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BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health  
for 1959

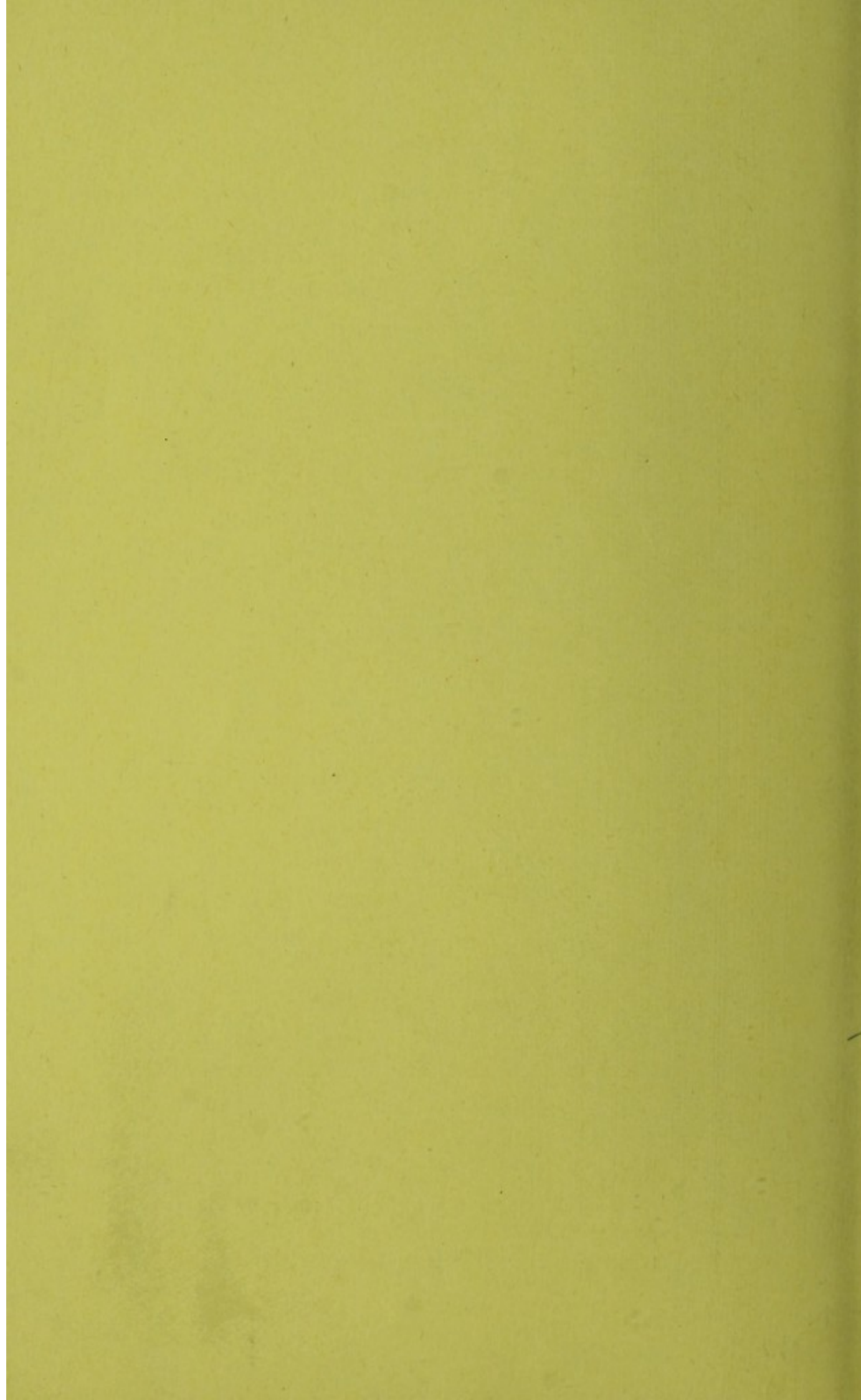
TOGETHER WITH

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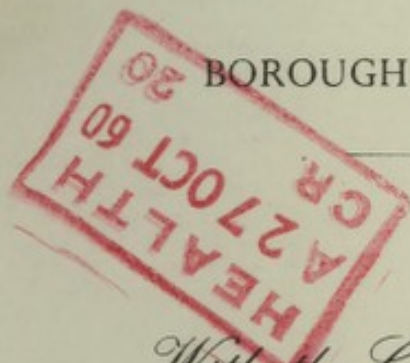
OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector.





BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.



*With the Compliments of the  
Medical Officer of Health.*

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BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.



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Medical Officer of Health

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR E. JONES, J.P.), *Chairman*.

ALDERMAN V. G. WILKINSON, O.B.E., J.P.

COUNCILLOR G. C. BATEMAN.

COUNCILLOR G. R. BELLERBY.

COUNCILLOR MISS J. M. CARTER.

COUNCILLOR J. C. HENDERSON.

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

COUNCILLOR R. R. C. TRIGGER.

COUNCILLOR K. R. VELDE.

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### *Medical Officer of Health :*

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

### *Deputy Medical Officer of Health :*

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

### *Chief Public Health Inspector :*

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

### *Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :*

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

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

*Housing Inspector* - A. J. AVON, M.A.P.H.I.

*District Inspectors* - F. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.  
B. BERRY, M.A.P.H.I.

(All Public Health Inspectors hold the Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate in addition to the statutory qualification.)

*Pupil Public Health Inspector :* C. J. S. ELSTON.

*Clerks :* MISS P. M. BUTLER, MISS E. M. HARGREAVES,  
MISS P. T. BERRY.

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



Telephone: GUILDFORD 5201.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
GUILDFORD.

## 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 pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for 1959 on the Health of Guildford.

The year 1959 must surely be long remembered for its outstandingly dry and sunny summer, which continued unbroken for month after month, and must in no small degree have played its part in keeping the public in good health. Indeed it is good to be able to record that it was a healthy year in Guildford from the Public Health angle, and that poliomyelitis was conspicuous for its absence, although in the last two decades it has been particularly prominent in the hotter summers. There was an extensive outbreak of measles early in the year, but there were no reports of serious complications. There was a widespread epidemic of influenza in February: two different strains were isolated in West Surrey, and young and old were affected alike, especially in closed communities.

Apart from sporadic cases of mild dysentery and food poisoning, there was a small outbreak of the former involving 12 pupils at a private school during the summer term. This was brought under control, and inspection of the school revealed that the feeding arrangements and sanitary conditions at the school were satisfactory.

The Health Committee and the Council continued to carry out their statutory obligations under the Housing Act, 1957, by dealing with unfit houses (houses which cannot be made fit at reasonable cost and where the owner is unwilling to incur unreasonable expenditure). Representations are made to the Health Committee in such cases by the Medical Officer of Health, in conjunction with the Chief Health Inspector and his staff; this is a duty which every Medical Officer of Health must carry out in the interests of the people as part of a National programme to secure a better standard



of housing, no matter what publicity or criticism it arouses. Unfit houses are dealt with either individually, or as Clearance Areas, e.g., those in Drummond Road, North Place and Pannell's Terrace.

During 1959, under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, owners of houses lacking certain amenities became entitled to apply for a grant up to a maximum of £155, from the Local Authority. Subject to certain conditions being fulfilled, the Authority must make the grant, which is known as a Standard Improvement Grant. Discretionary Improvement Grants, which the Authority has power to make but can refuse if it so wishes, can also still be applied for, up to a maximum of £400, subject to certain conditions.

The Minister of Health refused to give his consent to the Council's application for certain Health and Welfare functions to be delegated to them by the County Council, the reason being that the Borough's population, less than 52,000, falls far short of the 60,000 which would have entitled the Council to make a delegation scheme as of right.

On 1st January, 1959, new regulations came into force with regard to the Hygiene of Slaughterhouses and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals therein: with minor exceptions, the Guildford Abattoir already complied with the new regulations.

During the year, the County Council submitted schemes to the Minister of Health, and received the latter's approval, with regard to improvements in the Ambulance Service and the Welfare of certain groups of Handicapped Persons, including the ascertainment of deafness in very young children.

Observations were made during the year on the amount of smoke and other noxious substances in the air: two sets of recording apparatus are in use, one in Upper High Street and one near the Railway Station. Such measurements are an essential preliminary to the putting forward of any schemes under the Clean Air Act, 1956, for Smoke Control Areas: no such areas have been proposed as yet in Guildford, where, apart from the Railway Station, smoke is mainly from domestic chimneys. Fortunately, the steam locomotive is gradually giving way to electric or diesel traction, but until it disappears entirely in some years' time, its smoke nuisance will continue. In the meantime, with the voluntary co-operation of British Railways, the smoke nuisance is reduced as far as practicable.

Other nuisances dealt with under this Act during the year related to coal dust and to oily smoke from a large oil fired boiler and smoke from an industrial incinerator elsewhere in the Borough.



Before the end of 1959, the Council accepted a tender for the erection of a new Public Mortuary on a site near the existing Mortuary at the former Isolation Hospital.

During the year the Council began to consider ways and means of improving the office accommodation: so far as the Health Department are concerned, this would not only relieve the present shortage of space for both the Public Health and Divisional Health staffs, but would provide improved and very necessary space in which members of the public could wait and be interviewed.

As a result of a decision by the Council during the year, the poster boards normally used for Road Safety propaganda were made available from time to time for the use of the Health Committee: this is a valuable concession and has been used for Home Safety and Immunisation posters.

The Guildford Old People's Welfare Council, which does wonderful work in improving life for the elderly in the Borough, continued its activities with great energy, and was as usual given financial support by the Borough Council.

In conclusion, may I be allowed to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and to the whole Council, for their interest and support, which is a source of considerable encouragement. My thanks are also due to Dr. Richards, Mr. Perry and all the staff of the Department for their loyal help and support, and it is a great pleasure to have gone through the whole year without a single change among the staff: nothing is more damaging to efficiency and morale than constant changes of staff. Finally, I am most grateful to my colleagues in other Departments for all their help.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. R. FINN,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) : 7,322.

Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population mid-1959, civilian and members of the Armed Forces. Total 51,930.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1959), according to the Rate Books: 16,031.

