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BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

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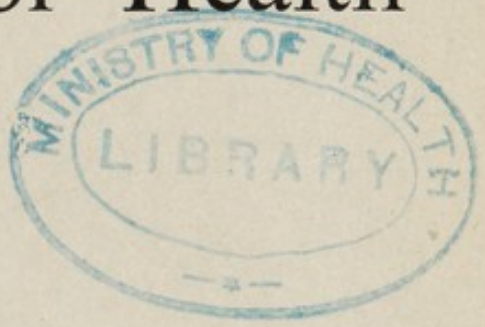
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for 1951

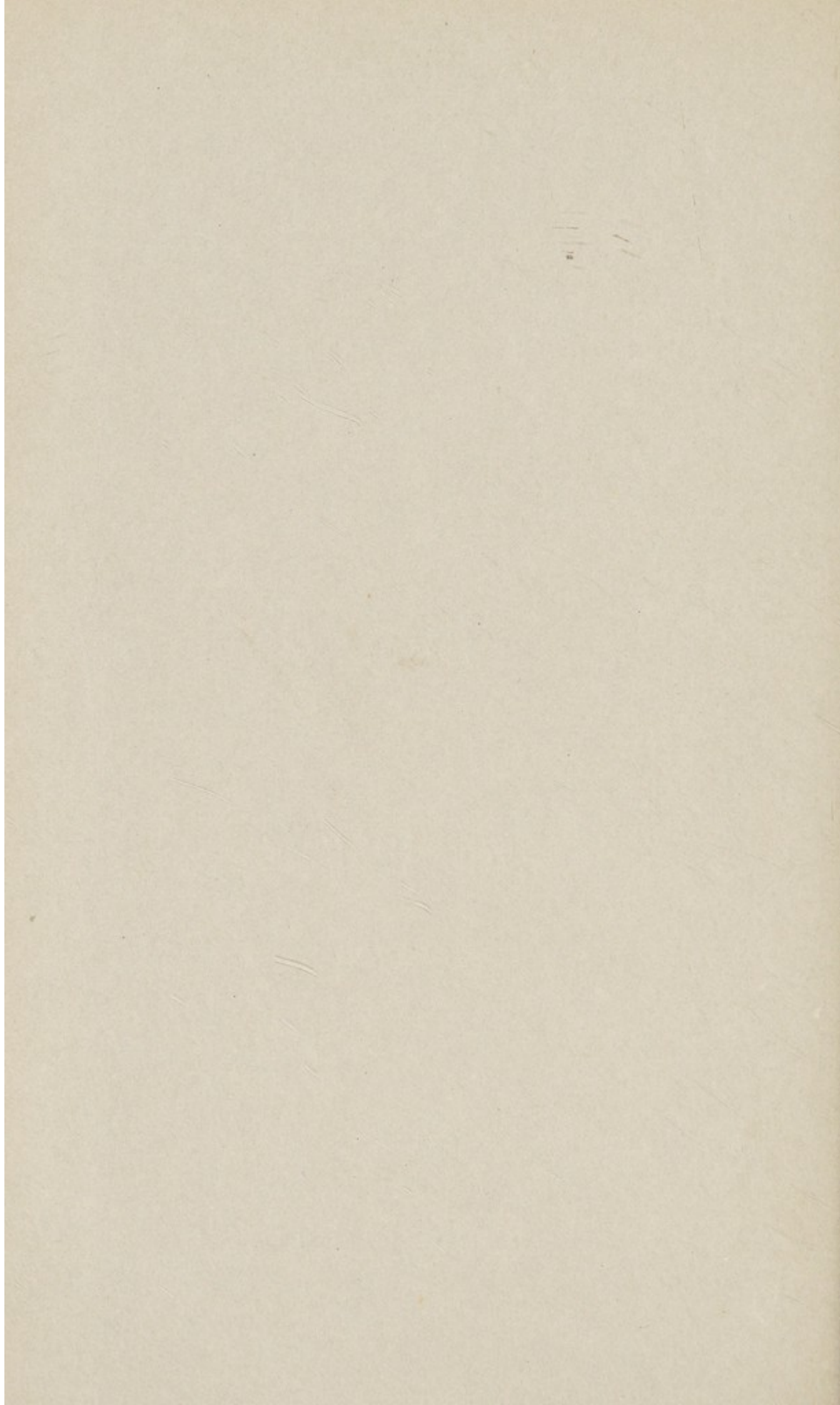


TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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*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., F.R.S.I.

*District Sanitary Inspectors :*

W. S. GREGORY.

D. A. OWEN, from 5/1/51.

A. D. HARVEY, from 29/1/51.

F. A. K. STREETER.

(Each Sanitary Inspector holds the Certificate of the R.S.I. and the Meat Inspector's Certificate, with the exception of A. D. Harvey.)

*Clerks :*

Mr. S. A. HARPER, to 31/1/51.

Mr. E. E. P. SZTENCEL, from 1/2/51.

Miss E. R. ANDREWS.

Miss L. M. HOWCROFT, to 28/2/51.


Miss M. PERCY.

Miss P. BUTLER, from 12/3/51.

Miss N. L. BOXALL.

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## FOREWORD.

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

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I beg to present my Annual Report for the Year 1951 on the health of the Borough of Guildford. The Birth Rate has fallen still further, but fortunately, the Death Rate is also low and this serves to keep the population from falling. As against this distressingly low Birth Rate must, however, be placed the phenomenally low rate of infantile mortality. This is extremely creditable to all concerned. The rate is only 15.8 per 1,000 live births and that for the country as a whole is 29.6. This does show that Guildford mothers care for their babies extremely satisfactorily and so also do those who care for the mothers. In view of the fact that of 11 infant deaths 9 were under one month of age only ante-natal care could have had any effect and it is difficult to see how this low figure could be bettered.

Regarding Infectious Disease, there was an epidemic of a mild form of measles which did not occasion any deaths, and is a biennial phenomenon. One or two cases of unusual instances of infectious disease arose and are described in the text. It is noteworthy that 70% of the deaths were of persons over 65 years and this does show that Guildford has no climatic or other condition detrimental to health and can be described therefore as an extremely healthy town.

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

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) : 7,184.

Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population mid-1951, civilian. Total 47,280.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1951) according to the Rate Books, 12,991.

Rateable Value on 1st April, 1952 : £565,350.

Sum represented by Penny Rate (at 31st March, 1952) : £2,243.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births—		M.	F.	
Total .....	333	296	}	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 13.3.
Legitimate .....	318	288		
Illegitimate .....	15	8		
Still Births—				
Total .....	11	9	}	Rate per 1,000 (live and still births), 30.8.
Legitimate .....	10	8		
Illegitimate .....	1	1		
Deaths—				
Totals .....	240	308	}	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 11.5.

The **Birth Rate** has unfortunately again fallen below what it was in 1950, and much below that of the country as a whole and is well under that for other towns. I can only offer the same explanation for this as I gave last year, namely, that it is deliberate. The population is up a little so that our lowered birth rate is still keeping the population from dropping, but it is our very low death rate which is so helpful to this end. The housing problem which has a marked effect on the birth rate is still being most energetically tackled and there are now 1,192 permanent and 100 temporary dwellings, all of which were built since the war and up to 1st June, 1952, but there are still approximately 3,600 on the waiting list for Council houses, and of these many are living under most unsatisfactory conditions. Every circumstance is taken into consideration when houses are allocated so that it is not

always those who are living under the worst unhygienic circumstances who are always successful owing to other facts militating against them. Such things as very short stay in the poor house and a query whether the occupation of such a substandard house is altogether fortuitous not infrequently arise. Obviously, those who deliberately inflict upon themselves unsatisfactory conditions cannot expect to receive the same consideration as would those who have been forced to accept such conditions. The Guildford birth rate being so very much lower than that of other towns is really inexplicable, at least from the knowledge in my possession.

The **Death Rate** is extremely low (11.5) as against 11.7 for 1950 and 12.5 for the country as a whole or the 148 smaller towns. No cause of death of a preventable nature occasioned mortality and 70% of the deaths were of persons over 65. The chief causes of death were vascular disease of the nervous system and coronary and other disease of the heart and circulation.

Next came cancer of various organs of the body but that affecting the lung did not cause much mortality. Tuberculosis deaths were few but influenza caused more deaths than usual though only 13 were ascribed to this cause and all in older persons. The usual discrepancy between death returns supplied by the Registrar General and those obtained locally is again apparent. The explanation for this eludes me as all local deaths and inward transfers of deaths of Guildford residents elsewhere are always included in our figures.

**Infantile Mortality** caused 11 deaths and this gives a rate of 15.8 per 1,000 live births which is incredibly low. It really does show that infant care in Guildford is of a very high standard. The same rate for the country as a whole is almost twice our figure being 29.6 and that for the smaller towns is 27.6. Of these deaths 3 were ascribed to congenital defects ages 14 hours, and 2 of 3 days. One child of 3 days old died of scleroma neonatorum, one of 14 hours old died of heart failure ascribed to its mother being a diabetic, a child of 2 months died of broncho pneumonia, one of 3 months of gastro enteritis, 3 children of 3 days, 6 days and 2 hours respectively were premature and died. Lastly, a child of 3 days died from cerebral haemorrhage due to birth injury. There were therefore 9 children who died under one month old giving a neonatal mortality rate of 14.3 per 1,000 live births. It is

extremely difficult to see by what means any further reduction can be effected in view of the very low figure already attained and the fact that 9 out of 11 deaths were neonatal.

**Old People's Welfare.** This has received very energetic consideration from many angles. So far as regards the Hospitals, a special geriatric department has been set up and a Home for the Aged Sick has been established at Puttenham Priory. Domiciliary visiting of the aged sick in their own homes has already been carried out in certain cases where the general practitioners have requested admission to hospital. As in other parts of the country, hospital provision for the aged sick remains far behind the demand but every effort is being made to meet the demand and also where possible to arrange for the treatment of the old people in their own homes by co-operation with the district nurses and the health visitors, aided by the Home Help Service. It is often exceedingly difficult, however, to nurse an old person at home owing to the absence of really efficient assistance in the home. Home Helps do not nurse and are only available during certain hours of the day. They are not available for night work nor to act as "sitters-in." This aspect has received considerable attention and an effort has been made to see if the appropriate Section of the National Health Service can be held to include the provision of "sitters-in" at night, paid for by the County Council. At present no decision on this point has been reached but it is of vital importance that some such provision should be made and paid for, as obviously people cannot work all day who have been up all night.

**Social Services.** The Committee of the Surrey Council of Social Service have a most energetic General Secretary and Brigadier Selby has effected a liaison with all the Old People's Welfare Committees dealing with old people in the County of Surrey and has established an Executive Committee for the exchange of views between these Welfare Committees so that all the information obtained can be pooled and used generally throughout the County.

