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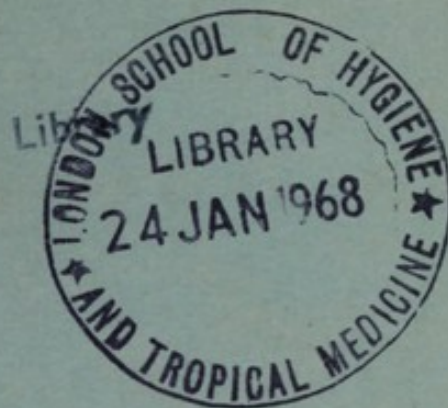
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BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

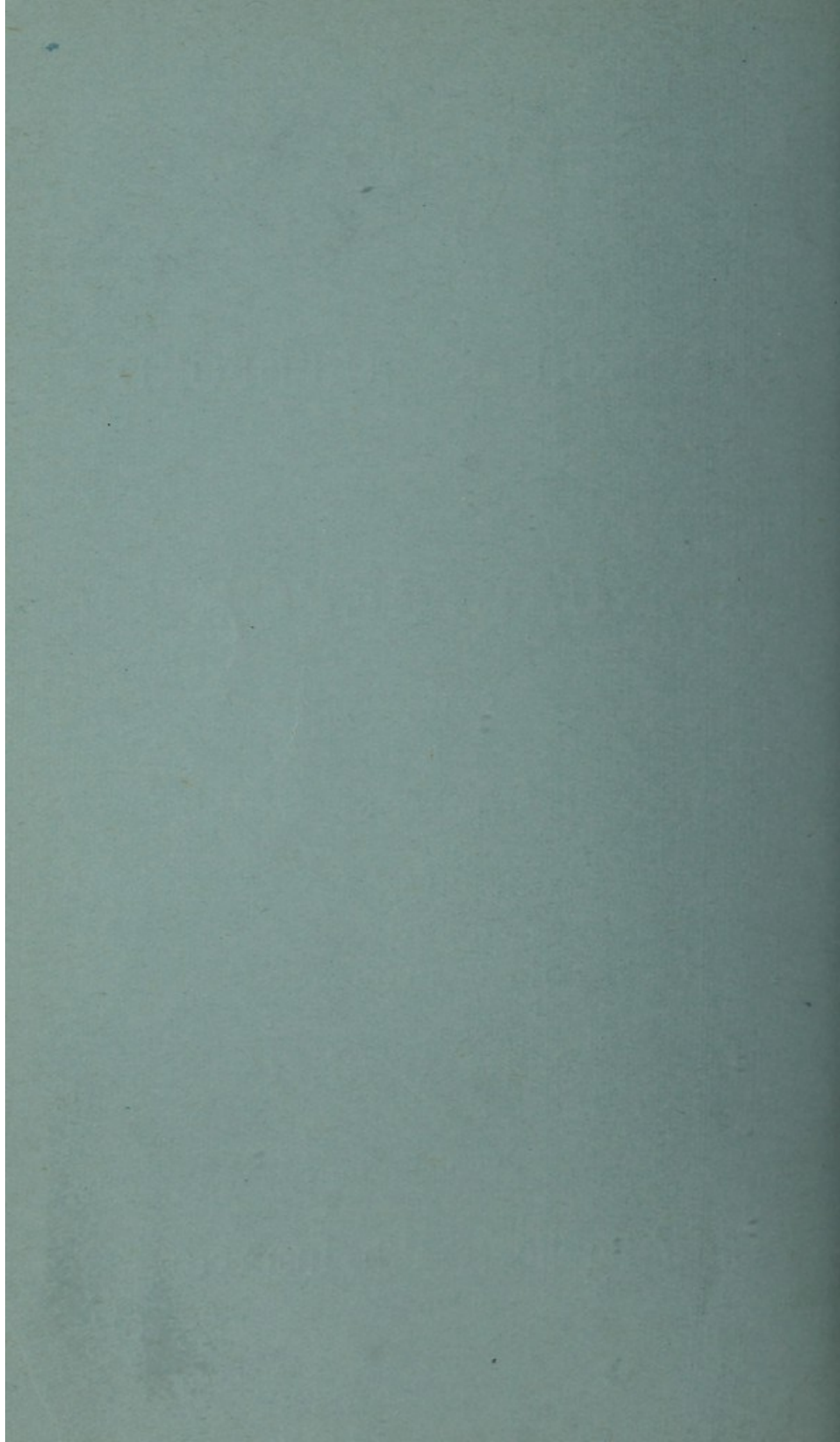
for 1965

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector



HEALTH COMMITTEE

1965

ALDERMAN E. A. JONES (*Chairman*)
until 31.10.65

ALDERMAN R. F. SPARROW (*Chairman*)
from 1.11.65

COUNCILLOR E. BARNARD (*Vice-Chairman*)

ALDERMAN H. V. Tidy.

COUNCILLOR F. Adams.

COUNCILLOR F. C. Stott

COUNCILLOR C. J. K. Boyce

COUNCILLOR Miss Claydon.

COUNCILLOR Mrs. Harding.

COUNCILLOR J. C. Henderson.

COUNCILLOR A. F. Maycock.

COUNCILLOR J. W. Plunkett.

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. C. REEVE, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

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

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

Food Hygiene Inspector - F. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.

Offices and Shops Inspector J. R. JOINER, M.A.P.H.I. (until June, 1965)

B. PEPWORTH, M.A.P.H.I. (from October, 1965)

District Inspectors - C. J. S. ELSTON, M.A.P.H.I. (until March, 1965)

B. PEPWORTH, M.A.P.H.I. (until September, 1965)

N. J. D. PAYNE, M.A.P.H.I. (from October, 1965)

Pupil Public Health T. L. HUTCHINS.

Inspectors - M. P. A. SMITH (from November, 1965)

Clerks : Mrs. M. J. WOODBRIDGE; Miss J. TARRY; Miss E. D. SAUNDERS.

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 year under review, there were considerable changes in the functions of the Health Committee: due to streamlining of Committees, the Markets Committee was amalgamated with the Health Committee, and the functions of the Health Committee relating to unfit properties were transferred to the Housing Committee, thus enabling members of the Housing Committee to have a better overall picture of re-housing needs. During the year, re-housing from unfit properties continued, though it proved impossible for the Housing Committee to give as big an allocation of houses for this purpose as was intended: however, all families were finally re-housed from, for example, Riverside, which has long been a source of concern, and which has now finally been demolished. I should like to put in a plea for the use of the words "slum clearance" to be discontinued in all official documents.

The Steam Disinfector at the Refuse Destructor Works was provided with its own supply of steam, an efficient gas boiler, and this is of great importance to the Department; although normally it is fortunately not required a lot, it is nevertheless vital to have facilities for disinfecting bedding, clothing and other materials in cases of certain of the more serious infectious diseases, which can occur at any time. This is also available as a service to the public on request in cases of certain other diseases, even though it may not be a necessity on purely medical grounds.

Apart from one case of Poliomyelitis at the end of the year, 1965 was a good year from the point of view of freedom from Infectious Disease; there were some cases of Measles and Influenza in the first months of the year, but not of epidemic proportions: the Measles continued until June, much later in the year than usual. A Measles vaccine has been produced: this was not available for use during 1965 but will be available in 1966. It will not form part of the County Council's routine Immunisation programme, but will be available for selected cases on medical advice.

As reported last year, the Water Board took active steps to try to prevent complaints of taste of the water from one of the Dapdune bore holes, and by and large these measures appear to

have been successful: there have, however, been a few complaints of taste reported during the year. The standard of purity of the water has never been in question however.

A most welcome and valuable addition to the Preventive Health facilities available in Guildford was the commencement of regular weekly visits of the Mass Radiography Unit to North Street from 10 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. on every Thursday morning. Although every help has always been forthcoming from Dr. Rowley at the Guildford Chest Clinic, and continues to be, the introduction of this service in a busy shopping area, on regular days, is a great advantage. No appointment is necessary, and no medical recommendation is necessary: all over 15 years of age may go. The service is being widely used, and an annual visit is strongly recommended, especially to adolescents and to men and women from the forties onwards.

Refuse disposal, a function of the Health Committee although not of the Health Department, is a service which affects every householder, and is worthy of mention here. This gives me the opportunity of congratulating the Borough Engineer on formulating the new scheme of Refuse Collection, and of congratulating his staff for achieving such a vastly improved service, to the great satisfaction of the public and of the staff of my Department, who were formerly the recipients of many complaints over a matter which is vital to health.

An unusual facet of Public Health was the illegal importation from Italy of two kittens by a resident. As Rabies is not uncommon in Italy, and as one of the kittens died of a suspicious illness after injuring a school child, there was grave concern lest the child might develop rabies. The child was given a course of anti-rabies injections, lest the kitten's death might prove to be due to rabies. Fortunately it was not, and the child remained well. The incident highlights the importance of proper quarantine for imported animals. Court proceedings instituted at the point of entry resulted in the resident being fined.

The Health Committee gave consideration on many occasions to Public Conveniences. A constant problem is vandalism, associated chiefly with the unattended Conveniences, and which has forced some Authorities to close some Conveniences. This problem is associated with the high cost of, and difficulty in obtaining, staff to supervise these public facilities. As an experiment, to aid the Public, the Bus Station and North Street Conveniences were kept open all night; fortunately although unattended at night the public in this case respected what is their own property and refrained from damage. New Conveniences, planned for at least three areas in the town, and very urgently needed, have so far not materialised, for various reasons, including site difficulties, and professional staff shortages. It is to be hoped that these will be overcome before much longer.

There was a major incident at the end of November when a resident member of the staff of the Angel Hotel was admitted to hospital with Poliomyelitis. In order to warn contacts, and in the public interest of past and prospective customers, it was necessary to make a press announcement about this, with the full co-operation of the Hotel Company concerned. This resulted in an unprecedented flood of telephone calls over a period of 48 hours from all over the country, mostly sensible but some nonsensical. At the same time it was necessary to write to some 300 contacts who had been resident in the Hotel during the period of infectivity, and to their Medical Officers of Health, warning them of possible risk and giving appropriate advice. All the staff of the Hotel were seen and offered advice and vaccination. Fortunately there were no further cases, and in fact this was the only case in Surrey in 1965. The patient made a complete recovery and returned to his former post. The only beneficial aspect of this incident was that it caused a lot of unvaccinated people of all ages to seek to remedy their previous failure to get themselves immunised by oral vaccine against Poliomyelitis.

