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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for 1960

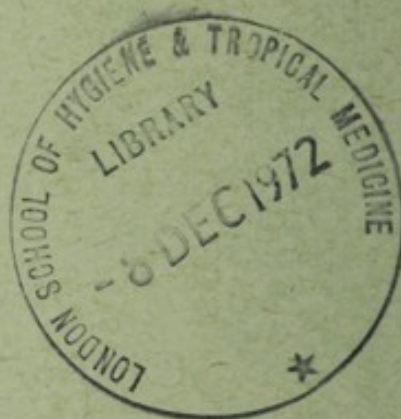
TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

76926



HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1960.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN EDWARD JONES, J.P.)
Chairman.

ALDERMAN V. G. WILKINSON, O.B.E., J.P.

COUNCILLOR E. P. ELLIS (*Vice-Chairman*).

COUNCILLOR G. C. BATEMAN.

COUNCILLOR G. R. BELLERBY.

COUNCILLOR MISS J. M. CARTER.

COUNCILLOR J. C. HENDERSON.

COUNCILLOR R. R. C. TRIGGER.

COUNCILLOR K. R. VELDE.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

A. B. R. FINN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

A. H. M. RICHARDS, T.D., M.A., B.M., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. WALSHAW, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Senior Meat Inspector - R. SUTTON, M.A.P.H.I.

Housing Inspector - A. J. AVON, M.A.P.H.I.

District Inspectors - F. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.

B. BERRY, M.A.P.H.I.
(to 30.6.60)

J. COWBURN, M.A.P.H.I.
(from 24.10.60)

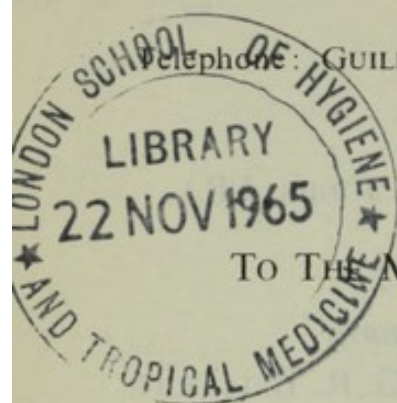
(All Public Health Inspectors hold the Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate in addition to the statutory qualification.)

Pupil Public Health Inspector : C. J. S. ELSTON.

Clerks : MISS P. M. BUTLER, MISS E. M. HARGREAVES,

MISS P. T. BERRY (to 3.8.60), S. W. KAY (from 8.8.60)

Public Analyst : D. D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.



Telephone: GUILDFORD 5201.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
GUILDFORD.

FOREWORD.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for 1960 on the Health of Guildford.

Just as 1959 was noteworthy for its exceptionally long, dry, hot summer, so 1960 was notorious for its succession of wet months and an almost non-existent summer, the like of which we all hope we shall not see again for a very long time. The common infectious diseases of childhood, which normally largely disappear with the coming of spring, continued through the summer months and on into the succeeding winter, so at no time was there any respite from them. They were, however, not serious in effect or frequency, but they had their nuisance value, particularly where family holidays were concerned. Many families wisely spent their holidays at home, going out for day trips when the weather was fine enough. This may have been the explanation for the fact that the attendances at Guildford Lido were good, in spite of the poor summer.

Poliomyelitis was notable for its complete absence in Guildford: there were, in fact, only five cases recorded in the County of Surrey during 1960 and there can be no doubt that Poliomyelitis Vaccination must be given great credit for this most desirable result. But there are no grounds for complacency, and all up to the age of 40 are eligible for this vaccine, and if they have not had their three injections, they should seek advice from their own Doctor, or through the County Council's Health Service. Those over 40 have also become eligible for Poliomyelitis Vaccination if their own General Practitioner thinks that it is necessary and desirable in any particular case. Children aged 5-12 are now eligible for a fourth injection.

Only three cases of food poisoning in Guildford were notified during the year, but presumably there must have been others which were so mild that no information reached the Health Department. The Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild continued by example, energy and enthusiasm to play a big part in securing the sale of sound, clean food to the population of Guildford: as in past years, the Guild adopted Codes of practice of its own, independently of legislation, one such code being for Mobile Traders, who

now constitute an increasing problem of control. Food Hygiene is "Good Business," for the Public will always support a well-conducted organisation: the Public should use their power by not supporting any poorly-conducted business, where hygiene does not receive the attention it should have.

1960 was the last year of the First National Five Year Programme of clearance of unfit houses, and by the end of the year the Health Committee's Programme had been carried through, so far as the necessary representations and procedures were concerned. But owing to lack of new houses, nearly a quarter of the 500 or so houses and huts dealt with, and declared to be unfit for human habitation, were, in fact, still occupied.

Applications for Standard Improvement Grants were made to the Council in increasing numbers during the year, and owners of properties lacking certain amenities can expect such a grant automatically, provided the appropriate conditions are fulfilled. Applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants also continued to be made, though in diminishing numbers, the Council granting these or not, at their discretion. The purpose of this legislation is to give increased lease of life to houses still having a reasonable expectation, but also, and more particularly, to give added comfort and amenities to the human beings living in these houses, by bringing them those sanitary fittings and improvements which everyone is entitled to expect these days.

The year 1960 was "World Mental Health Year," and during this time, efforts were made universally to educate the Public into a better approach to and understanding of Mental Health and those who suffer from it. The idea is to get away from the old prejudices and taboos with which the mentally sick are regarded by the Public. Much progress has been made in rendering our Mental Hospitals acceptable to patients, by modernisation, the use of colour, increased comfort, and general enlightenment, so that a patient who has once been in a Mental Hospital will now go back willingly, if need be, as a voluntary patient, and not seek to avoid further treatment when it becomes necessary. Special displays and open days took place at Brookwood Hospital, the County Council's Pond Meadow Training Centre at Westborough, and at the Guildford Child Guidance Clinic, as part of Mental Health Week. The Mental Health Act, 1959, designed to improve still further the care and after care of the mentally sick and the mentally subnormal, became law during 1960.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, came into operation on 27th November, 1960. Noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at Common Law becomes a Statutory Nuisance under this Act, and a Local Authority can take action to require abatement of the nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1936. The Act gives

some control over the use of loudspeakers in streets, but not, unfortunately, any control over noise and vibration caused by aircraft. Noise is undoubtedly one of the greatest evils of our day, and increasing attention will have to be given to the prevention of noise at its source, and to reducing the impact of unavoidable noise on those who have to live and work near it: more attention must be paid to soundproofing in factories, shops, offices, flats, houses and other buildings, and also in transport by the use of sound-absorbing materials, double windows and other devices. In my opinion, noise, if it continues to be uncontrolled, will increasingly play its part in the causation of ill-health, and there is a big field here for preventive medicine: ways will have to be found of reducing noise in hospitals, of which patients frequently complain, and which disturbs their rest and delays recovery.

The Borough showed its awareness of the needs of the elderly by increasing its financial support to the Guildford Old People's Welfare Council, and the latter, in turn, revised and improved its organisation and methods to enable it to give an even better service to our old folk.

As already mentioned, no serious outbreaks of infectious disease occurred, and there is, fortunately, nothing very eventful or dramatic to record: Guildford remains an eminently satisfactory place, from the health angle, in which to live.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee have shown their usual interest in the work of the Department, and I should like to thank them for this and for their support.

During the year, the Committee suffered a great loss through the death of Alderman Wilkinson, who had served on the Committee for many years, and I take this opportunity of paying tribute to his work for this Committee.

To Dr. Richards, Mr. Perry and all the members of the Health Department I owe thanks for their willing help at all times. Their help, and that of my colleagues in other Departments, is very much appreciated.

To you, Mr. Mayor, may I be allowed to say how pleased and proud the Health Department staff are that the Chairman of the Health Committee should have been elected Mayor of Guildford in 1960.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. R. FINN,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) : 7,322.

Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population mid-1960, civilian and members of the Armed Forces. Total 52,060.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1960), according to the Rate Books: 16,242.

Rateable Value on 31st December, 1960, £1,214,671.

Sum represented by Penny Rate (at 31st March, 1961): £4,990.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births—

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	801
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.6

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births) ... 5.24

Still-births—

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.55

Total Live and Still-births ... 812

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) ... 12

Infant Mortality Rates—

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.98
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.18
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.62

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... 9.99

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ... 9.99

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) ... 23.40

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

The **Birth Rate**, 14.6, is higher than last year's figure (13.71). The rate for England and Wales as a whole was 17.1.

The **Death Rate**, 11.16, is lower than for 1959 (11.32). The rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

Deaths. More than half of the 606 deaths were due to the usual cause, diseases of the heart and arteries, including failure of the blood vessels supplying the brain, leading to strokes. Deaths from coronary disease numbered 112, practically no variation from 1959.

There was a drop in the cancer deaths from 132 to 98: the latter figure represents about 16% of all deaths, a drop from 21% in 1959: this is a trend in the right direction, and it would be pleasant to think that the trend might continue, but there is no reason to think it will until more is known of the causes of cancer. As regards lung cancer, about which something is known of one of the causative factors, excessive cigarette smoking, the deaths (27) show virtually no change. The only method of approaching the Public which is likely to be effective in reducing the nation's smoking habits would be by television and a national poster campaign: only by constant repetition by this means could the necessary impact be made on the young smoker, who is the one to whom the appeal should be made.

Bronchitis, one of the biggest scourges of this country, to which increasing attention is, I am glad to say, being paid, is worse in those areas of the country where industry, and hence smoke, is widespread. An area such as Guildford is very lucky compared with Lancashire, Yorkshire, London or South Wales. Deaths from Bronchitis were halved, presumably, because of the mild winter, but deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents, being doubled, made up for this.