In Guildford, the Guildford Old People's Welfare Committee, to which reference has been made in previous Reports, have been doing good work during the year. The visiting Committee have had 421 old people under supervision and 39 voluntary visitors to deal with them. These visitors do excellent work for which a real interest in old people and tact

and patience are required. Not only have these old people been visited to ascertain what help they require but that help has also been forthcoming in the form of sheets, rubber sheeting to bedridden cases, woollen bedroom slippers, hot water bottles, a fireguard, bedrests, vacuum flasks for hot drinks during the night, coal, invalid foods, help with wireless licences, etc. The W.V.S. and the Red Cross have kindly supplied clothes and the Red Cross have also helped in providing invalid foods. The most useful Mobile Library Service is run by the W.V.S. who also run the Meals on Wheels Service, which have supplied 2,488 meals during the year to 40 old people.

From the above it will be seen that the old people's care has received very close attention and arrangements are in train for dealing with every aspect of the care of old people. As in previous years, the Health Visitors have instructions to visit such old people as are brought to their notice and a liaison has been established with them and the voluntary Visiting Committee. The work of the Guildford Rotary Club still remains the same for the old people. The car rides in summer, the Christmas Party and the Rest Room supplied with periodicals, continued to function during the year. Other Rest Rooms provided by the Red Cross and Westborough Autumn Club also are still flourishing.

**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 .....	186
(78 for K.L.B. testing; 108 for Haemolytic Streptococci.)	
Miscellaneous Swabs .....	56
(50 swabs of contacts of C.S. Meningitis; 2 Vaginal swabs; 1 Eye swab; Sensitivity tests on swabs; Food Poisoning examinations on 2 samples.)	



## Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1951.

	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 and Wales .....	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.38	1.4	29.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.36	1.6	33.9
148 Smaller Towns Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000—1931 Census .....	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.38	1.0	27.6
London .....	17.8	0.37	13.1	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.7	26.4
GUILDFORD .....	13.3	0.42	11.5	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.20	1.5	15.8

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—0.10 Other Maternal Causes—0.18.

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

**Ambulance Work.** Ambulance work is now under the Surrey County Council, the St. John Ambulance Brigade carrying out the work as agents.

The following figures summarise the duties performed during 1951 :—

	Nb. of Members.	Public Duty. Hours	Transport. Hours	Hospital and Clinic. Hours	Miscel- laneous. Hours
Adult and Student Divs. ....	138	2,952½ 54	14,609½	996½	629½* —44
		3,006½			585½
Ambulance & Nursing Cadet Divs. ....	204	430	—	504	144½
	342	3,436½	14,609½	1,500½	730

\* Including Lectures, etc. (161½ hours C.D. training).

First Aid Cases treated on Public Duty ..... 369  
Medical Comforts Loaned ..... 673

Transport :—Six Ambulances, 2 Sitting Cars (1 Mobile Dressing Station for Public Duties).

No. of patients removed ..... 9,107

No. of road accidents ..... 508 Patients.

No. of other accidents ..... 256 „

Total ..... 9,971 Patients. Mileage 109,322 miles.

(included in these totals is work undertaken for Brigade and Agency for Surrey County Council)

**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.

	No. of Cases.	Visits Paid.	Transferred to Hospital.
Measles .....	1	6	—
Ophthalmia .....	1	42	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—
Infant Diarrhoea .....	—	—	—
Influenza .....	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	1	5	—
Other Diseases .....	121	479	2
Pemphigus Neonatorum .....	1	18	—
	125	550	2

### Children Over Five Years Nursed by Queen's Nurses.

	No. of Cases.	Visits Paid.	Transferred to Hospital.
Pneumonia .....	1	5	—
Measles .....	1	7	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—
Influenza .....	—	—	—
Other Diseases .....	116	631	1
	<u>118</u>	<u>643</u>	<u>1</u>

### The Maternity Work.

Midwifery admissions .....	177	
Maternity admissions .....	93	
Ante-natal admissions .....	36	
	<u>306</u>	
Midwifery cases .....	61	Visits 1,148
Maternity cases .....	49	„ 988
Ante-natal .....	—	„ 555
Post-natal .....	—	„ 69
<b>General Work—</b>		
Cases .....	1,689	Visits 39,754
<b>Physiotherapy (from 1/1/51 to 31/5/51)—</b>		
Cases .....	92	Visits 687
<b>Number of Ante-natal Sessions</b> .....		101
<b>Number of Attendances</b> .....		2,848
<b>Number of New Bookings—</b>		
District .....		110
Maternity Home .....		305
<b>Number of Municipal Clinics—</b>		
Ante- and Post-natal Sessions .....		84
Ante- and Post-natal Attendances .....		200

**Mobile Physiotherapy Van.** Unfortunately, as envisaged in the last Report, this Van ceased to function at the end of May, 1951. The reason of course was financial. The Hospital Board did not feel that they could continue their support on the grounds that a physiotherapist could do more work in a clinic than she could visiting the homes, owing to the time taken on the journeys. This argument is of course true but it did appear that very good work was being done for those people who found great difficulty in getting to hospital and

also a certain amount of relief was afforded to the physiotherapy out-patient department. However, the decision of the Hospital Board was quite final and no further contribution from them was forthcoming. On an approach being made to the County Council under the provision of the National Health Service Act relating to Nursing in the Home, the County Council did not consider they had legal authority to provide for a mobile physiotherapy service. Contributions from patients were quite insufficient to pay for it and therefore the service has had to be discontinued.

**Maternity Provision.** Fifty-seven Maternity beds are provided at St. Luke's Hospital. At this Hospital the total of 924 births took place in 1951, of which 293 were to residents and 631 to non-residents.

Mount Alvernia Nursing Home offers 16 beds, and a total of 169 births took place there, of which 51 were to residents and 118 to non-residents.

At the 10 beds of the Jarvis Home there were 76 births to non-residents and 198 to residents. One birth to a resident occurred at the Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Thus, of institutional births there were 1,368 (543 residents and 825 non-residents). This gives a percentage of 92.3% of total births (residents and non-residents), and 83.2% residents only.

**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 Village Hall.**

First and third Wednesday mornings, up to 28/2/51.

**1, Orchard Road, Onslow Village.**

First, third and fifth Wednesday afternoons, from 1/3/51.



**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 38 general and 16 maternity beds, and during 1951 dealt with 782 general and 287 maternity patients. Both these Homes were duly inspected during the year.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As before, infectious cases requiring hospital admission are sent to the Ottershaw Hospital of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. This hospital is telephoned daily so that information may be received relative to any infectious cases admitted from Guildford. Notifications from doctors are still uncertain and often several days late so that it is essential to have an alternative method available whereby more rapid information is obtained so that adequate measures may be taken for control of the spread of infection.

There were 790 notifications of infectious disease received during 1951. This considerable number was due to the notification of 586 cases of measles and 145 whooping cough as opposed to 159 of measles and 36 of whooping cough in 1950. These diseases have a biennial incidence.

**Poliomyelitis.** There were three cases of this disease. The first one was a boy of 16 years who had just returned from a strenuous cycling holiday. Two days after his return he complained of acute pain and numbness of his right leg and was unable to go to work. The doctor ordered his removal to the Isolation Hospital on the same day. The temperature was 99°. The only muscle that appeared to be involved was the quadriceps extensor of the right leg. The muscle was not tender on pressure but any movement of the hip was very painful, the pain being limited to that muscle. The knee jerks were slightly increased. No other muscle appeared to be involved. The boy had not had any inoculations or operations within the last 12 months. Another youth of about the same age who accompanied him remained throughout perfectly fit. The patient was discharged from hospital a fortnight after admission completely fit, and this case gave rise to no other case.

The next case that was notified was a child of 7 years. His illness commenced, with what resembled a cold, on the 17th November. He developed a headache and severe temperature and meningitis was first suspected. On the 23rd November the doctor suspected poliomyelitis and the patient was removed to hospital the following day by which time there was neck rigidity and paralysis of both legs and abdominal muscles. The child was not discharged from hospital until the 6th February, 1952 when there was some weakness of the abdominal muscles for which he was still attending the Out-patients Department. At the time of writing this Report, however, his recovery is proceeding satisfactorily.

The last case, a girl of 5 years, was notified on the 3rd December. The history was that the child had a "cold" about three weeks previously. On the 1st December the mother noticed the child falling about. By the 2nd December the child was reported to have lost the use of its legs and could not walk properly but had no pain. The following day pain developed and the child was removed to the Isolation Hospital. The child remained for a month in hospital and was then discharged with no paralysis but with slight pes varus. This child attended the Orthopaedic Surgeon and received much benefit therefrom.

**Scarlet Fever.** Thirty-three cases of scarlet fever were notified of which 17 were admitted to hospital. The bulk of the cases were between 5 and 10 years of age, 20 being in this age group. All recovered satisfactorily without complications. Of these cases 9 occurred at one school and in consequence swabs of the suspected class were taken to see if there was a carrier of infection. No such carrier was found.

**Diphtheria.** One child of 5 years was notified. The history was that on the 22nd May the child complained about pain in its gums and teeth and later in the day there was difficulty in breathing. The doctor was called in and he immediately administered anti-toxin and took a swab. The child was first sent to St. Luke's Hospital before the diagnosis was established and was very much better and was removed to Ottershaw Hospital 5 days later. This child had been immunised at one year but had not received a booster dose since, it was in fact just due for it. The child was discharged on the 30th May and made a good recovery. All precautions were taken and no further case occurred.

Diphtheria immunisation was again carried out extensively during the year—the latest figures are as follows:—

In 1951, out of a child population estimated to consist of 3,459 aged 0 to 4 and 5,938 aged 5 to 14, 1,966 aged 0 to 4 and 4,620 aged 5 to 14 were immunised, giving percentages of 56 and 84 respectively, a total of 70.09% of Guildford children immunised against diphtheria. During the year 1,142 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	1942	404
1933	813	1943	392
1934	732	1944	387
1935	719	1945	445
1936	330	1946	570
1937	528	1947	574
1938	542	1948	492
1939	543	1949	493
1940	509	1950	387
1941	300	1951	20

With reference to diphtheria immunisation it is very pertinent to note the comments of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in this connection. He says:—

“ Since 1941, the reduction in the annual number of cases notified has been rapid beyond all expectation, and the figure for 1949 establishes a new low record. The total number of corrected notifications of diphtheria during 1949 was only very slightly over the number of deaths from diphtheria in 1942. Along with the decline in incidence, there has been a great reduction in the number of deaths and, in 1949, for the first time in this country, the deaths from this disease numbered less than 100.”

He also adds, “ The case fatality rate has returned almost to its original level.” This clearly means that the disease is still as potent a danger as ever and it is only diphtheria immunisation which has been responsible for the lowered incidence of the disease. Among the cases in which the disease still occurs the fatality is still as high as ever. I think this is the clearest possible indication of the value of diphtheria immunisation and of the effect it has had in diminishing the incidence of this serious disease.

I append a table showing for England and Wales a record of corrected diagnoses of diphtheria following notification for the years 1944 to 1951, and the deaths resulting therefrom. I think this table speaks for itself. It is however essential to remember that diphtheria is still a deadly threat and only by close attention to immunisation can the level of incidence and consequent deaths be kept to the present low level.

Year.	Deaths.	Corrected Notifications.
1944	934	23,199
1945	722	18,596
1946	472	11,986
1947	244	5,609
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	34*	699*

\* Provisional.