Rateable Value on 31st December, 1959: £1,184,040.

Sum represented by Penny Rate (at 31st March, 1960): £4,850.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

#### Live Births—

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	734
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.71
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.99

#### Still-births—

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.44

Total Live and Still-births ... .. 744

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) ... .. 19

#### Infant Mortality Rates—

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.89
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.64
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.45

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... .. 20.44

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ... .. 17.71

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births) ... .. 30.91

#### Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

The **Birth Rate**, 13.71, is lower than last year's figure (14.15). The rate for England and Wales as a whole was 16.5.

The **Death Rate**, 11.32, is higher than for 1958 (10.23). The rate for England and Wales was 11.6.



Deaths in males exceeded those in females, a reversal of the usual pattern, for which I can offer no explanation.

Once again, diseases of the heart and arteries caused nearly half the deaths, 305 out of 632 (48%): this includes all types of heart failure, of which coronary artery disease is by far the commonest, and strokes. There were 115 deaths from coronary disease (96 in 1958), of which 71 were in men and 44 in women.

This disease is commoner in men than women, and affects men earlier in life, usually from the late fifties onwards, but sometimes earlier, whereas in women it is normally a disease of old age. Research into coronary artery disease in this and other countries suggests that important factors are lack of exercise and over-indulgence in foods (especially certain fats) and drink, together with the worry and responsibilities of high office and big business, and the generally increased stress and strain and the rush of modern life.

A hundred years ago our ancestors were warned by the medical profession of the day that the excessive use of horsedrawn carriages, instead of riding on horseback, or better still, walking, would be conducive to ill-health and shorter life. How true is this to-day when the motor car has contributed to heart disease, has brought us the physical and mental sluggishness which goes with lack of exercise, and, in my view, may well have played a part in producing the spate of back troubles which are a feature of to-day. Nor are deaths due to the motor car confined to natural deaths, for we have the frightful daily toll of violent deaths and countless injuries caused by them. The latter are largely preventable deaths, and means must be found of preventing them.

With the ever-increasing number of cars on the roads, those who use them for short journeys in towns might well consider the desirability of walking instead, with consequent benefit to health, and little or no extra time spent on the journey, there being no hold-ups and no parking problem for the pedestrian.

Cancer remains the second biggest cause of death, having a total of 132 deaths out of 632 (=21%). Lung cancer showed the highest figure yet recorded, being 31 in 1959, 25 in 1958, and 26 in 1957: 28 cases were in males and 3 in females. Research into the cause of cancer proceeds steadily, but whereas certain facts are known, the cause, unfortunately, still eludes us.

**Infantile Mortality.** Of the 734 births during 1959, 19 babies died before attaining their first birthday, giving an infant mortality rate of 25.89, which is higher than the figure for England and Wales as a whole (22.2, the lowest ever recorded in this country, and 0.3 below that for 1958, the previous lowest): 13 of the 19 deaths were



in infants under one week old. Three of the deaths were due to defects of development of the child, four were due to acute lung infections in the first weeks of life, six to prematurity, and the remainder to rare diseases of the new born. There is nothing manifest to suggest that any of these deaths were preventable, in the present state of our knowledge.

**Maternal Deaths.** There were, once again, no maternal deaths. This bald statement of a fact has almost come to be accepted as the normal and usual thing in recent years and by a younger generation, but it is still a source of immense satisfaction to those who remember the tragic deaths of mothers in their prime which took place prior to the drive for better care of the mother before, during and after confinement.

**Old People's Welfare.** The population of the British Isles has every year an increasing percentage of old people, as science devises ways and means of combatting those diseases which used to cause the deaths of so many old people, e.g., pneumonia.

More and more attention is being given to the needs of the elderly in the form of housing, domiciliary services, special facilities at hospitals, clubs and recreational facilities, and so on, but to provide all this in ever increasing amounts is an enormous problem and very costly. The young must play their part in caring for their own old folk, and not regard the Welfare State as automatically being a Fairy Godmother for all old people, who need personal help and kindness more than ever as they grow older.

There are, in any case, limits to what the Central and Local Government Services can do: they are partly financial limitations, but in many cases, unfortunately, shortage of manpower in the various domiciliary and nursing services is a limiting factor. Only improved conditions of service, and more relief for the over-pressed, will attract the right type, and in sufficient quantities, to the ranks of the District Nurses, Health Visitors, Home Helps, Night Attendants, Ambulance Service, and others in this field.

There will always be room for any amount of voluntary service to the elderly, and the Guildford Old People's Welfare Committee, to which reference has been made in my Foreword, has once again served the old people's needs admirably. So have the W.V.S. and other Organisations, and indeed individuals, who have the welfare of our old folk at heart: much of this work goes on unknown to all except those who benefit and those whose paths cross it.

**Geriatric Social Worker.** Miss Peck, who is employed by the County Council, continues her invaluable and often difficult work



for the elderly: she acts as a liaison between the three branches of the Health Services, General Practitioners, Local Authority and Hospitals. She works partly in Guildford and partly in the surrounding districts and she has a profound knowledge of the needs of the elderly and of the various ways in which they may be met.

During the year 290 new patients were visited in the Borough, the total number of visits to these and former patients being 2,414 in Guildford.

**Family Planning Association.** This Association exists for the furtherance of knowledge and the giving of practical advice on the proper spacing of families. Its services are available to all. Advice can be given not only to married couples, but also to those about to enter matrimony, the latter being a valuable aspect of the work which may not be widely known.

The Guildford Branch, opened in 1934, celebrated its Silver Jubilee during 1959.

Clinics are held at St. Luke's Hospital in the Out-Patients' Department every Friday from 6 to 7.30 p.m. Appointments are required. Details may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary at 27, Harvey Road, Guildford (Telephone: Guildford 4235).

**Marriage Guidance Council.** The Marriage Guidance Council headquarters are at 167a, High Street, Guildford: application for appointments may be made to the Appointments Secretary at 54, Warren Road, Guildford (Telephone: Guildford 5953). The aims of the Marriage Guidance Council are to restore to normal those marriages which are threatened with disruption by one cause or another. This invaluable work is highly confidential, and can only be undertaken at the direct personal request of the parties concerned. Advice is also given to couples entering matrimony, and takes the form of group teaching and discussion.

**Laboratory Facilities.** The Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital continued to provide an excellent service for the examination of materials collected by the Health Department. The help of the Director is freely available and is very much appreciated.

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### Guildford Deaths in 1959.

Cause of Death.					Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	Tuberculosis Lungs	...	...	...	1	1	2
2.	Tuberculosis Other	...	...	...	—	1	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Cancer of Stomach	...	...	...	8	11	19
11.	„ Bronchus	...	...	...	28	3	31
12.	„ Breast	...	...	...	—	17	17
13.	„ Uterus	...	...	...	—	7	7
14.	„ other area	...	...	...	31	27	58
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukemia	...	...	...	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	—	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	33	52	85
18.	Coronary Disease	...	...	...	71	44	115
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	7	4	11
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	27	43	70
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	15	9	24
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	11	2	13
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	26	23	49
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	20	11	31
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	2	2	4
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	6	5	11
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	3	3
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	2	—	2
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1	1	2
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	...	23	23	46
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	6	1	7
34.	All other Accidents	...	...	...	4	5	9
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	5	4	9
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	1	—	1
Totals					332	300	632

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1959.

	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 Poliomylitis.	Pneumonia.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	
England and Wales —	16.5	0.35	11.6	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.17	Total Deaths under 1 year. 22.2
GUILDFORD — —	13.7	0.19	11.33	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.25	25.89



**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 1959:—

	No. of Members	Public Hours. Duty	Hours Transport	Hospital Hours. and Clinic	Miscel- Hours. llaneous
Corps and Ambulance Divisions ...	71	1,510½	3,537	—	1,135
Nursing Division ...	46	1,121	3,535½	712	260
Ambulance & Nursing Cadet Divisions, including Probationers ...	201	557½	8	58	233½
	318	3,189	7,080½	770	1,628½

First Aid cases treated on Public Duty ... 98

First Aid cases treated off Public Duty ... 150

Medical Comforts loaned ... 907

Civil Defence Members ... 11

National Health Service Reserve Members ... 21

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.

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

Number of patients removed:—

	Patients.	Mileage.
Brigade ...	26	1,691
For Surrey County Council ...	15,642	148,377
	<u>15,668</u>	<u>150,068</u>

Number of emergency cases ... 1,353

**Nursing in the Home.** This work is carried out by the Queen's District Nurses employed by the Surrey County Council and living at the Queen's Nurses' Home, Stoughton.

During the year, the Surrey County Council gratefully accepted the Guildford Queen's District Nursing Association's very generous offer to pay to the County Council the monies they were to receive from the Ministry of Health for the sale of that part of the premises which had been in the Association's ownership. These monies have now been handed over to the Surrey County Council and a proportion of the funds has been used in improving the furniture,



equipment and amenities of the Home as requested by the Association. This has been much appreciated by the Nurses concerned.

### Children Nursed by District Nurses.

	No. of Cases.	Visits Paid.	Transferred to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	4	—
Measles ... ..	2	8	—
Pneumonia ... ..	1	5	—
Other Diseases ... ..	59	330	2
	<u>63</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>2</u>

### District Cases.

Midwifery cases ... ..	147	Visits	2,628
Midwifery cases transferred from St. Luke's Hospital ... ..	52	„	543
Midwifery cases transferred from Jarvis Maternity Home ... ..	4	„	46
Ante-natal ... ..	—	„	830
Worplesdon Relief ... ..	12	„	147
<b>General Work—</b>			
Cases ... ..	1,189	„	30,299
Worplesdon Relief ... ..	—	„	259
<b>Number of Ante-natal Sessions</b> ... ..			53
<b>Number of Attendances</b> ... ..			857
<b>Number of New Bookings</b> ... ..			184

**Maternity Provision.** Fifty-four maternity beds are provided at St. Luke's Hospital. At this Hospital a total of 1,231 births took place in 1959.

Mount Alvernia Nursing Home offers seventeen maternity beds and a total of 197 births took place there.

At the ten beds of the Jarvis Maternity Home, a total of 258 births took place.

