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**Contributors**

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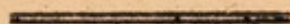
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GUILD FORD

Summary



BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

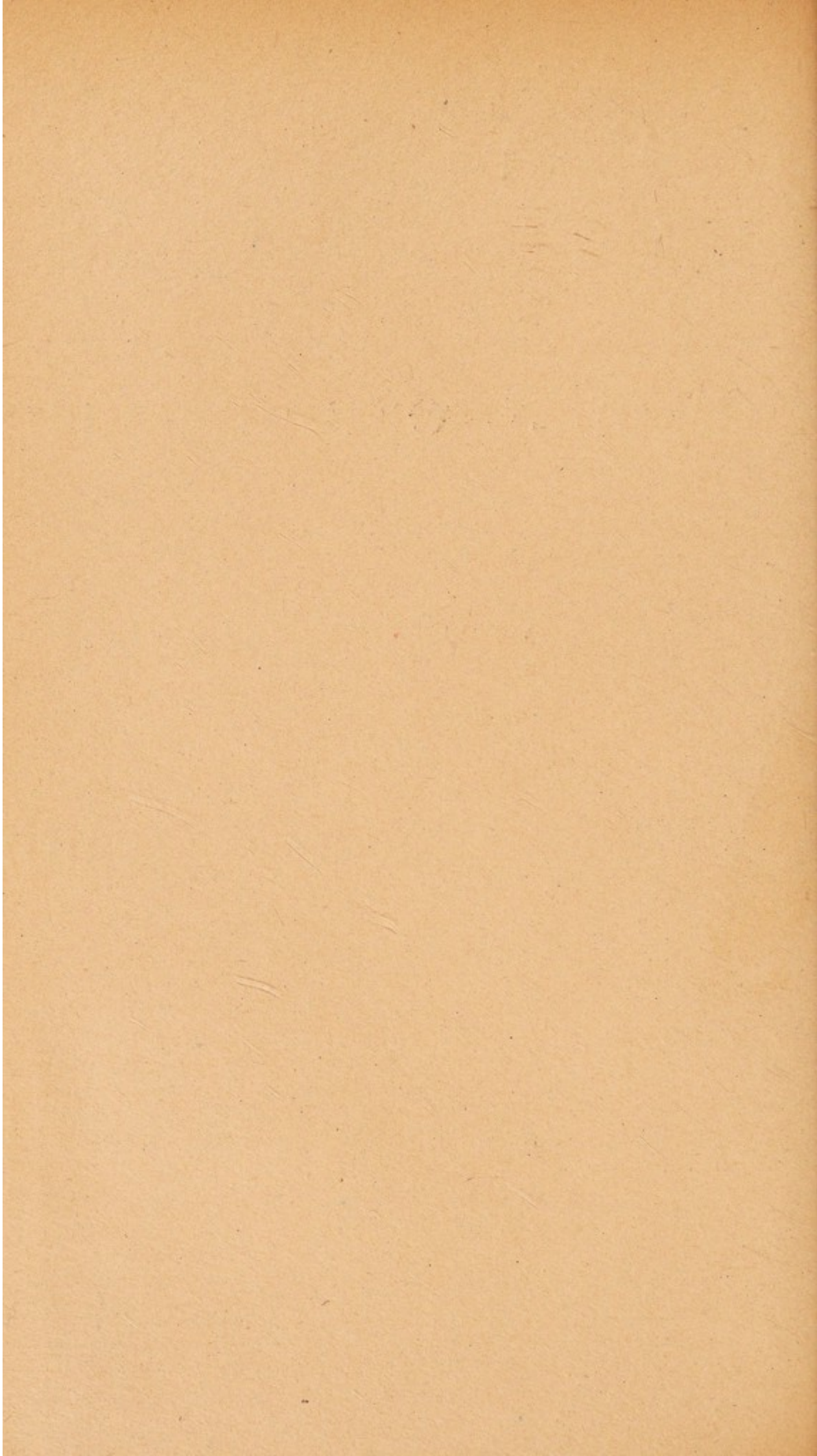
FOR 1947

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

### FOR 1947.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the Year 1947, on the health of the Borough of Guildford. This is the last Report for a full year which will contain particulars of the many services which have been carried out in the past for so many years by the Corporation of Guildford.

The services rendered for the maintenance of the health of the people of Guildford have been second to none in the country, and the Council have been foremost in giving extra facilities whenever they were asked for them. Our Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic in North Road, Stoughton, will compare favourably with any other clinic in the country. It was opened by Sir Arthur McNalty, then Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, and has been visited by many persons from other parts of the country, and pronounced upon as an excellent example of what clinic facilities should be.

As from the 5th July, 1948, all Maternity and Child Welfare Work, Health Visitors, Immunisation against Infectious Disease, Supervision of Midwives and of Nursing Homes pass from the control of the Corporation. So also does the Home Help Scheme, which has now completed a full year of work, and is shown in detail in the Report. This Home Help Scheme, under the guidance of the organiser, has gone from strength to strength, meeting a long-felt want in this town with complete satisfaction.

Although all the above facilities now pass out of the control of the Corporation, they will, of course, be supervised by the Surrey County Council, and it is to be hoped there will be no diminution in efficiency due to consequent change.

As Divisional Medical Officer of the Surrey County Council, I shall still be responsible for the transferred

duties, and shall make it my every endeavour to see that they are as efficient in the future as they have been in the past.

The population of 1947 has been estimated by the Registrar-General at 47,020; this further increase reflects the rapid growth of Guildford. The Birth Rate shows a considerable drop on the extraordinarily high figure of 1946, but this is reflected in the country as a whole, although it is true that the Guildford figures for 1947—18.35—is below that for England and Wales at 20.5, and still lower than that of the 148 small towns, which is 22.2.

The Death Rate of 11.95 is slightly higher than that of 1946, and is due to the increase in the number of deaths from blood pressure, heart disease, and other diseases of the circulatory system. This is the chief cause of death of those over 65 years; and care of the aged is dealt with at some length in the Report.

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 33.6, while higher than that of last year, is still extremely low and well under that of the country as a whole at 41, and the smaller 148 towns at 36.

Since last year there has been an increased liaison between the Ante-natal Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital and the Health Department. This has resulted in a much better follow-up of expectant mothers, enabling the health visitors to give the necessary advice, and this work, and this alone, can influence the infantile mortality rate, which affects almost entirely children under one month of age, these being 20 out of 29 deaths.

Incidence of infectious diseases has also been most satisfactorily low, with the exception of measles, of which there was an epidemic, but this was of a mild nature and was seasonal.

Diphtheria immunisation has proved most satisfactory, and the figures show a new child population estimate by the Registrar-General as: 5 to 14 years, 6,066—91 per cent.; 0 to 4 years, 3,637—40 per cent. The percentages show the number of those immunised.

To sum-up, the condition of the health of Guildford itself is quite satisfactory. There have been no signs of advanced malnutrition of the population, nor can any illness be ascribed to deficiency in the diet, although, as is well known, this is frequently uninteresting.

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., F.R.San.I.

### *Deputy Medical Officer of Health :*

P. M. MILLIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc., D.P.H.  
(to 30th May, 1947).

R. HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
(from 14th July, 1947).

### *Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

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

### *District Sanitary Inspectors :*

W. S. GREGORY.

H. D. SMITH.

A. H. MATHEWS.

R. E. BRIGGS (to 30th April, 1947).

R. M. IMPETT (from 1st September, 1947).

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

### *Health Visitors and School Nurses :*

Miss E. SMITH (Senior Health Visitor), 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 M. JENKINS, Certs. General Training, S.C.M., and  
Health Visitor's.

Miss E. C. EVERETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's.

Miss B. FIDDES, Certs. R.S.C.N., S.C.M., S.R.N., and  
Health Visitor's (to 23rd November, 1947).

Miss L. A. R. BULPITT, S.R.N., S.C.M., and Health  
Visitor's.

### *Remedial Gymnast for Babies' Physical Training Class :*

Mrs. E. SAMUEL.

### *Home and Domestic Help Organiser :*

Miss R. G. RODD (from 1st April, 1947).

*Clerks :*

Mr. S. A. HARPER.  
 Miss E. BENTON.  
 Miss B. WELHAM.  
 Miss E. BATTESBY (from 1st January, 1947).  
 Miss S. GILBEY (from 23rd March to 20th Sept., 1947).  
 Miss I. BACK (from 3rd to 27th November, 1947).  
 D. TOMLIN (Service Military, from 13th February, 1947).

*Obstetric Consultant and Consultant for Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Cases :*

F. C. ALTON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

*Medical Officer for Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics :*

WINSOME D. GRANTHAM, M.B., B.Ch.  
 (to 12th July, 1947).

RACHEL HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
 (from 14th July, 1947).

*Mothers' and Toddlers' Dental Clinic :*

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

*Public Analyst :*

D. D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

*Part-Time Assistants to M.O.H. :*

(MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.)

BARBARA WHITAKER, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 (from 24th May to 12th July, 1947).

M. CROWLEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Stoke Road)  
 (Assistant County Medical Officer)  
 (from 24th May, 1947).