175 Males and 193 Females were over the age of 65 at death, representing 61% of all deaths.

Infantile Mortality. Of the 801 births during 1960, 12 babies died before attaining their first birthday, giving an infant mortality rate of 14.98, which is lower than the figure for England and Wales as a whole (21.9): 8 of the 12 deaths were in infants under one week old, and 6 of the deaths occurred within a few hours of birth, five of these being due to Prematurity. One child died on the 5th May from a Congenital Defect of the Heart, 3 died in early infancy from Bronchitis and Pneumonia, one from Diabetes and one from a Car Accident. Research into the factors leading to Premature Birth is important and is being intensified.

Old People's Welfare. The welfare of the elderly, as well as of the young, is something which all thinking people have very much at heart. It is impossible for either the statutory services or

the voluntary services alone to do all that is needed for the elderly, but together they come somewhat nearer to providing what is needed in Guildford than is the case in most towns: the old people of Guildford, by and large, are lucky.

When dealing with human beings, it has to be remembered that they may require services seven days a week, and not just for five days a week, and for 24 hours a day, and not just for 8 hours during the daytime. This is undoubtedly a factor which influences the young in their choice of careers, just as recruits are lost from agriculture because of the long hours. It is increasingly difficult to get staff such as District Nurses, who must be on call most nights and most weekends, and a breakdown in District Nursing and Home Midwifery services could well come in the next few years.

More Home Helps are needed to give more assistance to the elderly in their homes, but they are not obtainable, and the services of those who are available must continue to be rationed out according to the greatest need.

The Guildford Old People's Welfare Committee, and their full-time Organiser, Mrs. Harris, and other staff, are to be congratulated on their continued good work. A word of tribute is due to Alderman Wilkins, who resigned from the post of Chairman during the year, for all the splendid work he did, and the interest he took in the individual cases, during his five years as Chairman.

Geriatric Social Worker. During the year, Miss Peck visited 257 new patients in the Borough, and her total visits to these and former patients and relations were 2,169, as against 2,414 in 1959.

This is valuable pioneer work and Miss Peck's services are much valued by General Practitioners, Consultants, and by your Medical Officer of Health, as well as by the old people concerned, and their relatives. So often a suggestion can be made to improve the plight of an old person or to relieve the burden on a harassed relative.

Meals on Wheels. During 1960 a total of 5,359 meals were provided, 58 old people using the service, which is organised by the W.V.S. The number of meals was increased considerably during the latter half of the year owing to the provision of additional equipment.

Family Planning Association. This Association exists for the furtherance of knowledge and the giving of practical advice on the

proper spacing of families. Its services are available to all. Advice can be given not only to married couples, but also to those about to enter matrimony, the latter being a valuable aspect of the work which may not be widely known.

Clinics are held in the Out-Patients' Department at St. Luke's Hospital every Friday from 6 to 7.30 p.m. Appointments are required. Details may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary at 27, Harvey Road, Guildford (Telephone: Guildford 4235).

Marriage Guidance Council. The Marriage Guidance Council headquarters are at 234, High Street, Guildford: applications for appointments may be made to the Appointments Secretary at 8, Upper Edgeborough Road (Telephone: Guildford 5856). The aims of the Marriage Guidance Council are to restore to normal those marriages which are threatened with disruption by one cause or another. This invaluable work is highly confidential, and can only be undertaken at the direct personal request of the parties concerned. Advice is also given to couples entering matrimony, and takes the form of group teaching and discussion.

Laboratory Facilities. Dr. Cook, Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, is always willing and able to help in any investigation into outbreaks of infectious disease or other matters pertaining to the work of the Public Health staff, and his services are gratefully acknowledged.

Guildford Deaths in 1960.

Cause of Death.					Males.	Females.	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, Lungs	...	...	...	3	2	5
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	...	...	...	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	2	—	2
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Cancer of Stomach	...	...	...	2	4	6
11.	„ Bronchus	...	...	...	21	6	27
12.	„ Breast	...	...	...	—	11	11
13.	„ Uterus	...	...	...	—	1	1
14.	„ other area	...	...	...	27	26	53
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	—	2	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	4	2	6
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	31	57	88
18.	Coronary Disease	...	...	...	65	47	112
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	6	5	11
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	27	49	76
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	13	17	30
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	2	2
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	16	21	37
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	9	5	14
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	4	3	7
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	4	1	5
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	3	2	5
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	4	6	10
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	3	—	3
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	—	2	2
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	...	21	35	56
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	9	7	16
34.	All other Accidents	...	...	...	6	4	10
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	4	4	8
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					285	321	606

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1960.

	Rate per 1,000 Population.		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.						Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Pneumonia.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	
England and Wales —	17.1	0.34	11.5	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.02	21.9
GUILDFORD —	14.6	0.21	11.16	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.04	14.98

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

The following figures summarise the duties performed during 1960:—

	No. of Members	Public Duty Hours.	Transport Hours.	Hospital and Clinic Hours.	Miscellaneous Hours.
Corps and Ambulance Divisions ...	75	2,019	1,678	—	1,437
Nursing Division ...	52	832	3,187	582	182
Cadet Divisions ...	218	579	—	26	112
	345	3,430	4,865	608	1,731

First Aid cases treated on Public Duty ... 209

First Aid cases treated off Public Duty ... 101

Medical Comforts loaned ... 837

Civil Defence Members ... 11

National Health Service Reserve Members ... 22

Miscellaneous duties include Lectures, etc., to Girls' Life Brigade and Youth Movements, and also training of Civil Defence Personnel.

Transport duties include Train Escorts.

Transport Duties.

Five Ambulances, three Sitting Case Vehicles and one Mobile Dressing Station for Public Duties.

Number of patients removed:—

	Patients.	Mileage.
Brigade ...	24	1,139
For Surrey County Council ...	16,445	148,801
Number of emergency cases ...		1,241

Nursing in the Home. This work is carried out by the Queen's District Nurses employed by the Surrey County Council and living at the Queen's Nurses' Home, Stoughton.

Children Nursed by District Nurses.

	No. of Cases.	Visits Paid.	Transferred to Hospital.
Tuberculosis ...	1	14	—
Pneumonia ...	2	12	—
Other Diseases ...	70	504	3
	—	—	—
	73	530	3
	—	—	—

District Cases.

Midwifery cases	164	Visits	2,826
Midwifery cases transferred from St. Luke's Hospital	76	„	816
Ante-natal		„	1,038
Worplesdon Relief	15	„	256
Shalford Relief	1	„	16
Relief Ante-natal		„	88
General Work—			
Cases	1,138	„	28,737
Worplesdon Relief		„	709
Shalford Relief		„	34
Number of Ante-natal Sessions			100
Number of Attendances			2,905
Number of New Bookings			189

Maternity Provision. Fifty-four maternity beds are provided at St. Luke's Hospital. At this Hospital a total of 1,402 births took place in 1960.

Mount Alvernia Nursing Home offers seventeen maternity beds and a total of 254 births took place there.

At the twelve beds of the Jarvis Maternity Home, a total of 259 births took place.

There were 1,915 institutional births (637 residents and 1,278 non-residents). In all, there were 2,077 births in Guildford.

Notification of Births. During 1960, 408 male and 391 female births to residents were notified, a total of 799 (726 in 1959). There were 9 still-births (12 in 1959).

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

St. Luke's Hospital	428	} 79.72%
Jarvis Maternity Home	167	
Mount Alvernia Nursing Home	42	
Home	162	20.28%
	—	
	799	
	—	

Clinics and Treatment Centres (see inside back cover).

Hospital Provision. The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board maintain two Hospitals in Guildford, St. Luke's Hospital with 385 and the Royal Surrey County Hospital with 233 available beds.

Supervision of Nursing Homes. The only Nursing Home in Guildford is Mount Alvernia, which offers 39 general and 17 maternity beds and during 1960 dealt with 883 general and 253 maternity patients. A close liaison is kept with this Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All infectious cases requiring hospital treatment are normally admitted to Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, though some go to Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, and occasionally elsewhere.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1960.

	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever	21	4
Pneumonia	15	1
Measles	9	—
Whooping Cough	61	1
Erysipelas	5	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	18
Food Poisoning	3	—
Sonné Dysentery	16	7
	<hr/> 152	<hr/> 31

The incidence was, on the whole, low during the year, particularly as regards measles. There were rather more cases of whooping cough than in 1959. Cases admitted to Hospital numbered 31 (40 in 1959).

The number of cases of food poisoning brought to the Department's notice was small, namely 3, the same as last year. Not infrequently investigation of such notifications leads to a revision of the diagnosis.

Deaths from infectious diseases numbered 8: 6 were due to Tuberculosis and 2 to late manifestations of syphilis in patients who contracted the disease prior to the advent of penicillin, which is the accepted treatment for this disease.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis in Guildford during 1960, I am glad to say: there were in fact only five recorded cases in the whole of Surrey, of which three showed no paralysis.

There can be little doubt that Poliomyelitis Vaccination has played a large part in reducing the incidence of this most unpleasant disease.

During 1960, vaccination (3 doses) was available for all under the age of 40, in certain cases over the age of 40 where the General Practitioner concerned was satisfied of the need. Since the beginning of 1961, children aged 5-11 years have become eligible for a fourth dose, the most that anyone is likely to receive under the present scheme.

An oral vaccine has been developed: it is only available in this country for use in epidemics, it causes rapid immunity, but the

latter is of short duration, and at present in this country injection remains the standard method as being productive of the best immunity.

