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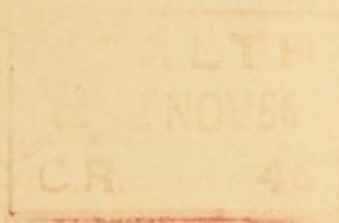
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*Lining*

BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


Medical Officer of Health  
for 1955

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



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# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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## *Medical Officer of Health :*

F. A. BELAM, T.D., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

(Retired 31st December, 1955.)

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

(From 1st January, 1956.)

## *Deputy Medical Officer of Health :*

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

(From 1st May, 1956.)

## *Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

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

## *Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

G. WALSHAW, A.R.S.H., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.San.E.

## *Senior Resident Meat Inspector :*

J. G. KELLY, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

## *District Sanitary Inspectors :*

G. W. MATHEWS, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

T. RENSHAW, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

R. STAPLES, M.S.I.A. (from 1/3/55).

(Each Sanitary Inspector holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate, with the exception of T. Renshaw.)

## *Clerks :*

E. E. P. SZTENCEL.

MISS E. R. ANDREWS (to 30/11/55).

MRS. A. KILBY (from 1/12/55).

MISS M. PERCY (to 25/3/55).

MISS P. BUTLER.

MISS E. M. HARGREAVES.

MISS S. TRIGGER (from 28/3/55).

## *Public Analyst :*

D. D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.





## FOREWORD.

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

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MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1955. Dr. Belam was your Medical Officer of Health until the end of the year under review, and it is my privilege to take over, on your behalf, the work so ably carried out by him for many years. The very satisfactory state of the Public Health which this report shows is a tribute to the work of my predecessor over the years.

During 1955 the general health of the community was good, and no major epidemics occurred. There were the usual notifications of the commoner infectious diseases of childhood, without any serious results, though, unfortunately, tuberculosis still claimed a few deaths, less, however, than in 1954, and there was one death from poliomyelitis.

The death rate remains low and virtually unchanged, though, for once, the deaths in males exceeded those in females: 72% of deaths occurred over the age of 65, exceeding the 70% of 1954. This trend in longevity is excellent from the angle of preventive medicine, but it is producing, and will increasingly produce, problems in the care of the aged. It is to be hoped that the public will accept an increasing share of the responsibility to care for their own old folk wherever possible.

The birth rate shows no material change, but the excess of male births over female births, which reached a national peak at the end of the last war, is declining, though still present. The number of infants dying under the age of one year was 13, giving a remarkably low Infant Mortality Rate, little more than half that for 1954. There was no maternal death.

In the field of tuberculosis there is still much to be done from the preventive angle, including better facilities for Mass X-ray. During the year the X-ray Unit visited the Borough on only one occasion. The County Council's B.C.G. Vaccination scheme for 13-year-old school children, which started in 1954, made good progress during the year and was well received by parents. This vaccination aims at conferring an artificial immunity upon susceptible children, so reducing the risk of them being infected during the early years after they leave school, when the risk is highest.

On behalf of my predecessor, Dr. Belam, and myself, I would like to thank the members of the Health Committee and of the Council for their encouragement and support. Our gratitude is also due to the Officers of the Council for their friendly co-operation.

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-1955, civilian and members of the Armed Forces. Total 49,810.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1955), according to the Rate Books: 14,797.

Rateable Value on 31st December, 1955: £618,893.

Sum represented by Penny Rate (at 31st March, 1956): £2,493.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births—				M.	F.	} Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 15.22.
Total	.....	.....	.....	395	363	
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	372	342	
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	23	21	

Still Births—						} Rate per 1,000 (live and still births), 18.47.
Total	.....	.....	.....	8	6	
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	6	5	
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	2	1	

Deaths—						} Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation, 10.88.
Totals	.....	.....	.....	269	273	

The **Birth Rate**, 15.22, is a little lower than it was in the previous year: however, it is virtually the same as the rate for England and Wales, which is 15.0.

The **Death Rate**, 10.88, is lower than it was last year and lower than the rate for England and Wales, which is 11.7.

Once again, the chief cause of death is disease of the heart and blood vessels. 84% occurred in people over 65, and this disease caused exactly 50% of all deaths during the year.



As in the previous year, deaths from cancer were the next most numerous, 21.4% being due to this cause. 27 deaths were due to cancer of the lung. The figures for deaths from this cause during the past six years have been as follows:—

1950	...	3	1953	...	12
1951	...	14	1954	...	24
1952	...	14	1955	...	27

There were no deaths in persons under 46. Much work is still being carried out on the causation of this disease.

Pneumonia caused 32 deaths, exactly the same as in 1954, all but one of these being in persons over 65.

Deaths from infectious diseases were again very low. There were 7 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. This is practically the same as last year.

The deaths recorded locally differ by 5 from the figure furnished by the Registrar-General. This discrepancy is quite usual and occurs mainly under the heading of "Other defined and ill-defined diseases."

**Infantile Mortality.** Of the 758 births during 1955, 13 babies died before attaining their first birthday, giving an infantile mortality rate of 17.15, which is, fortunately, well below the 27.05 of 1954. Of these deaths, the Registrar-General states 11 were male and 2 female, whereas in local returns we have 12 male and 2 female. The Infantile Mortality for 1955 for England and Wales is 24.9, a higher figure than Guildford. A consideration of the causes of these infant deaths shows that of the 14 deaths, 11 babies were under a month old at death. This does not allow much influence from post-natal sources, such as maternal and child health. The causes of these 11 deaths indicate that all of them were due to conditions obtaining at birth. These were as follows:—

From prematurity 7 babies died (1 at 20 hours, 1 at 21 hours, 4 at 1 day and 1 at 3 days), 2 babies died of tentorial tear (1 at 1 hour and 1 at 8 hours), one died of cerebral haemorrhage at 2 days and 1 of congenital heart disease at 4 days.



Other infant deaths were:—At 9 weeks, 1 infant died of broncho-pneumonia; at 3 months, 1 of acute generalised pneumococcal infection; and at 5 months, 1 of hydrocephalus and cervical meningocoele.

**Old People's Welfare.** The Old People's Welfare Council Constitution has been completely revised during the year to meet the increased demands made on the service. Good progress has been made with the "Friends at Hand" scheme (i.e., helpers willing to visit old people living nearby) since its inauguration in January, 1955. The scheme has put to good use the results of the Mayor's survey carried out during 1954, and has been one of the most important features of the activities for 1955. There were 36 "Friends at Hand" who between them visited 350 old people appearing from the 4,500 names disclosed by the Mayor's survey to be in most need of help and visiting, although from reports received it did not seem that many of those being visited required doing so regularly or were in very distressed circumstances. The scheme has been kindly and well received and enquiries are welcomed from elderly persons, also information from any source regarding the names of such persons. In addition, 474 old people were visited by the regular visitors from the Visiting Service, 138 new names having been added to the list during the year. A further 70 people were called on and found not to need regular visiting at present. Another successful scheme which came into operation during 1955 was the introduction of S.O.S. cards for display in house windows by elderly people living alone in urgent need of help.

Good work continued to be done during the year by the seven Autumn Clubs and those responsible for maintaining the Old People's Rest Room which meets a real need.

"Meals on Wheels" are organised by the W.V.S. on three days a week, and 3,727 meals were supplied during the year to 52 old people at a charge of 1/6d. per meal.

A mobile library is also run by the W.V.S. in association with the Guildford Public Library Service.

The chiropody service, which consists of a weekly clinic for old people at a cost of 2/6d. per visit, cannot meet the demands made on it. The need for a further extension of the



scheme is hoped to be met next year, with particular regard to domiciliary visits being paid to those old people unable to get to the Chiropody Clinic.

100 old people enjoyed a seaside holiday, 86 paying the full charge of £4 per head, 6 having a free and 8 an assisted holiday.

**Night Attendance Scheme.** Inaugurated in 1953 as the pilot scheme for Surrey, and subsidised by the County Council, this service is much appreciated by those having occasion to use it. Night attendants paid some 350 visits during the year and 26 cases were dealt with, the heaviest call on the service being during the first three months of the year. A reduction in, or remission of, the fee of 12/6d. is made in genuinely necessitous cases. The scheme has fulfilled a need, but difficulty is experienced in finding attendants owing to the uncertainty of the employment.