During the year the Health Committee lost its Chairman, Alderman Edward Jones, who had been in the chair since February, 1948, and had been my Chairman ever since I was appointed Medical Officer of Health in 1955. Alderman Edward Jones had carried out his duties with courage and distinction: he was kind but firm, and possessed of an invaluable sense of humour. As the Chief Officer of the Health Department, I would like to thank him most sincerely on behalf of all my staff and myself for his kindness, interest and help, not only in our work but in our welfare.

Councillor (later Alderman) Sparrow became Vice-Chairman in June, when the Markets Committee, of which he was Chairman, was merged with the Health Committee. When Alderman Jones retired, Councillor Sparrow took over the reins, and we wish him a happy and successful time as Chairman.

Dr. Belam, my predecessor, and Mrs. Belam celebrated their Golden Wedding in December, and at the request of the Health Committee I conveyed their good wishes to Dr. and Mrs. Belam.

In conclusion, may I be allowed to express my sincere thanks to the Members of the Health Committee and to the whole Council for their interest and support, which is a source of considerable encouragement. My thanks are also due to Dr. Richards, Mr. Reeve and all the staff of the Department for their loyal help and support. Finally, I am most grateful to my colleagues in other Departments for all their help.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. R. FINN,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres) 7,322.

Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population, mid 1965, civilian and members of the Armed Forces. Total: 54,830.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (31st March, 1966) according to the Rate Books: 17,681. Shops with private dwelling accommodation: 233.

Rateable Value on 31st March, 1966: £3,920,449.

Sum represented by Penny Rate (31st March, 1966): £15,650.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births—

Number	883
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Rate per 1,000 population	15.3
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Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of the total live births)	9.96
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Still Births—

Number	9
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Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	10.1
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Total Live and Still Births	892
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Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	13
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Infant Mortality Rates—

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	14.7
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	10.1
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	56.8
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	12.5
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	9.1
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	19.1
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—

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

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

The general Birth Rate for Guildford, 15.3 per 1,000 of the population, was an improvement on the figure for 1964 (14.9). The rate for England and Wales was 18.0.

The general Death Rate for the Borough was 9.7 (10.97 in 1964) per 1,000 of the population, while the National figure was 11.5. The Guildford figure is much lower than the National one, and in fact is the lowest since 1957 (9.26).

Deaths. 397 of the 565 deaths occurred at age 65 or over: this, as usual, represents about two in three of all deaths, and women continue to live longer than men: 152 women died aged 75 or over.

For many years, diseases of the heart and arteries have caused over half the total deaths, and this group still continues to be the main cause of death and is likely to continue to be so. The heart and arteries are constantly at work throughout life, they are indispensable and when they become worn out they cannot be replaced and life cannot continue. It is true that surgery of the heart and blood vessels is now regularly undertaken for localised, as opposed to generalised, defects of the circulatory system, and with wonderful results in the right case and in the right hands. Coronary thrombosis, a disease of the arteries of the heart, caused 126 deaths, more than one-fifth of the total.

The causes of cancer, unfortunately, continue to remain obscure, in spite of worldwide research on the subject. This scourge remains the second biggest cause of death—60 males and 62 females, a total of 122. As more is known to the public about cancer and the way it starts, it is to be hoped that more early cases will be diagnosed: the earlier treatment commences, the greater the likelihood of recovery. A good deal of publicity is now being given to the early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix (neck) of the uterus by means of cervical smears taken from this part of the uterus, and facilities for such tests will undoubtedly, and quite rightly, increase. There should be a sense of proportion, however, about this particular form of cancer. The financial and technical facilities available must be used to the best overall benefit of mankind and womankind, and not preponderantly for one disease. There were as many cases of lung cancer in females in Guildford during the year as there were uterine cancers (and not all uterine cancers are in the cervix): there were five times as many cancers of the breast, a location in which diagnosis is much easier.

Lung cancer caused 18 deaths (26 in 1964), of which all but four were in males, and all but one were over the age of 55. It is this last factor, namely the long time it takes for this disease to strike, that makes it difficult to persuade young people that cigarette smoking is to be avoided: it is certainly a factor in the causation of lung cancer, especially in those who smoke more than 15 per day.

Accidents on the roads involving motor vehicles caused nine deaths, and other accidents of all kinds caused 11 deaths. There is plenty of room for improvement here, especially as most of these occur during the prime of life.

There have been, it is satisfactory to be able to report, no maternal deaths for eight years.

Infant Mortality. Guildford usually has a low Infant Mortality Rate, and this year is no exception: this statistic is a good indication of social conditions and reflects the splendid care babies get before, during and after birth these days, not only from Hospitals, General Practitioners and Clinics, but from their own

mothers, who seem to be far more practical and sensible in their handling of babies than their own mothers were. It is rare nowadays to see a baby which is anything but cheerful and bonny.

The Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births: in Guildford it was 14.7, compared with the National figure of 19.0 and last year's Guildford figure of 16.5.

Eleven deaths occurred under one month old, of which seven were due to prematurity; too little is still known of the factors which cause premature births. Every premature baby enters the world at a disadvantage as compared with the baby born at the right time, as its powers of resistance are minimal. Injuries associated with birth and congenital abnormalities caused the other deaths.

Old People's Welfare. The Old People's Welfare Council, the W.V.S. and Guildford's public spirited citizens continue their good work in caring for the elderly people of the town and their services are very much appreciated. The Centre for the Elderly at the Onslow Street Bus Station is made good use of and is, in fact, already too small for its purpose.

Geriatric Health Visitor. Miss Toomey resigned from this post at the end of June, 1965, to take up a Health Visitor's post in another part of the County. Since that time, the work of Geriatric Health Visitor has been carried on by Miss E. A. Lee, at first in a temporary capacity, but subsequently Miss Lee took over this exacting post. She has proved a very worthy successor to Miss Toomey and has given splendid service. During the year 247 new patients were visited in the Borough, and a total of 1,251 visits to these, former patients and relatives were made (1,185 in 1964). The continuing shortage of beds for old people in hospitals, and in County Welfare Homes, and in recruiting sufficient Home Helps to provide an adequate domiciliary service, makes this work very difficult and unrewarding.

Day Hospital. The Day Hospital is still working to capacity in its efforts to help debilitated elderly people by providing them with hospital care during the day, so they may return to their homes at night and thus avoid the necessity for in-patient treatment.

Meals on Wheels. The W.V.S. delivered 12,727 meals-on-wheels in 1965, an increase of 1,549 on the previous year, upwards of 85 people being served. This service has increased considerably and the W.V.S. deserve commendation for all the valuable work in this and other spheres which they carry out so cheerfully and willingly.

Family Planning Association. The services of this Association are available for the furtherance of knowledge and the giving

of practical advice on the proper spacing of families. Normally a small charge is made for any materials supplied. Advice can be obtained not only by married couples, but also by those about to enter matrimony. It is hoped to extend the service during 1966.

Clinics are held in the Out-Patients' Department at St. Luke's Hospital every Monday from 5-6.15 p.m. and every Friday from 6-7.30 p.m. Appointments are required and may be made during Clinic times by telephoning the Hospital (Guildford 62851) or otherwise through the Honorary Secretary (Telephone No. Guildford 4235).

Marriage Guidance Council. The Guildford Marriage Guidance Council Headquarters are at 234, High Street. Applications for appointments may be made with the Appointments Secretary (Telephone No. Guildford 2633). The aims of the Marriage Guidance Council are to restore to normal those marriages which are threatened with disruption by one cause or another. This invaluable work is highly confidential and can only be undertaken at the direct personal request of the parties concerned. Advice is also given to couples entering matrimony, and takes the form of group teaching and discussion. Educational Counselling is carried out by means of discussion groups, talks, informal meetings and day conferences at Schools, Youth Clubs, etc.

Laboratory Facilities. The excellent services of Dr. Cook, Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, are gratefully acknowledged. These are extremely valuable to those engaged in Preventive Medicine and full use was made of the facilities during the year under review.

Guildford Deaths in 1965

Cause of Death					Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, Lungs	...	...	...	1	—	1
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	3	4
10.	Cancer of Stomach	...	...	...	9	4	13
11.	„ Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	14	4	18
12.	„ Breast	...	...	...	1	21	22
13.	„ Uterus	...	...	...	—	4	4
14.	Other areas	...	...	...	35	29	64
15.	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	...	...	...	1	—	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	4	2	6
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	32	36	68
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	63	63	126
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	1	5	6
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	21	31	52
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	16	20	36
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	9	15	24
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	25	7	32
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	3	1	4
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	1	2	3
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	...	...	...	2	1	3
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	—	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	4	2	6
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	...	14	32	46
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	7	2	9
34.	All other Accidents	...	...	...	4	7	11
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	2	3	5
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					270	295	565

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1965

	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	11.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0
GUILDFORD ...	15.3	0.2	9.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7
									Total Deaths under 1 year.

Ambulance Service. The St. John Ambulance Brigade previously carried out ambulance duties as agents of the Surrey County Council, but as from 1st November, 1965, the Brigade terminated their agency and the duties have since then been undertaken by the County Council's direct ambulance service. In consequence, the transport duties included in the following summary of work carried out by the Brigade are for only ten months of 1965, the figures given for the remaining two months being in respect of the duties carried out by the County Council's direct service.

	No. of Members	Public Duty Hours	Transport Hours	Escorts	Hospital and Clinic Hours	Miscel- laneous Hours
Corps	10	105				1205
No. 1 Ambulance Division	13	92				35
No. 2 Ambulance Division	36	1026½	154½		202½	401
Nursing Division	37	671½	912½	284½	69½	413
No. 1 Ambulance Cadet Division	21	32				72½
No. 2 Ambulance Cadet Division	37	455	73			226
No. 1 Nursing Cadet Division	53	105				
No. 2 Nursing Cadet Division	39	47½				
Total	246	2534½	1140	284½	272	2352½
Cases treated on Public Duty					309	
Cases treated off Public Duty					24	
Medical Comforts (articles loaned)					607	

Transport Duties

Number of patients removed:—

	Patients	Mileage
Surrey County Council Agency (1.1.65 to 31.10.65) ...	30,618	185,792
Surrey County Council Direct Service (1.11.65 to 31.12.65) ...	17	169
Private Cases	2	27
Number of Emergency Cases (1.1.65 to 31.10.65) ...	1,289	

Nursing in the Home. This work is carried out by the Queen's District Nurses employed by the Surrey County Council and living in the Queen's Nurses Home, Stoughton. There is also a Male Nurse whose services are most useful. Part-time District Nurses, living in their own homes, are being increasingly employed owing to the shortage of whole-time District Nurses and Midwives.

