent in one case of this group.

‡Warning letters sent in three cases of this group.

Factories, Factories (N.M.P.) and Workplaces—

Unregistered	—	—	—	—
Overcrowded	—	—	—	—
Without Abstract or Blue Book	—	1	—	—
Absence of Thermometers in Work Rooms	—	—	—	—
Absence of Means of Heating in Work Rooms	—	—	—	—
Absence of Suitable Washing Facilities in Work Rooms	1	1	—	2
Absence of Facilities for Taking Meals in Factories	—	—	—	—
Requiring Lime-Washing or Cleansing ...	22	9	—	31
Requiring Drains or Drains Altering ...	3	2	—	5
Insufficient Ventilation	1	2	—	1
Insufficient Water Supply	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation, Insufficient ...	4	4	—	8
Sanitary Accommodation Unsuitable or Defective	4	9	—	10
Sanitary Accommodation Not Separate for Sexes	2	—	—	2
Having Improper Accommodation for Storing Refuse	5	2	—	4
Offensive Accumulations	8	4	—	10
Burning Trade Refuse	—	—	—	—
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bake-houses	—	—	—	—
Failing to Return Lists of Outworkers ...	—	—	—	—
Outwork in Unwholesome Premises ...	—	—	—	—
Outwork in Infected Premises	—	—	—	—
New W.C.'s Erected	2	—	—	2
Emissions of Smoke	2	1	—	2
General Dilapidation	1	—	—	1

	Work done by Arrange- ment.	Prelimi- nary Notices served.	Statu- tory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.
Infestation by Rats	—	—	—	—
Unregistered Milk Vendors or Premises ...	—	—	—	—
Contravention Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	20	4	—	24
Contravention Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936	1	1	—	2
Contravention Meat Regulations, 1924 ...	11	2	—	13
Contravention Food and Drugs Act, 1938	19	22	—	41
Matters unscheduled—				
Fire Escape in Lodging House ...	—	1	—	1
Pollution of Watercourse	1	—	—	1
Miscellaneous	8	2	—	7

STATUTORY NOTICES.

Number of Legal Notices issued for Abatement or Abolition of Nuisances.

	Served.	Complied With.
Statutory Notices outstanding, 31.12.44 ...	7	—
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45 ...	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 75 ...	12	12
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 83 ...	2	2
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93 ...	33	38
Housing Act, 1936. Section 9	16	8
Guildford Corporation Act, 1926. Section 100	19	20
	<hr/> 90	<hr/> 81

DISINFECTIONS.

Steam disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is still carried out at the Council's disinfection plant, by arrangement, for the districts of Guildford Rural District Council, Hambledon Rural District Council, Godalming Borough Council and Farnham Joint Hospital Board, in addition to the requirements of the Borough of Guildford.

Infectious Diseases.

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other disease (within the Borough)	71
Number of cases where bedding, etc., was steam disinfected—	
From premises within the Borough	82
From premises out of Borough	62

Articles disinfected by steam from premises within the Borough.

	Private Houses.	Evacuees.	Hospitals, etc.	Hostels.	Civil Defence.	Total.
Bedding ...	207	133	26	110	288	764
Blankets ...	223	928	61	104	1,482	2,798
Pillows ...	237	26	73	81	472	889
Wearing Apparel	25	—	2	3	1	31
Sundries ...	137	42	7	87	19	292
Totals ...	829	1,129	169	385	2,262	4,774

Articles disinfected by steam from premises outside the Borough.

	Private Houses.	Evacuees.	Hostels, Nurseries.	Civil Defence.	Total.
Bedding ...	60	47	169	2	278
Blankets ...	101	1	176	31	309
Pillows ...	128	6	73	9	216
Wearing Apparel	20	3	7	3	33
Sundries ...	45	1	32	1	79
Totals ...	354	58	457	46	915

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

During the year 35 complaints of verminous premises were received. The following table shows the number of premises found to be infested and the reasons for disinfestation:—

	Reason for Disinfestation.	Number of Premises.	Number of Rooms.	Bedding Steam Disinfested.
Bugs	82	251	50
Fleas	7	20	3
Lice	3	8	5
Beetles	1	1	—
Ants	2	2	—
Wood Beetles	1	1	—
		96	283	58

Until supplies of insecticides containing D.D.T. became available, all wallpaper, skirtings, architraves, etc., were removed from infested rooms prior to fumigation, and the

premises were re-inspected after a period of fourteen days before reinstatement. Towards the end of the year, however, supplies of a solution containing 5 per cent. D.D.T. were obtainable, the use of which has eliminated the necessity for stripping. It has been found that thorough spraying of rooms and articles contained therein has been very effective in dealing with even the worst type of infestation. It is extremely fortunate that D.D.T. has become available at this time when the necessary labour for the stripping, etc., of rooms is almost unobtainable.

