

[Report 1968] / Medical Officer of Health, Guildford U.D.C. / Borough.

Contributors

Guildford (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1968

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BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for 1968

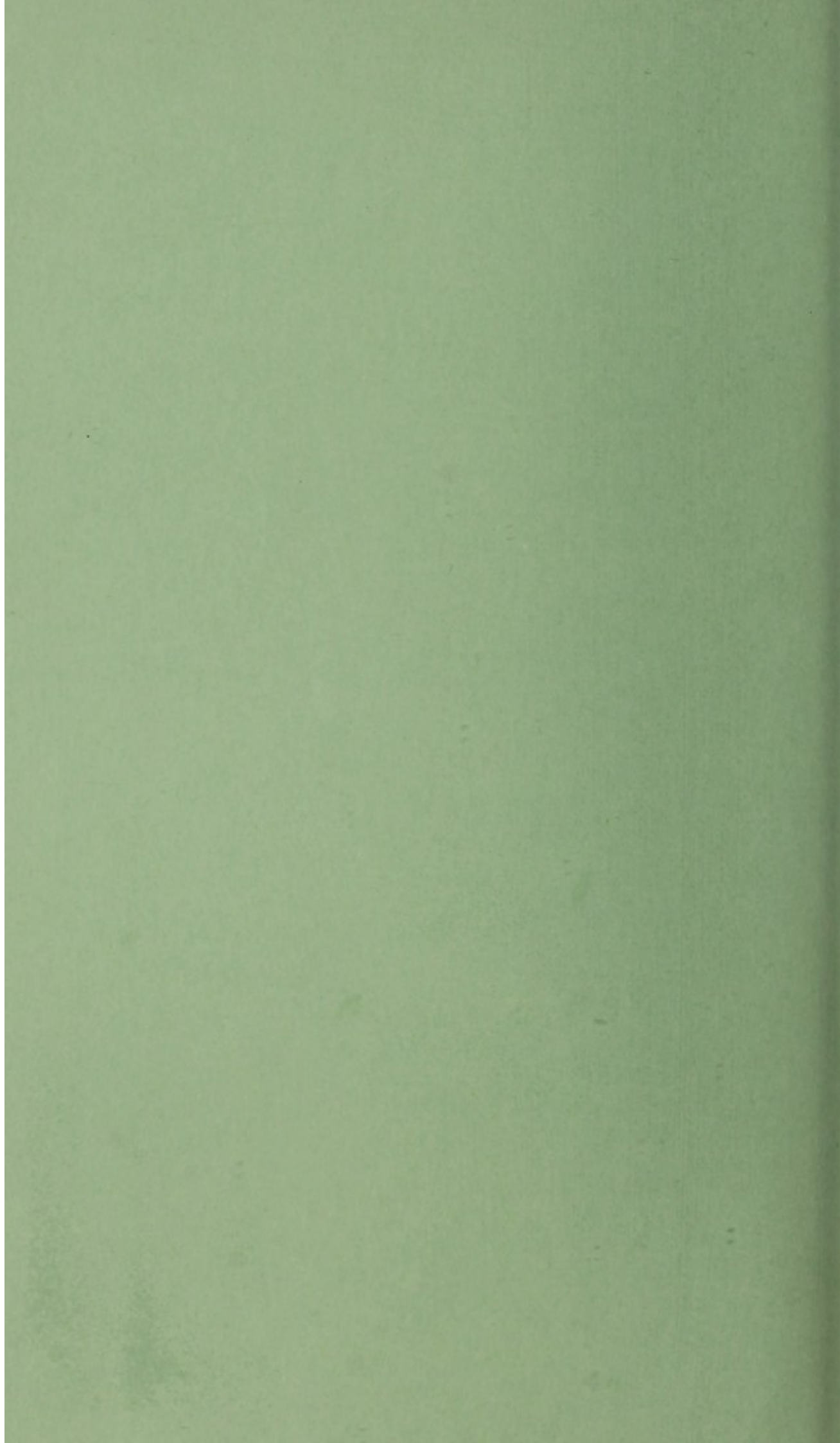
TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector





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MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
GUILDFORD.

FOREWORD

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The most momentous happening of 1968 from the Public Health angle was undoubtedly the Flood of 16th September, when the Wey suddenly rose to unprecedented heights, the result of sudden very heavy rain for 24 hours after the wettest and most miserable Summer for very many years. The resulting discomfort to those living in the 250 houses affected, and the material damage and financial loss both to the householders and to owners and tenants of the 170 commercial premises, beggars description: the flood victims deserve the greatest sympathy. Such a disaster brings out the community spirit, and everyone worked with a will to help: local residents, the Police, Fire Service, Armed Forces of the Crown, and every branch of the Council's services. In addition to repeated visits to flooded properties, Mr. Reeve and his Health Inspectors, and the two Pests Officers, dealt with the many other problems created by the floods in an able and most public-spirited way, without thought of time or self. They were busy sorting out these problems for much of the rest of the year. The Clerical Staff deserve praise too.

The most serious side-effect of the flooding was contamination of three of the sources of the water supply to the Borough. This involved difficult decisions for Dr. Beynon, your Deputy Medical Officer of Health, in the absence of your Medical Officer of Health, but the right decisions were taken, and she emerged from this baptism of fire (or rather water!) with great credit.

My thanks and those of my Department are due to the Officers of the West Surrey Water Board for their help and co-operation over the difficult period following the flood, when many decisions had to be taken: the public water supply can so easily become the most potent carrier of widespread infection if not rigidly controlled.

During the year, the Maud and Mallaby Committees on the Management of Local Government, and the recruitment and training of staff, produced their reports. Following the Maud Report, the Council reduced the number of their Committees, and the last meeting of the Health and Markets Committee was on 1st April, 1968: the first meeting of the Personal Services Committee was on 27th May, 1968, under the Chairmanship of the Mayor, Alderman O'Keefe.

The Council suffered the loss of their Public Analyst, Dr. D. D. Moir, who died in January; he was a man of great reputation in his profession who had served this and many other Authorities well for a long time.

As from 1st July, the Council agreed to their Municipal Office Staff starting work half an hour earlier at 8.30 a.m. This has been much appreciated by the staff, as it adds considerably to their well-being by enabling them to leave the office before the peak travel period. So far as the Public Health Department is concerned, there is no evidence that the public who we serve have been inconvenienced.

The opening of the University of Surrey at Guildford in the Autumn is important in the annals of the town, and has had its impact on the Health Department in various ways: apart from the increased population, over Food Hygiene in their canteens, housing, clean air, infectious disease and public services to mention a few. A happy liaison has been established between our Department and the University staff, and they are willing and able to help us with our problems. The University and the Technical College held a joint Students' Union Rag in November and the proceeds were given to Leukaemia Research, a most worthy cause.

During the year the Council decided in principle to seek Ministry approval at a later date to a scheme for Old People's Flats on a site at the bottom of Warren Road; the question of providing a Warden was discussed but no decision taken. On Health and Welfare grounds there are sound reasons for appointing a Warden in such cases, and it is much to be hoped that the Council will decide to do this.

Discussion took place with the Regional Hospital Board with a view to the Borough associating themselves with the Board in providing joint Mortuary facilities in the first stage of the proposed new Hospital. While the Borough's present Mortuary is excellent, the site has commercial value and a joint Mortuary would provide even better facilities and simplify staffing.

May I, as always, be allowed to thank the Chairman and members of the old Health and Markets Committee, and of the new and enlarged Personal Services Committee, for their support and interest in the work of the Department. My fellow Officers give us their help and advice at all times; I also thank Dr. Beynon, Mr. Reeve, Mr. Avon and all the members of the Health Department for all they do, and for making it such a happy Department.

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

	1968	1967
Area (in acres)	7,322	7,322
Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population mid-1968 civilian and members of the Armed Forces ...	55,520	55,470
Number of inhabited houses and flats (1st April, 1969) according to the Rate Books	18,432	18,536 (31.3.68)
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1969 ...	£4,228,048	£4,193,891 (31.3.68)
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1st April, 1969)	£18,000	£17,300 (31.3.68)

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Guildford Borough	England & Wales
Live births—		
Number	731	822,000*
Rate per 1,000 population (actual)	13.2	
Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's comparability factor)	12.5	16.9
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	10.3	
Stillbirths—		
Number	9	12,000*
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	12.2	14
Total live and stillbirths	740	834,000
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)	10	15,000
Infant Mortality Rates—		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	13.7	18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	15.2	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	9.6	12.3
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per per 1,000 total live births)	9.6	10.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	21.6	25
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—		
Number of deaths	1	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	1.4	
Number of deaths	598	
Death Rate per 1,000 population (actual)	10.8	
Death Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's comparability factor)	10.3 (1967, 9.8)	11.9
Natural increase of population during the year by excess of births over deaths	133	

* Estimated.

Deaths. Again a very high proportion of all deaths occurred in the elderly (i.e., 65 or over), namely 438 out of a total of 598, which is again three out of every four deaths.

