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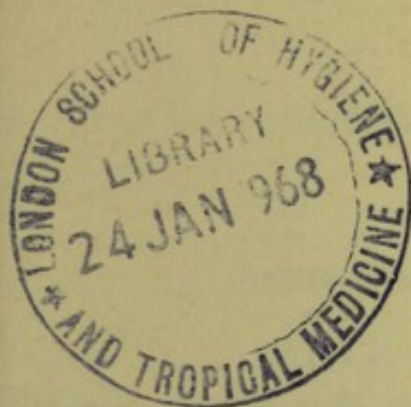


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BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for 1962

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector



BOURGH OF GUILDFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

for 1902

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF CLERK, HEALTH DEPARTMENT

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1962.

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MISS J. M. CARTER (*Vice-Chairman*)

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COUNCILLOR C. J. K. Boyce.	COUNCILLOR W. C. Elliott.
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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 :

A. J. AVON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.*

<i>Senior Meat Inspector</i>	-	R. SUTTON, M.A.P.H.I.*
<i>Food Hygiene Inspector</i>	-	F. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.*
<i>District Inspectors</i>	-	N. J. DAVIS, M.A.P.H.I.* (from 12.2.62)
		C. J. S. ELSTON, M.R.S.H.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspector</i>	-	T. L. HUTCHINS (from 20.8.62)

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

Clerks: MRS E. M. MOSELEY, MISS M. J. SMITH,

MISS L. J. EDWARDS (from 4.6.62)

Pests Officers: G. WYTHE, F. MAUND.

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

Telephone: GUILDFORD 5201.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
GUILDFORD.

FOREWORD.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

During the early part of 1962, the occurrence of Smallpox, imported from Pakistan, had a widespread impact on the Health Services everywhere. Although it fortunately did not occur in Surrey, the cases in London, Bradford, South Wales and elsewhere led to a stream of queries to be answered, decisions to be taken, and action to be carried out. While the occurrence of cases of what is now fortunately a rare disease in this Country, is naturally most unwelcome, it nevertheless stimulates thought on the subject, for there are always lessons to be learnt by experience, and existing policies to be re-assessed. There was a sudden widespread demand from the public for vaccination against smallpox, and while this was met as far as possible, it is not the policy when smallpox occurs to advise widespread vaccination, but rather vaccination and close supervision of all known and suspected contacts.

There was the usual crop of colds and other respiratory infections during the first three months of the year, but influenza was not widespread. There were some cases of food poisoning involving the staff of a butcher's shop, but by careful control of the staff concerned, and of the premises, by this Department, spread to the Public was fortunately averted; this type of outbreak can so easily become widespread. A case of Paratyphoid fever occurred in May, the patient being employed as a food handler in a large firm. He was admitted to Hospital and all the other employees were investigated and found to be negative. It was not possible to find out how this patient became infected. Fortunately no further cases occurred, though the disease could easily have become widespread, had the case not been discovered and isolated. Cases of measles and whooping cough were less than usual, (though the former continued until late in the year) but chickenpox and rubella were widespread.

In March 1962, the Minister of Health sent out a circular to Local Authorities following the publication by The Royal

College of Physicians of their report on "Smoking and Health." This report concluded that cigarette smoking is a cause of lung cancer and bronchitis, and probably contributes to the development of coronary heart disease and various other less common diseases. It recommended that there should be more education of the public, and especially school children, concerning the hazards of smoking. Authorities were asked to use their power wherever and whenever possible to bring home to the public the dangers to health of smoking, particularly of cigarettes.

Commencing with the May meeting, the functions of the Health Committee were considerably widened, to deal with matters previously under the control of other committees: this was part of the policy of reducing the total number of committees and rationalising their functions. One of the items discussed by the Health Committee was the removal of turnstiles from public conveniences, and the decision was taken to abolish turnstiles at the North Street conveniences. While it must be admitted that this results in a loss of income to the Council, from the medical and ethical angle it is most commendable and the Council deserve all credit for this action, which is likely to be the forerunner of action on a National scale to abolish turnstiles.

During the summer, the Ministry of Health published their report on "The Conduct of the Fluoridation Studies in the United Kingdom and Results achieved after Five Years." As this involves a Public Health matter of great moment, in relation to the prevention of Dental Decay in children, the findings in the report were brought to the notice of the Health Committee, for their information only at that stage.

The autumn was notable for the absence of infectious illness, and some of the best weather of the year was enjoyed then by those lucky enough to have kept their holidays till late.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board sought powers during the year to abstract water from the River Wey for public supply purposes, as they foresaw the need for this occurring for a limited period owing to increased demands and temporarily reduced supplies from their usual sources. In fact, water from the river was only put into the public supply for two weeks at the end of November and beginning of December. There was a very close liaison and excellent co-operation between the Board's Chief Engineer and the Health Department before and during this time; the filtration and chlorination of this water was carefully carried out and equally carefully checked by daily sampling as is particularly necessary for a water from a river. Although this source of supply, i.e. the river, only had to be used for 2 weeks on this

occasion, it seems more than likely that future demands for water, not only in this area but elsewhere, will result in more and more abstraction from rivers.

No report on the Health of the Borough can end without mention of the need for more new houses and more improvements to those existing properties which are lacking in amenities. There are still too many people waiting too long in condemned properties before being re-housed, in addition to all the other families who are on the Council's Housing List who are living under unsatisfactory conditions. This is a truly human problem which is and must be the concern of all. Otherwise, Guildford remains a healthy and lively town in which to live.

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 the other members of the Health Department my thanks are also due for ensuring the smooth running of the Department. Finally, I am most grateful to the officers of the other Departments who are always helpful and sympathetic.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. R. FINN.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) 7,322.

Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population, mid 1962, civilian and members of the Armed Forces. Total: 54,100.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1962), according to the Rate Books: 16,699.

Rateable Value on 31st December, 1962: £1,278,104.

Sum represented by Penny Rate (at 31st March, 1963): £5,140.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births—

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	847
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.9

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	7.0
--	-----	-----	-----

Stillbirths—

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	19.7

Total Live and Still Births	864
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Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	15
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Infant Mortality Rates—

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	17.7
---	-----	-----	-----	------

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	19.0
---	-----	-----	-----	------

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
---	-----	-----	-----	---

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	10.6
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	8.3
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	27.8
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—

Number of deaths	—
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The general **Birth Rate** for Guildford was 14.9 per 1,000 of the population, an increase on the figure for 1961 (13.7). The rate for England and Wales was 18.0.

The general **Death Rate** for the Borough was 11.6 per 1,000 of the population, while the National figure was 11.9: the Guildford figure is, therefore, very much the same as the National one.

Deaths. Nearly 3 out of every 4 deaths were of people over the age of 65, as is the usual finding nowadays: 75% of all female deaths and 61% of all male deaths.

As always, Diseases of the Heart and Arteries were the biggest single cause of death, being just under 50% of all deaths, slightly less than most previous years.

Cancer is a scourge which is still very much with us, and is well known to be the cause of much distress to both the patient and the family, resulting as it so often does in the loss of someone in the prime of life. There were more deaths than last year from this cause (129 as against 111); this is still the second largest cause of death.

Cancer of the Lung caused 36 deaths, all but 6 in males; this is an increase over 1961 (32).

It is satisfactory to be able to report that there have been no maternal deaths since 1957.

Infant Mortality. As regards infants under one year old, the number of deaths, 15, was much the same as last year (12). There were 4 deaths due to premature birth (4 also in 1961) and these babies survived for only 30 minutes, 6 hours, 2 days and 7 days respectively. Not enough is known yet of the causes of premature birth, but research and enquiry will, it is hoped, elucidate some of the answers in the future. 4 other infants died from Congenital Defects, e.g. of Heart, and 9 from Broncho-pneumonia and other diseases of the Chest during the first five months of life.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births gives the Infant Mortality Rate. For Guildford this was 17.7, compared with the National figure of 21.4. Last year, the Guildford figure was 15.4, well below the National figure.

Old People's Welfare. The good work on behalf of the elderly citizens of the Borough continues to be carried out by the various organisations, including the Old People's Welfare Committee and the Women's Voluntary Service, and also by private individuals who have the interests of the old people at heart. This work is increasing in scope and volume, and there is always room for people willing to help in this sphere of voluntary service.

Geriatric Social Worker. Miss Toomey has maintained the excellent standard set by Miss Peck, whom she succeeded as Geriatric Social Worker in February 1962.