Children 0 - 5 Years Nursed by District Nurses

	No. of Cases	Visits Paid
Skin	1	13
Other Diseases	10	27
	—	—
	11	40
	—	—

District Cases**Midwifery**

		Cases	Visits
Domiciliary Deliveries	...	144	6,133
Hospital Discharges			
Transferred from St. Luke's Hospital	168	1,717	
Transferred from Jarvis Maternity Home	21	174	
Transferred from Mount Alvernia Nursing Home	3	38	
Transferred from Farnham Hospital	1	10	
Transferred from Woking Maternity Hospital	1	194	8 1,947
Grand Total	...	338	8,080

Deliveries in other areas by Guildford Staff:

Worplesdon	...	8	
Godalming	...	1	9
Hospital Referrals—Ante-Natal	...	11	109

Ante-natal Clinic

Number of Sessions	...	48	
Number of General Practitioner Sessions	...	20	
Number of Attendances	...	597	
Number of Bookings	...	155	
Relaxation and Mothercraft	...	78	
General Work (including General Practitioner Practices)	1,073	30,327	

Maternity Provision. Fifty-four beds are provided at St. Luke's Hospital, where a total of 1,571 births took place in 1965 (1,722 in 1964).

Mount Alvernia Nursing Home offers 26 maternity beds and a total of 435 births took place there during 1965 (530 in 1964).

At the Jarvis Maternity Home, where 13 beds are available, 304 births took place in 1965 (294 in 1964).

During the year there were 2,310 institutional births (746 residents and 1,564 non-residents) and 137 domiciliary births in Guildford, making a total of 2,447 births.

Notification of Births. There were 467 male and 416 female births to residents notified, a total of 883 (884 in 1964), and 9 still births (8 less than in 1964).

Births to residents took place as follows:—

St. Luke's Hospital	...	504	} 84.5%
Jarvis Maternity Home	...	165	
Mount Alvernia Nursing Home	...	77	
Home	...	137	15.5%

Clinics and Treatment Centres (see inside back cover).

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

- (i) **St. Luke's Hospital**, Warren Road, Guildford, offers 340 general beds, 6 private beds and 8 Emergency Medical Service beds. The Hospital trains Nurses for the S.R.N. and Part 1 S.C.M., also Laboratory Technicians, Radiographers and Operating Theatre Technicians. The Hospital is a Regional Centre for Radiotherapy.
- (ii) **The Royal Surrey County Hospital**, Guildford, offers 217 beds. An average of 165 were occupied daily throughout the year: 11,591 out-patients made 41,189 attendances, and in addition, 26,992 patients attended the Casualty Department. The Hospital carries a staff of Specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery with the exception of gynæcology, pædiatrics and dermatology.

Supervision of Nursing Homes. The only Nursing Home in Guildford is Mount Alvernia, which offers 78 general and 26 maternity beds, and during 1965 dealt with 1,496 general and 466 maternity patients, some of the latter being delivered elsewhere. A close liaison is kept with this Home, and it is inspected under the Public Health Act, 1936. A new Maternity Wing, which will provide much-improved accommodation, is in course of construction.

Avondale, 9, Sydney Road, Guildford, which is a Mother and Baby Home run by the Guildford and Cranleigh Deaneries Association for Social Work, was registered with the Borough of Guildford as a Nursing Home in July, 1965. This is a technical formality—in fact, no nursing is carried out at Avondale and the mothers go to St. Luke's Hospital for their confinements. Various improvements which had been recommended on health and safety grounds were carried out prior to registration and the Home is most satisfactory. It is subject to periodic inspection, as in the case of Mount Alvernia.

Infectious Diseases

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 1965

	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	7	3
Pneumonia	4	—
Measles	456	—
Erysipelas	4	—
Food Poisoning	11	—
Sonne Dysentery	17	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—
	500	4

Apart from Measles, which accounted for 91 per cent. of the total (456 out of 500), Notifications of Infectious Diseases during 1965 were very low in number, although still much higher than last year's total of 293, which included 270 cases of Measles.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination. This is vital and members of the public, if under 40, are urged to ensure that they and their children are adequately protected against this crippling disease. Polio could return at any time to the community, and indeed there was one case in Guildford in 1965, the first since 1957, and the only one in Surrey since 1962.

Oral vaccine is the only type used in Surrey County Council Clinics, and is that mainly employed throughout the country, being easy and cheap to administer, and more effective than the type given by injection. The oral vaccine is given to infants in three doses at monthly intervals, usually starting at the seventh month as soon as the Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) has been given.

During the year the following oral vaccinations were carried out:

Primary Course (3 doses) ...	832
Boosters (1 dose)	913

A total of 19,821 people in Guildford have received a complete course of oral or injection vaccine. Present indications are that those who have had vaccine by injection in the past should have their immunity raised by two doses of oral vaccine.

Whooping Cough Immunisation. This is given as triple vaccine, along with Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisation, as a routine to babies: booster doses are not advised in the case of Whooping Cough vaccine. The protection of infants against this unpleasant disease is most important, as it can cause permanent damage to the lungs of unprotected children.

The following table shows the number of children, in age groups, who received primary immunisation in the Borough during 1965:

	0-4 years	5-14 years	Total
Primary injection ...	589	10	599

Diphtheria Immunisation. Prior to the nation-wide Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign in the early days of the war, there were on an average 55,125 cases with 2,783 deaths each year from 1933-1942. This disease used to cause far more deaths and paralysis than Poliomyelitis has ever done. In 1964 there were 20 cases with no deaths; of these cases only six had been properly immunised.

It is vital to emphasise the need for immunisation, as symptomless carriers occur in the community who can (and do) infect unprotected children and adults.

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 1965:

	0-4 years	5-14 years	Total
Primary ...	627	84	711
Boosting doses ...	119	1233	1352

Tetanus Immunisation. This has become established as a routine procedure not only for infants, but for school entrants and 9-10 year olds in school. It is given combined with the Whooping Cough and Diphtheria injections and is advised for every child. Tetanus, although an uncommon disease, is very serious; it caused 21 deaths in 1963, the latest year for which figures are available.

The following table shows the number of children, in age groups, who received primary immunisation and the number re-immunised in the Borough during 1965:

	0-4 years	5-14 years	Total
Primary ...	586	632	1218
Re-immunisations ...	119	755	874

Smallpox Vaccination. The policy remains, 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.

During 1964, the last year for which figures were available, there were no cases of Smallpox in England and Wales, but it should be remembered that in 1962 there were 66 cases with 26 deaths, due to importation of the disease from Pakistan. The stricter control measures introduced then should help to keep this disease away from our shores.

The number of children vaccinated in the Borough during 1965 was 413; this is not as high as one would like to see, but it is in line with the figures for the country as a whole.

Tuberculosis. In 1965 there were 7 newly notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis added to the Register, as against 16 in 1964, and three cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (four in 1964). There was one death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but no deaths occurred from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1965. Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year numbered 372, as against 388 at the beginning of the year.

The following table shows the age groups of new cases during 1965:

Age Periods					Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
1—	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
2—4	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
5—9	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
10—14	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
15—19	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
20—24	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
25—34	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	1
35—44	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
45—54	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	1
55—64	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
65—74	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
75 & over	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
					5	2	1	2

The table below may be of interest:

New Cases and Mortality 1956 - 1965

					New Cases	Deaths
1956	...	...	...	...	24	5
1957	...	...	...	...	21	4
1958	...	...	...	...	24	3
1959	...	...	...	...	14	3
1960	...	...	...	...	17	6
1961	...	...	...	...	24	3
1962	...	...	...	...	11	2
1963	...	...	...	...	14	1
1964	...	...	...	...	20	1
1965	...	...	...	...	10	1

During 1965 one meeting of the Guildford Borough, Godalming and Haslemere Care Committee was held, Mr. Edward Jones continuing as Chairman, in which capacity he has given splendid service for many years.

In the Borough, patients attending the Chest Clinic, and their families, were given various forms of assistance. One patient was

helped with an extra supply of milk and another with a weekly extra nourishment grant. Assistance was given towards the cost of bedding and clothing and also towards the payment of an electricity account which was considerably increased over the normal on account of the patient's ill health. In compliance with the Committee's accepted policy that television should be considered more of a necessity than a luxury for housebound patients, grants towards television licences were agreed in several cases. A holiday was arranged for one family at the chalets hired at Mudeford by the Standing Conference of Surrey Care Committees and this was greatly enjoyed; one boy benefited by a holiday at Sheepatch Camp School under the holiday scheme, also arranged by the Standing Conference of Surrey Care Committees. Gifts at Christmas and grants of coal during the winter were made to a number of patients.

The results of the Christmas Seal Sale were considered to be quite satisfactory, especially in view of the considerable competition in this field from so many other organisations.

Mass Radiography Service. A public Mass Radiography Survey was held in Guildford for three weeks commencing 11th October, 1965, when a Mobile Mass Radiography Unit was sited in North Street opposite the General Post Office. During this survey a total of 4,120 people aged 15 and over attended for X-ray. In addition, during 1965, 4,319 chest X-rays were carried out at Institutions, Industrial Premises and, over the last two months of the year, during the weekly visits to the North Street site mentioned in the succeeding paragraph. The findings during the year out of the total number of 8,439 people X-rayed were as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Total number X-rayed	4,474	3,965	8,439
Cases of Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	3	5
Cases of Lung Cancer	4	—	4

The conclusion of the public survey marked the inauguration of a weekly chest X-ray service in the town, and as from 4th November, 1965, a Mobile Mass Radiography Unit has visited the site in North Street opposite the General Post Office every Thursday from 10 a.m.—10.45 a.m. primarily for the purpose of carrying out chest X-rays of patients referred by general practitioners, but any member of the general public aged 15 and over who cares to attend may be X-rayed. I am pleased to report that the response has been very gratifying, the average weekly attendance being in the region of 30, and has provided ample proof of my contention in previous years that this service was needed. One (female) of the cases of Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis included in the above figures was detected in an attender at one of these weekly sessions.

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.

Percentage accepting the offer of B.C.G. Vaccination	...	90.8
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination	...	812
Number immune—Vaccination not required	...	24

The results of the Christmas Seal Sale were considered to be quite satisfactory, especially in view of the considerable competition in this field from so many other organisations.

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Total number X-rayed	8,439
Cases of Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3
Cases of Lung Cancer	4

The conclusion of the public survey marked the inauguration of a weekly chest X-ray service in the town, and as from 5th November, 1965, a Mobile Mass Radiography Unit has visited the site in North Street opposite the General Post Office every Thursday from 10 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. primarily for the purpose of carrying out chest X-rays of patients referred by general practitioners, but any member of the general public aged 15 and over who cares to attend may be X-rayed. I am pleased to report that the response has been very gratifying, the average weekly attendance being in the region of 30, and has provided ample proof of my contention in previous years that this service was needed. One (female) of the cases of Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis included in the above figures was detected in an attended at one of these weekly sessions.

