

[Report 1950] / Medical Officer of Health, Guildford U.D.C. / Borough.

Contributors

Guildford (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1950

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ty7e9vbs>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



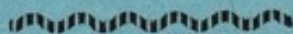
Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

C.04 5 (D.0425/04)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
REPORTS COLLECTION COPY



BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health
for 1950

together with

THE ANNUAL REPORT

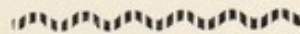
of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector





BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health
for 1950

together with

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

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.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

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

District Sanitary Inspectors :

W. S. GREGORY.

A. CHISHOLM, to 28/10/50.

R. M. IMPETT, to 10/11/50.

F. A. K. STREETER.

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

Clerks :

Mr. S. A. HARPER.

Miss E. R. ANDREWS.

Miss L. M. HOWCROFT.

Miss M. PERCY.

Miss N. L. BOXALL.

Public Analyst :

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

FOREWORD

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

I beg to present my Annual Report for the Year 1950 on the health of the Borough of Guildford. There has been no epidemic during the year and the health of Guildford has been well maintained. Unfortunately the Birth Rate has fallen very considerably. Last year I was able to record a gratifying rise, but this year the position has entirely reversed. In view of the care taken of expectant mothers and the extremely low infantile mortality, upon which we can congratulate ourselves, the fall in the birth rate cannot be other than deliberate. There are still over 3,000 on the waiting list for houses and one hears repeatedly that the young married couple deliberately make up their minds to have no children until they have a house to bring the children up in. Unfortunately this has the effect of producing a vicious circle, as, of course, the points for housing are allocated on numbers of family, and, quite rightly, those with children get precedence. Still, I think it is a point which requires very careful consideration lest the fall in the birth rate be further continued and the population of this County Town fall. Of course there are, no doubt, other causes for deliberate limitation of family, such as economic, but this cause should not be so prominent as in the past due to assistance given by family allowances, low prices of milk for children, school meals, etc. Even so, even when a house has been obtained economic causes still prevail, for furniture, carpets, furnishings, etc., are all very expensive.

I do not think there is any doubt at all that every potential parent to-day considers very carefully how many children he can afford. I feel that these two causes are quite sufficient to indicate the reason for our lowered birth rate. The extremely low infantile mortality rate, however, shows how carefully the children who are born are looked after. The cause of infantile death and stillbirth are now far more widely known than they were, and, therefore, steps can be taken to prevent these disasters arising.

The death rate for 1950 is slightly higher than that of the country as a whole or than that of last year, but it is still very low. None of the causes of death indicate anything unsatisfactory in the health of the town.

Tuberculosis still continues to give much cause for worry in that infectious cases are not removed as quickly as they should be to sanatorium owing to lack of beds, and this has given rise in several instances to the infection of one or more members of the same family. There is no question at all that tuberculosis can be controlled. The means to control it are known, but they are not practised. I feel certain that the disease could be brought down to very small proportions indeed if adequate isolation were only available.

The Food Hygiene Scheme is still quite successful, but there is no question that it requires the untiring energy of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. It is most valuable in that it really does get the willing co-operation of the participants—both employer and employed, and such co-operation is worth a dozen statutes. The scheme is well worth carrying on and propaganda in food hygiene should pay back dividends in that it should markedly lower the incidence of food borne infections.

The work of the Department is shown in the various tables in the Report which should be studied carefully if anyone doubts that this work has not been considerable.

There is no question that Guildford, from a health point of view, is a most delectable town, where every aspect of Public Health work is carefully carried out.

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

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres) : 7,173.

Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population mid-1950, civilian. Total 47,100.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1950), according to the Rate Books, 12,600.

Rateable Value on December 31st, 1950 : £551,743.

Sum represented by Penny Rate (at 1st April, 1950) : £2,205.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births—	M.	F.	
Total	363	337	} Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14.86.
Legitimate	339	322	
Illegitimate	24	15	
Still Births—			
Total	9	4	} Rate per 1,000 (live and still births), 15.01.
Legitimate	8	3	
Illegitimate	1	1	
Deaths—Totals	271	281	} Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 11.70.

The **Birth Rate** has fallen considerably. It is extremely difficult to assign any particular reason for this. Only by surmise can one guess that it may be due to deliberate limitation of family due to present housing and economic conditions. While the Council are doing their utmost to build houses and provide housing accommodation by other means such as requisitions and the use of hutted camps, it still remains a problem of the most serious magnitude. It is well known that in spite of the fact that nearly 1,000 new modern houses have been built since the war, thousands of families still are living with in-laws or overcrowded conditions. Many of these are stated to have determined not to start a family until they have a house of their own. This may be one cause of the lowered birth rate. But it is not a problem of Guildford alone, though Guildford's birth rate is considerably below that of England and Wales (15.8) or that of the 148 smaller towns (16.7). The excellent housing programme, which has been most energetically pursued, has produced at the date of writing (1st June,

1951) approximately 920 permanent and 100 temporary houses. This is most satisfactory for a town the size of Guildford. There are still, however, approximately 3,200 on the waiting list for Council houses.

The **Death Rate** of 11.70, while higher than that of 1949, is still low, but is slightly higher than that of the country as a whole (11.6), lower than that of the large (12.3), but higher than that of the small towns (11.6). There is no question that Guildford is a healthy town to live in and no adverse general condition affects the health or tends to increase the death rate.

Of the 552 deaths it is of note that the number of each sex were equal and that 70 per cent. were in persons over 65 years of age. As usual, diseases of the heart and circulatory system caused the majority of deaths, followed by cancer in all forms. Pneumonia was responsible for 50 deaths and tuberculosis for only 18. Hypertension as a cause of death appears again on 23 certificates, due presumably to the mental stress experienced by some people; but the marked increase of deaths from coronary disease (75) requires further research to eliminate its cause.

Infantile Mortality. There were 18 deaths of infants under 12 months of age. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 26, which is much lower than that of the country as a whole (30) or of that of the smaller (29) and larger towns (34). While this is 3 deaths fewer than in 1949, the births were also fewer, so that the rate is increased from the 26 of last year. Still, it is a very low figure for which due credit must be given to all those responsible for ante- and intra-natal care. Of these deaths 11 were due to prematurity, the ages at death being: 8 hours, 3 at one day, 1 at two days, 3 at three days, 1 at seven days, 1 at two weeks and 1 at four months. Five were ascribed to congenital debility or other condition of defect due to congenital causes. These were aged 40 minutes, 1 day, 2 weeks, 1 at 2 months and one at 4 months. Of the other 2 infant deaths one was due to meningitis at 7 months and one to heart disease at 2 months. Of these deaths, 14 were neo-natal and ascribed to causes only preventable ante-natally. But great strides have been made in research into these conditions and much more is known of their causation. Many are due actually to intra-natal conditions, injury to the child during birth, and these can often be prevented. Others are due to ante-natal injury to the child or to the mother contracting a virus infection which has a deleterious effect on the offspring. Enquiry is at present being made into these conditions. The care of the premature infant has now reached a high standard of efficiency and many premature infants are now saved who would not have had a chance of survival a few years ago. So that in

time infantile mortality may be expected to fall still lower, though whether it will ever be completely eliminated is questionable.

Old People's Welfare. The care of the aged is now the subject of many conferences and papers. It is realised very clearly that the problem is not only serious, but also likely to increase owing to the increasing number of over 65's in the community. I have already indicated in previous reports how the matter is dealt with in Guildford and it only remains for me to note the volume of work carried out during the year by the various Committees or Associations dealing with the aged. Their own relatives, of course, are the proper people to be concerned, but it frequently happens that the sons or daughters have left the district or that the old person has no relatives willing or able to help. For such cases voluntary committees cater, and the Local Authorities play their part too. The Home Help Service is especially concerned and more and more old folk are assisted by this agency. During 1950, 87 old folk were supplied with Home Help. This to a very great extent dispenses with the necessity for Meals on Wheels, as a meal cooked by the Home Help replaces that supplied through the W.V.S. But during 1950, 3,050 meals were supplied to 30 old people by the Meals on Wheels Service. The expense of this has risen since the closure of the British Restaurant, from which the meals were formerly supplied at a subsidised rate from the Council at 6d. per 10d. meal. Now the cost for each meal is 1s. 4d. and subsidy is paid. Mrs. Hammill, the energetic Honorary Secretary of the Old People's Welfare Committee, through her 41 Visitors has regularly visited 300 old people. These Visitors shop, collect pensions, read to and write letters for the old folk as well as take them to visit the dentist, hairdresser, optician, etc. The Old People's Committee have also helped to obtain clothes, coal, sheets, mattresses, food, etc., and referred needy cases to the National Assistance Board.