**Geriatric Social Worker Nurse.** This is a Queen's Nurse who works half-time as a District Nurse and half-time on geriatrics. She attends the Geriatric Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital and visits cases seen at that clinic in addition to those notified by doctors and others. Between January 1st and December 31st, 1955, 275 new patients were referred, 174 from Guildford Borough and 101 outside. Of this number, 71 were referred by general practitioners, 184 from hospitals, in 5 cases from local government sources, and 15 by voluntary agencies. In addition, 72 "old" patients were visited, making the total number of patients 347. A total of 1,372 visits were made, 1,132 to Guildford patients and 240 to those in the rural areas. During the year 35 patients were admitted to hospital, 3 to nursing homes, 6 to hospital to give relatives a rest, 4 to day hospital, 12 to welfare homes, and 62 died.

**Laboratory Facilities.** Excellent facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, St. Luke's Hospital, for bacteriological examinations. The Director of the Laboratory is always most helpful and co-operative, and a close liaison exists with him which results in the best possible use being made of the service.



# Guildford Deaths in 1955.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE AT DEATH.										R.G.				
											TOTAL.				
	Under 1	1-2	3-5	6-15	16-25	26-45	46-65	Over 65	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Tuberculosis Lungs .. .. .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
" Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Cancer of Stomach .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
" Lung, Bronchus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
" Breast .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
" Uterus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
" other area .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Diabetes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Coronary Disease .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Other Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
All other Accidents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Suicide .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Homicide and Operations of War .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Totals .. .. .	12	2	..	..	2	2	7	10	46	182	212	275	272	269	273



# Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1955.

	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 .....	15.0	0.35	11.7	0.01	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.07
								24.9
Great Towns .....	14.9	0.35	11.6	0.01	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.06
								25.1
Smaller Towns .....	14.9	0.35	11.6	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.07
								25.2
GUILDFORD .....	15.22	0.28	10.88	0.02	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.20
								17.15

GUILDFORD: Abortions with sepsis—0.00 per 1,000 live births.

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

The following figures summarise the duties performed during 1955 :—

	No. of Members.	Public Duty. Hours	Transport. Hours	Hospital and Clinic. Hours	Miscel- laneous. Hours
Corps and Ambulance Divisions .....	83	1,245½	5,249½	—	260
Nursing Division .....	50	1,478	5,790	468	55
Student Nursing Division .....	16	—	—	—	63
Ambulance & Nursing Cadet Divisions, including probationers .....	157	43½	—	11½	—
	306	2,767	11,039½	479½	378

First Aid cases treated on Public Duty .....	66
First Aid cases treated off Public Duty .....	192
Medical Comforts loaned .....	963
Civil Defence Members .....	12
National Health Service Reserve Members .....	8

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

Transport duties include Train Escorts.

#### Transport Duties.

Six Ambulances, two Sitting Case Cars and one Mobile Dressing Station for Public Duties.

Number of patients removed—

	Patients.	Mileage.
Brigade .....	26	1,601
For Surrey County Council .....	12,910	123,467
	<u>12,936</u>	<u>125,068</u>

Number of emergency cases .....

**Nursing in the Home.** This work is carried out by the Queen's District Nursing Association under the Surrey County Council. The work done by these excellent, highly-trained and hard-working nurses is as follows :—



### Children Under Five Years Nursed by Queen's Nurses.

	No. of Cases.	Visits Paid.	Transferred to Hospital.
Measles	3	4	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	8	—
Scarlet Fever	1	4	—
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	21	—
Other Diseases	59	364	2
	<hr/> 66 <hr/>	<hr/> 401 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>

### Children Over Five Years Nursed by Queen's Nurses.

	No. of Cases.	Visits Paid.	Transferred to Hospital.
Measles	3	22	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	6	—
Influenza	1	5	—
Pneumonia	2	11	—
Other Diseases	131	791	8
	<hr/> 138 <hr/>	<hr/> 835 <hr/>	<hr/> 9 <hr/>

### Maternity Work.

Midwifery admissions	213	
Maternity admissions	45	
Ante-natal admissions	28	
	<hr/> 286 <hr/>	
Midwifery cases	123	Visits 3,149
Maternity cases	15	„ 290
Midwifery cases transferred from St. Luke's Hospital	48	„ 515
Ante-natal	—	„ 1,150
Post-natal	—	„ 18
<b>General Work—</b>		
Cases	1,987	Visits 37,956
Number of Ante-natal Sessions		99
Number of Attendances		2,724

**Number of New Bookings—**

District	180
Maternity Home	310

**Maternity Provision.** Fifty-seven maternity beds are provided at St. Luke's Hospital. At this Hospital, a total of 1,097 births took place in 1955, of which 355 were to residents and 742 to non-residents.

Mount Alvernia Nursing Home offers 8 beds, and a total of 114 births took place there, of which 37 were to residents and 77 to non-residents.

At the 10 beds of the Jarvis Home, there were 192 births to residents and 62 to non-residents, a total of 254.

Thus of institutional births, there were 1,465 (584 residents and 881 non-residents). This gives a percentage of 91.23 of total births (residents and non-residents) and 80.30 residents only.

**Notification of Births.** During 1955, 382 male and 344 female births were notified to residents, a total of 726, 2 more than in 1954. There were 11 stillbirths (10 in 1954), 7 male and 4 female. In all, there were in Guildford 1,607 births.

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

St. Luke's Hospital	355
Mount Alvernia	37
Jarvis Home of the Queen's Nurses	192
Home	142
	—
Total	726
	—

**Clinics and Treatment Centres** (see inside back cover).

**Hospital Provision.** The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board maintain two hospitals in Guildford, the Royal Surrey County Hospital, with 232 beds, and St. Luke's Hospital, with 379 beds available.

**Supervision of Nursing Homes.** Of the two registered Nursing Homes in Guildford, one is under the Hospital Board—the Jarvis Home of the Queen's Nurses—and one is exempt



—the Mount Alvernia Nursing Home. Mount Alvernia still remains liable to inspection under the Public Health Act, 1936. It offers 45 general and 8 maternity beds, and during 1955 dealt with 670 general and 113 maternity patients. Both these Homes were duly inspected during the year.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All infectious cases requiring hospital treatment are normally admitted to the Isolation Hospitals at Ottershaw and Farnham.

There were 408 notifications of infectious disease during 1955, compared with 504 in 1954, of which the majority were cases of measles.

**Poliomyelitis.** There were 22 confirmed cases of poliomyelitis during the year, compared with 2 in 1954. Of these, 10 were paralytic and 12 were not. One patient died, but even in this case, poliomyelitis was not the direct cause of death. This case was the first one of the year, a boy of 14, who started his symptoms while on a walking and cycling holiday. Within a week he developed paralysis and was admitted to hospital, where his condition deteriorated and he was put in an iron lung. After a fortnight he was taken out of the lung and two weeks later he was transferred to an Orthopaedic Hospital for specialised treatment of his extensive paralysis. Unfortunately, three months later he died of haemorrhage of the brain.

Eleven cases had made a complete recovery by the time they were discharged from Isolation Hospital. Four others required some physiotherapy as out-patients on return home. Three were transferred from Isolation Hospital to an Orthopaedic Hospital for specialised treatment.

**Scarlet Fever.** There were 19 cases of scarlet fever, of which only 9 were admitted to hospital. This was considerably less than in 1954, when there were 42 cases. The disease continues to be mild, and all the cases, except 1, were in children under 15.

**Measles.** 301 cases of measles were notified, against 308 in the previous year. Only 1 case was admitted to hospital.



**Meningitis.** There was 1 case notified, in a child of 4 months, who was admitted to hospital and recovered.

**Paratyphoid B.** One case occurred in a child of 10, who was treated in hospital, where she remained for 5 weeks until her discharge home.

**Whooping Cough.** Only 35 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, compared with 123 in 1954, and none were sent to hospital. 388 children, of which 344 were under 2 years of age, received primary immunisation, and 170 reinforcing doses were given.

**Diphtheria.** Once again, there were no cases of diphtheria in the Borough. This does not mean, however, that any relaxation in immunisation can be permitted. During 1955 in Guildford 449 children received primary immunising doses, and 682 reinforcing injections were given at the ages shown as follows :—

	Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary	316	98	35	449
Reinforcing	—	7	675	682

**Vaccination.** Although smallpox is, fortunately, rare in this country, it is only by encouraging vaccination that the degree of resistance of the population can be maintained. Vaccination in infancy is the ideal, not only because it protects the infant, but because vaccination in the previously unvaccinated adult may cause a severe reaction.