**Measles.** The incidence of measles was high, 586 cases being notified. Of these, however, only 4 were admitted to hospital the others being nursed satisfactorily at home. It is by the extremely helpful advice of the Health Visitors that the mothers are able to nurse these cases satisfactorily. As yet, no specific method of immunisation against this disease is available. Various methods have been used which have been successful in attaining certain attenuation of the disease but the material is so difficult to obtain and so short in supply that its general use is impracticable.

**Whooping Cough.** During 1951, 145 cases of whooping cough were notified. Of these, 15 had received immunisation. The particulars of the dates of these immunisations are however interesting. Of the 15 cases, one was immunised during 1945, two during 1946, one 1947, six 1948, three 1949 and two in 1950. The ages of the cases notified were as follows:—

Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35
14	8	16	21	20	58	5	—	3

It will thus be seen that the age of incidence was for the most part over 2 years. It is of interest to note the age incidence of whooping cough from the date it became notifiable in 1947, to the end of 1951. The figures are as follows:—

Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over
40	28	50	48	44	128	8	2	5	—	1	—

Under one year, in months.

Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12
—	—	2	1	2	4	7	7	5	4	7	1

Immunisation against whooping cough has been used in the Borough of Guildford since 1936 and year after year it has been found that of the children immunised very few contracted the disease. Even if the children who have been immunised at some previous date, a few years later contract the disease, it is generally found to be very mild and difficult to diagnose. This remark has been made to me by the practitioners.

Whooping cough is a disease well worthwhile immunising against not because it causes the mortality of a disease like diphtheria but because the morbidity and the debility associated with its incidence in small children is very serious and may easily give rise to infection by another disease, i.e., tuberculosis. The debilitation makes the children especially susceptible to attack. Whooping cough immunisation has now (June, 1952) received official approval by the Ministry of Health and will be employed more widely than before as the assistance of the general practitioners to immunise against this disease in their own surgeries is being called upon.

**Cerebrospinal-Meningitis.** This case was fortunately an extremely unusual one. The first intimation received was a telephone message from the pathologist carrying out the post-mortem upon a child of two years found dead. The history was that the child appeared perfectly well on the 28th January—on the 29th it was not so well and it was thought to be developing measles but there were no definite symptoms pointing to any particular disease. Early on the morning of the 30th the child was found dead. On post-mortem the death was found to be due to virulent cerebrospinal-meningitis. No source of infection nor carrier of infection was discovered. It was fortunately one of those very rare occurrences where no explanation can be offered.

**Encephalomyelitis.** On the 2nd April a notification of measles in a child of 5 years was received. The history was that the date of onset was two days previously. The child had a severe cough and coryza. The following day the child refused food and seemed tired and sleepy. He was sent into the Isolation Hospital where a diagnosis of measles and encephalomyelitis was made. He died on the 4th April.

**Typhoid Fever.** One case of typhoid fever was notified. This was a woman who was removed to a London hospital

direct from the airport on arrival in this country from abroad. She had not been at the Guildford address (the home of her parents) for 18 months.

**Sonne Dysentery.** Three cases of sonne dysentery from one house were reported on the 22nd February—two adult females and a child of 2 years. They all recovered satisfactorily after only two days illness.

**Bornholm Disease.** As this disease has not been brought to my notice in Guildford before, a short account of the case seems of interest. The girl was 16 years of age and her first complaint was of pain in the diaphragm and trachea when breathing deeply, and also a severe headache. The following day, 8th December, the temperature rose to 100° and she had a stiff neck with further diaphragmatic pain. The doctor was called in. The following day, spots on the legs and knees "like blind boils" developed and lasted three or four days. The temperature rose to 101°. The next three days showed improvement and the patient was allowed up as the temperature had settled to normal. She recovered without further incident and no other case developed.

**Vaccination.** Numbers of infantile vaccinations were 236 out of a total of 666 births which gives a percentage of 35.44. It is unfortunately, rather lower than the 37.14 of 1950. It is however, better than that of the country as a whole. The value of infant vaccination is well borne out by another reference to the last report available of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health:—

"For many years to come every infant born in this country will probably sooner or later find it necessary to get vaccinated against smallpox, on account either of having to undertake service with the armed forces, or exposure to smallpox introduced from abroad, or travel to countries where smallpox is prevalent or vaccination required as a condition of entry.

"Records in this and other countries show that severe general or local reactions hardly ever occur with any except the first (or primary) vaccination. Even with first vaccinations such complications are exceedingly rare; but they are more likely to occur and to be more serious when vaccination is done **for the first time at school age or later.**

“To delay the first vaccination from infancy until a later age is therefore contrary to the best interests of the individual concerned, thus denied the opportunity of acquiring with minimum risk an initial immunity to smallpox, which can be effectively revived with little inconvenience should the necessity arise later. This conception of routine infant vaccination as a procedure which provides an essential foundation on which a solid immunity to smallpox can be rapidly and safely built up by further vaccination in emergency, is not enough appreciated by parents.”

**Tuberculosis.** The incidence of tuberculosis during 1951 was as follows:—17 male and 17 female new cases were notified and 17 persons suffering from the disease were transferred from other areas. Twenty patients were able to have separate bedrooms had they so desired. Only in 3 cases did it appear that the accommodation was definitely defective and 2 of these were re-housed. The third family, in which there were 3 cases, refused to accept the new housing accommodation offered owing to the increased rental. This means that of the 34 cases notified 29 were definitely not overcrowded.

Nine cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified but in none was the milk supply found infected.

For the early detection of tuberculosis Mass Radiography proves most useful. Cases thus detected can be at once treated and the disease cured far more readily than if time is wasted in which it may become well established. The Mass Radiography Unit visited Guildford in October and X-rayed a total of 2,793 males and 4,612 females, finding 2 male and 8 female cases of active tuberculosis and 93 male and 128 female cases of inactive tuberculosis. Other non-tuberculous abnormalities discovered were found in 175 males and 172 females while 23 male and 22 female cases required further investigation.

These figures show very considerable increase on those of 1950 which indicate greater public appreciation of the value of this preventive measure. The figures for 1950 were:—

	Males.	Females.
Total number X-rayed .....	1,386	1,554
Pulmonary tuberculosis, <b>active</b> .....	2	5
Pulmonary tuberculosis, <b>inactive</b> (new cases) .....	28	32

	Males.	Females.
Pulmonary tuberculosis (cases previously known) .....	7	5
Non-tuberculous abnormalities .....	35	17
Cases requiring further investigation .....	11	2
Failed to attend for large films .....	8	4

After care of the tuberculous is now looked after by the special voluntary After Care Committee, the Secretary of which is Miss Stuart, the Tuberculosis Almoner. From the Christmas Seal Sale, the receipts from which form the sole source of revenue, £69 16s. 10d. was obtained which is very nearly twice as much as was obtained in 1950. This money is 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 1951.

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever .....	33	17
Diphtheria .....	1	1
Pneumonia .....	9	2
Dysentery (Sonne) .....	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	3	3
Acute Encephalomyelitis .....	1	1
Measles .....	586	4
Whooping Cough .....	145	—
Erysipelas .....	7	—
Meningitis .....	1	—
Enteric .....	1	—
	—	—
Totals .....	790	28
	—	—

### 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 .. ..	—	2	1	4	3	20	—	1	1	—	1	—
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Dysentery .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Erysipelas .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	17	53	68	57	95	259	12	7	8	—	10	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	14	8	16	21	20	58	5	—	3	—	—	—
Enteric .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Meningitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	32	64	87	83	119	342	17	10	15	—	16	5

### Tuberculosis: New Cases and Mortality During 1951.

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 .....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
10-15 .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 .....	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
20-25 .....	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
25-35 .....	7	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
35-45 .....	3	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
45-55 .....	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
55-65 .....	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
65 & over .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals .....	17	17	2	7	6	3	—	—

# Annual Report

of the

## Chief Sanitary Inspector

for 1951

## 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, 1951, the total consumption of water throughout the water area was 889,610,000 gallons, an average of 2,437,287 per day. The average daily consumption per head of population in the Borough based on a population of 52,000 was 46.87 gallons, the domestic consumption being 34.28 gallons, and the remaining 12.59 gallons being used for industrial and other purposes.

Extensions to water mains totalling approximately 1.23 miles were carried out during the year.

Ninety-three samples of drinking water were taken for chemical analysis, and 167 samples were taken for bacteriological examination from the following sources:—

	Chemical Samples.		Bacteriological Samples.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Ladymead Pumping Station	25	—	34	—
Millmead Pumping Station (before chlorination) .....	—	—	—	6*
Millmead Pumping Station (after chlorination) .....	26	—	48	—
Dapdune Pumping Station	42	—	50	—
Private Premises:—				
Mains Supplies .....	—	—	27	—
Deep Wells .....	—	—	2	—
Totals .....	93	—	161	6

\* Samples of raw water before chlorination—samples of treated water taken at same time were satisfactory.

### 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 1.1 p.p.m. to 2.0 p.p.m. (average content 1.6 p.p.m.). This high content of free ammonia is considered to be due to contamination from gas liquors, and two large gas liquor

tanks are awaiting replacement. It is expected that these replacements will be completed by the end of 1952.

The Analyst reported that tar acids and thiocyanates were not present in detectable amounts, and the water was considered suitable for public supply purposes.

### SWIMMING BATHS.

There are now two Public Swimming Baths in Guildford, one privately owned swimming pool having closed during the year :—

- (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.

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 Samples.		Bacteriological Samples.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Castle Street Baths .....	5	1	9	—
Lido Swimming Pool .....	7	—	7	—
Paddling Pool, Stoke Park	—	—	—	6
Lido Paddling Pool, Stoke Park .....	—	—	5	1

In the case of the Lido Paddling Pool, the water is now subjected to the "break point" chlorination system employed in respect of the main swimming pool.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

**Sewers.** The construction of new soil and surface water sewers at the Bushy Hill Housing Estate, Merrow, referred to last year, has been substantially completed.

**Drainage.** Tests were applied to 122 old drains and 73 new drains; 39 existing drains were reconstructed and 38 choked drains freed from obstruction.

**Cesspools.** The number of cesspools remaining in the Borough at the end of December, 1951, was 109. The number of cesspools abolished during the year was 12.

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 10,826 tons. The period of time elapsing between collection 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 72 dustbins were found to be defective and were replaced in 67 instances.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### Number and Nature of Inspections Made.