A special milk bottle scheme was initiated in Guildford in which all the milk retailers undertook to notify to the Old People's Committee any old person who had not taken in their milk bottle. This is the first scheme of its kind in the country, we believe, and satisfactorily avoids the old person living alone falling ill without anyone knowing.

The Guildford Rotary Club gave the old people much pleasure by providing car rides in the summer, and at Christmas entertained 150 at a party. This club also maintains a rest room supplied with periodicals. In addition, the British Red Cross provide a weekly rest room with a good average attendance, and Westborough Autumn Club also provide club facilities in two districts of the Borough. It also gives a Christmas Party.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1950. Provisional Figures.

	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 Fevers	Smallpox	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England & Wales 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.	15.8	0.37	11.6	0.00	...	0.01	0.00	0.10	1.9	30
England and Wales										
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	17.6	0.45	12.3	0.00	...	0.01	0.00	0.09	2.2	34
148 Smaller Towns Resid't Populat'ns 25,000 to 50,000— 1931 Census ...	16.7	0.38	11.6	0.00	...	0.01	0.00	0.10	1.6	29
London ...	17.8	0.36	16.8	0.00	...	0.01	0.00	0.07	1.0	26
GUILDFORD ...	14.8	0.27	11.7	0.00	...	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	26

The Maternal Mortality Rates } per { Total Births : Abortion with sepsis—0.09 Abortion without sepsis—0.05
 England & Wales as follows:— } 1,000 { Puerperal Infection—0.03 Other Maternal causes—0.54

GUILDFORD : Abortions with sepsis—0.00 per 1,000 live births

The Health Visitors of the Local Authority make a point of visiting the old people whenever possible to render help and give advice.

Home Helps. It has been possible to provide far more Home Helps during the year than previously.

Laboratory Facilities. During the year pathological and bacteriological work was carried out at the laboratory of the Royal Surrey County Hospital, the work being done as follows :—

Nose and Throat Swabs	155
Diphtheria	85
Hæmolytic Streptococci ...	70
Miscellaneous Swabs	17
Stools	3
Urines	2

Also 28 Milk Specimens, of which 22 were for biological, 4 for B.Coli., 1 for turbidity and 1 test for pathogens.

Ambulance Work. Ambulance work is now under the Surrey County Council, the St. John Ambulance Brigade carrying out the work as agents. The Corps numbers 114 members.

The following figures summarise the duties performed during 1950 :—

Transport—

Emergency calls ...	867	} Mileage, 109,643
General cases ...	8,905	

Public Duties—

576 duties involving treatment of 287 cases.

Attendance at Child Welfare Clinics, total hours 50

Hospital Duties hours 440

Nursery Duties hours 136

Number of vehicles in use : Six ambulances, two sitting-case cars.

Nursing in the Home. This work is carried out by the Queen's District Nursing Association under the Surrey County Council. The work done by these excellent, highly trained and hard-working nurses is as follows:—

Children Under Five Years Nursed by Queen's Nurses

	Number of Cases.	Visits Paid.	Transferred to Hospital.
Whooping Cough ...	1	10	—
Other Diseases	145	593	3
	—	—	—
Totals ...	146	603	3
	—	—	—

Children Over Five Years Nursed by Queen's Nurses

	Number of Cases.	Visits Paid.	Transferred to Hospital.
Pneumonia	1	9	—
Measles	1	6	—
Other Diseases ...	90	515	—
	—	—	—
Totals ...	92	530	—
	—	—	—

The **Maternity Work** carried out in the 12 beds offered by the Jarvis Home of the Queen's Nurses comes under the financial control of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and is shown in the subjoined table :—

Midwifery admissions	199
Maternity admissions	85
Ante-natal admissions	21
Number of Ante-natal Sessions	97
Number of Attendances	3,008
Number of New Bookings :—	
District	124
Maternity Home	321
Number of Municipal Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics attended	80
Number of Attendances at :—	
Municipal Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics ...	303

Mobile Physiotherapy Van. The excellent work carried out in the homes of the people by this Van was continued throughout 1950. This work was undertaken to relieve the physiotherapy clinic at the hospital as well as to deal with cases either unable to get to this clinic or to get there with great difficulty. All cases are under their own doctors, who order the treatment required, which is carried out by a qualified physiotherapist with apparatus she takes in the Van. The work done during the year was as follows : Number of visits, 1,726 to 115 cases, of which 65 were

over 60 years of age. Twenty-five were treated free of charge. Each case received an average of 15 visits and a total mileage of 4,436 was covered. Conditions treated were : fibrositis 51, osteo arthritis 16, hemiplegia 11, and a variety of other conditions such as synovitis, sciatica, lumbago, sprains, arthritis and paralysis. Treatments were : 1,378 massage, 1,220 exercises, 1,015 infra red, 124 faradism and 70 wax baths.

It will thus be seen what splendid and useful work this is and how very unfortunate it is that neither the Hospital Board nor County Council are permitted to maintain it in future.

Maternity Provision. Fifty-seven Maternity beds are provided at St. Luke's Hospital. At this Hospital the total of 914 births took place in 1950, of which 309 were to residents and 605 to non-residents.

Mount Alvernia Nursing Home offers 17 beds, and a total of 233 births took place there, of which 68 were to residents and 165 to non-residents.

At the 12 beds of the Jarvis Home there were 89 births to non-residents and 192 to residents. No births to residents occurred at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and 2 births to non-residents.

Thus, of institutional births there were 1,430 (569 residents and 861 non-residents). This gives a percentage of 82.9 per cent. of total births.

Clinics and Treatment Centres. Clinic Sessions were as follows (Maternity and Child Welfare) :—

ARUNDEL HOUSE, STOKE ROAD.

Tuesday morning, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

NORTH ROAD, STOUGHTON.

Monday morning, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

VILLAGE HALL, MERROW.

First, third and fifth Monday afternoons.

COMMUNITY HALL, FOXBURROWS AVENUE, WESTBOROUGH.

Monday afternoons.

ONSLow SCHOOL.

Saturday mornings, to 1st April, 1950.

ONSLow VILLAGE HALL.

First and Third Wednesday mornings, from 5th April, 1950.

Tuberculosis. — 1. Dispensary. Sessions at the Chest Clinic, Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford, are now :—

Monday and Wednesday at 1.30 p.m.

Friday at 9.30 a.m.

The Chest Physician, Dr. Cooper, visits cases too ill to attend, on request of the Practitioner in charge.

Venereal Diseases. The County Council Clinic was held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital on Tuesdays and Fridays from 5–7 p.m. and Saturdays from 9.30–11 a.m. for males, and Mondays from 2–7 p.m. and Thursdays 9.30–11 a.m. for females. Contacts are dealt with from these Clinics.

Notification of Births. During 1950, 352 male and 334 female births were notified to residents, a total of 686, more than 100 less than in 1949. There were 12 stillbirths (9 in 1949), 8 male and 4 female. In all there were in Guildford 1,547 births, 686 to residents and 861 to non-residents, so that non-residents take up most of the beds in institutions and necessitate early booking by residents.

Of the births notified those of residents took place at the following places :—

St. Luke's Hospital	309
Mount Alvernia	68
Jarvis Home of the Queen's Nurses	192
Home	117
Royal Surrey County Hospital	Nil

Of the births to non-residents in Guildford the venues were :—

St. Luke's Hospital	605
Mount Alvernia	165
Jarvis Home of the Queen's Nurses	89
Royal Surrey County Hospital	2

The Registrar-General assigns 363 male and 337 female births to Guildford. This indicates that 14 more births were registered than were notified. 700 registered and 686 notified.

Hospital Provision. The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board maintain two hospitals in Guildford—the Royal Surrey County Hospital with 229 beds and St. Luke's Hospital with 404 beds.

Supervision of Nursing Homes. Of the two registered Nursing Homes in Guildford, one is under the Hospital Board—the Jarvis Home of the Queen's Nurses, and one is exempt—the Mount Alvernia Nursing Home. Mount Alvernia still remains liable to inspection under the Public Health Act, 1936. It offers 35 general and 17 maternity beds, and during 1950 dealt with 715 general and 233 maternity patients. Both these Homes were duly inspected during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Hospital provision for Guildford cases of notifiable infectious disease is made by the South West Regional Metropolitan Hospital Board at the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital. The cases almost always are sent into hospital direct by the general practitioners without notification to the Health Department. The notification form is later sent in. But a notification of admission is sent by the hospital so that usually infectious cases can be dealt with promptly. Delay, however, can readily occur if the certificate is held up and cases still arise where the notification of hospital admission is the sole information of a case of notifiable infectious disease.

It is obvious that as it is essential to deal quickly with such cases, preventive measures are much hampered by this delay.