In Guildford the percentage for 1955 of infantile vaccination was 45.48, or 317 out of 697 births. This figure of 697 is obtained by taking the Borough births for the last three months of 1954 and the first nine months of 1955. The following table shows the vaccinations carried out during the year :—

0-1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 + yrs.	Total.
317	18	9	14	358

83 re-vaccinations were also completed.

**Tuberculosis.** The incidence of this disease in Guildford is, fortunately, low. In 1955, 22 males and 8 females were notified as cases of pulmonary disease, and 2 males and 3 females with non-pulmonary infection. This contrasts with



1954, when 21 males and 6 females were notified as pulmonary, and 1 male and 4 females as non-pulmonary. Deaths were, in 1955, 7 male, and in 1954, 7 male and 3 female due to pulmonary infection. During 1955, 61 cases were added and 52 removed from the register, as against 38 added in 1954. The number of pulmonary cases remaining on register were, in 1955, 196 male and 139 female, while in 1954 there were 192 male and 136 female. Of non-pulmonary cases in 1955 there were 34 male and 50 female, and in 1954, 34 male and 48 female on register. Careful report is made on the housing condition of all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. 40 patients had satisfactory accommodation and house isolation. In 2 cases the patient had a separate bedroom, but did not use it. These cases were man or wife. In 10 cases isolation at home was not possible.

A Mass Radiography Unit visited Guildford from 17th May to 2nd June, 1955, when everyone over 15 years of age had the opportunity of attending for free X-ray of the chest. The results of this survey are given in the following table :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number examined .....	2,286	3,595	5,881
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active .....	—	4	4
Pulmonary tuberculosis, inactive .....	78	85	163
Non-tuberculous abnormalities .....	52	34	86
Cases not yet diagnosed .....	24	13	37

The Guildford Borough Tuberculosis After-Care Committee, which is affiliated to the County Standing Conference of Tuberculosis Care Committees, on which it has its representatives, continued its good work during 1955.

The Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor E. A. Jones, M.P.S., is Chairman of the Borough Care Committee, Miss H. E. Rogers, the County Tuberculosis Almoner, being the Hon. Secretary, and Dr. F. A. Belam the Hon. Treasurer.

The sum of £93 6s. 5d. was obtained from the sale of Christmas Seals in 1955, and this was supplemented by the normal grant of £50 from the County Council. All the staff work voluntarily, the income being used exclusively for the tuberculous, and is spent on extra comforts not obtainable through the Nationalised Services, i.e., extra clothing, bedding, extra food or milk, fares for visiting patients in

sanatoria, a grant towards the fund for providing an annual holiday for the children of the tuberculous, etc. These facilities are very much appreciated by all those benefiting from them.

**B.C.G. Vaccination.** 709 children were in the age group (i.e., 13-year-old school children), of which 450 accepted vaccination (63.5%). Preliminary Mantoux Test showed 55 children positive (12.3%). Of those negative, 377 were vaccinated, giving a percentage of 53.2 of the age group concerned, and, of these, 97.4% converted, i.e., developed immunity.

### Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1955.

	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever	19	9
Pneumonia	17	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	22	22
Measles	301	1
Whooping Cough	35	—
Erysipelas	2	—
Meningitis	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4
Chicken-pox	4	—
Food Poisoning	1	1
Acute Encephalitis (Poliomyelitis)	1	1
Paratyphoid B	1	1
Totals	408	42



### Total Cases of Infectious Diseases in Age Groups.

		Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over
Scarlet Fever	.....	—	5	4	7	2	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	.....	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	4	7
Acute Poliomyelitis	.....	—	—	4	13	1	1	3	—	—
Measles	.....	13	69	64	135	12	2	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	.....	4	8	13	9	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Chicken-pox	.....	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Meningitis	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid B	.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	.....	18	83	85	169	17	6	14	4	7

### Tuberculosis : New Cases and Mortality during 1955.

Age periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
20-25	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
25-35	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	5	1	—	—	2*	1*	—	—
45-55	4	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
55-65	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & over	1	—	—	—	3†	—	2	—
Totals	22	8	2	3	8	1	3	—

\* One case did not die of tuberculosis.

† One case diagnosed and notified after death.

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for 1955

## WATER SUPPLIES.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board which was formed on 1st October, 1952, by the merging of the Guildford, Godalming, Cranleigh, Hurtwood, St. Martha's and Shere Undertakings is responsible for Guildford's water supply.

The Undertaking thus formed is approximately 140 square miles in extent, containing a population of about 105,000 persons, including 53,000 population in the Guildford water area.

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

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

All three Pumping Stations have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

During the year ended 31st December, 1955, the total consumption of water in the Guildford Borough water area was 1,133,010,000 gallons, an average of 3,104,137 gallons per day. The average daily consumption per head of population in the Borough water area was 59.69 gallons, domestic consumption being 44.77 gallons, the remaining 14.92 gallons being used for industrial and other purposes.

Extensions to water mains in the Borough totalling approximately 0.99 of a mile were carried out during the year.

## WATER SAMPLING.

During the year 38 samples of drinking water were taken for chemical analysis and 58 samples for bacteriological examination from the undermentioned sources (these samples are taken by the Public Health Department and are additional to the routine samples taken by the Water Board):—



	Chemical Samples.		Bacteriological Samples.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Ladymead Pumping Station	13	—	12	1*
Millmead Pumping Station	13	—	12	—
Dapdune Pumping Station	12	—	12	—
Private Premises :—				
Mains Supplies .....	—	—	9	—
Deep Wells .....	—	—	12	—
	38	—	57	1

\* Slightly contaminated with non-faecal coli—subsequent samples satisfactory.

### Dapdune Pumping Station.

Observations are still being kept on the free ammonia content of the water supply from the Dapdune Pumping Station, which varied between 0.32 to 1.0 p.p.m. (average content 0.70 p.p.m.).

It will be seen that there is a further reduction in the free ammonia content, which is very pleasing. It may, however, be some years before this water entirely loses its chemical abnormality. The Analyst reported that tar acids and thiocyanates were not present in detectable amounts, and the water was considered suitable for public supply purposes.

### SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two Public Swimming Baths in Guildford:—

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

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

Both Swimming Baths and the Lido Paddling Pool operate on the break-point chlorination system, and a high standard of purity is maintained.

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

	Bacteriological Samples.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory
Castle Street Baths	12	—
Lido Swimming Pool	4	1
Paddling Pool, Stoke Park	2	2
Lido Paddling Pool, Stoke Park	3	1
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 4

The unsatisfactory reports refer to contamination by faecal coli which was quickly eliminated in each case.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

**Sewers.** During the year, some lengths of sewers have been constructed serving housing developments. No other new sewers have been laid for connecting properties not on main drainage.

**Drainage.** Tests were applied to 171 old drains and 32 new drains; 25 existing drains were reconstructed and 25 choked drains freed from obstruction.

**Cesspools.** The number of cesspools and private disposal plants in the Borough at the end of December, 1955, remained at 140.

Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant at regular intervals or on request.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The system of refuse disposal is by incineration and controlled tipping.

From figures supplied by the Borough Surveyor, the weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 14,670 tons. The period of time elapsing between collections of domestic refuse varied from seven to ten days, and every effort was made to maintain this service.

During the year 116 dustbins were found to be defective, which were replaced in all instances.



# SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

## Number and Nature of Inspections Made.

### Number of—

Complaints investigated (excluding rats and mice)	258
Nuisances found	564
No nuisances found	163
Inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (first visits)	263
Inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (sub-visits)	622
Visits re housing survey	407
Inspections of requisitioned properties	69
Inspections re prospective Council house tenancies	92
Visits to properties under notice	2,658
Visits to licensed premises, clubs, etc.	60
Visits to cases of infectious disease	109
Enquiries re infectious diseases	189
Inspections re verminous premises	52
Investigations re overcrowding	20
New drains tested	32
Old drains tested	171
Visits re cesspools	7
Visits re tents, vans, sheds, etc.	31
Visits to schools	33
Visits to places of public entertainment	6
Visits to factories	399
Visits to factories, no mechanical power	64
Visits to workplaces, including offices	222
Visits to outworkers	20
Visits to slaughterhouses	164
Visits to Cattle Market	104
Visits to butchers' shops and cold stores	94
Visits to fishmongers' shops (wet and fried)	82
Visits to other food shops, market stalls, etc.	828
Visits to cooked food premises	16
Visits to cafés, restaurants, etc.	277
Visits to bakehouses	90
Visits to ice cream premises	171
Ice cream samples obtained	99
Visits to dairies and milk shops	54
Bacteriological milk samples obtained	178
Bacteriological rinses, churns, coolers, bottles, etc.	12
Bacteriological swabs taken from washed utensils, etc.	32
Bacteriological water samples obtained	58
Bacteriological samples of swimming bath water	25
Chemical samples of water	38
Visits to offensive trades	111
Visits re keeping of animals, including Pet Animals Act, 1951	115
Visits to rats and mice infestations (first visits)	397
Visits to rats and mice infestations (sub-visits)	2,975
Visits to public conveniences	77
Visits to common lodging houses	39
Visits re rivers pollution	26
Smoke nuisances	14



Number of—*continued.*

Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts .....	235
Visits re Shops Act, 1950, Section 38 .....	5
Visits re Rag Flock Act, 1951 .....	14
Visits re Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild .....	384
Miscellaneous Visits .....	1,265
Interviews .....	416

## Particulars of Notices Served and Work Done.

	Work to be done by arrangement.	Preliminary Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council in default.
Choked drains, soil water .....	2	16	4	17	1
Choked drains, surface water .....	1	6	—	7	—
Drains requiring reconstruction—					
Soil water .....	9	12	—	20	—
Surface water .....	—	4	—	4	—
Defective soil pipes .....	—	2	—	1	—
Defective ventilation shafts .....	—	3	—	1	—
Defective manhole covers .....	—	7	—	5	—
Closets converted to water carriage system	—	—	—	—	—
Defective pans and traps of water closets	1	14	1	15	—
Defective W.C. cisterns and flush pipes .....	3	37	1	31	—
Defective waste pipes (baths, lavatories or sinks) .....	4	11	—	15	—
Defective sink waste channels .....	—	8	—	4	—
Absence of sinks .....	1	—	—	1	—
Defective sinks .....	1	5	—	6	—
Defective eavesgutters or rainwater pipes	2	88	12	75	—
Defective cesspools or cesspools to be abolished .....	—	3	—	3	—
Defective gullies .....	4	2	—	6	—
Stagnant water .....	1	2	—	2	—
Offensive accumulations	1	1	—	2	—
Animals, poultry, etc. ....	1	—	—	1	—
Verminous rooms .....	84	—	—	—	84
Overcrowding .....	—	2	—	—	—
Insufficient or defective water supply	3	15	—	15	—
Defective dustbins .....	13	97	6	110	—
Absence of dustbins .....	3	3	—	6	—
Defective yard paving .....	—	5	—	5	—
Rooms requiring redecoration	1	28	—	15	—
Water closets requiring cleansing .....	—	2	—	2	—
Defective chimney flues and pots .....	—	9	—	9	—
Damp walls due to external defects	6	28	—	34	—
Damp walls due to defective damp-proof course .....	—	44	2	38	—
Defective fireplaces or stoves .....	—	25	4	22	—

	Work to be done by arrangement.	Preliminary Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners	Work done by Council in default
Defective coppers	—	3	1	3	—
Defective ventilation	1	5	—	6	—
Defective sub-floor ventilation	—	2	—	2	—
Defective windows and doors	3	66	8	69	—
Defective roofs	—	95	12	92	—
Defective brickwork or pointing	2	70	9	65	—
Defective floors	6	26	1	32	—
Defective plastering	—	87	11	72	—
Defective stairs	—	3	1	3	—
Absence of handrails to stairs	—	—	—	—	—
Absence of or insufficient accommodation for food storage	—	3	—	3	—
Absence of name and address of owner or M.O.H. from rent book or permitted number	—	—	—	—	—
Matters unscheduled	2	15	—	8	—
<b>Factories, Factories (N.M.P.) and Workplaces—</b>					
Unregistered	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—
Without Abstract or Blue Book	13	1	—	9	—
Absence of thermometers in workrooms	4	—	—	4	—
Absence of means of heating in workrooms	—	—	—	1	—
Absence of suitable washing facilities in workrooms	—	—	—	—	—
Requiring lime-washing or cleansing	25	5	—	18	—
Requiring drains or drains altering	—	—	—	—	—
Insufficient ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Insufficient water supply	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Sanitary accommodation—</b>					
Insufficient	—	1	—	1	—
Unsuitable or defective	7	12	—	20	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial lighting	5	13	—	18	—
Having improper accommodation for stor- ing refuse	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive accumulations	—	—	—	—	—
Emissions of smoke	—	3	—	3	—
Infestation by rats and mice	—	120	—	120	—
<b>Contravention of—</b>					
Milk and Dairies Regulations	—	3	—	3	—
Milk (Special Designation) Regula- tions	—	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13	23	23	—	42	—
Other matters	3	—	—	2	—
Byelaws relating to handling and wrapping of food	48	59	—	83	—



## STATUTORY NOTICES.

### Number of Legal Notices issued for Abatement or Abolition of Nuisances.

	Served.	Complied With
Statutory Notices outstanding 31/12/54 .....	9	9
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 .....	2	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45 .....	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47 .....	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56 .....	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 .....	6	6
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 .....	5	4
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9 .....	20	19
Guildford Corporation Act, 1926, Section 100 .....	4	4
Shops Act, 1950, Section 38 .....	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Section 4 .....	—	—
Totals .....	46	46

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

Act.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order, 1931. Articles 1 (c), (4) and (6).	Vehicles used for transport of animals not being washed and disinfected. Records of movements not being carried.	Fined £2.
Ditto	Ditto	Case dismissed.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 9.	Sale of food (bun round) unfit for human consumption (dead mouse in substance).	Fined £15, plus 5/- costs.

## DISINFECTIONS.

Steam disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is still carried out at the Council's disinfection plant, by arrangement, for the districts of the Guildford Rural District Council, Hambledon Rural District Council, Godalming Borough Council and Farnham Joint Hospital Board, in addition to the requirements of the Borough of Guildford.

The disinfection plant is situated at the Destructor Works where there is a continuous supply of steam under pressure available for this work.

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease (within the Borough)	122
Number of rooms disinfected other than infectious disease	101

### Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam.

	From within the Borough.	From outside the Borough.	Total.
Mattresses	81	17	98
Blankets	282	45	327
Pillows	211	47	258
Sundries	393	247	640
	<hr/> 967 <hr/>	<hr/> 356 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,323 <hr/>

### DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

During the year 52 inspections of verminous premises were made. The following table shows the number of premises found to be infested and the reason for disinfestation:—

Reasons for Disinfestation.	Number of Premises.	Number of Rooms.
Bugs	5	15
Fleas	14	69
Flies	2	2
Wasps	29	31
Beetles	1	9
Mosquitos	1	3
	<hr/> 52 <hr/>	<hr/> 129 <hr/>

In cases where families are moved to Council houses within the Borough, an inspection is made of furniture and bedding to be removed. Any infestations by vermin thus found are dealt with before removal takes place.

In some instances precautionary spraying with an insecticide containing D.D.T. is carried out where the standard of cleanliness is doubtful.



## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Statistics for the period 1st April, 1955, to 31st March, 1956.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				
	Non-Agricultural.				(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses).	All other (including Business Premises).	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3.	Agricultural.
Number of properties in Local Authority's district (notes 1 and 2) .....	316	14,843	1,652	16,811	46
Number of properties inspected as a result of :—					
(a) Notification .....	9	377	10	396	—
(b) Survey under the Act .....	6	61	110	177	46
(c) Otherwise, e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose .....	20	1,208	642	1,870	—
Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections.....	148	5,646	5,033	10,827	161
Number of properties inspected (under Section 2) which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats—Major .....	—	—	—	—	—
Minor .....	20	325	33	378	10
(b) Mice—Major .....	—	—	—	—	—
Minor .....	—	90	87	177	—
Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by the L.A. ....	20	415	120	555	10
Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments .....	31	453	447	931	50
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :—					
(a) Treatment .....	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e., proofing) .....	—	1	—	1	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act .....	—	—	—	—	—
Legal proceedings .....	—	—	—	—	—
Number of "block" control schemes carried out .....	—	54	51	105	—

### Summary of Visits to Premises by Rodent Operators.

	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.	TOTAL.
First visits .....	11	386	397
Subsequent visits .....	1,662	1,313	2,975

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

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

**Systematic Treatment of Sewers.** Only one maintenance treatment of sewers was carried out from the 20th-24th June, 1955, and three minor infestations were dealt with. Treatment of sewers is still carried out in conjunction with "block controls," and there is no doubt that the Council's sewers are generally free from rat infestation.