During the year, Miss Toomey visited 257 new patients in the Borough and the total visits to these and former patients and relations numbered 1,756 (2,257 in 1961).

Day Hospital. The Day Hospital was opened during the year at St. Luke's: it is fulfilling a most useful function in helping the old and the handicapped.

Meals on Wheels. During 1962, 8,652 meals-on-wheels were delivered by the W.V.S., the number of recipients varying between 50-65. The total number of old people using this service continues to increase and great credit is due to members of the W.V.S. who maintained the service throughout the treacherous winter weather, despite all the difficulties encountered.

Family Planning Association. The services of this Association are available to those about to enter matrimony as well as to married couples. It exists for the furtherance of knowledge and the giving of practical advice on the proper spacing of families, and Clinics are held at St. Luke's Hospital (Out-patient Department) every Monday from 5-6.15 p.m. and every Friday from 6-7.30 p.m., appointments being required. Details can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary at 27, Harvey Road, Guildford (Telephone: 4235).

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

Laboratory Facilities. Full use was made during the year of the willing and able services of Dr. Cook, Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, and his services are gratefully acknowledged.

Guildford Deaths in 1962.

Cause of Death					Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, Lungs	...	...	...	1	1	2
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	...	...	...	6	8	14
11.	„ Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	30	6	36
12.	„ Breast	...	...	...	—	12	12
13.	„ Uterus	...	...	...	—	5	5
14.	„ other areas	...	...	...	33	29	62
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	2	1	3
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	27	50	77
18.	Coronary Disease	...	...	...	79	43	122
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	4	5	9
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	37	54	91
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	8	10	18
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	2	2	4
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	23	23	46
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	25	9	34
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	8	4	12
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	5	—	5
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	4	5
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	2	1	3
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	4	—	4
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1	1	2
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	...	25	35	60
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	5	2	7
34.	All other Accidents	...	...	...	3	4	7
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	5	6	11
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					338	316	654

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1962.

	Rate per 1,000 Population.		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.						Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Acute Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	
England and Wales ...	18.0	0.3	11.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	21.4
GUILDFORD ...	14.9	0.3	11.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.7

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 1962—

	No. of Members	Public Duty Hours.	Transport Hours.	Hospital and Clinic Hours.	Miscel- laneous Hours.
Corps and Ambulance Divisions ...	83	773½	1,503	61½	1,456
Nursing Division ...	53	455	3,393	424	395
Cadet Divisions ...	208	705	—	51½	252
	344	1,933½	4,896	537½	2,103

First Aid Cases treated on Public Duty ...	106
First Aid Cases treated off Public Duty ...	30
Medical Comforts loaned ...	902
Civil Defence Members ...	14
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 ...	31	946
For Surrey County Council ...	22,144	153,413
Number of emergency cases ...	1,491	

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.
Measles ...	1	2	1
Pneumonia ...	1	5	1
Other Diseases ...	45	469	—
	47	476	2
	—	—	—

District Cases.

	Cases.	Visits.
Midwifery—		
Domiciliary Deliveries	150	3,788
Transferred from St. Luke's Hospital	137	
Transferred from Jarvis Maternity Home	4	
Transferred from Mount Alvernia Nursing Home	1	
Ante Natal Clinics		
Number of Sessions	42	
Number of General Practitioner Sessions	30	
Number of Attendances	628	
Number of Bookings	163	
Relaxation and Mothercraft	33	

General Work—

1,004 30,644

Maternity Provision. Fifty-four maternity beds are provided at St. Luke's Hospital. At this Hospital a total of 1,456 births took place in 1962 (1,414 in 1961).

Mount Alvernia Nursing Home offers 17 maternity beds and during 1962 a total of 431 births took place there, as against 337 in 1961.

At the Jarvis Maternity Home (13 beds) a total of 282 births took place in 1962 (263 in 1961).

There were 2,073 institutional births (641 residents and 1,432 non-residents). In all, there were 2,223 births in Guildford in 1962.

Notification of Births. During the year 426 male and 392 female births to residents were notified, a total of 818 (769 in 1961). There were 17 stillbirths (16 in 1961).

Births to residents took place as follows—

St. Luke's Hospital	448	82.27%
Jarvis Maternity Home	167	
Mount Alvernia Nursing Home	58	
Home	145	17.73%
	<hr/> 818 <hr/>	

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 1 S.C.M., also for Laboratory Technicians and Radiographers. The hospital is a Regional Centre for Radiotherapy.

- (ii) The Royal Surrey County Hospital offers 240 beds. An average of 191 were occupied daily throughout the year: 10,796 out-patients made 37,554 attendances and in addition, 26,510 patients attended the Casualty Department. 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 1962 dealt with 761 general and 458 maternity patients, some of the latter being delivered elsewhere. 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 1962.

	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever	16	3
Pneumonia	11	6
Measles	64	4
Whooping Cough	2	—
Erysipelas	3	1
Food Poisoning	27	—
Sonne Dysentery	16	1
	<hr/> 139	<hr/> 15

Notifications of Infectious Diseases were considerably lower than last year, being 139 as against 1,105, this latter high figure being entirely due to the widespread measles epidemic in 1961.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination. It is fortunate to be able to report that there has been no Poliomyelitis in Guildford since the one case in 1957. But this disease could reappear at any time, and members of the public, if under 40, are still urged to ensure that they themselves, and their children, are adequately protected.

Oral vaccine, on a lump of sugar for adults and school children, or in a spoonful of syrup for younger children, is the method now in use: the course consists of three doses, and, at present, no booster doses are being advised under normal circumstances where a full course of oral vaccine has been given.

The progress with vaccination against Poliomyelitis in the Guildford area during the year ending 31st December, 1962 is as follows—

(a) (i) Children and young people who received the complete course (3 doses) of oral vaccine—

Children born between 1945 and 1962	671
Young persons born between 1944 and 1935	100
Persons born prior to 1935	202

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

Children born between 1945 and 1962	79
Young persons born between 1944 and 1935	24
Persons born prior to 1935	74

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

Children born between 1945 and 1962	Injection	431
	Oral	569
		<hr/> 1,000
Young persons born between 1944 and 1935	Injection	67
	Oral	138
		<hr/> 205
Persons born prior to 1935	Injection	412
	Oral	456
		<hr/> 868

(c) Children who received 4th (booster) doses—

Children between the ages of 5-12 years	Injection	176
	Oral	778
		<hr/> 954

A total of 16,605 children and young persons up to age 27 have received the 3rd dose in the Guildford Municipal Borough since the inception of the scheme and 771 the complete course (3 doses) of oral vaccine.

The general position so far as the whole of the South Western Division of the County is concerned is that 53,785 children and young people have received their 3rd dose and 1,254 the complete course (3 doses) of oral vaccine.

Whooping Cough Immunisation. Deaths from Whooping Cough continue to occur in the British Isles, but they have been much reduced since the introduction of effective vaccines in 1954, in which year there were 106,000 cases in England and Wales, with 139 deaths, while in 1961, there were only 24,000 cases, with 27 deaths.

In the two years 1960 and 1961 there were 64 deaths from Whooping Cough, of which 60 had never been vaccinated against this disease. Immunisation against this disease is well worth while, as apart from the actual deaths, much long standing chest trouble may result from Whooping Cough, especially in infancy.

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 1962—

	0-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary injection	623	7	630
Reinforcing injection	62	18	80

Diphtheria Immunisation. Although Guildford had no case of Diphtheria, cases of this disease continue to occur from time to time in this country: they are frequently severe in the unimmunised.

It is only by continually urging Diphtheria Immunisation that this disease can be controlled, and it is vital to protect infants, toddlers and school children. Were cases of this disease to occur, the public would be more anxious for their children to be protected, as was the case when Poliomyelitis was more prevalent 5 years ago.

During 1961, the latest year for which figures have been published, there were 51 cases of Diphtheria in England and Wales, with 8 deaths. Most of these cases and of these deaths occurred in those who had either never been immunised or had been inadequately protected. Half the cases occurred in London and 2 in nearby Horsham.

In my Annual Report for 1958 I mentioned that research was proceeding with a view to producing a quadruple vaccine to protect against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis and Tetanus all in the same injection. Such a vaccine is, in fact, now on the market and is available to General Practitioners, but its use by Local Authorities has not yet been authorised by the Minister. This may well be because the Poliomyelitis vaccine contained in it has now, to all intents and purposes, been superseded by the oral Polio vaccine.

