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Contributors

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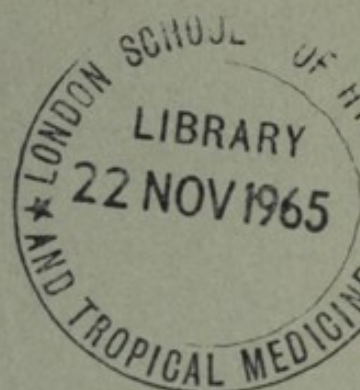
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BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

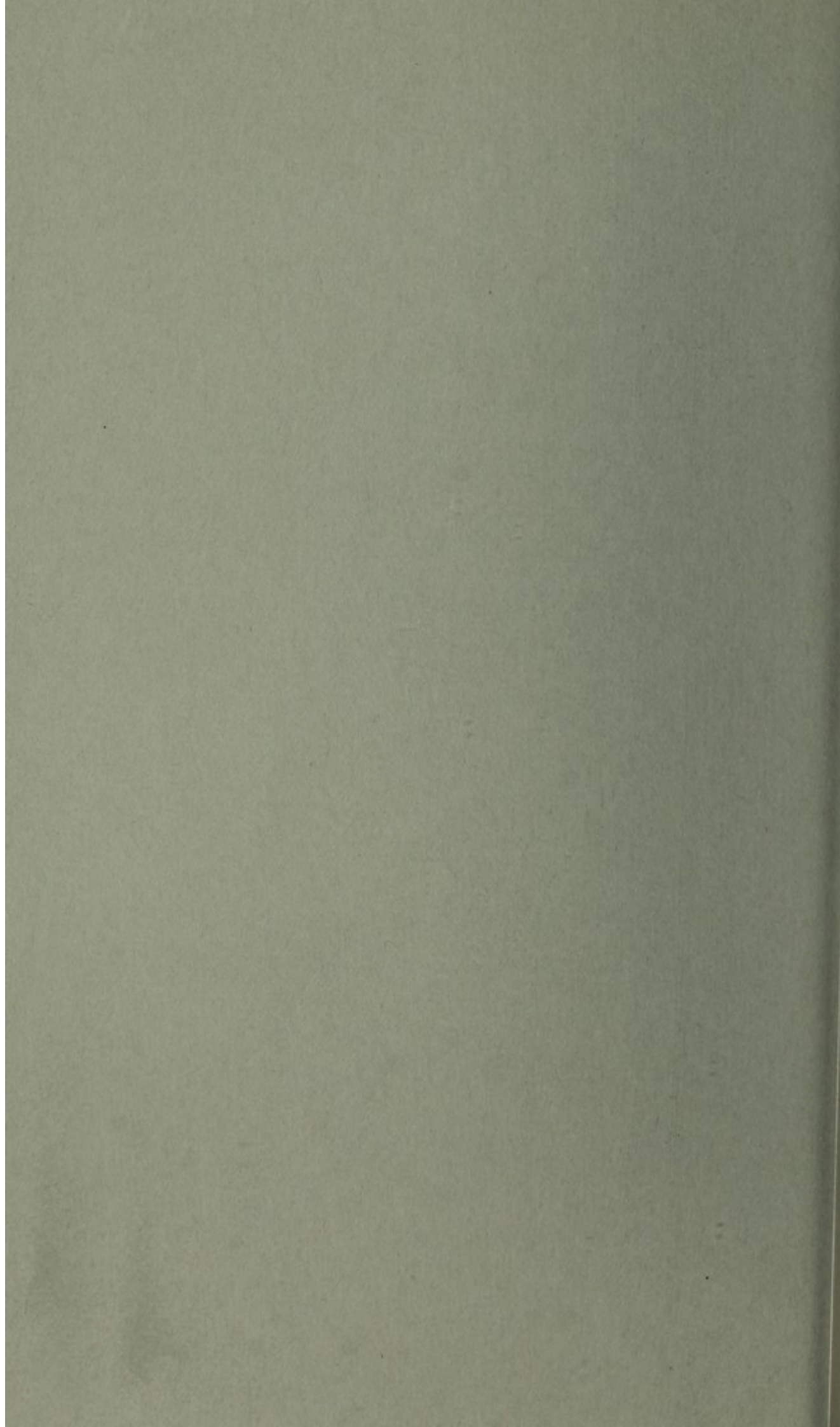
for 1961

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector



HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1961.

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

Chairman.

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

COUNCILLOR F. Adams.

COUNCILLOR Miss J. M. Carter.

COUNCILLOR G. C. Bateman.

COUNCILLOR F. E. Dowdeswell.

COUNCILLOR C. J. K. Boyce.

COUNCILLOR P. W. Galvin.

COUNCILLOR **J. C. Henderson**

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.* (to 26.11.61)

A. J. AVON, M.A.P.H.I.* (from 27.11.61)

Housing Inspector - A. J. AVON, M.A.P.H.I.* (promoted to Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector from 27.11.61)

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

Food Hygiene Inspector - F. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.* (from 27.11.61)

District Inspectors - F. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.* (promoted to Food Hygiene Inspector from 27.11.61)

J. COWBURN, M.A.P.H.I.*
(to 20.10.61)

C. J. S. ELSTON, (from 1.12.61.)

Pupil Public Health Inspector - C. J. S. ELSTON, (promoted to District Public Health Inspector from 1. 12. 61)

Inspectors marked * hold additional qualifications including Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

Clerks: MISS P. M. BUTLER (to 13.1.61), MRS. E. M. MOSELEY, MISS M. J. SMITH (from 16.1.61), S. W. KAY (to 5. 8. 61.), I. THOMPSON (from 4.9.61.).

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

Pests Officers: G. WYTHE, F. MAUND.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1961.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN EDWARD JONES, J.P.)

Chairman.

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

COUNCILLOR F. ADAMS.

COUNCILLOR G. C. BISHOP.

COUNCILLOR C. J. K. BOYCE.

COUNCILLOR J. C. HENDERSON.

COUNCILLOR MISS J. M. CARTER.

COUNCILLOR F. E. DOWDERSWELL.

COUNCILLOR P. W. GALVIN.

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Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

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Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. A. PERRY, B.Sc., M.A.P.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

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Housing Inspector

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to Deputy Chief Public Health Ins-

pector from 27.11.61)

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61)

Food Hygiene Inspector

F. SMITH, M.A.P.H. (promoted to

Food Hygiene Inspector from 27.11.

61)

District Inspectors

J. COWBURN, M.A.P.H.

(to 26.10.61)

C. J. S. ELSTON (from 1.12.61)

C. J. S. ELSTON (promoted to

District Public Health Inspector

from 1.12.61)

Public Health

Inspector

Inspectors marked * hold additional qualifications including those and

Food Inspector's Certificate.

Clerk: Miss P. M. BURTON (to 11.1.61) Miss E. M. MORTIMER.

Miss M. J. SMITH (from 16.1.61) S. W. KAY (to 2.8.61).

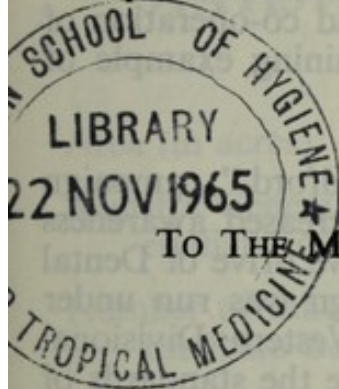
T. THOMPSON (from 4.9.61).

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

Penal Officer: G. WYNN, F.M.A.

Telephone: GUILDFORD 5201.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
GUILDFORD.



FOREWORD.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

From the Public Health point of view, 1961 can be regarded as a year devoid of any outstanding incidents so far as the Borough is concerned. Apart from Mumps early in the year, Measles was very prevalent from March to May, there being 768 cases during these three months.

There was a brief period in early February when Influenza reached epidemic proportions, and claims for sickness benefit were more than three times the weekly average: however the number of cases rapidly waned and at no time were the cases severe.

Since Vaccination against Poliomyelitis really got into its stride in June 1958, the incidence of this disease has been much reduced, and I am thankful to say no cases were recorded in the Borough during the year. The County Council's vaccination programme continued smoothly for the first three quarters of the year, but owing to difficulties in supply, few vaccinations took place during the last quarter. This was largely brought about by manufacturers switching to the production of Sabin oral poliomyelitis vaccine instead of injectable Salk vaccine.

Housing is probably the biggest single problem of this or any other Local Authority, and although this Council's efforts in this direction have been vigorous, there are still too many people living in unsatisfactory properties and overcrowded conditions. These conditions make more difficult the work of Social Workers, Health Visitors, Probation Officers and others who are trying to raise standards of child care, maternal care, mental health, and the welfare of the elderly. Inadequate housing is no doubt a factor in driving the teenager out onto the streets, with its attendant boredom which may culminate in malicious damage to property, delinquency and promiscuity.