The progress with vaccination against Poliomyelitis in the Guildford area during the year was as follows:—

(a) Children and young people who received 1st and 2nd injections:—

Children born between 1943 and 1960	...	...	...	733
Young persons born between 1942 and 1933	...	...	...	655
Persons born prior to 1933	...	...	...	2,405

(b) Children and young people who received 3rd (booster) injections:—

Children born between 1943 and 1960	...	...	...	1,776
Young persons born between 1942 and 1933	...	...	...	2,299
Persons born prior to 1933	...	...	...	706

A total of 14,089 children and young persons up to age 27 have received the 3rd injection in the Guildford Municipal Borough since the inception of the scheme.

The general position so far as the whole of the South-Western Division is concerned is that 45,317 children and young people have received their 3rd injection.

Whooping Cough Immunisation. Immunisation against Whooping Cough remains important for infants, and, where possible, it is combined with immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus. Boosting doses later in life against Whooping Cough are not considered necessary by many Doctors.

The following table shows the number of children, in age groups, who received primary immunisation and the number of reinforcing doses given in the Borough during 1960:—

	0-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary Injection	664	53	717
Reinforcing Injection	37	285	322

Diphtheria Immunisation. Although, fortunately, no cases occurred in Guildford, Diphtheria is still a grave threat to the community, as cases still occur from time to time and are frequently serious. But its rarity makes it all the more difficult to impress upon parents the necessity for having their children protected against this disease, which in the past caused far more deaths and paralysis than Poliomyelitis has ever done. Where possible, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation are given together, along with Tetanus, to minimise the number of injections concerned.

A remarkable landmark in the battle against Diphtheria was reached in 1959, when, for the first time ever, there were no deaths

from Diphtheria in England and Wales during the year; there were, however, 102 cases during 1959, more than in the previous year, but many of the cases were very mild. The latter occurred particularly in school children whose immunisation had not been kept up to date.

The following table shows the number of children in age groups who received primary immunisation and the number of boosting doses given in the Borough during 1960:—

	0-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary	679	138	817
Boosting doses	48	1,333	1,381

The following table gives details of the immunisation state of the child population in the Borough at 31st December, 1960: —

Total number of children who completed a course of immunisation whether primary or reinforcing at any time since 1st January, 1946.				Immunity Index.			
0-1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total	0-1 yrs.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total Under 15
201	2,268	8,328	10,797	25.77	87.23	94.40	86.78

Tetanus Immunisation. Children are being immunised in increasing numbers against Tetanus, and parents are being actively encouraged to agree to this. It can frequently be combined with other injections given for immunising purposes. Tetanus is an uncommon disease, but a very serious one, and more emphasis is being placed on its prevention than hitherto.

The following table shows the number of children in age groups who received primary immunisation and the number re-immunised in the Borough during 1960: —

	0-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary	527	28	555
Re-immunisations	9	42	51

Smallpox Vaccination. I am glad to say that the numbers vaccinated during 1960 show a total of 497, a small increase over the figure for 1959 (462).

The following table shows the vaccinations carried out in the Borough during 1960:—

0-1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 + yrs.	Total.
204	222	16	55	497

212 re-vaccinations were also completed.

Tuberculosis. Fourteen newly-notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the Register in 1960, as against 12 and 2 respectively in 1959: 5 deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. There were 389 cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1960 and 447 at the beginning.

The following table shows age groups of new cases during 1960:—

Age periods.	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 ...	—	1	—	—
5—14 ...	—	3	—	—
15—24 ...	1	1	—	1
25—44 ...	1	—	—	1
45—64 ...	4	1	—	—
65 & over ...	2	—	1	—
	8	6	1	2

The following table may be of interest:—

New Cases and Mortality 1951—1960.

	New Cases	Deaths
1951	43	8
1952	30	8
1953	32	6
1954	23	7
1955	35	8
1956	24	5
1957	21	4
1958	24	3
1959	14	3
1960	17	6

During 1960, the Godalming and Haslemere Tuberculosis Care Committee was amalgamated with the Guildford Borough Tuberculosis Care Committee. Two representatives from Godalming and two from Haslemere have joined the Committee and as consideration is now given for help from non-tuberculous chest cases, it was decided that the new Committee should be known as the Guildford Borough, Godalming and Haslemere Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Cases.

The usual excellent work of providing from voluntary sources extras and Christmas gifts for cases of Tuberculosis and other chest diseases in genuine need of help was carried on by the Committee during the year, the Mayor, Alderman Edward Jones, J.P., continuing as Chairman, a post he has filled so ably and devotedly for very many years.

B.C.G. Vaccination. This vaccination against Tuberculosis is available for school children of 13 years old and upwards, and for students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other establishments of Further Education.

The figures of B.C.G. Vaccination are:—

Percentage accepting the offer of B.C.G. Vaccination ...	68.90
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination	673
Number immune—Vaccination not required	52

The following table shows the groups of new cases during 1950-1951. The total number of new cases during 1950-1951 was 1,000. The following table shows the groups of new cases during 1950-1951.

Age Group	1950-1951	1951-1952
Under 5	100	120
5-10	150	180
10-15	200	220
15-20	250	280
20-25	300	320
25-30	350	380
30-35	400	420
35-40	450	480
40-45	500	520
45-50	550	580
50-55	600	620
55-60	650	680
60-65	700	720
65-70	750	780
70-75	800	820
75-80	850	880
80-85	900	920
85-90	950	980
90-95	1,000	1,020
95-100	1,050	1,080

The following table shows the groups of new cases during 1952-1953. The total number of new cases during 1952-1953 was 1,100. The following table shows the groups of new cases during 1952-1953.

Age Group	1952-1953	1953-1954
Under 5	110	130
5-10	160	190
10-15	210	230
15-20	260	290
20-25	310	340
25-30	360	390
30-35	410	440
35-40	460	490
40-45	510	540
45-50	560	590
50-55	610	640
55-60	660	690
60-65	710	740
65-70	760	790
70-75	810	840
75-80	860	890
80-85	910	940
85-90	960	990
90-95	1,010	1,040
95-100	1,060	1,090

The following table shows the groups of new cases during 1954-1955. The total number of new cases during 1954-1955 was 1,200. The following table shows the groups of new cases during 1954-1955.

Age Group	1954-1955	1955-1956
Under 5	120	140
5-10	170	200
10-15	220	250
15-20	270	300
20-25	320	350
25-30	370	400
30-35	420	450
35-40	470	500
40-45	520	550
45-50	570	600
50-55	620	650
55-60	670	700
60-65	720	750
65-70	770	800
70-75	820	850
75-80	870	900
80-85	920	950
85-90	970	1,000
90-95	1,020	1,050
95-100	1,070	1,100

The following table shows the groups of new cases during 1956-1957. The total number of new cases during 1956-1957 was 1,300. The following table shows the groups of new cases during 1956-1957.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board, which has operated since October, 1952, is responsible for Guildford's water supply. The water supply is drawn from the Godalming and Guildford waterworks and is pumped to the town by a pump station. The Undertaking is responsible for all work of approximately 145 square miles in extent which now includes the parishes of Haslemere and Crayke. The local population now supplied is 116,000 persons including 52,000 population in the Guildford water area.

The water supply for Guildford Borough is derived from deep bore-holes in the chalk. The pumping stations are situated as follows:

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of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for 1960

One of the two new bore-holes at Haslemere was put into service in March and the second in April to deliver water to the Pewsey Hill reservoir. This station has a similar output to that of the Joseph Road source and took over the supply to the Pewsey Hill reservoir while acidification of the chalk bore-holes at Joseph Road was carried out in May, 1960. This operation was followed by test pumping and proved the acidification to have brought about a considerable raising of the pumping water level. Following these tests the station was put back into commission and the new source then commenced work. The construction of the proposed million gallon service reservoir at Pewsey Hill and the adjoining the existing reservoir and work commenced on the site in 1960.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board, which has operated since October, 1952, is responsible for Guildford's water supply.

The Undertaking is responsible for an area of approximately 145 square miles in extent, which now includes the parishes of Haslemere and Grayswood. The total population now supplied is 116,000 persons, including 53,000 population in the Guildford water area.

The water supply for Guildford Borough is derived from deep bore-holes in the chalk. The pumping stations are situated as follows:—

1. Josephs Road Pumping Station (3 bore-holes).
2. Millmead Pumping Station (2 bore-holes).
3. Dapdune Pumping Station (2 new bore-holes).

All three Pumping Stations have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

During the year ended 31st December, 1960, the total consumption of water in Guildford Borough water area was 1,208,290,231 gallons, an average of 3,301,339 gallons per day. The average daily consumption per head of population in the Borough water area was 62.29 gallons, domestic consumption being 52.96 gallons, the remaining 9.33 gallons being used for industrial and other purposes.

One of the two new bore-holes at Dapdune was put into service in March and the second in April, to deliver water to the Pewley Hill reservoir.

This station has a similar output to that of the Josephs Road source and took over the supply to the Pewley Hill reservoir while acidification of the chalk bore-holes at Josephs Road was carried out in May, 1960. This operation was followed by test-pumping and proved the acidification to have brought about a considerable raising of the pumping water level. Following these tests the station was put back into commission.

Tenders were received for the construction of the proposed 5 million gallon service reservoir at Pewley Hill on a site adjoining the existing reservoir and work commenced on the 5th December, 1960.

WATER SAMPLING.

During the year thirty-four samples of water for chemical analysis and forty-seven samples for bacteriological examination were taken from the under-mentioned sources (these samples are taken by the Public Health Department and are additional to the routine samples taken by the Water Board):—

	Chemical Samples.		Bacteriological Samples.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory
Ladymead Pumping Station	8	—	9	—
Millmead Pumping Station...	8	—	8	—
Dapdune Pumping Station...	7	—	6	—
Private Premises—				
Mains Supplies	10	—	14	1*
Deep Wells	1	—	9	—
	34	—	46	1

*The unsatisfactory bacteriological report on mains supplies refers to a private dwelling-house and a repeat sample was satisfactory.