Diseases of the heart and arteries were, once more, the biggest single cause of death—the total in this category being 283. Coronary artery disease of the heart caused 123 deaths, three more than in 1967.

Cancer continues to be a cause of a large number of deaths. During 1968, 60 males and 62 females died from one or other form of cancer. Cancer of the lung caused 36 deaths. This is a considerable increase over last year's figure of 23 deaths from lung cancer, which continues to give grave cause for concern.

There was, unfortunately, one maternal death during the year, but it is a tribute to those engaged in ante-natal and post-natal care of mothers that, for the previous ten years in succession, no maternal deaths had been recorded.

The number of deaths from motor vehicle accidents was 11, which is 6 less than last year.

Infant Mortality. The number of deaths of infants under one year was 10 (5 less than last year). Of these 10, 7 died within the first four weeks of birth.

The causes of infant deaths were :—

Respiratory diseases	...	...	6
Congenital abnormalities	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	3

The Infant Mortality Rate (i.e., the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births) for Guildford for 1968 was 13.7. The National Infant Mortality Rate was 18.

It is encouraging to note that, once again, Guildford's Infant Mortality Rate is much lower than the national figure.

Guildford Deaths in 1968

Cause of Death		Males	Females	Total
B.1.	Cholera	—	—	—
B.2.	Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
B.3.	Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	—	—	—
B.4.	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	—	—	—
B.5.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	—	1
B.6.	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	—	1	1
B.7.	Plague	—	—	—
B.8.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
B.9.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
B.10.	Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	—	—	—
B.11.	Meningococcal infection	—	—	—
B.12.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
B.13.	Smallpox	—	—	—
B.14.	Measles	—	—	—
B.15.	Typhus and other rickettsioses	—	—	—
B.16.	Malaria	—	—	—
B.17.	Syphilis and its sequelae	—	—	—
B.18.	All other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
B.19.(a)	Malignant neoplasm—stomach	6	3	9
B.19.(b)	Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus	28	8	36
B.19.(c)	Malignant neoplasm—breast	—	17	17
B.19.(d)	Malignant neoplasm—uterus	—	5	5
B.19.(e)	Leukaemia	1	—	1
B.19.(f)	Other malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	25	29	54
B.20.	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	—	—	—
B.21.	Diabetes mellitus	4	1	5
B.22.	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	—	—	—
B.23.	Anaemias	2	1	3
B.24.	Meningitis	—	—	—
B.25.	Active rheumatic fever	—	—	—
B.26.	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	4	7
B.27.	Hypertensive disease	2	9	11
B.28.	Ischaemic heart disease	75	48	123
B.29.	Other forms of heart disease	16	25	41
B.30.	Cerebrovascular disease	34	40	74
B.31.	Influenza	—	4	4
B.32.	Pneumonia	16	17	33
B.33.(a)	Bronchitis, emphysema	27	7	34
B.33.(b)	Asthma	1	1	2
B.34.	Peptic ulcer	2	1	3
B.35.	Appendicitis	—	—	—
B.36.	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	3	4
B.37.	Cirrhosis of liver	4	2	6
B.38.	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
B.39.	Hyperplasia of prostate	5	—	5
B.40.	Abortion	—	—	—
B.41.	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	—	1	1
B.42.	Congenital anomalies	—	3	3
B.43.	Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	4	2	6
B.44.	Other causes of perinatal mortality	—	1	1
B.45.	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	6	7	13
B.46.(a)	Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	—	1	1

Cause of Death					Males	Females	Total
B.46.(b)	Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	...	...	...	—	1	1
B.46.(c)	Mental disorders	...	...	...	3	—	3
B.46.(d)	Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	...	...	...	4	5	9
B.46.(e)	Other diseases of the circulatory system	...	...	...	9	18	27
B.46.(f)	Other diseases of the respiratory system	...	...	...	4	3	7
B.46.(g)	Other diseases of the digestive system	...	...	...	2	4	6
B.46.(h)	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	...	...	...	2	4	6
B.46.(i)	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	...	...	...	—	1	1
B.46.(j)	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	...	...	...	—	—	—
BE.47.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	5	6	11
BE.48.	All other accidents	...	...	...	5	8	13
BE.49.	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	...	...	...	5	—	5
BE.50.	All other external causes	...	...	...	3	1	4
Totals					306	292	598

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality in the year 1968

	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.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
England and Wales	16.9	0.2	11.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	18.0
Guildford	12.5	0.2	10.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH

Laboratory Facilities. Laboratory examinations are carried out at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory, and the Laboratory sends copies of reports on infectious disease specimens to the Public Health Department. The help and co-operation of Dr. Cook, Director of the Public Health Laboratory, are acknowledged with real gratitude.

Clinics and Treatment Centres (see back cover).

Hospital Provision. The South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board maintains two hospitals in Guildford :—

1. St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford, provides :

(i) Number of beds—

(a) General 386

(b) Private 2

(c) Emergency Medical Service—No Emergency Beds

(ii) New Outpatient Clinics

(a) Plastic Surgery Clinic—First Thursday of each month a.m.

(b) Vascular Clinic—Fourth Wednesday a.m.

(c) Psychiatric Clinic for Adolescents—Fourth Monday a.m.

(d) Medical Photography—Every Monday p.m.

All medical cases, excluding neurology, are treated at this Hospital. Accommodation exists for general medicine, general surgery, dermatology, obstetrics and gynaecology, and paediatrics (including newly born babies requiring special care who are nursed in an intensive care unit of 12 cots), chronic sick and radiotherapy. It is also a Training Hospital for nurses, and training is available for Laboratory Technicians, Student Radiographers and Operating Theatre Technicians.

Day Hospital. The Day Hospital at St. Luke's continues to serve the elderly as well as inadequate facilities will allow; elderly people being cared for there by day, returning home at night. This gives a well-deserved break to relatives and avoids the necessity for inpatient treatment.

2. The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Farnham Road, Guildford, provides :

Number of beds—208

Number of outpatients during the year—11,199

Number of attendances made by outpatients—39,810

Number of patients attending Accident Centre—29,683

The hospital carries a staff of Specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery with the exception of gynaecology, paediatrics and dermatology.

Maternity Provision

	Number of Beds	Number of Births in 1968
St. Luke's Hospital	58 + 12 special care cots	1322 (1328 in 1967)
Mount Alvernia Nursing Home	50	463 (503 in 1967)
Jarvis Maternity Home ...	13	242 (306 in 1967)
Institutional Births (Residents 666, Non-Residents 1361)		2027
Domiciliary Births		65
Total Births in the Borough		2092

Notification of Births. During 1968 there were 364 male and 367 female births to residents notified, a total of 731 (859 in 1967) and 9 stillbirths.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Surrey County Council Ambulance Service for the Borough operates from the County Ambulance Control, Walton Lodge Estate, Brighton Road, Banstead (Telephone No. Burgh Heath 53491).

The St. John Ambulance Service Borough of Guildford Corps, with one Ambulance Division, provides a supplementary service to that operated by the County Council, the ambulances being used for patients preferring private transport outside the National Health Service Scheme and for public duties at shows. A summary of the work carried out by the Corps is given below :—

	Members	Public Duties	Transport	Other Duties	Escorts	Hospitals
Corps Staff ...	6	263	100	1199	—	12
Ambulance Division	36	980	356	530	—	—
Nursing Division ...	32	818½	25½	—	116½	45½
No. 1 Ambulance Cadet Division ...	19	26½	5½	—	—	—
No. 2 Ambulance Cadet Division ...	32	527	76	430	—	—
No. 1 Nursing Cadet Division ...	44	179½	—	—	—	—
No. 2 Nursing Cadet Division ...	30	220	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	199	3014½	563½	2159	116½	57½

Total 5910½ hours

Number of cases treated on Public Duty ... 201

Number of cases treated off Public Duty ... 23

Transport

Private Cases : 14 involving 893 miles.

For the S.C.C. : 13 involving 147 miles.

On Public Duties : 11 involving 725 miles.

Number of Medical Comforts articles loaned 353

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

This is a Surrey County Council Service, the District Nurses employed working from the Queen's Nurses' Home, Stoughton. Details of the work carried out during 1968 are as follows :—

<i>Midwifery</i>					Cases	Visits
Domiciliary Deliveries	...	...	...	...	67	
<i>Early Discharges of Maternity Patients to District Care</i>						
Transferred from St. Luke's Hospital	...	...	...	137		
Transferred from Jarvis Maternity Home	...	...	...	18		
Transferred from Mount Alvernia	...	...	...	3		
Transferred from Woking Maternity Home	...	...	...	2		
Transferred from Queen Charlotte's Hospital	...	...	...	1	161	
Total new patients	...	...	...	...	228	3618
<i>General Work (includes General Practitioner Attachments)</i>					1452	} 42194
New patients age 0-5 years	...	...	...	...	34	
					1486	45812
<i>Ante-Natal Work</i>						
Clinic Sessions (Midwives)	...	...	...	...	47	
Relaxation and Mothercraft Sessions	...	...	...	...	23	
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	259	
Number of bookings	...	...	...	...	69	

There is a dramatic reduction in the number of domiciliary deliveries, but the general work has become much heavier in all respects and the actual increase in visits is well over three thousand.