Towards the end of the year, the new Old People's Welfare Centre was opened in the Bus Station for the benefit of the elderly

folk of the area, and much appreciated it has been. This centre was provided and equipped by the generosity and co-operation of many individuals and organisations and is a shining example of what can be achieved by pulling together.

In October 1961, a "Good Teeth for Guildford" campaign was launched with the object of creating an increased awareness of the need for better dental health by an intensive drive of Dental Health Education in the schools. This campaign was run under the auspices of the County Council's South Western Divisional Executive, and Guildford was chosen not because the standards of dental care are lower here than elsewhere, but because it is a compact town and one which is known to take an interest in the welfare of inhabitants. The value of the campaign cannot yet be fully assessed, but it undoubtedly made an excellent impact on children and parents alike, and the staffs of schools co-operated wholeheartedly.

During this year it proved possible for the first time to continue throughout the whole year (instead of during the winter only, as previously), with the policy of combined immunisation against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus (i.e. in one injection). This is, naturally, more acceptable for both the recipient and the doctor than individual injections. In November 1961, Mr. Walshaw, Deputy Chief Health Inspector, obtained a well-deserved promotion and became Chief Public Health Inspector at Kettering. He left with the good wishes of all after 7½ years of good service to this Borough, and I would like to record my thanks to him for his help.

Following this, the establishment of Public Health Inspectors was reviewed, and the Council accepted the recommendations of its Committees on this matter.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to the Council I would like to express my sincere thanks for their very real interest in our work. To Dr. Richards, Mr. Perry and all the other members of the Health Department my thanks are due for their unfailing and loyal support. Finally, I am, as always, grateful to the Officers of other Departments for advice and help.

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.

Registra-General's estimate of the resident population, mid 1961, civilian and members of the Armed Forces. Total 54,180.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1961), according to the Rate Books: 16,486.

Rateable Value on 31st December, 1961, £1,233,836.

Sum represented by Penny Rate (at 31st March, 1962): £5,140.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births—

Number	781
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Rate per 1,000 population	13.7
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Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	7.2
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Stillbirths—

Number	16
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Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	20.1
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Total Live and Still Births	797
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Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	12
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Infant Mortality Rates—

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	15.4
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Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.6
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Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
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Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	12.8
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	11.5
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	31.4
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of deaths	—
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Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—
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The **Birth Rate**, 13.7, is lower than last year's figure (14.6). The rate for England and Wales as a whole was 17.4.

The **Death Rate**, 10.2, compares very favourably with that for 1960 (11.16). The rate for England and Wales was 12.0.

Deaths. Approximately half of the 577 deaths were due to diseases of the heart and arteries: this has been the case in all recent years, and it is unlikely to change much, as the deaths are

really those which may be ascribed to basic "wear and tear" of the human machine.

Deaths from Coronary Disease of the Heart have shown no change in the last three years.

Cancer, unfortunately, remains the next biggest cause of death, being responsible for 111 deaths, or nearly 1 in 5. Lung cancer, which is so much in the news these days, caused 32 deaths, as against 27 in 1960: as usual, most of these were in men. In the case of lung cancer, the average age at death was 64 for both men and women.

Once again, there were no deaths associated with Maternity, a great credit to all concerned.

162 males and 221 females were over the age of 65 at death: this represents 66% of all deaths, as against 61% in 1960.

The town's oldest inhabitant, a wonderful old lady, died during the year aged 103: another old lady died at 101, and the the oldest man to die was 98.

Infant Mortality. The Infant Mortality Rate for Guildford was 15.4. This is a good deal lower than the rate for England and Wales as a whole, which was 21.6.

8 of the 11 deaths were in infants under one week old, and two of the deaths were within a few hours of birth.

4 of the deaths were due to premature birth, 2 to birth injuries, and 3 to defects of development. Only 2 were due to conditions arising after the birth of the baby (one septicæmia and one chest infection).

Old People's Welfare. Guildford's public-spirited citizens continue to do much good work to make the life of the elderly a happier and fuller stage in their life.

The creation of the new Old People's Welfare Centre at the Bus Station was a shining example of co-operation and goodwill between Local Authority, Organisations and individual helpers. The Centre, which was opened by the Mayor in December 1961, has been greatly appreciated and is widely used. It is clean light and comfortable, and in addition, the elderly folk can consult the Secretary of the Old People's Welfare Committee, who now has her headquarters there: this is a great convenience to all concerned.

Mr. Donald Phillips is to be congratulated on the able way he has carried on as Chairman the good work previously performed by Alderman Donald Wilkins when he was Chairman.

Geriatric Social Worker. Miss Peck was due to retire on account of age on 1st July 1961, but she very kindly agreed to carry on as Geriatric Social Worker until a successor was appointed, and she continued her splendid service until the end of February 1962, taking with her the good wishes of all who knew her.

Miss Peck's name has become a byword in Guildford and around: her help and advice was sought by all, including myself, and I would be the first to acknowledge this help so freely given. Miss Peck continues to live near Guildford, and it is hoped that she may be persuaded to take part in a new project for the elderly which is about to start in Guildford, the Day Hospital at St. Luke's.

During 1961 Miss Peck visited 264 new patients in the Borough and the total visits to these and former patients and relations numbered 2,257 (2,169 in 1960).

Miss Peck's successor is Miss Toomey, who has settled into her work admirably.

Meals on Wheels. A total of 6,694 meals were provided during 1961 through this service, which is organised by the W.V.S. This is a considerable increase on last year's total, and about twice as many old people used the service.

Family Planning Association. Information regarding the proper spacing of families, including practical advice, can be obtained from this Association. Clinics are held at St. Luke's Hospital (Out-patient Department) every Monday from 5.15-6.30 p.m. and Friday from 6-7.30 p.m., appointments being necessary. Advice can be obtained by those about to enter matrimony as well as by married couples. Details are available from the Honorary Secretary at 27, Harvey Road, Guildford, (Telephone: 4235).

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

Laboratory Facilities. As always, good use has been made of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Guildford, under the Directorship of Dr. Cook, who is an unfailing source of help.

Guildford Deaths in 1961.

Cause of Death.						Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	Tuberculosis, Lungs	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
10.	Cancer of Stomach	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
11.	„ Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	...	25	7	32
12.	„ Breast	...	...	...	...	1	9	10
13.	„ Uterus	...	...	...	...	—	8	8
14.	„ other areas	...	...	...	...	20	32	52
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	26	50	76
18.	Coronary Disease	...	...	...	...	66	42	108
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	—	7	7
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	25	43	68
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	15	10	25
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	5	5
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	19	25	44
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	28	21	49
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
34.	All other Accidents	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Totals						275	302	577

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1961.

	Rate per 1,000 Population.		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.						Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Acute Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.		
England and Wales ...	17.4	0.3	12.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	21.5	
GUILDFORD ...	13.7	0.3	10.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.4	

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 1961:—

	No. of Members	Public Duty Hours.	Transport Hours.	Hospital and Clinic Hours.	Miscellaneous Hours.
Corps and Ambulance Divisions ...	82	1,218	2,291	—	1,211
Nursing Division ...	59	673	3,434	369	433
Cadet Divisions ...	222	614	46	63	205
	363	2,505	5,771	432	1,849

First Aid Cases treated on Public Duty ... 156

First Aid Cases treated off Public Duty ... 53

Medical Comforts loaned ... 1,030

Civil Defence Members ... 11

National Health Service Reserve Members ... 16

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

Transport Duties.

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

Number of patients removed:—

	Patients.	Mileage.
Brigade ...	28	3,504
For Surrey County Council ...	17,827	146,651

Number of emergency cases ... 1,450

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. There is also a Male Nurse whose services are most useful.

Children Nursed by District Nurses.

	No. of Cases.	Visits Paid.	Transferred to Hospital.
Tuberculosis ...	3	197	—
Pneumonia ...	1	13	—
Other Diseases ...	32	480	1
	—	—	—
	36	690	1
	—	—	—

District Cases.

	Cases.	Visits.
Midwifery—		
Domiciliary Deliveries	141	3,498
Transferred from St. Luke's Hospital	75	
Transferred from Jarvis Maternity Home	5	
Transferred from Mount Alvernia Nursing Home	1	
Worplesdon Relief	31	696
Shalford Relief	2	41
Compton Relief	1	18
Milford Relief	1	—
Ante Natal ... ..	...	789
Relief Ante Natal ... ..	...	172
Ante Natal Clinics		
Number of Sessions	47	
Number of Attendances	692	
Number of New Bookings	175	

General Work—

	Cases.	Visits.
Guildford Borough	3,755	22,548
Worplesdon Relief	78	1,307

Maternity Provision. Fifty-four maternity beds are provided at St. Luke's Hospital. At this Hospital a total of 1,414 births took place in 1961 (1,402 in 1960).