Observations are still being kept on the free ammonia content of the water supply from the Dapdune Pumping Station, which varied between 0.11 and 0.43 p.p.m. (average content 0.205 p.p.m.).

This is a decrease of 0.399 p.p.m. in the average free ammonia content as compared with the results for last year. 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 two Public Swimming Baths in Guildford:—

- (1) Castle Street Baths, owned by the Corporation. Eleven slipper baths also available at these premises.
- (2) Guildford Lido Open-air Swimming Pool, owned by the Corporation.

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

Both swimming baths and the paddling pools are supplied with mains water and with the exception of Stoke Park Paddling Pool operate on the "break point" chlorination system, thus a high standard of purity is maintained. The water in Stoke Park paddling pool is chlorinated at frequent intervals during the summer season.

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

	Bacteriological	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Castle Street Baths	12	2
Lido Swimming Pool	4	1
Lido Paddling Pool	4	1
Stoke Park Paddling Pool	2	4
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 8

The unsatisfactory reports refer to the presence of coliform bacilli and/or faecal coli. in very small numbers. Repeat samples were satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewage Disposal Works and Extensions. These works, under the direction of the Borough Surveyor, comprising two sedimentation tanks, two pumping stations, eight filters, three humus tanks and ancillary works at a cost of £206,000 were brought into operation during the Autumn of 1960, and are operating satisfactorily.

Drainage. Tests were applied to 311 existing drains (chiefly in connection with housing inspections) six existing drains were reconstructed and eighty-one drains freed from obstruction. New drainage installations are supervised and tested by the Building Inspectors.

Cesspools. The number of cesspools and private disposal plants in the Borough at the end of December, 1960, was 137. Cesspools are emptied by mechanical means as and when required and the service provided is satisfactory.

PUBLIC CLEANSING — REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The following information is supplied by the Borough Surveyor:—

The system of refuse disposal is by incineration and controlled tipping. The weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 19,097 tons. The period of time elapsing between collections of domestic refuse averaged eight days and every effort was made to maintain this service, despite serious labour shortages. In an endeavour to improve the situation, the Council has agreed to instal the "paper sack" system of refuse collection on one of its Housing Estates as an experiment, which it is hoped will commence during 1961.

During the year 13 dustbins were found to be defective at privately owned properties, which were replaced in all instances. At Corporation properties, 306 new dustbins were supplied.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number and Nature of Inspections Made.

	No. of Visits.
Complaints investigated (excluding rats and mice)	230
Nuisances found	176
No nuisances found	75
Public Health Act.	
Properties under notice	1,202
Infectious disease enquiries	148
Verminous premises, insect pests, etc.	82
Drains tested or inspected	311
Cesspools, etc.	17
Moveable dwellings	92
Schools	5
Places of public entertainment	52
Offensive trades	14
Keeping of Animals (including Pet Animals Act)	111
Public conveniences	140
Common lodging house	11
Pollution of water courses	1
Swimming pools, paddling pools, etc.—samples taken	30
Workplaces (including offices)	63
Housing Acts.	
Inspections under Housing Act, 1957 (first visits)	332
Inspections under Housing Act, 1957 (subsequent visits)	868
Inspections re Certificates of Disrepair (Rent Act, 1957)	83
Overcrowding	13
Visits to Council owned properties	105
Improvement Grants	656
Factories Act, 1937.	
Factories—mechanical power	178
Factories—no mechanical power	19
Outworkers	76
Food Premises and Sampling.	
Licensed premises, clubs, etc.	75
Slaughterhouse	*128
Butchers' shops and cold stores	123
Fishmongers' premises (wet and fried)	30
Cooked food premises	14
Cafes, restaurants, etc.	210
Bakehouses	71
Ice cream premises	59
Dairies and milkshops	27
Other food shops, market stalls, etc.	551
Bacteriological milk samples obtained	140
Bacteriological rinses from milk churns, bottles, etc.	257
Bacteriological swabs from washed crockery, cutlery, etc.	67
Bacteriological ice cream samples	48
Bacteriological samples of other foods	103

	No. of Visits.
Bacteriological specimens (Public Health Laboratory Research ...)	192
Bacteriological water samples (mains water and swimming baths)	77
Chemical water samples	34
Visits re Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild	321

Rodent and Insect Control.

Rats and mice infestations (first visits)	716
Rats and mice infestations (subsequent visits)	2,455
Insect pests	525

Atmospheric pollution.

Visits re smoke control and nuisances	684
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Diseases of Animals Acts.

Visits under Waste Foods Order, 1957	23
Visits re movement of animals, licences, etc.	193
Cattle Market	131

Interviews	510
Miscellaneous visits	727

* Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

Abatement of Nuisances, etc.

	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council.
Choked drains, soil water	74	—
Choked drains, surface water	7	—
Drains requiring reconstruction, soil water	6	—
Defective soil pipes	2	—
Defective ventilation shafts	2	—
Defective manhole covers	2	—
Defective pans and traps of water closets	12	—
Defective w.c. cisterns and flush pipes	41	—
Defective waste pipes (baths, lavatories or sinks)	9	—
Defective sinks	8	—
Defective eavesgutters or rainwater pipes	41	—
Defective cesspools or cesspools to be abolished	13	—
Defective gullies	4	—
Offensive accumulations	6	—
Animals, poultry, etc.	2	—
Infestations by rats and mice	—	636
Verminous premises and insect pests	—	509
Insufficient or defective water supply	3	—
Defective dustbins	13	306
Defective yard paving	6	—
Rooms requiring redecoration	7	—
Defective chimney flues and pots	23	—
Damp walls due to external defects	20	—
Damp walls due to defective damp proof courses	18	—
Defective fireplaces or stoves	10	—
Defective windows and doors	119	—
Defective roofs	85	—
Defective brickwork or pointing	70	—
Defective floors	83	—
Defective plaster	84	—

	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council.
Defective stairs	3	—
Absence of or insufficient accommodation for food storage	5	—
Factories, Factories (N.M.P.) and Workplaces.		
Without Abstract or Blue Book	—	—
Requiring lime-washing or cleansing	3	—
Sanitary accommodation—		
Insufficient	1	—
Unsuitable or defective	20	—
Contraventions of—		
Milk and Dairies Regulations	2	—
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	150	—
Shops Act, 1950, Section 38	1	—

STATUTORY NOTICES.

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

	Served.	Complied with.	Done in Default.
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	3	3	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	3	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75	1	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	37	29	—
Housing Act, 1959, Section 9	27	15	—
Housing Act, 1957, Section 36	1	1	—
Housing Act, 1957, Section 90	3	2	—
Guildford Corporation Act, 1926, Section 100	2	2	—

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

Act.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Sale of loaf of bread containing cat excreta	Flour Millers convicted—three partners fined £10 each. Bakers found not guilty.
Ditto	Sale of mouldy pork pie.	Fined £20.
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, Regulations 8 and 9.	Food handler—failure to protect meat, whilst handling, from risk of contamination and not keeping hands clean whilst in contact with food.	Fined £10
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, Regulations 2, 5, 8 and 23.	Insanitary catering premises.	Fined total of £25—£5 each on five offences.
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.	Insanitary premises.	Fined total of £13.
Ditto	Food handler smoking in room in which there was open food.	Fined £1.

Act.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Milk and Dairies	Dirty milk bottle.	Fined £5.
(General) Regula- tions, 1949, Regula- tion 21.	Dirty milk bottle.	Fined £10.

DISINFECTIONS.

Steam disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is still carried out at the Council's disinfection plant, by arrangement, for adjoining districts in addition to the requirements of the Borough.

The disinfection plant is situated at the Destructor Works where there is a steam raising plant, but unfortunately, sufficient steam pressure is not always available. During the year, investigations were made into the provision of an independent steam raising plant for disinfections, but the cost was found to be prohibitive for the small amount of steam disinfection work to be carried out. It has been decided, therefore, to use other disinfection plants within the area as and when steam is not available for our own plant.

Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam.

	From within the Borough.	From outside the Borough.	Total
Mattresses	11	11	22
Blankets and Bedding ...	48	13	61
Pillows and Bolsters ...	16	13	29
Wearing apparel	123	37	160
Sundries	7	3	10
	<hr/> 205	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 282

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease (within the Borough)	2
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Number of rooms disinfected after non-notifiable diseases	7
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(Terminal disinfections are now carried out in special cases only).

Rodent and Insect Control.

In conjunction with the service provided for the destruction of rats and mice, infestations by insect pests are also dealt with by the Council's Operators. In premises other than dwellinghouses, charges are made either as a fixed price or on an annual contract basis. During the year the Department held one hundred and seven contracts for rodent and insect treatments and fourteen premises were treated on a fixed price basis.

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

During the year, 82 inspections of verminous dwellinghouses were made by Health Inspectors. The following table shows the total number of premises found to be infested with vermin or insects and the reason for disinfestation:—

Reasons for Disinfestation.							Number of Premises.
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	449
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Mosquitos	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							525

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses).	All other (including Business Premises).	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3.	Agricultural
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	320	16,190	1,902	18,412	52
Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	6	548	13	560	1
(b) Survey under the Act	6	73	132	211	38
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	104	1,660	1,174	2,938	13
Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	262	4,144	3,436	7,842	186
Number of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	5	563	19	587	1
(b) Mice—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	1	58	15	74	—
Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by the local authority	6	621	34	661	1
Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	55	765	556	1,379	27
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:—					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work, i.e. proofing	—	4	2	6	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Legal proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
Number of "block" control schemes carried out	—	14	4	18	—

Summary of Visits to Premises by Rodent Operators.

	Business Premises	Dwelling Houses.	Total.
First visits	15	701	716
Subsequent visits	1,552	901	2,453

Two whole-time Rodent Operators/Disinfectors are employed on combined duties relating to disinfections, rodent and insect control and general public health duties. The present arrangement is working very well indeed and an efficient and economic service is provided.