Number of—

Complaints investigated	347
Nuisances found	544
No nuisances found	164
Inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (first visits)	125
Inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (sub-visits)	274
Inspections of Requisitioned Properties	112
Inspections re Prospective Council House Tenancies	119
Visits to Properties under Notice	2,072
Visits to Licensed Premises, Clubs, etc.	54
Visits to Cases of Infectious Disease	102
Enquiries re Infectious Diseases	37
Inspections re Verminous Premises	16
Investigations re Overcrowding	32
New Drains Tested	73
Old Drains Tested	122
Visits re Cesspools	68
Visits re Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	45
Visits to Schools	65
Visits to Places of Public Entertainment	21
Visits to Factories	812
Visits to Factories, no mechanical power	292
Visits to Workplaces, including Offices	489
Visits to Outworkers	13
Visits to Slaughterhouses	1,139
Visits to Cattle Market	69
Visits to Butchers' Shops	162
Visits to Fishmongers' Shops	59

Number of—*continued.*

Visits to other Food Shops, Market Stalls, etc. ....	982
Visits to Cooked Food Premises ....	71
Visits to Cafes, Restaurants, etc. ....	397
Visits to Bakehouses ....	83
Visits to Ice Cream Premises ....	279
Ice Cream Samples obtained ....	163
Visits to Dairies and Milkshops ....	165
Bacteriological Milk Samples obtained ....	352
Bacteriological Rinses, Churns, Coolers, Bottles, etc. ....	55
Bacteriological Water Samples obtained ....	167
Bacteriological Samples of Swimming Bath Water ....	28
Chemical Samples of Water ....	93
Chemical Samples of Swimming Bath Water ....	13
Visits to Offensive Trades ....	120
Visits to Fried Fish Shops ....	17
Visits to Keeping of Animals, including Stables ....	127
Visits to Rats and Mice Infestation (first visits) ....	794
Visits to Rats and Mice Infestation (sub-visits) ....	6,358
Visits to Public Conveniences ....	166
Visits to Common Lodging Houses ....	41
Visits re Rivers Pollution ....	6
Smoke Observations ....	9
Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts ....	126
Visits re Shops Act, 1950, Section 38 ....	29
Visits re Rag Flock Act, 1951 ....	13
Miscellaneous Visits ....	925
Interviews ....	481

### Particulars of Notices Served and Work Done.

	Work to be done by arrangement.	Preliminary Notices served.	Warning letters sent.	Statutory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council in default.
Choked Drains, Soil Water ....	18	10	—	—	27	1
Choked Drains, Surface Water ....	2	9	—	—	10	—
Drains, re Reconstruction—						
Soil Water ....	30	5	—	—	35	—
Surface Water ....	—	4	—	—	4	—
Defective Soil Pipes ....	—	1	—	—	1	—
Defective Ventilation Shafts ....	—	3	—	—	3	—
Defective Manhole Covers ....	1	2	—	—	3	—
R.W.P.'s. requiring disconnecting ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closets converted to Water Car- riage System ....	—	6	—	6	6	—
New W.C.'s. to be provided ....	2	—	—	—	2	—
Defective Pans and Traps of W.C.'s. ....	9	12	—	—	21	—
Defective W.C. Cisterns or Flush Pipes ....	4	17	—	—	20	—
Defective Waste Pipes (Baths, Lavatory or Sinks) ....	4	6	—	—	8	—

	Work to be done by arrangement.	Preliminary Notices served.	Warning letters sent.	Statutory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council in default.
Defective Sink Waste Channels .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absence of Sinks .....	—	2	—	—	—	—
Defective Sinks .....	—	6	—	—	4	—
Defective Pointing around Sinks .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Eavesgutters or Rain- water Pipes .....	5	101	3	9	96	—
Defective Cesspools or Cesspools to be Abolished .....	5	7	—	1	12	—
Defective Street Gullies .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective House Gullies .....	—	1	—	—	1	—
Stagnant Water .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Accumulations .....	7	10	—	1	21	1
Animals, Poultry, etc. ....	5	5	—	2	8	—
Verminous Rooms .....	7	4	—	—	11	—
Insufficient or Defective Water Supply .....	—	6	—	—	3	—
Defective Dustbins .....	22	28	—	1	45	—
Absence of Dustbins .....	11	11	—	1	22	—
Defective Yard Paving .....	1	7	—	—	8	—
Rooms requiring Decoration .....	38	48	—	—	78	—
W.C.'s. requiring Cleansing .....	4	1	—	—	4	—
Defective Chimney Flues .....	1	7	—	—	8	—
Damp Walls due to external Defects .....	3	43	—	2	35	—
Damp Walls due to defective damp course .....	1	25	—	—	21	—
Defective Fireplaces or Stoves .....	11	12	—	1	15	—
Defective Coppers .....	—	2	—	—	2	—
Defective Ventilation .....	—	1	—	—	1	—
Defective Sub-Floor Ventilation .....	—	3	—	—	2	—
Defective Windows and Doors .....	—	61	—	8	54	—
Defective Roofs .....	7	148	—	8	135	—
Defective Brickwork or Pointing .....	—	27	—	—	19	—
Defective Floors .....	2	27	—	—	28	—
Defective Plastering .....	1	89	—	17	78	—
Defective Stairs .....	2	2	—	—	4	—
Absence of Handrails to Stairs .....	—	1	—	—	1	—
Defective Gas Services or Fittings .....	1	1	—	—	1	—
Absence of or Insufficient Accom- modation for Food Storage .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absence of Name and Address of Owner or M.O.H. from Rent Book or Permitted Number .....	—	1	—	—	1	—
Matters referred for action under Housing Act, 1936 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matters unscheduled .....	5	42	1	1	24	—

	Work to be done by arrangement.	Preliminary Notices served.	Warning letters sent.	Statutory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council in default.
<b>Factories, Factories (N.M.P.) &amp; Workplaces—</b>						
Unregistered .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowded .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without Abstract or Blue Book .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absence of Thermometers in Work- rooms .....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Absence of Means of Heating in Workrooms .....	—	3	—	—	3	—
Absence of Suitable Washing Facilities in Workrooms .....	48	2	—	—	50	—
Absence of Facilities for Taking Meals in Factories .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Requiring Lime Washing or Clean- ing .....	78	5	—	—	79	—
Requiring Drains or Drains Altering Insufficient Ventilation .....	—	7	—	—	7	—
Insufficient Water Supply .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—						
Insufficient .....	—	2	—	—	2	—
Unsuitable or Defective .....	7	14	—	—	16	—
Not Separate for Sexes .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having Improper Accommodation for Storing Refuse .....	—	32	—	—	32	—
Offensive Accumulations .....	—	9	—	—	9	—
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouses .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to Return Lists of Out- Workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outwork in Unwholesome Premises .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outwork in Infected Premises .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New W.C.'s. Erected .....	—	1	—	—	1	—
Emissions of Smoke .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Dilapidations .....	—	34	—	—	29	—
Infestation by Rats and Mice .....	—	84	—	—	84	—
Contravention of—						
Milk and Dairies Regulations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations .....	—	1	—	—	1	—
Prevention of Damage by Pest Act, 1949 .....	—	1	—	—	1	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13 .....	—	104	—	—	97	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1938— Other Matters .....	—	5	—	—	5	—
Ice Cream Heat Treatment Regulations .....	—	4	—	—	4	—
Byelaws relating to Handling and Wrapping of Food .....	—	37	—	—	33	—
Matters Unscheduled .....	—	95	—	—	89	—

## STATUTORY NOTICES.

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

	Served.	Complied With.
Statutory Notices outstanding 31/12/50 .....	11	11
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 .....	19	11
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45 .....	3	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47 .....	12	12
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56 .....	2	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 .....	10	10
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 79 .....	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 .....	39	24
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9 .....	32	16
Guildford Corporation Act, 1926, Section 100 .....	3	3
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Section 4 .....	1	1
Totals .....	132	90

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

Act.	Address of Premises.	Offence
1. Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 9	27, Market Street, Guildford.	Exposure for sale and having in possession for sale, unsound chicken. Fined £15.
2. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Section 4.	63, Ludlow Road, Guildford.	Failure to comply with notice to destroy rats, remove accumulations of refuse and to prevent harbourage for rats. Defendant conditionally discharged.

## 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. Bedding from

harvest camps in the area is also steam disinfected by arrangement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease (within the Borough) .....	89
Number of rooms disinfected other than infection disease .....	39
Number of cases where bedding, etc., was steam disinfected :—	
From premises within the Borough .....	78
From premises out of the Borough .....	57

### Articles Disinfected by Steam.

	Premises within the Borough.		Premises outside the Borough.		TOTAL.
	Private Houses.	Harvest Camps, etc.	Private Houses.		
Mattresses .....	113	—	48		161
Blankets .....	254	7,547	135		7,936
Pillows .....	190	—	98		288
Sundries .....	143	—	112		255
Totals .....	<u>700</u>	<u>7,547</u>	<u>393</u>		<u>8,640</u>

### DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

During the year 54 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 .....	7	13
Fleas .....	1	4
Flies .....	1	1
Wasps .....	34	36
Ants .....	9	11
Wood Worm .....	1	1
Silver Fish .....	1	1
Totals .....	<u>54</u>	<u>67</u>

In cases 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

	Type of Property.				TOTAL.
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses.	Agri-culture.	All other (including Business and Industrial).	
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	316	12,554	31	1,662	14,563
2. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result :—					
(a) Of notification	—	704	1	94	799
(b) Otherwise	2	20	22	4	48
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats :—					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	2	553	13	25	593
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice	—	147	—	59	206
5. Number of infested properties (under 3 and 4) treated by the Local Authority	2	700	—*	84	786
6. Number of notices served under Section 4 :—					
(1) Treatment—					
Formal	—	2	—	—	2
Informal	—	1	13	62	76
(2) Structural Works (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	2	2
Total	—	3	13	64	80
7. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	—	1	—	—	—
8. Legal Proceedings	—	1	—	—	—
9. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	94

\* Thirteen privately contracted or being negotiated.

### Summary of Visits to Premises by Rodent Operators.

	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.	TOTAL.
First Visits .....	36	758	794
Subsequent Visits .....	2,668	3,690	6,358

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 Agriculture and Fisheries (Infestation Control Division) were highly successful.

**Systematic Treatment of Sewers.** During the period 16th to 19th April, 1951, ten per cent. of the Council's sewer man-holes were test baited, and from 23rd to 26th October, 1951, a maintenance treatment was carried out. In the few 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.

**"Warfarin."** During the year, the use of "Warfarin" as a poison, with a bait base of medium oatmeal, has been introduced and excellent results have been achieved. This poison has several advantages over those employed to date, i.e., it can be used without the prebaiting system employed with other poisons, thereby cutting down the number of visits per case; it is relatively harmless to domestic pets and young children, and the rodents do not acquire any "poison prejudice." One drawback to its use is that it is cumulative in effect, and is slower in action, the first "kill" being recorded approximately one week after commencement of treatment. In large food premises, such a delay may allow excessive damage to stocks during the "waiting" period. The obvious solution in such cases is the use of "knock-down" poisons in the first instance, followed by treatment with "Warfarin."

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

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

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

	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Notices 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	48	292	3	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) to which Section 7 applies :—				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938 .....	202	812	8	—
(b) Others .....	—	—	—	—
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises) .....	22	489	6	—
Totals .....	272	1,593	17	—

#### 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 .....	78	79	—	2
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature .....	3	3	—	1
Inadequate Ventilation .....	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	7	5	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
(a) Insufficient .....	2	2	—	3
(b) Unsuitable or defective	21	16	—	5
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to home-work) .....	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	111	105	—	11

No prosecutions were instituted.

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## MILK SUPPLY.

### Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Premises  
on Register  
Dec. 31st, 1951.

#### MILK PURVEYORS WITHIN THE BOROUGH—

Number of Cowkeepers Registered with Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries .....	10
Number of Local Producers of:—	
Tuberculin Tested Milk .....	6
Accredited Milk .....	1
Ungraded Milk .....	3
Number of Producer-Retailers .....	2
Number of Producer-Wholesalers .....	8
Number of Wholesaler-Retailers .....	2

### Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.