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 1962—

	0-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary	601	68	669
Boosting doses	72	915	987

Tetanus Immunisation. An increasing number of children are being protected each year against this disease, which is fortunately rare, though extremely serious when it does occur. As the injection is combined with that against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, there is no excuse for it to be withheld from any child.

The following table shows the number of children, in age groups, who received primary immunisation and the number re-immunised in the Borough during 1962—

	0-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary	583	41	624
Re-immunisations	58	180	238

Smallpox Vaccination. The following table shows the vaccinations carried out in the Borough during 1962—

0-2 yrs.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 + yrs.	Total.
192	365	248	158	963

692 re-vaccinations were also completed.

It will be seen that the number of children vaccinated during the year was 963, which is much above the previous year's figure of 631. This is accounted for by the vastly increased public interest in, and demand for, vaccination arising from the importation of cases of Smallpox early in the year from Pakistan.

The policy remains as before, to encourage the vaccination of all infants; in addition to protecting the infant, this reduces the likelihood of reactions if and when the child is re-vaccinated later in life, and gives a quicker and more efficient protection to those who may need to be protected as the result of exposure to a case of Smallpox later in life. Vaccination is now advised soon after the child's first birthday.

Tuberculosis. Nine newly notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the register in 1962, as against 17 and 7 respectively in 1961: 2 deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but there were no deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year. There were 384 cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1962 and 388 at the beginning of the year.

The following table shows the age groups of new cases during 1962—

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

The following table may be of interest—

New Cases and Mortality 1953—1962.

	New Cases	Deaths
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	3
1962	11	2

The excellent record of service was maintained during 1962 by the Guildford, Godalming and Haslemere Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases under the very able chairmanship of Alderman Edward Jones, J.P. It was felt by members that the money raised through the sale of Christmas seals should be spent and not hoarded, and, as a result, they were very liberal in their consideration of cases. Financial help was given to five patients with weekly grants for extra nourishment and several patients with extra milk. One housebound patient received help with television rental, and television licences were paid for several others, the Committee being of the opinion that for the housebound, television can be considered more of an essential than a luxury. Grants were also made for clothing, coal, fares to visit relatives, and pocket money for the children's holiday at Sheepatch School, Tilford: the cost of a camping holiday at Deal for two boys was also met by the Committee.

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 ...	81.34
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination	968
Number immune—Vaccination not required	38

The excellent record of service was maintained during 1962 by the Guildford, Godalming and Haslemere Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Disease under the very able chairmanship of Alderman Edward Jones, J.P. It was felt by members that the money raised through the sale of Christmas seals should be spent and not hoarded, and as a result they were very liberal in their consideration of cases. Financial help was given to five patients with weekly grants for extra nourishment and several patients with extra milk. One house-bound patient received help with television rental, and television licences were paid for several others. The Committee held the opinion that for the home-bound, television can be considered more of an essential than a luxury. Grants were also made for clothing, coal, fares to visit relatives, and pocket money for the children's holiday at Sparsholt School. Finally, the cost of a camping holiday at Deal for two boys was also met by the Committee.

During the year 1962, 17 patients were treated at the Haslemere and Godalming Tuberculosis Hospital. 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—

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Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination ...	968
Number immune—Vaccination not required ...	38

The following table shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis in the New Area, 1953-1962.

New Area Tuberculosis 1953-1962

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1953	32	6
1954	22	7
1955	35	8
1956	42	5
1957	12	4
1958	42	1
1959	44	1
1960	77	6
1961	42	5
1962	11	2

Annual Report

of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for 1962

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 approximately 145 square miles in extent, and the total population supplied was 116,000 persons, including 53,000 population in the Guildford water area.

The pumping stations supplying Guildford Borough are situated as follows:—

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

The water supplied by these stations is derived from deep bore-holes in chalk, but towards the end of the year these sources were unable fully to meet demand, owing to a considerable decline in the water table. In order to supplement these sources, temporary powers were sought to extract water from the river Wey at Millmead Pumping Station. Authorisation having been given, special extraction and filtration plant was installed at Millmead Pumping Station where up to a maximum of one million gallons per day could be taken for six months. This water was used to supplement that abstracted from the bore-holes from the middle of November onwards. Special precautions were taken regarding the chlorination of this supply whilst in use, but this was only for a short period owing to a subsequent improvement in the level of the water table.

During the year ended 31st December, 1962, the total consumption of water in the Guildford Borough water area was 1,194,267,331 gallons, an average of 3,271,965 gallons per day. The average daily consumption per head of population was 61.74 gallons, domestic consumption being 51.42 gallons, the remaining 10.32 gallons being used for industrial and other purposes.

The Board's new reservoir (capacity 5 million gallons) at Pewley Hill, Guildford, was completed and put into commission during the year.

WATER SAMPLING.

During the year, thirty-three routine samples of water for chemical analysis and forty-three samples for bacteriological examination were taken from the undermentioned 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	7	—	5	—
Millmead Pumping Station	6	—	5	—
Dapdune Pumping Station	8	—	6	—
Private Premises—				
Mains Supplies	12	—	25	—
Deep Wells	—	—	2	—
	<hr/> 33	<hr/> —	<hr/> 43	<hr/> —

In addition to the above routine samples, 29 bacteriological and 3 chemical samples were taken of water from the River Wey and from the Millmead Pumping Station before and after chlorination. Coliform Bacilli and Bact. Coli (type 1) were found in six samples, but all remaining samples taken before the water was used for consumption were satisfactory. All three chemical samples were reported to be suitable for public supply purposes.

Observations are still being kept on the ammoniacal nitrogen content of the water supply from Dapdune Pumping Station, which remained moderate and varied between 0.00 and 0.20 p.p.m. (average content 0.075 p.p.m.).

This is a decrease of 0.103 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 following bacteriological samples of swimming bath waters were submitted for examination:—

				Bacteriological	
				Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Castle Street Baths	...	...	...	8	1
Lido Swimming Pool	...	...	...	4	—
Lido Paddling Pool	...	...	...	4	—
Stoke Park Paddling Pool	...	...	...	4	3
Private School Swimming Pool	...	...	...	2	—
				18	4

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.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

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

The Borough Surveyor states that the modernisation of the older section of the Sewage Disposal Works is almost complete, and this old section and the recent extensions are now treating 3½ million gallons daily dry weather flow.

Drainage. Tests were applied to 349 existing drains (chiefly in connection with housing inspections) 12 existing drains were reconstructed and 70 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, 1962 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 greater part of refuse is disposed of by incineration, but the proportion disposed of by controlled tipping is increasing. The weight of the house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 19,925 tons. The period of time elapsing between collections of domestic refuse was generally eight days. The experimental system of paper sacks for refuse, introduced on a Council housing estate, is satisfactory, and the use of paper sacks is being extended into an adjacent private housing estate. More recent designs in holders for paper sacks are being investigated.

From the public health angle this system is highly satisfactory, being much more hygienic from the householder's point of view, and speedier and cleaner during the process of collection. An increasing 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, 17 dustbins were found to be defective at privately owned properties, which were replaced in all instances. At Corporation properties, 310 new dustbins were supplied.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number and Nature of Inspections Made.

	No. of Visits
Complaints investigated (excluding rats and mice)	387
Nuisances found	267
No nuisances found	120
Public Health Act.	
Properties under Notice	1,249
Infectious disease enquiries	181
Verminous premises, insect pests, etc.	62
Drains tested or inspected	349
Cesspools, etc.	23
Caravans	136
Schools	12
Places of public entertainment	31
Offensive trades	29
Keeping of animals (including Pet Animals Act)	177
Public conveniences	174
Common Lodging House	15
Pollution of water courses	120
Swimming pools, paddling pools, etc.—samples taken	22
Housing Acts and Rent Act, 1957.	
Inspections under Housing Act, 1957 (first visit)	635
Inspections under Housing Act, 1957 (subsequent visits)	1,340
Inspections re Improvement Grants	792
Overcrowding	43
Visits to Council owned properties	616
Inspections re Rent Act	33
Factories Act, 1937.	
Factories—mechanical power	255
Factories—no mechanical power	22
Outworkers	65
Food Premises and Sampling.	
Licensed premises, clubs, etc.	51
Slaughterhouse	*100
Butchers' shops and cold stores	88
Fishmongers' premises (wet and fried)	41
Cooked meat factory	14
Cafes, restaurants, etc.	236

	No. of Visits
Bakehouses	65
Ice cream premises	138
Dairies and milkshops	54
Other food shops, market stalls, etc.	1,001
Bacteriological milk samples obtained	158
Bacteriological rinses from milk churns, bottles, etc.	46
Bacteriological swabs from washed crockery, cutlery, etc.	39
Bacteriological ice cream samples	103
Bacteriological samples of other foods	204
Bacteriological specimens (Public Health Laboratory Research)	973
Bacteriological water samples (mains water and swimming baths)	72
Chemical water samples	36
Visits re Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild	285
Rodent and Insect Control.	
Rats and mice infestations (first visits)	535
Rats and mice infestations (subsequent visits)	2,955
Insect pests	649
Atmospheric Pollution.	
Visits re smoke control and nuisances	325
Diseases of Animals Acts.	
Visits under Waste Foods Order, 1957	60
Visits re movement of animals, licences, etc.	256
Cattle Market	115
Noise Abatement Act	7
National Assistance Act, 1947—Section 47	13
Interviews	572
Miscellaneous visits	704

*Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

Abatement of Nuisances, etc.