There were less than half the notifications of 1949 (535) in 1950 (237), this owing to the diminution in notifications of measles (159) to a quarter of the 1949 figure (460).

Notifiable diseases dealt with in the order of their importance were as follows :—

Poliomyelitis. There were 3 cases of this disease notified. Of these, one was a girl of 18 years serving with the W.R.A.C. She was notified by the military authorities and transferred to the Military Isolation Hospital, Aldershot. She had no civilian contact in Guildford.

Another was a youth of 17 years. He was going on holiday abroad and received a first injection of T.A.B. on 9th June, 1950. The effect passed off. He had the second injection of T.A.B. on 19th June, 1950, in his left arm. On the 24th June he felt numbness in the arm, which became paralysed. He was referred to the Royal Surrey County Hospital on 3rd July, 1950, and admitted. The C.S.F. was reported clear on 5th July, 1950, but a diagnosis of poliomyelitis was made. He eventually recovered satisfactorily without any further spread of paralysis.

The last case was a man of 30 years who became unwell on 8th November, 1950. On the 12th had headache, pyrexia and pains in the back of the neck. The doctor first diagnosed influenza and the man improved, but complained of pains in the back on 15th November, 1950. The following day he was much worse and paralysis in the left leg came on, followed by the right leg next day. His arms were slightly affected. He was admitted to the Royal Surrey County Hospital and notified poliomyelitis from that hospital. He recovered fairly satisfactorily, after a long stay in hospital, not being discharged until March, 1951, when his left leg was still seriously affected.

Scarlet Fever. Twenty-one cases of this disease were notified, of which eleven were admitted to hospital. All of these but one were under ten years of age and over half were aged 5 to 10 years. In no case was the disease severe and only in three cases was contact with a previous case noted.

Diphtheria. One case was confirmed as diphtheria. The child was only eight months old, so that it had not yet been immunised. It was admitted to hospital and recovered satisfactorily without any spread of disease to others.

Diphtheria immunisation was again accepted readily by the well-instructed parents of Guildford. The latest figures are as follows: In 1950, out of a child population estimated to consist of 3,766 aged 0-4 and 6,277 aged 5-14, 2,052 aged 0-4 and 4,330 aged 5-14 were immunised, giving percentages of 54.48 and 68.98 respectively, a total of 63.54 per cent. of Guildford children immunised against diphtheria. During the year 627 reinforcing injections were given.

The numbers in each age group now immunised are shown in the subjoined table:—

Year of Birth.	Total number immunised.	Year of Birth.	Total number immunised.
1932	752	1941	299
1933	813	1942	398
1934	732	1943	386
1935	719	1944	380
1936	330	1945	423
1937	527	1946	548
1938	539	1947	568
1939	542	1948	482
1940	506	1949	439
		1950	15

Measles. This disease, as appears usual, occasioned the majority of infectious disease notifications—159. Of these, only five had to be admitted to hospital and only one case required the services of a Queen's Nurse. The majority of cases were nursed satisfactorily by their mothers, aided by the advice of the Health Visitors. Most cases were mild, but a few had lung complications.

Whooping Cough. This disease was notified in 36 cases. Of these, only 3 had been immunised (8.33 per cent.). In 3 other cases it was not known whether the child had been immunised. In many other children the doctors came across such an attenuated

attack following immunisation that diagnosis of whooping cough could not be made. In others the immunised child alone in a house full of whooping cough cases did not contract the disease.

This is most satisfactory and does show that the agent used, which is prepared by the Laboratory at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, was efficacious. Only those children are immunised against whooping cough whose mothers ask for it. No ill effects have followed the procedure. During 1950, 310 children were immunised against whooping cough.

Cerebrospinal meningitis. One case of this disease was notified in a child of 5 years. It was admitted to hospital and recovered satisfactorily. No other case resulted, nor could any infecting cause be traced.

Food Poisoning. One case of suspected food poisoning was notified—an adult employee of a local hospital, but no cause could be found.

Vaccination. There was a considerable rise in the acceptance of vaccination during 1950. Numbers of infantile vaccinations were 260 out of a total of 700 births, which gives a percentage of 37.14, as compared with the 23 per cent. of 1949.

Health Visitors continue to advise infantile vaccination, which can be carried out by the mother's own doctor or at the clinic. But in the absence of contact with a serious outbreak of smallpox it is most difficult to persuade mothers of the necessity. As reported previously in Guildford, the acceptance rate was 70 per cent. when vaccination was compulsory. Now, of course, vaccination is insisted upon for overseas travel and the air companies must see that certificates of recent vaccination are provided by the traveller. In the Services, too, vaccination is essential for protection of personnel going abroad to countries where smallpox is endemic, and during 1950 several serious outbreaks have resulted in Britain, in which fatal cases occurred from smallpox brought from overseas. There is no doubt that infantile vaccination does offer a most important protective measure and strengthens the effect of a subsequent vaccination.

Tuberculosis. There was a slight rise in the notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1950. Eighteen male and twelve female new cases were notified, as against 17 males and 8 females in 1949. Twenty persons suffering from the disease were transferred to Guildford from other areas. Twenty-five patients received hospital treatment.

Housing conditions, investigated for the newly notified cases, showed that 20 patients were able to have separate bedrooms. In

seven other cases there was not overcrowding and, if desired, arrangements for separation of the infected case could have been made, but it is very difficult to insist on this when husband and wife are involved. Only in three cases did it appear that accommodation was definitely defective in that it did not appear to permit adequate isolation.

On the other hand, from time to time cases are reported by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor in which there is very definite overcrowding and unsatisfactory conditions. Such cases are brought to the notice of the Housing Committee, who do their best to re-house. But here there is great difficulty, as despite construction of new houses as rapidly as possible, there is a long waiting list and each case is considered on its merits. A definite priority is, however, given to the overcrowded case of infective pulmonary tuberculosis. As in 1949, four new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, but no infected milk was found.

The After Care of the tuberculous is still carried on, though the amount of money available for this worthwhile work tends to diminish annually. Receipts from the sale of Christmas Seals, which is the sole source of revenue but for the £ for £ grant from the Surrey County Council, again fell and only £39 13s. 9d. was obtained. The voluntary contributions thus obtained are spent on pocket money for patients in hospital, extra clothing, bedding, travelling expenses to allow of visitation in hospital or sanatorium, occupational therapy materials, and to assist children of tubercular parents to have a holiday annually.

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
during the Year 1950.**

Disease	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever	21	11
Diphtheria	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2
Pneumonia	4	...
Dysentery	1	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	3
Acute Polio Encephalitis ... ..	...	...
Measles	159	5
Whooping Cough	36	...
Cerebrospinal Fever	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	...
Erysipelas	8	...
Totals ...	237	23

Total Cases of Infectious Diseases in Age Groups.

	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	..	1	..	6	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Measles	2	10	17	26	27	69	5	1	2	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	9	1	7	5	4	8	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cerebrospinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Totals	12	12	24	37	33	91	8	4	6	2	5	3

Tuberculosis: New Cases and Mortality during 1950.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
10-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
20-25	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-35	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
35-45	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-55	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55-65	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and over	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	18	12	2	2	...	...	...	...

Annual Report
of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector
for 1950

WATER SUPPLIES

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

1. Joseph's Road Pumping Station (3 bore-holes).
2. Millmead Pumping Station (2 bore-holes).
3. Dapdune Pumping Station (1 bore-hole).

During the year ended 31st December, 1950, the total consumption of water throughout the water area was 891,887,000 gallons, an average of 2,443,526 per day. The average daily consumption per head of population in the Borough based on a population of 52,000 was 46.99 gallons, the domestic consumption being 34.36 gallons, and the remaining 12.63 gallons being used for industrial and other purposes.

Extensions to water mains totalling approximately 1.8 miles were carried out during the year.

Seventy-four samples of drinking water were taken for chemical analysis, and 134 samples were taken for bacteriological examination from the following sources :—

	Chemical Samples.		Bacteriological Samples.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Ladymead Pumping Station	21	..	23	..
Millmead Pumping Station (before chlorination) ..	..	..	25	..
Millmead Pumping Station (after chlorination) ..	24	..	25	..
Dapdune Pumping Station	26	..	26	..
Private Premises :—				
Mains Supplies	3	..	30	..
Deep Wells .. .. .	..	..	5	..
Totals	74	..	134	..

DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION.

Further attention was paid to the water supply from Dapdune Pumping Station during the year, chiefly concerning the free ammonia content, which varied between 1.7 p.p.m. to 1.2 p.p.m. (average content 1.46 p.p.m.). This high content of free ammonia is considered to be due to contamination from gas liquors, and further tests were applied to drainage systems in the vicinity and several defects rectified. Two large underground gas liquor tanks and one above ground are awaiting replacement.