HOUSING

Annual Report

of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for 1965

HOUSING

There is a growing view nationally that the present standard for deciding the fitness of a house for human habitation has become obsolete. At present, in determining whether a house is unfit, regard must be had to its condition of repair, stability, freedom from damp, natural lighting, ventilation, water supply, drainage and sanitation, and facilities for food preparing and waste water disposal. The house must be so defective in one or more of these matters that it is not reasonably suitable for habitation in that condition. This standard has, in fact, changed little for half a century. In that time, the standard of living has increased enormously, educational standards have improved and as a natural result more people want and need better homes with all the modern amenities that most of us take for granted.

Successive Governments have to some extent recognised this by introducing various improvement schemes which sought to encourage house owners to provide hot water supplies, bathrooms with baths and wash basins, indoor w.c.'s and satisfactory food-stores. The response to these schemes was so limited that ultimately Local Authorities were given power to compel owners to improve houses in improvement areas. These powers are rather unwieldy and in any event require the consent of the occupier of the house.

If a house falls into disrepair or otherwise fails to meet the present standard of fitness a local Authority has power to require that the house shall be brought up to the standard. It seems logical that this standard should be extended to include those items which are at present regarded solely as improvements. There is nothing to prevent the present grant scheme operating in conjunction with this and it would provide a far less complicated way of securing improvements than through the making of Improvement Areas.

In Guildford, pilot surveys of possible Improvement Areas have indicated that a high proportion are either owner/occupied or occupied by tenants who would not give their consent to the carrying out of improvements. This would effectively block any worthwhile improvement on a large scale. A fair number of applications have been received as the result of informal approaches to owners although work of this nature has been restricted because of staff shortages. Much more could be done if the staff were available.

Every effort is made to encourage owners to improve suitable houses and the system for making applications has been made as simple as possible.

Re-housing from condemned houses has not been as fast as could be wished, although it is gratifying to report that this year most of the long outstanding cases have been moved. It was particularly pleasing to see the demolition of the houses in the Clearance Areas at Riverside. These houses had long been an eyesore and recently dangerous. It is right that every effort should be made to move occupiers to the accommodation most suited to their needs in the area of their choice—but not if this means interminable delay in clearing the area of dangerous houses.

The Re-housing Officer has again been most helpful in meeting the requirements of some of the most urgent cases.

By the 31st January, 1966, the Council had provided 4,657 dwellings of which 3,212 are post-war houses. During 1965, 165 units of accommodation were handed over by the builders, of which 19 were houses for sale. Applications continue to be received at the rate of 28 per month and at the 31st January, 1966, the number of applications registered with the Council gave a figure of 835, sub-divided into the following categories:—

"A" List—families being considered for housing	...	...	521
single adults over 50 years old	...	...	143
"B" List—families to be eventually transferred to "A" list			
when various qualifications have been completed	...	...	126
single adults over 50 years old	...	...	45
			—
			835
			—

Applicants on the "C" list living in unfurnished self-contained accommodation total 643, a figure which is considered to be more realistic, following the circularisation of the applicants during 1965.

Clearance Programme

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

Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders:—	No. of Houses	Families Displaced*	Houses Demolished	Houses made fit
Houses included in Clearance Areas represented before 1965	—	**28 (78)	23	—
Houses included in Compulsory Purchase Order but outside Clearance Area represented before 1965	—	11 (23)	9	—
New Areas represented:—				
Onslow Road, Clearance Area No. 25 (Compulsory Purchase Order No. 1, 1966)	8	—	—	—
Houses included in Compulsory Purchase Order but outside Clearance Area	—	—	—	—
Individual Unfit Houses:—				
Closing Orders:				
(a) buildings	3	6 (16)	—	—
(b) parts of building	2	3 (8)	—	—
Demolition Orders	1	4 (6)	2	—
Undertakings	—	—	—	1
Local Authority Property	—	4 (11)	—	—
	14	56 (142)	34	1

*=including tenants died or found own accommodation.

**=figures in parentheses show numbers of persons.

The following table shows the total number of houses included in Clearance Programmes I and II which have been dealt with up to the end of December, 1965:—

	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	*193	8
Awaiting confirmation	6	2
Number of individual Unfit Houses subject to Closing Order or Demolition Order	91	—
Number of Houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness by Medical Officer of Health	—	76
Number of individual Unfit Houses where Undertakings have been accepted:—		
Still occupied	2	—
Remaining vacant	2	4
Made fit for habitation	11	—
Note:—Details of Undertakings vary owing to purchase by the Council and inclusion of some properties in Clearance Areas.		
Number of temporary huts demolished	—	201
Number of Houses demolished or closed by arrangement with owners	11	—
	386	291

* Note:—3 houses in Mangles Road changed to Grey.

More applications than ever before were received for grants during 1965. This may well be the result of the easing of the statutory conditions, the increasing of the standard grant in certain circumstances to £350 and the efforts made in 1964 to publicise the scheme. House to house inspections in certain roads have also brought a satisfying number of applications. I plan to increase these inspections during 1966.

	Standard Grants	Discretionary Grants
Formal applications received:		
(a) owner occupied	47	7
(b) tenanted	12	10
Formal applications approved:		
(a) owner occupied	47	5
(b) tenanted	10	5
Formal applications refused:		
(a) owner occupied	—	2
(b) tenanted	2	5
Improvements not proceeding	1	—
Number of dwellings improved and grants paid:		
(a) owner occupied	38	1
(b) tenanted	14	4
Total amount paid in grants	£8,939-10-0	£2,004-14-2
Average grant per house	£172- 0-0	£401- 0-0
Amenities provided with standard grants:		
(a) fixed bath	46	
(b) shower	Nil	
(c) wash-hand basin	48	
(d) hot water supply (to any fitting)	52	
(e) water closet (i) within building	44	
(ii) accessible from dwelling	Nil	
(f) foodstore	45	

The provisions of this Act have been little used during the year. This may be due to improved tenant/landlord relationships, but is more likely because of the increasing number of owner occupied houses.

Only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year but as the landlord gave an undertaking to do the work the issue of the certificate was withheld for the statutory period of 6 months.

For the second year running no further action has been necessary and it seems unlikely that there will be an increase in applications in the future.

During the latter part of the year, the Rent Act, 1965 came into force. Among other provisions of the Act, it extended security of tenure to tenancies up to £200 rateable value, and froze

the present rent until a fair rent can be registered. Regional Rent Officers are to be appointed to arbitrate and it is probable that condition of properties will be one of the considerations when a rent is fixed. The machinery for issue of Certificates of Disrepair however, remains unchanged.

CLEAN AIR ACT

Bronchitis, it is reported in the Office of Health Economics "Work lost through sickness", is by far the heaviest cause of work lost. Although the immediate cause is believed to be bacterial, the invading germs flourish like orchids by the Amazon in lungs that have been turned into ideal culture-beds by years of dedicated smoking and exposure to atmospheric pollution. Atmospheric pollution must be eliminated far more quickly than at present if accelerated progress is to be made in preventing bronchitis. The more expensive areas of Guildford, because central heating is widespread, produce little smoke but as most of these areas are on higher ground they have the privilege of breathing smoke from the open fires of their less affluent neighbours in the valley below.

It is hoped that shortly a pilot survey will be carried out in a part of Guildford so that the cost of Clean Air can be deduced.

We already know the cost of not having it.

Only with the aid of a pilot survey can a programme be arranged which will ensure clean air for the whole of Guildford in the foreseeable future.

The following table gives the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air at the Municipal Offices compared with another district in England:—

			SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
			Winter (Oct.- March)	Summer (April- Sept.)	Yearly Average (Oct.- Sept.)	Winter (Oct.- March)	Summer (April- Sept.)	Yearly Average (Oct.- Sept.)
City of London	...	...	116	38	77	430	176	303
Municipal Offices, Guildford	1963	...	150	28	89	172	48	110
	1964	...	127	22	75	108	28	68
	1965	...	96	17	57	100	43	72

Average Results for 1965

			SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
			1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
January	...	...	184	170	59	324	162	85
February	...	...	139	131	107	185	102	118
March	...	...	42	84	62	62	62	94
April	...	...	48	30	23	74	34	76
May	...	...	37	22	17	51	18	47
June	...	...	20	16	16	51	21	41
July	...	...	11	20	12	31	29	27
August	...	...	16	21	16	29	32	26
September	...	...	37	24	—	50	32	—
October	...	...	52	120	67	45	87	93
November	...	...	71	80	73	67	117	130
December	...	...	241	150	66	214	102	85

All concentrations expressed as microgrammes per cubic meter.

GUILDFORD SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Slaughtering on the "Line System" continued throughout the year at the Council's Slaughterhouse in Woodlands Road. Animals were slaughtered on behalf of owners by the Council's Slaughtering Contractors.

The year's slaughtering figures show a decrease of 13.05% over 1964, which can be attributed to a drop of 12,159 in the number of Sheep slaughtered. Although the number of Cows slaughtered dropped by 838, the increase in Clean Cattle counteracted this, to make the total number of Cattle slaughtered during the year almost the same. The number of Calves slaughtered during the year was much lower than in 1964, and it is interesting to note that over the past five years there has been a gradual reduction in the number of Calves sent for slaughter at this Slaughterhouse. The increase in the number of Pigs slaughtered can be attributed in some degree to a temporary arrangement whereby Pigs belonging to the British Beef Company, Watford, were slaughtered at Guildford, whilst their own premises were closed for repair and redecoration.

Despite the lower throughput, difficulties were again experienced in providing adequate Cold Room and hanging facilities at certain periods of the year.

Slaughtering and dressing continued smoothly without the necessity of undue overtime, and Cattle were once more slaughtered for the Royal Smithfield Show, held in London.

Meat Inspection

Full time 100% meat inspection continued to be carried out by the Senior Meat Inspector, assisted as necessary by other Public Health Inspectors.

The charges levied for meat inspection totalled £1,876 1s. 4d., and this, despite the charges being lower than the maximum permissible, approximately balanced the cost of Meat Inspection for the year, so that there was again no burden on the Ratepayers for this service.

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

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed and inspected	8,142	539	391	13,304	27,534	49,910
All Diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	15	9	68	53	146
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3,120	272	6	961	8,714	13,073
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	38.33	53.25	3.84	7.73	31.84	26.49

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—	71	78
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.09	—	—	—	0.26	0.16

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—	—	7
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration ...	7	—	—	—	—	7
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseases other than Tuberculosis

There was little significant change in either the amount or variety of disease encountered during meat inspection. The 10% decrease in Cows can be attributed to the fact that there was no slaughtering for export to the Continent of these animals during the year.