	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council.
Choked drains, soil water	68	—
Choked drains, surface water	2	—
Drains requiring reconstruction, soil water	9	—
Drains requiring reconstruction, surface water	3	—
Defective soil pipes	2	—
Defective ventilation shafts	4	—
Defective manhole covers	6	—
Defective pans and traps of water closets	21	—
Defective flush pipes and w.c. cisterns	40	—
Cleansing of sanitary conveniences	6	—
Defective waste pipes (baths, lavatories or sinks)	28	—
Defective sinks	13	—
Defective eavesgutters or rainwater pipes	64	—
Defective cesspools or cesspools to be abolished	1	—
Defective gullies	12	—
Offensive accumulations	20	—
Animals, poultry, etc.	2	—
Infestations by rats and mice	—	468
Verminous premises and insect pests	2	198
Insufficient or defective water supply	11	—
Defective dustbins	17	310
Defective yard paving	6	—
Rooms requiring redecoration and cleansing	13	—
Defective chimney flues and pots	10	—
Damp walls due to external defects	9	—

	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council
Damp walls due to defective damp proof courses	15	—
Defective fireplaces or stoves	7	—
Defective gas fittings	1	—
Defective windows and doors	86	—
Defective roofs	76	—
Defective brickwork or pointing	94	—
Defective floors	39	—
Defective plaster	69	—
Defective stairs	5	—
Absence of or insufficient accommodation for food storage	6	—
Defective coppers	1	—
Defective sub-floor ventilation	—	—
Pollution of water courses	1	—
New w.c's. erected	3	—
Air pollution	3	—
Factories, Factories (N.M.P.) and Workplaces		
Without Abstract or Blue Book	—	—
Requiring lime-washing or cleansing	12	—
Sanitary accommodation:—		
Insufficient	4	—
Unsuitable or defective	10	—
Contraventions of—		
Milk and Dairies Regulations	1	—
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 ...	91	—
Shops Act, 1950, Section 38	—	—
Factories Acts, 1937-1948	27	—

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 93	16	12	—
Housing Act, 1959, Section 9	17	14	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
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.	Dirty milk bottle.	Fined £10.
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.	Dirty milk bottle.	Fined £10.
The Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1959.	Failing to obtain licence.	Fined £1.

Act.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.	Smoking where there was open food.	Fined £1.
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.	Nine offences.	Fined £110.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Sale of mouldy coconut loaf.	Fined £5.

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 amenities are of a low standard and the structural condition leaves much to be desired.

It is likely that this Lodging House will be closed in the early part of 1963.

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 steam disinfection plants within the area if steam is not available when required at our own plant.

Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam.

	From within the Borough.	From outside the Borough.	Total
Mattresses	4	5	9
Blankets and Bedding	12	259	271
Pillows and Bolsters	15	65	80
Wearing apparel ...	145	93	238
Sundries	9	—	9
	<hr/> 185	<hr/> 422	<hr/> 607

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

(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 twenty-six contracts for rodent and insect treatments and eleven premises were treated on a fixed price basis.

VERMIN AND INSECT PESTS.

During the year, sixty-two inspections of verminous dwellinghouses were made by Health Inspectors.

The following table shows the total number of premises found to be infested with vermin or insects and the reasons for disinfection—

Reasons for Disinfection.	Number of Premises Disinfested.
Bugs	1
Fleas	3
Flies	29
Wasps	62
Ants	84
Beetles	13
Silverfish	4
Mosquitoes*	—
Maggots	1
Moths	1

*Treatments for the control of mosquitoes in ponds, ditches and water courses within the Borough, are carried out as a routine 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.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY (Non-Agricultural)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses).	All other (including Business Premises).	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3.	Agricul- tural.
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	277	16,839	2,478	19,594	41
Total number of properties in- spected as a result of noti- fication	9	444	15	468	—

	(1) Local Authority.	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses).	(3) All other (including Business Premises).	(4) Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3.	(5) Agricul- tural.
Number of such properties found to be infested by—					
Common rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	7	409	9	425	—
Ship rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	2	35	6	43	—
Total number of properties in- spected in the course of survey under the Act ...	2	70	142	214	29
Number of such properties found to be infested by—					
Common rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	3
Ship rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) ...	106	2,331	1,372	3,809	15
Number of such properties found to be infested by—					
Common rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total inspections carried out— including re-inspections ...	311	2,990	3,184	6,485	259
Number of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 and 4) treated by the L.A. ...	9	444	15	468	3
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments ...	68	285	604	957	27
Number of notices served under the Act, Section 4—					
(a) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e. proofing) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which de- fault action was taken follow- ing the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act ...	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ...	—	6	4	10	—

Summary of Visits to Premises by Pests Officers.

	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Business premises	Agricul- tural	Total
First Visits	9	444	15	—	468
Subsequent visits	205	856	1,812	82	2,955

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. Infestations are reported in the early stages, thus enabling the speedy completion of treatments. Business firms still appreciate regular servicing of their premises on a contract basis and appear to be highly satisfied with the service provided at an economic cost.

Systematic Treatment of Sewers. One maintenance treatment of sewers was carried out during the period 5th March—9th March, 1962, and one minor infestation dealt with. Treatment of sewers was also carried out in conjunction with ten "block" controls. There is no evidence of serious infestation in the Council's sewers.

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

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 - 1959.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes 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	16	22	2	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	164	255	12	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	34	32	—	—
	214	309	14	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Number of cases in which defects were found: —

	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	12	12
Inadequate ventilation	1	1
Absence of thermometer in workroom	2	2
Absence of washing facilities in workroom	1	1
No abstract provided	3	3
Sanitary conveniences—		
(a) Insufficient	3	4
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10
(c) Absence of artificial lighting	7	7
(d) Requiring cleansing	10	10
(e) New w.c's. erected	3	3
Unregistered premises	1	1
Other offences (not including offences relating to outwork)	2	2
	55	56

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	27	—	—	—	—	—
Model motor assembly	18	—	—	—	—	—
Total	45	—	—	—	—	—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Atmospheric Pollution. The Council has maintained two volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide recording instruments since 1959. One of the instruments is permanently stationed at the Municipal Offices, whilst the other is moved to different parts of the Borough for comparative readings. During 1962 it was stationed at Barrack Road, Stoughton.

The results on the whole are as in previous years. However, during December, due to the prevailing weather conditions the air pollution reached very high levels. At the Municipal Offices pollution on one day was 100 times higher than that recorded on an average summer day.

The monthly readings from each station are given below.

	SMOKE.			SULPHUR DIOXIDE.		
	Winter.	Summer.	Yearly Average.	Winter.	Summer.	Yearly Average.
Typical rural site in England	36	10	23	47	15	31
Typical industrial site in England	502	204	353	359	187	273
Averages for Guildford—						
Site 1	107	36	90	116	44	89
Site 2	174	36	111	152	66	112

Average Results for 1962.