Towards the end of the year the free ammonia remained fairly constant at 1.2/1.3 p.p.m. Tar acids and thiocyanates were not present in detectable amounts, and the water was considered suitable for public supply purposes. The installation of the chlorination plant has now been completed, and was put into regular operation on 7th December, 1950.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are three Public Swimming Baths in Guildford :

- (a) Castle Street Baths, owned by the Corporation. Eleven slipper baths also available at these premises.
- (b) Guildford Lido open-air swimming pool, owned by the Corporation.
- (c) Kingpost Road House, privately owned open-air swimming pool.

There are also two children's paddling pools, one at Stoke Park and one at Guildford Lido.

During the year the following samples of swimming bath waters were submitted for examination :—

	Chemical.		Bacteriological.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Castle Street Baths	6	1	7	..
Lido Swimming Pool	5	..	5	..
Kingpost Swimming Pool..	1	..	1	..
Paddling Pool, Stoke Park ..	..	..	1	1

In the case of the Lido Paddling Pool it was found that the water was not subjected to the "break point" chlorination system employed in respect of the main pool. The water supply to the paddling pool has since been changed so as to allow for effectual chlorination.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewers. During the year the main sewers serving the Merrow and Burpham areas were completed. With few exceptions, main drainage is now available to all properties in these areas and by the end of the year connections in respect of 298 properties had been made. The conversion of thirteen pail closets to the water carriage system was also completed.

The North-West Outfall Trunk Sewer referred to last year was completed, and the tributary extensions to serve the Rosemary

Crescent and Worplesdon Road area were also completed in 1950. In this area, 57 premises were connected to the main sewer, and three pail closets were converted to the water carriage system. The Tilehouse and Upper Ryde's Hill Pumping Stations were abolished.

The construction of soil and surface water sewers at the Bushy Hill Housing Estate, Merrow, was also commenced.

Drainage. Tests were applied to 113 old drains and 312 new drains; 131 existing drains were reconstructed and 86 choked drains freed from obstruction.

Cesspools. The number of cesspools remaining in the Borough at the end of December, 1950, was 121. The number of cesspools abolished during the year was 149.

Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant at regular intervals, or on request.

PUBLIC CLEANSING — REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The system of refuse disposal is chiefly by incineration and the remainder by controlled tipping.

From figures supplied by the Borough Surveyor, the weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 11,199 tons. The period of time elapsing between collections of domestic refuse varied from eight to ten days, and the service was generally well maintained having regard to present-day difficulties.

During the year 158 dustbins were found to be defective, and were replaced in 154 instances.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number and Nature of Inspections Made.

Number of—

Complaints received	734
Complaints investigated	734
Nuisances found	962
No nuisances found	146
Inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (first visits)	86
Inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (sub-visits)	213
Inspections of Requisitioned Properties	49
Inspections re Prospective Council House Tenancies	118
Visits to Properties under Notice	2,358
Visits to Licensed Premises, Clubs, etc.	50
Visits to Cases of Infectious Disease	74
Enquiries re Infectious Diseases	21
Inspections re Verminous Premises	43
Investigations re Overcrowding (P.N.'s, etc.)	30
New Drains Tested	312
Old Drains Tested	113
Visits re Cesspools	63
Visits re Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	49
Visits to Schools	49
Visits to Places of Public Entertainment	34
Visits to Factories	442
Visits to Factories, no mechanical power	26
Visits to Workplaces, including Offices	1,084
Visits to Outworkers	10
Visits to Slaughterhouses	951
Visits to Cattle Market	88
Visits to Butchers' Shops	149
Visits to Fishmongers' Shops	34
Visits to other Food Shops, Market Stalls, etc.	753
Visits to Cooked Food Premises	42
Visits to Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	299
Visits to Bakehouses	81
Visits to Ice Cream Premises	234
Ice Cream Samples obtained	169
Bacteriological Samples of Ice Lollies	7
Visits to Dairies	89
Bacteriological Milk Samples obtained	279
Bacteriological Water Samples obtained	134
Bacteriological Rinses, Churns, Coolers, Bottles, etc.	13
Bacteriological Samples of Swimming Bath Water	14
Chemical Samples of Water	74
Chemical Samples of Swimming Bath Water	13
Visits to Offensive Trades	130
Visits to Fried Fish Shops	46
Visits to Keeping of Animals, including Stables	100
Visits to Rats and Mice Infestations (first visits)	1,503
Visits to Rats and Mice Infestations (sub-visits)	6,371
Visits to Public Conveniences	114
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	53
Visits re Rivers Pollution	53
Smoke Observations	46
Miscellaneous Visits	883
Interviews	569
Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts	108

Particulars of Notices Served and Work Done.

	Work to be done by arrangement.	Preliminary Notices served.	Warning Letter sent.	Statutory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council in Default.
Choked Drains, Soil Water	29	49	..	1	71	1
Choked Drains, Surface Water	3	9	..	1	14	..
Drains, re Reconstruction—						
Soil Water	116*	13	..	..	129*	..
Surface Water	2	2	..	..	2	..
Defective Soil Pipes	1	1	..	..	2	..
Defective Ventilation Shafts .. .. .	..	3	..	..	5	..
Defective Manhole Covers	2	5	..	..	4	..
R.W.P.'s requiring disconnecting ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Closets converted to Water Carriage System	4*	..	..	..	4*	..
New W.C.'s to be provided .. .. .	..	2	..	..	2	..
Defective Pans and Traps of W.C.'s ..	6	15	..	..	18	..
Defective W.C. Cisterns or Flush Pipes	7	23	..	..	35	..
Defective Waste Pipes (Bath, Lavatory or Sinks)	9	10	..	2	21	..
Defective Sink Waste Channels	1	3	..	..	5	..
Absence of Sinks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defective Sinks	2	2	..	1	4	..
Defective Pointing around Sinks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defective Eavesgutters or Rain-Water Pipes	15	41	1	5	59	2
Defective Cesspools or Cesspools to be Abolished	147	2	..	..	149	..
Defective Street Gullies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defective House Gullies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stagnant Water .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..
Offensive Accumulations	8	4	..	..	14	..
Animals, Poultry, etc.	3	4	..	..	7	..
Infestation by Rats and Mice	2	1	..	..	3	..
Verminous Rooms	7	1	..	..	10	..
Overcrowding	2	..	..	..	..	..
Insufficient or Defective Water Supply	2	4	..	..	2	..
Defective Dustbins	34	124	..	..	151	3
Absence of Dustbins	1	1	..	..	1	..
Defective Yard Paving	6	4	..	2	10	..
Rooms requiring Decoration	7	45	..	5	50	..
W.C.'s requiring Cleansing .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..
Defective Chimney Flues .. .. .	..	5	..	2	5	..
Damp Walls due to external Defects ..	..	14	..	..	11	..
Damp Walls due to defective damp course	4	17	..	..	14	..
Defective Fireplaces or Stoves	1	19	..	..	25	..
Defective Coppers	2	5	..	..	10	1
Defective Ventilation	1	1	..	1	3	..
Defective Sub-Floor Ventilation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defective Windows and Doors	16	65	..	1	76	1
Defective Roofs	27	50	1	5	83	2
Defective Brickwork or Pointing	10	17	..	3	20	..
Defective Floors	17	22	1	..	46	1
Defective Plastering	18	61	..	1	72	..
Defective Stairs .. .. .	..	8	..	4	10	..
Absence of Handrails to Stairs .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..

* Includes Drainage Works in connection with Merrow, Burpham and Worplesdon Road Drainage Schemes.

	Work to be done by arrangement.	Preliminary Notices served.	Warning Letter sent.	Statutory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council in Default.
Defective Gas Services or Fittings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Absence of or Insufficient Accommoda- tion for Food Storage .. . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..
Absence of Name and Address of Owner or M.O.H. from Rent Book or Per- mitted Number .. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matters referred for action under Hous- ing Act, 1936 .. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matters unscheduled	4	8	..	1	13	..
FACTORIES, FACTORIES (N.M.P.) & WORKPLACES—						
Unregistered .. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overcrowded .. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Without Abstract or Blue Book .. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Absence of Thermometers in Work- rooms	1	1	..	..	1	..
Absence of Means of Heating in Work- rooms .. . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Absence of Suitable Washing Facilities in Workrooms	7	31	..	..	19	..
Absence of Facilities for Taking Meals in Factories .. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Requiring Lime-washing or Cleansing ..	29	91	..	..	89	..
Requiring Drains or Drains Altering ..	6	2	..	..	4	..
Insufficient Ventilation .. . . . .	..	3	..	..	2	..
Insufficient Water Supply .. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation—						
Insufficient	2	4	..	..	6	..
Unsuitable or Defective	4	8	..	..	9	..
Not Separate for Sexes .. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Having Improper Accommodation for Storing Refuse	2	10	..	..	9	..
Offensive Accumulations	2	11	..	..	11	..
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bake- houses .. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Failing to Return Lists of Outworkers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outwork in Unwholesome Premises .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outwork in Infected Premises .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
New W.C.'s Erected .. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emissions of Smoke .. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Dilapidation .. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infestation by Rats and Mice .. . . .	..	41	..	..	41	..
Contravention of—						
Milk and Dairies Regulations	1	..	..	..	1	..
Milk (Special Designation) Regula- tions .. . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..
Meat Regulations, 1924 .. . . . .	..	7	..	..	7	..
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13	10	91	..	..	69	..
Shops Act, 1934, Section 10 .. . . .	..	3	..	..	2	..
Ice Cream Heat Treatment Regula- tions .. . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..
Byelaws relating to Handling and Wrapping of Food .. . . . .	..	17	..	..	15	..
Matters unscheduled	9	31	..	..	19	..