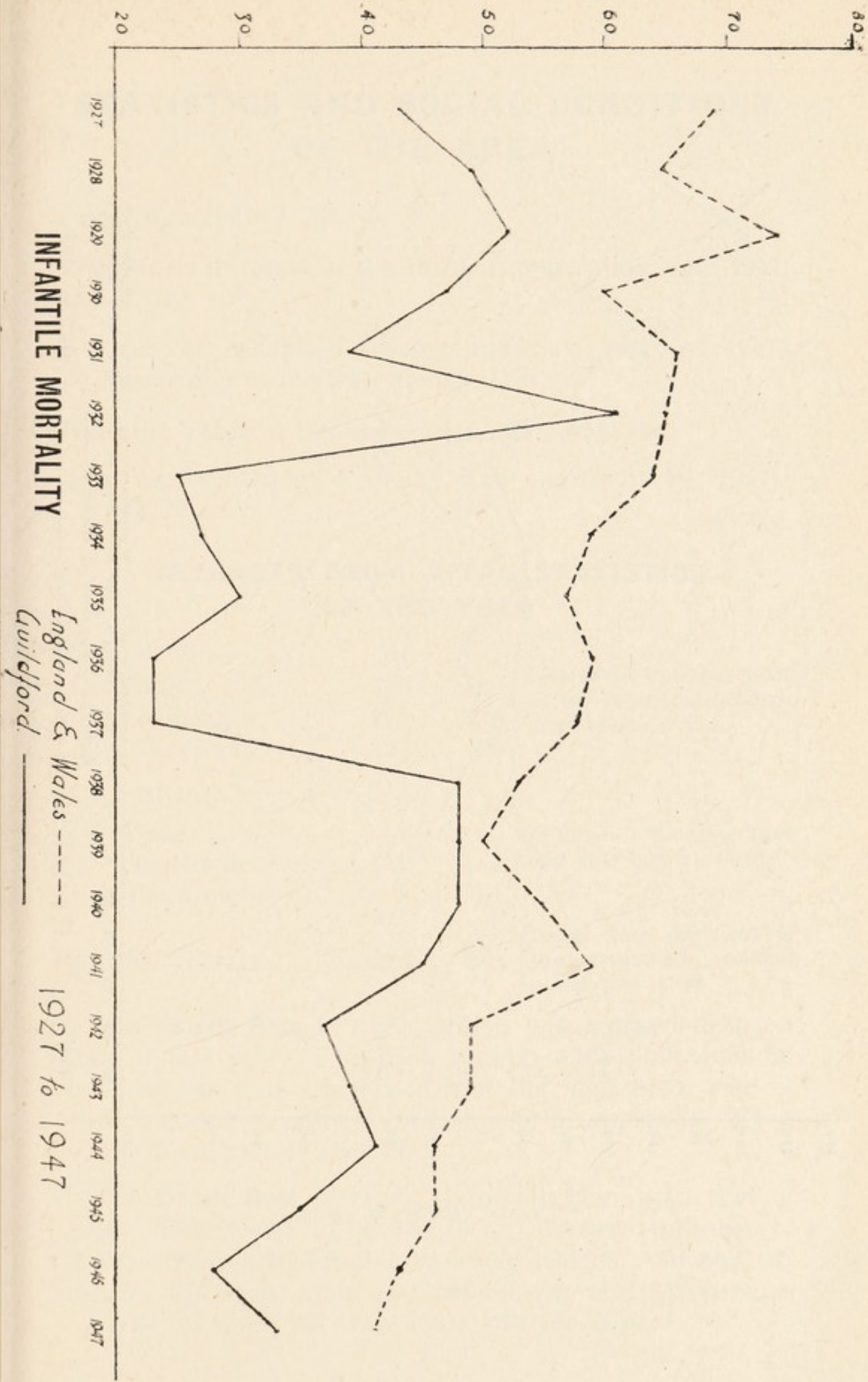
*Assistant School Medical Officer :*

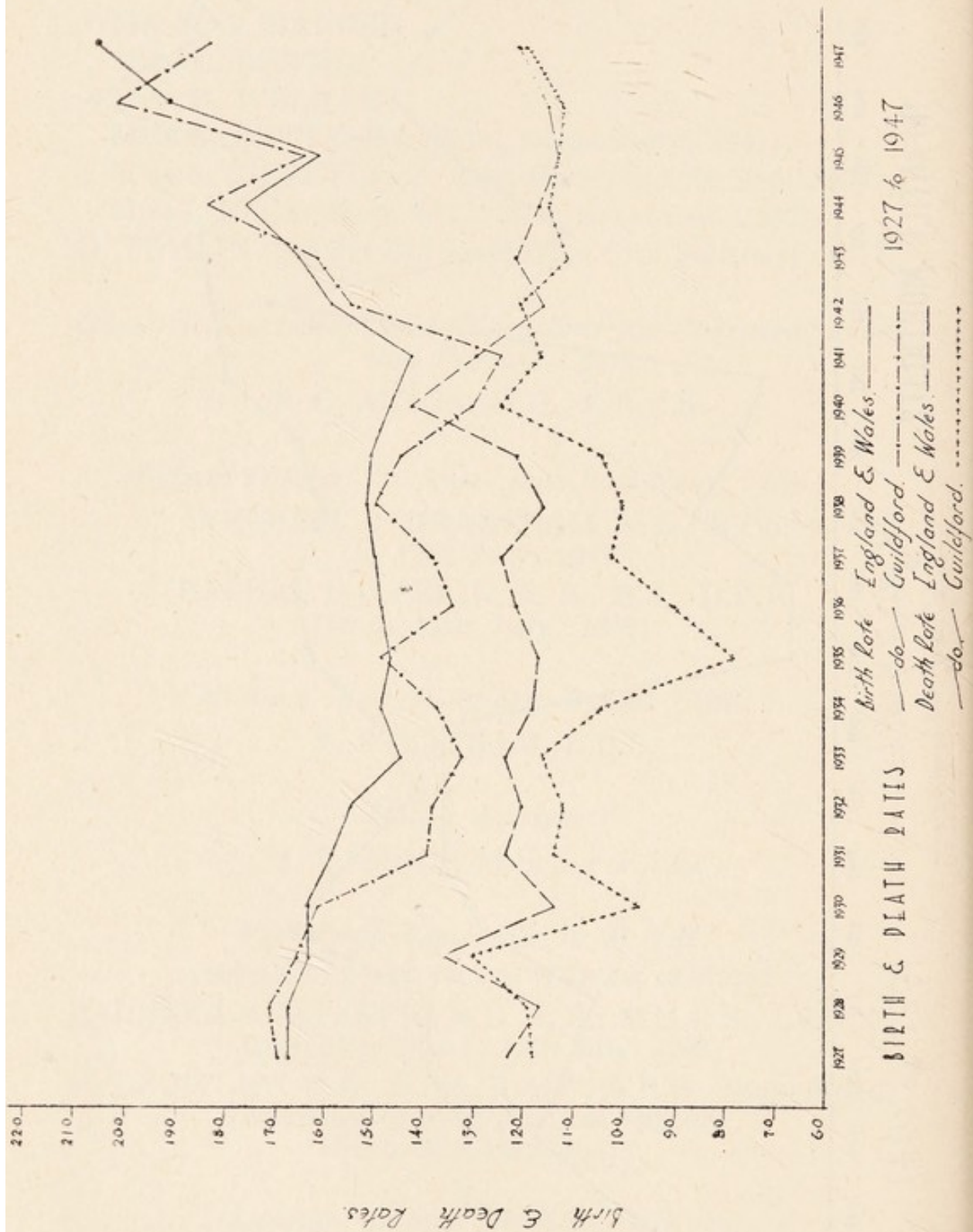
I. M. CLARKE, F.R.C.S.I. (to 12th July, 1947).

M. CROWLEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (from 24th May, 1947).

R. HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 14th July)  
 (part-time).

# Infantile Mortality Rates.





## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres): 7,173.

Registrar's estimate of the resident population, mid-1947:  
47,020.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1947)  
according to the Rate Books: 12,077.

Rateable Value at December 31st, 1947: £534,662.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate (as April 1st, 1947):  
£2,126.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births—	M.	F.	{ Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 18.35.
Total ... ..	443	420	
Legitimate ...	419	391	
Illegitimate ...	24	29	
Still Births—			{ Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births), 22.01.
Total ... ..	9	10	
Legitimate ...	9	9	
Illegitimate ...	—	1	
Deaths—Totals ...	274	288	{ Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 11.95.

The **Birth Rate** is 18.35, which is a marked drop on that of last year. This is a country-wide phenomenon, however, as it is recognised that the high birth rate of 1946 was due to causes not likely to be repeated. Even so the birth rate is still high.

The **Death Rate** is 11.95, slightly higher than that of 1946. This seems to be due to an increased number of deaths from intra-cranial vascular lesions. Of the 562 deaths, 274 were male and 288 female, and 342 persons over 65; of these 154 were male and 188 female.

The Table shows ages at and causes of death. From this it will be seen that heart disease again heads the list as a cause of death, although most of the deaths from this disease were persons over 65. Cancer comes in as a close second. If deaths from heart disease are added to deaths due to intra-cranial vascular lesions, and also the comparatively few deaths ascribed to the other circulatory diseases, the greater part of the causes of death has been covered. All other diseases take but slight toll compared with these. As 64 per cent. of deaths in Guildford are in persons over 65, it is obvious that death is really due to a terminal condition consequent upon the age.

**Care of the Old People.** In Guildford, as in other places of a like nature, there is a considerable number of aged persons. For many years Guildford has been regarded as a good place to which to retire. Many who have served their country faithfully in India and other parts of the Empire come to Guildford to end their days, as it is within easy reach of London. Then, as this is a healthy place, with nothing deleterious to longevity in its character, the Guildford residents themselves very frequently attain a ripe old age. The problem of the aged, called gerontology, is one of country-wide interest, and it is very real and requires tackling like any other problem.

In Guildford a serious attempt has been made to deal with it. First, rest rooms for the over 60's have been established, both by a special committee and by the British Red Cross. A rest room has been set apart for the aged in the Guildford Institute, and run by a joint committee of the Rotary Club, Round Table, and Inner Wheel (ladies). This room has been comfortably furnished and supplied with books, periodicals, and games. It is open all day and every weekday. The Corporation have made a grant to maintain it. It is very highly appreciated, and gives the old people the chance to meet in warmth and comfort and discuss old times. All are welcome of both sexes. The Red Cross room at the other end of the town is open once a week.

In addition, the Special Committee have acquired a large house which is being fitted up as a hostel to accommodate old people without relatives to look after them.

The problem of the old couple or old man or woman alone in the house is a serious one. In Guildford it has been dealt with for many years by the appointment of one special Health Visitor to pay frequent visits upon the old folks' bungalows on the Corporation Housing Estate, and all the Health Visitors have been instructed to ascertain and visit all old folk in their districts. It may well happen that an old person taken ill is unable to communicate the fact if living alone, and even death may supervene without its being known to uninterested neighbours.

The new bungalows contemplated, and agreed by the Ministry, for Guildford old folks envisage the provision of one for a resident nurse, who could visit each old person daily. Then a small hostel where visiting relatives could stay is also under consideration. This will relieve the loneliness of the old, as would the provision of a common room like those above referred to, but on the estate itself. All these provisions will brighten the lives of the aged and give them fresh interest. Another useful thing is to find out what the old person can do in the way of work, even if it is a bit of knitting or other handiwork, to make them feel they are still of use to the community.

One more service for the aged which was worked out during 1947, but did not come into being until January, 1948, was the "Meals on Wheels" service. This is a venture run by the W.V.S., by which they collect meals at the British Restaurant and deliver at the homes of the aged and others unable to go out.

A van carries the two-course meals in heated containers, and a charge of sixpence is made. Containers, etc., are collected at the next visit. This is a most useful provision, and is of very real assistance to the old people in giving them a good dinner daily. The W.V.S. deserve congratulations on this philanthropic work.

**Infantile Mortality.** There were 29 deaths of children under 12 months; of these 12 were due to premature birth and 9 to congenital defects. Three babies died from pneumonia, one from influenza at 11 months, one from other respiratory disease at 8 months, one from diarrhoea at 8

months, one met a violent death at 2 months, two deaths were due to other causes at 5 and 6 months. Ages at death were two at 1 hour, one at 3 hours, one at 5 hours, one at 9 hours, three at 12 hours, one at 20 hours, two at 1 day, three at 5 days, one at 6 days, two at 1 week, two at 3 weeks, one at 4 weeks, one at 6 weeks, two at 2 months, one at 3 months, one at 5 months, one at 6 months, two at 8 months, and one at 11 months.

Neonatal mortality thus accounted for 20 of the 30 deaths. All these deaths were ascribed to premature birth or congenital conditions. Of the deaths due to prematurity, all but one took place in institutions, as did those ascribed to congenital conditions.

Everything possible is done for mothers in respect of Ante-natal Care and Health Visiting. As reported at length last year, so in 1947, dietary was uninteresting, and obtaining even the bare ration meant much queuing. Quality of food has in no way improved, and the shortages of first-class protein, fat, and eggs still persist. As inadequate dieting in pregnancy is definitely a cause of premature births and still-births, this must still be operating. Moreover, expectant mothers and mothers of new babies are not taking up the orange juice and cod-liver oil they should; only half the number expected take up this provision of the Ministry of Food. The value of these food adjuncts is too well known to require further elaboration, but neglect to use them may well cause deficiency in the vitamins they supply, and these act deleteriously upon the mother and child. It is only an adequate supply of these vitamins which protects the child from rickets, scurvy, or minor deficiency diseases.

# Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1947. 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	20.5	0.50	12.0	...	...	0.01	...	0.02	0.01	0.09	...	5.8	41
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	23.3	0.62	13.0	...	...	0.02	...	0.03	0.01	0.09	...	8.0	47
148 Smaller Towns (Resid't Populat'ns 25,000 to 50,000— 1931 Census)	22.2	0.54	11.9	...	...	0.02	...	0.02	0.01	0.08	...	3.7	36
London ...	22.7	0.49	12.8	...	...	0.01	...	0.02	0.01	0.08	...	4.8	37
GUILDFORD ...	18.35	0.04	11.95	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.14	...	3.4	34

The Maternal Mortality Rates. } per { Total Births: Abortion with Sepsis—0.10 Abortion without Sepsis—0.06  
 England & Wales as follows:— } 1,000 { Puerperal Infections—0.16 Other Maternal Causes—0.85  
 Guildford: Other Maternal Causes—0.02

# Guildford Deaths in 1947.

Cause of Death	Age at Death										Total	R.G. Total						
	Under 1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25				25-45		45-65		65 & over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Infective Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cancer—Mouth and Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cancer—Uterus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cancer—Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cancer—Breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cancer—Other sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intracranial Vascular Lesion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pneumonia	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Respiratory Disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diarrhoea under 2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Digestive Disease...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maternal Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Premature Births	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congenital Malformation	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Road Traffic Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Violent Deaths	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deaths from all other causes	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total—all cases ...	15	14	2	1	1	...	4	2	2	5	18	12	67	50	154	188	286	

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Dr. Patricia Milligan left Guildford on the 31st May, 1947, having obtained an appointment as the first woman Assistant Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health in the Government of Northern Ireland against very many other candidates. Dr. Milligan had a very difficult task to perform in Guildford, as she was only appointed in June, 1939, and in August I was mobilised for services in the R.A.M.C. Dr. Milligan, after only two months in Guildford, had to take over duties as Acting Medical Officer of Health. This, together with the additional work consequent upon the formation and maintenance of the Casualty Service, was especially onerous. Dr. Milligan coped with it all energetically, and carried on until she herself was mobilised for service in the Royal Naval Medical Service in August, 1943.

She returned to duty in May, 1946. Her post was not filled until July, when Dr. Rachel Halperin, who had been for many years Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Grimsby, took up duty as Deputy Medical Officer of Health. She also assumed charge of the Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics, as her work in Grimsby had embraced this experience. As Assistant School Medical Officer of the County Council for the Guildford Division, Dr. I. Clarke was replaced in May by Dr. M. Crowley.

At the request of the County Medical Officer, and with the agreement of the Health Committee, the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Work was divided between the two Medical Officers so as to give variety to both. Also it means that the same doctor can deal with a child from birth to school-leaving age.

Dr. Crowley took over the Arundel House Clinics at Stoke Road, and Dr. Halperin took over Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics at North Road, Stoughton, together with the Weekly Clinic held at Onslow School and the Bi-weekly Clinics held in the Village Halls at Merrow and Burpham. She also took over the School Medical Examinations at the senior girls' schools, and the nursery schools were divided between the two doctors.

**Health Visitors.** In view of the Ministry of Health Circular of 1946, Miss E. Smith was promoted Senior Health Visitor as from 1st January, 1946. I consider it most useful to have one Health Visitor designated Senior, and

then the responsibility for allocation of work among the other health visitors is settled.

After 20 years of devoted service in Guildford, this recognition of Miss Smith's outstanding ability is welcome and well deserved.

The usual annual changes of nursing staff took place. Miss Fiddes left to be married in November. Her post was not filled until 1948. Miss L. A. R. Bulpitt assumed duty in May, 1947, in replacement of Miss Koster, who left in October, 1946.

**Laboratory Facilities.** During the year the municipal pathological and bacteriological work was carried out at the laboratory of the Royal Surrey County Hospital. The number of specimens examined were as follows:—

Swabs for Klebs Loeffler bacilli ... ..	132
Swabs for Hæmolytic Streptococci ... ..	86
Swabs for Vincent's Angina ... ..	36
Swabs for miscellaneous test ... ..	3
Sputa for Tubercle bacilli ... ..	8
Stools for organisms ... ..	1
Urine for organisms ... ..	1
Blood for Wasserman reaction ... ..	251
Blood for Hæmoglobin estimation ... ..	240
Blood for Grouping ... ..	39
Blood for Rhesus factor ... ..	11
Blood for Malaria parasites ... ..	2
Blood for miscellaneous test ... ..	1

**Ambulance Work.** The St. John Ambulance Brigade, as usual, rendered the most valuable work during the year. It should be remembered that this work is all done by volunteers who have to earn their living at some other occupation at the same time. The Corps numbers 133 members. In 1947, 3,911 cases were dealt with, of which 371 were road accidents.

The Corps provided long-distance transport for 298 cases, and Borough transport was provided for 2,633 cases from home to hospital. The members of the Corps made 53 attendances at the clinics and 73 at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, and attended 236 patients when off and 373 when on duty. Medical comforts issued numbered 494 for the year 1947, and fire calls answered 37. Mr. Chaplin, the County Staff Office in Charge, continues to direct the Corps' activities in a keen and efficient manner. The Brigade has six ambulances and one car.