In all instances where homeless families are moved to accommodation within the Borough, an inspection is made of all furniture and bedding to be removed, and of the premises to which the family is moving. Any infestations by vermin thus found are dealt with before the removal takes place.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Infestation Order, 1943.

Summary of action taken during the year :—

	Rats.		Mice.	
	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.
Infestations outstanding at end of December, 1944 ...	35	7	6	5
Number of complaints received during the year ...	35	214	17	15
Number of disinfestations completed ...	43	205	14	19
Number of disinfestations in progress (including premises under annual contract) ...	25	11	9	1
Number of premises where infestation was not proved	2	5	—	—

Summary of visits to premises :—

	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.
First visits ...	252	229
Subsequent visits ...	919	435

One whole-time operator is employed, with part-time assistance by the Council's Disinfecting Officer.

The majority of new infestations reported were of a minor character, and treatments carried out by methods laid down by the Ministry of Food were highly successful.

Systematic Treatment of Sewers.

Following upon the first and second treatments of sewers in the more thickly populated parts of the town during 1944, a third treatment of the sewers previously found to be infested was carried out in May, 1945.

The following summary shews the areas dealt with and the approximate number of rats killed:—

Area Treated.	Total No. of Man- holes.	No. of Man- holes Baited.	No. of Prebait Takes		No. of Poison Takes		Estimated No. of rats killed.
			Good.	Small.	Good.	Small.	
1. High Street Area ...	63	60	3	4	2	2	60
2. Farnham Road Area	63	60	1	—	—	1	7
3. Stoughton Area ...	67	57	5	4	5	3	135
4. Stoke Road Area ...	65	55	—	4	—	2	15
	258	232	9	12	7	8	217

Subsequent to the submission of the above report to the Ministry of Food, the Council were informed by the Ministry that the infestation appeared to be very light and it might be possible to dispense with further over-all treatment provided that vertical block control is exercised where necessary.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

FACTORIES, FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER) AND WORKPLACES.

Number of Factories on Register	...	...	...	203
Number of Factories on Register (no mechanical power)	...	...	...	149
Number of Factories, Factories (no mechanical power) and Workplaces inspected during the year				3,903
Number inspected and found satisfactory	...	...		2,812
Number inspected and found unsatisfactory	...	...		91

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Acts and Order, etc.

				On Register Dec. 31st, 1945.
Number of registered cowkeepers	...	...	...	15
Number of registered wholesalers	...	...	...	13
Number of registered purveyors of—				
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	6
Accredited Milk	...	...	...	10
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	4
Ungraded Loose Milk	...	...	...	7
Prepacked Milk only	...	...	...	17

Milk (Special Designations) Order.

The following table shows the number of designated milk licences granted during 1945 :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk—				
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	1
Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	5
Bottling Licences	...	...	...	1
Accredited Milk—				
Producers' Licences	...	...	...	12
Pasteurised Milk—				
Producers' Licences	...	...	...	3
Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS, 1945.

Type of Milk	Total Number of Samples Submitted	B. Coli in Tubes			% Positive	Methylene Blue R.T.			% Passed	Phosphatase Test			% Passed	Bacteria Count per C.C.			Tubercle Bacillus		% Positive				
		1	2	3		Submitted	Passed	Failed		Submitted	Passed	Failed		Submitted	Under 30,000	30,000—100,000	Over 100,000	Submitted		Positive Results			
Non-Designated	39	5	1	—	15.38	38	35	3	92.11	—	—	—	39	16	22	1	6	—	
Pasteurised	154	13	4	12	18.83	154	142	12	92.21	154	153	1	99.3	153	110	18	25	2	—
Accredited	118	6	2	2	8.47	118	112	6	94.92	—	—	—	—	117	69	37	11	22	2
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	48	2	—	6	16.67	48	45	3	93.75	48	48	—	100	48	45	3	—	1	—
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	3	1	—	—	33.33	3	2	1	66.67	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	1	—
Bulked Milk inc. Tanker Milk (Raw)	12	—	—	10	83.33	12	9	3	75	—	—	—	—	12	1	2	9	—	—
Total	374	27	7	30	17.11	373	345	28	92.49	202	201	1	99.5	372	242	22	48	32	2	2	6.25		