STATUTORY NOTICES.

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

	Served.	Complied with.
Statutory Notices outstanding 31/12/49	15	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	5	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	3	3
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56	2	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75	18	18
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 79	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	6	6
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9	23	29
Guildford Corporation Act, 1926, Section 100	2	2
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, Infesta- tion Order, 1943	9	9
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ...	33	33
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13	2	2
Totals ...	119	109

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

During the year, legal proceedings were instituted in the following case :—

Act.	Address of Premises.	Offence.
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93.	89, New Cross Road, Guildford.	Failure to comply with notice to reinstate defective roof. Order made for work to be completed within 14 days. One guinea costs.

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.

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease (within the Borough)	65
Number of rooms disinfected other than infectious disease	107

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

From premises within the Borough	...	...	78
From premises out of the Borough	...	...	70

Articles Disinfected by Steam.

	Premises within the Borough.		Premises outside the Borough.		Total.
	Private Houses.	Workers' Hostels.	Private Houses.		
Mattresses	73	110	51	...	234
Blankets	112	7,602	86	...	7,800
Pillows	152	45	127	...	324
Sundries	118	—	66	...	184
Totals	455	7,757	330		8,542

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

During the year 47 complaints of verminous premises were received. The following Table shows the number of premises found to be infested and the reasons for disinfestation :—

Reasons for Disinfestation.	Number of Premises.	Number of Rooms.
Bugs	28	91
Fleas	—	—
Cockroaches	3	5
Flies	2	3
Wasps	12	12
Ants	2	2
Totals	47	113

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.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	RATS.		MICE.	
	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.
Infestations outstanding at end of December, 1949 (including annual contracts)...	32	50	25	7
Number of Complaints received during the year ...	14	368	27	121
Number of Disinfestations completed	14	364	13	116
Number of disinfestations in progress (including premises under annual contract) December, 1950	33	36	41	25
Number of Premises where Infestation was not proved	2	72	—	—
Infestations found on independent survey	3	54	2	13

Summary of Visits to Premises by Rodent Operators.

	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.
First Visits	49	493
Subsequent Visits	2,790	3,581
Visits re independent survey	115	946

Three whole-time operators were employed for the whole year.

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 February, 1950, 10 per cent. of the Council's sewer manholes were test baited, and of the 55 manholes baited, 13 were found to be infested.

A maintenance treatment was carried out in August, 1950, when 11 manholes were found to be infested out of a total of 30 manholes treated.

In all cases where infestations were found the degree of infestation was of a minor character.

Banks of the River Wey. Treatment is also carried out periodically along the banks of the River Wey which lie within the Borough. All holes are treated with cyanide gas and are afterwards filled up. No serious infestation of premises adjacent to the river banks was found during the year.

General. It will be seen that in connection with 1,061 routine visits made on independent survey, 72 premises were found to be lightly infested with rats or mice. The general position with regard to rat and mice infestations in the Borough continues to be satisfactory. Since the Council authorised a free service to occupiers of dwelling houses, members of the public have co-operated very well, and this is reflected in the increased number of complaints received during the year. Fortunately, all infestations found have been of a minor character, and prompt treatment has prevented major infestation.

With regard to business premises, many proprietors prefer to enter into contract with the Council for the regular inspection and treatment of their premises, and this arrangement is found to be most satisfactory, as so many of this class of premises are liable to reinfestation due to the nature of the business carried on.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

FACTORIES, FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER) AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health made by Sanitary Inspectors.

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	68	26	3	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) to which Section 7 applies:				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	203	442	6	—
(b) Others	—	—	—	—
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises) .. .	45	1,084	14	—
Totals ..	316	1,552	23	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Number of cases in which defects were found :—

	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of Cleanliness	120	89	—	1
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	1	1	—	1
Inadequate Ventilation	3	2	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors .. .	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
(a) Insufficient	6	6	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	9	—	7
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	2
Other offences (not including offences relating to home-work)	—	—	—	—
Totals :	142	107	—	12

No prosecutions were instituted.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Premises
on Register
Dec. 31st, 1950.

MILK PURVEYORS WITHIN THE BOROUGH—

Number of Registered Cowkeepers	16
Number of Local Producers of—	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	5
Accredited Milk	6
Ungraded Milk	5
Number of Producer-Retailers	2
Number of Producer-Wholesalers	14
Number of Wholesaler-Retailers	2
Number of Retailers only	9
Number of Purveyors of Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)	4
Number of Purveyors of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	10
Number of Purveyors of Pasteurised Milk	10
Number of Purveyors of Ungraded Milk	2

MILK PURVEYORS FROM OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH—

Number of Wholesaler-Retailers	2
Number of Retailers	2
Number of Purveyors of Tuberculin Tested Milk	2
Number of Purveyors of Pasteurised Milk	2
Number of Purveyors of Sterilized Milk	1
Number of Purveyors of Ungraded Milk	1

Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.

The following is a summary of designated milk licences granted in 1950 :—

RAW MILK.

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)—	
Supplementary Licences	2
Dealers' Licences	4

HEAT TREATED MILK.

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised and Pasteurised Milk—	
Producers' Licences	2
Dealers' Licences	8
Supplementary Licences	2
Sterilized Milk—	
Supplementary Licence	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS, 1950.

Type of Milk	B. Coli in 10 100 1000 millilitre			Methylene Blue R.T.			Phosphate Test			Bacterial Count per C.C.,			Tubercle Bacillus			Turbidity Test		
	Submitted	Number of Samples	% Positive	Submitted	Passed	Failed	% Passed	Submitted	Passed	Failed	% Passed	Submitted	Under 30,000	30,000-100,000	Over 100,000	Submitted	Positive Results	% Positive
Non-Designated	16	7	57.14	7	3	4	42.86	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	9	1	11.11
Pasteurised	132	...	...	125	124	1	99.2	125	125	...	100	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Accredited	1	1	...	1	1	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	90	...	...	88	87	1	98.86	88	88	...	100	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	38	33	27.27	34	34	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Tuberculin Tested	1	1	...	1	1	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sterilised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	279	42	30.95	256	250	6	97.65	213	213	...	100	2	...	2	...	22	1	4.54
																1	1	...

Bacteriological Examination of Churn and Other Rinses.

In conjunction with the investigation of unsatisfactory bacteriological samples of milk and the routine inspection of dairies, 13 rinses were taken 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	9	2	4	3
Bottles	4	Less than 600.	600 to 2,000.	Over 2,000.
		..	1	3
Totals ..	13	2	5	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.

There are now three registered manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough, and 91 retailers. The manufacturers are all housed in specially constructed premises, and the conditions under which the ice cream is manufactured is satisfactory. Retailers of ice cream from local shop premises have also made satisfactory provisions in accordance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, and certain unsatisfactory conditions found on ice cream vehicles have been remedied.

Ice cream premises were kept under close supervision during the year, 234 inspections being made and 162 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

The following table shows the result of the bacteriological examination of ice cream samples :—

Methylene Blue Test (number of samples submitted 162)—

Grade I. (4½ hrs.+)	Grade II. (2½—4 hrs.)	Grade III. (½—2 hrs.)	Grade IV. (0—½ hr.)
112	27	17	6
(66.27%)	(15.97%)	(10.05%)	(3.55%)

Bacillus Coli (Number of samples submitted 162)—

Absent.	Present in 1/10th ml.
111	51
(65.68%).	(30.18%).

The above results show a slight improvement on the previous year's figures with regard to the Methylene Blue Test, 82.24 per cent. of the samples submitted in 1950 falling within Provisional Grades I. and II., as compared with 79.88 per cent. in 1949; 30.18 per cent. of the samples in 1950 were, however, reported to contain B. Coli. as against 22.51 per cent. in the previous year.