Mount Alvernia Nursing Home offers seventeen maternity beds and during 1961 a total of 337 births took place there, as against 254 in 1960.

At the Jarvis Maternity Home (thirteen beds) a total of 263 births took place in 1961 (259 in 1960).

There were 2,014 institutional births (528 residents and 1,486 non-residents). In all, there were 2,155 births in Guildford in 1961.

Notification of Births. During the year, 400 male and 369 female births to residents were notified, a total of 769 (799 in 1960). There were 16 stillbirths (9 in 1960).

Births to residents took place as follows:—

St. Luke's Hospital	421	81.67%
Jarvis Maternity Home	158	
Mount Alvernia Nursing Home	49	
Home	141	18.33%
	769	

Clinics and Treatment Centres (see inside back cover).

Hospital Provision. The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board maintain two Hospitals in Guildford:—

- (i) St. Luke's Hospital with 389 general beds (including 6 private beds). Accommodation exists for general medicine, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, including premature infants, dermatology, geriatrics and radiotherapy of all kinds. Facilities for training exist for Nurses for the S.R.N. and Part I S.C.M., also for Laboratory Technicians and Radiographers. The Hospital is a Regional Centre for Radiotherapy.
- (ii) The Royal Surrey County Hospital with 240 beds, an average of 180 being occupied daily throughout the year. The Hospital carries a staff of Specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery, with the exception of gynaecology, paediatrics and dermatology.

Supervision of Nursing Homes. The only Nursing Home in Guildford is Mount Alvernia, which offers thirty-nine general and seventeen maternity beds and during 1961 dealt with 845 general and 339 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 1961.

						Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	9	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1,064	5
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	13	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Sonné Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
						1,105	14

Notifications of Infectious Disease were high compared with 1960, being 1,105, as against 152 the previous year. This very great increase was entirely due to the widespread measles epidemic, during which 1,064 cases were notified.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination. In the first dozen years after the war, Poliomyelitis was more prevalent in this country, especially during the summer, than it had ever been before. It seems but a short time ago that Vaccination against Poliomyelitis was introduced, but it was in fact in 1957. In 1957 there was one case of poliomyelitis in Guildford, and there have been none since. This happy state of affairs is too good to last, and I would remind parents that they themselves, if under 40, and their children, are eligible for vaccination; and if they have not taken advantage of this scheme they should do so without delay.

During 1960 Salk (injection) Vaccine was available, but since the end of 1960 Sabin (oral) Vaccine has become the standard method of vaccination. In my 1960 report I stated that oral vaccine, if proved satisfactory, would simplify administration enormously, and this has indeed proved to be the case. Three drops on a lump of sugar for adults and school children or in a spoonful of syrup for younger children.

The progress with vaccination against Poliomyelitis in the Guildford area during the year ending 31st December, 1961, is as follows:—

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

Children born between 1944 and 1961	1,430
Young persons born between 1943 and 1934	323
Persons born prior to 1934	1,189
(b) Children and young people who received 3rd (booster) injections:—	
Children born between 1944 and 1961	880
Young persons born between 1943 and 1934	431
Persons born prior to 1934	2,176
(c) Children who received 4th (booster) injections:—	
Children between the ages of 5-12 years	4,639

A total of 15,400 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 of the County is concerned is that 49,843 children and young people have received their 3rd injection.

Whooping Cough Immunisation. Immunisation against Whooping Cough is important early during the first year of life, as although the disease no longer causes many deaths, it causes much chest disorder later in life. Protection can now be given all the year round against this disease and against Diphtheria and Tetanus in a combined injection. Booster doses in older children against Whooping Cough are not required.

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 1961:—

	0-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary injection	645	34	679
Reinforcing injection	28	58	86

Diphtheria Immunisation. We must never cease to do all we can to ensure that the young people of this country are adequately protected against this grave disease; the mere fact that it is so little known to the public at large could so easily lead to a false sense of security.

In England and Wales there were 49 cases of Diphtheria during 1960, with 5 deaths; in 1959 there were no deaths for the first time on record, though in that year there were more cases, 102. Of the 49 cases in 1960, 39 (including 4 of the 5 fatal cases) had no record of immunisation against the disease.

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 1961:—

	0-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary	663	168	831
Boosting doses	45	1,118	1,163

Tetanus Immunisation. Immunisation against Tetanus, combined with injections against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, are now available at all times of the year, and it is a wise and logical step to make use of this safe and effective form of protection which can be given without additional injections.

The following table shows the number of children in age groups who received primary immunisation and the number re-immunised in the Borough during 1961:—

	0-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary	614	66	680
Re-immunisations	36	288	324

Smallpox Vaccination. The following table shows the vaccinations carried out in the Borough during 1961:—

0-1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 + yrs.	Total.
255	294	33	49	631

188 re-vaccinations were also completed.

The table shows that there have been considerably more vaccinations than usual during 1961: while any increase in numbers is a step in the right direction, it is, unfortunately, only due to the presence of cases of smallpox in this country at the end of the year that there was more call for vaccination.

Smallpox developed in more than one area in Pakistani immigrants recently arrived from their own country, where an epidemic was raging: fortunately the policy of surveillance and vaccination of all close contacts, which is practised in this country, proved effective in preventing widespread cases of this highly lethal and excessively infectious disease.

It is not the policy to encourage widespread vaccination when cases occur, even in the area of the outbreak, though public demand forces this on the Authorities.

The policy remains, at all times, to encourage vaccination of infants in the middle of the first year of life. Vaccination in infancy not only protects the infant, but lessens the reaction if, in later life, vaccination is required on going abroad or entering the Services. It is important that the infant should be physically fit,

and free from eczema, or a history of it, before vaccination is carried out: vaccination in unsuitable subjects has, in the past, so often led to complications of vaccination, which, in turn, can bring vaccination into disrepute.

Tuberculosis. Seventeen newly-notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 7 of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the register in 1961, as against 14 and 3 respectively in 1960: 7 deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but there were no deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year. There were 388 cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1961, and 389 at the beginning of the year.

The following table shows the age groups of new cases during 1961:—

Age periods.	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 ...	2	—	—	—
5—14 ...	—	—	—	—
15—24 ...	—	3	1	—
25—44 ...	5	—	—	1
45—64 ...	4	1	—	1
65 & over ...	1	1	2	2
	12	5	3	4

The following table may be of interest:—

New Cases and Mortality 1952—1961.

	New Cases	Deaths
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
1961	24	7

The Guildford Borough, Godalming & Haslemere Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases continues its good work. During 1961 financial help was provided to 10 patients in the Borough for necessary extra groceries which they could not otherwise afford, 12 patients were helped with grants for fuel and 25 patients received Christmas grants. Pocket money grants were made to patients in hospital and grants for fare to enable relatives

to visit patients in hospital were also made. In two cases seaside holidays were arranged. In addition, help was given with the initial outlay for materials for occupational therapy.

Alderman Edward Jones, J.P., continues to carry on his excellent work as Chairman of the Committee.

A Mobile Mass Radiography Unit visited Guildford from 17th October–3rd November, 1961, being sited in North Square, North Street, when everyone over 15 years of age had the opportunity of attending for free X-ray of the chest. The results of this survey are given below:—

Total number X-rayed—			
	Males	...	2,972
	Females	...	3,596
			—
			6,568
			—
Requiring treatment or close clinic observation—			
	Males	...	4
	Females	...	1
			—
			5
			—
Carcinoma of Bronchus	...	...	2
			—

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	...	82.29
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination	...	807
Number immune—Vaccination not required	...	39

The acceptance rate is considerably better this year, due to intensified follow-up and further explanation of the scheme: in 1960 the acceptance rate was 68.90.

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 142 square miles in extent, which now includes the parishes of Haslemere and Graywood. The total population now supplied is 116,000 persons, including 23,000 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:

Annual Report

of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for 1961

The Board's new reservoir (capacity 11 million gallons) at Frith Hill, Godalming was completed and put into service during the year. The trunk main feeding this reservoir by gravity from Guildford was completed in July. This main is 5 miles in length and 12" diameter.

On account of difficulties associated with the drilling of deep bore-holes, one bore-hole at Dapdune had to be taken out of commission during the year. The other bore-hole at Dapdune has now been put into service. The new 2 million gallon reservoir at Polesay Hill, Guildford has proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year and is now nearing completion.