Thus of institutional births, there were 1,686 (580 residents and 1,106 non-residents). This gives a percentage of 92.3 of total births (residents and non-residents) and 79.89 residents only.

**Notification of Births.** During 1959, 358 male and 368 female births were notified to residents, a total of 726 (720 in 1958). There were 12 still-births (12 in 1958). In all, there were in Guildford 1,832 births.

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

St. Luke's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386
Mount Alvernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Jarvis Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
								<hr/> 726 <hr/>

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

**Hospital Provision.** The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board maintain two Hospitals in Guildford, St. Luke's Hospital with 385 and the Royal Surrey County Hospital with 233 available beds.

**Supervision of Nursing Homes.** The only Nursing Home in Guildford, Mount Alvernia, is exempt from inspection. Mount Alvernia offers 39 general and 17 maternity beds and during 1959 dealt with 980 general and 196 maternity patients. A close liaison is kept with this Home.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All infectious cases requiring hospital treatment are normally admitted to Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, though some go to Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, and occasionally elsewhere.

### Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1959.

	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	37	2
Pneumonia ... ..	27	2
Measles ... ..	427	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	15	—
Erysipelas ... ..	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	35	31
Food Poisoning ... ..	3	—
Sonné Dysentery ... ..	17	3
Salmonella Typhimurium ... ..	2	2
	<hr/> 566 <hr/>	<hr/> 40 <hr/>

In general, the year was an average one so far as infectious diseases were concerned, with 566 cases, of which three-quarters were due to measles. Only 40 required admission to hospital, and most of these were because of difficulties in nursing them at home, rather than because the illness was serious.

A rather less rigid attitude is adopted nowadays with regard to some of the less serious infectious diseases than was formerly the case, and this applies to duration of exclusion of cases from work or school, exclusion of contacts, and terminal disinfection. But where serious diseases such as poliomyelitis, diphtheria and small-pox are concerned, the control is at least as strict as before.

Deaths from infectious diseases numbered 4: 3 were due to tuberculosis (2 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) and one to late manifestations of syphilis. This latter disease has become eminently treatable since the advent of penicillin, but there are many patients still alive who were infected before the days of penicillin, and not cured, who may ultimately succumb to syphilis in its later stages.

**Poliomyelitis.** I am indeed thankful to be able to report that, for the second year running, no cases of this disease were reported in Guildford, and in spite of a hot summer, which in past years has favoured the spread of the disease, the country as a whole suffered little.

Children who have been vaccinated in this country have been shown to be three times less likely to suffer from paralytic poliomyelitis than the unvaccinated, and this in itself should make all those who are eligible seek vaccination. Although good results have been achieved in getting children up to the age of 18 vaccin-



ated, far too small a proportion of the population aged 18 to 26 (the maximum age eligible during 1959) have accepted vaccination.

It should not be thought that poliomyelitis has been overcome: far from it: the disease may return in epidemic form any time, even in 1960, and it behoves all those eligible (now in 1960 up to the age of 40) to seek vaccination without delay. Research is going on into the efficacy and safety of a vaccine given by mouth: if proved satisfactory, this would simplify administration enormously.

Progress with vaccination against poliomyelitis in the Guildford area during the year ended 31st December, 1959, is as follows:—

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

Children born between 1943 and 1959	...	...	...	2,005
Young persons born between 1942 and 1933	...	...	...	3,336

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

Children born between 1943 and 1959	...	...	...	7,365
Young persons born between 1942 and 1933	...	...	...	1,135

A total of 10,014 children and young persons up to age 26 (or 56% of those eligible) have received the 3rd injection in the Guildford Municipal Borough area since the inception of the scheme.

The general position so far as the whole of the South-Western Division is concerned is that 32,339 children and young people have received their 3rd injection. This is slightly above 56% of the estimated population eligible for vaccination against poliomyelitis.

**Diphtheria.** Cases of diphtheria still continue to be reported from various parts of the British Isles, but fortunately there were again none in Guildford. During 1958, the last year for which figures have been published, there were 80 cases, with 8 deaths, reported from 25 different districts. There were outbreaks in school children in two areas in Greater London, not all that far from Guildford. As is always the case, the unimmunised fared worst: in 55 of the cases, immunisation had never been carried out, or was not up to date: 6 of the 8 deaths were in those not protected.

The immunisation statistics for Guildford show that the percentage immunised within five years of birth continues to rise, being 66% in 1958 and 72% in 1959: this is still below the National Target of 75% and we shall go on trying to improve it, even though it is already above the National figure of under 50%.

The following table shows the number of children in age groups who received primary immunisation and the number of boosting doses given in the Borough during 1959:—



	Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary ... ..	285	320	244	849
Boosting doses ...	—	31	1,080	1,111

**Vaccination against Smallpox.** This remains just as desirable as ever. During 1959, 208 infants under the age of one year were vaccinated, some by General Practitioners and some at Clinics. In view of the large number of protective inoculations given to babies, some Authorities advise deferring vaccination until the second year of life. The present policy in the County Council's Clinics, however, remains the same, namely, to vaccinate in the first three months of life, and get it done before embarking on the other procedures.

Vaccination in infancy not only protects the infant, but lessens the reaction if, in later life, vaccination is required on going abroad or entering the Services. The presence of eczema, or a history of it, is an absolute contra-indication to routine primary vaccination.

During the year there were 728 live births and, of these, 208 were vaccinated under the age of one year. The acceptance rate for infants in 1959 was 38.09 and in 1958 was 38.13. (The figure of 728 births is obtained by taking the Borough births for the last three months of 1958 and the first nine months of 1959.)

The following table shows the vaccinations carried out in the Borough during 1959: —

0-1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 + yrs.	Total.
208	211	16	27	462

148 re-vaccinations were also completed.

**Tuberculosis.** Tuberculosis is no longer the scourge it was, due to improved methods of prevention and treatment, and Chest Physicians, Chest Hospitals and Chest Clinics are now able to devote more of their time to other common chest complaints, particularly bronchitis. The latter is more widespread in London and the industrial areas than it is in the country areas, such as Guildford is, but nevertheless it is the cause of much absenteeism and chronic ill-health.

Twelve new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, six less than in 1958: there were two new non-pulmonary cases. Two deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from non-pulmonary disease. There were 447 cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1959 and 470 at the beginning.

The Guildford Borough Tuberculosis After-Care Committee continues its excellent work of providing from voluntary sources some of the extras which the tuberculous and other chest cases need, and they are to be congratulated on the work which they



carry on under the Chairmanship of Councillor Edward Jones, M.P.S.

### Tuberculosis: New Cases during 1959.

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

**Mass Radiography.** A Mass Radiography Unit visited St. Saviour's Hall, Guildford, from 22nd to 7th May, 1959, when everyone over 15 years of age had the opportunity of attending for free X-ray of the chest. The results of this survey are given below: —

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number X-rayed	2,849	4,344	7,193
Tuberculosis—			
Requiring treatment	1	3	4
Requiring close clinic observation	4	3	7
Requiring occasional clinic observation	3	1	4
Non-tuberculous abnormalities requiring investigation	9	6	15
Carcinoma of the bronchus	5	—	5
Cases not yet diagnosed	1	—	1

**B.C.G. Vaccination** can now be offered to: —

- School children approaching 13 years of age who can conveniently be vaccinated along with other children of that age;
- School children of 14 years of age or older; and
- Students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other establishments of further education.

The amendments also enable vaccination to be offered to such other persons or groups as may be approved from time to time by the Minister of Health.

The figures of B.C.G. Vaccination are (including Private Schools): —

Percentage accepting the offer of B.C.G. Vaccination	69.12
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination	587
Number immune—Vaccination not required	58





# Annual Report

of the

## Chief Public Health Inspector

for 1959.



## **WATER SUPPLIES.**

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board, which has operated since October, 1952, is responsible for Guildford's water supply.

The Undertaking is responsible for an area of approximately 140 square miles in extent, containing a population of about 107,000 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 (2 new bore-holes).

All three Pumping Stations have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

During the year ended 31st December, 1959, the total consumption of water in Guildford Borough water area was 1,108,180,662 gallons, an average of 3,036,111 gallons per day. The average daily consumption per head of population in the Borough water area was 57.29 gallons, domestic consumption being 46.98 gallons, the remaining 10.31 gallons being used for industrial and other purposes.

The work on testing and sinking the two new bore-holes at Dapdune Pumping Station has been completed, and it is hoped that water supplies from this source will be available in the Spring of 1960, when the total output from Dapdune Pumping Station will be approximately three million gallons per day.

## **WATER SAMPLING.**

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



	Chemical Samples.		Bacteriological Samples.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Ladymead Pumping Station	6	—	6	—
Millmead Pumping Station...	5	—	5	—
Dapdune Pumping Station...	7	—	7	—
Private Premises—				
Mains Supplies ... ..	14	—	15	2
Deep Wells ... ..	—	—	1	—
	<hr/> 32	<hr/> —	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 2

Observations are still being kept on the free ammonia content of the water supply from the Dapdune Pumping Station, which varied between 0.471 and 1.101 p.p.m. (average content 0.604 p.p.m.).

This is an increase of 0.120 p.p.m. in the average free ammonia content as compared with the results for last year. The analyst reported that tar acids and thiocyanates were not present in detectable amounts and the water was considered suitable for public supply purposes.

The two unsatisfactory bacteriological reports on mains supplies refer to private dwelling houses. In one case contamination was due to a rubber fitting to the tap and in both cases repeat samples were satisfactory.

### 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 three children's paddling pools, one at Stoke Park and two at Guildford Lido.

Both swimming baths and the Lido paddling pools are supplied with mains water and operate on the "break point" chlorination system, thus a high standard of purity is maintained. The water in Stoke Park paddling pool is chlorinated during the summer season.

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

	Chemical.		Bacteriological.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Castle Street Baths ...	1	—	9	1
Lido Swimming Pool ...	1	—	4	1
Paddling Pool, Stoke Park	—	—	1	4
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> —	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 6



The unsatisfactory reports refer to the presence of coliform bacilli and/or faecal coli, in very small numbers. Stoke Park paddling pool is not on the "break-point" chlorination system and is frequently emptied, cleansed, chlorinated and refilled with mains water. It was so treated after each unsatisfactory sample.