**Nursing in the Home.** The Guildford Queen's District Nursing Association continue to render excellent service to the public of this town. It is most unsatisfactory, however, to have to record that, owing to the uncertainty in the minds of the public as to the ultimate financial responsibility for such nursing under the National Health Service Act, contributions to the Provident Scheme have already markedly fallen off. As yet the nurses do not know what their ultimate fate is to be and what authority will be responsible for their financial provision.

The public obviously will not be expected to contribute privately for a service provided for in the Act on Government responsibility. Doubtless these matters will eventually be settled satisfactorily, but at present the Association hardly know where the funds to enable them to carry on are coming from, and there is a feeling of uncertainty and anxiety. But this does not prevent the people of Guildford getting the same care and nursing attention as always. Moreover, towards the end of the year a new project was brought to fruition.

This was the provision of a Mobile Physiotherapy Van, which brings the qualified physiotherapist to the homes of those requiring her services. This means that those who were unable to afford such treatment privately can now obtain it at a very low cost, or free if necessary. This service is of real benefit to those crippled with rheumatism in that in many instances it may restore a person who has to be waited on into a condition when he or she can attend to themselves. Again, a person can be discharged from hospital much sooner than would otherwise be possible and thus free a much-needed bed; also the doctor in charge of the case knows that the expert physiotherapy treatment given in hospital will be continued in the patient's home. New methods of treatment of arthritis have given fresh hope to the sufferers from this crippling disease, which causes a very great deal of invalidity and loss of working hours. Much of this work is incorporated in physiotherapy, more especially the treatment by heat, and this is now available to all.

The staff remains at six general nurses and two district midwives of the Queen's District Nursing Association, which, of course, means that there are eight nurses S.R.N. and S.C.M. who also hold the additional qualification as a Queen's Nurse. The scheme of work carried out by these hardworking women is only partially shown by the

midwifery work they do, and to show this work in its entirety once in a while is instructive.

There are 15 beds in the Jarvis Home.

During 1947, in their Jarvis Maternity Home, 171 midwifery and 90 maternity cases were attended. In the homes of the mothers, 113 midwifery and 15 maternity cases received 2,218 visits.

In addition to the maternity work, the Queen's Nurses also attended 898 new cases in their own homes, paying 23,940 visits, and at their Ante-natal Clinic 171 women made 2,394 attendances at 978 sessions. The Queen's Nurses also attended 47 sessions at the Municipal Ante-natal Clinic in order to obtain at first hand any advice about the 576 cases whose confinement they would personally attend, and took 173 mothers to the Municipal Post-natal Clinic at 46 sessions. In all, the Queen's Nurses paid a total of 31,554 visits—medical, surgical, midwifery, maternity, ante-natal, supervision, casual, and tuberculosis—during 1947. These visits include 736 visits to 73 children under 5 years of age and 367 visits to 47 children over 5; of those under 5, one was a case of measles, as was a child over 5.

**Maternity Provision.** St. Luke's Hospital of the Surrey County Council provide 80 beds, where 290 births took place of residents and 872 non-residents.

Mount Alvernia Nursing Home supply 28 beds, where 183 births to residents and 384 to non-residents took place.

At the Jarvis Home (15 beds), 151 births to residents and 73 to non-residents occurred.

The births taking place in these institutions therefore totalled 1,953, of which 624 were residents and 1,329 non-residents. As last year, double the number of non-residents' births to residents' occurred.

**Home and Domestic Help Service.** After a most unsatisfactory trial during the war years of a Home Help Scheme, the Council, in December, 1946, decided to adopt the suggestion of the Ministry of Health and to appoint a full-time organiser for Home and Domestic Helps. Previously it had been found that spasmodic engagement of home helps was unsatisfactory for many reasons, chiefly because the home help was frequently exploited, and the few hours per week which might be allotted to a family

were occupied by the unfortunate home help in endeavouring to cope with the work of the whole previous week carefully left for her arrival (e.g., washing-up). Again, the wages paid did not compare favourably with what could be obtained privately, and the employment was uncertain. No one looked after the welfare of the help nor fitted the household with the exact type of help required. All these things are avoided by the presence of an organiser.

In the Circular of the Ministry of Health 110/46, all councils wishing to provide a service were advised to proceed by first appointing a full-time organiser for a trial period to commence with. Acting on this, the Council resolved to make such an appointment for six months' period. When the approval of the Ministry was received in February, 1947, a 12-month period was advised. So on April 1st, 1947, Miss R. Rodd was appointed Organiser of the Home and Domestic Help Service. The home help was to be paid 2s. an hour, and rules were made as to her employment. Miss Rodd does not send a home help where domestic staff is already provided, and in every case a medical certificate must be furnished clearly stating that help is needed on medical grounds, whether of confinement of the mother or illness in the household. A scale of payment for this service by the participant was fixed, and the Ministry approved the following scheme which they had suggested:—

The wages paid to persons engaged as domestic helps were at the rate of 2s. per hour.

The following Scale of Recovery of the costs of Domestic Helps (which had been suggested by the Ministry of Health) was adopted:—

From the gross weekly income of applicant (total income in the case of husband and wife living together), deduct rent and rates up to 30s., compulsory insurance, and an allowance of 15s. for each adult and 7s. 6d. for each dependant child. For the purpose of this scale, other members of the family living at home but earning, together with amount of their income(s), are excluded.

Service allowances paid to a wife or other dependant are to be included in gross income, but members of the family serving in the Forces, together with the amount of their Service pay, are excluded.

The net remaining income is assessed accordingly, and the weekly payment to be made by the applicant consists of:—

One-third of the first £ of net income.

One-half of the second and third £'s of net income.

Two-thirds of remainder of net income.

In no case does the assessment exceed the cost of the Domestic Help or Home Help provided.

From the moment of her appointment Miss Rodd worked hard to make the Scheme a success, with the result that by the end of 1947, of 144 applicants 119 had been suited and 9,505 hours had been worked by a total of 96 helps. At that date, December, 1947, 36 helps were available for immediate employment.

This is a really excellent commencement for the Scheme, which, from being a more than doubtful proposition, has become a marked success. This is entirely due to the good work of Miss Rodd, her tact, and the fact that she visits personally every applicant for a help and fits the helps she has into the individual households. She sees that the home help is not exploited, having previously verified her credentials, and ensures that good work is put in. A minimum of complaints have been received. The Scheme has resulted in cases of confinement, illness, and accidents, as well as the old and infirm receiving assistance when urgently required.

In all, no less than 107 women offered their services as helps. Miss Rodd has worked in close contact with doctors, nursing homes, midwives, and hospital almoners, and all have united in applauding the service given. For hospitals especially it is of value as allowing them to discharge patients home sooner if they are assured that help will be available for the domestic work, and the patient's convalescence is not jeopardised. School children need not now stay away from school to look after the home if mother is sick, and the benefit to a home confinement case is very obvious.

**Ministry of Health Sick Bay, Briarfield, Guildown Road.** This Sick Bay, providing 14 beds, is a legacy from the war years, when sick bays were set up to deal with the minor infections of evacuee children. In view of the retention in the Home Counties of a certain number of these children still due to faulty home conditions, untraceable parents, broken or destroyed homes, etc., the Ministry decided to keep on a limited number of these Sick Bays, and Briarfield is one. It now serves a number of the surrounding counties, Surrey, Kent, and Sussex. The staff consists of a Matron, who is S.R.N., S.R.F.N., and S.C.M.; another nurse who is S.R.N., an assistant nurse (experienced in fever nursing), and a nurse helper. The children dealt with during the past two years have not

been evacuees, but have come from the residential nurseries of the Surrey County Council for the most part.

Owing to the fact that the full cost of maintenance is charged, it has not been found feasible to admit any Borough child suffering from any of the infectious diseases mentioned in the following table. In view of the very overcrowded state of so many homes to-day, when there are over 5,000 applicants for Council houses, it seems a pity that the provision is not available. It must be remembered that applications for housing are very largely from young married people who are sharing the parental home, and where conditions are not only overcrowded but also unpleasant owing to the inevitable clash between the old or middle-aged and the young. A place for a "sick" child would therefore be much appreciated and of considerable value both for the care as for the isolation of the case.

Admissions were as under:—

Disease.	1946.	1947.
Impetigo ... ..	9	3
Influenza ... ..	4	—
Bronchitis ... ..	1	—
Cold ... ..	1	—
Dermatitis ... ..	1	—
Diarrhœa ... ..	1	—
Post Tonsillectomy ... ..	2	—
Ringworm ... ..	1	4
Scabies ... ..	1	—
Chickenpox ... ..	17	14
Mumps ... ..	14	4
Measles ... ..	3	13
Rubella ... ..	1	3
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	2
Poliomyelitis (Convalescent) ...	—	1
Tonsillitis ... ..	—	4
	—	—
Totals ...	56	48
	—	—

**Clinics and Treatment Centres.** Clinic Sessions were as follows:—

**ARUNDEL HOUSE, STOKE ROAD.**

Tuesday morning, Wednesday and Friday afternoons: Maternity and Child Welfare.

**STOUGHTON: NORTH ROAD.**

Monday morning, Tuesday and Thursday after-  
noons: Maternity and Child Welfare.

Wednesdays: Ante- and Post-Natal.

**MERROW: VILLAGE HALL.**

First and Third Monday afternoons: Maternity and  
Child Welfare.

**BURPHAM: VILLAGE HALL.**

Second and Fourth Monday afternoons: Maternity  
and Child Welfare.

**ONSLow SCHOOL.**

Saturday mornings: Maternity and Child Welfare.

At all these Clinics ladies attended in a voluntary capacity to assist, and their services are very much appreciated. Their indefatigable organiser is Miss Gross, to whom the thanks of the Committee are especially due. It is gratifying to know that after July, 1948, when the Maternity and Child Welfare Services pass over to the County Council, the voluntary helpers will still be welcomed and their services highly appreciated.

As in 1946, so in 1947, Christmas parties were held—eight in all—at Ayers' Cafe for mothers and babies. Out of the 2,000 mothers attending clinics, it was not easy to select the lucky 80 for each party, and it was done by taking those with the best record of clinic attendance. These parties were most successful and highly appreciated by all. Each child received a toy, and again all the arrangements were in the capable hands of Miss Gross, who was ably assisted by Miss Smith, the Senior Health Visitor.

The whole of the expenses were again borne by the money contributed by the mothers attending the Clinics. It is to be hoped that some means may be found of continuing these parties when all the work of Maternity and Child Welfare is in the hands of the County Council.

**ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS.****Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Sessions.**

Cases seen—Ante-Natal ... ..	New 278	...	Old 377
Post-Natal ... ..	New 163	...	Old 29
Gynæcological ... ..	New 20	...	Old 12
Wasserman Tests	New 251	...	Old —

### Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Columns numbered as follows: i. Arundel House; ii. Stoughton;  
iii. Merrow; iv. Burpham; v. Onslow; vi. Totals.

	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.
Number of Sessions ...	141	140	20	20	43	364
Number of Doctors' Sessions ...	136	135	20	20	43	354
Number on Register at beginning of year:—						
Children over 1 year ...	370	330	66	48	68	882
Children under 1 year	485	459	69	28	130	1,171
Totals ...	855	789	135	76	198	2,053
Number on register at end of year:—						
Children over 1 year ...	626	489	79	62	138	1,394
Children under 1 year	229	300	56	14	60	659
Totals ...	855	789	135	76	198	2,053
Attendances:—						
Children over 1 year	2924	1791	346	265	416	5742
Children under 1 year	3899	4466	409	126	848	9748
Totals ...	6,823	6,257	755	391	1,264	15,490
Average attendances:—						
Per Child ...	7.9	7.9	5.6	5.1	6.4	7.5
Per Session ...	48.4	444.7	37.7	19.6	29.4	42.5
Numbers attending for first time:—						
Children over 1 year ...	79	63	19	15	11	187
Children under 1 year	294	297	51	19	71	732
Totals ...	373	360	70	34	82	919
Interviews with Doctor:—						
Children over 1 year	1261	982	139	78	256	2716
Children under 1 year	2047	1671	215	96	562	4591
Totals ...	3,308	2,653	354	174	818	7,307
Average interviews per Session ...	24.3	19.6	17.7	8.7	19.03	20.6
Numbers from outside side the Borough:—						
Children over 1 year	22	22	5	11	—	60
Children under 1 year	17	28	7	1	1	54
Attendances:—						
Children over 1 year	85	113	46	29	—	273
Children under 1 year	105	210	17	10	4	346

It will be noted that attendances at all the clinics are much higher than those of 1946 with the sole exception of

Burpham, which serves a very small area. This does show that the mothers appreciate the clinics and value the advice there given.

In fact, in the latter part of the year I was approached as to the possibility of providing an additional clinic for the Westborough area, and the Vicar offered his Parish Hall for the purpose. This hall, in Foxburrows Avenue, is already being used in part by the Surrey Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare as an Occupation Centre for children certified to be ineducable.

There is a large hall available which could be utilised for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes if the heating was made more satisfactory, in the same way as the Village Halls of Merrow and Burpham are used at present.

In view of the imminence of the transfer of Maternity and Child Welfare powers to the County Council, it seemed to me desirable to postpone the formation of another clinic until the whole provision had been reconsidered from the County standpoint.

Meanwhile the mothers living in the Westborough area can attend one or other of the existing clinics.

#### FIGURES SHOWING NEED FOR A WESTBOROUGH CLINIC.

Approximate number of children under five years of age living in Westborough (excluding those attending Nursery Schools) ... ..	400
Number of children living in Westborough who attended Stoughton Clinic during 1947 ... ..	156
Balance not known to be attending Clinics ... ..	244

(A few of whom go, perhaps, to Stoke Road and Onslow Clinics, but the majority of whom do not attend any clinic at all.)