WATER SAMPLING

During the year thirty-three samples of water for chemical analysis and thirty-four samples for bacteriological examination

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, 1961, the total consumption of water in Guildford Borough water area was 1,213,737,358 gallons, an average of 3,325,307 gallons per day. The average daily consumption per head of population in the Borough water area was 62.74 gallons, domestic consumption being 52.52 gallons, the remaining 10.22 gallons being used for industrial and other purposes.

The Board's new reservoir (capacity $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons) at Frith Hill, Godalming was completed and put into service during the year. The trunk main feeding this reservoir by gravity from Guildford was completed in July. This main is 5 miles in length and 12" diameter.

Owing to difficulties associated with the drilling of deep bore-holes, one bore-hole at Dapdune had to be taken out of commission during the year.

Construction on the new 5 million gallon reservoir at Pewley Hill, Guildford has proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year and is now nearing completion.

WATER SAMPLING.

During the year thirty-three samples of water for chemical analysis and thirty-four 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	5	—	5	—
Millmead Pumping Station	5	—	5	—
Dapdune Pumping Station	6	—	5	—
Private Premises—				
Mains Supplies	17	—	15	—
Deep Wells	—	—	3	1*
	<hr/> 33	<hr/> —	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 1

*The unsatisfactory bacteriological report on well water refers to a sample of water taken before chlorination. Repeat sample after chlorination was satisfactory.

Observations are still being kept on the ammoniacal nitrogen content of the water supply from the Dapdune Pumping Station, which remained moderate and varied between 0.067 and 0.23 p.p.m. (average content 0.178 p.p.m.).

This is a decrease of 0.027 p.p.m. in the average 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, also 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	—
Lido Paddling Pool	...	...	...	3	—
Stoke Park Paddling Pool	...	..		1	2
Private School Swimming Pool	...	...		1	2
				21	6

The unsatisfactory reports at the Baths and Paddling Pool refer to the presence of coliform bacilli and/or faecal coli. in very small numbers. Repeat samples were satisfactory. At the Private School Swimming Pool a system of chlorination was adopted and a repeat sample was satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewage Disposal Works. The extended works continue to operate satisfactorily.

The Borough Surveyor has now arranged a contract for improved sludge draw-off from the two old primary sedimentation tanks, together with the provision of a new 500,000 gallons per hour sewage pump for the main pumping station. The last steam engine is being replaced by an electric motor and automatic No-floto control is being provided for all the electrically driven pumps.

Drainage. Tests were applied to 367 existing drains (chiefly in connection with housing inspections) 7 existing drains were reconstructed and 73 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, 1961, was 139. 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 19,109 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.

During the year an experimental system of refuse collection in paper sacks was introduced on the Upfolds Housing Estate, which comprises 150 council houses. From the public health angle this system appears to be highly satisfactory, being much more hygienic from the householder's point of view, and speedier and cleaner during the process of collection. A number of food traders and catering establishments have also been persuaded to introduce this system independently, especially where there is insufficient storage space for refuse bins. These traders appear to be highly satisfied with the system, the only disadvantage being the relatively high cost of the paper sacks.

During the year 18 dustbins were found to be defective at privately owned properties, which were replaced in all instances. At Corporation properties 322 new dustbins were supplied.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number and Nature of Inspections Made.

	No. of Visits
Complaints investigated (excluding rats and mice)	319
Nuisances found	210
No nuisances found	109
Public Health Act.	
Properties under notice	1,017
Infectious disease enquiries	106
Vermineous premises, insect pests, etc.	115
Drains tested or inspected	367
Cesspools, etc.	59
Caravans	143
Schools	10
Places of public entertainment	47
Offensive trades	9
Keeping of Animals (including Pet Animals Act)	112
Public conveniences	171
Common lodging house	12
Pollution of water courses	36
Swimming Pools, paddling pools, etc.—samples taken	27
Housing Acts and Rent Act, 1957.	
Inspections under Housing Act, 1957 (first visits)	371
Inspections under Housing Act, 1957 (subsequent visits)	868
Inspections re Improvement Grants	615
Overcrowding	9
Visits to Council owned properties	97
Inspections re Rent Act	17
Factories Act, 1937.	
Factories—mechanical power	336
Factories—no mechanical power	21
Outworkers	97
Food Premises and Sampling.	
Licensed premises, clubs, etc.	67
Slaughterhouse	*175

	No. of Visits.
Butchers' shops and cold stores	64
Fishmongers' premises (wet and fried)	38
Cooked meat factory	6
Cafes, restaurants, etc.	206
Bakehouses	76
Ice cream premises	78
Dairies and milkshops	15
Other food shops, market stalls, etc.	544
Bacteriological milk samples obtained	158
Bacteriological rinses from milk churns, bottles, etc.	20
Bacteriological swabs from washed crockery cutlery, etc.	64
Bacteriological ice cream samples	65
Bacteriological samples of other foods	164
Bacteriological specimens (Public Health Laboratory Research)	172
Bacteriological water samples (mains water and swimming baths)	61
Chemical water samples	33
Visits re Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild	276
Rodent and Insect Control.	
Rats and mice infestations (first visits)	677
Rats and mice infestations (subsequent visits)	3,543
Insect pests	253
Atmospheric Pollution.	
Visits re smoke control and nuisances	165
Diseases of Animals Acts.	
Visits under Waste Foods Order, 1957	29
Visits re movement of animals, licences, etc.	223
Cattle Market	128
Noise Abatement Act	16
National Assistance Act, 1947—Section 47	7
Interviews	523
Miscellaneous visits	486

*Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

Abatement of Nuisances, etc.

	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council.
Choked drains, soil water	64	—
Choked drains, surface water	9	—
Drains requiring reconstruction, soil water	9	—
Drains requiring reconstruction, surface water	1	—
Defective soil pipes	2	—
Defective ventilation shafts	4	—
Defective manhole covers	13	—
Defective pans and traps of water closets	15	—
Defective w.c. cisterns and flush pipes	27	—
Defective waste pipes (baths, lavatories or sinks)	13	—
Defective sinks	17	—
Defective eavesgutters or rainwater pipes	44	—
Defective cesspools or cesspools to be abolished	15	—
Defective gullies	1	—
Offensive accumulations	7	—
Animals, poultry, etc.	—	—
Infestations by rats and mice	—	581
Verminous premises and insect pests	—	253
Insufficient or defective water supply	8	—
Defective dustbins	18	322

	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council.
Defective yard paving	10	—
Rooms requiring redecoration	6	—
Defective chimney flues and pots	4	—
Damp walls due to external defects	19	—
Damp walls due to defective damp proof courses	4	—
Defective fireplaces or stoves	9	—
Defective windows and doors	70	—
Defective roofs	67	—
Defective brickwork or pointing	52	—
Defective floors	22	—
Defective plaster	42	—
Defective stairs	7	—
Absence of or insufficient accommodation for food storage	7	—
Defective coppers	2	—
Defective sub-floor ventilation	7	—
Pollution of water courses	1	—
New w.c's. erected	2	—
Factories, Factories (N.M.P.) and Workplaces.		
Without Abstract or Blue Book	—	—
Requiring lime-washing or cleansing	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—		
Insufficient	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	1	—
Contraventions of—		
Milk and Dairies Regulations	1	—
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	83	—
Shops Act, 1950, Section 38	—	—
Factories Acts, 1937-1948	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	2	2	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	3	5	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75	1	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	18	28	—
Housing Act, 1959, Section 9	9	4	—
Housing Act, 1957, Section 90	1	1	—
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.	Loin of Pork—decom- posing.	Fined £10.
Food and Drugs Act 1955.	Cigarette end in loaf of bread.	Case dismissed—pro- ceedings taken under wrong Section of Food and Drugs Act.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is only one registered Common Lodging House in the Borough which is privately owned. This Lodging House has been in existence for many years and has a maximum capacity of 48 lodgers. It is regularly inspected and is kept clean, but the amenities are of a low standard and the structural condition leaves much to be desired. The premises provide useful accommodation for the type of lodger accommodated, but there is a need for a revision of standards applicable to such places to meet present day living standards.

This Lodging House no longer accommodates the "casual wayfarer" but tends to accommodate some of the lower paid workers on a weekly basis. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the premises still remain within the strict legal term of a "Common Lodging House."

There are other premises within the Borough which provide lodgings on a similar basis, though of somewhat higher standard, which cannot be registered as Common Lodging Houses.

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. Investigations have been 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	8	6	14
Blankets and Bedding	71	75	146
Pillows and Bolsters ...	38	15	53
Wearing apparel ...	28	76	104
Sundries	4	16	20
	<hr/> 149	<hr/> 188	<hr/> 337

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease (within the Borough)	5
Number of rooms disinfected after non-notifiable diseases	3

(Terminal disinfections are now carried out in special cases only),

Rodent and Insect Control.