**Banks of the River Wey.** Treatment is also carried out annually along the banks of the River Wey which lie within the Borough. All holes are treated with cyanide gas and are afterwards filled up. No serious infestations of premises adjacent to the river banks were found during the year.



## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

### FACTORIES, FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER) AND WORKPLACES.

#### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health made by Sanitary 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 .....	37	64	19	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) to which Section 7 applies :—				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938 .....	193	399	41	—
(b) Others .....	—	—	—	—
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises) .....	37	222	—	—
Totals .....	267	685	60	—

#### 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Number of cases in which defects were found:—

	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of Cleanliness .....	30	8	—	1
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—	—
Absence of thermometer .....	2	2	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation .....	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors .....	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
(a) Insufficient .....	1	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	19	20	—	4
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—
(d) Absence of artificial lighting .....	18	15	—	2
Other offences (not including offences relating to home-work) .....	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	70	46	—	7

No prosecutions were instituted.

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK SUPPLY.

## Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Premises  
on Register  
31st Dec., 1955.

### MILK PURVEYORS WITHIN THE BOROUGH—

Number of Cowkeepers Registered with Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	13
Number of Local Producers of :—	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	9
Ungraded Milk	4
Number of Producer-Retailers	1
Number of Producer-Wholesalers	12
Number of Wholesaler-Retailers	1

## Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.

The following is a summary of designated milk licences granted in 1955 :—

### RAW MILK—

#### Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)—

Supplementary Licences	2
Dealers' Licences	6

### HEAT TREATED MILK—

#### Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised and Pasteurised Milk—

Pasteurisers' Licences	2
Dealers' Licences	11
Supplementary Licences	2

### STERILISED MILK—

Supplementary Licence	1
Dealers' Licences	12

## The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (M.S.2) Order, 1954.

The above Order was made on 1st October, 1954, specifying an area, including Guildford, within which the use of special designations in relation to milk sold by retail became obligatory. The effect of this Order restricts the grades of milk sold in the Borough to Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised.



# Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results, 1955.

Type of Milk.	Total Number of Samples Submitted.	Methylene Blue R.T.			Phosphate Test.			Biological Test.		Turbidity Test.		Faecal coli present.	
		Number of Samples Submitted.	Passed.	Failed.	Percentage Passed	Number of Samples Submitted.	Passed.	Failed.	Percentage Negative.	Number of Samples Submitted.	Percentage Passed.		
Pasteurised ..	59	59	57*	—	100.00	59	57*	—	100	1	—	—	
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	51	51	51	—	100.00	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	44	38	31	7	81.5	—	—	—	100	6	—	1	
Tuberculin Tested	12	9	9	—	100.00	—	—	—	100	3	—	—	
Sterilised ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	100	
TOTAL ..	178	157	148	7	94.35	110	108	—	100	10	12	100	1

\* Two samples of Pasteurised Milk submitted for Methylene Blue and Phosphate Tests were void because overnight shade temperature exceeded 65 degrees F.

### Bacteriological Examination of Churn and Other Rinses.

In conjunction with the investigations of unsatisfactory bacteriological samples of milk and the routine inspection of dairies, 12 churn rinses were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which had bacterial counts of less than 50,000 per churn.

The interpretation of results of churn rinses is in accordance with that adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme.

### MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

During the year the sale of ice cream continued on an increasing scale.

There are now only two registered manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough who manufacture on a small scale. During the year there were 161 retailers on the register, an increase of 28 over the past year.

Retailers of ice cream from local shop premises have made satisfactory provisions in accordance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, and any unsatisfactory conditions found have been remedied.

Ice cream premises were kept under supervision during the year, 171 inspections being made and 99 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

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

Methylene Blue Test (number of samples submitted, 99):—

Grade I. (4½ hrs. +)	Grade II. (2½—4 hrs.)	Grade III. (1½—2 hrs.)	Grade IV. (0—1½ hr.)
75	17	7	—
(75.76%)	(17.17%)	(7.07%)	—

Faecal coli (number of samples submitted 99):—

Absent.	Present.
90	9
(90.90%)	(9.09%)



In regard to the Methylene Blue Test, 92.93% of the samples submitted in 1955 fell within Provisional Grades I and II, as compared with 92.19% in 1954.

The bacteriological standard of this popular commodity is remarkably high, and the manufacturers are to be congratulated on the standard achieved.

26 samples of "ice lollies" were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which were reported to be satisfactory.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS.

During the year ended 31st December, 1955, 32 samples of "susceptible" foods (other than milk and ice cream) were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, including a number of foods taken in respect of suspected outbreaks of food poisoning. The results may be summarised as follows:—

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Chinese frozen egg .....	3	—
Australian frozen whole egg .....	1	1—Faecal coli isolated. Salmonella not isolated.
Sausages .....	—	1—No salmonella or dysentery organisms isolated. Small numbers of staph. aureus were isolated from each sausage.
Pork sausages .....	—	2—No salmonella or dysentery organisms isolated. Staph. aureus and cl. welchii isolated in small numbers.
Apples .....	1	—
Ham (boiled) .....	1	Practically sterile.
Cake culture .....	1	—
Alginade .....	1	—
Raw cream (20) .....	10	(10) 3—Faecal coli and staph. aureus present. 5—No faecal coli. Staph. aureus present. 2—Faecal coli. No staph. aureus.
Heat treated cream .....	1	—

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED CROCKERY, UTENSILS, ETC.

Thirty-two series of swabs from washed crockery and utensils in catering establishments were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results may be summarised as follows:—

Very good	.....	.....	11
Good	.....	.....	15
Fair	.....	.....	5
Bad	.....	.....	1

These results indicate that a good standard of cleansing of food utensils is being maintained, and members of the catering trade are to be congratulated on their efforts. Results are regarded as satisfactory where there is a bacterial count of 100 per utensil and an absence of *B. coli* and pathogenic organisms. In many instances bacterial counts have been considerably less than 100 per utensil.

## SANITARY CONDITION OF PUBLIC HOUSES AND OTHER LICENSED PREMISES.

During the year 60 inspections were made concerning the sanitary conditions of licensed premises in the Borough.

The improvement noted in recent years in connection with the sanitary condition of these premises was maintained.

Plans for alterations and improvements to premises and sanitary accommodation were submitted to the Licensing Justices in respect of a number of the older public houses.

### Food Hygiene.

A full report on the activities of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild appears on pages 44 to 53.

### Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954.

There is one Knacker Yard in the Borough which is licensed for the slaughter of horses, and a full inspection was made prior to the recommendation for licensing. Certain defects were remedied, and the premises comply with the requirements of the New Act.



Eighteen slaughtermen were licensed to slaughter under the amended provisions, all of which were unrestricted licences. Thirteen are employed at Guildford Slaughterhouse and five at the local Knacker Yard.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

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

### **GUILDFORD SLAUGHTERHOUSE.**

The Council continued to lease the above slaughterhouse from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and undertook the slaughtering of animals on behalf of owners through its own Slaughtering Contractor on the "line" system. The slaughterhouse is capable of serving the needs of a population of 250,000, but the number of animals slaughtered during the year showed a decrease of 33.21% over the previous year's figures, which was no doubt largely due to increased consumption of imported meat, the use of old private slaughterhouses in adjacent districts and the difficulties of slaughtering at competitive charges in modern premises with large overhead expenses. It is a great pity that the excellent facilities for slaughtering and meat inspection at this slaughterhouse are not more fully utilised to ensure a safe and wholesome meat supply for the public, produced under hygienic conditions.

There is no doubt that the Government's decision to allow the further provision of private slaughterhouses by Meat Traders will make it more difficult for local authorities who have taken over large modern abattoirs to ensure the full economic use of such premises in the future. For the same reasons, there will be little incentive to local authorities who are contemplating the provision of public slaughterhouses to proceed with their plans.