### **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

**Sewage Disposal Works and Extensions.** This work, under the direction of the Borough Surveyor, is progressing satisfactorily. So far, two sedimentation tanks, two pumping stations, six filters, three humus tanks and ancillary works have been completed at a cost of £170,000. This represents approximately 80% of the work.

It is anticipated that the work will be in operation during the summer of 1960.

**Drainage.** Tests were applied to 239 existing drains (chiefly in connection with housing inspections) one existing drain was reconstructed and fifty-four drains freed from obstruction. New drainage installations are supervised and tested by the Building Inspectors.

**Cesspools.** The number of cesspools and private disposal plants in the Borough at the end of December, 1959, was 137. Cesspools are emptied by mechanical means as and when required and the service provided is satisfactory.

### **PUBLIC CLEANSING — REFUSE DISPOSAL.**

The following information is supplied by the Borough Surveyor: —

The system of refuse disposal is by incineration and controlled tipping. The weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 18,519 tons. The period of time elapsing between collections of domestic refuse averaged eight days and every effort was made to maintain this service.

During the year 28 dustbins were found to be defective at privately owned properties, which were replaced in all instances. At Corporation properties, 295 new dustbins were supplied.

### **SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.**

#### **Number and Nature of Inspections Made.**

	No. of Visits.
Complaints investigated (excluding rats and mice) ... ..	247
Nuisances found ... ..	154
No nuisances found ... ..	93



	No. of Visits.
<b>Public Health Act.</b>	
Prospective Council house tenants, re cleanliness, vermin, etc. ...	45
Properties under notice ... ..	1,165
Infectious disease enquiries ... ..	261
Verminous premises, insect pests, etc. ... ..	87
Drains tested or inspected ... ..	239
Cesspools, etc. ... ..	26
Moveable dwellings ... ..	74
Schools ... ..	9
Places of public entertainment ... ..	23
Offensive trades ... ..	9
Keeping of Animals (including Pet Animals Act) ... ..	221
Public conveniences ... ..	263
Common lodging house ... ..	19
Pollution of water courses ... ..	30
Swimming pools, paddling pools, etc.—samples taken ... ..	22
Workplaces (including offices) ... ..	27
<b>Housing Acts.</b>	
Inspections under Housing Act, 1957 (first visits) ... ..	545
Inspections under Housing Act, 1957 (subsequent visits) ... ..	1,251
Inspections re Certificates of Disrepair (Rent Act, 1957) ... ..	190
Overcrowding ... ..	9
Visits to Council owned properties ... ..	125
Improvement grants ... ..	555
<b>Factories Act, 1937.</b>	
Factories—mechanical power ... ..	227
Factories—no mechanical power ... ..	18
Outworkers ... ..	22
<b>Food Premises and Sampling.</b>	
Licensed premises, clubs, etc. ... ..	113
Slaughterhouse ... ..	*145
Butchers' shops and cold stores ... ..	98
Fishmongers' premises (wet and fried) ... ..	61
Cooked food premises ... ..	26
Cafes, restaurants, etc. ... ..	224
Bakehouses ... ..	81
Ice cream premises ... ..	79
Dairies and milkshops ... ..	26
Other food shops, market stalls, etc. ... ..	427
Bacteriological milk samples obtained ... ..	168
Bacteriological rinses from milk churns, bottles, etc. ... ..	63
Bacteriological swabs from washed crockery, cutlery, etc. ... ..	245
Bacteriological ice cream samples ... ..	58
Bacteriological samples of other foods ... ..	95
Bacteriological specimens from slaughterhouse (research) ... ..	43
Bacteriological water samples ... ..	56
Chemical water samples ... ..	34
Visits re Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild ... ..	324
<b>Rodent and Insect Control.</b>	
Rats and mice infestations (first visits) ... ..	707
Rats and mice infestations (subsequent visits) ... ..	2,513
Insect pests ... ..	568
<b>Atmospheric pollution.</b>	
Visits re smoke control and nuisances ... ..	240



	No. of Visits.
<b>Diseases of Animals Acts.</b>	
Visits under Waste Foods Order, 1957 ... ..	24
Visits re movement of animals, licences, etc. ... ..	173
Cattle Market ... ..	121
Interviews ... ..	735
Miscellaneous visits ... ..	529

\* Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

### Abatement of Nuisances, etc.

	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council.
Choked drains, soil water ... ..	45	—
Choked drains, surface water ... ..	9	—
Drains requiring reconstruction, soil water ... ..	1	—
Defective soil pipes ... ..	2	—
Defective ventilation shafts ... ..	3	—
Defective manhole covers ... ..	3	—
Defective pans and traps of water closets ... ..	18	—
Defective w.c. cisterns and flush pipes ... ..	34	—
Defective waste pipes (baths, lavatories or sinks) ... ..	35	—
Defective sinks ... ..	19	—
Defective eavesgutters or rainwater pipes ... ..	40	—
Defective cesspools or cesspools to be abolished ... ..	1	—
Defective gullies ... ..	4	—
Offensive accumulations ... ..	12	—
Animals, poultry, etc. ... ..	9	—
Infestations by rats and mice ... ..	1	625
Verminous premises and insect pests ... ..	—	508
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—
Insufficient or defective water supply ... ..	9	—
Defective dustbins ... ..	28	295
Defective yard paving ... ..	9	—
Rooms requiring redecoration ... ..	7	—
Defective chimney flues and pots ... ..	14	—
Damp walls due to external defects ... ..	35	—
Damp walls due to defective damp proof courses ... ..	12	—
Defective fireplaces or stoves ... ..	13	—
Defective windows and doors ... ..	191	—
Defective roofs ... ..	57	—
Defective brickwork or pointing ... ..	94	—
Defective floors ... ..	53	—
Defective plastering ... ..	118	—
Defective stairs ... ..	15	—
Absence of or insufficient accommodation for food storage ... ..	7	—
<b>Factories, Factories (N.M.P.) and Workplaces.</b>		
Without Abstract or Blue Book ... ..	—	—
Requiring lime-washing or cleansing ... ..	8	—
Sanitary accommodation—		
Insufficient ... ..	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	15	—
Contraventions of—		
Milk and Dairies Regulations ... ..	1	—
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 ... ..	84	—
Shops Act, 1950, Section 38 ... ..	3	—

## STATUTORY NOTICES.

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

	Served.	Complied with.	Done in Default.
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 ... ..	1	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 ... ..	7*	6	—
Housing Act, 1959, Section 9 ... ..	36†	31	—
Guildford Corporation Act, 1926, Section 100	1	1	—
Shops Act, 1950, Section 38 ... ..	3	3	—
	—	—	—
	48	42	—
	—	—	—

\* Premises vacated prior to demolition (1).

† Tenant evicted—house sold (1).

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

Act.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Sale of loaf of bread contaminated with builders' debris.	Fined £10
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.	Unsanitary premises.	Fined total £8.

## DISINFECTIONS.

Steam disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is still carried out at the Council's disinfection plant, by arrangement, for adjoining districts in addition to the requirements of the Borough.

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

### Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam.

	From within the Borough.	From outside the Borough.	Total
Mattresses ... ..	40	28	68
Blankets ... ..	91	3,063	3,154
Pillows ... ..	177	252	429
Sundries ... ..	208	29	237
	—	—	—
	516	3,372	3,888
	—	—	—

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease (within the Borough) ... .. 16

Number of rooms disinfected other than notifiable infectious disease ... .. 25



The amount of disinfection work, in regard to premises, again shows a considerable decrease for the past year. This is due to the reduction of cases of infectious disease, and to the fact that terminal disinfections are not now carried out in many instances.

### DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

During the year, 87 inspections of verminous premises were made by Health Inspectors. 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.
Lice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	18
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	—
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Mosquitos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11
Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
Moths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
								—	—
								508	90
								—	—

In forty-five cases where families were moved to Council houses within the Borough, an inspection was made of furniture and bedding prior to removal. Any infestations by vermin thus found can be dealt with before removal takes place.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

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

Statistics for the period 1st April, 1959, to 31st December, 1959.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Local Authority.	Non-Agricultural. 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 ... ..	320	15,979	1,690	17,989	52
Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification ... ..	13	446	9	468	1
(b) Survey under the Act ...	13	13	130	156	38
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose) ... ..	121	1,329	2,140	3,614	24
Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections ...	267	3,821	3,225	7,313	273
Number of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats—Major ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ... ..	11	416	11	438	1
(b) Mice—Major ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ... ..	2	43	19	64	—
Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by the local authority ... ..	13	459	30	502	1
Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ...	41	460	70	571	19
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:—					
(a) Treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work, i.e. proofing ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Legal proceedings ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of "block" control schemes carried out ... ..	—	23	4	27	—

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

	Business Premises	Dwelling Houses.	Total
First visits ... ..	10	615	625
Subsequent visits ... ..	1,555	949	2,504



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.** One maintenance treatment of sewers was carried out during the period 22nd-30th June, 1959, and six minor infestations dealt with. Treatment of sewers was also carried out in conjunction with forty-five "block" controls. There is no evidence of serious infestation in the Council's sewers.

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

# **FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 - 1959.**

## **PART I OF THE ACT.**

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

	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities ... ..	19	15	2	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority ... ..	161	104	5	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ... ..	15	10	1	—
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>

### **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 ... ..	8	8	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ... ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:—				
(a) Insufficient ... ..	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	18	15	—	2
(c) Absence of artificial lighting	1	1	—	1
(d) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—
	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>

No prosecutions were instituted.

## **OUTWORKERS.**

### **Sections 110 and 111.**

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



Nature of Work.	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel — making, etc., cleaning and washing ...	11	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	12	—	—	—	—	—

### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

**Atmospheric Pollution.** During the year, the Council agreed to investigate the extent of atmospheric pollution in the Borough, and two sets of recording apparatus were installed—one at the Municipal Offices, High Street, and one in the lower Farnham Road area in the vicinity of the main railway station. The apparatus in each case consists of a volumetric smoke meter and sulphur dioxide recorder. Daily recordings at the Municipal Offices commenced on 1st May, 1959, and at lower Farnham Road on 1st June, 1959. From the results obtained it is clear that Guildford's main source of air pollution is the domestic chimney and a preliminary survey is being carried out with a view to establishing one or more smoke control areas in the vicinity of the town centre.