The following is a summary of designated milk licences granted in 1951:—

#### 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

#### STERILISED MILK—

Supplementary Licence .....	1
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## Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results, 1951.

Type of Milk.	B. Coli in			Methylene Blue R.T.			Phosphatase Test.			Tubercle Bacillus.			Turbidity Test.				
	Total Number of Samples Submitted.	Number of Samples Submitted.	Percentage Positive.	Number of Samples Submitted.	Passed.	Failed.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Samples Submitted.	Passed.	Failed.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Samples Submitted.	Positive Results.	Percentage Positive.	Number of Samples Submitted.	Passed.	Failed.
Non-designated	9	6	—	2	—	1	—	8	6	2	75.00	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pasteurised	153	—	—	—	141	141	100.00	141	141	—	100	141	—	11	—	—	—
Accredited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	110	—	—	—	101	101	100.00	101	101	—	100	101	—	9	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	65	37	—	16	—	—	43.24	32	27	5	84.39	—	—	27	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	14	12	—	1	—	—	8.33	15	15	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	352	55	—	19	—	—	35.54	297	290	7	97.63	242	242	48	—	2	2

## Bacteriological Examination of Churn and Other Rinses.

In conjunction with the investigation of unsatisfactory bacteriological samples of milk and the routine inspection of dairies, 53 churn and bottle rinses were taken for bacteriological examination with results as shown hereunder:—

Type of Rinse.	Rinses Submitted.	Bacteria Count per Vessel.		
		Less than 50,000.	50,000 to 250,000.	250,000 and over.
Churns	49	39	3	7
Bottles	4	3	1	—
Totals	53	42	4	7

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 116 retailers. The manufactories are all housed in specially constructed premises, and the conditions under which the ice cream is manufactured are 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, 279 inspections being made and 163 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 163)—

Grade I. (4½ hrs. +)	Grade II. (2½—4 hrs.)	Grade III. (1½—2 hrs.)	Grade IV. (0—½ hr.)
126	21	15	1
(77.31%)	(12.91%)	(9.20%)	(0.61%)

Bacillus Coli (number of samples submitted, 163)—

Absent.	Present in 1/10th ml.
112	51
(68.71%)	(31.29%)

The above results show a further improvement on the previous year's figures with regard to the Methylene Blue Test, 90.22 per cent. of the samples submitted in 1951 falling within Provisional Grades I and II, as compared with 82.24 per cent. in 1950. 31.29 per cent. of the samples in 1951 were, however, reported to contain B. Coli. as against 30.18 per cent. in the previous year.

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

"Ice Lollies" were also manufactured in increasing number, and manufacturing premises were kept under observation.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS.

During the year, 50 samples of "other foods," principally food stuffs used in connection with the flour confectionery trade, were taken for bacteriological examination, with the following results :—

## Bacteriological Report.

Number of Samples submitted.	Description of Food.	B. Coli (non-faecal).	Faecal coli.	Pathogenic Organisms.	Non-Pathogenic Organisms.	Sterile.	Remarks.
2	Chocolate (confectioners') .....	—	—	—	1	1	—
11	Cream Cakes .....	6	2	1*	2	4	*scanty growth Staph. aureus.
3	Cream, Goats .....	1	—	—	2	—	—
14	Cream Synthetic .....	8	3	3*	5	1	*Staph. albus. Staph. aureus. Strep. faecalis (3).
1	Dried Egg .....	—	—	—	—	1	—
2	Dutch Fondant.....	1	—	2*	—	—	*Diphtheroid bacilli. Staph. aureus. Strep. Faecalis.
1	Fat, Compound Cooking .....	1	—	—	—	1	—
2	Fat, Sweetened .....	—	—	—	—	2	—
1	Flour .....	—	—	—	1	—	Food poisoning enquiry.
2	Icing Sugar .....	—	—	—	—	2	—
2	Jam .....	—	—	—	1	1	—
1	Lard .....	—	—	—	1	—	Food poisoning enquiry.
2	Margarine .....	—	—	—	—	2	—
1	Milk Powder .....	—	—	—	—	1	—
1	Marzipan .....	—	—	—	—	1	—
1	Marshmallow .....	—	—	—	—	1	—
3	Sausages and Sausage Meat .....	2	—	—	3	—	—
50		19	5	6	16	18	

The majority of these samples were taken as an experiment to test the bacteriological condition of commodities which are frequently to be seen lying about unprotected in warm bakehouses, and exposed to contamination. It is surprising, therefore, to find that only five samples contained faecal coli., and six contained pathogenic organisms. These

latter organisms included *Staphylococcus Aureus*, *Staphylococcus albus*, *Strep. Faecalis* and *Diphtheroid bacilli*.

In cases where unsatisfactory reports were obtained, follow-up advice was given concerning the proper storage and handling of these commodities. In the absence of definite bacteriological standards, one has to depend entirely on educational activities to bring about the desired improvement.

There is a great need for the provision of more refrigerators in bakehouses for the storage of susceptible food stuffs. Unfortunately, a large number of bakers do not appear to appreciate the importance of this provision.

## **FOOD PREPARING AND DISTRIBUTING PREMISES.**

**Food Hygiene.** The Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild, which has been in operation 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 of 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 182 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 1,042 employee members who have undertaken to comply with the Code of Practice applicable to their trades.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Guild is printed as an Appendix to this Report on pages 58/64.

The following table shows the amount of work completed in food premises during the year :—

Particulars of Work to be done.	Dairies.		Ice Cream Manufacturers and Retailers.		Catering Establishments.		Bakehouses.		Butchers and Cooked Food Premises.		Sweet Manufacturers and Retailers.		General Dealers and Grocers.		Fishmongers and Fishfryers.		Greengrocers.		Miscellaneous Food Premises, Vehicles, etc.		TOTALS.				
	*N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.			
A. New structures provided or extensive alterations and improvement .. .. .	—	—	5	6	1	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	
Other structural repairs .. .. .	—	—	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	10	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	24	18	
Additional sanitary accommodation .. .. .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
Repair of sanitary accommodation .. .. .	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	
Improved standard of cleanliness .. .. .	—	—	21	23	6	6	6	6	15	13	4	4	10	10	4	5	8	3	3	4	3	4	73	69	
Redecoration of premises .. .. .	—	—	33	18	3	4	3	4	7	7	3	3	16	13	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	71	55	
Improved washing facilities .. .. .	—	—	7	11	3	4	3	4	4	4	6	5	15	13	2	3	3	4	1	3	4	1	42	49	
Constant hot water supply .. .. .	—	—	9	12	1	3	1	3	3	4	12	13	14	15	4	2	7	6	—	2	—	53	58		
Premises in which additional sinks are provided .. .. .	—	—	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	16	11		
Cold storage accommodation .. .. .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2		
Improved food storage accommodation .. .. .	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	7	
Protection to open display of food .. .. .	—	—	3	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	—	1	2	3	1	—	1	1	1	13	1	22	14		
Accommodation for storage of outdoor clothing .. .. .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Overalls and head coverings for employees .. .. .	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2		
Provision of hygienic equipment .. .. .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2		
Provision of heating facilities in shop .. .. .	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3		
Floors repaired or re-laid .. .. .	—	—	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5		
Choked drains .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3		
Additional or improved drainage .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4		
Insect control measures adopted .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Infestation of rats and mice (including food premises under annual contract) .. .. .	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—
Additional refuse accommodation .. .. .	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	32	15

\* N—Notice served. C—Work completed.

Particulars of Work to be done.

	Dairies.		Ice Cream Manufacturers and Retailers.		Catering Establishments.		Bakehouses.		Butchers and Cooked Food Premises.		Sweet Manufacturers and Retailers.		General Dealers and Grocers.		Fishmongers and Fishtraders.		Greengrocers.		Miscellaneous Food Premises, Vehicles, etc.		TOTALS.		
	*N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	
Offensive accumulations .. .. .	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	8	9	
Use of underground rooms discontinued ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plaques issued re washing of hands .. ..	—	—	—	—	5	4	4	4	6	6	5	4	8	8	3	3	3	2	—	2	34	33	
Notices re washing of hands .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Cleansing of floors .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	
Plastering of premises .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Supply of clean towels .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	
<b>B. Contraventions relating to:—</b>																							
Unregistered premises .. .. .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Byelaws with respect to Food Handling, 1950 ..	—	—	—	—	9	7	3	3	5	4	3	4	8	6	4	3	5	6	—	—	37	33	
Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Section 13 .. ..	1	1	2	1	30	27	4	4	20	20	9	10	24	21	10	9	2	2	2	2	104	97	
Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Other matters ..	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	
Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 .. ..	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949 .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
<b>C. Special Reports—Prosecutions, etc. .. .</b>																							
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

\* N—Notice served. C—Work completed.

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

During the year 54 inspections were made concerning the sanitary condition of licensed premises in the Borough.

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 cleansing at sanitary conveniences attached to licensed premises where these are available to members of the general 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	—	108,688
Mutton	—	1,385
Pork	—	7,113
Veal	—	714
Goat Meat	—	60
Butter	7	2
Cheese	12	77
Chocolate	—	5
Cake	4	8
Eggs (Fresh)	2,992	—
Fish	504	614
Fruit Juices	74	99
Fruit	1,349	1,609
Jams, Marmalades, etc.	399	525
Marzipan	—	40
Milk (Evaporated)	389	244
Meat (Tinned)	901	3,262
Paste	34	36
Pickles	38	15
Poultry and Game	—	86
Sauce	26	9
Sausages	26	70
Soup	787	501
Sugar	—	40
Sultanas	—	28
Sweets	9	76
Vegetables	927	1,191
Cereal and Flour	169	240
Pudding	19	14
Miscellaneous	70	29
	<hr/> 8,736 <hr/>	<hr/> 126,780 <hr/>

#### Total Weight:

126,780 lbs., or 56 tons 11 cwts. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.

## **GUILDFORD EXPERIMENTAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE.**

During the year under review, the construction of the first post war experimental slaughterhouse to be built in this country by the Ministry of Food, was almost completed, and was, in fact, brought into use on 31st March, 1952, after an official opening by the Minister himself.

The need for a new slaughtering centre has been stressed on many previous occasions, the private slaughterhouses in North Street and Weyside Road, which have been in use until the present, having proved entirely inadequate and unsuitable for the purpose. It is gratifying to report, therefore, that at long last, Guildford has a slaughtering centre which incorporates the latest improvements in design and equipment, under one roof, and away from the town centre. The relief from traffic congestion, damage to shop fronts, etc., due to animals being driven to the slaughterhouses on foot in the busy shopping centre will give considerable satisfaction to the general public, and to shopkeepers in particular.

It is anticipated that many snags and difficulties will probably arise when the new slaughterhouse is first brought into full operation but there is no doubt that the new premises will prove to be a great asset to the Guildford public health service.

The Government experimental slaughterhouse at Guildford is one of several experimental and demonstration slaughtering centres which will be operated by the Ministry of Food. It has been planned to serve a medium-sized town with a surrounding rural district, and the slaughtering capacity will be sufficient to supply the requirements of a population of about 200,000.