	Municipal Offices (Site 1)		Barrack Road (Site 2)	
	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke
January	133	113	134	144
February	116	108	128	193
March	119	109	158	178
April	61	79	93	81
May	54	33	65	35
June	49	25	63	17
July	24	22	51	23
August	24	22	54	21
September	31	34	63	42
October	95	141	133	174
November	149	162	162	194
December	217	233	237	234

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	49	2	—
Ice cream distributors	187	89	187	—
Dairies	2	20	—	2
Milk shops (sealed bottles only) ...	28	34	—	28
Catering establishments (including factory and school canteens) ...	101	248	—	—
Licensed premises (including club premises)	59	51	—	—
Bakehouses	11	65	—	—
Flour confectioners	23	44	—	—
Sweet shops	92	67	—	—
Grocers and general stores	94	199	—	—
Butchers and cooked meat manu- facturers	28	88	28	—
Fishmongers and fishfryers	11	41	—	—
Greengrocers	48	762	—	—
Slaughterhouse	1	106*	—	—
Mobile Shops	—	49	—	—
Poulterer	1	6	—	—
	688	1,978	217	30

* Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Premises
on Register
at 31st Dec., 1962

MILK PRODUCERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH—

Number of Cowkeepers registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	7
Number of local producers of— Tuberculin Tested Milk	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 (farm bottled)	2
---	---

DEALER'S (PRE-PACKED) MILK LICENCES—

Tuberculin Tested/Pasteurised/Sterilised	28
---	----

Milk Vending Machines.

There are two 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 in one machine is bottled and in the other machine is packed in destructable containers. It is stored at 40°F in both cases.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results—1962.

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	43	43	43	—	100	43	42	*1	97.7	—	—	*Produced outside the Borough. Follow-up action taken.
Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised) ..	66	66	66	—	100	66	65	*1	98.5	—	—	
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	36	36	34	2	94.5	—	—	—	—	12	100	
Tuberculin Tested	9	9	7	2	77.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sterilised	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	
Homogenised Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	2	2	2	—	100	2	2	—	100	—	—	
Totals	157	156	152	4	97.4	111	109	2	98.2	12	100	
										1	100	

Bacteriological Examination of Churn and Other Rinses.

In conjunction with the investigation of unsatisfactory bacteriological samples of milk and the routine inspection of dairies, twenty churn and twenty-six bottle rinses were taken for bacteriological examination. A bacterial count in excess of 250,000 was obtained in respect of one churn. This trouble was eliminated after follow-up action had been taken. The rinses were otherwise very satisfactory.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

There is one registered manufacturer of ice cream in the Borough who manufactures on a small scale and one-hundred and eighty-seven distributors including seven new registrations during the year.

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

During the year, forty-one inspections were made of ice-cream premises and one-hundred and three samples taken for bacteriological examination.

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

METHYLENE BLUE TESTS—

Ice Cream, ordinary (Number of samples submitted 80)—

Grade 1 (4½ hrs. +)	Grade 2 (2½—4 hrs.)	Grade 3	Grade 4
29	34	14	3
(36.2%)	(42.5%)	(17.5%)	(3.75%)

SOFT ICE CREAM—

(Number of samples submitted 23)—

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
16	2	2	3
(69.0%)	(9.0%)	(9.0%)	(13.0%)

Investigations were carried out into the processing of the local ice cream supply on the occasions when Grade 3 and 4 results were obtained. Swabs and rinses were taken from the plant and samples taken of the "Mix" at various stages. The reports at present being received on this supply are very satisfactory.

All other unsatisfactory samples were followed up successfully.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS.

During the year, 28 samples of food other than milk and ice cream were taken. Of these, 10 were taken in connection with cases of suspected food-poisoning; and 3 were taken in connection with a case of Paratyphoid "B." Of the 10 taken in connection with suspected food-poisoning, one proved to be positive *Salmonella* and 4 were reported to contain *Staph. Aureus*. Swabs were also taken from kitchen equipment, kitchen utensils, serving surfaces and drains, which all proved to be negative.

			No. of samples taken.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	Remarks.
Sausage meat ...	...	...	1	1	—	No food-poisoning organisms isolated.
Pre-wrapped bacon ...	...	...	1	1	—	No food-poisoning or pathogenic organisms isolated.
Imported frozen liver ...	...	...	2	1	1	<i>Salmonella</i> present.
Frozen liver ...	...	...	2	2	—	No Paratyphoid "B" organisms isolated.
Frozen meat ...	...	...	1	1	—	No Paratyphoid "B" organisms isolated.
Watercress ...	...	...	4	4		
Cream ...	...	...	11	3	8	5—Meth. blue decolourised in 0 hours. 1—Meth. blue decolourised in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. 1—Meth. blue decolourised in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. 1—Meth. blue decolourised in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
Tin of Tuna in Oil ...	...	...	1	1	—	No food-poisoning organisms isolated.
Ox Tongue ...	...	...	1	—	1	<i>Staph. aureus</i> isolated in small numbers.
Boiled Bacon ...	...	...	1	—	1	<i>Staph. aureus</i> isolated.
Gammon ...	...	...	1	1	—	<i>Staph. aureus</i> NOT isolated
Ham ...	...	...	2	—	2	<i>Staph. aureus</i> isolated.
*Pork pie meat ...	...	...	74	72	2	<i>Salmonella typhi-murium</i> positive.
*Pork sausage meat ...	...	...	64	64	—	<i>Salmonella</i> NOT isolated.
*Pet Meat ...	...	...	21	18	3	<i>Salmonellae</i> present.

*Samples and specimens taken for purposes of laboratory investigations.

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 ...	1	1	—	—
Plates	9	9	—	—
Cups	8	8	—	—
Knives	8	8	—	—
Forks	8	8	—	—
Spoons	4	4	—	—
Trays	1	1	—	—

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

FOOD HYGIENE.

A report on the activities of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild appears on pages 47 to 56. 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 premises are licensed for the slaughter of horses and the standard of hygiene is excellent.

Sixteen slaughtermen were licensed under these provisions all of which were unrestricted licences. Ten are employed at Guildford Slaughterhouse and six 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 liason 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 fifteen premises in the Borough where licences have been issued for this purpose.

GUILDFORD SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Slaughtering facilities are provided in the Council's modern slaughterhouse situated in Woodlands Road, Guildford, and there are no other slaughterhouses within the Borough. Animals are slaughtered on the "line" system on behalf of owners in Guildford and the surrounding districts by the Council's Slaughtering Contractor who employs his own labour.

As will be seen from the following table, which shows the number of butchers catered for at the slaughterhouse during an average working week, the bulk of the meat produced is "exported" to areas outside the Borough, whilst many of our own butchers and multiple stores obtain their meat supplies elsewhere.

			No. of Butchers served in Guildford Borough.	No. of Butchers served in adjoining districts.	Total no. of butchers served.
Wholesaler "A"	...	...	7	110	117
Wholesaler "B"	...	...	6	89	95
Private butchers having animals slaughtered	...	...	6	15	21

During the year there was an overall decrease of 6.1% on the slaughtering figures for 1961, largely due to decreases in the numbers of cattle, calves and sheep slaughtered. It should be remembered, however, that the increased slaughtering in 1961, equivalent to 6.69% over the figures for 1960, was mainly due to emergencies arising from strikes, outbreaks of contagious diseases, etc. The other main factor in the reduction of slaughtering last year was the increased amount of imported meat available to consumers.

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

The marking of carcasses passed as fit for human consumption continued to be carried out for identification purposes.

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

	Cattle exc. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Number killed and inspected	8,726	691	1,056	19,500	20,947	50,920
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	10	11	16	25	66
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,968	284	12	416	5,270	8,950
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	35.21	42.55	2.18	2.22	25.28	17.71
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	30	3	1	—	33	67
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0.36	0.43	0.09	—	0.11	0.13
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—	6
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	6	—	—	—	—	6
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseases other than Tuberculosis. There was a slight increase in the incidence of disease encountered during Meat Inspection. Increased numbers of whole carcasses were condemned, particularly those of sheep, which were mainly old ewes in an emaciated and oedematous condition.

However, localised conditions accounted for the majority of condemnations and once again in cattle, liver fluke and other localised liver conditions were still the chief cause of condemnation. In pigs, pneumonia is still the main cause of condemnation, together with the parasitic infestations of the livers, whilst the majority of whole pig carcasses condemned were for fevered conditions. Two suspected cases of Swine Fever were notified during the year to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, one of which was confirmed.

Tuberculosis. Once again the effectiveness of the Government's Tuberculosis Attested Area Schemes have proved their value in further reducing the incidence of this disease (0.15%). But for the importation of Irish Cattle, the figures for cattle other than cows affected with tuberculosis would be even lower than those shown in the table (0.36%). In cows, reactors sent in by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food account for this disease being found, although many of these animals show no evidence of the disease on post-mortem examination.

In pigs, all lesions were localised in the head and some of these may have been confused with corynebacterium infections which occasionally prove difficult to differentiate from tuberculosis lesions. It is believed that most of the Tuberculosis found in pigs is now avian in origin.

Cysticercus Bovis. There was little change in the number of cases found, and no generalised cases were discovered. Refrigeration facilities for the cold storage of localised cases remained adequate at the slaughterhouse.