The following table gives comparative results between the two recording sites in the Borough and the results obtained in other towns: —

#### Extract from 30th Report.

	SMOKE.*			SULPHUR DIOXIDE †		
	Winter.	Summer.	Yearly Average.	Winter.	Summer.	Yearly Average.
Average for six worst sites ...	68	40	54	17	9	13
Average for whole country (co-operating authorities only)	27	13	21	9	5	7
Average for six best sites ...	2	1	2	3	2	3
Average for Guildford, 1959—						
High Street site, 1.5.59 to 31.12.59 (eight months) ...	—	—	5.8	—	—	2.6
Farnham Road site, 1.6.59 to 31.12.59 (seven months)...	—	—	10.7	—	—	10.0



### Atmospheric Pollution.

Average monthly figures of concentrations recorded at Guildford:—

Site 1—Municipal Offices, High Street.

Site 2—Lower Farnham Road area.

	Average Value.		SMOKE.*				SULPHUR DIOXIDE.†					
			Highest Value.		Lowest Value.		Average Value.		Highest Value.		Lowest Value.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
May	4.0	—	8	—	1	—	2.3	—	4.4	—	0.8	—
June	3.6	5.7	7	11	2	1	1.6	8.6	4.9	16.6	0.6	2.1
July	2.6	5.8	5	14	1	2	1.4	9.1	3.0	22.3	0.6	2.5
August	2.5	5.0	5	10	1	1	1.7	9.8	3.1	20.0	0.5	2.7
September	4.2	8.7	10	13	0	2	2.9	11.8	5.2	19.1	0.2	2.7
October	8.4	14.5	25	21	4	6	2.6	11.4	7.4	18.1	0.3	6.1
November	13.0	18.3	33	37	3	11	4.7	10.6	15.0	21.5	1.8	6.3
December	8.4	16.6	22	29	3	10	3.6	8.5	9.8	22.6	1.4	2.0

	Smoke.*		Sulphur Dioxide.†	
Average for Municipal Offices, 1st May to 31st December ...	...	5.8	...	2.6
Average for Lower Farnham Road area, 1st June to 31st December ...	...	10.7	...	10.0

\* Smoke concentration—expressed in milligrams per 100 cubic metres of air.

† Sulphur dioxide concentration (volumetric method)—expressed in parts per 100 million parts of air.

The trouble experienced from oily smuts from a local hospital boiler plant (which was commented upon in the report for 1958) has been cleared up and no complaints have been received from this source for some considerable time. A new incinerator plant has been installed at the hospital which is operating without nuisance. The nuisance from the railway premises has improved generally, but the trouble will not be completely overcome until either electrification of the line or the exclusive use of diesel engines has been introduced. The use of smokeless fuels in all station buildings and the stoppage of burning refuse from trucks, etc., has resulted in a notable improvement.

At a recent Clean Air exhibit in a local Ideal Homes and Trades Exhibition the interest shown by the public, particularly with regard to the use of smokeless fuels by householders, exceeded all expectations and there was a general acceptance that air pollution must be reduced to a minimum. The time would, therefore, appear to be opportune for the establishment of Smoke Control Areas.



# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## PARTICULARS OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

	No. of Premises.	No. of. Inspections.	Number Registered. Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.
Ice cream manufacturers ... ..	2	3	2	—
Ice cream distributors ... ..	148	76	148	—
Dairies ... ..	2	18	—	2
Milk shops (sealed bottles only) ...	14	8	—	14
Catering establishments (including factory and school canteens) ...	138	224	—	—
Licensed premises (including club premises) ... ..	62	113	—	—
Bakeshouses ... ..	13	59	—	—
Flour confectioners ... ..	16	22	—	—
Sweet shops ... ..	41	13	—	—
Grocers and general stores ... ..	107	293	—	—
Butchers and cooked meat manu- facturers ... ..	35	120	22	—
Fishmongers and fishfryers ... ..	16	64	—	—
Greengrocers ... ..	58	84	—	—
Slaughterhouse ... ..	1	121*	—	—
	<u>653</u>	<u>1,218</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>16</u>

\* Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

# Summary of Repairs and Improvements in Food Premises, 1959.

Particulars of Work done.	Dairies	Catering Establishments	Bakehouses	Butchers and Cooked Food Premises	Sweet Retailers	General Dealers and Grocers	Fishmongers and Fishtraders	Greengrocers	Miscellaneous Food Premises	Public Houses	Totals
New structures provided or extensive alterations and improvements .. .. .	1	5	1	2	1	6	—	—	—	3	19
Other structural repairs .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Provision of sanitary accommodation .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cleansing and repair of sanitary accommodation .. .. .	—	11	4	4	2	5	2	—	4	2	35
Defective plaster to walls .. .. .	—	14	3	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	30
Defective plaster to ceilings .. .. .	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Provision of wash hand basin or sink .. .. .	1	6	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	13
Constant hot water supply .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision of first aid equipment .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Floors dirty .. .. .	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Improved food storage accommodation .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accommodation for storage of outdoor clothing .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overalls and head coverings for employees .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Provision of hygienic equipment .. .. .	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	7
Floors repaired or relaid .. .. .	1	4	1	1	—	6	1	—	2	—	16
Drainage alterations and repairs .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Storage of vegetables less than 18" from ground .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Defective surfaces to tables, draining boards, etc. .. .. .	—	11	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Dirty delivery vehicles .. .. .	—	3	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	11
Dirty utensils, tables and equipment .. .. .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Defective tiling .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Additional refuse accommodation .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Offensive accumulations removed .. .. .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Artificial lighting .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved ventilation .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Provision of "wash your hands" notices .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Provision of names and addresses of vendors .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Excessive condensation .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broken window panes .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1



## MILK SUPPLY.

### Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Premises  
on Register  
at 31st Dec., 1959.

#### MILK PRODUCERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH—

Number of Cowkeepers registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food ... ..	9
Number of local producers of—	
Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	9
Ungraded Milk ... ..	—
Number of Producer/Wholesaler/Retailers ... ..	1
Number of Producer-Wholesalers ... ..	8

### Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949-1954.

The following is a summary of Designated Milk Licences granted in 1959:—

#### RAW MILK—

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

Supplementary Licences ... ..	2
Dealers' Licences ... ..	11

#### HEAT TREATED MILK—

##### Tuberculin-Tested Pasteurised and Pasteurised Milk—

Pasteurisers' Licences ... ..	2
Dealers' Licences ... ..	14
Supplementary Licences ... ..	4

#### STERILISED MILK—

Supplementary Licences ... ..	1
Dealers' Licences ... ..	9

### Milk Vending Machines.

There are now three automatic milk vending machines in the Borough and the conditions of storage and distribution appear to be very satisfactory. The reports on routine samples taken from these sources have also been satisfactory. The milk is stored at approximately 40° F. and is packed in bottles and destructible containers.

# Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results, 1959.

Type of Milk	Total Number of Samples Submitted	Methylene Blue R.T.			Phosphatase Test			Biological Test		Turbidity Test	
		Number of Samples Submitted	Passed	Failed	Percentage Passed	Number of Samples Submitted	Passed	Failed	Percentage Passed	Number of Samples Submitted	Percentage Passed
Pasteurised .. .. .	58	56*	56	—	100	58	57	1	98.27	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	56	53*	53	—	100	56	54	2	96.43	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	34	34	30	4	88.23	—	—	—	—	6	100
Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	17	17	14	3	82.35	—	—	—	—	3	100
Sterilised .. .. .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	100
Totals .. .. .	168	160	153	7	85.29	114	111	3	97.35	9	100

\* 5 Methylene Blue tests void—atmospheric temperature exceeded 65°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, thirty churn and thirty-three bottle rinses were taken for bacteriological examination. With the exception of five churns and seven bottles, all had bacterial counts of less than 50,000 per churn and 600 per bottle respectively.

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

### **MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.**

There are two registered manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough who manufacture on a small scale and 148 distributors, including six new registrations during the year.

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

During the year seventy-nine inspections were made and fifty-eight 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 58):—

Grade I (4½ hrs. +)	Grade II (2½—4 hrs.)	Grade III (1½—2 hrs.)	Grade IV (0—1½ hr.)
28	21	9	—
(48.27%)	(36.21%)	(15.52%)	

In regard to the Methylene Blue Test, 84.48% of the samples submitted in 1959 fell within the Provisional Grades I and II, as compared with 94.87% in 1958.

### **BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS.**

#### **Bacteriological Examination of "Susceptible" Foods.**

During the year ended 31st December, 1959, 321 samples of food and 226 swabs from dressed chickens were submitted for bacteriological examination. These included a number of samples taken in respect of suspected outbreaks of food poisoning and a large number were taken for laboratory investigations. The results may be summarised as follows:—



	No. of samples taken.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	Remarks.
Cream ... ..	51	14	37	Decolourised methylene blue in periods varying from 0-4½ hours.
Liquid egg ... ..	15	10	3	Faecal coli isolated. 1—Faecal coli and salmonella isolated. 1—Salmonella isolated.
*Sausages and sausage material ... ..	12	12	—	Salmonella not isolated.
Roast chicken ... ..	1	—	1	Moderate growth staph. aureus.
Soup from machine ...	2	2	—	
Coffee and milk from machine ... ..	1	1	—	Sterile.
Cream cake ... ..	2	2	—	No food poisoning organisms isolated.
*Coconut flour ... ..	1	1	—	No pathogens isolated.
*Desiccated coconut ...	4	4	—	Salmonella not isolated.
Whole egg ... ..	1	1	—	Plate count, 100,000 per ml. Coliforms not found in 1 ml.
*Oysters ... ..	4	4	—	No pathogens isolated.
Cassata ice pudding ...	1	—	1	Faecal coli isolated.
*Chicken swabs ... ..	226	226	—	Salmonella not isolated.

\* Samples and specimens taken for purposes of laboratory investigations.