An efficient service is provided for the destruction of rats, mice and insect pests 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 thirty contracts for rodent and insect treatments and thirteen premises were treated on a fixed price basis.

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

During the year, 115 inspections of verminous dwellinghouses were made by the 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	5
Fleas	3
Flies	4
Wasps	241
Ants	5
Beetles	2
Silverfish	4
Mosquitoes*	—

*Treatments for the control of mosquitoes in ponds, ditches and water courses within the Borough, are carried out in the Spring of each year which has resulted in the prevention of infestations of adjacent residential areas. Before these treatments were commenced, numerous complaints were received annually, but during the past year, no complaints were received.

Summary of Visits to Premises by Pest Officers.

Year	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	First visits	Subsequent visits
1927	649	28	...	...
1928	1,812	1,728	...	...

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	274	16,590	2,046	18,910	51
Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	9	649	28	686	—
(b) Survey under the Act ...	9	41	135	185	26
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	145	1,589	1,694	3,428	17
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections ...	333	4,292	3,799	8,424	188
Number of properties inspected (in Section ii) which were found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	6	590	32	628	—
(b) Mice—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	3	59	28	90	—
Number of infested properties in (Section iv) treated by the local authority	9	649	60	718	—
Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ...	50	690	568	1,308	26
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:—					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e. proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	5	4	9	—

Summary of Visits to Premises by Pests Officers.

	Business Premises	Dwelling Houses.	Total.
First visits	28	649	677
Subsequent visits	1,728	1,815	3,543

Two whole-time Pests Officers/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 26th June, 1961—1st July, 1961, and one minor infestation dealt with. Treatment of sewers was also carried out in conjunction with seven "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.

	Water	House	Waste	Waste	Waste	Waste
	Supply	Supply	Supply	Supply	Supply	Supply
Average for all blacked sites	101	260	150	486	257	271
Average for whole country	170	120	200	257	141	200
Average for six cleaned sites	20	30	13	57	28.6	41
Average for Guildford						
Site 1	109	30	70	118	55	88
Site 2	114	25	23	80	47	64

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 - 1959.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of 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	9	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	170	336	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	21	19	—	—
	210	364	—	—

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	5	5	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	2	2	—	1
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:—				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	4	4	—	—
(c) Absence of artificial lighting	2	2	—	1
(d) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	3	3	—	—
	16	16	—	2

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 ...	32	—	—	—	—	—
Model motor assembly ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	35	—	—	—	—	—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Atmospheric Pollution. The Council maintains two volumetric smoke meters and sulphur dioxide recorders, one which remains permanently at the Municipal Offices, and one which is moved annually to different parts of the Borough for comparative readings. In November, 1961, the latter apparatus was moved from the Addison Road Glass Works site to Barrack Road, Stoughton.

The readings are well below the average for the whole country.

Daily recordings have been taken since 1959, and from the results obtained it is clear that Guildford's main source of air pollution is the domestic chimney. A preliminary survey has been carried out with a view to establishing one or more smoke control areas in the town centre.

	SMOKE.			SULPHUR DIOXIDE.		
	Winter.	Summer.	Yearly Average.	Winter.	Summer.	Yearly Average.
Average for six blackest sites	710	380	550	486	257	371
Average for whole country ...	270	120	200	257	143	200
Average for six cleanest sites	20	10	15	57	28.6	43
Average for Guildford—						
Site 1 ...	109	30	70	118	58	88
Site 2 ...	114	29	72	80	47	64

Average Results for 1961.

	Municipal Offices (Site 1)		Addison Glassworks (Site 2)	
	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke
January	145.9	115	106	125
February	100	106	77.2	91
March	125.8	119	85.8	106
April	74	54	66	56
May	64	40	63	40
June	48	30	47	25
July	41	27	34	16
August	—	—	29	13
September	—	—	40	214
October	49	40	35	52
November	80	77	54	147
December	205	196	129	210

All concentrations expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

PARTICULARS OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

	No. of Premises.	No. of Inspections.	Number Registered.	
			Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.
Ice cream manufacturers	2	6	2	—
Ice cream distributors	184	78	184	—
Dairies	2	15	—	2
Milk Shops (sealed bottles only) ...	26	30	—	26
Catering establishments (including factory and school canteens) ...	137	206	—	—
Licensed premises (including club premises)	66	67	—	—
Bakehouses	10	76	—	—
Flour confectioners	20	25	—	—
Sweet shops	89	39	—	—
Grocers and general stores	104	133	—	—
Butchers and cooked meat manu- facturers	27	64	26	—
Fishmongers and fishfryers	16	38	—	—
Greengrocers	54	237	—	—
Slaughterhouse	1	175*	—	—
	738	1,189	212	28

* Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Premises
on Register
at 31st Dec., 1961

MILK PRODUCERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH—

Number of Cowkeepers registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	8
Number of local producers of—	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	8
Ungraded Milk	—
Number of Producer/Wholesaler/Retailers	1
Number of Producer-Wholesalers	7

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The following is a summary of Designated Milk Licences granted within the Borough:—

DEALER'S (PASTEURISER'S) LICENCES—	
Pasteurised	2
DEALER'S LICENCES—	
Tuberculin Tested	2
DEALER'S (PRE-PACKED) MILK LICENCES—	
Tuberculin Tested/Pasteurised/Sterilised	26

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 OTHER FOODS.

During the year 21 samples of food other than milk and ice cream were taken. Of these 12 were taken in connection with investigations of suspected food poisoning, all of which were found to be free from pathogenic organisms. In this connection also, bacteriological swabs were taken of cake shelves, fish packets, fish refrigerators, surfaces and slushie refrigerators/shelves, in a local food shop, which were also found free from contamination. One hundred and forty-four samples of pork pie meat and sausage meat were taken for examination for the presence of *Salmonella typhimurium* at the request of the Public Health Laboratory Service, one of which was reported to be positive. These investigations are continuing.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results, 1961.

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue R.T.				Phosphatase Test			Biological Test		Turbidity Test		Remarks
	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	
Pasteurised	42	42	42	—	100	42	42	—	100	—	—	1 sample examined for faecal coli — present.
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	75	74	74	—	100	74	74	—	100	—	—	
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	33	33	33	—	100	—	—	—	—	7	100	Special examinations — for presence of food poisoning organisms — negative.
Tuberculin Tested	3	3	3	—	100	—	—	—	—	2	100	
Sterilised	2	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Raw Milk	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	158	152	152	—	100	116	116	—	100	9	100	2 100

Bacteriological Examination of Churn and Other Rinses.

In conjunction with the investigations of unsatisfactory bacteriological samples of milk and the routine inspection of dairies, five churn and one hundred and fifteen bottle rinses were taken for bacteriological examination. Bacterial counts in excess of 50,000 per churn were obtained in respect of one churn. This trouble was eliminated after follow-up action had been taken.

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 eighty-four 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, seventy-eight inspections were made and sixty-five 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 65): —

Grade I (4½ hrs. +)	Grade II (2½—4 hrs.)
55 (84.6%)	10 (15.4%)

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS.

During the year 21 samples of food other than milk and ice cream were taken. Of these 12 were taken in connection with investigations of suspected food poisoning, all of which were found to be free from pathogenic organisms. In this connection also, bacteriological swabs were taken of cake shelves, fish packets, fish refrigerator surfaces and sausage refrigerator shelves, in a local food shop, which were also reported free from contamination. One hundred and forty-four samples of pork pie meat and sausage meat were taken for examination for the presence of *Salmonella typhi-murium* at the request of the Public Health Laboratory Service, one of which was reported to be positive. These investigations are continuing.

			No. of samples taken.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	Remarks.
Boiled ham	...	...	1	1	—	Taken in connection with a case of suspected food poisoning—heavy degree of bacteriological contamination, but no pathogens or food poisoning organisms isolated. Faecal specimens from the two patients concerned were negative.
Cream	...	...	6	3	3	2—Meth. blue decolourised in 0 hours. 1—Meth. blue decolourised in 2 hours.
Frozen whole egg	...	...	1	1	—	No salmonellae isolated.
Liquid egg	...	...	1	1	—	Salmonellae not isolated. E. Coli Type 1 present in 1 ml.
Soya flour	...	...	2	—	—	Virtually sterile. Contained small numbers of coliform organisms.
Chicken	...	...	1	1	—	Free from pathogenic and food poisoning organisms.
Strawberry puffs	...	...	1	1	—	Free from pathogenic and food poisoning organisms.
Cod steaks	...	...	1	1	—	Free from pathogenic and food poisoning organisms.
Cod fillets	...	...	1	1	—	Free from pathogenic and food poisoning organisms.
Beef sausages	...	...	1	1	—	Free from pathogenic and food poisoning organisms.
Pork sausages	...	...	1	1	—	Free from pathogenic and food poisoning organisms.
Chocolate swiss roll	...	...	1	1	—	Free from pathogenic and food poisoning organisms.
Tin of spam	...	...	1	1	—	Free from pathogenic and food poisoning organisms.
Pork	...	...	1	1	—	Free from pathogenic and food poisoning organisms.
Sardines (tinned)	...	...	2	—	—	Free from pathogenic and food poisoning organisms.
*Pork pie meat	...	...	71	71	—	Salmonella not isolated.
*Pork sausage meat	...	...	73	72	1	†Salmonella typhi-murium positive.