The main reasons for condemnations among Sheep were parasitic infestations, and in Whole Carcasses emaciation was one of the major causes, mainly parasitic in origin.

In Pigs, pneumonia, and parasitic liver conditions remained the major reasons for condemnation, and it is significant that since the commencement of the Slaughter Policy for Swine Fever there has been no evidence of this disease in the slaughterhouse.

Tuberculosis

In Cattle, the disease was confined entirely to Cattle other than Cows, and those affected were mainly Irish. The lesions were localised, requiring condemnation of the affected organs only.

The disease in Pigs showed an increase of 0.15%, the lesions again being localised in the head and requiring condemnation of only that part.

Cysticercus Bovis

Although provisions exist at the slaughterhouse for the treatment of this condition in the F.M.C. (Meat) Limited Cold Room, many carcasses are removed for treatment to other premises. The co-operation of the appropriate Local Authority is requested to supervise treatment.

Laboratory Facilities

Specimens for bacteriological examination were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital and the Veterinary Laboratory at Weybridge, to whom our thanks are due.

Examination was requested on specimens from 2 Cows, 2 Sheep and 4 Pigs of which the sheep showed positive *Clostridium Welchii* and were condemned for Entero-Toxaemia.

Hygiene

One of the problems of being first is that rapid changes soon made Guildford Slaughterhouse out of date. Major alterations are required to bring methods in line with modern hygienic practices and these will certainly be costly. Sooner or later they must be faced.

Despite continued pressure on the part of the Department, work had not commenced at the end of another year on the much needed repairs and redecorations. I understand that negotiations are to commence for the provision of a cutting room for the jointing of carcasses by the Wholesalers. Several other suggestions were made for the improvement of the premises, including the provision of extra cold room and hanging space, and better drainage in the lairage. It is hoped that these will be implemented gradually.

Salmonellae Investigation

Towards the end of the year, at the request of the Public Health Laboratory, drain swabbing was re-commenced as a check for the presence of Salmonellae. To date no positive swabs have been found.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The varied duties under the Diseases of Animals law were continued during the year. Routine visits to the Cattle Market and the Abattoir have been made and two Waste Food Boiling Plants were re-licensed.

Control of movement of animals and quarantine of imported animals is sometimes criticised as being unnecessary or too stringent. Potentially dangerous incidents which came to our notice during the year emphasised, if it requires emphasising, that control and quarantine is still essential if disease is to be contained and eventually eradicated. It is clear that these controls have now virtually eradicated, at least for the time being, tuberculosis and foot and mouth disease in this country and are fast doing the same for swine fever and fowl pest. Methods of licensing aid the tracing of diseased animals and in many cases fresh sources of disease can be eradicated before too much harm is done.

Rabies in man is often contracted by the bite of an infected dog, but few people realise that the disease is not confined to dogs only, but can be carried by cats and wild animals, particularly foxes, jackals, weasels, wolves and vampire bats. Fortunately the latter do not occur in this country! The World Health Organisation in a recent report indicate widespread rabies amongst wildlife in Europe, Asia, Africa and North and South America, and stress that countries now free from rabies should either prohibit import of cats and dogs from endemic areas or subject the animals to periods of quarantine of between 4 - 6 months. Such procedure in this country has virtually eliminated rabies in recent

years but there are still some people ignorant of the nature of the disease or misguided pet lovers who try to avoid quarantine restrictions. It is a salutary thought that cases of rabies in man have occurred recently in Holland.

During the year the department was notified that a resident of Guildford had smuggled two kittens from Rome by Air through London Airport without declaring them so that they could be put into quarantine for the required six months. Quarantine was immediately arranged, but not before a child had been scratched by one kitten. A few days later the kitten died and Rabies was suspected. The child was given anti-rabies vaccination each day for 14 days as a precaution. Fortunately laboratory reports indicated that the kitten was not affected with Rabies. This incident illustrates how easily the disease could be introduced into the country if quarantine laws are disregarded.

As a result of this incident the City of London (who administer London Airport) prosecuted the resident and fines totalling £6 plus 10 gns. costs were imposed.

Another case during the year concerned a hide from an animal infected with Anthrax which was traced to the local Hide Market. The hide and other contaminated material was removed and burnt, and the premises disinfected. This incident underlined the need for workers in such trades as the Hide Market, Knackers Yards and Slaughterhouses to be protected by regular vaccination against Anthrax and Tetanus and letters were sent to occupiers of such firms in the Borough advising them accordingly.

During the year the following licences were issued, connected with the control of animals: Pet Animals Act - 3; Animals Boarding Establishment Act - 2.

DISINFECTIONS

During the year the steam disinfecter was brought back into operation. This is a most useful asset which is also much appreciated by neighbouring authorities which make use of it on a repayment basis.

Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam :

	From within the Borough	From outside the Borough	Total
Wearing apparel ...	271	28	299
Blankets and Bedding ...	28	9	37
Pillows and Bolsters ...	3	—	3
Sundries ...	35	2	37
	337	39	376

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease
(within the Borough) ... 2

Number of rooms disinfected after non-notifiable
disease ... 42

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

PEST CONTROL

It is surprising what a wide variety of insects, many quite harmless, invade our homes. Even the harmless ones can be worrying or distasteful. Sometimes they are unknown even to our experienced Pests Officers and we then seek the help of the British Museum or one of the companies selling insecticides. They offer a free service in identifying the insects and advising on the best method of treatment.

During the year treatments were carried out for control of Mosquitoes in ponds and ditches. So successful is this treatment that no complaints were received during the year.

The following table indicates the number and types of infestations treated:—

						Number of Premises Disinfested
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	9
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	13
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	297
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	84
Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	250
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Psocids	...	...	...	...	...	2

INFORMAL NOTICES

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

An efficient system of routine inspections depends on an efficient administrative machine. In recent years the pressure of work on the clerical staff of the Department has increased—taking over Food and Drugs Sampling, Offices and Shops work, increased Improvement Grant activity—all have added to administrative work. It has also been my aim to transfer all administrative work to the Clerical staff so that Technical and Professional staff can carry out the work for which they are specially trained. As a result of all this, the burden carried by the clerical staff has reached a point where, through no fault of their own, it is not being carried out satisfactorily. In order to ensure the continued efficiency of the Department it has been necessary to ask for an additional clerk and I hope an appointment will be made in 1966.

In common with many other Local Authorities, I have found difficulty in maintaining routine inspections because of shortages of Inspectors. For most of the year there was a vacancy for a District Inspector. This is reflected in the amount of work carried out. Regular routine inspections form the basis of the control work carried out by the Department; inevitably standards fall when they are not carried out. Results can never be judged purely on the basis of the number of visits made but if it falls drastically, it is fair to say that the risk of something going wrong increases.

The Minister of Health recognises this and asks that certain statistical information be included in Annual Reports. These statistics are included in the following table:—

Number and Nature of Inspections Made

	No. of Visits
Housing Acts	
First Inspections	152
Re-inspections	236
Overcrowding	9
Improvement grants	496
Council-owned property	46
Visits re Rent Act Certificates	3
Houses in multiple occupation	5
Visits re Land Charges	55
Public Health Acts	
Nuisances found	53
No nuisances found	35
Infectious diseases	89
Insects and vermin (excluding Pests Officers' visits)	88
Drainage work	107
Caravans	25
Places of public entertainment	15
Common Lodging House	1
Pollution of watercourses	3
Public Conveniences	32
Scrap Metal Dealers	2

Factories Acts						
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	29
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	13
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act						
First inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	486
Food Control						
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	*95
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	97
Catering Premises	...	...	...	...	...	422
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	75
Fish shops—wet and fried	...	...	...	...	...	102
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	51
Dairies, milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	63
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	96
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grocers and General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	175
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	134
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	...	12
Market	...	...	...	...	...	62
Visits re Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	115
Unsound food	...	...	...	...	...	146
Visits re Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild	...	...	...	...	...	53
Labelling of Food	...	...	...	...	...	44
Sundry Acts						
Diseases of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	113
Clean Air	...	...	...	...	...	93
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	24
Pet Animals, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cattle Market	...	...	...	...	...	82
Miscellaneous						
Lectures and talks	...	...	...	...	...	25
Special interviews	...	...	...	...	...	214
Other visits	...	...	...	...	...	608

* Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

INFORMAL NOTICES

	Served	Complied with
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	131	73
Housing Acts	11	3
Public Health Acts	137	47
Food Hygiene Regulations	23	15
Food and Drugs Act	1	1
Factories Acts	3	—
Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order	3	2
Merchandise Marks Act	2	2
Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations	1	—
Clean Air Act	2	—

STATUTORY NOTICES

Number of notices served for abatement or abolition of nuisances.

	Served	Complied with
Public Health Act, 1961—Section 17	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936—Section 93	2	2

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY (non-agricultural)				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	(5) Agricultural
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's district	280	17,207	2,614	20,101	40
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	2	628	8	638	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat (Major)	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor)	2	579	5	586	—
Ship rat (Major)	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major)	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor)	—	49	3	52	—
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	4	74	17	95	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat (Major)	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat (Major)	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major)	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	46	1,202	2,402	3,650	142
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat (Major)	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat (Major)	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major)	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—
5. Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections	252	2,688	3,809	6,749	185
6. Number of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 and 4) treated by the L.A.	2	628	8	638	—
7. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	67	470	463	1,000	14
8. Number of notices served under the Act—Section 4:—					
(a) treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) structural work (i.e. proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	3	4	7	—

Summary of Visits to Premises by Pests Officer

	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Business premises	Agri- cultural	Total
First visits	2	628	8	—	638
Subsequent visits	200	784	1,382	43	2,409

A few years ago serious rat infestations were not uncommon, even in the town centre. The success of modern methods of treat-

ment is emphasized by the rarity of serious complaints now. "Warfarin" is still widely used and is very satisfactory because it is safe to handle. In some parts of the country resistance to Warfarin has been reported but it has not been met in Guildford.

During the year 104 contracts in respect of rats and mice in business premises have been entered into and 4 premises were treated on a fixed price basis. Treatment of dwelling houses is free.

During the year the usual routine treatment of the river banks was carried out.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1959

Part 1 of the Act.