**Private Slaughterhouses.** There are now no private slaughterhouses in use in the Borough.

**Meat Inspection.** The Council continue to supply the meat inspection service on the same basis as before.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and condemned at the Slaughterhouse during the year:—

	Cattle exc Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	TOTAL.
Number killed .....	5,259	802	1,676	11,909	17,349	36,995
Number inspected .....	5,259	802	1,676	11,909	17,349	36,995
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	14	6	19	55	96
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .....	1,153	212	18	1,184	3,662	6,229
Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis .....	21.96	28.18	1.46	10.10	23.33	17.09
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	5	9	2	—	1	17
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .....	288	115	10	—	180	593
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis .....	5.57	15.46	.72	—	1.04	1.53

With regard to disease there has been a further decrease in the percentage of diseased animals. The number of animals affected with tuberculosis was reduced by 0.23% from 1.76% to 1.53%, and the percentage of animals affected with disease other than tuberculosis reduced by 2.98% from 20.07% to 17.09%.

### UNSOUND MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Summary of articles of food condemned during the year:—

Article.	Number of Articles (Tjns. Packets, etc.).	Weight in lbs.
Beef	—	60,386
Mutton	—	4,315
Pork	—	23,526
Veal	—	661
Cheese	19	80
Cake	39	54
Fish	149	716
Fruit Juices	48	57



Article.	Number of Articles (Tins, Packets, etc.).	Weight in lbs.
Fruit	1,278	1,178
Jams, Marmalades, etc.	73	111
Meat (tinned)	731	1,400
Paste	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
Poultry and Game	10	54
Pies	295	157
Sausages	11	84
Soup	40	24
Vegetables	606	682
Pudding	49	32
Milk	203	619
Miscellaneous	117	459
	<u>3,670</u>	<u>94,604<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>

### Total Weight:

94,604 lbs., or 42 tons, 4 cwts., 2 qrs., 20 lbs.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

From information supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, who is also the Sampling Officer appointed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the following samples of food and drugs were taken during the year:—

Nature of Sample.	Number Taken.	Genuine	Not Genuine	Remarks.
Apricots	1	—	1	Contained Vitamen 'C' 166% in excess of quan- tity stated.
Aspirin	2	2	—	
Baking Powder	2	2	—	
Beans in Tomato Sauce	1	1	—	
Butter	2	2	—	
Calamine Lotion B.P.	1	—	1	Not of quality pre- scribed by B.P.
Carrots (whole)	1	1	—	
Cheese	1	1	—	
Chewing Gum	1	1	—	
Chocolate (hot)	1	—	1	Not correctly labelled.
Chicken Broth (strained)	1	1	—	
Cocoa	1	1	—	
Coconut (desiccated)	1	1	—	
Carried forward	16	13	3	

Nature of Sample.	Number Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine	Remarks.
Brought forward .....	16	13	3	
Cookeen Compound				
Fat .....	1	1	—	
Cough Syrup .....	1	1	—	
Curry Powder .....	1	1	—	
Custard Powder .....	1	1	—	
Epsom Salts B.P. ....	1	1	—	
Flour (plain and self-raising) .....	2	2	—	
Fruit (mixed) .....	1	1	—	
Fruit Salts .....	1	1	—	
Gin 70° .....	1	1	—	
Ginger (ground) .....	1	1	—	
Herbs (mixed) .....	1	1	—	
Honey .....	2	2	—	
Iodised Blood Purifier	1	1	—	
Ice Cream .....	2	2	—	
Jam .....	2	2	—	
Jelly .....	2	2	—	
Lemonade Powder .....	1	1	—	
Margarine .....	3	3	—	
Marmalade .....	1	1	—	
Meat and Fish Pastes	3	3	—	
Meat Pie .....	1	1	—	
Milk .....	53	53	—	
Milk (flavoured) .....	3	3	—	
Milk (condensed) .....	2	2	—	
Nutmeg (ground) .....	1	1	—	
Olive Oil .....	1	1	—	
Oranges in Light Syrup .....	1	1	—	
Orange and Pine-apple Crush .....	1	1	—	
Pearl Barley .....	1	1	—	
Peanut Butter .....	1	1	—	
Peas (processed) .....	1	1	—	
Pepper (ground white)	1	1	—	
Pilchards (in tomato sauce) .....	1	1	—	
Rice (flaked and ground) .....	3	3	—	
Salad Cream .....	1	1	—	
Sandwich Spread .....	1	1	—	
Sauce (Worcestershire) .....	1	1	—	
Sausages (pork and beef preserved) .....	4	4	—	
Soups .....	2	2	—	
Suet (beef shredded)	1	1	—	
Sweets .....	2	2	—	
Sweetened Sponge Mixture .....	1	1	—	
Carried forward .....	129	126	3	



Nature of Sample.	Number Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine	Remarks
Brought forward .....	129	126	3	
Tomato Ketchup .....	1	1	—	
Tomatoes (peeled) .....	1	1	—	
Vanilla Essence (flavour) .....	1	1	—	
Vegetables (mixed) .....	1	1	—	
Vinegar (malt) .....	2	1	1	Incorrectly described as "Pure Malt Vinegar." Contained sugar.
Totals .....	135	131	4	

No legal proceedings were instituted with regard to the above samples during the year.

## HOUSING.

### Housing Act, 1936—Parts II and III.

#### Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—Section 1.

In accordance with the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, the Council submitted its proposals to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for dealing with unfit houses in the Borough which have not yet received the Minister's approval.

The programme was divided into two parts: (a) **First Priority**—a total of 471 houses consisting of 224 privately-owned houses and 247 Council properties (including 201 temporary huts and structures utilised by the Council since the war period). The Council indicated that they would deal with 103 privately-owned houses and 46 Council properties in the first five years and the remainder would be dealt with by 1965. This proposal has since been changed, chiefly to deal with an increased number of huts for clearance. Part (b) **Second Priority**—a total of 401 properties for subsequent demolition or improvement. These are houses which although not at present in the category of unfit houses, will undoubtedly become unfit in the near future unless considerable works are carried out in the meantime. These properties, in their present condition, cannot be repaired at economic cost, but a number of them may be reconditioned, particularly those which become vacant and are sold for future owner-occupation. Of these 401 properties, 356 houses are privately owned

and 45 are Council owned. When the Council considered its programme in June, 1955 no definite period was fixed for dealing with these houses.

The Council have now erected 1,946 post-war houses. The number of applicants on the waiting list on 31st December, 1955, was 2,848, a decrease of 766 on the figure for last year.

During the year, 76 Council houses were built for letting and 30 for sale. A further 193 houses were built by private owners.

Although the waiting list of applicants for Council properties is still formidable, an increased allocation of houses for the rehousing of tenants of unfit properties will have to be made to deal with the slum clearance programme.

The following table summarises the action taken in respect of slum clearance during the year :—

Action Taken.	No. of Houses.	Remarks.
No. 1 Clearance Area, Park Street	7	Six houses to be demolished by informal action.
No. 2 Clearance Area, Millmead .....	7	Compulsory Purchase Order being made.
No. 3 Clearance Area, Slyfield Green	9	Compulsory Purchase Order being made.
Demolition Orders made .....	9	
Closing Orders made .....	5	Includes three houses closed pending Clearance Area procedure.
Basement Dwellings closed .....	1	
Undertakings accepted not to re-let for habitation .....	1	
Undertakings accepted to make fit for habitation .....	2	
Number of unfit houses demolished	12	Nine informally; three by Council after acquisition.

### Improvement Grants.

Numerous enquiries were received concerning improvement grants, but in many instances the applicants did not pursue the matter, and in other cases they were not suitable for grant aid. The majority of enquiries came from owner/occupiers of small properties. Fourteen formal applications were received, thirteen of which were approved for



grants and one refused. Of the thirteen approved, one did not proceed with the work, and in nine cases the improvements were completed. Landlords are not taking advantage of these grants, and it does not look as though large-scale improvements will be carried out under these provisions.

### **Certificates of Disrepair and Revocation.**

The demand for Certificates of Disrepair under the new Act remained low, only 14 Certificates being issued and 18 revoked.

Few landlords appear to have served notice of rent increase, and this is another instance where legislation to encourage the satisfactory maintenance of rent restricted properties has failed so far as Guildford Borough is concerned. At the time of writing this report applications for certificates appear to have almost ceased.