**Sunray Lamp.** At Stoughton Clinic during the year a Sunlight Lamp was installed, and this has already helped many of the babies born to get that artificial sunlight so valuable to restore health in winter months. This is a duty of the Health Visitors under the Doctor. During 1947, 38 children under 5, and 11 over 5—49 children in all—received this treatment. Previously all such cases had to be sent up to the Royal Surrey County Hospital. The lamp was installed in April, but was not needed until the winter months.

**Nurseries.** The Okewood Nursery, which was alone retained as such when the other war-time nurseries passed over to the County as nursery schools in 1946, was inspected on behalf of the Ministry of Health, and certain recommendations then made were at once carried out, and the number of children for whom accommodation was to be provided was fixed at 35. The staff remained at the same level throughout 1947, although, of course, the probationers altered in personnel. There was a Matron, S.R.N., Deputy Matron, S.R.C.N., two St. Christopher's Nurses, two Assistant Nurses, and four Probationers.

Attendances are limited to children under 2, as shown in the following Table:—

Month.	Number on Register.	Number in Attendance.			
		Under 9/12.	9-15/12.	15/12-2 years.	
January ...	33	6	9	18	
February ...	30	5	9	16	
March ...	30	6	7	17	
April ...	33	9	7	17	
May ...	34	2	7	21	
June ...	35	2	8	25	
July ...	35	4	8	23	
August ...	36	6	7	23	
September ...	32	4	7	21	
October ...	33	6	7	20	
November ...	33	5	7	21	
December ...	33	5	6	22	

Month.	Average Attendance.		Waiting.	Illegitimate.
	Mon.-Fri.	Mon.-Sat.		
January ...	26	23	3	13
February ...	25	24	7	9
March ...	25	21	5	9
April ...	24	22	7	7
May ...	26	23	7	6
June ...	19	—	9	5
July ...	20	—	7	7
August ...	24	—	7	7
September ...	24	—	10	5
October ...	25	—	6	5
November ...	25	—	6	5
December ...	26	—	6	5

Owing to the small number of children brought on Saturdays to the Nursery (only 6), and mothers not working on Saturdays, no children attended that day after May, though the Nursery will take them if desired.

The children get mid-morning milk and a midday meal; a charge of 1s. per day is made. Hours of opening are 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. It will be noted that at no time does the attendance approach nearer than 26 to the maximum of 35, for which provision is made. The waiting list means not so much children unable to gain admission as those booked in advance but not yet attending, or that

at times the accommodation for those under nine months and still on bottle-feeding is full. Obviously, the number of children of this age must be limited by space and the number of staff trained to care for them.

The other five nurseries now nursery schools are visited weekly by the Health Visitors, and the Doctor inspects the children monthly and carries out routine medical examination each term. Very few defects were found. Accommodation is provided for children from 2 to 5 years. All the children receive milk in addition to dinner.

**Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Report for the Year 1947.** New cases and attendances have increased this year, especially at the Stoughton Clinic. It is interesting to see that while the number of extractions has remained about the same, the number of fillings has more than doubled, and less patients have needed total clearances and full dentures.

TABLE OF TREATMENTS, 1947.

Mothers—	Year 1946.	Year 1947.
New Cases ... ..	77	149
Attendances ... ..	353	606
Extractions ... ..	436	410
Gas ... ..	83	70
Fillings ... ..	81	199
Scale ... ..	62	134
Dentures ... ..	62	49
X-Ray Cases ... ..	—	13
Infants—		
New Cases ... ..	70	93
Attendances ... ..	217	221
Fillings ... ..	93	165
Extractions ... ..	160	126
Gas ... ..	54	42

It will be noted that fillings have increased and extractions decreased.

Of gum conditions, there have been some cases of gingivitis and ulcers, but less in proportion than among the school children.

**Tuberculosis Dispensary.** Dr. Cooper, the County Tuberculosis Officer, attends at the County Dispensary, Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford. 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. 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.

**Mass Radiography.** It has not been possible to arrange a further session of the Mass Radiography Unit during the year, but it is hoped that another will be held in the near future.

It is to be noted that the Ministry of Health again ask that a report should include comments upon the Allowances Scheme. This was noted in full in the Report for 1945, and as the Scheme was not altered until 16.12.46, the amount of the allowance was totally inadequate, as then stated.

Unfortunately, the number of cases on the register have risen in 1947 to 374, of which 175 males and 113 female were pulmonary, and 41 male and 45 female non-pulmonary were notified, as against 351 in 1946, of which 172 were male and 103 female pulmonary, and 35 male and 31 female non-pulmonary.

#### 1947.

Origin.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Totals.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		
Local ... ..	139	73	...	35	31	...	278
Transfers ...	36	40	...	6	14	...	96
	—	—		—	—		—
Totals ...	175	113		41	45		374
	—	—		—	—		—

Notifications, as shown on the appropriate table, will also be noted to have increased by 10 pulmonary from those of 1946, though one less case of non-pulmonary infection was notified. The position as to housing and sanatorium provision unfortunately remains unchanged, though the Housing Committee make every endeavour to expedite re-housing of an overcrowded case of infectious tuberculosis. The sanatorium nursing problem is as acute as ever, and still necessitates an inordinate number of closed beds, which would be most valuable if available.

The work of the Tuberculosis After-Care Committee still continues. Unfortunately, the Christmas Seal sales of 1947 produced only £63 1s. 4d. in place of the really

remarkable £100 of 1946. Still, it was not too bad. Disbursements amounted to £83 5s. 9d. in respect of pocket-money, clothing, bedding, dressings, and two £5 grants for film shows at institutions where our patients are treated, and for holiday scheme for the children of tubercular parents—again ours participating. The latter takes children to summer camps, and is most valuable and much appreciated.

**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 1947, 425 male and 403 female births were notified, making a total of 828. There were eight still-births (five male and three female). The latter is the same figure as that of 1946.

Of these notified births, which were all to Borough residents, 290 took place at St. Luke's Hospital, 183 at the Mount Alvernia Nursing Home, 151 at the Jarvis Home of the Queen's Nurses, 53 occurred in the domiciliary practice of the Queen's Nurses, 21 were notified by doctors in attendance at the home confinement, and 118 by private midwives. Eleven births were not notified. Of births to non-residents which took place in the Borough there were 1,369 notified (714 male and 655 female). Of these 872 were at St. Luke's Hospital, 384 at the Mount Alvernia Nursing Home, 73 at the Jarvis Home, one by the Queen's Midwife, 24 by doctors, three by private midwives, six at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, three at Westfield Nursing Home, and three not notified.

Owing to the very large preponderance of non-residents who seek admission for confinement to one or other of the institutions in the town, it is of considerable importance that Guildford mothers should book their beds early if they do not wish to find that no accommodation is available. These figures do show that a considerable number of women appreciate the confinement facilities available in Guildford. Many use them more than once.

The Registrar-General's figures show that 863 births (443 male and 420 female) were registered. This means

that 35 births were either not notified or were to Guildford residents confined outside the borough. In view of the large number (1,369) of births to non-residents notified in the borough as occurring therein, this seems a likely explanation of the discrepancy.

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

There were 29 foster-children on the register at the end of 1947, and 19 foster-mothers were registered.

Frequent visits to these children are paid by the Health Visitors, who are also appointed under the appropriate Acts; and special attention is paid to the happiness and well-being of the children. This, with adequate food and clothing, is, to my mind, far more important than spotless cleanliness, which may be next to godliness, but is not next to child happiness.

**Hospital Provision.** The accommodation at St. Luke's Hospital is: 260 general medical, surgical, and chronic beds; a Radiotherapy Treatment Centre with 52 beds; and an Isolation Block with eight cubicles; also a Mental Observation Block. There are 80 maternity beds.

Admissions at St. Luke's, including infants born in hospital, total 5,072; total number of discharges, 4,788; total deaths, 318; total deliveries, 1,161.

At the Royal Surrey County Hospital the accommodation is 229 beds. During 1947 there were 4,370 in- and 13,829 out-patients. The apparent fall in the number of new patients is due to a more rigid definition of the term "new patient." The decrease is 5,773 on the 1946 figures. An average of 206 beds were occupied daily in general, and 22 in private wards; 4,018 general and 367 private patients were admitted during the year; 183 remained in hospital from 1946, and at the end of the year 198 patients remained. The average number of days each patient was resident was 15.95 general, and 19.10 private.

Every kind of disease was treated, specialists being available in surgery, medicine, gynæcology, orthopædics, psychiatry, radiology, dermatology, ophthalmology, and pathology.

## MIDWIFERY & MATERNITY SERVICES

Twenty-eight midwives notified their intention to practice during 1947. Of these eight were Queen's midwives and four were private midwives working in the town. The remaining 15 midwives are employed at the Mount Alvernia Nursing Home. There is also one other midwife.

The Inspector of Midwives made 18 routine and 27 special visits during 1947, classified as follows:—

Type of Midwife.	Routine.	Special.
Independent ... ..	5	3
Mount Alvernia ... ..	2	2
Queen's Nurses ... ..	4	22
Patients in Home ...	7	—

### Medical Aids, 1947.

Analysis of the Medical Aid Forms received is as tabulated:—

Service.	RESIDENTS.		NON-RESIDENTS.		Total.
	Paying.	Not Paying.	Paying.	Not Paying.	
Mount Alvernia ...	2	6	11	15	34
Jarvis ... ..	65	9	17	3	93
Queen's District ...	1	33	—	—	34
Independent Midwives ...	2	8	—	—	10
Totals ...	70	56	28	18	172

**Health Visiting.** During six months of the year the work of the six Health Visitors on the staff had to be carried out by five owing to resignations and difficulty in replacement. Despite this the Maternity and Child Welfare Home visits paid were up to those of 1946. 4,696 visits were paid to infants, 6,735 to toddlers, and 233 antenatal. The results of this excellent work are to be seen in our healthy and well-cared-for babies and our low infantile mortality rate. At the present time, with overcrowding in very many of the homes where there are babies, it is by no means easy to ensure adequate care and attention for a child. The sharing of a kitchen, of the hot water, and of washing facilities is not conducive to good infant and child welfare. But one only had to pay a visit to a clinic or see the children at the Christmas parties to realise how hard the mothers work to keep their babies clean, well clad, and well fed. And as these things

are not instinctive, one looks for and finds the cause in the good advice given in clinic and home by the Health Visitor, who tells the mother how best to adapt her resources and overcrowded house so as to obtain the required results and carry out in practice all she has been told.

The Health Visitors as School Nurses continue their home visits to the toddlers when they have become school children, and, in addition, visit the schools and treat minor ailments at the school clinics. Also attendance at Maternity and Child Welfare and the special School Clinics—orthopædic, ear, nose and throat, and ophthalmic fall to their lot.

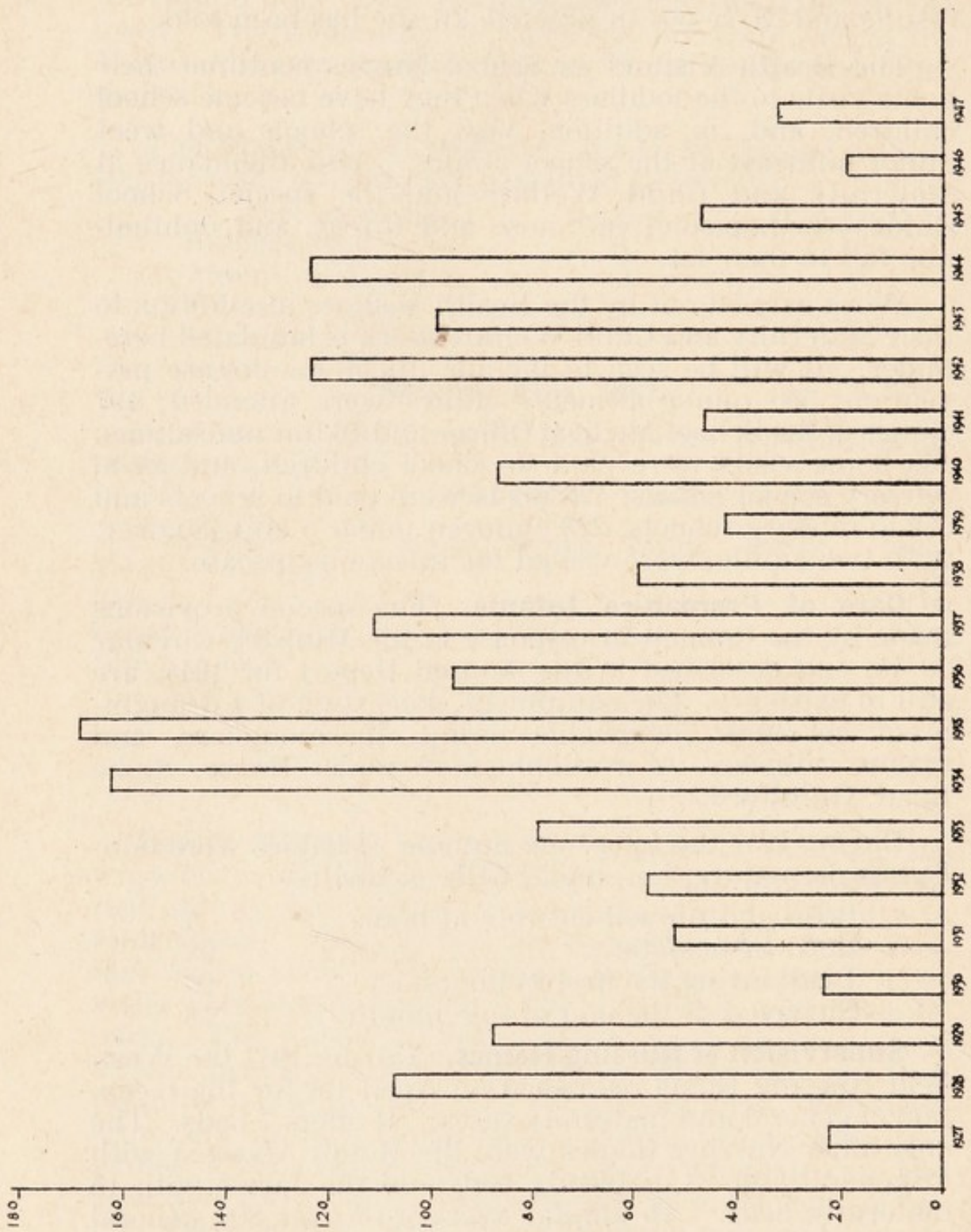
Work carried out by the Health Visitors in addition to their Maternity and Child Welfare work is tabulated hereunder. It will be seen to include infectious disease prevention; 590 minor ailments clinics were attended; 197 clinics of the School Medical Officer and 16 immunisations; 436 home visits were paid to school children, and 84 to nursery school homes; 426 visits were paid to schools and 252 to nursery schools; 223 children under 5 and 480 over, with two adults, were visited for infectious disease.