Bacteriological Examination of Churn and Other Rinses.

In conjunction with the investigation of unsatisfactory bacteriological samples of milk, and the routine inspection of dairies, 42 rinses were taken from dairy farms and dairies for bacteriological examination, with results as shewn hereunder.

The interpretation of results of churn rinses is in accordance with that adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme, which is as follows :—

Colony count per churn—	Classification—
Not more than 50,000	Satisfactory.
50,000/250,000	Fairly satisfactory.
250,000 and over	Unsatisfactory.

“Wet” churns degraded to next class below colony count classification.

Bacteriological Rinses. Summary of Results.

Type of Rinse.	Rinses Submitted.	Bacterial Count per vessel		
		Less than 50,000.	50,000— 250,000.	250,000 and over.
Churns ...	29	18	7	4
Bottles ...	8	8	—	—
Coolers ...	3	1	—	2
Pails, etc. ...	2	2	—	—

In all cases where bacterial counts of 50,000 and over were obtained, methods of sterilisation of utensils were investigated and repeat samples taken.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

During the year the manufacture and sale of ice cream was resumed on a limited scale. The demand for this commodity

was far in excess of supply owing to the lack of the necessary ingredients needed to produce larger quantities.

The premises at which ice cream was sold were kept under supervision, 133 visits being paid to this class of premises, and 38 samples taken for bacteriological examination. The premises were found to be generally satisfactory, but there would appear to be a general failure on the part of the persons engaged in the ice cream trade to appreciate the necessity for the preparation and handling to be carried out under the most hygienic conditions.

Of the 38 samples taken, eleven samples produced a bacterial count of over 100,000 and nine samples were reported to contain B. Coli. These samples were followed up by visits to premises, and in the majority of cases the trouble was found to be due to lack of facilities for sterilising equipment and utensils, and carelessness in handling the commodity during the process of sale. Advice was given in each case, and manufacturers urged to provide separate utensils for the preparation of the ice cream, and adequate facilities for washing and sterilising utensils. In several cases this has been done, and subsequent samples have been found to be satisfactory.

There is little doubt that separate premises and the provision of sterilising equipment would eliminate most of the contamination which now arises in the manufacture of ice cream, but failing suitable legislation to control this commodity, this can only be achieved by informal persuasion.

Bacteriological Examination of Ice Cream.

Summary of Results.

	Samples sub- mitted	Bacterial Count per m.l.					B.Coli absent	B.Coli present in m.l.		
		30,000 100,000 250,000						1/10 1/100 1/1000		
		Under 30,000	to 100,000	to 250,000	to 500,000	Over 500,000				
Ice Cream	37	19	7	6	3	2	28	5	3	1
Ice Cream Powder	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following is a summary of the amount of meat and other foods condemned during the year :—

Article.	Weight in lbs.
Beef	99,977 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork	7,272 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton	1,475
Veal	694
Beans (471 tins)	624 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bread	600
Biscuits	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bovril (18 jars)	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Butter	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cheese	158 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cereals	90
Fruit	1,599 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk, tinned (2,348 tins)	2,257 $\frac{3}{4}$
Eggs—(265 in shell, 17 pkts. dried)	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fish (1,435, includes fish cakes)	4,521 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flour (86)	347
Jam (134 tins and jars)	189 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ice Cream (5 x 2 gall. tins ice cream)	
Lard	112
Meat (tinned, 1,329 tins)	10,060 $\frac{3}{4}$
Margarine	396
Macaroni	3
Miscellaneous	674 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oatmeal	183
Oats	402
Peas (77 tins)	337 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rice	648
Soup (117 tins)	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar	140
Semolina (96 pkts.)	243
Vegetables (31 tins)	2,034 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	135,276 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total weight: 60 tons, 7 cwts., 3 qrs., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and condemned during the year at the Government controlled slaughterhouses in the Borough:—