## **HOUSING STATISTICS.**

### **1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.**

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,542
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,125
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	263
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	1,029
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	471
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	281

### **2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.**

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	197
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### **3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.**

#### **A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—**

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	20
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices—	
(a) By Owners .....	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .....	3
<b>B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—</b>	
1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	17
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices—	
(a) By Owners .....	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .....	2
<b>C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—</b>	
1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	9
2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (including 9 informally)	12
3. Number of dwelling houses closed on undertaking from Owners not to re-let for habitation .....	3
4. Number of unfit dwelling houses rendered fit—undertakings cancelled .....	—
5. Number of Closing Orders made under Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	5
<b>D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—</b>	
1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	1
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....	—
<b>E.—Action taken under Ministry of Health Circular 2156—</b>	
1. Number of houses licensed for temporary occupation under Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, Section 6 .....	1



## GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

Annual Report for the Year Ending 29th February, 1956.

### MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.

### Members of the Council:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR	COUNCILLOR W. HAINES.
(ex officio).	COUNCILLOR E. JONES
COUNCILLOR G. BELLERBY.	COUNCILLOR G. L. SHAW.
COUNCILLOR MISS J. CARTER.	

### TRADE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. R. F. SPARROW	.....	.....	Butchers.
Miss E. M. BENNETT	.....	.....	Factory Canteen Service.
Mr. S. W. CHRISTOPHER	.....	.....	Fried Fish Dealers and Wet Fish Dealers.
Mr. A. CROSS	.....	.....	Guildford and District Co-operative Society, Ltd.
Miss L. HIGGINSON	.....	.....	School Meals Service.
Mr. G. JORDISON	.....	.....	Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.
Mr. S. A. KELSEY	.....	.....	ditto
Mr. E. J. MABY	.....	.....	Grocers and General Provisions Stores.
Mrs. E. REAVELL	.....	.....	Guildford Townswomen's Guild.
Mr. E. F. STAMMERS	.....	.....	National Dairymen's Association.
Mr. J. TINLEY	.....	.....	Multiple Traders (resigned May, 1955).
Mr. J. DAVIS	.....	.....	Multiple Traders (elected July, 1955).
Mrs. J. TOOVEY	.....	.....	Ice Cream Manufacturers and Distributors (elected March, 1955).
Miss M. I. THORNE	.....	.....	Caterers Association of Gt. Britain (Surrey Branch).
Mr. W. L. PARSONS	.....	.....	Sugar Confectioners (elected March, 1955).
Mr. R. L. WAUGH (Vice-Chairman)	.....	.....	Fruiterers and Greengrocers.

Hon. Secretary : Mr. H. A. PERRY.



## GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is now eight years since the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild was established, and the past year has seen a more sustained effort from the Health Department's point of view than was possible during the previous year. This was largely due to the work of Mr. G. Walshaw, Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, who has applied himself with enthusiasm and ability to the various aspects of hygienic food handling, manufacture and distribution. Even so, it has not been possible to do all that we would wish, particularly in regard to educational activities. Owing to the ever-changing population of food handlers, it is impossible to keep pace with the necessary instruction of new entrants to the various trades, and it is essential, therefore, that employers should see that all new employees are properly trained and instructed in the rules of hygiene, and are familiar with the legal requirements so far as they apply to the food handler. In order to do this, the employers must themselves be familiar with the requirements of hygiene, both legal and educational.

The most important event during the year in the field of food hygiene has been the introduction of the long-awaited new legislation, which takes the form of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Part of the new Regulations came into force on 1st January last, and the remainder, chiefly dealing with structural matters, comes into operation on 1st July next. Once again members of the Guild are in the happy position of having complied with the majority of the new requirements on a voluntary basis, but nevertheless, this is a suitable opportunity for overhauling the hygienic standards and methods of every food establishment, and I trust that there will be speedy compliance with any requirements which may have to be made to comply with the new legal standards.



Unfortunately, the incidence of food poisoning throughout the country has not abated, as there were over 6,000 incidents during 1954. Obviously this must be regarded as a serious matter, and we cannot afford to be complacent whilst the problem remains. I trust that we shall see an even greater effort in the future to wipe out this blot from our public health escutcheon.

Thanks are again due to the Council and to members and officers of the Advisory Committee for their continued efforts on behalf of this Organisation.

(Signed) R. F. SPARROW,

Chairman of the Advisory Committee of  
the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders'  
Guild.

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## **EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT**

ON THE

**Work of the Guild for the Year ending 29th February, 1956.**

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### **Introduction.**

The Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild has now completed its eighth year of work relating to standards of food hygiene in all classes of food premises in the Borough, and the Organisation continues to provide a most useful service towards the improvement of public health in Guildford.

As stated by the Chairman, we have been able to revive some of our previous activities during the past year due to better staffing, but there is still an enormous amount of work to be done in this field, especially with regard to educational activities.

The new food hygiene legislation will, of course, create a great deal of additional work amongst the food trades, and several classes of premises, e.g., canteens, clubs, boarding houses, etc., are now specifically included, whereas previously

there was a great deal of doubt as to whether or not they could be effectively controlled. Generally speaking, and with few exceptions, these requirements apply wherever food is handled, prepared or stored. Further mention of this legislation will be made later in the report.

Regular meetings of the Advisory Committee were held during the year, and much useful work was done. There have been several changes in the membership of the Committee, although many of its original members are still giving their valuable services. The Committee were pleased to welcome Mrs. J. Toovey and Messrs. Davis, Kelsey and Parsons, who were appointed during the year.

### Membership.

A special effort was made during the year to introduce to the Guild those traders in the Borough whose premises and hygienic standards are sufficiently high to entitle them to Guild membership. There were no fewer than 58 of such traders who were all given details of membership of the Guild. Of these, 26 made application and were accepted as trader members.

There were six cancellations of membership due to traders having ceased business, and transfers of membership were effected in 10 cases.

The following table shows the present state of membership in relation to the various trades, and the total membership represents 57% of the food premises in the Borough compared with 53% last year.

	Number of Premises to which Guild applies.	Number of Trader Members Accepted.	Number of Employee Members Accepted.
Ice Cream Manufacturers and Distributors	2	2	12
Dairies (excluding milkshops) .....	3	2	54
Bakehouses and Flour Confectioners .....	18	3	23
Catering Establishments (including Factory and School Canteens) .....	100	63	525
Grocers and General Stores .....	107	72	199
Butchers and Cooked Meat Manufacturers	31	23	37
Fishmongers and Fishfryers .....	21	10	9
Greengrocers .....	33	13	23
Sugar Confectioners and Mixed Trades .....	47	29	205
Totals .....	362	217	1,087



Whilst on the subject of membership, it is a great pity that more members do not exhibit their membership certificates and plaques in prominent positions where the public may see them. One of the most common criticisms of the Guild is that members appear to be ashamed of their membership rather than taking a pride in it, and this criticism has come from visitors to the town as well as the general public. Details of a mounting and framing service for the certificates at a cost of 13/6d. each were circulated in October last, but few members availed themselves of the opportunity, which is still open.

### **Employee Membership.**

The number of employee members has remained at 1,087 for some considerable time. This is due to the requirement that employees must attend a three-lecture course on hygiene before being admitted to membership. As we have not been able to arrange such courses no new entrants have been obtained. The Advisory Committee has recently decided that the attendance at one comprehensive lecture will qualify for employee membership, and arrangements are being made for these lectures to take place at an early date, for which there appears to be a great demand.

It is also felt that a considerable number of the persons enrolled as employee members have changed their jobs, and a number may have left the food trades altogether. It is hoped to review this position as soon as possible.

### **Food Poisoning.**

Although the national figure for outbreaks of food poisoning shows an increasing incidence of these infections, the position in Guildford in 1955 indicates a more satisfactory position. During the year, investigations were made into eight alleged outbreaks, involving 39 patients, but in only one instance was food poisoning clearly established. This was a child of 8 years who showed definite evidence of typhi-murium infection, but in this case notification was received too late for any specimens of food to be examined. In six instances the suspected foods were ham, home boiled bacon, beef, tinned stewed steak and sausages, but there was insufficient bacteriological evidence to support the diagnosis. In one instance, where 10 cases were involved, it would appear that the trouble



was due to contaminated utensils, but again this was not clearly established.

In several of the cases mentioned above, the illnesses appeared to be connected with food which had possibly been contaminated after it had left the retailer's hands, and the need for care in the home in methods of food handling, and particularly storage, cannot be too strongly emphasised.