Health Visiting Service. This is also a County Council service, Health Visitors being based at Buryfields Clinic and at Stoughton Clinic. The Health Visitors work in close co-operation with General Practitioners, most of them being attached to local practices.

Social Work Service. The Social Work Department in the South-Western Division of this County Council service operates from Artington House, Portsmouth Road, Guildford, and deals with problems of Welfare, Families and Handicapped Persons.

Home Help Service. A further service administered by the County Council, the South-Western Divisional Office being in the Borough at Buryfields Clinic. The service caters for mothers who are incapacitated, mothers with new babies and debilitated elderly people. The demand for Home Helps always greatly exceeds the supply and more are always needed.

A Neighbourly Help Service is run in conjunction with the Home Help Service and, by this means, a neighbour can take the place of a Home Help and thus render a service which may not otherwise be available owing to the shortage of Home Helps.

There are in the Borough 38 Home Helps and 4 Neighbourly Helps.

Geriatric Health Visitor. Miss Lee continued her excellent service on behalf of the Surrey County Council. During the year the following visits were paid by her in the Borough:—

Visits to new patients 190 (147 in 1967).

Revisits to these and former patients and relatives 916 (988 in 1967).

Old People's Welfare. The year 1968 will chiefly be remembered by the members of the Old People's Welfare Council and by the old people themselves for the catastrophic consequences of the floods in September, when the Old People's Welfare Centre was so badly damaged that it had to be closed for nearly five weeks. During this period, the Baptist Church Authorities very kindly provided temporary shelter for the benefit of the elderly citizens who normally take advantage of the facilities of the Centre. Help in getting the Centre functional again was forthcoming in abundance from the Guildford Corporation, Voluntary Bodies and many individuals.

The Voluntary Helpers at the Centre and the Visitors to old people in their homes continued to play a prominent part in the success of the Centre's activities, but more helpers are still needed.

A significant feature during the year has been the help given by the Borough's young people, including senior boys and girls from many local schools in visiting and helping elderly people. The University Students' Union has also helped with gardening for old people. Considerable financial assistance (£600) was given as a result of the Technical College Rag Week.

The Social Clubs continue to flourish and the various Presidents and helpers running them deserve great credit for the success of these ventures: a new Club at Park Barn was opened in 1968.

It is hoped to have the new Old People's Welfare Centre in an existing building in Friary Square.

Meals on Wheels. During 1968 the W.R.V.S. delivered 14,476 meals to 207 recipients (14,500 in 1967) on three days each week, some receiving the meals for a short time only during their own incapacity or while a member of the family was in hospital.

As from 1st May, 1969, Meals on Wheels are being supplied from the Civic Hall, to the delight of both helpers and recipients, a most satisfactory arrangement.

It is hoped to increase deliveries to four days a week from October, 1969, and possibly in January, 1970, to five days a week, which will involve the recruitment of many new drivers and helpers.

Mobile Library. Another service operated by the W.R.V.S., the Mobile Library, is still very much needed and more large print books are requested by readers. The Burpham Homes are visited on alternate weeks by the Mobile Library, but the W.R.V.S. visit the Homes weekly with a trolley of sweets and other items.

Family Planning Association. Family Planning Clinics are held in the Out Patients' Department at St. Luke's Hospital as follows :—

Monday 6 p.m. to 7.45 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

(The Friday morning Clinic is ONLY for the fitting of contraceptive devices.)

Patients are seen by appointment only made through the Appointments Secretary (Telephone No. Guildford 4235) or during Clinic times (Telephone No. Guildford 76208).

The service, which is available to all, includes cervical cytology, and advice is given to those about to enter matrimony in addition to married couples.

It is hoped to open a Youth Advisory Centre at the Family Planning Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital in the autumn of 1969 for unmarried young people, with the aim of instilling in them a sense of responsibility. In the meantime, advice may be sought at the Youth Advisory Centre which is already functioning at the Woking Family Planning Clinic on Monday evenings at 2a, Guildford Road, Woking (Telephone No. Woking 4161). Youth Advisory Centres are staffed by specialists in the problems of young people.

Marriage Guidance Council. The Guildford Marriage Guidance Council Headquarters are still located at 234, High Street, but there is every possibility that they will be moved in the not too distant future to larger premises.

Applications for appointments should be made through the Appointments Secretary (Telephone No. Guildford 68888).

The objectives of the National Marriage Guidance Council include the provision of a confidential counselling service for people who have difficulties or anxieties in their marriages, or in other personal relationships; also the provision of an education service in personal relationships for young people, engaged and newly married couples and parents.

The Marriage Guidance Council equips men and women to do this work by means of a national system of selection, training, tutorial support and supervision.

During 1968 all aspects of the work of the Guildford Marriage Guidance Council have increased, a larger number of cases having been dealt with and more interviews given on the marriage counselling side. On the education side, the school work has virtually doubled and there is every sign that the counsellors' services in this field will be in ever-increasing demand. More counsellors trained in both areas of the work will be badly needed within the next year or two. In 1968 there has been steady progress towards the integration of the remedial and education sides of the work and an increasing number of education counsellors are dual-purpose trained.

Also during the year the first steps towards a closer liaison with the Woking Marriage Guidance Council have been taken, Woking counsellors having worked in schools in Guildford and Guildford counsellors doing sessions in Woking schools.

The number of sessions Guildford counsellors have led in schools in 1968 was very nearly double that in 1967, and there was a slight increase in the number of other projects, such as groups of Police Cadets, Duke of Edinburgh Award schemes and parent groups.

Mortuary. The Borough Mortuary is situated at Woodbridge. During 1968 the number of bodies received was 246.

Crematorium. The Guildford Crematorium at Broadwater, which was opened on 1st January, 1967, serves a wide area, including, in addition to the Borough, the countryside through Godalming, Haslemere and extending into West Sussex and Hampshire: 1,033 cremations were carried out at the Crematorium during 1968.

SUPERVISION OF NURSING HOMES

Mount Alvernia, Harvey Road, Guildford, the only Nursing Home in the Borough, has 78 general and 50 maternity beds and during 1968 dealt with 1,840 general and 564 maternity patients, some of the maternity patients being delivered elsewhere. Mount Alvernia is registered with the Borough Council and is inspected under the Public Health Act, 1936: a close liaison is kept with the Home.

Avondale, 9, Sydney Road, Guildford, a Mother and Baby Home run by the Guildford and Cranleigh Deaneries Association for Social Work and registered with the Borough Council as a Nursing Home as a technical formality, was closed on 30th January, 1969, and the registration has been cancelled.

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. Fortunately, during 1968, only one case of infectious disease required admission to hospital.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1968.

	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Measles	43	—
Whooping cough	6	—
Scarlet fever	8	—
Dysentery	11	—
Erysipelas	2	—
Pneumonia	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1
	72	1

During 1968 new regulations came into force regarding the notification of infectious diseases by General Practitioners to their Medical Officer of Health.

The purpose of these changes was to rationalise the list of notifiable diseases by cutting out some which had ceased to be important, and adding some which it was felt would be of value from the public health angle.

Those no longer requiring notification included acute ^{pneum}pneumonia, acute rheumatism, erysipelas and puerperal pyrexia (fever following childbirth): these have fortunately all become so uncommon, and all so eminently treatable by modern drugs, as to no longer have the significance they had, say, 30 years ago.

The following diseases were added to the list of those requiring notification (the figures refer to 1967):—

Anthrax 19 cases in England and Wales.

Leprosy 49 cases in England and Wales.

Infective Hepatitis } No information available as to number of cases.
Leptospirosis }

Tetanus No information available as to number of cases, but 18 deaths.

(Note : Anthrax was formerly notifiable to the Chief Inspector of Factories, and leprosy to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health: as the other 3 diseases were not notifiable, their incidence is at present not known.)

Infective hepatitis (infective jaundice) spreads from person to person, and is not uncommon, and can occur in schools, hospitals, or anywhere else. It can be spread amongst other ways by drug addicts sharing syringes and needles, but generally it is by personal contact.

Leptospirosis is a rare disease which affects workers exposed to contaminated animals: these include rats, dogs, farm and wild animals. Cases have occurred in cowmen handling infected cows.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

As from 1st September, 1968, a revised schedule of immunisation and vaccination was adopted on the advice of the Minister. These changes were made for technical reasons and in the light of modern knowledge and research.

Apart from alterations in the intervals between certain injections, the main changes were the addition of measles vaccination as a routine at 13 months of age, of smallpox re-vaccination at 5 years and 15 years (if previously vaccinated in infancy) and of "boosting" doses against poliomyelitis and ultimately against tetanus at 15 years.

These latter steps are designed to give the school leaver an optimum degree of immunisation.

It remains vitally important to have infants immunised against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles and smallpox, and school entrants against all these.