### **Premises and Equipment.**

The premises and equipment have been designed to try out what is termed "line dressing" on a scale suitable to conditions in this country. There are facilities for maintaining a high standard of hygiene and for adequate meat inspection, and for the humane treatment of animals including the segregation of diseased or injured beasts. The best possible working conditions are provided for the operatives and heavy manual labour is avoided as far as possible.

CATTLE LINE ———

SMALLS LINE - - - -

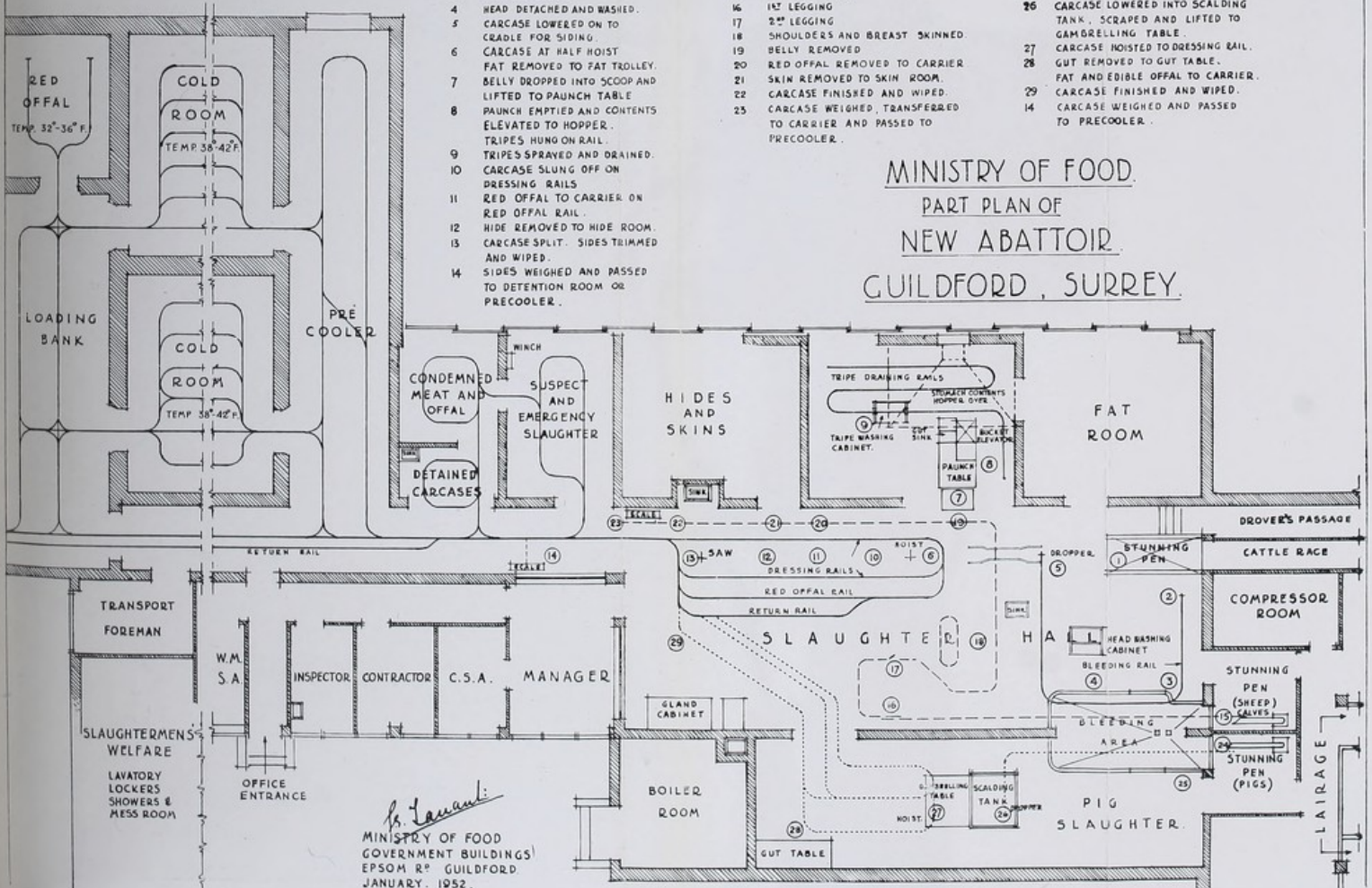
PIG LINE ······

- 1 ANIMAL STUNNED.
- 2 HOISTED TO BLEEDING RAIL.
- 3 ANIMAL STUCK.
- 4 HEAD DETACHED AND WASHED.
- 5 CARCASE LOWERED ON TO CRADLE FOR SIDING.
- 6 CARCASE AT HALF HOIST.
- 7 FAT REMOVED TO FAT TROLLEY. BELLY DROPPED INTO SCOOP AND LIFTED TO PAUNCH TABLE.
- 8 PAUNCH EMPTIED AND CONTENTS ELEVATED TO HOPPER. TRIPE'S HUNG ON RAIL.
- 9 TRIPE'S SPRAYED AND DRAINED.
- 10 CARCASE SLUNG OFF ON DRESSING RAILS.
- 11 RED OFFAL TO CARRIER ON RED OFFAL RAIL.
- 12 HIDE REMOVED TO HIDE ROOM.
- 13 CARCASE SPLIT. SIDES TRIMMED AND WIPED.
- 14 SIDES WEIGHED AND PASSED TO DETENTION ROOM OR PRECOOLER.

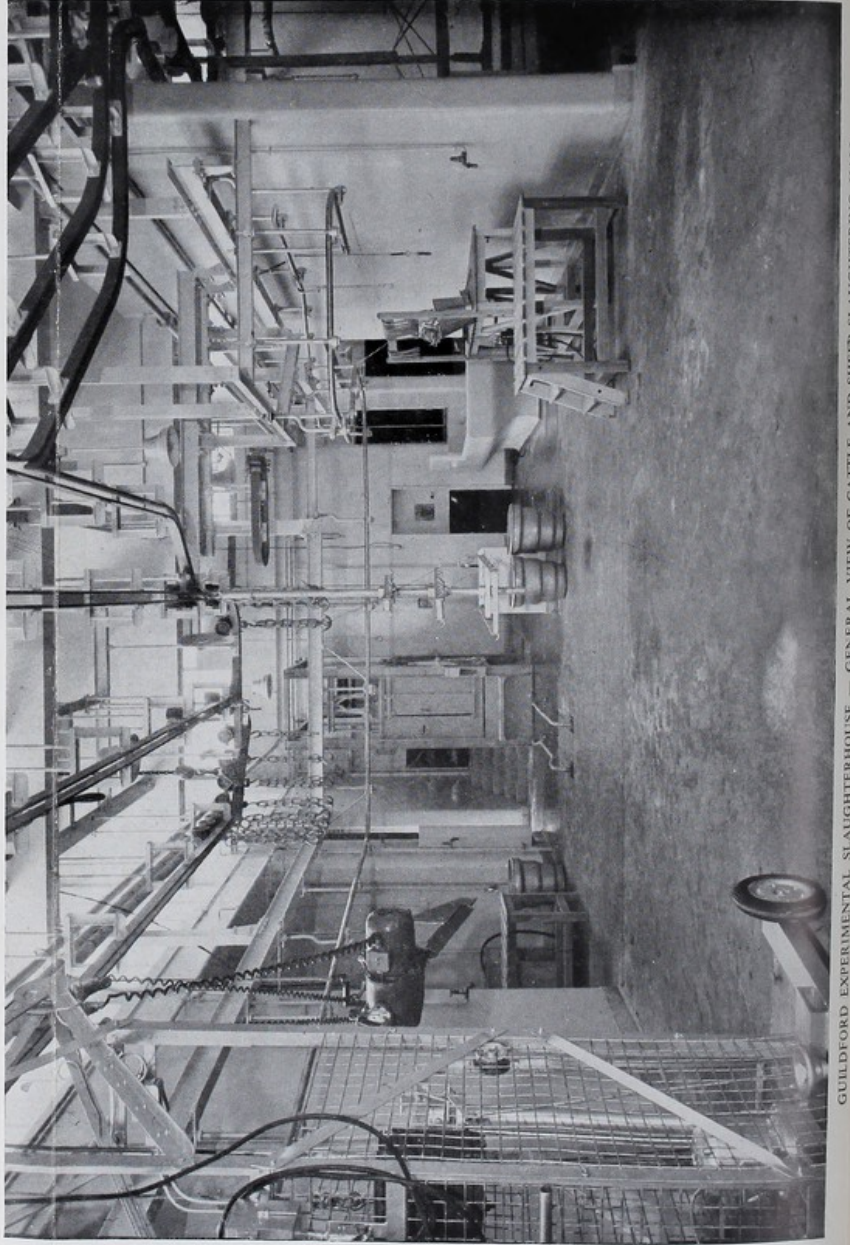
- 15 ANIMAL STUNNED AND ELEVATED TO BLEEDING RAIL.
- 16 ANIMAL STUCK.
- 17 1ST LEGGING.
- 18 2ND LEGGING.
- 19 SHOULDERS AND BREAST SKINNED.
- 20 BELLY REMOVED.
- 21 RED OFFAL REMOVED TO CARRIER.
- 22 SKIN REMOVED TO SKIN ROOM.
- 23 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 24 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 25 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 26 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 27 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 28 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 29 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 30 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.

- 24 ANIMAL STUNNED AND ELEVATED TO BLEEDING RAIL.
- 25 ANIMAL STUCK.
- 26 CARCASE LOWERED INTO SCALDING TANK. SCRAPPED AND LIFTED TO GAMBRELLING TABLE.
- 27 CARCASE HOISTED TO DRESSING RAIL.
- 28 GUT REMOVED TO GUT TABLE.
- 29 FAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL TO CARRIER.
- 30 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 31 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 32 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 33 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 34 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 35 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 36 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 37 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 38 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 39 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.
- 40 CARCASE FINISHED AND WIPED.

MINISTRY OF FOOD  
PART PLAN OF  
NEW ABATTOIR  
GUILDFORD, SURREY.



*B. Lavan*  
MINISTRY OF FOOD  
GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS  
EPSOM RD GUILDFORD  
JANUARY, 1952.



GUILDFORD EXPERIMENTAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE — GENERAL VIEW OF CATTLE AND SHEEP SLAUGHTERING HALL.

**Lairages.** The lairages are built on orthodox lines. All fodder racks can be filled from passage-ways and the water troughs have gravitation feed. Special care has been taken in planning the cattle race leading to the stunning pen to ensure that animals can move forward freely but cannot turn back.

**Slaughterhall and Adjoining Rooms.** The sequence of operations on the three dressing lines is illustrated by the plan (see inset). The plan of the slaughterhall shows how, at appropriate points along the dressing lines, certain organs and materials (fat, tripe, gut, hides, etc.), are removed from the carcase into adjacent rooms reserved for them. The red offals are suspended in individual sets from a rail which runs parallel to the dressing rails. Carcasses and offals which are diseased or suspected of being diseased are diverted to special rooms. The complete picture shows a flow of edible meat and offals (excluding tripe) from the stunning pens to the cooling rooms, with all other materials moving laterally.

**Handling of Cattle Heads.** An innovation is the removal of cattle heads while the carcasses are suspended from the bleeding rail, instead of the usual practice of taking off the head on the floor of the slaughterhall.