Rodent infestations reported were of a minor character and treatments carried out, mainly with "Warfarin," were highly successful. The public of Guildford are very co-operative in reporting infestations in the early stages, thus enabling the speedy completion of treatments. Business firms still appreciate the regular servicing of their premises on a contract basis, and appear to be highly satisfied with the service provided at economic cost.

Systematic Treatment of Sewers. One maintenance treatment of sewers was carried out during the period 1st-8th March, 1960, and one minor infestation dealt with. Treatment of sewers was also carried out in conjunction with eighteen "block" controls. There is no evidence of serious infestation in the Council's sewers.

Banks of the River Wey. Treatment is also carried out annually along the banks of the River Wey which lie within the Borough. All holes are treated with cyanide gas and are afterwards filled up. This routine treatment undoubtedly prevents many surface infestations of premises adjacent to the river banks.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 - 1959.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes or provisions as to Health made by Public Health Inspectors.

	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	19	19	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	171	178	5	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	61	46	—	—
	251	243	5	—

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	2	2	—	1
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:—				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	20	22	—	5
(c) Absence of artificial lighting	—	1	—	—
(d) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to outwork)	1	1	—	—
	24	27	—	8

No prosecutions were instituted.

OUTWORKERS.

Sections 110 and 111.

The following table shows the number of Outworkers employed in the Borough during the year and the types of work done:—

Nature of Work.	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel — making, etc., cleaning and washing	46	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Model motor assembly	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	50	—	—	—	—	—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Atmospheric Pollution. During the year, the Council maintained two sets of recording apparatus, one at the Municipal Offices, High Street, and one in the lower Farnham Road area in the vicinity of the main railway station. As from the first of September, this latter apparatus was moved to Addison Road Glass Works. The apparatus in each case consists of a volumetric smoke meter and sulphur dioxide recorder. Daily recordings at the Municipal Offices commenced on 1st May, 1959, and at lower Farnham Road from 1st June, 1959, to 31st August, 1960. From the results obtained it is clear that Guildford's main source of air pollution is the domestic chimney and a preliminary survey has been carried out with a view to establishing one or more smoke control areas in the vicinity of the town centre.

The following table gives comparative results between the three recording sites in the Borough and the results obtained in other towns:—

Extract from 31st Report.

	SMOKE.*			SULPHUR DIOXIDE.†		
	Winter.	Summer.	Yearly Average.	Winter.	Summer.	Yearly Average.
Average for six worst sites ...	71	38	55	17	9	13
Average for whole country (co-operating authorities only)	27	12	20	9	5	7
Average for six best sites ...	2	1	2	2	1	2
Average for Guildford, 1960—						
High Street site	11.6	3.8	7.1	4.6	1.9	3.4
Farnham Road site, 1.1.60 to 31.8.60	—	6.8	12.5	—	8.8	9.3
Addison Road site, 1.9.60 to 31.12.60	13.5	—	10.0	3.4	—	2.6

Atmospheric Pollution.

Average monthly figures of concentrations recorded at Guildford.—

Site 1—Municipal Offices, High Street.

Site 2—Lower Farnham Road area.

Site 3—Addison Road Glass Works.

	Average Value.		SMOKE.*				Average Value.		SULPHUR DIOXIDE.†			
	1	2	Highest Value.	Lowest Value.	1	2	1	2	Highest Value.	Lowest Value.	1	2
Site No.	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
January	13.5	23.1	42	51	4	9	5.8	9.1	14.7	17.0	1.6	2.8
February	13.0	22	33	49	4	13	5.6	10.2	10.0	18.6	0.3	3.5
March	9.4	19.5	19	38	3	7	4.6	12.9	9.3	31.3	1.5	5.2
April	8.2	13.7	26	45	4	5	3.5	8.9	11.9	16.7	2.0	4.8
May	5.5	9.4	9	15	3	4	3.0	10.4	3.8	19.8	2.1	4.9
June	3	7	5	17	2	3	1.6	10.2	2.3	19.3	0.9	4.3
July	3	4	5	9	2	1	1.1	5.9	2.8	9.3	0.0	2.5
August	3.4	6.8	5	16	1	2	1.3	7.0	1.8	15.3	0.7	2.7
Site No.	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
September	5.3	3.8	11	11	3	1	2.1	1.8	4.3	4.9	1.0	0.5
October	8.2	8.0	22	18	3	2	2.9	2.1	5.8	5.1	1.0	0.8
November	9.3	10.3	30	29.0	2	2.0	3.0	1.9	7.8	8.4	1.3	0.5
December	13.9	17.7	30	37	3	3	5.8	4.5	22.6	18.1	1.3	0.3

	Smoke.*	Sulphur Dioxide.†
Average for Municipal Offices, 1st January to 31st December	7.1	3.4
Average for Lower Farnham Road area, 1st January to 31st August	12.5	9.3
Average for Addison Road Glass Works, 1st September to 31st December	10.0	2.6

* Smoke concentration—expressed in milligrams per 100 cubic metres of air.

† Sulphur dioxide concentration (volumetric method)—expressed in parts per 100 million parts of air.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

PARTICULARS OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

	No. of Premises.	No. of. Inspections.	Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Number Registered. Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.
Ice cream manufacturers	2	5	2	—
Ice cream distributors	166	54	166	—
Dairies	2	27	—	2
Milk Shops (sealed bottles only) ...	14	15	—	14
Catering establishments (including factory and school canteens) ...	136	210	—	—
Licensed premises (including club premises)	64	75	—	—
Bakehouses	12	71	—	—
Flour confectioners	18	23	—	—
Sweet shops	89	42	—	—
Grocers and general stores	105	152	—	—
Butchers and cooked meat manu- facturers	34	123	23	—
Fishmongers and fishfryers	16	30	—	—
Greengrocers	56	126	—	—
Slaughterhouse	1	104*	—	—
	713	1,057	189	16

* Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

Summary of Repairs and Improvements in Food Premises, 1960.

Particulars of Work done.	Dairies	Catering Establishments	Bakehouses	Butchers and Cooked Food Premises	Sweet Retailers	General Dealers and Grocers	Fishmongers and Fishfryers	Greengrocers	Miscellaneous Food Premises Vehicles, etc.	Public Houses	
New structures provided or extensive alterations and improvements	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	7
Other structural repairs	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Provision of sanitary accommodation	—	12	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cleansing and repair of sanitary accommodation	—	45	1	3	—	1	—	1	1	2	27
Defective plaster to walls	—	31	2	2	—	7	—	3	3	3	58
Defective plaster to ceilings	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	45
Provision of wash hand basin or sink	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	1	11
Constant hot water supply	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	3	18
Provision of first aid equipment	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	4
Floors dirty	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Improved food storage accommodation	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4
Accommodation for storage of outdoor clothing	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Overalls and head coverings for employees	2	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Provision of hygienic equipment	—	7	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	11
Floors repaired or relaid	—	17	2	1	—	7	—	—	1	1	28
Drainage alterations and repairs	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Storage of vegetables less than 18" from ground	—	—	—	16	—	—	1	—	—	—	16
Defective surfaces to tables, draining boards, etc.	—	12	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	23
Dirty delivery vehicles	—	12	4	3	—	3	—	—	2	—	22
Dirty utensils, tables and equipment	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Defective tiling	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Additional refuse accommodation	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Offensive accumulations removed	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Artificial lighting	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Improved ventilation	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Provision of "wash your hands" notices	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Provision of names and addresses of vendors	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Excessive condensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Broken window panes	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Premises
on Register
at 31st Dec., 1960.

MILK PRODUCERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH—

Number of Cowkeepers registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	9
Number of local producers of—	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	9
Ungraded Milk	—
Number of Producer/Wholesaler/Retailers	1
Number of Producer-Wholesalers	8

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949-1954.

The following is a summary of Designated Milk Licences granted in 1960:—

RAW MILK—

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)—

Supplementary Licences	2
Dealers' Licences	11

HEAT TREATED MILK—

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised and Pasteurised Milk—

Pasteurisers' Licences	2
Dealers' Licences	11
Supplementary Licences	3

STERILISED MILK—

Supplementary Licences	2
Dealers' Licences	10

Milk Vending Machines.

There are three automatic vending machines in the Borough and the conditions of storage and distribution appear to be very satisfactory. The reports on routine samples taken from these sources have also been satisfactory. The milk is stored at approximately 40° F. and is packed in bottles and destructable containers.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results, 1960.

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue R.T.				Phosphatase Test				Biological Test		Turbidity Test	
	Total Number of Samples Submitted	Number of Samples Submitted	Passed	Failed	Percentage Passed	Number of Samples Submitted	Passed	Failed	Percentage Passed	Number of Samples Submitted	Percentage Passed	Number of Samples Submitted
Pasteurised	49	49*	49	—	100	49	49	—	100	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	60	60	60	—	100	60	60	—	100	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	23	23	21	2	91.3	—	—	—	—	5	100	—
Tuberculin Tested	2	2	2	—	100	—	—	—	—	2	100	—
Sterilised	5	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Totals	139	134	132	2	98.5	109	109	—	100	7	100	5

* 1 Methylene Blue test void—atmospheric temperature exceeded 65° F

Bacteriological Examination of Churn and Other Rinses.

In conjunction with the investigations of unsatisfactory bacteriological samples of milk and the routine inspections of dairies, eighty-one churn and one hundred and seventy-six bottle rinses were taken for bacteriological examination. Bacterial counts in excess of 50,000 per churn and 600 per bottle were obtained in respect of eleven churns and eighty-six bottles due to defects in the churn and bottle washing plant at a large local dairy. This trouble was eliminated after follow-up action had been taken. Six samples of water from dairy bottle washing machines were reported to be satisfactory.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

There are two registered manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough who manufacture on a small scale and one hundred and sixty-six distributors, including eighteen new registrations during the year.