	Cattle exc. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	TOTAL.
Number Killed ...	2709	1486	4358	6697	1694	16944
Number Inspected ...	2709	1486	4358	6697	1694	16944
Percentage of number killed which were inspected ...	100	100	100	100	100	100
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	27	8	14	41	91
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	235	324	4	147	51	761
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	8.7	23.5	0.2	2.4	5.4	5.02
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	13	69	1	—	10	93
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	254	683	2	1	34	974
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	9.8	50.6	0.06	0.01	2.5	6.6

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The number of slaughtermen on the register on 31st December, 1945, was 32,

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

From information supplied by Mr. Holroyd, Public Control Officer, who is also the Sampling Officer appointed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the following samples of food and drugs were taken during the year.

Nature of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Remarks.
Arrowroot	2	—	2	—	
Baking Powder ...	7	—	6	1	Deficient in available CO ² —contained 5.5%.
Beef Sausage ...	1	—	1	—	
Black Pepper ...	4	—	4	—	
Cayenne Pepper ...	1	—	1	—	
Cocoa ...	3	—	3	—	
Coffee ...	2	—	2	—	
Chocolate Spread	2	—	2	—	
Cloves ...	1	—	1	—	
Curry Powder ...	8	—	7	1	Lead 50 parts per million.
Custard Powder ...	2	—	2	—	
Dried Egg ...	1	—	1	—	
Egg Substitute ...	2	—	—	2	(1) Deficient in available CO ² —contained 3.6%. (2) Deficient in available CO ² —contained 2.1%.
Epsom Salts ...	1	—	1	—	
Essence of Rennet	1	—	1	—	
Fynnon Salt ...	1	—	1	—	
Gelatine ...	2	—	2	—	
Ground Cinnamon	1	—	1	—	
Ground Ginger ...	5	—	5	—	
Ground Nutmeg ...	3	—	3	—	
Herb Beer ...	1	—	1	—	
Jam ...	2	—	2	—	
Junket Powder ...	1	—	1	—	
Lentils ...	1	—	1	—	
Macaroni ...	3	—	3	—	

Nature of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Remarks.
Malt Vinegar ...	6	—	4	2	(1) Added Salt (Sodium Chloride) 0.9. (2) Added Salt (Sodium Chloride) 0.9.
Milk ...	20	—	17	3	(1) Deficiency in solids not fat corresponding to the presence of 6% added water. (2) Deficiency in solids not fat corresponding to the presence of 6% added water. (3) Deficiency in solids not fat corresponding to the presence of 5.9% added water.
Mustard ...	6	—	6	—	
Onion Flavouring	1	—	1	—	
Peas ...	1	—	1	—	
Piccalilli ...	1	—	1	—	
Pineapple Crystals	1	—	1	—	
Pork Sausages ...	1	—	1	—	
Pudding and Cake Mixture ...	6	—	5	1	(1) Mite infested.
Rice ...	2	—	2	—	
Sage and Onion Stuffing ...	1	—	1	—	
Salt ...	4	—	4	—	
Semolina ...	3	—	3	—	
Spice ...	5	—	5	—	
Veg. Savouries ...	1	—	1	—	
Vita Cup ...	1	—	1	—	
Whiskey ...	—	1	1	—	
White Pepper ...	3	—	3	—	
Worcestershire Sauce ...	1	—	1	—	
Yorkshire Relish	1	—	1	—	
	<hr/> 123 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> 114 <hr/>	<hr/> 10 <hr/>	

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,849
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	3,571
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	203*
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	465*
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
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	1,203

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

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1,114
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs ...	16
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices—	
(a) By Owners	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices— | | | | | | |
| (a) By Owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | | | | | | 4 |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | — |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order | ... | ... | — |
| 3. Number of dwelling houses closed on undertaking from owners not to re-let for habitation | | | — |

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

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

E.—Action taken under Ministry of Health Circular 2156—

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 1. Number of houses licensed for temporary occupation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

*Includes inspection of Requisitioned properties.