### **Food Hygiene Legislation.**

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

As mentioned in the Chairman's opening remarks, the new food hygiene legislation introduced at the end of last year marks a great step forward towards improved hygienic standards throughout the food industry, but unless there is whole-hearted compliance and co-operation on the part of **everyone** connected with our food supplies, these additional measures will prove to be of little value. It is comparatively easy to introduce rules and regulations concerning the provision of hygienic premises, utensils and washing facilities, but it is extremely difficult to see that these amenities are used to their full advantage unless the people concerned are properly trained and have become "hygiene minded." Legislation on its own, therefore, is not enough to ensure satisfactory standards, but, nevertheless, it is extremely valuable as a foundation on which to build a good Clean Food Service.

The Council has authorised the distribution of a copy of a "Guide to the Food Regulations, 1955," to every food trader free of charge. This little booklet will be found extremely useful because it sets out the requirements in plain everyday language, and it should, therefore, be possible for everyone to understand what is required and what they have to do to comply. Further advice on any problems will be given on application to the Health Department.

One of the most important requirements of the new Regulations which affects all traders supplying food for immediate consumption is Regulation 25, which requires special precautions to be taken with regard to temperatures at which "susceptible" foods are to be stored. They must be kept really hot or really cool, i.e., at temperatures which do not



encourage the growth and multiplication of germs. This is most important because many outbreaks of food poisoning have resulted from food being kept for long periods at lukewarm temperatures.

### **Annual Report on Trader Members' Premises.**

In accordance with Rule 14 of the "Conditions Relating to Membership and Administration," annual reports on trader members' premises were submitted to the Advisory Committee in respect of 196 trader members. In 162 instances the premises had been maintained in an entirely satisfactory condition, and in 28 instances continuation of membership was approved subject to minor work being carried out. Six trader members ceased business during the year.

### **Educational Activities.**

It is regretted that with the exception of a few short talks to employees at their places of business, and an organised visit to the factory premises of Kraft Foods, Ltd., no regular courses of lectures, etc., have been arranged during the year owing to pressure of other work. A very successful meeting of approximately 70 traders and employees was held earlier in the month, which led to a valuable discussion on the provisions of the new Food Hygiene Regulations. Arrangements are in hand for a series of lectures to employees, chiefly new entrants to the trade, and approximately 150 persons have indicated their willingness to attend.

### **Special Activities.**

#### **GUILDFORD IDEAL HOME AND TRADES EXHIBITION.**

This exhibition, which was sponsored by the Guildford Chamber of Commerce, was held from 18th-28th May, 1955, and was a huge success, there being over 100,000 visitors. The Guild exhibited a food hygiene display, in which the majority of visitors showed a keen interest, and a competition was organised in connection therewith, for which 1,955 entries were received. In addition to cash prizes offered by the Council, a number of trader members gave prizes, and there is no doubt that the whole effort was well worth while and was a most useful piece of health propaganda.



### Premises—Repairs and Improvements.

A summary of repairs and improvements carried out in food premises in the Borough during the year ending 31st December, 1955, is attached to this report. There is no doubt that more structural work will be required during the present year as a result of the new Food Hygiene legislation.

### Bacteriological Examination of "Susceptible" Foods.

During the year ended 31st December, 1955, 32 samples of "susceptible" foods (other than milk and ice cream) were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, including a number of foods taken in respect of suspected outbreaks of food poisoning. The results may be summarised as follows :—

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Chinese frozen egg .....	3	—
Australian frozen whole egg .....	1	1—Faecal coli isolated. Salmonella not isolated.
Sausages .....	—	1—No salmonella or dysentery organisms isolated. Small numbers of staph. aureus were isolated from each sausage.
Pork sausages .....	—	2—No salmonella or dysentery organisms isolated. Staph. aureus and cl. welchii isolated in small numbers.
Apples .....	1	—
Ham (boiled) .....	1	Practically sterile.
Cake culture .....	1	—
Alginade .....	1	—
Raw cream (20) .....	10	(10) 3—Faecal coli and staph. aureus present. 5—No faecal coli. Staph. aureus present. 2—Faecal coli. No staph. aureus.
Heat-treated cream .....	1	—

### Bacteriological Examination of Washed Crockery, Utensils, Etc.

Thirty-two series of swabs from washed crockery and utensils were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results may be summarised as follows :—

Very good .....	11
Good .....	15
Fair .....	5
Bad .....	1



These results continue to show a high bacterial standard in the cleansing of utensils used in catering establishments, and caterers are to be congratulated on their sustained efforts. Whilst a bacterial count of 100 per utensil is regarded as satisfactory, the actual results have been much less than this figure in the majority of cases.

### **Conclusion.**

The past year has, on the whole, shown satisfactory progress in regard to food hygiene generally, although standards could be improved in some instances and there is no room for complacency. A review of all food premises in the Borough is being made in the light of the requirements of the new legislation and there is no doubt that a considerable proportion of such premises will be required to carry out work to meet these requirements. It is hoped that we shall meet with the same measure of co-operation as on previous occasions, and traders requiring advice on these matters should get into touch with the Sanitary Inspector's Department.

I would again appeal particularly to the managements of the larger food premises where staffs are employed to make one senior member of the staff directly responsible for the supervision of hygienic standards, both in regard to premises and personnel. This would relieve, in many instances, proprietors and managers who, through pressure of other business matters, have little or no time to devote to this important aspect of the business. It is essential, however, that the person appointed should have authority to enforce hygienic standards within the establishment, and to be in a position to make suggestions to the management whereby existing methods could be improved.

May I once again express our thanks on your behalf to the Guildford Borough Council, the Chairman and members of the Advisory Committee, and the staff of the Health Department for their continued support and assistance.

H. A. PERRY,

*Hon. Secretary.*

# Summary of Repairs and Improvements in Food Premises, 1955.

Particulars of Work done.	Dairies.	Ice Cream Manufacturers and Retailers	Catering Establishments	Bakehouses.	Butchers and Cooked Food Premises.	Sweet Manufacturers and Retailers.	General Dealers and Grocers.	Fishmongers and Fishtriers.	Greengrocers.	Totals.	Miscellaneous Food Premises.	Vehicles, etc.
New structures provided or extensive alterations and improvement .. ..	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	5
Other structural repairs .. ..	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	7
Provision of sanitary accommodation ..	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cleansing and repair of sanitary accommodation .. ..	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Improved standard of cleanliness .. ..	—	—	7	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	14
Redecoration of premises .. ..	—	—	15	3	3	—	2	1	2	—	—	26
Improved washing facilities .. ..	1	—	1	3	—	4	2	1	1	1	—	12
Constant hot water supply .. ..	1	—	4	—	2	3	1	2	5	3	—	21
Sinks provided .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cold storage accommodation .. ..	—	—	4	2	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	4
Improved food storage accommodation ..	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Accommodation for storage of outdoor clothing .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overalls and head coverings for employees ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision of hygienic equipment .. ..	—	—	3	4	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	12
Floors repaired or re-laid .. ..	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Drainage alterations and repairs .. ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
Insect control measures adopted .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infestations of rats and mice (including food premises under annual contract) ..	1	1	37	1	3	1	18	—	—	—	—	62
Additional refuse accommodation .. ..	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	7
Offensive accumulations removed .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Artificial lighting .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Improved ventilation .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Provision of "wash hands" notices ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Provision of heating facilities in shop ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—





## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Surrey County Council Clinics are as follows :—

**At Arundel House, 10/12, Stoke Road, Guildford.**

Child Welfare: Wednesdays and Fridays p.m.

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

Eye: 1st and 3rd Tuesdays a.m. 4th Thursdays a.m., if required (by appointment only).

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

**At 49, Farnham Road, Guildford.**

Dental: By appointment only.

**At North Road, Stoughton.**

Child Welfare: Tuesdays and Thursdays p.m.

Dental: By appointment only.

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

Eye: Fridays a.m. and p.m. (by appointment only).

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

**At Burpham Village Hall.**

Child Welfare: 2nd and 4th Wednesdays p.m.

**At Church Hall, Onslow Village.**

Child Welfare: 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays p.m.

**At Merrow Village Hall.**

Child Welfare: Mondays and Thursdays p.m.

**At Church Hall, Foxburrows Avenue, Westborough.**

Child Welfare: Mondays p.m.

**At South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board Chest Clinic,  
64, Epsom Road, Guildford (Tel. Guildford 61421).**

Mondays and Wednesdays, 1.30 to 4 p.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.  
All cases seen by appointment.

**At Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.**

Venereal Diseases—

Males: Tuesdays and Fridays, 5 to 7 p.m.

Females: Mondays, 3 to 7 p.m. Thursdays, 9.30 to 11 a.m.



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