**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, thermometers, and mucus catheters, is available at Arundel House, Stoke Road, Guildford.

During 1947 the following number of babies were notified as premature, i.e., under 5½lb. at birth:—

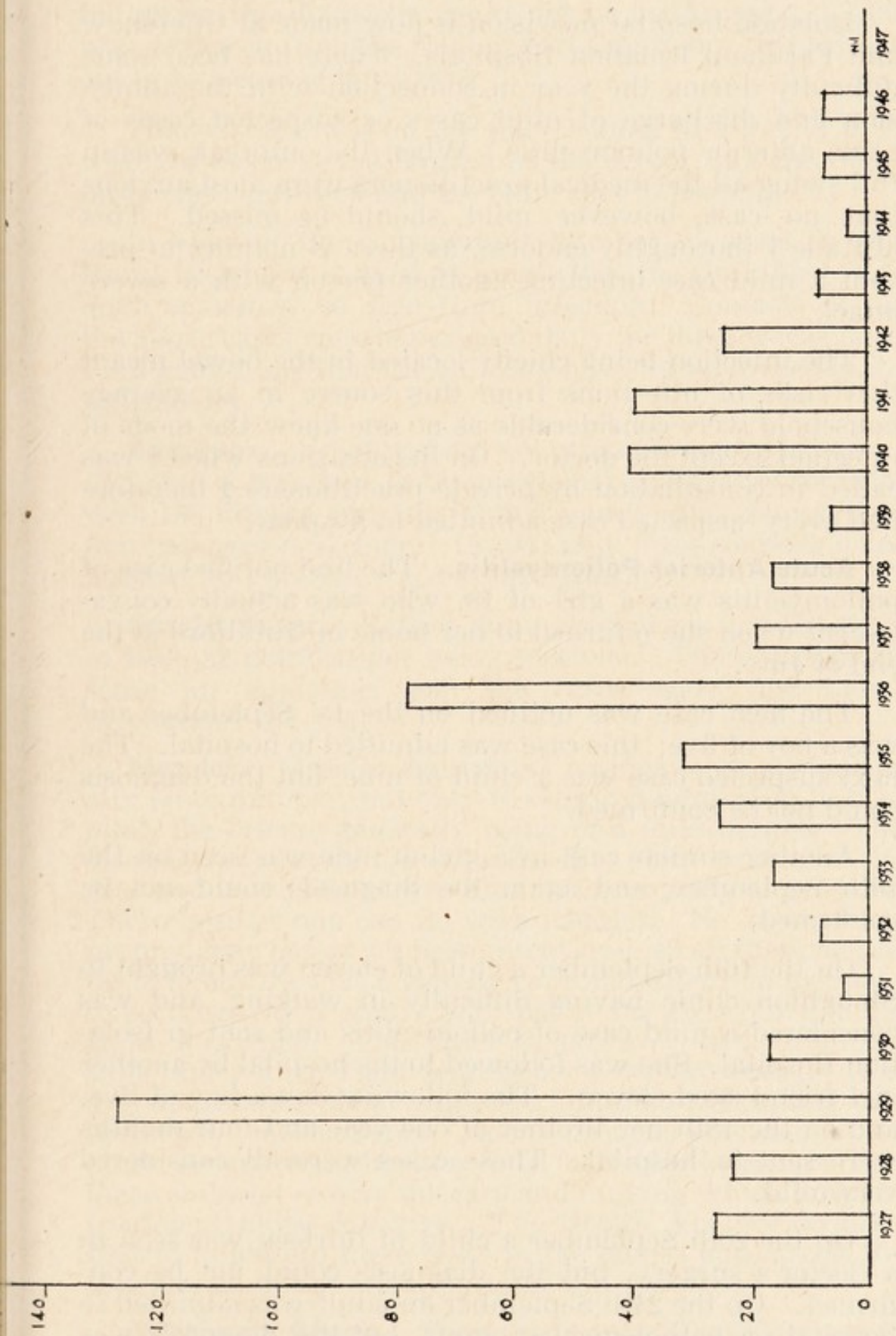
Born and nursed entirely at home ... ..	4
Born in hospital ... ..	98
Died during the first 24 hours ... ..	24
Survived at the end of one month ... ..	78

**Supervision of Nursing Homes.** During 1947 the Westfield Nursing Home re-opened on April 1st for the reception of general and maternity cases. It offers 7 beds. The only other Nursing Homes were the Mount Alvernia with 42 general and 28 maternity beds and the Jarvis with 15 maternity beds. An annual average of over 800 general cases are dealt with at the former home. Seven visits were paid to these homes by the Medical Officer of Health during the year. Conditions were generally satisfactory and homes well run. All registers were checked and premises inspected.



1927 to 1947

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER



1927 to 1947.

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA

## INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Isolation hospital provision is now made at Ottershaw and Farnham Isolation Hospitals. There has been some difficulty during the year in connection with the admission and discharge of mild cases or suspected cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis. When the outbreak was in full swing all the medical practitioners were most anxious that no case, however mild, should be missed. This attitude I thoroughly endorse, as there is nothing to prevent a mild case infecting another person with a severe attack.

The infection being chiefly located in the bowel meant that risks of infections from this source in an average household were considerable as no one knew the mode of infection except the doctor. On the occasions when I was called in consultation by private practitioners I therefore had every suspected case admitted to hospital.

**Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.** The first notified case of poliomyelitis was a girl of 18, who was actually convalescent when she returned to her home in Guildford at the end of July.

The next case was notified on the 1st September and was a boy of five; this case was admitted to hospital. The next suspected case was a child of nine, but the diagnosis could not be confirmed.

Another similar case in a girl of nine was seen on the 10th September, and again the diagnosis could not be confirmed.

On the 16th September a child of eleven was brought to Stoughton clinic having difficulty in walking, and was considered a mild case of poliomyelitis and sent to Isolation Hospital. She was followed to the hospital by another girl friend aged eleven. The following day a boy of five, and on the 18th her brother of one year and four months were sent to hospital. These cases were all considered very mild.

On the 20th September a child of thirteen was seen in a doctor's surgery, but the diagnosis could not be confirmed. On the 24th September an adult was admitted to hospital on pathological grounds, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Another child of six was seen on the 26th September, but again the diagnosis could not be confirmed. A girl was next seen from the Henley Fort Camp, but this turned out to be a case of tonsillitis.

The last case was on the 13th October in a girl of five, who was seen at the request of the doctor, but the diagnosis was confirmed and the child sent to hospital.

In view of the considerable number of cases in the Rural District it is most fortunate that the Guildford Borough remained so free from infection. Contacts of all the above cases were supervised daily for three weeks, and I am glad to say that the children have all recovered quite satisfactory.

**Smallpox.** Smallpox did not cause the perturbation in 1947 that it had done in the previous year because contacts with the disease arriving in this county after demobilisation had ceased to come. In 1947 only three contacts were notified and no untoward event happened.

**Scarlet Fever.** Rather more cases were notified than in 1946, 32 notifications being received. There was in no sense an epidemic, and the cases were distributed throughout the year.

**Measles.** Measles caused 483 notifications, an unusually large number, but only 16 required admission to hospital, the disease generally being of a mild nature. The disease was prevalent during the first eight months of the year and its incidence was high in the country as a whole. There is little one can do with measles. No satisfactory prophylactic has as yet been discovered, so all that one can do is to ensure that adequate care and attention are paid to each case as it occurs and that so far as is possible the child is isolated. This latter is, however, next to impossible under the present conditions of overcrowding. It is also not feasible to have all cases admitted to hospital, and therefore, concentration upon broncho-pneumonia or other serious complication must be made to ensure that these children receive the care and nursing which hospital treatment alone can give. The Health Visitors do their best to follow up these cases in the homes and advise the mothers as to the attention the child requires.

**Whooping Cough.** There were only 33 notifications of this disease. Prophylaxis of this disease has been a somewhat uncertain procedure. Many firms manufactured a

vaccine, but could not guarantee a sufficiently high degree of protection for the child who received the appropriate course of immunising doses. The vaccine was described as a complete preventative in a comparatively low percentage of children and in others as curtailing or minimising the severity of the attack.

In January, 1948, I received information that at the Inoculation Department of St. Mary's Hospital a new vaccine had been prepared. I visited the Hospital and was shown what seemed to me definite proof based upon a series of experiments and tests on children that the vaccine now made really gives complete protection in about 70—80% of children. This seemed good enough to serve as a recommendation to parents that whooping cough immunisation was now worth while and should be accepted, especially for the very small children, upon whom the disease reacts the most heavily. The debility and liability to subsequent attack by tuberculosis caused by whooping cough, if preventable, should be prevented.

It remains to be seen whether the claims made for the new vaccine will be substantiated by general application to the child population. During 1947, 33 cases were notified, though this probably bears but little relation to the actual attack rate. 104 children were immunised (by the old method).

**Diphtheria.** No case of diphtheria was notified, but a small boy of seven was found on post mortem examination to have died from the disease. He was taken ill on 5th April, 1947, with a slight sore throat. He looked tired and pale, but not ill. The child's condition appeared satisfactory and he still did not seem ill. Two days later the child came in from playing football saying he did not feel well. His condition rapidly deteriorated, the doctor was called at 7.30 p.m., gave an injection, but in half an hour the boy died. He was black in the face and collapsed a few minutes after the doctor had left. A post mortem was carried out, and this revealed membrane on the vocal cords, from which diphtheria and haemolytic streptococcal infection were cultivated. The child had been immunised against diphtheria, and received .5c.c. A.P.T. on 17/5/46 and again on 28/6/46. This case does not prove that immunisation is useless, but does show that nothing is ever 100% effective, which is only to be expected when it is remembered that human beings and not machines are

being dealt with. The fact that cases of the disease have become so rare and deaths even rarer points to the effectiveness of diphtheria immunisation.

In Guildford, in 1947, we have 6,980 children under 15 who have been immunised, and of these 1,459 are under 5 years old. 2,328 aged 5—9 and 3,193 aged 10—14.

In 1947 the Registrar-General assigned 6,066 children aged 5—14 to Guildford, and this gives a percentage of 72 as immunised. 3,637 children under five were assigned to Guildford, giving a percentage of 40 immunised.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** Only about half the number of notifications of 1946 of the condition were received during 1947. 13, as against 22. It must be remembered that puerperal pyrexia is not a disease, but merely a rise of temperature which occurs during the puerperium and lying-in period. In most instances the temperature subsides satisfactorily without causing trouble. It may be due to a variety of causes, of which infection of the uterus is not a common one. If it were notifications of puerperal fever would have to supervene upon one of puerperal pyrexia, and none did.

All these notifications are automatically investigated by the Inspector of Midwives if required. If the patient is already in hospital, however, such investigation is not necessary. It will be noted that 12 cases were in hospital where specialist care and expert nursing was available.

One notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was received. The baby was satisfactorily treated in hospital.

**Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.** Four cases were notified, of which one was a military patient. The other 3 were Guildford residents in no way connected with each other, nor was there traceable cause of infection. Ages of patients were 8/12th, 2, 15 and 17 years, and all recovered satisfactorily without causing spread of disease.

**Typhoid.** Typhoid was once notified in a woman who had just enjoyed a holiday in another part of the country, not returning to Guildford until well after the usual commencement of the incubation period for the disease. It is thus assumed that the disease was imported and no source of infection locally could be traced.

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)  
during the Year 1947.**

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	33	21
Typhoid ... ..	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	13	12
Pneumonia ... ..	9	2
Erysipelas ... ..	8	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	3	3
Measles ... ..	483	16
Whooping Cough ... ..	33	6
Malaria ... ..	2	1
Cerebrospinal Fever ... ..	4	4
Acute Polioencephalitis ...	1	1
Dysentery ... ..	3	3
Totals ...	594	73

**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 & over.
Scarlet Fever - - -	...	...	...	3	2	13	6	2	5	1	1	...
Typhoid - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	1	...	...
Pneumonia - - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3
Erysipelas - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Measles - - - - -	17	37	58	47	48	207	48	9	9	2	1	...
Whooping Cough - -	5	6	3	5	3	10	...	...	1	...	...	...
Malaria - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cerebrospinal Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Acute Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	25	44	62	55	53	232	56	18	26	8	9	6

**Tuberculosis: New Cases and Mortality during 1497.**

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 - - - -	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 - - -	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 - - -	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
20—25 - - -	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—35 - - -	3	3	...	...	1	...	1	...
35—45 - - -	5	1	1	...	1	2	...	...
45—55 - - -	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
55—65 - - -	6	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
65 & over	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	29	11	4	1	11	3	1	...
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



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*Annual Report*  
*of the*  
*Chief Sanitary Inspector*  
*for 1947.*

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## WATER SUPPLIES

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

1. Josephs Road Pumping Station.
2. Millmead Pumping Station.
3. Dapdune Pumping Sation.

During the year ended 31st December, 1947, the total consumption of water throughout the water area was 927,316,000 gallons, an average of 2,540,000 gallons per day. The average daily consumption per head of population in the Borough, based on a population of 50,000, was 50.8 gallons, the domestic consumption being 37.7 gallons, and the remaining 13.1 gallons being used for industrial and other purposes.