These results are reasonably satisfactory and are undoubtedly due to the continued co-operation of members of the ice cream trade with the Health Department in their efforts to improve methods of production and distribution.

"Ice Lollies" were also manufactured in increasing number, and manufacturing premises were kept under observation. Seven samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and all were reported free from B. Coli.

FOOD PREPARING AND DISTRIBUTING PREMISES.

Food Hygiene. The Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild, which has been sponsored by the Guildford Borough Council since 1st March, 1948, continued to make satisfactory progress during the year.

The organisation is based on voluntary co-operation, and is administered by an Advisory Committee consisting of members of the Health Sub-Committee of the Council, a trader representative or each food trade covered by the Guild, two representatives of food trades employees, the local Organiser for School Meals, and the Canteen Adviser to H.M. District Inspector of Factories.

Since its commencement this scheme has proved very successful, and the majority of food traders and their employees have co-operated exceedingly well. Certificates of membership have been granted to 174 trader members, the whole of the work required to raise the premises to the required standard having been completed in each case. Badges have been issued to 1,007 employee members who have undertaken to comply with the Code of Practice applicable to their trades.

The Third Annual Report of the Guild, which gives details of the work undertaken during the year ended 28th February, 1951, is printed as an Appendix to this Report on Pages 49-59.

SANITARY CONDITION OF PUBLIC HOUSES AND OTHER LICENSED PREMISES.

During the year 50 inspections were made concerning the sanitary condition of 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 recent years in connection with the sanitary condition of these premises was maintained. All licensed premises within the Borough are now adequately provided with facilities for washing of glasses, etc., and sanitary accommodation for customers.

The Council still undertakes the maintenance of cleanliness at sanitary conveniences attached to licensed premises where these are available to members of the public.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Summary of articles of food condemned during the year :—

Article.	Number of Articles— Tins, Packets, etc.	Weight in lbs.
Beef	—	596,143
Mutton	—	3,107
Pork	—	5,390
Veal	—	236
Butter	—	117
Cheese	20	321
Chocolate	—	84
Cake	—	273
Currants	—	60
Eggs (fresh)	1,003	—
Fish	460	1,237
Fruit Juices	69	111
Fruit	319	626
Jams, Marmalade, etc.	286	376
Marzipan	—	140
Milk (Evaporated)	454	323
Meat (Tinned)	420	816
Onions	160	7,420
Paste	479	57
Pickles	45	25
Potatoes	—	28
Poultry and Game	—	121
Rice	—	67
Sauce	159	73
Sausages	—	180
Soup	78	62
Sugar	—	15
Sultanas	—	35
Sweets	54	186
Vegetables	677	975
Miscellaneous	1,279	659

Total Weight :

619,263 lbs., or 276 tons 9 cwts. 0 qrs. 15 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	4,378	1,938	1,911	12,252	676	21,155
Number Inspected	4,378	1,938	1,911	12,252	676	21,155
Percentage of number killed which were inspected ..	100	100	100	100	100	100
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :—						
Whole Carcasses condemned	2	7	1	11	14	35
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,444	617	3	885	58	3,008
Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	33.03	32.2	0.209	7.313	10.65	14.38
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :—						
Whole Carcasses condemned	10	42	—	—	2	54
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	440	632	1	—	14	1,087
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis	10.28	34.77	0.052	—	2.37	0.54

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The number of slaughtermen on the register on December 31st, 1950, was 30.

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.	Infor- mal.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Remarks.
Almonds (Ground)	1	—	1	—	
Arrowroot	1	—	1	—	
Aspirin	1	1	2	—	
Baking Powder ..	1	—	1	—	
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	1	1	—	
Blanc-Mange					
Powder	1	—	1	—	
Bourn-vita	1	—	1	—	
Butter	1	—	1	—	
Cake Flour Mixture	4	—	4	—	
Cherry Linctus ..	1	—	1	—	
Chocolate Spread	1	—	1	—	
Cinnamon	1	—	1	—	
Cocoa	1	—	1	—	
Coconut					
(Dessicated) ..	1	—	1	1	
Coffee (Essence) ..	1	—	1	—	
Corn Flour	1	—	1	—	
Cough Pastilles ..	—	3	3	—	
Cream (Fresh) ..	1	—	1	—	Goat's Cream.
Curry Powder ..	1	—	1	—	
Custard Powder ..	1	—	1	—	
Fish Paste	3	—	3	—	
Golden Raising					
Powder	2	—	2	—	
Gravy Powder ..	1	—	1	—	
Ginger (Ground)	1	—	1	—	
Indigestion Tablets	1	—	1	—	
Jams	4	—	4	—	
Jelly Crystals ..	1	—	1	—	
Lemonade Powder	2	—	2	—	
Liquid Paraffin ..	1	—	1	—	
Liver Sausage ..	1	—	1	—	
Lobelline Lozenges	—	1	1	—	
Luncheon Meat ..	1	—	1	—	
Malt Vinegar	4	—	3	1	Added salt 0.8%. No action taken.
Milk	37	4	38	3	1. 5% deficient in milk fat. Vendor warned. 2. 5% deficient in milk fat. Vendor warned. 3. 7% deficient in milk fat. Vendor warned.
Carried forward	80	10	86	4	

Nature of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Remarks.
Brought forward	80	10	86	4	
Milk Pudding					
Mixture	1	—	1	—	
Milk of Magnesia	—	1	1	—	
Molasses	—	1	1	—	
Mustard	3	—	3	—	
Nutmeg (Ground)	1	—	1	—	
Olive Oil	1	—	1	—	
Ovaltine	1	—	1	—	
Pastry Mixture ..	1	—	1	—	
Patent Barley ..	1	—	1	—	
Pea Flour	1	—	1	—	
Pickles	2	—	2	—	
Rennet	1	—	1	—	
Saccharin Tablets	—	1	1	—	
Sago	1	—	1	—	
Salt	1	—	1	—	
Salts (Medicinal) ..	1	3	4	—	
Salad Cream ..	1	—	1	—	
Sauces	4	—	4	—	
Sausages	3	—	2	1	Sample contained preservatives. Notice not displayed nor declaration made. Vendor cautioned.
Semolina	2	—	2	—	
Soups	3	—	3	—	
Sponge Pudding ..	2	—	2	—	
Spice (Mixed) ..	1	—	1	—	
Suet (Shredded Beef)	1	—	1	—	
Sweets	7	—	7	—	
Turmeric Powder	—	1	1	—	
White Pepper ..	3	—	3	—	
Zett	1	—	1	—	
Totals	124	17	136	5	

HOUSING.

Although the majority of environmental health problems are receiving satisfactory attention at the present time, the question of unsatisfactory housing accommodation cannot be dealt with satisfactorily until the present shortage of houses has been alleviated. Unfortunately there are no signs as yet of any real improvement in this direction despite the efforts of local authorities to build houses to the utmost limit of their quotas.

After being closed since November, 1947, the Council's list of housing applicants was reopened on 1st January, 1950, and the number of families awaiting accommodation on that date was 3,210. The waiting list of applicants was again reviewed in April, 1951, when the number was 3,200. These figures show a reduction of 10 applicants on the waiting list over a period of 16 months, although 257 Council houses and 55 privately owned houses were erected during 1950, which indicates that the "intake" of new applicants is roughly equal to the number of applicants housed during the period.

The names of applicants are not included on the housing list until after the expiration of two years from the date of application. The number of families actually waiting for housing accommodation is, therefore, considerably in excess of 3,200.

Meanwhile, the position with regard to the condition of existing houses is continually deteriorating. Owing to the low controlled rents of the smaller type houses, and the ever-increasing cost of building repairs, little or no voluntary repairs are being carried out by the owners, and in many instances properties are reaching such a state of disrepair that their eventual reinstatement will be uneconomical, and local authorities will, therefore, be faced with an even larger housing programme than was originally envisaged.

The provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, relating to financial assistance in the improvement of existing houses have met with little response in Guildford. Three preliminary enquiries have been received to date.

In the first case, the enquiry related to a block of almshouses, and the matter is still under consideration by the Trustees because

of the considerable expense involved in bringing the properties up to the standard laid down in the Appendix to Circular 90/49.

In the second instance the Local Authority could not agree that the properties would provide satisfactory housing accommodation for thirty years.

In the third case it was discovered that a subsidy had been paid in 1922 when the house was built, which under the present ruling of the Ministry of Local Government and Planning excluded the property for grant purposes. This appeared to be a deserving case, as the Owner/Occupier had bought the property at the present-day price, and was seeking to alleviate overcrowding. He had in no way benefited personally from the subsidy granted in 1922. This case has been taken up with the Ministry.

It would appear that the only real inducement to property owners to improve existing houses would be a reasonable return on the expenditure involved through increased rents.