*Samples and specimens taken for purposes of laboratory investigations.

†4 faecal specimens from meat handlers and drainage swab from meat factory proved negative.

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	22	22	—	—
Cups	13	13	—	—
Knives	—	—	—	—
Forks	10	10	—	—
Spoons	—	—	—	—
Mugs	—	—	—	—
Sweet dishes	3	3	—	—

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 48 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.

Sixteen slaughtermen were licensed under these provisions all of which were unrestricted licences. Twelve 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 seventeen premises in the Borough where licences have been issued for this purpose.

GUILDFORD SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The Council's Slaughterhouse continued to provide slaughtering facilities on the "line" dressing system during the year. Animals were slaughtered on behalf of owners in Guildford and the adjoining areas, by the Council's Slaughtering Contractor.

The total throughput of animals slaughtered and inspected again shows an increase, equivalent to 6.69% over the figures for 1960. This was accounted for by the increased numbers of Cattle (excluding cows) by 27.79%, and sheep by 15.71% which outweighed the slight decreases in cows, calves and pigs.

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	9,089	561	1,095	23,222	20,272	54,239
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	11	8	—	26	45
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3,338	179	8	414	4,268	8,207
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	36.72	38.87	1.46	1.74	21.18	15.22

	Cattle exc Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	1	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	61	8	—	—	78	147
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis	0.67	1.43	—	0.004	0.38	0.28
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	—	5
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	5	—	—	—	—	5
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseases other than Tuberculosis. Despite the general increase in the numbers of animals slaughtered (which was the largest annual throughput since the Council took control of the Slaughterhouse), the incidence of disease encountered during meat inspection has decreased in all classes of animals. Once again these were mainly localised conditions not affecting the generally high standard of carcasses produced.

In cattle other than cows, liver fluke and other localised liver conditions still remain the chief causes of condemnation, whilst in cows the diseases are more varied. The increased number of whole cow carcasses condemned is accounted for mainly by emaciation in conjunction with pathological conditions such as Johne's disease, etc.

Diseases among sheep remain very low, being mainly parasitic in origin. In pigs, pneumonia is still the cause of a considerable proportion of condemnations together with parasitic infestations affecting the liver.

One suspected case of Swine Fever was reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but was not confirmed. The numbers of pigs consigned under licence to the Slaughterhouse as Swine Fever contacts dropped during the year. This disease was not so prevalent in this area during 1961 as in previous years.

Tuberculosis. Once again it is encouraging to note the effectiveness of the Government's Tuberculosis Attested Area Schemes in reducing the incidence of this disease which only a few years ago was a major reason for condemnations amongst cattle and pigs.

In cattle other than cows (which show a reduction of 1.2%) imported Irish cattle are still responsible for nearly all the Tuberculosis found during post mortem examination, and in cows (showing a reduction of 2.1%) reactors sent in by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are responsible for the incidence of Tuberculosis in this class of animal. In all cases the disease was localised, not requiring total condemnation of any carcase.

One sheep was again found to be affected, and in pigs, with the exception of one whole carcase, lesions were again confined to the head.

Cysticercus Bovis. There was a slight reduction in this condition during the year, with no generalised cases. Refrigeration facilities at the slaughterhouse for dealing with affected carcasses still remain adequate.

Use of Laboratory. Our thanks are again due to the Public Health Laboratory Service at St. Luke's Hospital, and Weybridge Veterinary Laboratory for their willing co-operation in dealing with specimens sent for examination.

Hygiene. During the year, the standard of artificial lighting in various parts of the slaughterhouse was improved, and a report was presented on items of structural repairs, including redecoration, which were necessary to comply with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations. Some minor repairs were commenced before the end of the year, and it is hoped that a more concentrated effort will be made early next year, when slaughtering is at its lowest.

The attention of several farmers was drawn to the dirty condition in which their animals were consigned for slaughter. Although it is impossible to keep animals in a completely clean condition, the gross contamination which occasionally arises makes the production of a clean carcase impossible particularly in the case of sheep, and probably introduces infections into the slaughterhouse.

Salmonellae Investigation. This special investigation by the Public Health Laboratory Service has continued during the year and the following results were obtained in respect of samples submitted from the slaughterhouse:—

Samples Submitted	No.	Number Positive Salmonellae	Number Positive E. Coli
Drainage swabs from lairage, gut room and slaughterhall	113	7	—
Water samples—			
Carcase washing water	49	—	2
Pig scalding tank	10	—	5

The water samples containing E. Coli are those taken from the pig scalding tank which contains no sterilising agent, but the amount of E. Coli found was low, which apart from periodical checks did not warrant special action for the present. The temperature at which the water is maintained in the tank is normally sufficient to destroy any bacteria which may be introduced at this point.

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

UN SOUND MEAT AND OTHER FOOD.

Summary of articles of food condemned during the year:—

Article.	Number of Articles (Tins, Packets, etc.).		Weight in lbs
Beef	—	...	49,392
Mutton	—	...	6,849
Pork	—	...	26,583
Veal	—	...	1,668
Bacon	—	...	246
Fish	161	...	598
Fruit juices	15	...	18
Fruit	1,063	...	1,314
Jams, marmalades, etc.	57	...	55
Meat (tinned)	431	...	1,923
Poultry and game	4	...	97
Soup	25	...	19
Vegetables	473	...	765
Milk	73	...	114
Miscellaneous	48	...	284
	<hr/> 2,350		<hr/> 89,925

Total weight:—89,925 lbs., or 40 tons, 2 cwts., 3 qrs., 17 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-five samples of food and drugs were taken during the year and reported upon as follows:—

Sample	Not		Sample	Not	
	Genuine	Genuine		Genuine	Genuine
Almond essence	1	—	Glycerin	1	—
Almonds, ground	1	—	Glycerin of theymol	1	—
Arctic roll (frozen)	1	—	B.P.C.	1	—
Arrowroot	1	—	Honey, pure	1	—
Bacon	1	—	Ice cream, dairy	1	—
Beans, baked, in tomato	1	—	Influenza mixture	1	—
sauce	1	—	Jam	2	—
Beans, sliced green	1	—	Jelly, lemon flavour	1	—
(frozen)	1	—	Lard, pure	1	—
Beef, corned	1	—	Lemon curd	1	—
Beef croquettes	1	—	Loaf, slim-aid	1	—
Beef, pressed	1	—	Margarine	2	—
Beefburgers (frozen)	1	—	Marmalade, orange	1	—
Beer	2	—	*Milk	62	5
Bi-carbonate of soda	1	—	Milk, evaporated	1	—
Black pudding	1	—	Milk shake syrup	1	—
Blackberries in heavy	1	—	Mincemeat	1	—
syrup	1	—	Mustard	1	—
Boracic acid powder, .	1	—	Oatmeal, fine	1	—
B.P.	1	—	Olive oil, B.P.	1	—
Bread sauce, instant	1	—	Pastry, puff (frozen)	1	—
Bronchial balsam	1	—	Peas, green (frozen)	1	—
Butter	2	—	Peas, processed	1	—
Cambridge steaks	1	—	Pepper, ground, black	1	—
Camphorated oil, B.P.	1	—	Petroleum jelly, white	1	—
Cheese spread	1	—	Piccalilli	1	—
Chemical food	1	—	Pilchards in tomato sauce	1	—
Cherry wine	1	—	Pork brawn	1	—
Chicken spread	1	—	Pork luncheon meat	1	—
Christmas pudding	1	—	Potato, instant mashed	1	—
Cocoa	1	—	Raspberries (frozen)	1	—
Coconut, dessicated	1	—	Rice, creamed, milk pud-	1	—
Coffee and chicory	2	—	ding	1	—
Cooking fat	1	—	Rice, ground	1	—
Cough mixture	1	—	Salami, Danish	1	—
Cream, sterilised	1	—	Sauce, fruit	1	—
Custard powder	1	—	Scone mix	1	—
Epsom salts, B.P.	1	—	Soup	2	—
Fish fingers (frozen)	1	—	Steak and kidney pie	1	—
Fish paste, anchovy	1	—	Steak & kidney pudding	1	—
Flour, self-raising	1	—	Sugar, brown	1	—
Flour, white, plain	1	—	Sweets	6	—
Food colour, green	1	—	Tea	1	—
Frig-ice	1	—	Tablets, medicinal	10	—
Fruit squashes	2	—	Tomato juice	1	—
Gin	1	—	Vinegar, distilled malt	1	—
Ginger, ground	1	—	Whisky	1	—

*Includes 8 informal samples. Added water ranging from 1%—5%—taken in connection with adulterated milk sample. Prosecution in Sussex—total fines and costs £26.