No major extensions to water mains were installed during the year.

Fifty-five samples of drinking water were taken for chemical analysis, and 77 samples were taken for bacteriological examination from the following sources:—

	Chemical Samples.	Bacteriological Samples.
Ladymead Pumping Station ...	11	18
Millmead Pumping Station ...	16	27
Dapdune Pumping Station ...	16	7
Private Premises: Mains Supply	8	21
Deep Well	4	4
Totals ...	55	77

The following is a summary of extracts taken from reports on unsatisfactory water samples during the year:

- B.79/C.43. 17.1.47.—STOKE LOCK COTTAGE. "Opalescence and deposit (iron 1.1 p.p.m., manganese 0.07 p.p.m.) due to objectionable trace of iron, which causes appreciable turbidity."
- B.82/C.44. 19.2.47.—STOKE LOCK COTTAGE. "Opalescence and slight deposit due to objectionable trace of iron (1.4 p.p.m.), which causes appreciable turbidity."
- B.90/C.48. 10.3.47.—STOKE LOCK COTTAGE. "Opalescence and deposit causing appreciable, though not excessive, turbidity due to presence of a marked trace of iron (0.90)."

- B.96/C.52. 24.3.47.—STOKE LOCK COTTAGE. "Opalescence causing slight, but not marked, turbidity due to the presence of an appreciable trace of iron (0.53 p.p.m.)." Domestic filter installed. Further samples satisfactory.
- B.100/C.54. 15.4.47.—STOKE HILL FARM HOUSE. "Excessive turbidity and matter in suspension consisting mostly of oxides of iron (total iron 85.0 p.p.m.; in solution 0.28 p.p.m.; suspended matter—total 250 p.p.m.). "... Its excessive content of iron renders it unsuitable for drinking and domestic purposes." Water mains flushed for prolonged period. Subsequent samples satisfactory.
- B.131/C.75. 18.7.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION (after four hours' running). Suitable for public supply purposes. Faint odour of oil no doubt due to re-commissioning of pumping machinery; excessive amount of free ammonia (3.1).
- B.132/C.76. 18.7.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION (ex storage tank after four hours' pumping). Similar to above except that it shows slight but distinct bacterial impurity, including B. Coli in small number. "... the water may not be unwholesome, but it is not of the standard desirable for public supply purposes."
- B.133/C.77. 21.7.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION (after 24 hours' pumping). Water suitable for public supply purposes. Faint odour of oil; excessive amount of free ammonia (3.8).
- B.134/C.78. 21.7.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION (ex storage tank). Slight but distinct bacterial impurity; coliform organisms present in appreciable number. "... the water may not be unwholesome, but it is not of the standard desirable for public supply purposes."
- B.139/C.82. 11.8.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION (bore-hole). Suitable for public supply purposes. High content of free ammonia (3.0), faint but objectionable odour of oil.
- B.147/C.89. 16.10.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION (bore-hole). As above. Free ammonia (3.2 p.p.m.).
- B.148/C.90. 26.8.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION. As above. Free ammonia (4.6 p.p.m.).
- C.101. 16.10.47.—GAS WORKS adjacent to Dapdune Pumping Station. "The characteristics of the aqueous portion of this sample indicate a grossly contaminated condition of the ground water by products from gas manufacture or, alternatively, the liquor is a waste product itself." Sample taken in connection with investigation re Dapdune Water Supply.
- B.163/C.102. 28.10.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION. Free ammonia content (3.4), same as recent analyses; presence of trace of tar acids.
- C.105. 7.11.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION. Improvement on previous samples. Free ammonia content 2.2 p.p.m., apparently due to prolonged pumping. Faint odour of oil.
- B.167/C.106. 7.11.47.—DAIRY (deep well) adjacent to Dapdune Pumping Station. Suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. Relatively high free ammonia content (0.64) and trace of tar acids.
- C.108. 12.11.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION. Report as for sample C.105, 7.11.47. Free ammonia content 2.1 p.p.m.
- C.109. 18.11.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION. Improvement continued. Free ammonia content 2.4 p.p.m. Faint odour of oil.

- C.110. 26.11.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION. Report as above. Free ammonia content 2.3 p.p.m.
- C.111. 3.12.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION. Report as above. Free ammonia content 2.4 p.p.m. Faint odour of oil continues.
- C.114. 17.12.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION. Report as above. Free ammonia content 2.1 p.p.m. No oily odour.
- C.115. 22.12.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION. Report as above. Free ammonia content 2.0. Odour of oil recurred.
- C.116. 31.12.47.—DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION. Report as above. Free ammonia content 2.1. Very faint odour of oil.
- C.117. 31.12.47.—DAIRY (deep well). Report as for sample B.167. 7.11.47, but tar acids absent.

With regard to samples taken from the Dapdune Pumping Station, which has been used for stand-by purposes only since 1936, modern pumping plant has now been installed with a view to bringing the supply back into regular service. It will be seen that after a special investigation in November, 1947, into the cause of the high content of free ammonia, considerable improvement was achieved. At the end of the year the water was still being pumped to waste whilst continued efforts were being made to improve the supply. Chlorination plant had not been installed because efficient chlorination of the supply would be retarded by the presence of such a high content of free ammonia.

### SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in Guildford—

- (a) Castle Street Baths: 11 slipper baths also available.
- (b) Guildford Lido: open-air swimming pool.

In addition to chloroscope examinations, which were carried out daily at both of these premises, 10 samples were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination from Castle Street Baths, and 12 samples were submitted from the Guildford Lido. One sample was also taken from the Children's Paddling Pool at Stoke Park.

The following are extracts from three adverse reports on samples submitted. In each case immediate action was taken to eliminate the trouble.

- B.108/C.58. 2.6.47.—GUILDFORD LIDO. "The water is of fairly satisfactory organic quality, but it contains excessive numbers of bacteria, together with very appreciable numbers of bacteria of excremental type. The water is therefore considered unsuitable for swimming bath purposes." Subsequent adjustment of "break-point" chlorination plant resulted in satisfactory samples.

B.111/C.59. 2.6.47.—CASTLE STREET BATHS. "The water is not of the highest standard of bacterial purity, although it is considered suitable for swimming bath purposes. The organic content is, however, considerable, and the water carries a marked trace of ammonia (0.33), which will tend to retard sterilisation by chlorine . . . ." Free ammonia content subsequently reduced. Further samples satisfactory.

B.130/C.74. 14.7.47.—GUILDFORD LIDO. ". . . It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity, and therefore very satisfactory in these respects, but due to the acid condition and the excess of free chlorine (1.9 p.p.m.) it is not considered suitable for swimming bath purposes." Free chlorine content reduced. Remainder of subsequent samples taken during the season were satisfactory.

## **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE**

**Sewers.** No major sewerage schemes have been carried out during the year, but considerable progress has been made in regard to the preparation of the Merrow Drainage Scheme, which will be commenced in the early part of 1948.

**Drainage.** Tests were applied to 197 existing drains and 96 new drains. Eight defective drains were reconstructed and 85 choked drains freed from obstruction.

**Cesspools.** The number of cesspools in the Borough at the end of December, 1947, was 411.

During the year 27 visits were paid to premises re overflowing cesspools, and 13 cesspools were abolished.

Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant at regular intervals.

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING. REFUSE DISPOSAL**

The system of refuse disposal is chiefly incineration. From figures supplied by the Borough Surveyor, the weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 9,110 tons. The period elapsing between collections of domestic refuse varied from one to three weeks, but the service was, generally, well maintained having regard to labour shortage, etc.

The distribution of new dustbins to replace old ones continued to be subject to the production of permits issued by this Department, as local traders cannot obtain sufficient bins to meet the general needs of the public.

During the year 472 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 ... ..	1,036
Complaints investigated ... ..	1,036
Nuisances found ... ..	1,453
No Nuisances found ... ..	55
Inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (first visits) ... ..	278
Inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (sub-visits) ... ..	95
Inspections of Requisitioned Properties ... ..	430
Inspections re Prospective Council House Tenancies ... ..	197
Visits to Properties under Notice ... ..	1,895
Visits to Licensed Premises, Clubs, etc. ....	122
Visits to Cases of Infectious Diseases ... ..	45
Enquiries re Infectious Diseases ... ..	3
Inspections re Verminous Premises ... ..	92
Investigations re Overcrowding (P.N.'s, etc.) ... ..	60
New Drains Tested ... ..	96
Old Drains Tested ... ..	197
Visits re Cesspools ... ..	27
Visits re Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. ....	44
Visits to Schools ... ..	28
Visits to Places of Public Entertainment ... ..	14
Visits to Factories ... ..	198
Visits to Factories, no mechanical power ... ..	17
Visits to Workplaces, including Offices ... ..	589
Visits to Outworkers ... ..	5
Visits to Slaughter-houses ... ..	1,021
Visits to Cattle Market ... ..	109
Visits to Butchers' Shops ... ..	263
Visits to Fishmongers' Shops ... ..	87
Visits to other Food Shops, Market Stalls, etc. ....	405
Visits to Cooked Food Premises ... ..	29
Visits to Cafes, Restaurants, etc. ....	179
Visits to Bakehouses ... ..	173
Visits to Ice-cream Premises ... ..	166
Ice-cream Samples obtained ... ..	103
Visits to Cowsheds ... ..	183
Visits to Dairies ... ..	328
Bacteriological Milk Samples obtained ... ..	302
Bacteriological Water Samples obtained ... ..	77
Bacteriological Rinses, Churns, Coolers, Bottles, etc. ....	42
Bacteriological Samples of Swimming Bath water ... ..	23
Chemical Samples of Water ... ..	55
Chemical Samples of Swimming Bath Water ... ..	23
Visits to Offensive Trades ... ..	9
Visits to Fried Fish Shops ... ..	71
Visits to Keeping of Animals, including Stables ... ..	43
Visits to Rats and Mice Infestations (first visits) ... ..	742
Visits to Rats and Mice Infestations (sub-visits) ... ..	2,491
Visits to Public Conveniences ... ..	43
Visits to Common Lodging Houses ... ..	58
Visits to Canal Boats ... ..	—
Smoke Observations ... ..	—
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	1,644
Interviews ... ..	567
Visits re Diseases of Animals Act ... ..	86

# Particulars of Notices Served and Work Done

	<i>Work to be done by arrangement.</i>	<i>Preliminary Notices served.</i>	<i>Warning letter sent.</i>	<i>Statutory Notices served.</i>	<i>Work completed by Owners.</i>	<i>Work done by Council.</i>
Choked Drains, Soil Water ... ..	17	33	...	17	60	11
Choked Drains, Surface Water	2	12	...	...	14	...
Drains, req. reconstruction—						
Soil Water ... ..	2	6	...	...	5	1
Surface Water ... ..	...	3	...	...	2	...
Defective Soil Pipes ... ..	...	2	...	...	2	...
Defective Ventilation Shafts ...	...	7	...	1	5	...
Defective Manhole Covers ... ..	...	16	...	1	8	...
R.W.P.'s requiring disconnecting	...	...	...	...	...	...
Closets converted to Water						
Carriage System ... ..	9	2	...	9	4	...
New W.C.'s to be provided ... ..	2	2	...	...	1	...
Defective Pans & Traps of W.C.'s	...	54	...	9	53	...
Defective W.C. Cisterns or						
Flush Pipes ... ..	1	102	1	8	97	1
Defective Waste Pipes (Bath,						
Lavatory, or Sinks) ... ..	...	25	...	...	13	...
Defective Sink Waste Channels	...	1	...	...	1	...
Absence of Sinks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective Sinks ... ..	...	4	...	1	2	...
Defective Pointing around Sinks	...	7	...	...	4	...
Defective Eavesgutters or Rain-						
water Pipes ... ..	2	67	2	13	50	...
Defective Cesspools ... ..	4	9	...	1	13	...
Defective Street Gullies ... ..	3	...	...	...	2	...
Defective House Gullies ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...
Stagnant Water ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...
Offensive Accumulations ... ..	3	6	...	1	9	...
Animals, Poultry, etc. ... ..	1	3	...	...	2	...
Infestation by Rats ... ..	386	2	...	...	...	369
Verminous Rooms ... ..	293	8	...	...	1	293
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insufficient or Defective Water						
Supply ... ..	1	31	...	...	20	...
Defective Dustbins ... ..	2	470	...	16	472	...
Absence of Dustbins ... ..	...	23	...	...	24	1
Defective Yard Paving ... ..	...	8	...	...	2	...
Rooms requiring Decoration ...	...	159	13	1	107	1
W.C.'s requiring Cleansing ...	11	8	...	...	19	...
Defective Chimney Flues ... ..	...	12	...	1	7	1
Damp Walls due to absence of						
effective damp course ... ..	...	49	...	1	22	...
Defective Fireplaces or Stoves	...	60	1	5	50	...
Defective Coppers ... ..	...	16	...	1	8	...
Defective Ventilation ... ..	...	2	...	...	1	...
Defective Sub-Floor Ventilation	...	12	...	...	4	...
Defective Windows or Doors ...	1	148	1	19	100	5
Defective Roofs ... ..	...	142	...	18	92	1
Defective Brickwork or Pointing	2	123	1	10	88	...
Defective Floors ... ..	1	81	...	3	35	...
Defective Plastering ... ..	...	134	...	8	76	2
Defective Stairs ... ..	...	9	...	2	9	...
Absence of Handrails to Stairs	...	2	...	...	1	...
Defective Gas Services or Fit-						
tings ... ..	1	1	...	...	1	...