During the year, seven properties were dealt with which were considered unfit for human habitation. In two instances these were cottages which had been vacated before the war and had been brought into use again during the war period. In four instances the properties became vacant and were so dilapidated as to be unfit for further occupation, and in the remaining case the property was in a dangerous condition and the tenant was rehoused by the Council.

In September, 1950, a report was submitted on a list of properties which were considered to be unfit for habitation. Because of the difficulties of rehousing, however, it was decided to defer consideration of these properties until there is a possibility of providing alternative accommodation for displaced families. It would be extremely difficult for the Council to proceed with the clearance of many of the privately-owned unfit properties until the 197 sub-standard huts, which are being used mainly for the rehousing of evicted families, have been cleared, and this will obviously take some considerable time.

In the meantime, it is a matter of great concern that when sub-standard properties become vacant, they are frequently sold at exorbitant prices after superficial repairs have been carried out,

which may give rise to considerable hardship on owner/occupiers of these properties at some future date.

On 31st December, 1950, the total number of new houses erected by the Council since the war was 932, comprised of 832 permanent dwellings and 100 prefabricated bungalows. Temporary housing accommodation has also been provided in 197 huts on the Merrow Downs, Merrow Woods and Woking Road sites, and in 118 requisitioned properties which have been adapted to provide housing accommodation for 246 families.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,620
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,191
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	86
	(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose	302
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7
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	581

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	589
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 & 16 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936—

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs | 23 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices— | |
| (a) By Owners | 26 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | 3 |

B.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS—

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 35 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices— | |
| (a) By Owners | 31 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | 3 |

C.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11 & 13 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 1 |
| 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 ... | 5 |

D.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936—

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

E.—ACTION TAKEN UNDER MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2156—

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

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

Annual Report for the Year ending 28th February, 1951.

MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR E. JONES.

Members of the Council:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR COUNCILLOR W. HAINES.
(ex-officio). COUNCILLOR G. L. SHAW.

COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. R. W. AUSTIN	Butchers.
Mr. AYERS	Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers
Mr. B. A. BAILEY (resigned July, 1950)	Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers
Mr. A. H. BELCHER (vice-chairman) (died December, 1950)	Dairymen.
Mr. N. GOODEVE	Sweets and Confectionery. Manufacturers and Distributors.
Mr. GODDARD	Grocers and General Provisions Stores.
Mr. A. CROSS	Guildford Co-operative Society, Ltd.
Mr. S. W. CHRISTOPHER	Fried Fish Dealers.
Mr. E. W. PERRIN	Wet Fish Dealers.
Mrs. A. HACKER	Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants, etc.
Miss L. HIGGINSON	School Meals Service.
Mr. A. W. JORDAN	Multiple Traders.
Mr. G. LANGHORN	Market Traders.
Mr. T. OHLER	Ice Cream — Manufacturers and Distributors.
Miss B. M. STEUART	Factory Canteen Service.
Mr. A. THOMPSON	Multiple Traders.
Mr. R. L. WAUGH	Fruiterers and Greengrocers.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. H. A. PERRY.

PUBLICITY, EDUCATION AND SOCIALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.

Councillor W. HAINES.	Mr. A. CROSS.
Councillor G. L. SHAW.	Mrs. A. HACKER.
Mr. B. A. BAILEY.	Miss L. HIGGINSON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. R. L. WAUGH.

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Guildford, and members of the Advisory Committee of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Third Annual Report on the work of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild for the year ending 28th February, 1951, and it gives me the greatest satisfaction to report the continued success of this pioneer organisation.

It will be seen that membership of the Guild is still increasing, and we have now enrolled 52.7 per cent. of the food traders in the Borough, and nearly 1,000 employees. The original opposition to the scheme has mainly disappeared, although I regret that one or two trades organisations still decline to give their support.

During the past year the Advisory Committee decided to launch a further Campaign and Exhibition, which was very successful, and proved that the interest of the general public in "Clean Food" has not diminished in any way. The increased attention given to this subject in the past year or two by Central and Local Government bodies, and the public, was considered by some sections of the food trades to be a "flash-in-the-pan," but time has shown that the public expect and demand that improved standards of cleanliness in food handling shall be maintained.

The Official Reports of the Working Parties set up by the Minister of Food to review present trade practices in relation to the Catering Trade and Manufactured Meat Products are now to hand, and in the many recommendations made for the improvement of present methods used in these trades, it is interesting to note that a considerable number are already included in the Codes of Practice relating to the Guild. The recommendations are divided under two headings—those which should be included in legislation, and those which should be incorporated in Codes of Practice for voluntary adoption by traders. These recommendations indicate that the Working Parties, which consisted of teams of experts representing Central and Local Government and the traders, have accepted the principle of setting up voluntary organisations to assist in the efforts now being made to obtain improved hygienic standards of food production and handling on a national scale.

The new Byelaws relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air came into operation in Guildford on the 26th June, 1950. These Byelaws represent a great step forward from the national point of view, and 90 per cent. of the local authorities have adopted them. So far as Guildford is concerned, however, most of our members of the Guild had already achieved the standards required, and have not, therefore, been unduly worried by their introduction.

Our activities in Guildford continue to be a source of national interest, and have been quoted freely in connection with the Government Working Parties already mentioned, and in the recent debate in the House of Commons.

I would like to thank all members of the Guild, both traders and employees, for their continued support during the year, and also the members of the Advisory Committee for their unfailing co-operation and interest.

It is with the deepest regret that I have to record the death of Mr. A. H. Belcher, our Vice-Chairman, who was one of our first and keenest members. Mr. Belcher had been a member of the Advisory Committee since its formation, and was at one time Chairman of the Publicity, Education and Socials Sub-Committee.

EDWARD A. JONES,

Chairman of the Advisory Committee of
the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders'
Guild.

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

on the Work of the Guild
for the Year ending 28th February, 1951.

Introduction. The Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild, which came into operation on 1st March, 1948, is sponsored and supported by the Guildford Borough Council, has now completed its third year of work, and continues to make excellent progress both with regard to membership and the achievement of its main object, which is the improvement of hygienic standards employed in the manufacture, handling and distribution of foodstuffs in the Borough.

During the year, regular meetings of the Advisory Committee have been held on the first Friday of alternate months, which have been well attended.

Membership. On 1st March, 1948, the Guild came into being with a membership of 37 traders and 239 employees. The following is a summary of membership as at the date of the last Advisory Committee held on 5th January, 1951, which shows that steady increase is being maintained.

	No. of Premises to which Guild applies.	No. of trader members accepted.	No. of applications deferred for further consideration.	No. of employee members accepted.
Ice Cream Manufacturers & Distributors	4	4	..	11
Dairies	3	2	..	53
Bakehouses and Flour Confectioners ..	15	6	1	22
Catering Establishments (including Factory and School Canteens) .. .	82	45	2	448
Grocers .. .	73	44	1	181
Butchers & Cooked Meat Manufacturers	24	17	..	37
Fishmongers and Fishfryers .. .	18	8	..	8
Greengrocers .. .	34	10	1	23
General Stores, Confectioners and Mixed Trades .. .	64	31	4	191
Totals ..	317	167	9	974

Of the 141 traders in Guildford who have not yet applied for membership of the Guild, it is estimated that 75 will eventually apply when the requisite works of improvement, which in the majority of cases are of a minor character, have been completed. In all cases, however, the traders are complying with statutory requirements, and the standards of hygiene maintained in food premises, with few exceptions, can be regarded as very satisfactory.

It is with regret that I have to report the continued lack of co-operation from certain food traders' organisations, particularly as a considerable number of their members belong to the Guild, and a large percentage of the remainder would become members of the Guild if their trade organisations would give their official approval. Surely, by this time, it must be evident to all concerned that the Guild is playing an important part in reducing outbreaks of food and drink infections to a minimum, which is in the best interests of the community. If this object can be achieved by voluntary co-operation, there will be no need for the introduction of more stringent legislation. It is in the interests of every food trader and organisation to support our efforts, not only from a public health point of view, but also from the trading angle.

A summary of works and improvements carried out in food premises since 1st March, 1950, is attached hereto. From this summary it will be seen that during the past year extensive alterations and improvements have been carried out in a further eighteen instances, bringing the total, since the scheme commenced, to 75, or 24 per cent. of the food premises in the Borough. In 35 instances, constant hot water supplies have been provided, and it is estimated that approximately 90 per cent. of food premises are now suitably equipped with this facility. This is a most important provision, as it is difficult to see how a high standard of cleanliness, personal and otherwise, can be achieved without a constant and abundant supply of hot water. It will also be observed that improved standards of cleanliness have been attained in fifty-five instances, and also that infestations by rats, mice and other pests in food premises appear to be well under control. These pests can be responsible for carrying all kinds of bacteria which may give rise to food infections, and it is most important that they should be eliminated as far as possible from places where food is prepared or sold.