Laboratory Facilities. Both the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital and the Weybridge Veterinary Laboratory willingly accept specimens for Bacteriological and other examinations, and to them our thanks are due.

Hygiene. During the year the Slaughterhouse was completely redecorated and repairs to walls and floors carried out.

A Chemical Sterilant is still provided and used in the carcase washing water, and has been proved by laboratory examination to be effective, but it is hoped to re-introduce the spraying of carcasses in the near future to reduce the use of wiping cloths to a minimum.

Salmonellae Investigation. This special investigation by the Public Health Laboratory Service has continued during the year with the following results—

Specimens Submitted	No.	Number Positive Salmonellae	Number Positive E. Coli
Drainage swabs from lairage, gut room and slaughterhall ...	134	9	—
Water samples—			
Carcase washing water ...	43	—	1
Pig scalding tank ...	3	—	1
Carcase swabs ...	793	—	—

Private Slaughterhouses. There are no private slaughterhouses operating within the Borough.

UN SOUND MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Summary of articles of food condemned during the year—

Article.	Number of Articles (Tins, Packets, etc.).	Weight in lbs.
Beef ...	—	50,010
Mutton ...	—	3,209
Pork ...	—	26,237
Veal ...	—	450
Bacon ...	—	—
Fish ...	481	486
Fruit juices ...	41	—
Fruit ...	1,029	—
Jams, marmalades, etc. ...	67	71

Meat (tinned)	502	1,189
Poultry and game	1	304
Soup	16	276
Vegetables	1,140	2,315
Milk	144	971
Miscellaneous	91	350
	<hr/> 3,512	<hr/> 85,868

Total weight—85,868 lbs., or 38 tons, 6 cwts., 2 qrs., 20 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 sixty-three samples of food and drugs were taken during the year, and reported upon as follows:—

Sample.	No. Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Sample	No. Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Almond Flavouring ...	1	1	—	Medicines, various ...	18 ⁽¹⁾	18 ⁽¹⁾	—
Almond marzipan, pure	1	1	—	Milk	55	55	—
Almonds, ground ...	1	1	—	Mince-meat	1	1	—
Apple flakes, instant ...	1	1	—	Nutmeg, ground ...	1	1	—
Arctic roll (frozen) ...	1	1	—	Orange juice	1	1	—
Beef, corned	1	1	—	Orange squash	1	1	—
Beef, minced with onion and gravy	1	1	—	Oranges, mandarin in light syrup	1	1	—
* Beer	7	6	1	Peas, tinned	2	2	—
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, B.P.	1	1	—	Pepper, white	2	2	—
Butter	2	2	—	Pork, pure chopped ...	1	1	—
† Cake mixtures and fill- ings	3	1	2	Pork roll, stuffed ...	1	1	—
Calamine lotion B.P. ...	1	1	—	Puddings	3	3	—
Chicklets (frozen) ...	1	1	—	Rum	1	1	—
Cocoa	1	1	—	Salad Cream	1	1	—
Coffee, instant	1	1	—	Sauces	3	3	—
Crab spread with butter	1	1	—	Spice, pickling	1	1	—
Cream, pure Jersey ...	1	1	—	Steak and kidney pie ...	1	1	—
Crispspread	1	1	—	Steak, stewed with gravy	1	1	—
Curried chicken with mushrooms	1	1	—	Stew, Irish	1	1	—
Curry powder, Madras	1	1	—	Sweets and Pastilles ...	10	10	—
Fish cakes, salmon (frozen)	1	1	—	Swiss roll	1	1	—
Flour, self raising and plain	3	3	—	‡ Tomato puree, con- densed	1	—	1
Gin	1	1	—	Tomatoes, peeled ...	1	1	—
Ice cream	1	1	—	Vegetables mixed, strained	1	1	—
Jams, marmalade, etc.	4	4	—	Vinegar, pure malt ...	1	1	—
Jelly, table	1	1	—	§ Vodka	1	—	1
Lard, pure	2	2	—	Whisky	1	1	—
Margarine	2	2	—	Witch hazel, distilled, B.P.C. 1949	1	1	—

* Inferior quality; warning letter.

† Incorrect labelling.

‡ Informal—unfit for consumption, stock condemned.

§ Slightly deficient in proof spirit.

¶ Slightly deficient in Zinc Oxide.

Soups

3 2 —

HOUSING.

Although some further progress was made during 1962 with the Slum Clearance Programme, this was necessarily curtailed again because of the lack of alternative accommodation for tenants to be displaced from unfit dwellings. As no new Council houses were completed during the year, either for sale or for letting, the displacement of families from unfit houses was entirely dependent upon the availability of Council houses vacated by previous tenants, and many of these had to be allocated to evicted families and other urgent cases outside the slum clearance programme. This is becoming a serious problem. No repairs except those of the most urgent character, are carried out on houses which have already been condemned, or on those which are included in the present slum clearance programme. Many of these houses are falling into a state of advanced decay and are becoming completely uninhabitable. It is hoped that the 164 Council houses now in course of erection for sale will release houses for letting, and that progress will be made with the erection of the 147 flats mentioned in the report for 1961.

By 31st January, 1962, the Council had provided 4,339 dwellings, of which 2,775 are post-war houses. The waiting list of applicants for housing (excluding slum clearance and evictions) is still formidable, and applications continue to be received at the rate of about 25 per month. In March, 1962, the waiting list of 2,128 applications was again reviewed and was subdivided into the following categories: —

"A" list—Families being considered for housing	...	...	...	752
Single adults over 50 years old	...	...	...	87
"B" list—Families to be eventually transferred to "A" list when various qualifications have been completed	...	...	...	279
Single adults over 50 years old	...	...	...	85
"C" list—Applicants living in unfurnished self-contained accommodation	...	...	...	925
				<hr/> 2,128 <hr/>

Slum Clearance.

During 1962, the following action was taken with regard to unfit houses included in the 1960/1965 Slum Clearance Programme: —

	No. of Houses	Families Displaced	Houses Demolished	Houses Made Fit
Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders—				
Houses included in areas represented before 1962	—	17	30	—
New areas represented—				
Avenue Terrace	8	—	—	—
Avenue Terrace and Elm Grove ...	12	—	—	—
Council owned houses certified as unfit	—	6	9	2
Individual Unfit Houses—				
Closing Orders made	1	2	—	—
Demolition Orders made	2	6	2	—
Undertakings accepted	2	1	—	—
	25	32	41	2

The following table shows the total number of houses included in Slum Clearance Programmes I and II which have been dealt with up to the end of December, 1962:—

	Privately owned.	Council owned or controlled.
Number of Houses in Clearance Areas only—		
Confirmed	70	—
Awaiting confirmation	—	—
Number of unfit houses included in Clearance Areas/Compulsory Purchase Orders—		
Confirmed	106	—
Awaiting confirmation	20	—
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Closing or Demolition Orders		
	75	
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness by the Medical Officer of Health ...		
	—	71
		(2 certificates cancelled)
		Houses made fit
Number of individual unfit houses where Undertakings have been accepted—		
Still occupied	7	—
Remaining vacant	2	—
Made fit for habitation	15	2
Number of temporary huts demolished		
	—	201
Number of houses demolished or closed by arrangement with owners		
	11	—
	306	274

Improvement Grants.

Large numbers of enquiries regarding improvement grants continue to be received, although the number of formal applications made was slightly less than the previous year.

Most of the enquiries come from owner/occupiers or prospective purchasers but in many instances the work does not proceed because the applicants do not wish to provide all the standard amenities, particularly ventilated food stores, or because they cannot afford their share of the cost of improvements. With the rising cost of building work, the standard grant does not meet half the total cost of the work, especially where structural work is involved. Builders in this area are booked up for months ahead with work, and this leads to long delays between the time of approval of grant and the completion of the work. More applicants are taking advantage of grants offered for the provision of internal water closets which is so desirable in all cases.

During the year, 48 formal applications for improvement grants were received. The following table shows the position with regard to grants during 1962:—

	Standard Grants	Discretionary Grants
Formal applications received	36	12
Applications approved	34	12
Applications refused	—	—
Grants approved to owner/occupiers ...	26	—
Tenanted houses	8	12
Improvements completed	31	—
Improvements not proceeding	1	—
Number of grants paid	32	—
Total value of grants paid	£4,028 18s. 4d. Nil.	

Improvement Area Survey.