	<i>Work to be done by arrangement.</i>	<i>Preliminary Notices served.</i>	<i>Warning Letter sent.</i>	<i>Statutory Notices served.</i>	<i>Work completed by Owners.</i>	<i>Work done by Council.</i>
Absence of or Insufficient Accommodation for Food Storage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absence of Name and Address of Owner or M.O.H. from Rent Book or Permitted Number ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Matters referred for action under Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matters unscheduled ... ..	4	75	...	...	42	...
<b>Factories, Factories (N.M.P.) and Workplaces:—</b>						
Unregistered ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Without Abstract or Blue Book ... ..	...	2	...	...	4	...
Absence of Thermometers in Workrooms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absence of Means of Heating in Workrooms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absence of suitable Washing Facilities in Workrooms ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...
Absence of Facilities for Taking Meals in Factories ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...
Requiring Lime-washing or Cleansing ... ..	4	5	...	...	9	...
Requiring Drains or Drains Altering ... ..	1	1	...	...	1	...
Insufficient Ventilation ... ..	3	...	...	...	3	...
Insufficient Water Supply ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
<b>Sanitary Accommodation—</b>						
Insufficient ... ..	2	1	...	1	4	...
Unsuitable or Defective ... ..	4	5	...	...	5	...
Not Separate for Sexes ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Having Improper Accommodation for Storing Refuse ... ..	...	3	...	...	3	...
Offensive Accumulations ... ..	2	1	...	...	3	...
Burning Trade Refuse ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Failing to Return Lists of Outworkers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outwork in Unwholesome Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outwork in Infected Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
New W.C.'s Erected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emissions of Smoke ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
General Dilapidation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infestation by Rats ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Contravention of—</b>						
Milk & Dairies Order, 1926 ... ..	12	8	...	...	20	...
Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meat Regulations, 1924 ... ..	1	2	...	...	3	...
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13 ... ..	26	42	11	...	17	...
<b>Matters Unscheduled—</b>						
Infestations of Mosquitoes, Ants, etc. ... ..	7	1	...	...	...	8

## STATUTORY NOTICES.

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

	Served.	Complied with.
Statutory Notices outstanding, 31.12.46 ...	36	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 ... ..	13	7
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45 ... ..	19	13
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47 ... ..	11	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 50 ... ..	3	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 ... ..	22	22
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 ... ..	13	7
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9 ... ..	39	39
Guildford Corporation Act, 1926, Sec. 100	12	12
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, Infestation Order, 1943 ... ..	21	21
Factory Act, 1937, Section 7 ... ..	2	1
	—	—
	191	124
	—	—

## 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) ... 86

Number of cases where Bedding, etc., was steam disinfected:—

From premises within the Borough ... ..	34
From premises out of the Borough ... ..	12

**Articles Disinfected by steam from premises  
within the Borough.**

	Private Houses.	Hostels, etc.	S.C.A.E.C.	Total.
Mattresses ...	90	121	—	211
Blankets ... ..	472	460	2,752	3,684
Pillows ... ..	179	56	299	534
Sundries ... ..	150	—	—	150
	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	891	637	3,051	4,579
	—	—	—	—

**Articles Disinfected by steam from premises  
outside the Borough.**

	Private Houses.	Business Premises.	Billets.	Hostels.	Total.
Mattresses ... ..	58	—	47	—	105
Blankets ... ..	109	423	131	52	715
Pillows ... ..	115	7	14	17	153
Sundries ... ..	29	15	—	2	46
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	311	445	192	71	1,019
	—	—	—	—	—

**DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES**

During the year 13 complaints of verminous premises were received. The following Table shows the number of premises found to be infested and the reasons for disinfection:—

Reason for Disinfection.	No. of Premises.	No. of Rooms.
Bugs ... ..	89	284
Fleas ... ..	2	8
Cockroaches ... ..	1	1
	—	—
Totals ...	92	293
	—	—

In all instances where families are moved to Council houses or requisitioned 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 removal takes place.

In a number of instances, precautionary spraying with an insecticide containing D.D.T. is carried out where the standard of cleanliness is doubtful.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

### Infestation Order, 1943.

Summary of action taken during the year (excluding work under Ministry Circular N.S. 12):—

	— RATS. —		— MICE. —	
	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.
Infestations outstanding at end of December, 1946	37	13	11	3
Number of Complaints received during the year...	22	251	29	86
Number of Disinfestations completed ... ..	28	214	14	63
Number of Disinfestations in progress (including premises under annual contract) ... ..	22	20	26	15
Number of Premises where Infestation was not proved ... ..	9	30	—	11

### Summary of Visits to premises by Rodent Operators:—

	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.
First Visits ... ..	91	362
Subsequent Visits ...	1,645	824

Two whole-time operators are employed.

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.** In view of the minor rat infestations found in the Council's sewers during systematic treatments carried out in 1946, the Ministry of Food (Infestation Branch) informed the Local Authority that no maintenance treatments would be required during 1947, provided that vertical block control was carried out where necessary.

### RODENT CONTROL, PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

#### Completion of Special Scheme, 1946-47. Circular N.S.12.

On 10th May, 1946, the Ministry of Food (Infestations Branch) issued the above-mentioned Circular, in which it was stated that the Ministry was prepared to join with Local Authorities in relieving occupiers of private dwellings of charges for the work of destroying rats where

treatment was carried out by local authorities in the course of an approved systematic campaign during the Fiscal Year, 1946-47.

The introduction of this Circular, so far as Guildford Borough was concerned, effected little change in so far that dwelling houses had been treated free of charge since 1943, and the treatment of business premises had been carried out on a charge basis. It did, however, give the Local Authority the opportunity of carrying out an intensive survey, which proved to be very necessary.

The Council agreed to adopt the Scheme in October, 1946, and a plan of campaign was submitted to the Ministry of Food in the same month, which was duly approved by them.

On 4th November, 1946, after engaging three additional rodent operators for the purpose, work was commenced on the survey and treatment of the Borough.

For the purpose of the Scheme the Borough was divided into six sections, which were duly outlined on a map of the Borough.

### **Summary: Survey and Treatment of Areas.**

The following is a summary of the survey and treatment of the six areas, which was completed by the end of May, 1947:—

	Dwelling Houses.	Business and Other Premises.	Total.
Total premises surveyed	4,699	650	5,349
Number of major infestations found ... ..	11	8	19
Number of minor infestations found ... ..	909	71	980
Estimated kill (Ministry of Food formula) ... ..			6,150
Total number of visits made by operators during operation of the Scheme ... ..			10,495

It will be seen from the foregoing summary that the intensive work carried out in connection with this Scheme was well worth while.

An interesting feature arising out of the survey and treatment was that almost 100 per cent. of the infestations were found to be of the superficial type, there being little trouble from defective sewers or drains. Most of the

major infestations found arose from ditches, banks of earth, etc., adjacent to infested premises.

The co-operation shown by occupiers of premises was remarkably good on the whole. There is no doubt that the general public are becoming increasingly aware of the serious consequences of rat infestation, and, coupled with the knowledge that such infestations will receive effective treatment, the operators experienced little opposition.

## THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

### FACTORIES, FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER) AND WORKPLACES.

#### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises	No. on Register.	No. of Inspec- tions.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prose- cuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	121	17	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies :				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	180	198	19	—
(b) Others	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	55	589	22	—
Total	356	804	41	—

#### 2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Number of cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of Cleanliness	9	9	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	3	3	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	2	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
(a) Insufficient	3	4	—	3
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	5	—	1
(c) Not separate for the sexes	1	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to home-work)	20	21	—	—
Total	47	43	—	4

No prosecutions were instituted.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK SUPPLY.

### Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders, Etc.

	On Register Dec. 31st, 1947.
<b>MILK PURVEYORS WITHIN THE BOROUGH—</b>	
Number of Registered Cowkeepers ... ..	16
Number of Local Producers of—	
Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	3
Accredited Milk ... ..	8
Ungraded Milk ... ..	5
Number of Producer-Retailers ... ..	3
Number of Producer-Wholesalers ... ..	13
Number of Wholesalers-Retailers ... ..	2
Number of Retail Premises only ... ..	8
Number of Retail Purveyors of Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	8
Number of Retail Purveyors of Pasteurised Milk ...	10
Number of Retail Purveyors of Accredited Milk ...	2
Number of Retail Purveyors of Ungraded Milk ...	2
<b>MILK PURVEYORS FROM OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH—</b>	
Number of Wholesalers-Retailers ... ..	1
Number of Retailers ... ..	3
Number of Purveyors of Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	1
Number of Purveyors of Pasteurised Milk ... ..	1
Number of Purveyors of Ungraded Milk ... ..	3

### Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923-38.

The following is a summary of designated milk licences granted in 1947:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk—	
Supplementary Licences ... ..	1
Dealers' Licences ... ..	7.
Bottling Licences ... ..	1
Accredited Milk—	
Producers' Licences ... ..	8
Pasteurised Milk—	
Producers' Licences ... ..	2
Supplementary Licence ... ..	1

# **BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS, 1947.**

Type of Milk	Total Number of Samples	B. Coli in					% Positive	Methylene Blue R.T.		% Passed	Phosphatase Test		% Passed	Bacteria Count per C.C.			Tubercle Bacillus		% Positive	
								Submitted	Failed		Submitted	Failed		Under 30,000	30,000 - 100,000	Over 100,000	Submitted	Positive Results		
		1ml	10	1	1	1000														
Non-Designated ...	...	...	7	3	...	18.18	55	52	3	94.54	...	...	...	54	43	9	2	5	...	...
Pasteurised ...	...	23	15	5	2	23.43	92	92	...	100	88	86	2	97.73	88	72	11	5	...	...
Accredited ...	...	...	4	4	1	12.65	79	73	6	92.40	...	...	...	...	73	62	9	2	10	...
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	48	10	6	5	4	52.8	48	48	...	100	48	48	...	100	45	38	3	4	...	...
Tuberculin Tested (Certified) ...	27	...	2	2	2	22.22	27	24	3	88.88	...	...	...	...	14	11	3	...	3	...
Sterilised ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	302	33	34	19	9	31.1	302	290	12	96.14	136	134	2	99.27	275	227	35	13	18	...

## 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 shown hereunder:—

Type of Rinse.	Rinses Submitted.	—Bacterial count per vessel—		
		Less than 50,000.	50,000 to 250,000.	250,000 and over.
Churns ... ..	14	12	1	1
Coolers ... ..	14	9	3	2
Pails, etc. ... ..	3	3	—	—
		Less than 600.	600 to 2,000.	Over 2,000.
Bottles ... ..	11	4	4	3
Total ...	42	29	8	6

In all cases where bacterial counts of over 50,000 and 2,000 were obtained for churns and bottles respectively, methods of sterilisation of utensils were investigated and repeat samples taken.

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.

## MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

During the year the manufacture and sale of ice cream was continued on an increasing scale.

The premises at which ice cream was sold were kept under close supervision, 166 visits being paid to this class of premises and 103 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, became operative on 1st May, 1947, with the exception of Article 3b (IV) (requiring the provision of indicating and recording thermometers), which is to be enforced from a date to be appointed by the Minister.

Manufacturers of ice cream were interviewed during May, 1947, to ascertain their proposals for complying with these Regulations, when it was found that those wishing to carry out heat treatment were experiencing difficulty in obtaining plant, and those wishing to adopt the cold-mix method were unable to get sufficient supplies of cold-mix powder. After due consideration, the Council adopted the following standards for premises used or intended to be used for the manufacture of ice cream:—

### **Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947.**

#### **MANUFACTURE OF ICE CREAM.**

The premises must comply with the provisions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, and in particular:—

- (1) The room(s) used for the manufacture (including heat treatment and packing) of ice cream shall not be used for any other purpose; and shall comply with the following requirements:—
  - (a) It shall be free from serious dampness and in a good state of repair.
  - (b) The floor shall be soundly constructed of an approved impervious material, which can be readily and efficiently cleansed.
  - (c) The internal surfaces of the walls and ceilings shall be of an approved material, with a smooth washable finish, which can be readily and efficiently cleansed.
  - (d) The premises shall be adequately ventilated, preferably from the open air, or by mechanical means where natural ventilation is insufficient.
  - (e) There must be means of natural lighting by windows or roof lights amounting to one-tenth of the floor area.
  - (f) Suitable and sufficient artificial lighting must be provided.
  - (g) An approved sink must be provided, fitted with an efficiently trapped waste pipe and a constant supply of hot and cold water.
- (2) Suitable and approved provision must be made for the storage of all materials used in the manufacture.
- (3) Proper facilities, including approved means of sterilisation, must be provided for the cleansing of apparatus and utensils used in the manufacture, storage and distribution.
- (4) Washing facilities, consisting of an approved lavatory basin, provided with a constant supply of hot and cold water, soap, nail brushes and clean towels, shall be provided for all persons concerned in the manufacture, storage and distribution.
- (5) Personal clothing, not worn whilst working, must not be kept in the room, except in a closed cupboard provided for the purpose.

- (6) The yard must be satisfactorily paved and drained.  
 (7) Suitable provision shall be made for the storage of refuse.

The effect of the adoption of these standards reduced the number of manufacturers from four to two, nine retailers having already ceased manufacture. In addition there were 75 premises registered for the sale of ice cream, 15 of whom had ceased to sell.

Before May, 1947, bacteriological samples of ice cream were submitted for bacterial count and presence of coliform organisms, but after that date all samples were submitted to the methylene blue test, as recommended in Circular 69/47. Whilst this is not a statutory test, it is considered to be a step in the right direction, as it serves as a common guide to Local Authorities in estimating the bacteriological condition of ice cream.