One feature which it is pleasing to note is the increase in cold storage accommodation which is being provided. It will be seen that this provision was made in thirteen instances during the past year. Time and temperature are two of the most important factors in the prevention of multiplication of bacteria in food.

Cold storage will not prevent contamination, but it will prevent the growth of bacteria and so reduce the risk of trouble arising. It is hoped that an increasing number of food traders will provide cold storage accommodation for the storage of the more susceptible foods.

Annual Report on Premises.

In accordance with Article 14 of the "Conditions relating to Membership and Administration of the Guild," annual reports on trader members' premises were submitted to the Advisory Committee in respect of 115 members, and all were reported suitable for continuation of membership except in 30 instances where minor works were necessary to maintain the premises in accordance with standards laid down in the codes of practice. In all cases, the requisite work was completed satisfactorily.

Employee Members.

It will be seen from the summary of membership that we have now 974 employee members who have undertaken to observe the conditions laid down in their respective codes of practice, and to support the efforts of their employers to achieve a satisfactory standard of hygiene. Owing to the frequent changes in staff, it is difficult to keep records of employee membership up to date, and the position is at present being reviewed with the assistance of trader members with a view to enrolling new entrants to the food traders. I would like to ask trader members to complete the questionnaire sent to them recently regarding new staff who have not yet been enrolled, if they have not already done so.

Generally speaking, employee members have faithfully carried out their obligations to the Guild, and have shown considerable interest in the educational and other activities organised on their behalf.

Educational Activities—

Course of Lectures for Food Handlers.

As part of the Advisory Committee's special Autumn Campaign, held in October and November, 1950, a course of four lectures was held during October, at which there was an average attendance of fifty-five members. The lectures were extremely well received, and covered the following subjects:—

1. Elementary Bacteriology : Dr. Betty Hobbs, Colindale Laboratory.
2. Food Borne Diseases : Dr. F. A. Belam, Medical Officer of Health.

3. Public Health Aspects of Food Hygiene : Morley Parry, Esq., Food Hygiene Advisory Officer, Ministry of Food.
4. The Practical Application of Hygiene in Food Premises: F. R. Gerrard, Esq., Smithfield College of Food Technology.

At the conclusion of the course, certificates of attendance were granted to those who had regularly attended.

In view of the success of these lectures it was decided by the Advisory Committee to hold a further series in March/April, 1951.

Lectures and Film Shows for School Children and Food Trades Employees.

In March, 1950, a series of lectures illustrated by Film Shows and Film Strips were given to senior school children and food trades employees.

Over 300 school children attended, and 88 entries were received for the competition held in conjunction with these lectures. Three prizes were awarded for the best lists of ten important points relating to the prevention of food poisoning learned from the lectures and films, and the standard of entry was very good indeed. His Worship the Mayor, accompanied by the Chairman, subsequently presented the prizes at the Odeon Cinema during a children's performance.

Similar arrangements were made for food trades employees and approximately 60 persons attended, but the number of entries for the competition was very disappointing.

Organised Visits to Food Factories, etc.

During the year two visits were organised for employers and employees to a large Biscuit Factory and to the British Food Fair at Olympia. The latter visit was of particular interest as members were able to see a special display designed to illustrate how an actual outbreak of food poisoning was dealt with, and how infection was spread, etc. This display was subsequently included in our local Food Hygiene Exhibition held in November. The number of persons attending these organised visits was 125, and there is no doubt that this is a particularly popular educational activity, which could be extended if sufficient time were available to devote to it.

Autumn Campaign and Exhibition.

The special Autumn Campaign and Exhibition was held during the period 4th-18th November, 1950, with the object of stimulating further interest of traders, employees and the public in the work of the Guild, and proved to be highly successful.

The following activities took place during this period :—

1. Course of four lectures for food handlers (see notes under "Educational Activities").
2. Showing of Film entitled "Another Case of Poisoning" at the Odeon and Playhouse Cinemas during the week commencing 6th November, 1950.
3. Twenty special window displays during the period 4th–18th November, 1950.
4. Exhibit of Clean Food Unit (Ministry of Health) in foyer of Odeon Cinema, 6th–18th November, 1950.
5. Food Hygiene Exhibition at Guildford House, 7th–18th November, 1950.

The Exhibition was officially opened by F. T. Willey, Esq., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food (in the absence of the Minister), and the opening was attended by His Worship the Mayor of Guildford, members of the Council, Chairman and members of the Advisory Committee, and many representatives of the Ministries of Food, Agriculture, Health and other bodies.

The exhibits included :—

1. Scale models of the abattoir at present being erected in Guildford.
2. A scientific display loaned by the Central Council for Health Education based on the investigation and cause of an outbreak of food poisoning.
3. Exhibit and Film Unit on Rodent and Insect Control—Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Infestation Control Division).
4. Displays re :—
 - (a) Flour Confectionery—J. Lyons and Co., Ltd.
 - (b) Grocery and Provisions—Messrs. Bernards, Guildford Co-operative Society, Ltd.
 - (c) Cooked Foods—Mr. Kidd, North Street, Guildford.
 - (d) Meat Trades—Guildford Meat Trades Buying Committee.
 - (e) Milk Distribution—Lymposs and Smea, Ltd., Guildford.
 - (f) Ice Cream Manufacture and Distribution—F. R. Stovold, Ltd., Godalming.
 - (g) Fried Fish Trade—London and Home Counties Fish Fryers' Association.

- (h) Fruit and Greengrocery—Messrs. Bernards, Guildford.
- (i) Catering Trade—Eashing Farm Restaurant, Guildford.
- (j) Factory and School Canteens—Surrey County Council,
H.M. District Inspector of Factories—Factory Canteen
Adviser.
- (k) Domestic Hygiene—Guildford Afternoon Townswomen's
Guild.
- (l) Detergents—Shell Chemicals, Ltd.

We were particularly indebted to various firms for the loan of equipment in the staging of the exhibits, and to a large number of members and friends for personal assistance.

The Exhibition attracted 13,304 visitors during the period, with an average daily attendance of 1,209, which was one of the largest attendances at a local exhibition. The general interest shown in the exhibits was most gratifying, and 5,000 handbooks containing much useful information on food hygiene were distributed.

Publicity.

The subject of "Clean Food" continues to be one of considerable national interest, and the work of the Guild is still regarded throughout the country as an example of successful achievement by voluntary co-operation.

As stated by the Chairman in his introductory remarks, several references have been made to the Guild recently by the Working Parties set up by the Minister of Food to report upon the Catering and Manufactured Meat Products trades, and by Members of Parliament in the recent debate held in the House of Commons. In the reports issued by the Working Parties, the achievement of improved standards in hygiene in food premises beyond those laid down by statute is recommended by the adoption of voluntary Codes of Practice similar to those we apply in our own Organisation, except, of course, that the Working Parties' recommendations are restricted to the two types of food trades referred to.

Social Activities.

Apart from the organised visits to Food Factories, etc., which are of combined educational and social interest, the social activities of the Guild during the year were confined to the Annual Dinner and Dance held on 1st March, 1950. This was a great success and was well attended.

Byelaws relating to Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, and Sale of Food in the Open Air.

The above Byelaws came into operation on the 26th June, 1950, and copies were circulated to all food traders in the Borough.

Generally speaking, members of the Guild have found no difficulty in complying with their requirements.

In order to assist traders to comply with the Byelaws requiring notices to be displayed regarding the washing of hands, a supply was obtained and made available at a charge of two shillings each. Many members have already purchased these notices, and supplies are still available.

Greater attention has been paid to the prevention of contamination of food on display, and in many instances additional precautions have been taken. The question of open fronted fish and greengrocers' shops is still a problem, and it is hoped that some guidance at Government level will be forthcoming to local authorities on this matter. In the meantime, many traders in these commodities have voluntarily improved their premises in this respect.

Conclusion.

The success of the Guild is firmly established and its activities are well known and appreciated by a large section of the community. With few exceptions, the food traders of Guildford recognise the advantages of co-operating through this organisation on a voluntary basis instead of being forced to do things by statutory requirement. The organisation also provides a convenient channel through which food handlers and the general public can be taught to protect themselves from unnecessary illness due to lack of care in food handling, and there is no doubt that the work of the Health Department has been greatly stimulated through this body.

Our sincere thanks are due to members of the Guildford Borough Council, the Chairman and members of the Advisory Committee of the Guild, and the Medical Officer of Health and Officers of the Health Department, without whose assistance the Guild could not be maintained.

H. A. PERRY,
Hon. Secretary.