As mentioned in my report for last year, the Council agreed to a survey being carried out in an area of structurally sound houses which are lacking in modern amenities, with a view to encouraging owners and occupiers to take advantage of improvement grants.

In June, 1962, a survey was made of 165 dwellings in College Road, Church Road, Artillery Road and Artillery Terrace. These houses are approximately sixty years old, of sound construction, mainly comprising three bedrooms, two living rooms, kitchen and outside toilet.

The following is a summary of the information obtained during the survey:—

Number of dwellings surveyed	165
Number owner/occupied	85 (51.5%)
Number tenanted	80 (48.5%)

Standard Amenities—

	In Bathrooms	In Kitchens	Not Provided
Baths	106	14	45
	Provided		Not Provided
Wash basins	103		62
Internal w.c's.	107		58
Hot water to baths	100		65 (includes 45 without baths)
Hot water to wash basins	88		77 (includes 62 without wash basins)
Hot water to sinks	108		57
Ventilated food stores	58		107

It was surprising to find that a relatively large proportion of the houses already possessed at least some of the standard amenities and it was expected that the remaining improvements required would be provided without much difficulty. Owners and occupiers were subsequently circulated and interviewed, but there was very little response for the following reasons:—

1. Most of the owners of tenanted houses were not interested in grants, because of the cost of their own contribution plus essential repairs.
2. Nineteen of the occupiers without bathrooms are aged and infirm and would not use them if provided.
3. A considerable proportion of tenants are long-standing and are not willing or able to pay increased rents.
4. Those occupiers already having some of the standard amenities are satisfied. Their chief concern is to have an internal toilet, hot water to the kitchen sink and a bath, in that order.
5. The majority of occupiers without ventilated food stores (64.8% of the total surveyed) did not wish to be provided with this amenity, being satisfied with their own refrigerators, kitchen cabinets or cellars. In some instances, owner occupiers have refused grant for other standard amenities because they would not provide ventilated food stores.

It would seem, therefore, that the basis of improvement grants should be reviewed if we are to achieve large scale improvements to areas of existing houses. There appears to be a case for increasing grants to meet rising costs, and to make grants available to tenants where they are willing to do the work, subject to the owner's consent. Grants for individual fittings should also be considered without making it compulsory to provide all five standard amenities. Is it not time that the provision of a bath, hot water supply and internal toilet within a stipulated period should be made compulsory?

Unless more success can be achieved with the improvement of areas of existing houses, local authorities will be faced with increasing slum clearance problems as the demand for better standards of housing increases in the future.

Rent Act, 1957.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair continue to fall and only six 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	6
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	5
(b) In respect of all defects	1
Number of Undertakings given by Landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
Number of Undertakings refused by the local authority under proviso to Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	—
Number of Certificates issued	4

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates—

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

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

Annual Report for the Year ending 28th February, 1963.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.

Council Members:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR	COUNCILLOR C. J. K. BOYCE.
(Alderman G. O. Swayne, J.P.)	COUNCILLOR MISS J. CARTER.
ALDERMAN E. A. JONES, J.P..	COUNCILLOR F. ADAMS.

MEMBERS.

Mr. R. F. SPARROW	...	...	Butchers.
Mr. E. W. PERRIN	...	...	Retail Fish Trade.
Mr. S. W. CHRISTOPHER	...	...	Fried 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.
(resigned May, 1962)			
Mr. B. G. SHARP	...	...
(from 5.6.62).			
Miss D. M. RUCK	...	...	School Meals Service.
Mr. P. KENT	...	...	Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.
Mr. E. C. STURMAN	...	...	Ditto
Mr. J. A. McDONALD	...	...	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 fifteenth Annual Report on the work of the Guild, which has again been marked by satisfactory progress. This report covers the year ending 28th February, 1963.

The latest available figures showing the incidence of food-poisoning for England and Wales during 1961, showed once again a marked improvement. There was a reduction of 16% of cases compared with the figures for 1960, but even so, there were about 12,700 known cases of illness due to food borne infections, 22 of which were fatal. Whilst it is pleasing to see this reduction, which is undoubtedly due to the national effort to improve standards of food hygiene, I think you will agree that there is no room for complacency or for the slackening of our own efforts whilst cases of this magnitude still occur. We must also remember that for every case of food poisoning officially notified, a number of cases arise which are not brought to the notice of the doctors or the local authorities.

Locally, the number of cases notified or otherwise ascertained during 1962, was above that of the previous year, but this was due to an outbreak at a local hospital which is reported upon in the Hon. Secretary's report.

The Advisory Committee continues its valuable work in helping to promote standards of hygiene in the many different aspects of food production, distribution and handling.

During the past year, there have been obvious signs of the changing trends in the retail distribution of food as more and more Supermarkets replace the small individual trader. Whilst we are pleased to see the improvements in packaging and display, the public should realise that somewhere in the "unseen" regions of these establishments, there is a great deal of food handling which, unless carefully supervised, could introduce infections on a very large scale.

The Food Hygiene Exhibition, which was to have been held in the Civic Hall last Autumn, had to be postponed due to the Hall not being completed. Your Committee then planned to hold the

Exhibition in March of this year but unfortunately, the dates clashed with the Catering Exhibition which was being held in the same hall.

Once again, on your behalf, I would like to express our thanks to the Council and its Officers for their continued support. On this occasion, I would like to tender our special thanks to Councillor Miss Carter and Mrs. J. Toovey, who have been members of the Advisory Committee since the formation of the Guild and have always given excellent service and support to the aims and objects of the Guild.

Councillor Miss Carter's membership of the Committee will cease on her impending resignation from the Council and we extend our best wishes to her for the future. Mrs. Toovey's resignation is unfortunately, due to ill health, and we wish her a speedy recovery to full health.

(Signed) R. F. SPARROW.

Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE GUILD

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 28th FEBRUARY, 1963

It is my pleasure to submit the fifteenth Annual Report on the work of the Guild and I am again able to report that satisfactory progress has been made.

Mr. Smith, our Food Hygiene Inspector, has completed his first full year's work amongst food traders and their employees in the Borough, and has succeeded in gaining the confidence and full support of those responsible for maintaining the high standard of hygiene which has been a recognised feature of the food industry in this town for the past fifteen years.

As mentioned in the Chairman's opening remarks, the changing trends in retail distribution of food are becoming more and more evident. Competition has never been keener and a number of the small private traders have given place to the larger firms. The housewife seems to have less time to devote to her weekly shopping and scurries through the self-service establishments with little opportunity for personal contact with the assistants. With this system she is forced to take a lot for granted, including the hygienic handling of pre-packed commodities before they reach the display cabinet in their attractive cellophane wrappings. More and more work is going on behind the scenes in food premises, and many employees engaged in preparation and handling never see a customer. It would be very easy indeed therefore, for hygienic standards to slip at this stage unless managements exercise sufficient supervision at all stages of preparation and packing. Another aspect which is of the greatest importance with this system of food distribution is the strict rotation of stocks so that there is no danger of the customer receiving stale goods which may be unfit for human consumption. Many shops have adopted a system of coding for perishable goods, some of which are simple and easily understood, but others are very complicated and are not even made clear to assistants handling the goods. This, in my opinion, is a matter of vital importance if pre-packed food is to reach the consumer in a fresh and palatable condition.

I make no apology for again raising the subject of the need for a system of prior approval or registration of food premises. Businesses continue to be set-up in premises unsuitable for the purpose, and this particularly applies to the catering trade where the class of trade varies from snacks and beverages to full-scale

meals which, of course, require completely different premises and equipment. I feel that legislation to control this problem is long overdue.

Membership.

During the year, nine new trader members were enrolled, twelve transfers of membership were approved, and seven memberships were cancelled, due to businesses closing down.

The following table shows the present state of membership in relation to the various trades. The total trade membership represents 67.2% of the food premises in the Borough—

	*Number of Premises to which Guild applies	Number of Trader Members accepted
Ice cream manufacturers and wholesale distributors	2	2
Dairies (excluding milkshops)	4	4
Bakehouses and flour confectioners	20	11
Catering establishments (including school and factory canteens)	101	74
Grocers and general stores	94	68
Butchers and cooked meat manufacturers	28	23
Fishmongers and fishfriers	11	8
Poulterer	1	1
Greengrocers	28	14
Sugar confectioners and mixed trades	48	25
Licensed premises	59	34
Mobile shops	—	2†
	<hr/> 396	<hr/> 266

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

†Total number of mobile shops is not known.

Food Poisoning.