Satisfactory provisions have been made in accordance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 and 1952, and any unsatisfactory conditions found have been remedied.

During the year, fifty-nine inspections were made and forty-eight 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 48):—

Grade I (4½ hrs. +)	Grade II (2½—4 hrs)	Grade III (½—2 hrs.)	Grade IV (0—½ hr.)
29	11	8	—
(60.4%)	(22.9%)	(16.7%)	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS.

During the year ended 31st December, 1960, eighty-nine samples of food, other than milk and ice cream, were taken. Of these, eight were taken in conjunction with investigations of suspected food poisoning, two of which contained *Cl. Welchii*. Twenty-two samples of pork pie meat and sausage meat were taken for examination for the presence of *Salmonella tyhphi-murium* at the request of the Public Health Laboratory Service, and one hundred and forty-eight chicken swabs and thirteen turkey swabs were also taken for purposes of laboratory investigations, but all were negative. These investigations are continuing.

	No. of samples taken.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	Remarks.
Cream cake	1	1	—	No staph. aureus or other food poisoning organism isolated
Cornish pastie	1	1	—	Scanty growth of aerobic sporing organisms. No pathogens isolated.
Chewing gum balls (from automatic dispenser) ...	1	1	—	Spore bearing organisms only.
Coconut flour	11	11	—	Salmonella not isolated.
Fresh cream cornet ...	1	1	—	No food poisoning or other pathogenic organisms isolated
Frozen whole egg	4	3	1	Salmonella typhi-murium isolated.
Liquid egg	41	39	2	Salmonella typhi-murium isolated.
Beef sausage	1	1	—	No staph. aureus or other food poisoning organisms isolated.
Artificial cream	1	1	—	No staph. aureus or other food poisoning organisms isolated.
Dairy cream sponge sandwich	1	1	—	Scanty growth of viridans strepto-cocci and aerobic sporing organisms. No pathogens isolated.
Fresh clotted cream ...	1	1	—	Meth. blue not decolourised in 4½ hours.
Salted herring	1	1	—	No pathogenic or food poisoning organisms.
Sliced and unsliced ham (suspected food poisoning)	2	—	2	Sliced ham—Cl. welchii isolated in heavy growth. Unsliced ham—Cl. welchii isolated in scanty growth.
*Chicken swabs	148	148	—	Salmonella not isolated.
*Turkey swabs	13	13	—	Salmonella not isolated.
*Pork pie meat	7	7	—	Salmonella not isolated.
*Pork sausage meat ...	15	15	—	Salmonella not isolated.

*Samples and specimens taken for purposes of laboratory investigations.

Liquid Egg and Frozen Egg.

Following upon my comments of last year regarding the bacteriological condition of "broken out" eggs used in the confectionary trade, forty-five further samples were taken for examination and reported upon as follows:—

	No. of samples taken.	No. containing salmonellae.
Egg Packing Station	15	2 (type—typhi-murium)
Local Bakehouses (ex Packing Station)	26	—
Local Bakehouses frozen whole egg	4	1 (type—typhi-murium)

The improved standards of hygiene at the Egg Packing Station referred to last year are being well maintained.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RINSES FROM WASHED CROCKERY AND UTENSILS.

During the year the following swabs were submitted for bacteriological examination from crockery and utensils in catering establishments, with results as shown:—

	No. taken.	Bacteriologist's Report.		
		Very good.	Fair.	Bad.
Drinking glasses ...	2	2	—	—
Plates ...	20	20	—	—
Cups ...	16	16	—	—
Knives ...	7	7	—	—
Forks ...	8	8	—	—
Spoons ...	12	12	—	—
Mugs ...	1	1	—	—
Sweet dishes ...	1	1	—	—

The standard of cleanliness remains very high and the persons concerned are to be congratulated on their efforts in this respect.

FOOD HYGIENE.

A report on the activities of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild appears on pages 49 to 55. Other work carried out in connection with food hygiene is reported upon elsewhere in this report.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954.

There is one knacker yard in the Borough at which there is a new and up-to-date slaughterhouse erected in 1959. The standard of hygiene at these premises is very satisfactory and conditions are better than those found in many slaughterhouses where meat is prepared for human consumption. The premises are licensed for the slaughter of horses.

Fourteen slaughtermen were licensed to slaughter under these provisions, all of which were unrestricted licences. Ten are employed at Guildford Slaughterhouse and four at the local knacker yard.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three applications were received during the year for renewal of licences in respect of premises used for the sale of pet animals. The premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner and all three licences were renewed.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, ORDERS, ETC.

In the Borough, the local authority's duties are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, and as Guildford is an important centre, both in respect of the Cattle Market and Slaughterhouse, the duties undertaken under this heading are considerable, particularly when outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest, etc., occur.

At the Cattle Market, Inspectors are on duty on regular weekly market days and during special sales, to enforce the requirements of the various Orders, and to issue movement licences for animals as required. A close liaison is maintained between the department and the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and we are particularly indebted to them for their kind co-operation which enables us to carry out these duties effectively.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

The above Order requires the licensing of all plants used for boiling of swill for pigs and poultry. Inspections were carried out at nineteen premises in the Borough where licences have been issued for this purpose.

GUILDFORD SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Slaughtering and meat inspection facilities continued to be provided at the Council's Slaughterhouse during the year. Animals were slaughtered on the "line" system on behalf of owners in Guildford and the adjoining areas by the Council's Slaughtering Contractor.

In spite of comparatively low figures of animals slaughtered during the first few months of the year, there was an overall increase of 9.69% in the total throughput for 1960 as compared with the previous year. With the exception of calves, there was an increase in the number of each type of animal slaughtered, the main increases being in respect of cows (39.37%) and cattle other than cows (32.61%).

Meat Inspection. Full-time 100% meat inspection continued to be carried out by the Senior Meat Inspector, with assistance, as necessary, from the Public Health Inspectors.

The system of marking carcasses passed as fit for human consumption, was maintained.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and condemnations made during the year:—

	Cattle exc Cows	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total
Number killed and inspected	7,112	708	1,234	20,069	21,808	50,931
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	10	11	8	27	57
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3,178	317	21	351	5,289	9,156
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	44.68	46.13	2.59	1.78	24.38	18.09
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	—	—	—	1	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	131	25	—	1	112	269
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	1.87	3.53	—	.005	.52	.55
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—	—	7
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	7	—	—	—	—	7
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseases other than Tuberculosis. There was a slight overall increase in diseases found during meat inspection. These were mainly localised conditions not affecting the generally high standard of carcasses produced. A marked incidence of disease in cows can, to some extent, be attributed to the purchase of old cows intended for sale as meat for animal feeding. These carcasses have to be judged on the basis of fitness for human consumption with, as the table shows, a consequent increase in the number of whole carcasses condemned. Cattle other than cows shows a decrease in the amount of disease found, although localised conditions such as diseases of the liver and liver fluke, are still common. Diseases amongst sheep remain very low and those found were mainly parasitic in origin. Pneumonia still remains the cause of the largest proportion of condemnations amongst pigs, but this is generally a localised condition, requiring condemnation of the lungs only. Six suspected cases of Swine Fever were notified to the Divisional Veterinary Officer during the year and one case of suspected Anthrax, which was not confirmed, was also notified. The carcasses of these animals were disposed of at the Council's Destructor Works. Large numbers of pigs were slaughtered under licence from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Foods Divisional Veterinary Officer as Swine Fever contacts.

Tuberculosis. Despite the increased number of animals slaughtered, it is encouraging to find that the incidence of this disease has only increased by 0.12% over the previous year. Although cattle are still being sent by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for slaughter, as reactors, many of these are found, on post mortem examination, to be free from tubercular lesions. This is illustrated by the decrease of 4.74% in the number of cows found to be affected with tuberculosis.

Irish cattle are still largely responsible for tuberculosis being found in cattle other than cows, but generally the condition is localised, not requiring extensive condemnations. Tuberculosis in pigs is usually localised requiring condemnation of the head only. One sheep was found to be affected, demonstrating the rarity of the disease in this class of animal.

Cysticercus Bovis. There was a slight increase of this disease, during the year, and present refrigeration facilities for the treatment of affected carcasses remain adequate. There were no generalised conditions requiring total condemnation.

Use of Laboratory. Our thanks are again due to the Public Health Laboratory Service at St. Luke's Hospital and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Veterinary Laboratory at Weybridge for their co-operation in dealing with specimens sent for examination. During the year, both establishments were requested to examine specimens from a total of twelve calves and five pigs.

Hygiene. Standards of hygiene at the Slaughterhouse remain satisfactory. Except for minor repairs, the only work required under the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, is the improvement of the artificial lighting, which will be completed in the early part of 1961. Redecoration of certain parts of the slaughterhouse is also required.

Investigation for Salmonellae. In October last, at the request of the Public Health Laboratory Service, we were asked to participate in a national investigation into the presence of salmonellae in live animals and meat products. This was done by a weekly swabbing of the drainage of the lairage and slaughterhouse and by taking samples of carcase washing water. By the end of the year, no salmonellae had been found but it was discovered that there was some contamination of the carcase washing water by faecal coli. This trouble has been overcome by the use of a sterilising agent which is added to the carcase rinsing water, bacteriological results having been satisfactory since this precaution was taken.

Private Slaughterhouses. There are no private slaughterhouses operating in the Borough of Guildford.