### Fresh Cream.

No legal bacteriological standard has yet been devised for fresh cream, although this commodity is in ever-increasing demand and is being sold from a wide variety of shops and mobile vehicles. It is difficult to see why milk should be the subject of such stringent legislation whilst one of its most "susceptible" products can be sold without restriction. Although the methylene blue test as applied to cream has no legal significance, it is an indication of the unsatisfactory keeping quality of this product when 37 samples decolourised methylene blue in less than 4½ hours out of a total of 51 samples submitted for examination.

### Liquid Egg.

Following upon my report of last year on the increased attention which was given to liquid egg or "broken out" eggs used in the confectionery trade, fifteen further samples were taken for bacteriological examination and reported upon as follows:—

	No. of samples taken.	No. containing faecal coli.	No. containing salmonella.
Egg Packing Station ...	10	3	1 (type—manhattan)
Local bakehouses (ex Packing Station) ...	5	1	1 (type—enteritidis)



Salmonella organisms have been found in 10.5% of samples to date, which is rather high, and the Bacteriologist is of the opinion that these organisms are present in the hens eggs before the "breaking out" operation. If this is so, it is extremely difficult to trace back the source from which the infected eggs come, owing to the large number of suppliers to the Egg Packing Station. The matter is still receiving special attention.

The improvement to premises and hygienic standards at the Egg Packing Station mentioned last year were completed in accordance with the Ministry of Health recommendations. Facilities for sterilising equipment have been provided and are in regular use.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RINSES FROM WASHED CROCKERY AND UTENSILS.

During the year the following swabs were submitted for bacteriological examination from crockery and utensils in catering establishments, with results as shown:—

				Bacteriologist's Report.			
				No. taken.	Very good.	Fair.	Bad.
Drinking glasses	...			176	172	3	1
Plates	...	...	...	29	26	1	2
Cups	...	...	...	4	3	1	—
Knives	...	...	...	12	12	—	—
Forks	...	...	...	13	11	—	2
Spoons	...	...	...	11	11	—	—

This work was mainly concentrated upon licensed houses—hence the large number of swabs taken from drinking glasses.

The standard of cleanliness remains very high and the persons concerned are to be congratulated on their efforts in this respect. In the case of unsatisfactory reports the matter was followed up and advice given on "washing-up" technique.

### FOOD HYGIENE.

A report on the activities of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild appears on pages 50 to 56. Other work carried out in connection with food hygiene is reported upon elsewhere in this report.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954.

There is one knacker yard in the Borough at which a completely new and up-to-date slaughterhouse was erected during the year. The standard of hygiene at these premises is very satisfactory and conditions are better than those found in many



slaughterhouses where meat is prepared for human consumption. The owner of these premises is to be congratulated on the excellent provisions made for the slaughtering of animals under humane conditions. The licence to slaughter horses, which had been withheld pending the completion of the new slaughterhouse, has now been restored.

Seventeen slaughtermen were licensed to slaughter under these provisions, all of which were unrestricted licences. Thirteen are employed at Guildford Slaughterhouse and four at the local knacker yard.

### **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.**

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

### **DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, ORDERS, ETC.**

In the Borough, the local authority's duties are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, and as Guildford is an important centre, both in respect of the Cattle Market and Slaughterhouse, the duties undertaken under this heading are considerable, particularly when outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest, etc., occur.

At the Cattle Market, Inspectors are on duty on regular weekly market days, and during special sales, to enforce the requirements of the various orders, etc., and to issue movement licences for animals as required. A close liaison is maintained between the department and the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and we are particularly indebted to them for their kind co-operation which enables us to carry out these duties effectively.

### **DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.**

The above Order requires the licensing of all plants used for boiling of swill for pigs and poultry. Inspections were carried out at twenty-four premises in the Borough where licences have been issued for this purpose.

### **GUILDFORD SLAUGHTERHOUSE.**

The Council continued to provide slaughtering and meat inspection facilities at their Slaughterhouse during 1959, and animals were slaughtered on the "line" system on behalf of owners in Guildford and the adjoining areas by the Council's Slaughtering Contractor.



Although excellent facilities are provided for the slaughter of livestock at the Slaughterhouse, the overall throughput for 1959 was 4.2% less than the previous year. This is due mainly to a reduction in the number of cattle and pigs sent for slaughter. Although there was an increase of 28.7% in the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered this was insufficient to offset the deficiencies in cattle and pigs.

The abundant supplies of more reasonably priced imported chilled beef have kept down the demand for home killed beef, and the recent hot summer, together with an abundance of home killed lamb and poultry has had an effect upon the amount of pork consumed.

**Meat Inspection.** A full-time meat inspection service continued to be provided by the Council, carried out by the Senior Meat Inspector with assistance, as necessary, from the Public Health Inspectors.

During the year, a marking system of carcasses was instituted, indicating that they had been inspected and passed fit for human consumption.

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

	Cattle exc. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lamba.	Pigs.	Total.
Number killed and inspected	5,363	508	1,302	19,582	21,678	46,433
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	5	11	12	27	58
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,576	163	12	605	4,828	8,184
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	48.09	33.07	1.8	3.15	22.39	17.75
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	—	—	—	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	94	42	—	—	62	198
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	1.81	8.27	—	—	0.28	0.43
<b>Cysticercosis.</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or ofgan was condemned	5	—	—	—	—	5
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	5	—	—	—	—	5
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—



**Diseases other than Tuberculosis.** Despite the drop in the number of animals slaughtered, there was again an overall increase in diseases found during meat inspection. These were mainly localised conditions of organs not affecting the generally high standard of carcasses produced. The number of sheep found to be affected with disease remained comparatively small, and the diseases which were found were mainly parasitic in origin. Distomatosis is still the cause of a considerable proportion of condemnations in cattle, particularly amongst those beasts imported direct from Ireland. Condemnations in pigs are for varied reasons, but Virus Pneumonia and other lung conditions still remain the major causes. A large number of pigs were again slaughtered as swine fever contacts, under licences from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and on seven occasions the Divisional Veterinary Officer was notified of suspected cases of swine fever found in the slaughterhouse. During the year, Form A was served under the Anthrax Order on two occasions for animals found dead in the lairage. Fortunately, Anthrax was not confirmed and the carcasses were disposed of by burning at the Destructor Works.

**Tuberculosis.** The year 1959 brought a 1.19% decrease of the disease in cattle, excluding cows. In nearly all cases the disease was found in cattle from Ireland and in centres from areas in England which were not included in Attested Areas. There was a 1.71% increase of tuberculosis in cows, the majority of infected animals being those sent in as reactors to the tuberculin test by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Despite the increase in the number of cows affected, lesions found were usually localised, not requiring extensive condemnations.

**Cysticercus Bovis.** There was no appreciable change in the incidence of this disease during the year, and the present facilities for cold storage and treatment of affected carcasses remain adequate.

**Use of Laboratory.** Laboratory facilities are readily available for the examination of specimens at both the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's and the Weybridge Veterinary Laboratory and our thanks are due to these services for their co-operation.

**Hygiene.** The standards of hygiene at the Slaughterhouse still remain satisfactory. Apart from minor repairs, the only outstanding work required under the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, is the improvement of artificial lighting to conform as near as possible to the standard laid down.

**Investigation of Salmonella-Typhimurium in Calves.** During the year, swabs and specimens from 43 calves were sent to the



Public Health Laboratory for investigation into the presence of salmonella-typhimurium and a number of similar specimens were taken by the Weybridge Veterinary Laboratory for the same purpose, all of which proved to be negative.

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

### UNSOUND MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Summary of articles of food condemned during the year: —

Article.	Number of Articles (Tins, Packets, etc.).	Weight in lbs.
Beef ... ..	—	50,113
Mutton ... ..	—	2,673
Pork ... ..	—	22,459
Veal ... ..	—	829
Bacon ... ..	—	28
Pies ... ..	71	34
Cheese ... ..	7	12
Fish ... ..	436	614
Fruit juices ... ..	43	93
Fruit ... ..	1,865	2,521
Jams, marmalades, etc. ... ..	70	129
Meat (tinned) ... ..	798	2,704
Paste ... ..	4	1
Poultry and game ... ..	—	1,026
Sausages ... ..	30	19
Soup ... ..	179	138
Vegetables ... ..	1,061	1,406
Milk ... ..	163	148
Miscellaneous ... ..	492	226
	<hr/> 5,219	<hr/> 85,170

#### Total Weight.

85,170 lbs., or 38 tons, 0 cwt., 1 qr., 22 lbs.

All condemned meat is sent to factories for processing into fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs. Other condemned foods are destroyed by incineration.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

From information supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, who is also the Sampling Officer appointed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, one hundred and sixty-two samples of food and drugs were taken during the year and reported upon as follows:—

Sample.	100%	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Remarks
Almond marzipan ... ..	...	1	—	
Arrowroot ... ..	...	1	—	
Aspirin tablets ... ..	...	2	—	
Bacon ... ..	...	1	—	
Beans, baked with tomato sauce	...	1	—	
Beef, corned ... ..	...	1	—	
Beef suet, shredded ... ..	...	1	—	
Beer ... ..	...	2	—	
Bi-carbonate of soda ... ..	...	1	—	
Blackcurrant drink ... ..	...	1	—	
Brawn ... ..	...	2	—	
Butter ... ..	...	2	—	
Cake mix ... ..	...	1	—	
Castor oil ... ..	...	1	—	
Cheese ... ..	...	1	—	
Chemical food (tonic) ... ..	...	1	—	
Cherries in heavy syrup ... ..	...	1	—	
Cocoa ... ..	...	1	—	
Coffee and chicory essence ... ..	...	1	—	
Coffee spread ... ..	...	1	—	
Custard powder ... ..	...	1	—	
Dairy cream ... ..	...	1	—	
Epsom salts ... ..	...	1	—	
Famel syrup ... ..	...	1	—	
Flour ... ..	...	3	—	
Foam crystals ... ..	...	1	—	
Fruit, mixed ... ..	...	1	—	
Fruit salad in heavy syrup ... ..	...	1	—	
Gin ... ..	...	1	—	
Glycerine ... ..	...	1	—	
GlycoVit Tonic ... ..	...	1	—	
Golden raising powder ... ..	...	1	—	
Gravy browning ... ..	...	1	—	
Herbs, mixed ... ..	...	2	—	
Ice cream, dairy ... ..	...	1	—	
Jam ... ..	...	3	—	
Lard ... ..	...	1	—	
Lemon curd ... ..	...	1	—	
Lemon linctus ... ..	...	1	—	
Margarine ... ..	...	2	—	
Marmalade ... ..	...	1	—	
Milk ... ..	...	66	—	
Milk, evaporated ... ..	...	1	—	
Mincemeat ... ..	...	1	—	
Mint, garden in vinegar ... ..	...	1	—	
Molasses tablets ... ..	...	—	1	Labelling did not comply with requirements of Labelling of Food Order, 1953.
Mustard, French ... ..	...	1	—	
Oatmeal, medium ... ..	...	1	—	
Olive oil ... ..	...	1	—	
Orange drink ... ..	...	1	—	
Orangeade powder, sweetened...	...	1	—	
Oranges in syrup ... ..	...	1	—	
Paraffin, liquid ... ..	...	1	—	
Paste, fish and meat ... ..	...	2	—	