B.C.G. Vaccination. This vaccination against tuberculosis is available through the County School Health Service to school children of 13 years and upwards and also to students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other establishments of Further Education.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 347 cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the beginning of 1968 and 323 at the end of the year: 13 newly notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (15 in 1967), and 5 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (nil in 1967) were added to the Register during 1968. There was one death from pulmonary tuberculosis and one death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The age groups of new cases in 1968 are given in the following table :—

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	2	—	3
35—44	...	...	...	...	3	1	—	1
45—54	...	...	...	...	1	2	—	—
55—64	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
65—74	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
75 and over	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
					7	6	—	5

New Cases and Mortality 1959–1968

				New Cases	Deaths
1959	...	...	...	14	3
1960	...	...	...	17	6
1961	...	...	...	24	3
1962	...	...	...	11	2
1963	...	...	...	14	1
1964	...	...	...	20	1
1965	...	...	...	10	1
1966	...	...	...	11	—
1967	...	...	...	15	2
1968	...	...	...	18	2

Mr. Edward Jones continued his long service as Chairman of the Guildford Borough, Godalming and Haslemere Care Committee.

The Guildford Borough Section of the Care Committee held two meetings during 1968.

As previously, help was given in various ways to patients and their families living in the Borough of Guildford. In addition to assistance to the tuberculous, the Care Committee also aids those suffering from bronchitis and other forms of chest disease. To many of these, heating is a major problem and so the Committee has given grants for coal and other forms of heating to many patients. Several were helped with the cost of milk and with grants for extra nourishment. Miscellaneous assistance included a grant towards an electric cooker and fares to enable an elderly couple to go on holiday. Two children were sent to Sheephatch School, Tilford, for a holiday arranged through the Standing Conference. Twenty-two patients received gifts of 30/- at Christmas as the Committee feels that this gesture makes life a little brighter for house-bound patients.

The Christmas Seal Sale was held as usual and the result was quite satisfactory.

Mass Radiography Service. The Mobile Mass Radiography Unit continues to pay weekly visits to the Borough on Thursday mornings from 10–11 o'clock, and is sited in the North Street Car Park opposite the General Post Office. Increasing use is being made of this invaluable service both by General Practitioners and by members of the public.

During 1968 the Unit carried out a total of 6,129 chest X-rays, the findings being as follows :—

	Number X-rayed			Significant Tuberculosis			Cases of Primary Lung Cancer		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
General Practitioner Chest X-ray Service	209	150	359	1	0	1	1	0	1
Attendances by General Public									
Factory Groups, etc.	2722	3048	5770	4	1	5	1	2	3

It is in the interests of all members of the public over the age of 15 to have an annual Chest X-ray: this advice particularly applies to those in the 15–25 years age range and those 45 years of age and over, for early diagnosis of abnormalities is invaluable in lung disease, particularly in tuberculosis and lung cancer.

Annual Report

of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for 1968

HEALTH EDUCATION

Much of a Health Inspector's time is spent on public relations work and health education. Health Education for him consists of persuading people to do things they had never thought necessary before and perhaps cannot see the need of now. Civilised habits are taught from birth in the home, although without the necessary amenities the teaching becomes more difficult; for example, how can you possibly convince a food handler that he should not wash his hands over the dishes in a restaurant sink when he has been in the habit of doing this all his life at home? Perhaps at home he has no wash basin, no bath and even no hot water supply. Until every family in Guildford is adequately housed and provided with these few basic amenities how can we expect to educate our people to achieve a high standard of food hygiene in industry and in the home?

When should education stop and compulsion begin? During 1968 all the houses in the proposed Stoke Improvement Area were visited, and those without bathrooms were advised about improvement grants. An exhibition was staged by the Borough Engineer about the highway proposals and this was also used as an opportunity to publicise improvements. For many years much intensive activity has been directed at this part of Guildford to secure improvements, but here education and publicity have not achieved results. Ought we therefore to resort to compulsion, or should we take a passive line and wait for houses to change hands and expect younger newcomers to the area to carry out improvements?

Our usual educational activities were carried out at the County Show, and the Town Show provided a new forum. Displays in shop windows also helped. Food hygiene lectures were held at the Brew House, and many organisations invited me to talk to them about various aspects of the work of the Department. School leavers were also lectured at most of the schools. Over and above all this, each visit paid by a Health Inspector to a house, office, shop, restaurant or other food premises is an exercise in health education and public relations. No opportunity is lost to teach the value of an intelligent approach to environmental hygiene.

Housing. It is forecast that by the mid-1970s there should be no housing shortage in England. Many of our existing houses in Guildford are approaching the end of their usefulness. Unless action can be taken to secure their good maintenance and improvement it will hardly be possible within our existing resources to replace the unfit houses which will have to be demolished, and the provision of a small working surplus will be out of the question. Existing legal powers do not enable Councils to require a high standard of maintenance, but proposals before Parliament will, if

accepted, remedy this and permit grants for essential repairs as well as for improvements and the provision of amenities. Many of the older houses in Guildford could, with the provision of this sort of aid, provide useful homes for several decades.

House-to-house inspections were continued by Health Inspectors during 1968 in certain parts of the town to achieve the objectives aimed at in the new proposals on an informal basis, and there was considerable success. I feel sure that a boost will be given to this work when rent provisions are altered so that owners of tenanted houses get a better return on their outlay.

Unless, however, the Housing Bill gives more power to Local Authorities than at present seems likely, there will be no dramatic leap in the number of houses improved. Power must be given to Local Authorities to require owners to provide bathrooms and indoor w.c.s wherever they are lacking. Time has proved that financial carrots and persuasion alone will not work. Some form of compulsion is essential.

Largely as a result of house-to-house visits the number of applications for improvement grants reached the record of 79. Of these 36 were for tenanted houses. This high proportion for tenanted houses is double the national average and underlines the advantage of having Health Inspectors engaged in improvement grant work. Their skill in persuasion and their background of environmental health and their deep knowledge of housing problems enables them to use convincing arguments to both owners and occupiers to get this essential work done.

Both the Bright Hill and the Avenue Terrace Clearance Areas had been demolished by the end of the year. This leaves the Mangles Road Area as the only large area still outstanding. Most tenants from the Council's unfit prefabricated houses at Park Barn have been rehoused, and efforts can now be directed towards the clearance of the remaining occupiers from Mangles Road.

There have been a large number of complaints again about condensation in houses. This problem is to some extent associated with our present way of life and methods of heating. Up until the last decade the first job in the day was to light a fire, usually solid fuel. This warmed up the fabric of the house, and in fact during the winter walls never got cold enough for condensation to occur. Now, with more women working, few bother to light a fire in the morning and the fabric of houses without some form of central heating gets cold. Thus, directly meal preparation starts in the evening, condensation occurs. Electric fires and gas fires which are lit during the evening do little to help; the all too common portable oil heaters are a menace and add copious quantities of vapour to the air which aggravates the problem. The solution is some form of central heating aided by good in-

sulation and fans to remove steam from kitchens. Little else will help.

For convenience, statistical information about housing matters is grouped together on the following pages.

Council Houses. By the 31st December, 1968, the Council had provided 4,898 dwellings, of which 3,437 are post-war houses. During 1968, 175 units of accommodation, all of which were for renting, were handed over by the builders.

At the 31st December, 1968, the waiting list of applicants comprised :—

(1) Families entitled to consideration for rehousing	...	562
Single adults	... ..	122
(2) On an Abeyance List (where waiting periods are being served) families to be eventually transferred to the previous list when various qualifications have been completed	... ..	14
Single adults over 50 years	... ..	—
		<hr/> 698

Clearance Programme

During 1968 the following action was taken with regard to unfit houses included in the 1966/70 Clearance Programme :—

	No. of Houses	Families Displaced	Houses Demolished	Houses made fit
Clearance Area and Compulsory Purchase Orders:		*		
Houses included in Clearance Areas represented before 1968	—	**22 (54)	51	—
Houses included in Compulsory Purchase Order but outside Clearance Area represented before 1968	—	14 (37)	39	—
No Clearance Areas were declared during the year	—	—	—	—
Individual Unfit Houses:				
Closing Orders:				
(a) Buildings	2	11 (21)	—	3
(b) Parts of Buildings	2	5 (11)	—	—
Demolition Orders	7	3 (6)	1	2
Undertakings	3	2 (4)	—	2
Local Authority Property	21	16 (48)	10	—
	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 73 (181)	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 7

*=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, II and II which have been dealt with up to the end of December, 1968 :—

	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	199	10
Awaiting confirmation	—	—
Number of Individual Unfit Houses dealt with by Closing Orders or Demolition Orders	156	—
Number of Houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness by Medical Officer of Health	—	102
Number of Individual Unfit Houses where Undertakings have been accepted	33	4
Number of temporary huts demolished	—	201
Number of houses demolished or closed by arrangement with owners	11	—
	<hr/> 469	<hr/> 317

Improvement Grants

During the year 79 formal applications for improvement grants were received. The following table shows the position with regard to grants during 1968 :—

	Standard Grants	Discretionary Grants
Formal applications received :		
(a) owner-occupied	41	2
(b) tenanted	33	3
Formal applications approved:		
(a) owner-occupied	41	2
(b) tenanted	33	3
Formal applications refused:		
(a) owner-occupied	—	—
(b) tenanted	—	—
Improvements not proceeding	—	—
Number of dwellings improved and grants paid	69	3
Total amount paid in grants	£13,732-16-10	£1,198-10-0
Average grant per house	£199-0-6	£399-10-0
Amenities provided with standard grants :		
(a) fixed bath	50	
(b) shower	—	
(c) wash-hand basin	53	
(d) hot water supply (to any fitting)	60	
(e) water closet (i) within building	53	
(ii) accessible from dwelling	—	
(f) foodstore	48	

Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received for a certificate of disrepair during the year.