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

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	19	14	1	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	171	12	4	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	3	—	—
	193	29	5	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:—

Number of cases in which defects were found:—

	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	1	1
Inadequate ventilation	—	—
Absence of thermometer in workroom	—	—
Absence of washing facilities in workroom	—	—
No abstract provided	1	1
Sanitary conveniences:		
(a) Insufficient	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2
(c) Absence of artificial lighting	—	—
(d) Requiring cleansing	2	2
(e) New w.c.s erected	—	—
(f) Not separate for the sexes	—	—
(g) Requiring redecoration	3	3
	9	9

Amongst some Authorities there is criticism of the division of responsibilities in Factories, between the Government Factory Inspector and Local Authority Inspectors. Changes in circumstances since the first Factories Act and more mechanisation certainly appear to have made the principle of dividing responsibility according to whether a factory used powered equipment or not rather archaic.

In factories where mechanical power is used Local Authorities enforce only that part of the Act relating to sanitary conveniences (i.e. Section 7). Thus there is inevitably a duplication of visits by both Government and Council Inspectors.

It should be remembered, however, that Health Inspectors visit factories not only for the purposes of the Factories Acts but also to inspect canteens about food hygiene, boiler plants about smoke control, factories about pest control and for many other purposes related to particular trades and environmental hygiene.

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:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Nature of Work	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
Wearing apparel — making, etc.,					
cleaning and washing	23	—	—	—	—
Total	23	—	—	—	—

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 is about 120,000. Pumping stations supplying Guildford Borough are situated as follows:—

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

Some difficulty has been experienced during the year with regard to water abstracted at Dapdune pumping station, which was found to have a very slight taste and odour of oil at times.

A pilot scheme has been in operation to test the possibility of reducing this and the results seem successful.

During the year, boosters were installed at Chilworth and also at East Shalford Lane, in order to pump Albury borehole water into Guildford.

The design of a river treatment works is proceeding.

During the year 29 routine samples of water for chemical analysis and 24 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.	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Joseph's Road Pumping Station ...	4	—	6	—
Millmead Pumping Station ...	2	—	3	—
Dapdune Pumping Station ...	7	—	3	—
Private Premises:—				
Deep wells ...	8	—	—	—
Private houses ...	8	—	10	—
Pipe at Town Show ...	—	—	2	—
	29	—	24	—

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two Public Swimming Baths in Guildford—

- (1) Castle Street Baths, owned by the Corporation. Eleven slipper baths are 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. The water in Stoke Park paddling pool is chlorinated at frequent intervals during the summer season.

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

	Chemical Samples.		Bacteriological Samples.	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Castle Street Baths ...	3	—	10	2
Lido Swimming Pool ...	3	—	6	1
Private School Swimming Pool ...	5	—	8	3
	11	—	24	6

The unsatisfactory reports at the Baths refers to the presence of coliform bacilli and/or faecal coli in very small numbers.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewage Disposal Works

The Borough Engineer reports that the works continue to produce a satisfactory effluent, with treatment for approximately 3½ million gallons daily.

Cesspools

The number of cesspools and private disposal plants in the Borough at the end of December, 1965, was 114. Cesspools are emptied by mechanical means as and when required.

PUBLIC CLEANSING — REFUSE DISPOSAL

The following information is supplied by the Borough Engineer:—

During the year the whole of the refuse collection service has been re-organised and this has enabled a weekly collection of refuse to be given throughout the Borough. Paper sacks are continuing to be supplied to new Council properties and increasing numbers are being supplied to traders for trade refuse. These latter are supplied at a price which includes the collection cost of the trade refuse.

The greater part of the refuse is disposed of by incineration, but there is still a tendency for the proportion disposed of by controlled tipping to increase. The total weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 18,910 tons.

One of the difficulties which has arisen is the use of plastic dustbins which, in many cases, have been of somewhat inferior manufacture and have not stood up to handling by the refuse collectors. Many plastic dustbins on the market seem to be too light for this type of use.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Narrative report for the year ending 31st December, 1965

Introductory: The period under review is the first complete year during which the health, safety and welfare provisions of the Act have operated. However, it is already possible to recognise a broad pattern in relation to particular aspects and these will be commented upon in the body of this report.

It will be seen from accompanying statistics that it has not proved possible to maintain the impetus of 1964 either in relation to the number of premises receiving a general inspection or in the number of visits of all types to registered premises. This is entirely due to shortage of staff. Having said this, the overall level of inspections is fairly satisfactory, 561 premises having now received an initial general inspection (285 in 1964, 276 in 1965). Compared with a total of 864 registered premises the number inspected represents a figure of 65 per cent.

Inspections have continued to cover a general cross-section of premises.

Registration: Sufficient registrations were received by the end of 1964 to allow a general programme of inspections to get under way. That the majority of registrations were received early is reflected in the low number of registrations this year. It was resolved to pick up premises which had not met their obligation in this respect as the inspection programme proceeded and these are among the 1965 total of new registrations. There is in Guildford a fairly brisk rate of change in occupancy of premises to which the Act applies and diligence is necessary to ensure that the register is kept up to date. Apart from a small proportion who still seem unaware of the initial need to register their premises, occupiers often fail to appreciate that transfer to alternative accommodation means registration of the new address. No prosecutions have been necessary for failure to register—a firm letter pointing out his obligations is generally sufficient to produce early registration by the occupier concerned.

Enforcement of the Act

General: The standard of the premises in Guildford has proved agreeably good. It is usually the older (and often smaller) property which has raised problems—especially if additional sanitary accommodation or washing facilities has been required. In no case has a solution proved impossible, even if resort has been made to the sharing of facilities provided for others.

Cleanliness: (Section 4) Want of cleanliness was met in only a minority of premises visited and was very rarely related to those parts of the premises used by the public. Very few occupiers contested the need for remedial action and several were pleasantly surprised by the improvement shown.

Overcrowding: (Section 5) Less than one dozen premises were found to be overcrowded and of these, several were short-term tenancies to accommodate “overspill” staff from a principal office. A solution was generally effected by re-arrangement.

Temperature: (Section 6) Heating was generally found to be adequate in offices, and shop workers fared only slightly worse. A particular problem in shops is the manager who feels that sales promotion relies upon a constantly open door, regardless of external temperature. It was decided to require maintenance of a reasonable temperature in butchers’ shops, much to the consternation of one firm of national standing, on the assumption that ambient summer temperatures were often as high as those required in winter and that increased use of refrigerated display would overcome any trade difficulty.

A similar line was not practicable in relation to the only open-fronted fish shop in the Borough.

Ventilation: (Section 7) This was most often a problem in offices of the partitioned cubicle variety and also in modern shops where the traditional fanlight is often omitted. In a number of cases mechanical ventilation was provided, whilst a grille extending along the head of the shopfront for its entire width was another alternative. Modern offices also provide a problem when large area, centre hung windows are fitted. When opened the result can be a howling gale, lifting every scrap of paper in sight, or no ventilation at all due to lack of precise control over the size of the opening. Requirements of insurance companies—barring of windows or electrical wiring for alarms—sometimes meant little compromise was possible. Particular concern was felt in premises of the “4-hour dry cleaning” type. The staff operate dry cleaning machines using solvents of an anæsthetic variety (e.g. perchloroethylene) which are four to five times heavier than air. Positive extraction is necessary to remove any spillage in case of breakdown of plant. The high level dispersal of extracted gas at the end of each dry cleaning cycle was also demonstrated to be vital when office staff in a taller building to the rear of such a dry cleaning shop experienced nausea. The extract of the machines was found to terminate at ground floor level. No further complaint was received when the outlet was raised to a point above eaves level.

Lighting: (Section 8) **General impressions:**

(a) **In shops — natural lighting:** Standards vary a great deal, a major factor being the depth of the shop. If the sales area extended some way from the street then natural lighting at the rear could be virtually non-existent. The type of trade is also important with regard to the effectiveness as a lighting factor of the shop front. For instance, food shops tend to have less dense window dressing, and an important aspect of sales promotion is the ability of the public to see into a clean, well-kept sales area. Here the shop front is of a higher lighting value than, say, a draper or general dealer where window displays are crowded and extend from floor to ceiling.

Natural light to stairs and corridors is often absent, whilst in stockrooms it is not unusual to find windows obliterated by shelving in an effort to utilise every inch of storage space.

Sanitary conveniences are usually situated at the rear of premises and have very little window area so that natural lighting is often poor.

Artificial lighting: In sales areas of large shops the overall intensity of illumination is often of a higher order than in corresponding areas of smaller premises. A notable exception to this general rule is found at food shops where natural lighting is usually good.

In some instances sales techniques play a great part in the standard of lighting, e.g. the general level of illumination may be

relatively dim, with brighter areas, or even spot lighting to emphasise certain displays. Stock rooms, stairs, passages and sanitary conveniences are rarely as well lit as sales areas, although this does not always mean that lighting is inadequate.

(b) **In offices — Natural lighting:** Older offices tend to have a lower standard than modern ones. The exception to this is the office formed by partitioning of a large floor area, where the only natural lighting may be "borrowed" from surrounding offices or corridors.

Where a large floor area is involved or where work is of a more delicate nature (e.g. drawing) natural lighting is almost invariably supplemented artificially.

Again stairs, passages and sanitary conveniences were of a lower standard.

Artificial lighting: Here it is impossible to generalise. Standards ranged from the single, centrally placed filament bulb to high standards achieved by copious provision of fluorescent fittings.

Vital considerations are the positioning of light fittings in relation to work areas and the arrangement of working positions. Miracles are possible by the simple act of reversing the sitting position so that work is not done in the shadow cast by the worker.

Maintenance of cleanliness of fittings can ensure peak light transmission as can cleanliness of surfaces of rooms, their finish (gloss or matt) and the colours chosen.

Sanitary Accommodation: (Section 9) Advice was based upon standards operable from January 1st, 1966. In only a few instances were additional conveniences required. The most frequent defect was lack of intervening ventilated space. Provision of such a space was required when possible, but in a number of cases the provision of mechanical ventilation was accepted instead. Several concerns were found to store stock in lavatory cubicles.

A reluctance to provide means of disposal of sanitary dressings when the female staff number less than ten was apparent.

Washing facilities: (Section 10) The use for hand washing of a sink which also does duty for washing cutlery and crockery used at meal times was not considered suitable. Such cases formed the majority of instances where new washing facilities proved necessary. Provision for the first time of hot water was a frequent necessity and being an expensive item provided some cause for comment.

Seating: (Sections 13 and 14) Some difficulty was experienced where employees complained of uncomfortable seating, but when the matter was taken up with the employer the employees found that discomfort was, after all, imaginary.

In general seating was of a suitable standard.

Floors, passages and stairs: (Section 16) Absence of hand-rails, defects in construction of stairs and floors and of their coverings were common. Passages and stairs were used regularly for storage.

Dangerous machinery: (Sections 17, 18 and 19) The prescribed dangerous machines were mostly found to be well guarded, or constructed so as to be safe. Several instances were found, however, where guards on food machines affected adversely the standard of food hygiene. The only reported accident due to machinery concerned a conveyor belt.