Sample.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Remarks
Peas, processed ... ..	1	—	
Pepper, white ... ..	1	—	
Rice, ground ... ..	1	—	
Rose hip syrup ... ..	1	—	
Rum ... ..	1	—	
Salad cream ... ..	1	—	
Sandwich spread ... ..	1	—	
Sardines in olive oil ... ..	1	—	
Sauce, thick ... ..	1	—	
Sausage, liver ... ..	1	—	
Semolina ... ..	1	—	
Soup, cream of champignon ... ..	—	1	Expression "cream of" not a suitable description for a soup powder of this composition.
Soup, vegetable ... ..	1	—	
Spaghetti, Bolognaise ... ..	1	—	
Spice, mixed ... ..	1	—	
Steak and kidney pudding ... ..	1	—	
Steak, stewed with gravy ... ..	1	—	
Sweets and lozenges ... ..	7	—	
Syrup, maple flavour ... ..	1	—	
Tapioca, flake ... ..	1	—	
Tea ... ..	1	—	
Tomato juice ... ..	1	—	
Tonic pills ... ..	1	—	
Vanilla flavouring ... ..	1	—	
Vinegar, malt ... ..	1	—	
Whisky ... ..	1	—	
	160	2	

## HOUSING.

Satisfactory progress has continued in regard to the Council's Slum Clearance programme to be dealt with in the first five years and all unfit houses included in this programme will have been represented to the Council before the end of 1960. Of the 471 houses to be dealt with there are 224 privately owned and 247 Council owned (including 210 temporary huts).

The following table shows the number of houses, included in the programme, which have been dealt with up to the end of December, 1959:—

	Privately owned.	Council owned or controlled.
Number of houses in Clearance Areas—		
Confirmed ... ..	60	—
Awaiting confirmation ... ..	—	—
Number of unfit houses included in Compulsory Purchase Orders—		
Confirmed ... ..	74	—
Awaiting confirmation ... ..	11	—
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Closing or Demolition Orders ... ..	50	—
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfit- ness by the Medical Officer of Health ... ..	—	51
Number of individual unfit houses where Undertak- ings have been accepted—		
Remaining vacant ... ..	1	—
Made fit for habitation ... ..	14	—
Number of temporary huts demolished ... ..	—	134
Number of houses demolished or closed by arrange- ment with owners ... ..	11	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	221	185
	<hr/>	<hr/>

During 1959 the following action was taken with regard to unfit houses:—

	No. of Houses	Families Displaced.	Houses Demolished.	Remarks.
Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders—				
No. 14—Drummond Road ...	27	—	—	Clearance Order confirmed with modification, ex- cluding two houses.
No. 15—North Place ... ..	11	—	—	C.P.O. awaiting confirma- tion.
Houses included in areas repre- sented before 1959 ... ..	—	26	7	
Council owned houses ... ..	7	5	19	
Council controlled temporary huts ... ..	5	5	5	Marrow Woods.
Individual Unfit Houses—				
Closing Orders made ... ..	6	1	—	
Demolition Orders made ... ..	8	2	2	
Undertakings accepted ... ..	1	—	—	
Houses reconditioned and made fit ... ..	7	—	—	
Undertakings cancelled ... ..	4	—	—	



A number of houses included in the Council's Slum Clearance programme are listed as of Architectural or Historical Interest and cannot therefore be demolished.

Despite the fact that the Council now have a total of 2,524 post-war houses, the waiting list of applicants is still very formidable and applications continue to be received at the rate of about forty-seven per month. The number of post-war houses is made up as follows:—

For letting, 2,480; for sale, 109; total, 2,589.

During 1959, 65 houses were built for letting and none for sale.

Because of acute shortage of housing, the Council decided in July, 1959, to divide the waiting list into two categories, as follows:—

"A" list—to consider applications for housing from the following categories:—

- (1) Family units working in the Borough with at least 2 years' residence.
- (2) Family units living in and working outside the Borough with at least 25 years (or life) residence.
- (3) Family units living outside and working in the Borough where either husband or wife has had at least 10 years previous residence.
- (4) Family units living and working outside the Borough where either husband or wife has had at least 25 years' previous residence.

"B" list—to exclude the following applicants from consideration:—

- (1) Family units occupying separate unfurnished accommodation (i.e., houses and flats) other than Rent Act cases.
- (2) Family units not falling within any of the categories set out in "A" list.

The present waiting list of 3,036 applications may, therefore, be sub-divided as follows:—

Families on "A" list	...	...	...	...	...	936	
Single persons on "A" list	...	...	...	...	...	198	
						—	1,134
Applications from single persons and families on "B" list	...	...	...	...	...		1,902
							—
							3,036



### Improvement Grants.

The number of enquiries concerning improvement grants continues to be considerable, but they are still received mainly from owner/occupiers or persons about to enter into this category.

When the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, came into operation in June last there was an immediate increase in the number of enquiries about Standard Grants and there is no doubt that the simplified method of making application for this type of grant has appealed to the public.

Fifty-four formal applications for grant were received—ten for Discretionary Grants and forty-four for Standard Grants. One Discretionary Grant was refused because work was in progress before application was received; three applicants decided not to accept Standard Grants after Council approval and two did not proceed with the improvement works. The total value of grants approved and paid during the year amounted to:—

	Approved.	Paid.	
Discretionary ...	£1,128 2 11	£1,824 19 6	(15 houses)
	Approved Maximum.	Paid.	
Standard ...	£5,440 0 0	£555 10 1	(5 houses)

### Rent Act, 1957.

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair fell considerably during the year. Details of Certificates of Disrepair issued and cancelled during the year are given below:—

#### Applications for Certificates of Disrepair—

Number of applications received ...	19
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates ...	—
Number of notices served of intention to issue Certificates of Disrepair:—	
(a) In respect of some but not all defects ...	12
(b) In respect of all defects ...	7
Number of Undertakings given by Landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	12
Number of Undertakings refused by the local authority under proviso to Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	—
Number of Certificates issued ...	5

#### Applications for Cancellation of Certificates—

Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of Certificates ...	17
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates ...	4
Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection ...	2
Certificates cancelled by local authority ...	17



## 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) ... ..	1,778
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ... ..	4,819
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts ... ..	545
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ... ..	1,796
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (including 5 temporary huts) ... ..	65
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 ... ..	137

### 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 ... ..	118
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### 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

#### A.—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	36
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	31
(b) By local authority in default of Owners ... ..	—

#### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	9
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	8
(b) By local authority in default of Owners ... ..	—

#### C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	8
2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	2
3. Number of dwelling houses closed on undertakings from owners not to re-let for habitation ... ..	1
4. Number of unfit dwelling houses rendered fit—undertakings cancelled ... ..	7
5. Number of Closing Orders made ... ..	6

**D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957—**

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

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Number of houses licensed for temporary occupation under Housing Act, 1957 ... .. | — |
|--|---|



## GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

**Annual Report for the Year ending 29th February, 1960.**

### MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

**Chairman : COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.**

### Members of the Council :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ex-officio).	COUNCILLOR G. BELLERBY.
COUNCILLOR E. JONES.	COUNCILLOR MISS J. CARTER.
COUNCILLOR G. C. BATEMAN.	COUNCILLOR E. ELLIS.

### TRADE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. R. F. SPARROW	...	...	...	Butchers.
Mr. S. W. CHRISTOPHER	...	...	...	Fried Fish Dealers and Wet Fish Dealers (until September, 1959).
Mr. A. CROSS	...	...	...	Guildford & District Co-operative Society, Ltd.
Mr. G. EDWARDS	...	...	...	Multiple Traders.
Mr. P. J. R. HARRIS	...	...	...	National Dairymen's Association.
Miss L. HIGGINSON	...	...	...	School Meals Service (until March, 1959).
Miss D. M. RUCK	...	...	...	ditto (from June, 1959).
Mr. KENT	...	...	...	Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (from March, 1959.)
Mr. W. L. PARSONS	...	...	...	Sugar Confectioners.
Mrs. E. M. REAVELL	...	...	...	Housewife.
Mr. E. C. STURMAN	...	...	...	Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (from March, 1959).
Miss M. I. THORNE (Vice-Chairman)	...	...	...	Caterers' Association of Great Britain (Surrey Branch).
Mrs. J. TOOVEY	...	...	...	Ice Cream Manufacturers and Distributors.
Mr. R. L. WAUGH	...	...	...	Fruiterers and Greengrocers.

**Hon. Secretary : H. A. PERRY.**

**GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.**

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

As Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Guild it is my pleasure to comment upon the continued progress we are making towards better standards of food hygiene in the Borough.

There have been many changes in recent years in the manner in which food trades are conducted, and the days of specialization in one particular commodity seem to have largely disappeared. The smaller trader finds himself competing with Supermarkets and Departmental Stores, and has to do everything possible to improve his service to the consumer in order to retain his trade. Fortunately, a good standard of food hygiene is a selling point which is available to both large and small traders alike. The more discriminating the customer becomes, the more important it is for the trader to prepare, handle and serve his goods in an attractive and hygienic manner. As a food trader myself, I cannot over-emphasise the point that "clean business is good business." Apart from our moral obligation to prevent the public from being exposed to unnecessary risks of infection, money can be saved through hygiene, by the prevention of spoilage of goods, wastage of time and labour and damage to premises and equipment.