CLEAN AIR

The Council of Europe has produced a "Declaration of Principles" on clean air which includes the definition "air is deemed to be polluted when the presence of a foreign substance or a variation in the proportion of its components is liable to have a harmful effect or to cause annoyance." This definition embraces not only pollution by smoke, grit or dust, but also pollution by odour or chemicals. In this country there are already powers to control nuisance arising from various effluvia although, like many of our legal powers, they do not embrace all the circumstances which from time to time occur.

An approach was made to the Minister of Housing in the Autumn of 1968 with the hope that it would be possible to commence work on Guildford's first Smoke Control Area in 1969. Unfortunately the Minister did not feel able to sanction a start at present. Domestic smoke, therefore, continues to decrease only very slightly. Industry has continued to provide a slight general improvement. The abolition of the steam trains in Guildford was, of course, the first step in this direction and the C.E.G.B. Generating Station in Woodbridge Road was closed on 22nd March, 1968. This plant produced a lot of dust and smoke, and its demolition did not come a day too soon.

During the year the Clean Air Act, 1968, received the Royal Assent. Amongst other important provisions this Act amends the law relating to the control of chimney heights. Where new and larger furnaces are installed in existing premises the Council will be given the power to require heightening of the chimney if this is necessary.

One of the major sources of industrial pollution remaining in Guildford continues to be the Borough Council's own refuse destructor works. This plant cannot possibly meet the standards of grit and dust emission envisaged in the new Act. This is yet another reason for the replacing of the obsolete plant to be considered as a matter of grave urgency.

The following table indicates the trend in smoke and sulphur dioxide recorded at the Municipal Offices in Guildford :—

Average Results for 1963 to 1967

	Smoke					Sulphur Dioxide				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
January ...	184	170	59	96	68	324	162	85	108	128
February ...	139	131	107	37	53	185	102	118	65	88
March ...	42	84	62	—	21	62	62	94	—	60
April ...	48	30	23	30	27	74	34	76	64	73
May ...	37	22	17	6	18	51	18	47	44	38
June ...	20	16	16	—	10	51	21	41	48	31

July ...	11	20	12	9	—	31	29	27	27	—
August ...	16	21	16	13	14	29	32	26	27	27
September	37	24	—	63	21	50	32	—	72	41
October ...	52	120	67	140	19	45	87	93	58	26
November	71	80	73	73	86	67	117	130	100	100
December	241	150	66	37	N	214	102	85	86	N

All concentrations expressed as microgrammes/cubic metre.

— Monthly summary not received.

N Insufficient number of readings to give average (Christmas close down).

MEAT INSPECTION

The Council continued to provide slaughtering facilities throughout the year at Guildford Slaughterhouse, and animals were dressed for owners by the Council's Slaughtering Contractor.

Despite the disastrous proportions of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease outbreak during the later part of 1967 and early 1968, and the restrictions necessitated by this, it is encouraging to be able to report a substantial increase in the throughput during 1968. This is mainly attributable to an increase of 13,801 sheep slaughtered, together with small increases in the numbers of cows, calves and pigs. However, the numbers of beef cattle presented for slaughter decreased by some 15%, and this can be attributed to national rather than local factors including comparatively high prices, availability of imports, and the increase in the consumption of other cheaper foods now more readily available, such as poultry.

All meat slaughtered was inspected by the Senior Meat Inspector, with assistance as required by other Public Health Inspectors, and this involved the Department in 192 hours overtime during the year to cope with late working, and occasional weekends caused by the increased throughput and reductions in the Slaughtering Contractor's staff.

One of the benefits of the larger throughput was a £219 18s. 11d. increase in the Meat Inspection Charges which for the year totalled £2,042 8s. 3d. As no additional staff was required to maintain this service there was again little burden on the ratepayer.

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

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed and inspected	6,712	956	359	36,303	19,720	64,050
All diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses ...	3	17	8	57	64	149
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3,027	507	4	5,175	5,952	14,665
Percentage of number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tubercu- losis or <i>Cysticercus bovis</i>	45.14	54.81	3.34	14.42	30.05	23.13

Tuberculosis

Whole carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	—	—	66	70
Percentage of number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	0.04	0.01	—	—	0.33	0.11
Cysticercus bovis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	73	—	—	—	—	73
Carcases treated	7	—	—	—	—	7
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseases other than Tuberculosis

There was little significant change in either the incidence or variety of disease encountered during meat inspection.

The bulk of condemnations in cattle were caused through Liver Fluke, localised abscesses, and other localised parasitic infestations. In sheep Liver Fluke was again the predominant condition responsible for condemnations, and in pigs pneumonia and parasitic liver conditions again proved to be mainly responsible. In pigs, however, there appears to be an increasing tendency to indulge in tail biting. This frequently results in the spread of organisms throughout the body with the formation of multiple abscesses and often Pyaemia, necessitating condemnation of the whole carcass.

Tuberculosis

All the cases found during meat inspection at Guildford Slaughterhouse were localised. In cattle the lesions were found in the lungs, and in pigs they were confined to the head. Apart from a 0.30% reduction in the incidence in cows, there was little significant change in the incidence in other types of animals.

Brucellosis

During the year a start was made into the eradication of this disease by the Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary Officers, and although as yet it is a purely voluntary scheme, this at least is a step in the right direction in eradicating another disease communicable to man, particularly through the vehicle of milk from infected animals.

Animals found to carry infection after being tested are consigned to the slaughterhouse where carcasses can be inspected prior to being released for human consumption.

Cysticercus Bovis

Again, a large number of single degenerated cysts were found during meat inspection in the organs of cattle slaughtered, but

further examination failed to reveal evidence of a more widespread infestation, and the carcasses were released for consumption.

In the seven instances where viable or multiple cysts were found, the carcasses were subjected to the necessary cold storage treatment.

Some concern was expressed when several cattle which had been grazing on land adjacent to a Sewage Works were found to contain multiple cysts, and although no definite connection was established in this instance, it is felt that because of the nature of this parasite the practice of grazing cattle on sewage works land, or spraying grazing land with sewage effluent, must be discouraged.

Laboratory Facilities

These are available at both the Public Health Laboratory and the Central Veterinary Laboratory, and during the year four specimens were sent for examination, all of which proved to be negative.

Hygiene

Towards the end of the year work was commenced on both the cutting room and the lairage, and it is hoped that these will be finished and fully operational during early 1969 when the practice of cutting meat on the loading bay will cease.

In compliance with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations additional sprays were fitted in the slaughterhouse and all carcasses are now spray washed, with the use of disposable paper wipers where necessary. These paper towels are still necessary where the cleaning of sheep is concerned because of the frequently grossly contaminated skins of animals consigned to the slaughterhouse. The spray washing of this type of animal will not be entirely effective until such time as "dirty" sheep are forbidden to enter the slaughterhouse.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Diseases of Animals

The serious Foot-and-Mouth epidemic which began in 1967 was finally contained and brought to an end in February, 1968. Fortunately there were no cases in the South-East although markets could only be held under licence, and movement licences had to be issued for all animals coming into Guildford Cattle Market or the Slaughterhouse. Almost the whole staff was at times engaged in work connected with the outbreak, and it was no less of a relief to us than it was to the agricultural community when the outbreak ended.

An incident like this emphasises the need for the routine controls carried out to prevent the spread of infection amongst animals. All pig keepers were visited to ensure that swill was being properly treated. After the outbreak pest control was resumed on farms—fortunately infestations do not seem to have got out of hand.

There are three animal boarding establishments and one licensed pet shop in the Borough.

Pest Control

It is not my practice to destroy insects on the receipt of complaint without proper justification, and the Pests Officers deal with them only where they are likely to prove a nuisance or be dangerous to health.

The usual wide variety was treated including mosquitoes in ditches and ponds where necessary.

						Number of Premises Disinfested
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	26
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	71
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	122
Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	204
Mosquitoes	...	...	...	...	...	27
Lice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maggots	...	...	...	...	...	2
Woodlice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	3
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	...	1

Rats and Mice Destruction

					Non- Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than sewers :						
1. No. of properties in district	...	...	...	...	21,284	37
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	...	...	...	...	962	—
(b) Number infested by (i) rats	...	...	...	...	644	—
(ii) mice	...	...	...	...	53	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	...	...	...	...	2,438	37
(b) Number infested by (i) rats	...	...	...	...	1,312	26
(ii) mice	...	...	...	...	922	9

Summary of Visits to Premises by Pests Officers

	Agri- cultural	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Total
First visits	—	30	629	27	686
Subsequent visits	43	177	858	1,152	2,230

During the year 99 contracts for the treatment of rats and mice in business premises were entered into, and two premises were treated on a fixed-price basis.