HOUSING.

Progress has continued at a reduced rate in regard to the Council's Slum Clearance Programme as compared with recent years, this being due to the build-up of families in unfit houses awaiting re-housing. As only 66 units of accommodation were built for letting during the year, the displacement of families from unfit houses has largely depended upon the availability of Council houses vacated by previous tenants. No Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders were made during the year, but 24 individual unfit houses were dealt with as shown in the following table. One pleasing feature, however, was the clearance of all the temporary Nissen huts on the Merrow Woods site, the last thirty-four tenants having been re-housed and the huts demolished. It is intended that the remaining units of accommodation known as Corporation Flats (formerly the Isolation Hospital) will be cleared as quickly as possible.

On the 31st January, 1962, the Council had provided 4,339 dwellings, of which 2,775 are post-war houses. The waiting list of applicants is still very formidable and applications continue to be received at the rate of about 46 per month.

The number of post-war houses is made up of 2,609 for letting and 166 which have been sold. During 1961, 66 houses were built for letting and 37 for sale, whilst approval has been given for the erection of 164 houses for sale and 76 one-bedroomed flats; 63 bed-sitting rooms and 4 shops with 8 flats over for letting. It is hoped that the houses built for sale will attract purchasers from occupiers of existing Council houses, thus releasing more houses for letting to occupiers of unfit dwellings.

In addition to Slum Clearance requirements, there is a waiting list of 2,891 applicants which have been sub-divided into categories "A" and "B". List "A" consists of 703 applicants who are being considered for housing whilst the 2,188 applicants on list "B" have been excluded from consideration at the present time. There is, therefore, an urgent need for the provision of more houses for letting if Slum Clearance and the housing of necessitous cases is to be continued at a reasonable pace.

The following tables show the number of houses included in Slum Clearance Programmes I and II which have been dealt with up to the end of December, 1961:—

					Privately owned.	Council owned or controlled.
Number of Houses in Clearance Areas—						
Confirmed	...	...	...	...	70	—
Awaiting confirmation	...	...	...	...	—	—

	Privately owned.	Council owned or controlled.
Number of unfit houses included in Compulsory Purchase Orders—		
Confirmed	106	—
Awaiting confirmation	—	—
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Closing or Demolition Orders	72	
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness by the Medical Officer of Health ...	—	73
Number of individual unfit houses where Undertakings have been accepted—		
Still occupied	6	—
Remaining vacant	1	—
Made fit for habitation	15	—
Number of temporary huts demolished	—	201
Number of houses demolished or closed by arrangement with owners	11	—
	<hr/> 281	<hr/> 274

During 1961 the following action was taken with regard to unfit houses: —

	n. of houses	Families Displaced	Houses Demolished	Remarks
Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders—				
Houses included in areas represented before 1961	—	22	44	Includes 9 "Grey" properties.
Council owned houses certified unfit	7	6	7	
Council controlled temporary huts	34	34	34	Merrow Woods.
Individual Unfit Houses—				
Closing Orders made	2	3	—	
Demolition Orders made	9	4	3	
Undertakings accepted	6	—	—	

Improvement Grants.

A large number of enquiries continue to be received about improvement grants, mainly from persons acquiring ownership of old houses and from sitting tenants who are purchasing their houses from their landlords. In many instances, nothing more is heard from the applicants after the initial survey, often through lack of funds because they are unable to meet the repayments on the additional borrowed money necessary to carry out the

improvements. The cost of providing even the standard amenities is steadily rising, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to get builders to undertake this type of work. Consideration should be given to increasing the amount of standard improvement grants.

For some time, it has been felt that improvements should be carried out on an area basis and the Council has agreed to carry out a survey of an area of houses which are in a sound condition but lacking modern amenities. One surprising feature in regard to the standard improvements is the opposition to the provision of ventilated food stores. Many occupants who have been without this amenity up to the present do not want food stores, either because they have their own refrigerators or because they are satisfied with their existing arrangements. In a few instances, grants have been refused because of this requirement.

During the year, 56 formal applications for improvement grants were received. The following table shows the position with regard to grants during 1961:—

	Standard Grants	Discretionary Grants
Formal applications received	49	7
Applications approved	44	3
Applications refused	—	1
Improvements completed	44	3
Improvements not proceeding	6	3
Grants made to owner/occupiers	35	—
Tenanted houses	10	3
No. of grants paid	44	3
Total value of grants paid	£4,986 12s. 8d.	£766 7s. 0d.

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	3
(b) In respect of all defects	1

Number of Undertakings given by Landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	2
Number of Undertakings refused by the local authority under proviso to Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	—
Number of Certificates issued	2

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates—

Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of Certificates	1
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates ...	1
Decision by local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—
Certificates cancelled by local authority	—

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) ...	1,359
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	3,653
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	271
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	868
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 34 temporary huts) ...	58
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 ...	324

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	171
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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	9
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	4
(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	26
--	----

2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	38
(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	9
2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
3. Number of dwelling houses closed on undertakings from owners not to re-let for habitation	6
4. Number of unfit dwelling houses rendered fit—undertakings cancelled	1
5. Number of Closing Orders made	2

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

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

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

Annual Report for the Year ending 28th February, 1962.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.

Council Representatives:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman E. Jones, J.P.). COUNCILLOR C. J. K. BOYCE.	COUNCILLOR MISS J. CARTER. COUNCILLOR E. ELLIS.
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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 and 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. B. A. C. FITZPATRICK	...	...	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.

I have the honour to present the fourteenth Annual Report on the work of the Guild, and once again I am able to report that good progress has been made.

Nationally, the overall picture with regard to the incidence of food poisoning shows a marked improvement, and we trust that this situation will not only be maintained, but further improved. In England and Wales in 1960, 6,428 food poisoning incidents were recorded, which represents a reduction of 18% compared with 1959. Although, as in previous years, most of the outbreaks (87%) were still associated with processed or made-up meats, the greatest decrease occurred in incidents due to organisms commonly found in egg and meat products. Canned meats were mentioned in an unusually large proportion of the total outbreaks, mostly concerning tins of corned beef originating from East Africa. However, the incidence of food-borne infections in Guildford was maintained at a very low level as will be seen from the Hon. Secretary's report.

The Advisory Committee continues its valuable work in seeking to encourage trader members to maintain the high standard of food hygiene which they have achieved in every aspect of food production, handling and distribution. To this end we are proposing to hold a two-day Food Hygiene Exhibition in the late Autumn at the new Civic Hall, which we hope will be of interest to the general public as well as members of the food trades.

Those of us who are food traders know only too well the constantly changing trends in the food industry, particularly with regard to methods of food distribution. We cannot afford to stand still—we must keep pace with the increasing demands of the public we serve. Hygienic premises and clean methods of food handling are essential aids to good business today. By exercising care and attention to detail in these respects therefore, we are not only assisting in maintaining the nation's health, we are also helping ourselves.

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
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE GUILD
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 28th FEBRUARY, 1962.

The Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild which is sponsored by the Borough Council, has now completed its fourteenth year of operation, and I have great pleasure in submitting my report on the work of the Guild for the past year.

Again I am able to report that the excellent spirit of co-operation, between food traders and officers of the Public Health Department has been maintained, and that the general standard of hygiene throughout the Borough has continued at a very satisfactory level. There are of course, a few exceptions where standards have to be carefully watched, but these are mainly catering establishments where business is being carried on under difficult conditions in premises totally inadequate for the purpose.

In Guildford, as in other old towns, many of the shop premises around the town centre are small and on congested sites, especially lacking in kitchen space, yard space and secondary means of access. We are particularly fortunate in that the majority of persons wishing to establish new food businesses in the town consult with the department as to hygiene requirements before the business is established, and this enables us to ensure satisfactory provision of equipment and fittings and to emphasise important points relating to hygiene from the outset. It also establishes a good relationship between the new trader and the local authority. But this is not enough. The local authority has no power to refuse to allow a food business to be commenced in premises which are considered to be unsuitable or inadequate for the purpose, and when such a business has become established, we can only enforce the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, which does not solve the problem of how to conduct a business in a hygienic manner on premises which are inadequate for the trade carried on.