Dangerous conditions and practices: (Section 22) One occupant of premises to which the Act applies was threatened with an application to Magistrates in respect of a hoist. The hoist-way could be entered by opening a door guarded only by a shoot bolt and was not enclosed at ground level. The hoist manufacturer quoted a price of £600 to electrically interlock the doors, but this was so costly in relation to the degree of use of the hoist that alternative means of making it safe are being discussed.

First Aid: (Section 24) Many premises were without first-aid boxes, whilst others lacked the prescribed contents. One exemption was granted to a large office block having a well-equipped first-aid room.

Other matters:

Accident Notifications: It is believed that only a minor proportion of accidents are as yet notified. The attention of employers is always drawn to this requirement. All notifications were duly processed and quarterly returns were made. The following errors in notifications were observed:

- (1) Notifications were received in respect of accidents to persons living in the Borough of Guildford when the accident occurred at premises within the jurisdiction of another enforcing authority.
- (2) Several non-notifiable accidents were reported, e.g.
 - (a) An accident to a television repair engineer who caught his eye on an ornamental twig when servicing a set in the house of the hirer.
 - (b) a report from a firm with its head office in the Borough of an accident to an employee who lived in Yorkshire. The accident occurred at a drilling rig near Norwich.

When necessary the notification is sent to the correct authority.

New Premises: Architects are not yet sufficiently aware of requirements as the remarks made under the heading "Ventilation" above show. Plans submitted for approval under Building Regulations are always examined and comments made if necessary. A major difficulty, leading to unjust criticism of local authorities, concerns speculative building. It is often impossible to estimate how many occupants/employees may use a proposed office block.

If it is found that ultimately the number of employees necessitates additional sanitary accommodation or washing facilities there is sometimes recrimination.

Information of Employees: Few employers are yet aware of the Regulations recently introduced.

Conclusion: With few exceptions occupiers of registered premises have been co-operative in meeting requirements of the local authority. Parts of buildings common to several occupiers were, unless superintended by a janitor, less satisfactory than other parts of the building. Some owners evaded their responsibility for common parts by leasing to a principal tenant, who was made responsible for further sub-letting and also for meeting all requirements of local authorities and public utilities.

Employees lodged few complaints and seemed to treat facilities provided with reasonable respect. It was generally true that where facilities were of a high standard the employees responded accordingly and did their best to maintain good conditions.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

TABLE A.
Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at the end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	17	326	74
Retail Shops	27	435	167
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	37	7
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	10	62	27
Fuel storage depot	1	4	1
	57	864	276

TABLE B.

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises 486.

TABLE C.

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	4,803
Retail shops	3,664
Wholesale departments, warehouses	336
Catering establishments open to the public	740
Canteens	98
Fuel storage depots	24
Total	9,665
Total males	4,123
Total females	5,542

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

FOOD SAMPLING

There are two methods of sampling food used by your Sampling Officers. The first is the informal method where articles are purchased in the way that the public would buy them; no indication is given to the retailer that the food is being purchased for analysis and the officer does not reveal his identity. This is a quick and easy method of exercising control over a wide range of food. If the sample is not satisfactory and statutory action is to be taken a formal sample must be taken. The second method, the formal sampling, is a little more complicated. The officer asks for the article, pays for it and must then reveal his identity and state that the sample has been purchased for analysis. The sample is then divided into three parts, each placed in a labelled container and then sealed. One part goes to the Analyst, one is given to the retailer and one retained by the officer. If the report from the Analyst reveals that the sample is not satisfactory the retailer has the opportunity to have his part analysed independently. If, in subsequent court proceedings, there is a dispute between the analysts, the Court may order the officer to submit the third part to the Government Analyst so that an independent assessment can be made.

This is necessarily a complicated procedure devised to safeguard the interests of all concerned.

For routine sampling the informal method is used and where contraventions which are not serious are found, manufacturers or retailers are told and invariably they co-operate by altering labels or modifying recipes. If serious contraventions are found, formal samples are taken so that the Council can consider whether statutory proceedings should be instituted.

Most of the samples taken during 1965 were informal. Eighteen of these were found to have labelling faults and in no case was there any difficulty in getting these put right.

Three samples of milk were found to contain antibiotics and the Council prosecuted successfully in all cases. Details are given on the following page. No doubt the publicity achieved will have drawn the attention of milk producers in the area to the dangers of allowing milk containing antibiotics to reach the liquid milk market.

The following table gives an indication of the wide nature of foods sampled during the year:—

Sample	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine	Sample	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine
Albucid ...	1	1	—	Margarine ...	2	2	—
Arrowroot ...	2	2	—	Marzine ...	1	1	—
Barley water crystals ...	1	1	—	Marzipan, almond icing ...	1	1	—
Beef, minced ...	2	2	—	* Meat tenderiser ...	1	1	—
Beef, minced with onion and gravy ...	1	1	—	† Milk, untreated ...	28	23	5
Beef, steak and kidney ...	1	1	—	Milk, condensed, sweetened ...	3	3	—
Biscafè ...	1	1	—	Milk, unsweetened, evaporated ...	1	1	—
Biskolait ...	1	1	—	Milk, full cream, evaporated ...	1	1	—
Blackberries in heavy syrup ...	1	1	—	* Milk, powder, full cream ...	1	1	—
Borax, genuine powdered ...	2	2	—	Milk shake, syrup ...	1	1	—
Bread sauce mix ...	1	1	—	Milk, Dairy Top ...	3	3	—
Butter, rum flavoured ...	1	1	—	Milk set, instant ...	1	1	—
* Cake mix ...	1	1	—	Milk, Top of the ...	1	1	—
* Carmelle ...	1	1	—	* Mix, frosting ...	1	1	—
Cheese spread ...	1	1	—	Mussels ...	1	1	—
Chestnut spread ...	1	1	—	Oil, pure vegetable ...	1	1	—
Chiffon, instant ...	1	1	—	Oil, salad ...	1	1	—
Chocolate, dessert ...	1	1	—	Ointment, Efcortolan ...	1	1	—
Choucroute, garnie au champagne ...	1	1	—	Ointment, Eurax ...	1	1	—
Coconut, dessicated ...	1	1	—	* Pancake, waffle mix ...	1	1	—
Colour, artificial, red ...	1	1	—	Penicillin, Pulvoles ...	1	1	—
Confectionery (sugar) butter mixture ...	1	1	—	Pudding, Pease ...	1	1	—
Consomme pheasant ...	2	2	—	Pudding, Steak and Kidney ...	1	1	—
Cream, clotted ...	1	1	—	Pork Pies ...	1	1	—
Cream, Danish sterilised ...	6	6	—	Pork Roll ...	1	1	—
Cream, fresh ...	5	5	—	* Pork seasoning ...	1	1	—
Cream, imitation ...	2	2	—	Pourover ...	1	1	—
Crumbs, golden ...	1	1	—	Priscot Talzoline ...	1	1	—
Crusty Krums ...	1	1	—	Pumpernickel ...	1	1	—
Crystapen G. ...	1	1	—	Quinine sulphate ...	1	1	—
Custard ...	1	1	—	Rennet essence ...	1	1	—
Diuramil ...	1	1	—	* Rhubarb in syrup ...	2	2	—
Ephedrine, Elixir of ...	1	1	—	Rice pudding ...	1	1	—
Filling, strawberry pie ...	1	1	—	Roll, ham and chicken ...	1	1	—
Fish cakes ...	1	1	—	Salt, gravy ...	1	1	—
* Fish dressing ...	1	1	—	* Sauce, cocktail ...	1	1	—
* Fruit and Vegetables in thick syrup ...	1	1	—	Sausages, beef ...	2	2	—
Fruit salad in Sorbitol syrup ...	1	1	—	Sausages, Grandalata ...	1	1	—
Fry dry ...	1	1	—	Sausages, pork ...	3	3	—
Gravy powder ...	1	1	—	Sausages, skinless ...	1	1	—
Gums, milk ...	1	1	—	Slimasoup ...	1	1	—
Honey ...	2	2	—	* Soup, prawn ...	1	1	—
Honeyjel ...	1	1	—	Soup, vegetable ...	1	1	—
Hydrocortisone, Efcortolan ...	1	1	—	Spread, breakfast ...	1	1	—
Ice cream, ready mix ...	1	1	—	Spread, sunny ...	1	1	—
Jam, mixed fruit ...	1	1	—	Steaks in gravy, meatless ...	1	1	—
Jam, apricot ...	1	1	—	Sugar, brown ...	1	1	—
Jam, raspberry ...	1	1	—	Syrup, Rose Hip ...	1	1	—
Jam, strawberry ...	1	1	—	Syrup, Hersley's ...	1	1	—
Jelly ...	1	1	—	Tablets, Aneurin compound ...	1	1	—
Jelly, creams ...	1	1	—	Tablets, Anthesan ...	1	1	—
Jelly, aspic ...	1	1	—	Tablets, Aspirin B.P. ...	2	2	—
Jelly, cherry flavour ...	1	1	—	Tablets, Aspirin soluble ...	1	1	—
Jelly, lemon flavour ...	1	1	—	Tablets, calcium with Vit. C ...	1	1	—
Jelly, raspberry flavour ...	1	1	—	Tablets, Codeine ...	1	1	—
Juice, grape ...	1	1	—	Tablets, Digoxin ...	1	1	—
Ketchup, mushroom ...	1	1	—	Tablets, Ergometrine Maleate ...	1	1	—
* Ketchup, tomato ...	2	2	—	Tablets, Fersamas ...	1	1	—
Lard, pure ...	3	3	—	Tablets, Histantin ...	1	1	—
* Lard, pure American ...	1	1	—	Tablets, Juno Junipah ...	1	1	—
Linctus, Gee's ...	1	1	—	Tablets, Mag. Trisilicate Co. ...	1	1	—
Liniment, soap ...	1	1	—	Tablets, Mycardol ...	1	1	—
Malt, extract, with Cod Liver Oil ...	1	1	—				

Sample	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine	Sample	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine
Tablets, Panadol ...	1	1	—	Topping, dream ...	2	2	—
Tablets, Predison ...	1	1	—	Topping, Tip Top Fruit ...	1	1	—
Tablets, Redoxon ...	1	1	—	* Topping, sweet ...	1	1	—
Tablets, Vitamin A.D. ...	1	1	—	* Vermicelli, chocolate ...	1	1	—
Tablets, Benerva ...	1	1	—	Versop ...	1	1	—

* Incorrectly labelled.