The following is a summary of results of the bacteriological examination of ice cream samples during the year:

Total number of samples submitted ...		103.			
		Under 30,000.	30,000 to 250,000.	250,000 to 500,000.	Over 500,000.
Number of samples showing bacterial count per m.l. ...		76	14	—	13
		Absent.	Present in 1/10 m.l.	Present in 1/100 m.l.	Present in 1/1000 m.l.
Number of samples showing bact. coli		59	39	25	12
		Not examined.	Grade I. 4½ hrs. +	Grade II. 2½-4 hrs.	Grade III. ½-2 hrs.
Methylene Blue Test		23	26	23	19
					12

In a few instances results showed samples with high bacterial counts and/or bact. coli present, but falling into Groups I and II with regard to methylene blue test. In the main, however, the results of the three tests were consistent, and experience over a period shows that, with regard to the methylene blue test, manufacturers whose standards of cleanliness are good can usually attain Groups I and II consistently, whilst those whose standards are less satisfactory vary between Groups I to IV.

## FOOD PREPARING AND DISTRIBUTING PREMISES

**Food Hygiene.** Following upon the survey of 317 food premises carried out in November, 1946, concerning unsatisfactory methods of manufacture, handling and distribution of foodstuffs in the Borough, the subsequent recommendations of the Special Sub-Committee of the Council which dealt with the matter were as follows:—

- (1) All possible steps be taken to raise the standard of conditions under which food is prepared and distributed in the Borough.
- (2) An organisation, to be known as "The Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild," be set up, to be administered by an Advisory Committee, consisting of members of the Health Sub-Committee and representatives of Food Traders and Employees. The Guild to have the following aims:—
  - (a) The promotion of improvement in the hygienic manufacture, handling and distribution of foodstuffs in the Borough.
  - (b) The observance of all statutory standards of food hygiene by members of the Guild.
  - (c) The application of codes of practice, as outlined by the Health Department, subject to approval by the Advisory Committee.
- (3) A Food Hygiene Exhibition be organised as a forerunner to the "Food Traders' Guild."

Several meetings were held between members of the Health Committee and representatives of food trades organisations, and the interest shown by the traders was very gratifying indeed. An Advisory Committee was eventually formed, which held its first meeting on 9th May, 1947. At this meeting it was agreed that the Scheme should include:—

- (a) The formation and application of Codes of Practice, as outlined by the Health Department, which would form the basis of acceptance of membership of the Guild, such Codes to be *examined in detail* and approved by a Sub-Committee to be appointed for the purpose, consisting mainly of members of the food trades.
- (b) Talks to food traders and their employees regarding the steps to be taken to bring their premises and methods up to the required standards. Every assistance to facilitate licences, materials, etc., to be given to food traders who wished to carry out *works of necessity* in order to comply with the Codes of Practice.
- (c) Short courses of instruction in hygiene to be arranged for food workers and employers—particularly juniors who had recently entered the trade.

- (d) Introduction of lessons in the schools for senior children, and the promotion of competitions, etc.
- (e) Publicity campaigns to attract public interest, with a view to improving generally the standard of food hygiene in the home.

The Codes of Practice were examined and approved by the Traders' Sub-Committee, and have been circulated. They are based mainly upon existing law, but clarify many points in the law which were felt to be ambiguous. Several of the requirements are altogether new, but have been found to be reasonable in every respect. Particular attention was paid to present-day difficulties, and the Codes of Practice will be brought up to date as and when the labour and materials situation improves.

Arrangements for carrying out the educational side of the scheme are well in hand, and as a first step, a Food Hygiene Exhibition was staged, with the co-operation of the Ministry of Food (Infestation Branch), in February, 1947, which was a great success and was attended by over 7,000 people. A public meeting, at which the chair was taken by Dr. Charles Hill (the "Radio Doctor"), was also held, and was well attended by food traders and employees, and a talk was given by Dr. Norman Parfitt, Deputy Medical Adviser to the Central Council for Health Education. At this meeting it was announced that the scheme would officially operate as from 1st March, 1948, the interim period giving time to prospective members to raise their premises to the standard laid down in the relative codes of practice. Each trader has been given a booklet containing full particulars of the scheme, and details of what work would be required on his premises to qualify for membership, whilst employees have been given a pamphlet setting out the appropriate code of practice and conditions of employee membership.

The whole scheme is based upon the fullest co-operation between the Council, the trader, the employee and the public, as it is felt that better results will be achieved by willing co-operation between the people concerned, than by statutory proceedings. It is stressed, however, that the standards laid down in the codes of practice, and the conditions relating to the administration of the Guild, are without prejudice to any statutory requirements which may be in force at any time, so that in the event

of statutory offences being committed by persons engaged in the food trades, legal proceedings can, if necessary, be instituted.

Although the scheme had not officially commenced at the end of the year, considerable interest was being displayed, and many traders had effected improvements in their standards of hygiene in anticipation of becoming members of the Guild from the date of commencement.

### **SANITARY CONDITION OF PUBLIC HOUSES AND OTHER LICENSED PREMISES**

During the year 122 inspections were made concerning the sanitary condition of all licensed premises in the Borough, and in accordance with local arrangements, a report was submitted to the Licensing Justices at their annual meeting.

The improvement noted in the previous year in connection with the sanitary condition of these premises was maintained, and further improvements were carried out with regard to provision of sinks and water supplies behind bars, and additional sanitary conveniences for customers, etc. Almost every licensed premises within the Borough is now adequately provided with these amenities.

The Local Authority still undertake the maintenance of cleanliness of sanitary conveniences attached to licensed premises, where these are available to members of the public.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Article.	No. of Articles Tins, Packets, etc.	Weight in lbs.
Beef ... ..	—	104,349 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton ... ..	—	2,045
Pork ... ..	—	1,419 $\frac{3}{4}$
Veal ... ..	—	499
Bacon ... ..	6	25
Barley Kernels ... ..	—	728
Biscuits ... ..	—	55
Butter ... ..	—	20
Cheese ... ..	10	56 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chocolate ... ..	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chocolate Milk ... ..	408	408
Coffee ... ..	6	3
Cooking Fat ... ..	—	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
Crumpets ... ..	945	60
Dates ... ..	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eggs (Dried) ... ..	3	30
Eggs (Fresh) ... ..	795	98
Evaporated Milk ... ..	1,546	1,414
Fish ... ..	1,185	6,610
Fish Cakes ... ..	229	28
Flour ... ..	—	2,943
Fruit ... ..	221	494
Ice Cream Powder ... ..	—	60
Jam, Marmalade, etc. ... ..	197	308
Lard ... ..	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Margarine ... ..	—	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat (tinned) ... ..	840	2,031
Meat Pudding ... ..	16	16
Meat & Vegetable Ration ... ..	302	286
Nuts ... ..	—	169
Oatmeal ... ..	—	4,200
Oats ... ..	—	34
Pearl Barley ... ..	—	420
Pickles ... ..	61	53
Poultry ... ..	15	50
Sauce ... ..	5 galls.	15
Semolina ... ..	—	75
Soup ... ..	129	107
Soyagetti ... ..	—	112
Synthetic Cream ... ..	7 galls.	22
Tea ... ..	—	200
Vegetables ... ..	1,888	4,322
Miscellaneous ... ..	162	93

*Total Weight :*

133,866 $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs.; or 59 tons, 15 cwts., 2 qrs., 0 $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs.

## INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

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

	Cattle exc. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	TOTAL
Number Killed ...	3,526	1,586	3,229	9,743	214	18,298
Number Inspected	3,526	1,586	3,229	9,743	214	18,298
Percentage of number killed which were inspected ...	100	100	100	100	100	100
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	5	12	7	14	8	46
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,275	679	14	588	36	2,556
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	36.3	43.5	0.65	6.2	20.5	14.2
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	15	55	2	—	1	73
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	499	574	9	—	5	1,087
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	14.6	39.7	0.3	—	2.8	6.3

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The number of slaughtermen on the register on 31st December, 1947, was 38.

## 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.
Antikamina ... ..	...	1	1	...	
Aspirin ... ..	...	1	1	...	
Aspro ... ..	...	1	1	...	
Baking Powder ...	3	2	5	...	
Barley Crystals ...	1	...	1	...	
Barley Kernels ...	2	...	2	...	
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	...	4	4	...	
Bisto ... ..	1	...	1	...	
Black Pepper ... ..	3	...	3	...	
Cake and Pudding Mixture ... ..	12	10	18	4	1. Sample deficient in available Carbon Dioxide (0.50 %). 2. Improper use of word "Soyolk" on label, being a trade name used in list of ingredients (Labelling of Food Order, 1944). 3. Cake mixture containing colouring matter, not disclosed in list of ingredients on label. 4. Not labelled in accordance with Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944. Warning given.
Cocoa ... ..	1	...	...	1	Infested with weevil or beetle grubs. Remainder of stock condemned as unfit for consumption.
Cooking Salt ... ..	1	...	1	...	
Creamola ... ..	3	1	4	...	
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1	1	2	...	
Epsom Salts ... ..	2	...	2	...	
Frizets ... ..	2	...	2	...	
Fynnon Salt ... ..	...	1	1	...	
Genaspirin ... ..	...	1	1	...	
Glauber Salts ...	1	...	...	1	N. A <sub>2</sub> S. O <sub>4</sub> 10. H <sub>2</sub> O the equivalent of 150 per cent. B.P. standard 102 per cent. No action taken.
Golden Raising Powder ...	...	1	1	...	
Gravy Salt ... ..	1	...	1	...	
Health Salts ... ..	1	...	1	...	

Nature of Sample.	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Gen- uine.	Not Genuine.	Remarks.
Lemonade Crystals	1	1	2	...	
Lemon Barley					
Cordial	1	...	1	...	
Jelly Crystals ... ..	2	...	2	...	
Junket Powder ... ..	2	...	2	...	
Malt Vinegar ... ..	4	...	2	2	1. Added salt (sodium chloride) 0.75%. No action taken. 2. Added salt (sodium chloride) 0.8%. No action taken.
Milk ... ..	26	2	24	4	1. Milk fat 3.45%, milk solids other than milk fat 8.41%. Freezing point test did not indicate presence of added water. Proceedings not taken. 2. Milk fat 3.41%, milk solids other than milk fat 8.24%. Freezing point test did not indicate presence of added water. Proceedings not taken. 3. Milk fat 3.55%, milk solids other than milk fat 8.13%. Freezing point test did not indicate presence of added water. Proceedings not taken. 4. Sample contained 12% added water. Proceedings not taken.
Mixed Spice ... ..	1	...	1	...	
Mustard Mixture	2	...	2	...	
Orange Flavour					
Powder	1	...	1	...	
Phosferine ... ..	...	1	1	...	
Pickling Spice ... ..	1	1	2	...	
P.O.M. ... ..	1	...	1	...	
Robinsons' Groats	1	...	1	...	
Saccharine ... ..	...	1	1	...	
Salt ... ..	3	1	4	...	
Sauce ... ..	2	...	2	...	
Semolina ... ..	1	1	2	...	
Soup ... ..	2	...	2	...	
Spaghetti ... ..	1	...	1	...	
Steamed Pudding					
Mixture ... ..	2	1	3	...	
Strawberry Flavour	...	1	1	...	
Trefona Jelly ... ..	...	1	1	...	
Vikelp ... ..	...	1	1	...	
White Pepper ... ..	1	...	1	...	
Yeastvite ... ..	...	1	1	...	
Totals ...	90	37	115	12	

## HOUSING

The shortage of houses continues to be one of the major social problems in Guildford, in common with the rest of the country, the number of applicants for Council houses on 31st December, 1947, being 5,103.

During the year, a total of 225 new permanent houses were erected in the Borough, 27 houses being erected by private enterprise, and 198 being permanent Council houses forming part of the Bellfields Housing Estate. In addition, 71 Nissen type huts were reconditioned by the Council and used for housing purposes on the Merrow Woods and Woking Road sites.

In order to alleviate the shortage of houses still further, the Council had, by the end of the year, adapted 120 requisitioned premises which provided accommodation for 239 families. A number of privately-owned properties of the larger type have also been converted into flats, providing accommodation for 22 families.

Owing to shortage of building operatives for housing work, some of the local builders found it necessary to employ Polish labour, for whom temporary housing accommodation had to be found. This was accomplished by the adaptation of three temporary structures and three partly-completed Council houses which provided accommodation for fifty workers. The three temporary structures used for this purpose were made structurally sound and provided with sinks, cookers, heating stoves, food storage accommodation, sanitary conveniences and showers, etc., whilst the Council houses occupied by these workers were complete except for plasterwork and decorations. In every case, arrangements were made for periodical inspection, and fumigation of premises and bedding was carried out every two months. The position with regard to the use of these premises is reviewed by the Council every six months, as it is hoped that these workers will eventually find their own accommodation with private families.

**Housing Repairs.** There has been little improvement in the position with regard to repair and maintenance of working-class dwellings, and it is feared that many properties which could have been preserved for a further period of occupation by the execution of essential repairs, have reached such a state of dilapidation as to make it impossible to reinstate them at a reasonable cost.

These dilapidations are not entirely due to lack of labour and materials, but also because owners of small properties, which are let at low rentals, are finding it increasingly difficult to meet the rising cost of building repairs. This position is, of course, making it more difficult to secure compliance with sanitary notices, even though the requirements are restricted to bare essentials, and in many instances, a considerable period has elapsed between the time of receipt of the complaint, and the date when the repairs are completed.

### 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) ...	2,615
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	4,605
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under subhead 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts ...	278
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	803*
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	2
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 ...	1,149

#### 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 ...	944
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\* Includes inspection of Requisitioned Properties.

### 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 .....	39
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices—	
(a) By Owners .....	29
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .....	10

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

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	93
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices—	
(a) By Owners .....	50
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .....	13

#### 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 Orders ...	—
3. Number of dwelling houses closed on undertaking from Owners not to re-let for habitation .....	2

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

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

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

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