During the past year, there were two local cases of food poisoning due to *Salmonella Bredeney*. On investigation, it was proved that the infection arose from the consumption of ham at a public dinner held in London. It was subsequently found that several other cases had occurred amongst persons attending the dinner, and that several food handlers working at the Restaurant concerned were carrying the infection. The two local cases were very ill for a long period.

At a local hospital, thirty cases of food poisoning occurred, three of whom were seriously ill. The cause of the outbreak was due to boiled bacon cooked on the premises which was subsequently found to contain a heavy growth of *staphylococcus aureus*. A contributory factor was the excessive handling of the bacon during the pressing process into tins primarily used for another purpose. These tins of bacon had been left in a warm

kitchen to "cool-off" overnight. One of the food handlers had a positive nasal swab, and three positive cuts on his fingers and another handler had a positive skin swab but the strains of staphylococcus aureus isolated were not the same as those isolated from the food and the patients.

Both of these outbreaks emphasise the importance of ensuring that food handlers are free from infection; that cuts and sores should be properly covered with clean, water-proof dressings; and that adequate care is exercised during the processing and storage of pre-cooked food.

Paratyphoid "B."

In May, 1962, information was received that a local food shop assistant had been admitted to hospital in Portsmouth suffering from paratyphoid. The patient was employed as a butcher and had been engaged on the removal of meat from the cutting-up rooms to the shop. His employers and fellow workers gave the utmost co-operation during the investigation that followed, which resulted in faecal specimens being obtained from seventy-nine persons, and the bacteriological examination of samples of frozen meat and liver. Fortunately, no further evidence of infection was found and the patient made a satisfactory recovery.

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; swabs from the drainage system at the public Slaughterhouse and also from pig carcasses at the Slaughterhouse was continued, with following results—

	Number of Samples submitted	Number Negative.	Number Positive.	Remarks.
Pet Meat	21	18	3	1—Salmonella give. 1—Salmonella Meleagridis 1—Salmonella Chester and Salmonella Siegburg.
Pork Pie Meat (un- cooked)	74	72	2	Salmonella typhi- murium.
Pork Sausage Meat ...	64	64	—	—
Drain Swabs	134	125	9	5—Salmonella Wester- stede. 1—Salmonella Living- stone. 1—Salmonella Branden- burg. 2—Salmonella Chailey. 1—Salmonella Muenster.
Carcase Swabs	793	793	—	—

“Soft” Ice-Cream.

This commodity is becoming increasingly popular during the summer months and warrants the particular attention of public health authorities. A disturbing feature in the distribution of this type of ice-cream is the method by which it is prepared on vehicles during transit. Under these conditions it is very difficult for satisfactory standards of hygiene to be achieved, and we are particularly concerned that quantities of left-over ice cream should be disposed of at the end of the day and not carried over for subsequent sale, and that proper facilities should be available for the adequate sterilisation of equipment.

Many of the persons in charge of ice-cream vehicles are not properly instructed about methods of sterilisation, and in some instances they are allowed to continue trading on the following day without first returning to the main depot where sterilisation facilities are available. During the year 23 samples of soft ice cream were taken, the results being graded as follows—

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
16	2	2	3

“No Smoking” in Food Establishments.

Arising from a suggestion made at last year's Annual General Meeting, by Mr. Morley Parry, Food Hygiene Officer to the Ministry of Health, that smoking by customers should be discouraged in Guildford's food shops, the matter was considered by the Advisory Committee when it was decided to adopt the scheme. The Committee proposed that notices should be prominently displayed in food shops requesting customers not to smoke on the premises and that caterers should be encouraged to set apart a room or space in their establishments for the use of non-smokers. It was felt, however, that the notices should be signed by the Medical Officer of Health and that a uniform type of notice should be supplied by the Council to those traders willing to exhibit them. The Council authorised two types of notice to be printed:— one for general food shops and one for catering premises. As this is the first scheme of its kind, it was decided to make a personal approach to traders in order to explain that the effort was being made in the interests of public health and food hygiene, and that the exhibition of the notices was not obligatory.

The reception to the scheme by the majority of traders so far approached has been most encouraging. Certain classes of food premises, e.g. public houses, confectioners and tobacconists and those premises where only pre-packed goods are sold, have not been approached.

Guild members have been particularly co-operative. It is estimated that the scheme could apply to 113 members' premises.

of whom 84 are now exhibiting notices; 5 have supplied their own types of notices; 6 have not yet agreed to accept the notices and 18 members have not yet been approached. Nine non-members of the Guild are also exhibiting our notices; 13 have refused and the remainder have not yet been approached. Caterers are particularly wary of exhibiting notices as they do not wish to offend customers, but where it is possible to allocate "non-smoking" accommodation without interfering with the smooth running of the business, I feel sure that non-smokers would appreciate this added consideration of their comfort. It is hoped that in the near future, smoking by customers in food premises will have ceased. It is, of course, a legal offence for food handlers to smoke wherever there is open food.

Special Activities.

(a) Lectures and Film Shows.

As in previous years, ten lectures and film shows were given to 886 senior pupils at local schools, including some private schools. The talks are greatly appreciated by staff and pupils alike and it is felt that this work is well worth while. The co-operation received from the schools is greatly appreciated by the Health Department as an opportunity is given to reach school leavers, many of whom will find their way into the various branches of the food trade.

At the request of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, a series of eight lectures on Food Hygiene has just been completed at the Guildford Technical College. Although there was only an average attendance of 12 students, eight have expressed a wish to sit for the Institute's examination, and this will be held in Guildford in the very near future. It is hoped that the success of this course will lead to further demands for instruction in this important subject in the future.

Lectures on Food Hygiene and Food and Drugs legislation have also been given as part of the two-year training course for personnel from hotels and licensed premises. This has been done for a number of years and is a great help in establishing contact with members of the trade.

(b) Proposed Food Hygiene Exhibition.

As mentioned by the Chairman, our efforts to hold the first exhibition in the new Civic Hall have been somewhat frustrated, firstly because the Hall was not completed in time to hold the Exhibition in October last; and secondly, because the date eventually fixed in March, 1963, clashed with a similar function held by the Caterers' Association.

A further date for the Exhibition is under consideration.

(c) Paper Sacks.

As previously reported, food traders have been encouraged to adopt the paper sack system of refuse storage instead of the unsightly and often over-filled metal dustbins. Those who have adopted this measure, have greatly benefited during the recent bad weather conditions which inevitably dis-organised the system of regular refuse collections in the town. The paper sack system is particularly suitable for food establishments, especially those with restricted storage space for refuse, and is highly commendable from a food hygiene point of view.

The Council is extending its original pilot scheme to include a number of privately-owned dwellinghouses in addition to Council houses where this system has already been adopted.

Conclusion.

After fifteen years it might be thought that the work of the Guild is nearing its end, but with the ever changing methods of food preparation and distribution, and the need for increasing vigilance to prevent the spread of disease, the work of this organisation is as necessary now as it was in the beginning.

We are particularly appreciative of the co-operation received from persons establishing new food businesses within the Borough as this contact in the early stages enables us to advise and assist them in complying with the appropriate legislation and establishes a good relationship between the trader and the Department. Persons contemplating major alterations are also advised to consult the Department before commencing work to avoid further requirements having to be made after the work is done.

Once again, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman, 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, 1962.

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 fish friers	Greengrocers	Miscellaneous food premises, vehicles, etc.	Licensed premises	TOTAL
New structures provided or extensive alter- ations and improvements	—	—	5	4	—	4	5	2	—	—	2	22
Other structural repairs	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	10
Provision of sanitary accommodation	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cleansing and repair of sanitary accommoda- tion	—	—	3	—	—	2	5	1	—	—	3	14
Defective plaster to walls and ceilings	—	—	17	3	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	23
Redecorations to walls and ceilings	2	—	13	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	23
Provision of wash hand basin or sink	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Constant hot water supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Provision of first aid equipment	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Floors dirty	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
Improved food storage accommodation	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	13
Accommodation for storage of outdoor clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Overalls and head coverings for employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Provision of hygienic equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Floors repaired or relaid	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	17
Drainage alterations and repairs	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Storage of vegetables less than 18in. from ground	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Defective surfaces to tables, draining boards, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Dirty delivery vehicles	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
Dirty utensils, tables and equipment	—	1	5	2	4	—	1	3	—	5	—	16
Improved ventilation	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Offensive accumulations removed	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	8
Provision of "wash your hands" notices	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Insect control measures adopted	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	8
Artificial lighting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision of name and address	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoking of employees	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	11