The majority of catering establishments which are springing up today are of the Coffee Bar and Snack Bar variety, catering especially for the youth of the community and being run by people with little or no experience of the catering trade. These businesses commence serving beverages and snacks only, and therefore do not require properly equipped kitchens. After a little while, however, light meals involving the preparation and cooking of food are introduced, and it is not long before food is being prepared under extremely congested and unsatisfactory conditions. There is urgent need for legislation requiring the registration of catering establish-

ments, with powers given to the local authority to refuse or withdraw registration where premises are unsuitable for the purpose.

Membership.

During the year, eleven new trader members were enrolled, five transfers of membership were approved, and seven trader memberships were cancelled, six as a result of businesses closing down and one resignation.

The following table shows the present state of membership in relation to the various trades. The total trader membership represents 68% of the food premises in Guildford to which the Guild could apply:-

	*Number of Premises to which Guild applies	Number of Trader Members accepted.
Ice cream manufacturers and wholesale distributors	2	2
Dairies (excluding milkshops)	2	4
Bakehouses and flour confectioners	23	13
Catering establishments (including school and factory canteens)	94	68
Grocers and general stores	87	68
Butchers and cooked meat manufacturers	26	22
Fishmongers and fishfryers	15	8
Poulterer	1	1
Greengrocers	28	14
Sugar confectioners and mixed trades	49	26
Licensed premises	6	35
Mobile shops	—†	2
	388	263

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

†Total number of mobile shops is not known.

Reports were submitted to the Advisory Committee on each trader members' premises during the year, which were all found to be suitable for continuation of membership after completion of minor items at twenty-three premises.

Food Poisoning—Salmonellae Infections.

Six incidents of Salmonellae infections were investigated during the year, involving sixteen positive cases. In no instance was it possible to obtain positive proof of food poisoning as none of the suspected foods were available for investigation. In six

cases (connected with two separate incidents) the infection was thought to be due to the consumption of ice cream in Spain, and in another case, the suspected food was consumed at an airport whilst travelling abroad.

In the most recent incident, notification was received of a local butcher suffering from a severe attack of diarrhoea and vomiting, who subsequently proved to be a positive case of salmonella typhimurium. Faecal specimens taken from thirteen family contacts and members of the staff revealed four further positive cases, two of whom had symptoms and two being symptomless. A further seventeen persons were investigated, one of whom (the father of one of the butcher's staff and himself a food handler) proved positive but symptomless. Ten swabs taken from utensils, serving surfaces and drains at the butcher's premises proved negative, as also did a sample of sausage meat prepared and handled by the butcher's staff. Although nothing could be proved, it was believed that this outbreak probably arose from the evisceration of large numbers of poultry during the Christmas period, although the staff of another local butcher's shop who were also investigated because they had been eviscerating poultry from the same source, proved to be negative.

In the case of each food handler found to be positive, the patient was excluded from work until two negative specimens were produced. The last patient was allowed to return to work on the 1st February, 1962.

The types of salmonellae found in these incidents were:-

Salmonella typhi-murium	..	fourteen cases.
Salmonella enteritidis	-	one case.
Salmonella heidelberg	-	one case.

Special Investigations.

In co-operation with the Public Health Laboratory Service, the investigation into the presence of salmonellae organisms in meat and meat products, raw pork pie meat and sausage meat continued, and weekly samples were submitted for examination. Of the one hundred and forty-five samples submitted, one sample of pork sausage meat was found to contain salmonella typhi-murium (phage type 2c), which was the same type of organism found in a drainage swab at the slaughterhouse two weeks previously. Faecal specimens were examined from the four men engaged in the preparation of the sausage meat, which were all negative. It is unlikely, therefore, that this infection was from a human source. In addition to the above, one hundred and twelve swabs from the drainage system at the Public Slaughterhouse were taken as well as

fifty-five samples of carcase washing water and ninety-five pig carcase swabs, all of which were negative except eight drain swabs which gave positive results of salmonella organisms.

Special Activities.

(a) Talks in Schools.

Ten lectures and film shows on Food Hygiene were given to nine hundred and sixty senior pupils at local schools, including a number of private schools. These talks to school children are greatly appreciated by the teachers, many of whom are supplementing them by further instruction during biology and hygiene lessons. The co-operation received from the schools is much appreciated by the Department.

(b) Proposed Food Hygiene Exhibition.

The Advisory Committee of the Guild is investigating the possibility of holding a special two-day exhibition on food hygiene, to be held as soon as possible after the opening of the new Civic Hall. A provisional scheme has been prepared, but we are still awaiting confirmation of the dates when the hall will be available. It is hoped to feature new types of hygienic equipment and methods of preparation, packing and handling of food.

Codes of Practice.

During the year, the Sub-Committee of the Guild appointed to consider new codes of practice based on those drawn up by the Ministers of Health and Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, continued its work, and the Ministry codes are now in operation with slight modifications. The latest code to be examined was that relating to Poultry Dressing and Packing, which contains a number of references to the inspection and disposal of suspect birds, carcasses and viscera. The large number of table poultry now being produced makes it impracticable for Health Inspectors to examine every bird or carcase, but it is intended to encourage a system of scrutiny by the industry itself under the general supervision of the Inspectors. The code of practice includes a table giving details of suspect conditions which has been designed to assist both the poultry industry and public health inspectors. More attention to the inspection of table poultry and the premises in which they are prepared for consumption, will have to be given if we are to keep pace with this rapidly growing industry.

Storage of Refuse.

Further to my comments in the Annual Report for last year, a number of food traders have now installed paper sack fittings and are using paper sacks for storage of refuse. An experimental scheme has also been introduced on one of the Council's Housing

Estates, which is proving to be most successful, and paper sacks will be used at the new Civic Hall in connection with the restaurant there. This system is undoubtedly the answer to refuse storage problems at food premises with limited storage space and is most hygienic and convenient for both storage and collection. Details of prices and sources from which these fittings and sacks are available can be obtained from the Public Health Department.

Food Hygiene Inspector.

In December last, the Committee received with regret, the resignation of Mr. G. Walshaw who, for the past seven years, has carried out excellent work on behalf of the Guild in regard to the supervision of food hygiene standards throughout the Borough. An appreciation of his work was recorded on the instructions of the Advisory Committee.

Mr. F. Smith has been appointed to succeed Mr. Walshaw in this work and it is hoped that he will be accorded the same help and co-operation by members of the Guild in his efforts to maintain hygienic standards at the high level to which we have all become accustomed.

Conclusion.

After fourteen years, the work of the Guild has become accepted as an integral part of the public health services of the Borough, and is, therefore, largely taken for granted. Its benefit to the community can only be measured by the absence of serious food borne infections which arise when standards of hygiene fall below a reasonable level. There is nothing dramatic in this work, and it is only by constant attention to detail and willingness to improve standards of food hygiene in every way possible, that we shall succeed in keeping the public free from food borne infections.

I would again express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Council and Advisory Committee for their continued interest and support.

H. A. PERRY,

Hon. Secretary

Summary of Repairs and Improvements in Food Premises, 1961.

Particulars of Work done	Dairies	Ice cream manu- facturers and distributors	Catering establishments	Bakehouses	Butchers and cooked food premises	Sweet retailers	General dealers and grocers	Fishmongers and fishtraders	Greengrocers	Miscellaneous food premises, vehicles, etc.	Licensed premises	TOTAL
New structures provided or extensive alter- ations and improvements	—	5	1	3	6	—	6	1	—	—	2	9
Other structural repairs	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	18
Provision of sanitary accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	7
Cleansing and repair of sanitary accommoda- tion	—	—	—	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	4	14
Defective plaster to walls and ceilings	—	1	8	3	2	2	10	1	—	2	1	30
Redecorations to walls and ceilings	2	1	12	4	3	2	13	2	—	4	1	47
Provision of wash hand basin or sink	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Constant hot water supply	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	5
Provision of first aid equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Floors dirty	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Improved food storage accommodation	—	—	1	2	—	1	7	—	1	—	—	13
Accommodation for storage of outdoor clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Overalls and head coverings for employees	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Provision of hygienic equipment	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Floors repaired or relaid	4	—	6	3	4	—	9	1	—	3	6	36
Drainage alterations and repairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Storage of vegetables less than 18in. from ground	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Defective surfaces to tables, draining boards, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Dirty delivery vehicles	—	—	9	3	3	—	4	5	—	2	4	27
Dirty utensils, tables and equipment	—	—	12	9	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	22
Additional refuse accommodation	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Offensive accumulations removed	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Improved ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision of "wash your hands" notices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insect control measures adopted	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Artificial lighting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Provision of name and address	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	6

contribution of 100% to individual