**Handling Blood.** Blood intended for human consumption is caught in containers in the usual way, to await the inspection of the carcasses. Blood to be used in the manufacture of feeding stuffs or fertilisers is collected and stored in an underground tank from which it can be blown by air pressure to a vehicle outside.

**Accommodation for Casualties.** A special small slaughtering bay is provided to handle casualty stock. Carcasses can go direct to the detention room to await inspection. Healthy carcasses can then be moved directly to the cold rooms; diseased carcasses can be passed straight into the room reserved for condemned meat and offal.

**Pre-cooling Corridor and Chill Rooms.** The pre-cooling corridor is designed to hang half a day's kill, so that the surface moisture can evaporate from the carcasses before they are moved into the cold rooms. The meat in the cold rooms

is held at 38 to 42° Fahrenheit. In addition, there is a small room which will be used for red offal and for experimental purposes; the temperature here can be brought down to 32° Fahrenheit.

**Loading Bank.** Carcases can be moved to the loading bank either from the cold rooms or direct from the pre-cooler. On the loading bank are two mechanical "loading droppers," which greatly facilitate the handling of meat from the hanging rails into the vehicles.

**Capacity.** The maximum daily slaughtering capacity is about 120 units (one unit represents one cattle beast, or five sheep, or three calves), plus between 80 and 100 pigs. For reasons of economy, the covered lairage is not so extensive as that which would be needed if the slaughterhouse were always to be used to its fullest capacity, but it is sufficient for the normal number of animals coming in during nine months of the year. The 19 acres of grazing land which adjoin the building will provide adequate accommodation for the much larger number of animals that are sent for slaughter during September, October and November, the peak months for home killing.

**By-Products.** No provision has been made to process by-products. The aim has been to arrange that the by-products will be handled in such a way that they can be sent to processing plants without deterioration in condition.

### Cost.

The total cost of the building is as follows:—

	£	£
Main building .....	49,250	
Roads, drains, fencing, etc. ....	14,500	
Heating and lighting .....	3,000	
	—	66,750
Refrigerator Plant .....	10,000	
Mechanical Plant .....	7,000	
	—	17,000
Loose fittings and furniture .....		1,250
		—
		£85,000
		—

## INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

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

	Cattle exc. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	TOTAL.
Number killed .....	5,640	1,674	2,848	8,625	1,801	20,588
Number inspected .....	5,640	1,674	2,848	8,625	1,801	20,588
Percentage of number killed which were in- spected .....	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	7	8	11	4	33	63
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .....	924	410	54	302	98	1,788
Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis .....	16.51	24.97	2.28	3.55	7.27	8.99
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	11	49	1	—	6	67
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .....	502	549	—	4	34	1,089
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis .....	9.09	35.72	0.04	0.05	2.22	5.61

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The number of slaughtermen on the register on December 31st, 1951, was 33.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

From information supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures Department, 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.	Number Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine	Remarks.
Apple Juice .....	1	1	—	
Aspic Jelly .....	1	1	—	
Aspro Tablets .....	1	1	—	
Baking and Custard Powders, Cake Mixtures, etc. ....	4	4	—	
Beer .....	2	2	—	
Black Pudding .....	1	1	—	
Beverages, Bournvita, etc. ....	4	4	—	
Coffee and Chicory Coffee Mixture .....	3	3	—	
Cocoa .....	1	1	—	
Cooked Meats .....	7	7	—	
Cough Mixtures, etc. ....	4	4	—	
Cream (Fresh) .....	2	2	—	
Cream of Tartar .....	2	2	—	
Crunchets .....	1	1	—	
Energen Fruit Product .....	1	1	—	
Fish, Meat and Vegetable Pastes .....	4	4	—	
Gin .....	3	3	—	
Golden Syrup, Treacle .....	2	2	—	
Gravy Browning .....	1	1	—	
Instant Sunchoc .....	1	1	—	
Jellies .....	2	2	—	
Lemon Curd .....	1	1	—	
Lemonade Powder and Crystals .....	2	2	—	
Liquorice Powder .....	1	1	—	
Malt Vinegar .....	4	4	—	
Maralyn .....	1	1	—	
Milk .....	45	39	6	(1) 3% deficient in Milk Fat. Caution. (2) 1% deficient in Milk Solids. Caution. (3) 10% deficient in Milk Fat. Caution. (4) 11% deficient in Milk Fat. "Follow-up" sample to (3). (5) Informal—4% deficient in Milk Fat. Formal sample taken and found genuine. (6) 13% deficient in Milk Fat. Caution.
	(including 3 informal)		(including 1 informal)	
Molasses .....	1	1	—	
Mustard Mixture .....	2	2	—	
Nutmeg (Ground) .....	1	1	—	
Carried forward .....	106	100	6	

Nature of Sample.	Number Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine	Remarks
Brought forward .....	106	100	6	
Pea Flour .....	1	1	—	
Peanut Butter .....	1	1	—	
Pepper, White and Flavoured Com- pound .....	3	3	—	
Pickles, Sauces, etc.	6	6	—	
Pies (Pork, Steak and Kidney) .....	2	2	—	
Rice .....	1	1	—	
Rice (Ground) .....	1	1	—	
Sausages (Beef and Pork) .....	7	7	—	
Soreen .....	1	1	—	
Soups .....	2	2	—	
Spices .....	2	2	—	
Sunny Spread .....	1	1	—	
Salt (Table) .....	1	1	—	
Tomato (Parmino) .....	1	1	—	
Tomato Puree .....	1	1	—	
Throat Pastilles, Lozenges, etc. ....	6	6	—	
Whiskey .....	3	3	—	
Totals .....	146	140	6	

## HOUSING.

Although the Council is making the best possible progress with the provision of new Council houses and the allocation of building licences to private individuals, the general position concerning the relief of overcrowding and abolition of insanitary properties remains much the same as reported last year, little progress having been made in these respects.

A review of housing applicants in April, 1951, revealed a waiting list of 3,200 families, excluding applicants whose applications had not been registered for the requisite two years before being entered on the official list. On 1st June, 1952, the number of applicants on the list had increased to 3,600, despite the provision of a further 244 Council houses and flats, and 68 privately owned houses during 1951. This situation has, therefore, limited action under the Housing Act, 1936, to those unfit houses which have become dangerous or extremely dilapidated, or have been vacated in the normal way.

During the year eight houses were demolished, six of which were already vacated and derelict, and two were in a dangerous condition. Undertakings not to relet properties for human habitation were accepted in five instances, but in three of these cases the rehousing of occupants was not effected before the end of the year. In one instance a formal undertaking in respect of an unfit house was cancelled on completion of extensive repairs and improvements. Two Closing Orders were also made under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of basement rooms, but in one case the Order remains in abeyance until rehousing accommodation can be found for the family to be displaced.

Only one application was received for financial assistance to improve existing property under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, which was withdrawn after preliminary investigations had been made.

Every endeavour is made to prevent sub-standard properties which become vacant from being sold at exorbitant prices, but unfortunately, information of impending changes in occupation does not always reach the Department in time.

Existing houses are still falling into disrepair due to the inability of owners to meet the high cost of repairs, and in many cases, it will soon be uneconomical to reinstate them to their original condition. Notices served for the repair of housing defects are being complied with, but it will be appreciated that these repairs form a very small proportion of the general maintenance work which is necessary to keep houses in a good state of repair.

On 31st December, 1951, the total number of new houses and flats completed in the Borough since the war was 1,493, comprised of 317 privately owned houses built under licence, 1,076 permanent Council dwellings and 100 prefabricated bungalows. Temporary housing accommodation has also been provided in 194 huts on the Merrow Downs, Merrow Woods and Woking Road sites, and in 116 requisitioned properties which have been adapted to provide accommodation for 238 families.

The following summary shows the position regarding the development of new housing estates on 31st December, 1951.

	Total number of houses to be erected.	Number of houses completed or under construction.
Bellfields Estate .....	908	870
Park Barn Estate .....	126*	126*
Bushy Hill Estate, Merrow .....	280	164
Upfolds Estate, Burpham .....	146	79
	<hr/> 1,460 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,239 <hr/>

\* Excluding 100 prefabricated bungalows.

## 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) .....	1,313
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	3,596
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts .....	125
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose .....	399
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	17
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 .....	297

### 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 .....	292
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### 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

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

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs .....	32
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices—	
(a) By Owners .....	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .....	—

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

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..... | 88 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices—                |    |
| (a) By Owners .....   | 72 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .....   | 2  |

**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 .....                | 8 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....                   | 8 |
| 3. Number of dwelling houses closed on undertaking from Owners not to re-let for habitation ..... | 5 |
| 4. Number of Unfit dwelling houses rendered fit—undertakings cancelled .....                      | — |

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

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

**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 29th February, 1952.

## MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

**Chairman:** COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.

### Members of the Council:

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

### TRADE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. W. AYERS	.....	.....	.....	Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.
Mr. B. W. AUSTIN	.....	.....	.....	Butchers (from July, 1951).
Mr. S. W. CHRISTOPHER	.....	.....	.....	Fried Fish Dealers and Wet Fish Dealers.
Mr. A. CROSS	.....	.....	.....	Guildford Co-operative Soc., Ltd.
Mr. A. GODDARD	.....	.....	.....	Grocers and General Provisions Stores.
Mr. N. GOODEVE	.....	.....	.....	Sweets and Confectionery—Manufacturers and Distributors.
Miss L. HIGGINSON	.....	.....	.....	School Meals Service.
Mr. E. A. HOLLOWAY	.....	.....	.....	Multiple Traders.
Mr. G. JORDISON	.....	.....	.....	Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.
Mr. G. LANGHORN	.....	.....	.....	Market Traders. Retail Fruit Federation.
Mr. T. OHLER	.....	.....	.....	Ice Cream—Manufacturers and Distributors.
Mr. E. F. STAMMERS	.....	.....	.....	Dairymen.
Miss B. M. STEUART—Miss E. BENNETT (from January, 1952)	.....	.....	.....	Factory Canteen Service.
Miss M. THORNE	.....	.....	.....	Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants, etc.
Mr. R. L. WAUGH	.....	.....	.....	Fruiterers and Greengrocers.

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

### PUBLICITY, EDUCATION AND SOCIALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

**Chairman and Hon. Treasurer:** Mr. R. L. WAUGH.

COUNCILLOR W. HAINES.	Mr. A. GODDARD.
COUNCILLOR G. L. SHAW.	Miss L. HIGGINSON.
COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.	Miss M. THORNE.
Mr. A. CROSS.	Mrs. REAVELL. (co-opted member).

## GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

To :—The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Guildford, and members of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to present the Fourth Annual Report of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild for the year ending 29th February, 1952, during which time I have had the honour to be your Chairman.

During the year, membership of the Guild has continued to increase, although perhaps not so rapidly as in previous years. The number of new trader members accepted during this period was fifteen and the number of new employee members was sixty-eight.