In some parts of the country there have been reports of rats becoming resistant to Warfarin, but this resistance has not, so far, spread to the South-East.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food warned that rats seemed to be on the increase during the year, perhaps because the mild, wet summer suited them. There is no evidence of increased infestations in Guildford.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INSPECTIONS

It is again comforting to report that the Department was fully staffed for the whole year. This makes a tremendous difference to the quality of work and the continuity.

It seems that year after year I have to report an emergency of some sort. After the end of the Foot-and-Mouth outbreak we hoped to return to normal working, but within a few months the weather took a hand and in September Guildford was flooded.

All those houses known to have been affected by the flood—and there were about 250 of them—were visited by Health Inspectors. Owners and occupiers were advised what should be done to minimise the effects of the flood, but it was found that when the initial damage became less obvious there was some complacency. The fact that the surface of wood floors appeared dry was no indication of the amount of moisture in floor timbers, but there was marked reluctance to raise floor boards to assist with drying. Similarly, few occupiers viewed with equanimity the prospect of living with wall paper removed for perhaps six months.

Twenty-four food premises were affected. These were visited immediately it was possible to get into them, and advice given was accepted without question. Most of these premises were visited three or four times after the flood, and equipment was swabbed where necessary to ensure that disinfection and cleaning had been carried out adequately.

Commercial Premises

It was not possible to visit these as a matter of routine, but where requests for assistance were received Inspectors visited. Many cellars and stores have been sprayed with disinfectant.

Water Supply

The water supply provided the biggest immediate worry. As the flood water rose the Pumping Station at Millmead went out of action and was followed by Joseph's Road—in both cases due to

failure in the power supply. Dapdune Pumping Station continued to operate, but contaminated water entered the borehole.

A sampl^e programme commenced immediately, and the Water Board was advised to increase the chlorine content of the water. 173 samples were taken from boreholes, reservoirs and consumers. Although the chlorine content at the consumer's tap was never high a little chlorine goes a long way, and many telephone calls were received. Generally when the reason for the heavier chlorination was explained, callers were quite happy to accept the position. Recommendations have been made to the Board's Engineer about further steps which should be taken to safeguard the water supply.

General

For the Public Health Department the staffing situation was critical. For two weeks no work was done other than meat inspection and work connected with the flood. The Inspector supervising the water supply worked for 20 days with only one day off, and often late into the evening. The other Inspectors worked into the evenings for as long as there was need of their services. The value of a fully qualified and versatile staff was evident when each was given a particular aspect of the disaster to look after and could be despatched without further thought. The organisation worked well, but the main difficulty was in communications, particularly with the Water Board.

So far as the future is concerned, house-to-house inspections will continue indefinitely. It is doubtful if many of the old houses which were seriously flooded will ever return to their former state. Fortunately only two families have required permanent rehousing, but the cumulative effects of the flood will be evident in many houses for years.

Summary

The following table summarises inspections made during the year and is followed by details of notices served. In some cases the number of routine visits has suffered because of the emergency work in which the Department has been involved.

Number and Nature of Inspections Made

	No. of Visits
Housing Acts	
First Inspections	161
Re-inspections	396
Overcrowding	12
Improvement Grants	731
Council Property (repairs only)	85
Multiple Occupations	53
Land Charges	250

Public Health Acts

	No. of Visits
Nuisances investigated and revisited	679
Infectious diseases	124
Insects	29
Drainage Work	250
Caravans	91
Fairs, shows, sports grounds	35
Places of public entertainment	12
Pollution of watercourses	9
Public conveniences	13
Schools and Public Swimming Baths	43
Hairdressers	37

Factories Acts

Factories	73
Outworkers	12

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

First inspections	186
Re-inspections	170
Accidents investigated	19
Shops Act	8

Food Control

Slaughterhouse	50
Butchers	90
Catering Premises	287
Bakers and confectioners	87
Fish shops—wet and fried	67
Ice-cream shops	46
Dairies and milk shops	51
Greengrocers	69
School kitchens	18
Canteens	41
Grocers and general stores	235
Licensed premises	122
Mobile shops	40
Markets	74
Merchandise Marks Act	29
Unsound food (condemnation visits)	154
Labelling of food	70
Complaints re food	85

Sundry Acts

Diseases of Animals	116
Cattle Market	122
Pests	85
Clean Air	64
Noise Abatement	46
Pet Animals	19

Miscellaneous

Lectures, talks and exhibitions	24
Old Persons	20
Other visits	284
Flood visits (including water sampling)	703+

Informal Notices

	Served	Complied with
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	48	20
Housing Acts	13	7
Public Health Acts	70	43
Food Hygiene	34	5
Factories Acts	4	1
Clean Air Act	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	1

Statutory Notices

					Served	Complied with
Public Health Act, 1936—Section 39	...	...	...	6	6
Section 45	...	...	...	4	3
Section 93	...	...	...	17	17
Public Health Act, 1961—Section 17	...	...	...	2	1
Housing Act, 1957—Section 9	...	...	...	1	1
Section 90	...	...	...	1	0
Housing Act, 1964—Section 19	...	...	...	4	1

FACTORIES ACT, 1937-1959

Inspections for provisions as to Health made by Public Health Inspectors :

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Owners Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	21	7	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	184	66	6	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	15	6	2	—

Number of cases in which defects were found :

Number of cases in which defects were found :					Found	Remedied
Sanitary Conveniences :						
(a) Not ventilated to outside air	...	...	...	...	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	4	4
(c) Absence of artificial lighting	...	...	...	...	1	1
(d) Absence of sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	1	1
(e) No intervening ventilated space	...	...	...	...	2	2
					<hr/> 9	<hr/> 9

Outwork

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nature of Work	Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel : Making, etc. ...	16	—	—	—	—	—

WATER SUPPLIES

The West Surrey Water Board is responsible for Guildford's water supply with the exception of a small area in the Park Barn district where the responsibility for distribution rests with the Woking and District Water Board's sources.

Apart from a small supplementary supply which comes from boreholes sunk in the Lower Greensand near Albury, all water for Guildford is supplied from boreholes sunk in the chalk at Joseph's Road Pumping Station on the Bypass, Dapdune Pumping Station and Millmead Pumping Station.

Construction of a river water abstraction and treatment works is in progress at Shalford, and when complete the output will be used to augment the Guildford supplies when and where required.

The provision of improved equipment for the chlorination of water from both the Dapdune and Joseph's Road Pumping Stations is being planned.

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity and apart from the post-flood period no form of contamination calling for any action has been found.

All dwelling houses in the Borough have a piped mains water supply within the house.

The water as supplied is on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from lead and other metals. It is not plumbo-solvent and at no time have any traces of lead been found.

During the year a total of 22 routine samples of water for chemical analysis and 189 for bacteriological examination were taken (these samples are taken by the Public Health Department and are additional to the routine samples taken by the Water Board).

Drinking Water				Chemical Samples.		Bacteriological Samples.	
				Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Stoke Park Stand Pipes	...	...	...	—	—	4	—
Private Houses	...	...	...	3	—	105	2
Millmead Pumping Station	...	...	...	3	—	3	—
Ladymead Pumping Station	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
Public Houses	...	...	...	—	—	6	2
Nursing Homes and Hospitals	...	...	...	—	—	3	—
Civic Hall	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Restaurants	...	...	...	—	—	3	2
Dapdune Pumping Station	...	...	...	4	—	3	6
Joseph's Road Pumping Station	...	...	...	2	—	3	1
Merrow Reservoir	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Shops and offices	...	...	...	—	—	4	—
University Site	...	...	...	—	—	17	1
Fire Station	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Stoughton Clinic	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Yvonne Arnaud Theatre	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
St. Thomas's School	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
				13	—	160	14

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, operated on the "break point" chlorination system. The water in Stoke Park paddling pool is chlorinated at frequent intervals during the summer season.

Many schools now have swimming baths, some of a very high standard, and at the invitation of the head teachers the Department has continued to take samples and advise on treatment.

Samples are submitted for analysis and in addition spot checks are made at the pool side for chlorine content.

Swimming Bath and Paddling Pool Water				Chemical Samples.		Bacteriological Samples.	
				Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Castle Street Baths	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
Lido Swimming Pool	...	...	...	1	—	3	—
Private School Swimming Baths	...	...	...	4	1	9	2
Lido Paddling Pool	...	...	...	1	—	1	2
Stoke Park Paddling Pool	...	...	...	1	—	—	2
				8	1	14	6

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewage Disposal Works

The Borough Engineer reports that it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a satisfactory standard of effluent. The average daily flow is approximately 5,000,000 gallons. There are problems in securing the satisfactory disposal of sludge. A contract has been let for a small improvement scheme for improving the effluent from the existing works. The design is now under way for a very substantial extension to the Sewage Works which will cater for the increased flows to the works and for the biological treatment and disposal of sludge.