UN SOUND MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Summary of articles of food condemned during the year:—

Article.	Number of Articles (Tins, Packets, etc.).	Weight in lbs.
Beef	—	44,861
Mutton	—	2,443
Pork	—	20,832
Veal	—	85
Bacon	—	543
Fish	105	434
Fruit juices	5	24
Fruit	538	628
Jams, marmalades, etc. ...	28	38
Meat (tinned)	377	2,072
Poultry and game	—	256
Soup	40	31
Vegetables	213	214
Milk	45	61
Miscellaneous	400	75
	<hr/> 1,751	<hr/> 72,597

Total weight:—72,597 lbs., or 32 tons, 8 cwts., 21 lbs.

All condemned meat is sent to factories for processing into fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs. Other condemned foods are destroyed by incineration.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

From information supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, who is also the Sampling Officer appointed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, one hundred and seventy-three samples of food and drugs were taken during the year and reported upon as follows:—

Sample.	Genuine	Sample.	Genuine.
Asprin tablets	2	Luncheon meat, pork ...	1
Batter mix	1	Margarine	2
Beans in tomato sauce ...	1	Marmalade	1
Beer	2	Marzipan, pure almond ...	1
Bi-carbonate of soda ...	1	Mayonnaise	1
Black pudding	1	Milk	*1
Brandy	1	Milk	66
Butter	2	Milk, evaporated	1
Cheese and celery spread ...	1	Mint jelly	1
Chicken, minced in jelly ...	1	Mushroom ketchup	1
Cinnamon, ground	1	Olive oil	1
Cloves, ground	1	Orange pie filling	1
Cocoa	1	Oranges, mandarin	1
Coconut	2	Paraffin, liquid	2
Coffee	2	Pastilles and lozenges—	
Cornflour	1	bronchial, etc.	4
Cough syrup	1	Peas, tinned	2
Cream, sterilised	1	Peel, mixed cut	1
Cream of tartar	1	Pepper, ground white ...	1
Curry powder	1	Ravioli	1
Custard powder	1	Rice pudding, creamed ...	1
Epsom salts, etc.	3	Rum butter	*1
Eucalyptus oil	1	Saccharin tablets	1
Fish paste, lobster	2	Salts	2
Flavouring, lemon	1	Semolina	1
Flour, plain	2	Soups	3
Flour, self raising	2	Spice, mixed	1
Fruit drinks	7	Sponge mixes	2
Fruit, mixed	1	Steak, stewed	1
Fruit sauce	1	Sunny spread	1
Gin	1	Sweets and confectionery ...	4
Ground rice	1	Tea	1
Halibut liver oil capsules ...	1	Tomato ketchup	1
Ice cream, dairy	2	Tomatoes, peeled	1
Jam	2	Tonic wine	1
Jelly, strawberry flavour ...	1	Vinegar	2
Lard	1	Whisky	1
Lemon curd	1		
Liver sausage	1		
Lumbago powders	1		
			173

*Informal.

HOUSING.

Satisfactory progress has again continued in regard to the Council's Slum Clearance programme and the first five year programme was completed during the year up to the stage of representation, although many of the houses are still occupied due to the lack of alternative housing accommodation. During this period four hundred and ninety-six houses have been dealt with, two hundred and sixty-three being privately owned and two hundred and thirty-three Council owned (including two hundred and ten temporary huts).

The second five year programme has been drawn up and it is hoped to deal with two hundred and forty-seven houses and temporary huts before 1965. A start was made on this programme, also on house-to-house inspections in certain areas adjoining Clearance Areas, the object being to prevent these houses, which in some instances were in a poor state of repair, from falling into the category of unfit houses in the near future.

The following table shows the number of houses included in the programme which have been dealt with up to the end of December, 1960:—

	Privately owned.	Council owned or controlled.
Number of houses in Clearance Areas—		
Confirmed	70	—
Awaiting confirmation	—	—
Number of unfit houses included in Compulsory Purchase Orders—		
Confirmed	85	—
Awaiting confirmation	21	—
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Closing or Demolition Orders—	61	—
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfit- ness by the Medical Officer of Health	—	66
Number of individual unfit houses where Undertak- ings have been accepted—		
Remaining vacant	1	—
Made fit for habitation	14	—
Number of temporary huts demolished	—	167
Number of houses demolished or closed by arrange- ment with owners	11	—
	—	—
	263	233
	—	—

During 1960 the following action was taken with regard to unfit houses:—

	No. of Houses	Families Displaced.	Houses Demolished.	Remarks.
Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders—				
No. 16—Riverside	6	—	—	Dealt with under Com- pulsory Purchase Order including adjoining fit houses.
No. 17—Riverside	15	—	—	
No. 18—Stoughton Road ...	6	—	—	
No. 19—Beagleys Cottages ...	4	—	—	
Houses included in areas rep- resented before 1960	—	21	4	
Council owned houses certified unfit	15	8	—	
Council controlled temporary huts	33	33	33	
Individual Unfit Houses—				
Closing Orders made	7	5	*6	*Demolished after Closing Orders made.
Demolition Orders made ...	4	4	4	
Undertakings accepted	—	1	—	

As in previous years, a number of buildings listed as of Architectural and Historical Interest have been dealt with by closure. During the year, however, six listed buildings to which Closing Orders had been previously applied were demolished by private developers.

Despite the fact that the Council now have a total of 2,672 post-war houses, the waiting list of applicants is still very formidable and applications continue to be received at the rate of about forty-six per month. The number of post-war houses is made up as follows:—

For letting, 2,543; for sale, 129; total, 2,672.

During 1960, 63 houses were built for letting and 20 for sale.

The present waiting list of 3,092 applications is sub-divided into Categories "A" and "B". List "A" consists of applicants who are being considered for rehousing, whilst those on list "B" have been excluded from consideration at the present time. The following summary shows how the applications received have been categorised:—

Families on "A" list	894
Single persons on "A" list	191
	1,085
Applications from single persons and families on "B" list	2,007
	<u>3,092</u>

Improvement Grants.

During the current year a large number of enquiries were received concerning improvements resulting in fifty-one applications for grant aid. The majority of applications are still from owner/occupiers although a few grants have been made in respect of tenanted houses and flats.

The following summary shows the position with regard to improvement grants during the year:—

	Standard Grants.	Discretionary Grants.	Remarks.
Formal applications received ...	49	2	
Applications approved ...	47	—	
Applications refused ...	2	2	
Improvements completed ...	53	2	Approved prior to 1960
Improvements not proceeding ...	8	—	
Grants made to owner/occupiers	39	1	
Tenanted houses ...	10	1	
No. of grants paid ...	49	2	
Total value of grants paid ...	£5,511 17s.0d. £550.		

Rent Act, 1957.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair continue to fall and only four were received during the year.

Occasional applications for cancellation of Certificates are received but it is certain that many Certificates and Undertakings are complied with and the increased rent paid by the tenant without any further reference to the local authority.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair—

Number of applications received ...	4
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates ...	—
Number of notices served of intention to issue Certificates of Disrepair:—	
(a) In respect of some but not all defects ...	4
(b) In respect of all defects ...	—
Number of Undertakings given by Landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	4
Number of Undertakings refused by the local authority under proviso to Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	—
Number of Certificates issued ...	1

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates—

Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of Certificates ...	12
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates ...	4
Decision by local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection ...	—
Certificates cancelled by local authority ...	8

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)	1,374
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	3,936
2.	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	409
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	1,769
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (including 33 temporary huts)	100
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	232

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	169
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957—

1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	27
2.	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By Owners	15
	(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	46
2.	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By Owners	36
	(b) By local authority in default of Owners	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957—

1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
----	--	---

2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
3. Number of dwelling houses closed on undertakings from owners not to re-let for habitation	1
4. Number of unfit dwelling houses rendered fit—undertakings cancelled	—
5. Number of Closing Orders made	3

D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957—

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

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

1. Number of houses licensed for temporary occupation under Housing Act, 1957	Nil
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GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

Annual Report for the Year ending 28th February, 1961.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman : COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.

Members of the Council :

<p>HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman E. Jones, J.P.).</p> <p>COUNCILLOR G. C. BATEMAN.</p>	<p>COUNCILLOR MISS J. CARTER.</p> <p>COUNCILLOR E. ELLIS.</p>
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TRADE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. R. F. SPARROW	Butchers.
Mr. E. W. PERRIN	Fried Fish Dealers and Wet Fish Dealers.
Mr. A. CROSS	...	...	Guildford & District Co-operative Society, Ltd.
Mr. G. EDWARDS	...	...	Multiple Traders.
Mr. P. J. R. HARRIS	...	...	National Dairymen's Association.
Miss D. M. RUCK	...	...	School Meals Service.
Mr. KENT	...	...	Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.
Mr. E. C. STURMAN	...	...	Ditto
Mr. W. L. PARSONS	...	...	Sugar Confectioners.
Mrs. E. COXE	...	...	Housewives.
Miss M. I. THORNE	...	...	Caterers' Association of Great Britain (Surrey Branch).
Mrs. J. TOOVEY	...	...	Ice Cream Manufacturers and Distributors.
Mr. R. L. WAUGH	...	...	Fruiterers and Greengrocers.

Hon. Secretary : H. A. PERRY.

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,

Once more it is my pleasure and privilege to review the year's work of the Guild on completion of its thirteenth year of activities.

Progress has continued at a steady pace, and we are again able to report freedom from any serious food infections in the Borough. If measured by this standard, the Guild can be said to have had a very successful year.

During the year, your Advisory Committee were able to commence the task of bringing up-to-date, our codes of practice for the various trades, to keep in step with the national codes of practice issued by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Four national codes were published relating to the meat and fish trades, which, after due consideration, were adopted by the Advisory Committee as the basis for our own new codes. It is interesting to note that, although our original codes were formulated fourteen years ago, the amendments necessary to bring our local premises into line with the new codes, were of a minor character.