† Five contained penicillin.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

Act	Offence	Result of Prosecution
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of hock affected with mould	Fined £35
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of carton of cream covered in mould	Fined £20
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of loaf affected with mould	Fined £3
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Milk containing Penicillin	Fined £5
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Milk containing Penicillin	Fined £10
Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1960	Failure to make entry in movement register	Fined £2
Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations, 1958	Smoking while carrying meat	Fined £2

UNSOUND MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

During the year the following unsound food was surrendered or condemned:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Meat at slaughterhouse ...	58	9	29
Meat at wholesale premises ...	1	4	101
Meat at retail shops ...	1	11	58
Cooked meat and meat products ...		7	5
Canned meats ...		5	101
Fish (including tinned and frozen) ...		8	45
Fruit and vegetables (including tinned and frozen)...	1	6	73
Other foods ...		12	78
Total ...	64	6	42

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

MILK PRODUCERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH:

Number of Cowkeepers registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food ...	4
Number of local producers holding "Untreated" Licences ...	Nil
Number of Producer-Wholesalers ...	4

Premises
on Register
at 31st Dec., 1965

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

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

DEALER'S LICENCES:

Untreated (farm bottled)	2
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DEALER'S (PASTEURISER'S) LICENCES:

Pasteurised	2
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DEALER'S (PRE-PACKED) MILK LICENCES:

Untreated/Pasteurised/Sterilised	22
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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 both machines is packed in non-returnable containers and is stored at 40°F. in both cases.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results—1965

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 negative	Number of samples submitted	Percentage Passed	
Pasteurised	46	46	45	1	98	46	45	1	98	—	—	—	—	
Pasteurised Channel Island	29	29	29	—	100	29	29	—	100	—	—	—	—	
Untreated Channel Island	52	52	50	2	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	100	
Sterilised	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Homogenised	4	4	4	—	100	4	4	—	100	—	—	—	—	
Total	131	131	128	3	97	79	78	1	97	2	—	2	100	

Bacteriological Examination of other Foods

During the year 30 samples of food other than milk and ice cream were taken:—

	No. of samples taken	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Remarks
Sausage meat	7	7	—	No pathogens isolated
Cream	13	7	6	Decolourised Methylene Blue:— 0 hrs -2 ½ hr -2 1 hr -1 2½ hrs -1
Maggi Soup (oxtail flavour)	1	1	—	Some Spore-bearing organ- isms seen
Maggi soup (chicken flavour)	2	2	—	ditto
Hot chocolate (from vending machine) ...	1	1	—	Satisfactory
Hot coffee with milk and sugar (from vending machine)	1	1	—	Satisfactory
Butter	1	1	—	No pathogenic organisms isolated
Jellied veal	1	1	—	ditto
Tomato juice	1	1	—	ditto
Fish	1	1	—	No food poisoning organ- isms isolated
Sherry trifle	1	1	—	ditto

Bacteriological Examination of Food Shop Furnishings and Equipment

During the year 23 swabs of shop furnishings and equipment were taken. Fourteen of these were shown to be heavily contaminated with coliform organisms and follow-up swabs were found to be much more satisfactory with no intestinal organisms isolated.

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream

There is one registered manufacturer of ice cream in the Borough who manufactures on a small scale, and 194 distributors registered, including one new registration 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 51 inspections were made of ice cream premises and 33 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 23):

	Grade 1 (4½ hrs. +)	Grade 2 (2½—4 hrs.)	Grade 3	Grade 4
Totals:	15	2	4	2
% passed:	(65.2)	(8.7)	(17.4)	(8.7)

Soft Ice Cream (number of samples submitted 10):

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Totals:	4	2	3	1
% passed:	(40)	(20)	(30)	(10)

Investigations were carried out into the processing of the local ice cream supply on the occasions when Grade 3 and 4 results were obtained.

All unsatisfactory samples were followed up successfully.

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 Regulations 1959
Ice cream premises	195	51	195	—
Dairies, milk shops	26	63	—	28
Catering establishments (in- cluding factory and school canteens)	109	422	—	—
Licensed premises (including club premises)	94	134	—	—
Bakers and confectioners ...	117	75	—	—
Grocers and general stores ...	70	175	—	—
Butchers and cooked meat manufacturers	26	97	26	—
Fish shops—wet and fried ...	13	102	—	—
Greengrocers	17	96	—	—
Slaughterhouse	1	95*	—	—
Mobile Shops	—	12	—	—
	668	1,322	221	28

* Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector. Regular weekly visits are also paid to the open market in North Street.

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD

Annual Report for the year ending 28th February, 1966.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman: ALDERMAN R. F. SPARROW

Council Members:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman E. B. Nicklin)	COUNCILLOR C. J. K. BOYCE
ALDERMAN E. A. JONES (until October, 1965)	COUNCILLOR MISS CLAYDON (from November, 1965)
COUNCILLOR F. C. STOTT	COUNCILLOR F. ADAMS

MEMBERS

Alderman R. F. SPARROW ...	Butchers.
Mr. S. W. CHRISTOPHER ...	Fried Fish Dealers.
VACANT ...	Retail Fish Trade.
Mr. A. CROSS ...	Guildford and District Co-operative Society Limited.
Mr. G. EDWARDS ...	Multiple Traders. Caterers' Association of Great Britain (Surrey Branch).
Mr. WILSON ...	National Dairymen's Association (West Surrey Branch).
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.
Mr. EVANS ...	Ice Cream Manufacturers and Dis- tributors.
Mr. R. L. WAUGH ...	Fruiterers and Greengrocers.

Hon. Secretary: H. C. REEVE.

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present to you the Eighteenth Annual Report on the Guild's activities during the year ending 28th February, 1966.

It is good to be able to state that membership of the Guild has been well maintained during the year, despite the number of businesses which have changed hands and are no longer used as food premises.

There would appear to be a falling off in interest among trader members however, as shown at the Annual General Meeting last year, when only 28 members and their wives attended. This may be because members feel that with the introduction of new legislation — namely the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, control over food premises is now adequate and in fact some members may feel that the law now demands higher standards than those expected from Guild members who follow the Codes of Practice introduced by the Guild at its inception.

I think it would be a great pity if the Guild had to disappear because of this and I would be grateful for any suggestions from members, which would help to revive interest in the Guild's activities. I would also suggest that members should display their membership certificates in their shops to remind the buying public that the Guild still exists and to show pride of membership of the Guild by display of their certificates. I appreciate that this may be difficult in these days when all available wall space is required for advertisement of the many commodities now on sale, but I am sure it could be done if some small effort was made.

I am pleased to be able to state that during the past year, only six cases of food poisoning were reported in the Borough. These were all members of one family who had become infected with a food poisoning organism whilst on holiday in the Midlands, so perhaps we can claim that the work of the Guild, which endeavours to keep the subject of hygienic handling of food uppermost in the minds of food handlers, shows desirable results.

I will close therefore with a reiteration of my wish that Guild members will endeavour to show a more active interest in its operation. After all, by very reason of the title of our Guild, it is a Guild of Food Traders who must not depend solely on the running of the Guild by Public Health Department officials and I would request again therefore that members submit any ideas for the resuscitation of the Guild to which I assure you your Advisory Committee would give due consideration.

I would like to record our thanks to the Guildford Borough Council and its Officers who continue to give support to the Guild in its activities.

(Signed) FRANK SPARROW,

Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD

Eighteenth Annual Report on the Work of the Guild

It always takes a new boy some time to find out the pros and cons of all that is going on around him. When I first became Secretary of the Guild, it was to take over the tail end of the year. My last report to you, for the year ending the 28th February, 1965 was for my first full year; this one, for the year ending the 28th February, 1966, is my second.

During last year I am sorry to say that interest in the activities of the Guild has fallen considerably. This is particularly marked in the failure of many members of the Advisory Committee to find time to attend the quarterly meetings. No fresh ideas to give the Guild a new impetus have been forthcoming from the Committee. You will remember that last year I suggested that the future of the Guild, if it had any future, would be in the organisation of lectures, food hygiene exhibitions and similar activities. We have had a series of lectures and we have issued news-letters to certain trades. The lectures have proved successful and the series held through February, 1966, were well attended. When we issue news-letters or organise lectures they are, of course, open to all traders, whether members of the Guild or not.

This poses the question—are we justified in continuing the Guild? Does the existence of the Guild help food traders, and does it help the Borough Council in its Food Control and Educational activities? I find from conversations with my colleagues in other districts who have no Guild that they organise successful series of lectures, they issue news-letters and codes of practice and their Inspectors maintain very cordial relations with all their food traders. Indeed, my experience in other towns before coming to Guildford bears this out.

This then is one argument—the other was posed so well by Mr. Perry when he spoke to you at your last Annual General Meeting. You will remember that he emphasised how important the Ministry of Health thought the Guild and similar organisations are. He felt the personal contact and the close co-operation which is so well maintained outweighed any disadvantages there may be.

The answer to both these arguments lies with you, the members. If you want the Guild to continue, you must show you do

by supporting its activities, by displaying its Shield and by setting an example with the highest standards of food hygiene that you sincerely believe in the objects of the Guild.

So far as the Borough Council is concerned, I am sure I can say that if it can be demonstrated that the Guild is doing a useful job, the Council will continue to give its support. But it must be remembered that the Guild costs money and a great deal of time is devoted to it by the staff of the Health Department. There are no subscriptions to offset this expense—the Guild is free. If, in the present stringent financial condition, we cannot demonstrate a return on the money and time invested, you know what the consequences will be.

Mr. Smith, the Food Hygiene Inspector, continues to be the tower of strength of the organisation. He maintains day-to-day contact with members, keeps them up to date with new legislation and new methods and is always ready with advice and help. We owe him our thanks for the extra work he does for the Guild above what could be reasonably asked of him as a member of the Council staff. Once again, we have had few complaints during the year about traders. Those we have had were usually about foreign bodies in food or were attributable to failure to rotate stock carefully with the result that mouldy or stale food was sold on one or two occasions.

The following table shows the present membership of the Guild:—

	Number of Trader Members accepted
Ice cream manufacturers and wholesale distributors ...	2
Dairies (excluding milkshops)	4
Bakehouses and flour confectioners	9
Catering establishments (including school and factory canteens)	61
Grocers and general stores	53
Butchers and cooked meat manufacturers	18
Fishmongers and fish friers	8
Poulterer	1
Greengrocers	8
Sugar confectioners and mixed trades	17
Licensed Premises	34
Mobile Shops	2
Departmental foodstores	8
	—
Total	225
	—

During the year many lectures, film shows and talks have been given. Eight schools were visited. This is the ideal age to capture young people's interest, and I am sure Mr. Smith left a lasting impression on the 623 children he lectured.

H. C. REEVE,
Hon. Secretary.