Cesspools

The number of cesspools and private disposal plants in the Borough at the end of December, 1967, was 114. Cesspools are emptied by mechanical means as and when required. Use of this service appears to be increasing. The cesspools are at houses where it is impracticable to connect to a sewer because of distance or lack of fall.

Public Cleansing—Refuse Disposal

The salvage of waste paper and cardboard is continuing at the rate of the previous year. The price per ton for baled salvage has been increased and the demand at the mills has also increased. It is expected that this demand will be maintained for quite some time.

The tip allocated for the disposal of rubbish delivered privately by local residents under the Civic Amenities Act is being increasingly well used, and the collection of large items of furniture is still increasing as householders become aware of the service available. The disposal of cars at the Depot continued throughout the year. This is a free disposal service without cost to the Council, and this service is also being increasingly used.

THE OFFICES, SHOP 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	22	328	70
Retail shops	21	424	155
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	26	7
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	8	72	32
Fuel Storage Depots ...	0	3	0
	52	853	264

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 386.

TABLE C

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace					Number of Persons Employed
Offices	...	...	...	...	4,619
Retail shops	...	...	...	...	4,197
Wholesale departments, warehouses	...	...	...	...	325
Catering establishments, open to the public	...	...	...	...	754
Canteens	...	...	...	...	111
Fuel storage depots	...	...	...	...	21
Total					10,027
Total males					4,204
Total females					5,823

Registration and Inspection

The number of general inspections (264) was satisfactory compared with 1967 (308). The number of visits of all kinds fell from 617 in 1967 to 386 in 1968.

All premises received a general inspection by the end of 1967 so that standards were better and involved less re-visits. Emergency duties involving the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the first quarter of the year and commitments following the Autumn floods meant that other work had to be sacrificed and visits under the Act fell.

The total of registered premises was fairly steady so that new registrations mainly represent changes of occupier.

Operation of the Act

Of 167 contraventions notified to occupiers the majority concerned sanitary conveniences (42), defective floors, passages and stairs (38) and washing facilities (20). Changes of tenancy in a multi-let office upset the ratio of workers to sanitary conveniences on certain floors. A suitable overall provision of facilities in the building was accepted.

Accidents

No accident was fatal. Of the twenty-seven reported accidents the majority involved falls (10), handling goods (8) and use of hand tools (4). One young person, injured when using a powered machine, had used the machine without permission.

Prosecutions

None were taken and two threats of action were deferred. In one case, involving insufficient sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, redevelopment is pending. In the second instance, concerning washing facilities, work was put in hand. There are no exemptions in force relating to overcrowding, heating, sanitary conveniences and washing facilities.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Sampling

The sampling of certain raw food continued during the year to determine the extent of contamination by pesticides and other chemicals. An interim report of the Association of Public Analysts of results obtained during the first year (from 1st August, 1966, to 31st July, 1967) has now been issued. The report states:

“The results of the first year indicate that there is no evidence of contamination sufficiently serious to be of significance to public health in the short term. None of the samples revealed gross contamination. In setting up the scheme the Association had in mind the possibility of samples being contaminated sufficiently to justify follow-up enquiries regarding specific batches or sources of food. In fact, only one or two of the samples analysed have been found to indicate the need for special action of this kind. On the other hand, a large proportion of the samples examined contained traces of pesticides, and in such samples the amounts, although too small to attract any doubt as to the fitness of the food for human consumption, were sometimes larger than had been expected for that particular pesticide or for that particular kind of food.”

The routine sampling of food for examination by the Public Analyst continued and informal action was taken where necessary to rectify labelling faults.

The table indicates the number and type of samples taken :

Sample	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine	Sample	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine
Arrowroot ...	1	1	—	Lard ...	4	4	—
Beef, minced ...	3	3	—	Lemonade, drink ...	2	2	—
Bickiepegs ...	1	1	—	Lemon, tropical ...	1	1	—
Biscuits, breakfast ...	1	1	—	Liqueurs, mini bar ...	1	1	—
Blancmange ...	1	1	—	Margarine ...	4	4	—
Bread, brown ...	1	1	—	Mayonnaise ...	1	1	—
Bread, white ...	5	5	—	Mayonnaise, eel ...	1	1	—
Bread, wholemeal ...	1	1	—	Milk, Channel Island			
Browning ...	1	1	—	Pasteurised ...	1	1	—
Butter ...	2	2	—	Milk, Channel Island			
Butter Milk, cultured	1	1	—	Untreated ...	11	11	—
Cheese,				Milk, evaporated ...	1	1	—
Austrian smoked ...	1	1	—	Milk, full cream			
Cheese, Babybel ...	1	1	—	evaporated ...	1	1	—
Cheese, Bel Paise ...	1	1	—	Milk, pasteurised ...	4	4	—
Cheese,				Milk, pasteurised			
Bleu des Causses ...	1	*1	—	homogenised ...	1	1	—
Cheese, Camembert ...	1	1	—	Milk, top ...	1	1	—
Cheese, cottage ...	1	1	—	Milk, top o' ...	2	2	—
Cheese food ...	1	1	—	Milk food, full cream	1	1	—
Cheese spread ...	3	3	—	Mix, cake ...	2	2	—
Chocolat Chamby ...	1	1	—	Mix, gingerbread ...	1	*1	—
Chocolate, Drinking ...	1	1	—	Mixture, sponge ...	2	2	—
Chocolates, Liqueur ...	5	5	—	Orange drink ...	6	6	—
Cocktails, Liqueur ...	1	1	—	Outline, low fat spread	1	1	—
Colouring, liquid ...	2	2	—	Paste, devilled ham ...	1	1	—
Cream ...	2	2	—	Paste, fish ...	1	1	—
Cream, chocolate ...	1	1	—	Pears ...	1	1	—
Cream, clotted ...	1	1	—	Pie, Ascot ...	1	1	—
Cream, dairy ...	1	1	—	Pie, Chocolate			
Cream, double ...	2	2	—	Meringue ...	3	3	—
Cream, double Jersey	2	2	—	Pie, filling ...	1	1	—
Cream, Jersey ...	1	1	—	Powder, custard ...	1	1	—
Creamola,				Prunes, in heavy syrup	1	1	—
foam crystals ...	1	1	—	Pudding, Oetker ...	1	1	—
Creams, milk & honey	1	1	—	Rice, creamed ...	1	1	—
Dip, bacon ...	1	1	—	Ricory ...	1	1	—
Drugs:—				Salarad ...	1	1	—
Aspirin ...	1	1	—	Sausages, pork ...	1	1	—
Aspro ...	1	1	—	Steaks, meatless ...	1	1	—
Carella ...	1	1	—	Sucron ...	1	1	—
Hersleys Syrup ...	1	1	—	Sugar, candy ...	1	1	—
Simpla Tablets ...	1	1	—	Sugar, tinted crystals	1	1	—
Fat, cooking ...	1	1	—	Sweets, assorted jellies	1	1	—
Flour, Scofa ...	1	1	—	Table jelly (2 mis-			
Fruit flip ...	1	1	—	labelled) ...	9	9	—
Gravy Improver,				Vecon ...	1	1	—
Granulated ...	1	1	—	Vinegar, malt ...	1	1	—
Ice-cream, fridge	1	1	—	Vinegar, malt vintage	1	1	—

* Mislabelled.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There were 52 complaints about food during the year. These ranged from a complaint about the colour of the syrup in a can of peaches to the all too frequent mouldy meat pie.

Ten of the complaints were, in fact, about the sale of mouldy articles of food, and most of the remainder about extraneous matter such as glass in a loaf and a beetle in a chocolate bar.

There is no doubt that a prosecution has a salutary effect, both punitive and educational, and it may be that in view of the large number of complaints still being received more prosecutions must be instituted.

There seems to be no decrease in the number of complaints received. Some of the offences are due to downright carelessness such as failure to rotate stock properly, and the Council is recommended to prosecute. In others it often seems so difficult to fix the responsibility on the person really at fault that a prosecution would hardly achieve the desired result. Some complaints are about articles sold by retailers with previously unblemished records, and it is felt that for a first offence in these circumstances a letter of warning suffices. Often complainants want the circumstances investigated but are reluctant to figure in proceedings themselves, so informal action is taken.

The table shows the results of proceedings during the year :—

Act	Offence	Result of Prosecution
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Mouldy Briskies	Fined £10-0-0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of loaf of bread containing glass	Fined £10-0-0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of fruit pie containing glass	Fined £10-0-0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of food unfit for human consumption	Fined £20-0-0 + £5-0-0 costs

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

	Premises on Register at 31st Dec., 1968
MILK PRODUCERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH:	
Number of Cowkeepers registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	2
Number of local producers holding "Untreated" Licences	Nil
Number of Producer-Wholesalers	2

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

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

Premises
on Register
at 31st Dec., 1968

DEALER'S LICENCES:

Untreated (farm bottled) 2

DEALER'S (PASTEURISER'S) LICENCES:

Pasteurised 2

DEALER'S (PRE-PACKED) MILK LICENCES:

Untreated/Pasteurised/Sterilised/Ultra Heat Treated ... 30

In January complaints were received that schools and other customers in and around Guildford had been delivered milk which had a strong taste of disinfectant (T.C.P.).