Another step forward in the interests of food hygiene was the decision to admit mobile traders to membership of the Guild provided they comply with the codes of practice specially designed for this class of trader. As I mentioned last year, this type of trading appears to have come to stay and is providing a service for the housewife who is situated at a considerable distance from the shops, or is working during the normal shop hours. We hope that by encouraging mobile traders to become members of the Guild, we shall improve hygiene on their vehicles to a standard comparable to that appertaining in the food shops.

One of the greatest difficulties in regard to the maintenance of satisfactory standards of hygiene in food premises is the hygienic storage of refuse and trade waste, especially where there is little or no storage space at the rear. The new "paper sack," which is commented upon in the Hon. Secretary's report, is particularly suitable for use in these conditions, and I would commend this system wherever there is a refuse storage problem.

Food hygiene is a subject requiring constant endeavour on the part of all concerned. Good standards are only maintained by close attention being given to the day-to-day routine which is apt to become dull and uninteresting unless there is a real understanding and interest in our aims and objects. I appeal to all traders to continue to foster this interest amongst all employees and to maintain constant vigilance in regard to all matters connected with hygienic standards. Remember that the lives of the public are in our hands, and it is up to us to see that we do not fail in our responsibilities.

Once again, on your behalf, I would like to express our thanks to the Council and its Officers for their continued support.

(Signed) R. F. SPARROW,

Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE GUILD
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 28th FEBRUARY, 1961.

Introduction.

I have the honour to present the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild which has continued to operate with the support of its members under the auspices of the Guildford Borough Council.

The routine inspections and advisory work, which must form the background of any such organisation, have continued throughout the year. All trader members' premises are subject to annual inspection before membership is renewed and numerous other visits are also paid. It is very gratifying that the excellent spirit of co-operation on the part of food traders, which has been a feature of the Guild for so many years, still continues in the great majority of instances and we owe our grateful thanks to these traders.

During the year a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee of the Guild was formed to give consideration to new codes of practice based on the codes drawn-up by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and new codes are now in force for butchers, fishmongers and fried fish shops in the Guild. The Sub-Committee also drew up a code of practice for mobile traders so that this class of trader can also participate in the activities of the Guild.

Food hygiene is, like most public health subjects, apt to receive more publicity for its failures than its successes and it is relevant, when considering the four notified cases of food poisoning which occurred in Guildford during 1960 to remember that well over 60,000,000 meals were prepared and eaten in Guildford during this period when no known food poisoning occurred.

Membership.

During the year, three new trader members were enrolled, eleven transfers of membership were approved and there were six premises where membership was discontinued, four of these being as a result of businesses closing down.

The following table shows the present state of membership in relation to the various trades. The total trader membership represents 64% of the food premises in the Borough to which the Guild applies:—

	*Number of Premises to which Guild at present applies.	Number of Trader Members accepted.	Number of Employee Members accepted.
Ice cream manufacturers and wholesale distributors	2	2	12
Dairies (excluding milkshops)	5	4	54
Bakehouses and flour confectioners	22	10	23
Catering establishments (including school and factory canteens)	95	65	530
Grocers and general stores	98	68	203
Butchers and cooked meat manufacturers	27	22	39
Fishmongers and fishfryers	15	9	9
Greengrocers	31	15	23
Sugar confectioners and mixed trades	51	28	205
Public houses	60	34	—
Mobile shops	—†	1	—
	406	258	1,098

*Premises at which more than one trade is carried on have been recorded under the principal trades.

†Total number of mobile shops not known.

Food Poisoning.

Seven incidents involving nine persons were investigated, three of these persons being in one family. In no instance was it possible to prove food poisoning to be the cause of illness, either because specimens of food were not available or because no pathological organisms were found in specimens submitted. It would be of great assistance in such investigations if information could be given to the Public Health Department immediately is it suspected that illness has been caused by food. If this is done, the sale of remaining stocks of the food can be suspended, where necessary, pending investigation as to its fitness for sale. In this way, the risk of a large outbreak of food poisoning can be considerably reduced.

Special Investigations.

In co-operation with the Public Health Laboratory Service, which is investigating the presence of *Salmonellae* organisms in meat and meat products, samples of raw pork pie meat and sausage meat are sampled weekly in Guildford to be examined for the presence of these organisms. In addition to these samples, swabs from the drains at the Public Abattoir and from the final washing water used on carcasses at the Abattoir are also submitted for bacteriological examination. Since these investigations commenced in November, no *Salmonella* organisms have been isolated from any of the specimens of meat or from the carcase washing water, but on two occasions, *Salmonella* organisms have been isolated from sewage swabs in the Abattoir drainage system. *E. Coli* have been isolated from the final washing water used on carcasses on

eight occasions. A sterilising agent is now being used in this washing water and since its introduction, no organisms have been isolated.

Special Activities.

Nine lectures and film shows on Food Hygiene were given to senior pupils at local schools. These visits are now accepted at most schools as part of the school curriculum and several teachers are giving lessons on elementary biology and food hygiene prior to the film show and lecture. Co-operation in this way is much appreciated and is to the benefit of all concerned.

"Clean Food" Publicity Campaign.

In March, 1960, your Advisory Committee authorised a special Clean Food Publicity Campaign to be organised through the medium of the local press. Both papers carried a special feature in their issues of the 26th March, 1960, containing articles and photographs on the subject of Food Hygiene, which were supported by a series of advertisements by members of the Guild. Our thanks are due to the editors and staff of the local press and to those trader members of the Guild who supported the campaign by the insertion of advertisements.

New Codes of Practice.

During the year the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, published the first four of the long awaited codes of practice. These were concerned with the retail sale and transport and handling of meat and fish. The Advisory Committee of the Guild considered the new codes in detail and adopted them, with minor alterations, as being the standard for acceptance for membership of the Guild for butchers and fishmongers. Existing members have been circulated with the new codes and inspections have been made to advise members regarding any improvements in their premises which were necessary. These are of a minor nature except for two open fronted fish shops, the owners of which are being encouraged to provide closed fronts to their premises.

A code of practice for mobile shops was also prepared by the Advisory Committee. As far as is known, no such code has previously been drawn-up and considerable interest has been shown by authorities in other parts of the country and by the Ministry of Health. Local mobile food traders were circulated and while several have been interested, only two vehicles have so far been accepted for membership of the Guild. Control of mobile shops is becoming more and more difficult as they increase in numbers. Inspections can only be on a "hit and miss" basis and until

registration becomes compulsory, some vehicles which are alleged to be operating in the evenings and at week-ends only, will escape inspection.

New Equipment and Fittings.

Paper Sacks for Storage of Kitchen and Trade Refuse.

One new development during the year has been the introduction of paper sacks for the storage of kitchen and trade refuse. These have been tried out in several premises locally and have proved to be very satisfactory. Although at first there is a tendency to think of paper as being of no use to certain wet refuse, it has been found that for normal kitchen and trade waste, they are most satisfactory. The paper bag is held on a metal stand and when full is sealed at the top to await collection and a new sack fitted to the holder. The unpleasant task of cleansing dustbins is thus circumvented and the conditions of storage are considerably improved. It is hoped that more food traders will adopt this system which, in addition to improving standards of hygiene, are most convenient where there are considerable quantities of refuse to be dealt with.

Wash-hand Units for Mobile Shops.

The provision of hot water for hand washing on mobile shops has been simplified by a type of unit now available in which the water is heated from the engine. This is far superior to the vacuum flask type of hot water container in that cold water can be added during the day and heated as the vehicle travels. Several local mobile shop traders have expressed interest in this type of wash-hand unit and it is hoped that more will be installed.

Conclusion.

This year has seen another phase commence in the work of the Guild by the introduction of improved standards of hygiene contained in the new codes of practice. As more codes are published by the Ministries, they will be considered for adoption as the standard for Guild membership and so the level of food hygiene standards in Guildford will be raised yet again. The minority of traders who are not members of the Guild will also find it necessary to raise their standards to keep in step with the standards observed by our members. Food Hygiene is indeed "Good Business" as most national food organisations have known and practiced for many years, and we hope that all traders will come to recognise this as a basis for prosperity in the food trades.

H. A. PERRY,

Hon. Secretary

regulation becomes compulsory, some vehicles which are alleged to be operating in the evenings and at week-ends only, will require inspection.

New Equipment and Fittings

One new development during the year has been the introduction of paper sacks for the storage of kitchen and trade refuse. These have proved to be very satisfactory. Although at first there is a tendency to think of paper as being of no use in certain wet refuse, it has been found that for normal kitchen and trade waste, they are most satisfactory. The paper bag is held in a metal band and when full is inserted at the top to await collection and a new sack fitted to the holder. The important task of choosing suitable new equipment and the conditions of storage are considerably improved. It is hoped that more food waste will adopt the system which, in addition to improving standards of hygiene and most convenient, shows the considerable quantities of refuse to be dealt with.

Wash-hand Units for Mobile Shops

The provision of hot water for hand washing on mobile shops has been simplified by a type of unit now available in which the water is heated from the engine. This is far superior to the vacuum flask type of hot water container in that cold water can be added during the day and heated as the mobile moves. Several local mobile shops have been equipped with the type of wash-hand unit and it is hoped that more will be installed.

Conclusion

This year has seen another phase in the work of the Council in the field of improved standards of hygiene contained in the new codes of practice. As these codes are published by the Ministry they will be considered for adoption as the standard for mobile shops and as the level of local hygiene standards in Guildford will be raised yet again. The minority of traders who are not members of the Council will also find it necessary to raise their standards to keep in step with the standards observed by our members. Good Hygiene is indeed "Good Business" as most mobile food operators have known and practised for many years and we hope that all traders will join in recognising this as a factor for prosperity in the food trades.

H. A. PERRY

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