A great deal of the national publicity which has been given to the subject of food hygiene in recent years, has faded away, and other national interests have taken its place, but local authorities, and particularly organisations such as our own which are devoting much time and energy to this problem, cannot afford to relax interest or become complacent regarding their achievements. It is one thing to respond to public demand when the subject is receiving national priority attention, but it is quite another matter to maintain the high standards once they are achieved, and to continue to stimulate interest so that progress is made in spite of the fading enthusiasm of the general public. So far as the Guild is concerned, the majority of members are faithfully carrying out their obligations to the organisation, and the supervisory work carried out by the Sanitary Officers continues to be conscientiously performed.

The work of the Publicity, Education and Social Subcommittee has been considerable, although there has been nothing so spectacular as the special campaign and exhibition of the previous year. For the first time, we have to record a great disappointment concerning one of the Committee's activities. I refer to the special series of lectures held for housewives in the various parts of the town, at which the subjects of "Food Hygiene in the Home" and "Tuber-

culosis—Mass Radiography” were dealt with. Ten meetings were held during the period 9th to 23rd October, 1951, and although over 10,000 invitations were sent out via Schools, Clinics, etc., the total attendance was only 337. The housewives of Guildford, in common with those in other parts of the country, were very much to the fore in complaining about unsatisfactory hygienic standards in food premises. Now that considerable improvements have been effected in that direction, it is felt that the housewife should also play her part by exercising similar care in the preparation of food in the home. It was with this end in view that the series of lectures was arranged.

As most of the structural work required to food premises from the hygienic angle has been completed, more and more time is being devoted to the educational activities of the Guild. During the year, permission was obtained to proceed with the making of film strips to be used in lecturing to the principal food trades. It was intended to deal with the bakery trade first, and the co-operation of the Bakers' organisation was sought, but so far there has been no response. It is regrettable that there is still opposition from some trades organisations to the work of the Guild, which aims at improvements to the health and general well being of the community. Individual members of these organisations do co-operate, but we would like the collective support of these organisations to assist us in the work.

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

The thanks of all members are due to Councillor E. Jones, M.P.S., for his excellent services to the Guild during the three years he has occupied the Chair, and we know that as Chairman of the Health Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Guild, we can be sure of his further support.

(Signed) R. F. SPARROW,

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

## FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

**Work of the Guild for the Year ending 29th February, 1952.**

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### Introduction.

The Guildford Hygienic Food 'Traders' Guild, which is sponsored and supported by the Guildford Borough Council, has now completed its fourth year of work, and continues to make progress both with regard to membership and the achievement of improved standards of hygiene relating to 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. The Publicity, Education and Socials Sub-Committee have met as and when required.

### Membership.

Since the Guild came into being on 1st March, 1948, with a membership of 37 traders and 239 employees, numbers have gradually increased, and a summary of members is given below which shows the position at the last Advisory Committee held on 4th January, 1952.

	Number of Premises to which Guild applies.	Number of Trader Members Accepted.	Number of Employee Members Accepted.
Ice Cream Manufacturers and Distributors	4	4	12
Dairies	3	3	54
Bakehouses and Flour Confectioners	15	4	22
Catering Establishments (including Factory and School Canteens)	82	54	497
Grocers	73	45	196
Butchers and Cooked Meat Manufacturers	24	17	37
Fishmongers and Fishfryers	18	8	8
Greengrocers	34	11	23
General Stores, Confectioners and Mixed Trades	64	36	193
<b>Totals</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1,042</b>

The increase in membership during the past year has not been so great as in previous years, but generally speaking, members have continued to fulfill their obligations to the organisation in a satisfactory manner. A good standard of hygiene in food premises requires unremitting attention on the part of the trader and every employee in the establishment, and this, of course, is extremely difficult to achieve unless the persons concerned have a keen interest in their work and a sense of responsibility to the people they serve.

Certain food trades organisations are still withholding their support of the Guild in spite of many invitations to take an active interest. Although we have reason to be satisfied that we have achieved a certain degree of success without their support, it is obvious that we could succeed even more if they would co-operate. This is particularly true in regard to the educational aspects of our work, which are, of course, extremely important. We are anxious to instruct the young entrants to the various trades regarding the importance of hygienic food handling, but how can this be done satisfactorily if the traders organisations are antagonistic to our work? The Guild has been the forerunner of many similar organisations in all parts of the country, and in many cases, the food trades organisations have brought pressure to bear on local authorities to establish these bodies. Surely it is time for all Guildford trades organisations to come forward and lend their support to this important aspect of public health work which can only result in improved conditions to the benefit of all concerned.

### **Annual Reports on Trader Members' 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 148 trader members. In 113 instances it was reported that the premises had been maintained in an entirely satisfactory condition; in 31 instances minor works were necessary to qualify for continued membership and these works were promptly carried out; and in 3 instances where there had been changes in occupation, membership was deferred until the new occupiers had proved their suitability for membership. In one case the premises became unoccupied due to the death of the occupier,

### **Employee Members.**

It will be seen from the summary of membership that there are now 1,042 employee members who have undertaken to observe the conditions laid down in their respective Codes of practice. An effort has been made to keep in touch with all employee members and to enrol new members by asking traders to notify changes of staff, but the response has been very poor.

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. In some instances, however, there have been signs of indifference, and it is possible that obligatory attendance at a course of lectures similar to those held last year would help to stimulate further interest. This system has been adopted in Ealing with much success. The views of members on this point would be welcomed. Short informal talks to employees are constantly being given at the places of employment, but owing to frequent staff changes it is impossible to ensure that all employees receive instruction.

### **Repairs and Improvements.**

A summary of works and improvements carried out in food premises during 1951 is shown on pages 41/2. From this summary it will be seen that extensive alterations and improvements have been carried out in eleven instances, bringing the total since the scheme commenced to 86, or 27.1 per cent. of the total food premises in the Borough. Further extensive works are in progress at several premises including the first major alterations to fish premises. It is hoped that the remaining fishmongers who are still trading from open-fronted shops without suitable means of protection to displays, will follow suit when they see the improvements which can be achieved in this direction. It is felt that many objections to closed fronts or other forms of enclosing fish displays are ill-founded on trade prejudices.

The number of infestations by rats and mice dealt with in food premises, should not be regarded as an indication of heavily infested premises, as the majority of these traders hold annual contracts with the local authority for regular treatment to ensure freedom from these pests.

### **Bacteriological Examination of Foods liable to Contamination during Preparation and Handling.**

During the past year, 50 samples of the types of food which are frequently associated with food infections, were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these, 34 were found to be either sterile or containing organisms of no pathogenic significance. The remaining 16 samples contained a variety of organisms mainly of the coli. group, which indicates unsatisfactory methods of preparation, handling or storage. The types of foods or ingredients which were reported to be unsatisfactory were :—

Synthetic Cream	.....	5
Chocolate Eclairs	.....	3
Fondant	.....	2

In some cases, samples were taken from unopened cans of synthetic cream which were reported to be satisfactory, whilst samples taken from containers in use or in storage showed considerable contamination. This indicates the need for care during the handling and storage of these commodities. It also indicates that bakers and confectioners should be equipped with refrigerators for the storage of synthetic cream and other ingredients which are liable to contamination.

### **Bacteriological Examination of Washed Crockery, Utensils, etc.**

During the year a great deal of advisory work has been carried out with regard to the washing and sterilisation of crockery and utensils used in the catering trade. A series of swabs from the washed utensils was taken in 55 instances and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results of these examinations can be summarised as follows :—

Very Good	.....	16
Good	.....	9
Fair	.....	13
Bad	.....	17

A bacterial count of 100 per utensil with an absence of B. Coli. is regarded as a "good" result. Many of the "bad" reports have bacterial counts of over 2,000 per utensil, and frequently show the presence of bacillus coli., whilst samples of washing water and rinsing water show evidence of heavy contamination.

The equipment and facilities for the washing-up process vary considerably. In many cases, caterers have been advised on a previous occasion to use a suitable detergent and sterilising agent in the water where a sufficient temperature cannot be maintained. It is essential, however, when relying on these substances, particularly for sterilising, that the substance should be used in every batch of water, and in the quantities recommended by the suppliers, otherwise, satisfactory results cannot be guaranteed. The Sanitary Officers will be pleased to give advice on this subject on request.

### **Educational Activities—Lectures to Food Handlers.**

It has been found from experience that the most effective method of instructing food handlers in hygienic methods, is by short informal talks, given on their own business premises, by arrangement with the Managements. Most business places can offer 20/30 minutes at some time of the day for this purpose. The talks are illustrated by film strips and exhibits, and in the majority of cases, employees show considerable interest. It would seem desirable, however, that the more promising type of employee should be encouraged by his employers to take a more detailed course on this subject. Such courses will be arranged if there is sufficient demand.

Although a number of lectures have been given spasmodically to students and senior school children, it would be a great advantage if a lecture to school leavers on this subject could be given regularly at each school near the end of term so that children entering the food trades would at least have some instruction on the prevention of spread of food infection. It is hoped that this matter may have consideration in the near future.

### **Housewives.**

The Chairman has already commented in his opening remarks upon the series of ten lectures arranged for housewives in all parts of the district during the period 9th to 23rd October, 1951, in conjunction with a Mass Radiography Campaign. These lectures were given by the County Superintendent Health Visitor and Supervisors, because it was hoped the meetings would appeal to mothers of young children, particularly as a crèche was opened at each meeting place, where their young children could be cared for. As

previously stated, the total attendance at the ten meetings was 337, which was extremely disappointing. In addition to the lectures, film shows were given and a small exhibition was arranged. Over 10,000 invitations were issued through schools, day nurseries, infant welfare centres and women's organisations.

### Organised Visits to Food Factories, etc.

The most popular form of educational activity in connection with food hygiene is the visits arranged for traders and employees to various types of the larger food manufactories, probably because the visits are looked upon as social gatherings. Nevertheless, many important points of hygiene are learned by those attending who are invariably impressed with the high standards of cleanliness both of premises and personnel.

During the year, the following visits were made:—

Date.	Place.	Number attending.
13/6/51	C. Shippam, Ltd., Chichester (Meat and Fish Products) .....	33
11/7/51	Horlicks, Ltd., Slough (Milk Products) .....	33
18/7/51	Horlicks, Ltd., Slough (Milk Products) .....	33
26/9/51	Harris (Eastleigh), Ltd., Calne, Wilts. (Bacon Curers, Ltd.) .....	34
31/10/51	J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., Cadby Hall, London (Ice Cream, Frozen Foods, etc.) .....	33
28/11/51	T. Walls & Sons, Ltd., Acton (Sausage and Pie Factory) .....	50
13/2/52	Connaught Rooms, Ltd., London (Catering Kitchens, etc.) .....	63

### Social Activities.

The Third Annual Dinner and Dance was held on 7th March, 1951, which was well attended and was a great success. A special outing was also arranged for employee members on 4th February, 1952, when a party of 132 members and friends attended the ice pantomime at the Empress Hall.

These activities do much to encourage the community spirit amongst members of the food trades.

**Conclusion.**

The Guild continues to grow and work successfully, and is serving a very useful purpose through its educational and other activities. The main problem is to maintain the interest of the public, and the food handlers in particular, in the need for **constant** care so that food infections may be reduced to a minimum. As the Guild enters upon its fifth year, there is still great scope for the work which is carried out by this organisation.

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 staff of the Health Department, without whose assistance the Guild could not be maintained.

H. A. PERRY,

Hon. Secretary.