By a clever piece of detective work the processing dairy rapidly traced this milk to one tanker, and from that vehicle to one of five farms from which the milk had been collected.

Various detergent sterilisers were used on different parts of the farm, and in addition an udder ointment was used as a routine.

None of these products on its own seemed likely to have caused the taint, but it seemed possible that a combination of two or more could have been responsible.

The milk producer was warned of the risks likely to arise from the use of udder ointments containing phenolic substances which could combine with chlorine to give chlorophenols which give a powerful odour and taste.

Milk Vending Machines

There is one automatic vending machine in the Borough and the conditions of storage and distribution are satisfactory.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results—1968

Continued sampling of heat-treated milk throughout the year proved once again how this excellent food is rendered completely safe, bacteriologically, by pasteurisation. Not one sample of heat-treated milk failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue test.

Untreated milk sold within the Borough, by outside producers, is sampled very regularly and only one such sample failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue test. All samples of Untreated milk are tested as a matter of routine for *Brucella abortus*, but in no samples taken in the Borough did the Ring Test show the presence of this organism in the samples submitted.

During the year 31 samples of Untreated milk were taken from producers in West Sussex whose milk is delivered to the Processing Depot of Home Counties Dairies in Stoke Road, Guildford. These samples were taken on behalf of West Sussex County Council and formed part of the Brucellosis Eradication Scheme at present being carried out by the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. They are not included in the following table of results of samples taken from distributors.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results—1968

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue				R.T.		Phosphatase Test			Biological Test		Turbidity Test		Remarks
	Total number of samples submitted	Number of samples submitted	Passed	Tests Void	Failed	Percentage Passed	Number of samples submitted	Number Passed	Number Failed	Percentage Passed	Number of samples submitted	Percentage negative	Number of samples submitted		Percentage Passed
Pasteurised	33	33	33	—	—	100	33	33	—	100	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised Channel Island	18	18	18	—	—	100	18	18	—	100	—	—	—	—
Untreated Channel Island	24	24	23	—	1	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untreated ...	17	17	17	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Separated ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	100
Pasteurised Homogenised ...	1	1	1	—	—	100	1	1	—	100	—	—	—	—
	93	93	92	—	1	99.6	52	52	—	100	—	—	2	100

Bacteriological Examination of other Foods

		No. of samples taken	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Remarks
Cream	...	44	31	31	Decolourised methylene blue
	0 hours				-5
	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour				-0
	1 hour				-1
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours				-2
	2 hours				-0
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ hours				-1
	3 hours				-4

Bacteriological Examination of Food Shop Equipment

During the year 25 swabs of food shop equipment were taken. All of these were taken after the September floods when equipment was being brought into use again after immersion in flood water. The object was to ensure that all traces of contamination by the flood water had been removed during cleansing.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and no liquid egg samples were taken.

Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream

There is one registered manufacturer of ice-cream in the Borough who manufactures on a small scale, and 147 distributors registered, including 5 new registrations during the year.

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

During the year 46 inspections were made of ice-cream premises and 37 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

The following table shows the excellent results of the bacteriological examination of ice-cream samples this year:

METHYLENE BLUE TESTS:

Ice-cream, ordinary (number submitted 28):

	Grade 1 ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. +)	Grade 2 ($2\frac{1}{2}$ —4 hrs.)	Grade 3	Grade 4
Totals	23	5	—	—
% passed	80.5	19.5	—	—

Soft ice-cream (number of samples submitted 9):

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Totals	7	2	—	—
% passed	75.5	24.5	—	—

Grades 1 and 2 are satisfactory, 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

PREMISES

There was no evidence of any deterioration in the high standard set in the North Street Market. Early in the year the Stallette hand washing equipment was working, and this has proved to be as useful as was anticipated. Unfortunately, some stall-holders will persist in smoking in their stalls in spite of many warnings and some prosecutions. This is a poor example of the standard of hygiene they set themselves.

Generally hygiene standards continue to rise slowly. The standard of the most splendid premises is only as good as the lowliest member of the staff makes it; and the standard of the lowliest member can be frightening. Our catering schools and colleges continue to turn out highly trained personnel. One is tempted to ask "Where do they go?" The Department continues to hold lectures, to talk to schools and to advise and cajole on each routine visit to food premises. In the long term all this activity must prove effective. Good hygiene starts in the home, however, and a person who is ill-trained in childhood is doubly difficult to train as an adult food handler. Perhaps television, women's journals and other glossy magazines will achieve higher standards in the next decade than educationists have achieved over the last two.

A survey carried out for the Jeyes Group of Companies estimated that an annual total of from 343 million to 456 million man hours are lost through stomach disorders: the loss in terms of industrial production amounts to more than £116 million—enough to correct our balance of payments deficit!

Food poisoning is rarely reported nowadays; probably people get a mild infection and stay at home for a day or so without bothering to call a doctor. Many of the upsets are also probably due to virus infections not associated with food, and this confuses the issue considerably. The term "stomach disorders" used in the Jeyes' survey is not very precise, but nevertheless a high proportion of these must have been due to food poisoning. This emphasises, if any emphasis is necessary, the need for Public Health Inspectors to continue to devote a considerable proportion of their time to the inspection of food premises and to the education of staff.

Although shoppers are now very ready to complain about foreign matter in food or articles of food which do not reach the standard of quality they expect, they are still too ready to accept

low standards of hygiene. It is perhaps very British not to make a scene when dinner is served on a dirty table cloth or when dirty hands offer an ice-cream cornet to a child, but unless we all complain vociferously on this sort of occasion it is futile to expect standards to improve.

The following table give information on the Food Premises in the Borough. Of course, in addition to the satisfying number of inspections indicated in this table, it must be remembered that food premises are often visited on occasions for specific purposes under other legislation.

Particulars of Food Premises in the Borough

	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 19	Number Registered Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Number Registered Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959
Ice-cream premises ...	146	46	146			146	—
Dairies, milk shops ...	27	51	27			—	27
Catering establishments (in- cluding factory and school canteens) ...	123	346	123			—	—
Licensed premises (including club premises) ...	108	122	108			—	—
Bakers and confectioners ...	65	87	65			—	—
Butchers and cooked meat manufacturers ...	23	90	23			23	—
Grocers and General stores	84	235	84			—	—
Fish shops—wet and fried ...	13	67	13			—	—
Greengrocers ...	21	69*	21			—	—
Slaughterhouse ...	1	50**	1			—	—
Mobile shops ...	Not known	40	—			—	—
	611	1,203	611			169	27

* Regular weekly visits are also paid to the open market in North Street.

** Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The Surrey County Council Clinics are as follows:—

Bury Fields, Guildford.

Cervical Cytology: Thursdays a.m. (By appointment only).

Contraceptive Clinic: Thursdays p.m. and 1st and 3rd Mondays p.m. (By appointment only).

Child Guidance (By appointment only).

Child Welfare: Wednesdays and Fridays p.m.

Dental (By appointment only).

Diphtheria Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics; Pre-school Children at Child Welfare Clinics.

Eye: Thursdays a.m. and p.m. 1st Fridays a.m. and p.m. and 3rd Fridays p.m. (By appointment only).

School Medical: Mondays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

Speech; Orthopaedic; Audiology; Remedial Exercises and Mothercraft (By appointment only).

North Road, Stoughton.

Cervical Cytology: Wednesdays a.m. (By appointment only).

Child Welfare: Tuesdays a.m. and p.m. (Doctor: p.m. and 1st, 3rd and 5th a.m. only).

Dental: (By appointment only).

Diphtheria Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics; Pre-school Children at Child Welfare Clinics.

Mothercraft and Remedial Exercises (By appointment only).

School Medical: 1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

St. Peter's Hall, Almond Close, Stoke Hill, Guildford.

Child Welfare: Thursdays p.m.

Church Hall, Burpham.

Child Welfare: Wednesdays p.m. (Doctor 2nd and 4th only).

Village Hall, Onslow Village.

Child Welfare: 1st and 3rd Wednesdays p.m.

Merrow Village Hall.

Child Welfare: Mondays p.m.

St. Clare's Church Hall, Westborough.

Child Welfare: Mondays p.m.

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board Clinics are as follows:—

Chest Clinic, 64, Epsom Road, Guildford.

Mondays and Wednesdays: 1 to 4 p.m.; Fridays: 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Thursdays: 9.30 a.m.–12 noon (By appointment only).

Venereal Diseases Clinic, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.

Females: Mondays 3–4.30 p.m. Fridays 3–4.30 p.m.

Males: Mondays 5–6.30 p.m. Fridays 5–6.30 p.m.