Your Advisory Committee is pleased to see the introduction of National Codes of Practice for the meat trader and transporter, and we see no reason why the majority of the recommendations should not be adopted in our new Codes of Practice for the Guild. Many of these recommendations are included in existing legislation, and the remainder provide a sound basis for maintaining a good standard of hygiene on a long term policy.

In the Hon. Secretary's report, you will see that the work of the Guild progresses from strength to strength, to the ultimate benefit of all residents in the Borough and others who will use our town either as a shopping centre or as a place to visit.

On your behalf, I again express thanks to the Council and their Officers for their continued support.

R. F. SPARROW,

Chairman of the Advisory Committee.



**GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD**  
**TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT**  
**ON THE WORK OF THE GUILD**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING 29th FEBRUARY, 1960.**

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**Introduction.**

Once again it is my privilege to present the annual report of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild, which has completed its twelfth year of activities, sponsored by the Guildford Borough Council.

The routine inspection of premises, bacteriological sampling of foods, etc., and general advisory work has continued during the past year, and I am pleased to report that the general standard of hygiene throughout the Borough has been maintained at a satisfactory level. Many of the improved standards obtained in the early years of the Guild's activities are now taken for granted by traders and public alike, and indeed have now become legal requirements. There are still instances, however, of blatant disregard of even the most elementary hygienic practices and so long as the persons responsible persist in their carelessness, outbreaks of food poisoning will continue to occur. I regret to say that some members of the public, fortunately a small minority, do not support the efforts of the authorities and voluntary bodies towards better hygiene, but insist upon patronising food premises which are obviously below standard in this respect. A recent example of this came to light following the prosecution of a butcher who fed a dog in his shop with minced meat from his hand (which the dog licked) and then proceeded to serve meat from the same source for human consumption without first washing his hands. Those who have any knowledge of the subject know that dogs and other domestic animals can carry food poisoning organisms which can be spread to humans and yet a "dog lover" subsequently visited the shop and paid the bulk of the fine which had been imposed by the Magistrates!

The first of the National Codes of Practice to be published by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, were received in December last. These codes relate to "Hygiene in the Retail Meat Trade" and "The Hygienic Transport and Handling of Meat." The codes have no statutory force, but give advice and guidance to persons concerned in the trades referred to. The Advisory Committee of the Guild is at present examining the recommendations made with a view to adopting the suggested standards as a basis for our own new Codes of Practice. It is hoped



that further national codes covering the remaining food trades will be published in the near future which can also be adopted in our new Codes of Practice.

The Advisory Committee has also been considering the question of admitting Mobile Traders to membership of the Guild, recognising that this type of trader is playing an important part in the distribution of food to housing estates and outlying parts of the Borough. Some of the existing mobile shops are extremely good and fall little short of the hygienic standards appertaining to our food shops. Others, however, which consist of old worn-out buses and commercial vehicles, have been adapted with the minimum effort, and fall far short of any reasonable hygienic standard. We hope to improve the standard of hygiene on these vehicles by introducing a code of practice specially designed to meet the needs of this class of trader, and to welcome into membership those who satisfy the requirements of the code.

Food hygiene is a subject which calls for constant attention at all times and wherever food is prepared, stored or handled. Spasmodic efforts are not enough if we are to eliminate the increasing number of food borne infections which occur every year in this country.

### Membership.

Thirty new trader members have been enrolled during the year, twenty of whom are in the licensed trade. Eleven transfers of membership have been made where businesses have changed hands and nine trader members have given up business altogether.

The following table shows the present state of membership in relation to the various trades. The total trader membership represents 64.1% of the food premises in the Borough to which the Guild applies:—

	Number of Premises to which Guild at present applies.	Number of Trader Members accepted.	Number of Employee Members accepted.
Ice cream manufacturers and distributors ...	2	2	12
Dairies (excluding milkshops) ... ..	5	4	54
Bakehouses and flour confectioners ... ..	20	11	23
Catering establishments (including school and factory canteens) ... ..	98	66	530
Grocers and general stores ... ..	98	69	203
Butchers and cooked meat manufacturers ...	26	22	39
Fishmongers and fishfryers ... ..	14	9	9
Greengrocers ... ..	30	15	23
Sugar confectioners and mixed trades ...	52	30	205
Public houses ... ..	60	33	—*
	<hr/> 405 <hr/>	<hr/> 261 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,098 <hr/>

\* No enrolments sought.



### Food Poisoning.

In the report on food poisoning in England and Wales for 1958 the Public Health Laboratory Service reports that there were 7,300 recorded outbreaks of food poisoning, involving about 14,900 persons. These figures represent an increase of 3% on cases which occurred in 1957 and a reduction of 5% on the figures for 1956.

The 7,300 incidents in 1958 were made up of 285 general outbreaks, 601 family outbreaks and 6,414 sporadic cases. Again salmonella infections were responsible for the majority of cases (66%) and in 31% the causal agents were not discovered. Thirty cases were fatal, of which twenty-six were due to salmonella infections.

The vehicles of infection in the 181 outbreaks where information was available showed that meat and meat products were again the chief causes, as shown in the following summary:—

Meat and meat products	...	...	...	...	140
Fish	...	...	...	...	12
Sweetmeats	...	...	...	...	11
Eggs	...	...	...	...	6
Cheese	...	...	...	...	4
Canned vegetables	...	...	...	...	4
Milk	...	...	...	...	3
Other foods	...	...	...	...	1

It becomes clearer each year that food poisoning is largely a matter of salmonellosis, and the need for control of known sources of infection is urgent. It should be borne in mind that the above information refers to cases notified, but there are many instances of food-borne infections which are not reported at all.

Locally, there were five formal notifications of food poisoning which were investigated. The most interesting cases arose from the attendance of local members of staff and friends at a Multiple Firm's Annual Dinner in London, five of whom were subsequently ill. The total number of persons reported ill in this outbreak was 193 out of a total of 267 persons attending the dinner. The majority of those affected ate chicken and pineapple vol-au-vent, which appeared to be the cause of the trouble, and the organism recovered from faecal specimens from four of the local patients was salmonella typhimurium. This outbreak caused an enormous amount of inconvenience to the firm in question, most of those affected being engaged in the food trades, who had to be excluded from work.

In February, thirty-seven persons who ate a lunch at a local factory canteen complained of symptoms of food poisoning, most cases were mild in character, but some were quite severe. Investigations proved that the food causing the outbreak was boiled ham,



which formed part of the meal. Of sixty people who ate the ham, twenty-seven were affected, and it is interesting to note that the nine people who also had symptoms did not eat the ham but had gravy made from the ham stock. The organism causing the trouble was *Cl. Welchii* which may have been in the ham before delivery to the canteen, but because it is a heat-resistant organism the ham and stock remained infected after cooking. The methods of handling and storage were faulty, and the placing of sliced ham on plates in a "hot" cabinet increased the growth of the bacteria. As a result of the advice given to the canteen staff during the investigation it is hoped that trouble of this kind in the future will be minimised.

In addition to the above-mentioned cases, eight investigations were made into alleged cases of food poisoning, but in no case was food poisoning proved, either because none of the suspected foods were available for examination, or the foods concerned proved to be negative on examination. In five of these instances, the cause of the illness was not discovered, in two instances, *salmonella typhimurium* were found in faecal specimens from the patients, and in the remaining case *salmonella* St. Paul was isolated.

All cases were eventually cleared satisfactorily within a reasonable time.

### **Special Investigations.**

In co-operation with the Public Health Laboratory Service, specimens were taken for bacteriological investigation into the presence of salmonellae organisms in calves at the Slaughterhouse, and dressed chickens on sale by retail. Out of seven series of specimens taken from calves, *salmonella dublin* were isolated from two calves, but no evidence of *salmonella* was found in any of the 226 cloacal swabs submitted from dressed chickens.

Five samples of coconut flour (produced in Ceylon) in which salmonellae have been found in other areas were also submitted for examination, which proved to be negative.

### **Special Activities.**

A series of six visits to some of the larger food premises in the Borough were arranged for members of the Guild during the year. Although these visits proved to be most interesting and instructive for workers in the food trades, the attendances were disappointing on the whole. It is a great pity that more support was not forthcoming as the persons responsible at the premises visited had obviously gone to considerable trouble to make the visits a success.

Lectures and film shows on "Food Hygiene" were given to senior pupils at eight local schools where Domestic Science is taught.



This is the fourth year during which these talks have been given, which appear to be well received by teachers and pupils alike. Talks and film shows were also given to students attending training courses for butchers and licensed victuallers and it is very pleasing to note the emphasis placed upon this subject in these courses.

In connection with a local Caterers' Exhibition held in Guildford a food hygiene exhibit entitled "The Talking Kitchen" was shown. The Exhibition attracted large numbers of visitors, although it was only open for one half day. The quality of the exhibits and the public interest aroused merit a larger exhibition of longer duration and it is hoped that the organisers will find this possible in the future.

### **The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.**

As reported last year, the Guildford Slaughterhouse is of modern construction and lay-out, and only minor improvements were necessary to comply with the above Regulations, which came into force on 1st January, 1959. These improvements have been carried out with the exception of increased lighting, and this matter is receiving consideration.

The clothing worn by slaughtermen was also improved and these men are now issued with a suitable type of protective clothing. Arrangements have also been made by the Contractor for regular laundering.

### **Conclusion.**

It will be seen that our activities in the cause of clean food have not diminished over the years in any way, and that the need for this work remains vitally important in the interests of public health.

Our thanks are due to our trader members for their continued interest and support and to the Council and Advisory Committee for their kind assistance. The bulk of the field work is carried out by my Deputy, Mr. Walshaw, whose enthusiasm and interest in the Guild is unfailing. His advice and assistance to traders, especially those starting new businesses in the Borough, is greatly appreciated.

H. A. PERRY,

Hon. Secretary.



## **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

The Surrey County Council Clinics are as follows: —

### **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: 2nd Tuesdays a.m.. 4th Tuesdays a.m. and p.m. Fridays a.m. and p.m. (By appointment only.)

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

Speech; Orthopaedic; Ear, Nose and Throat: Remedial Exercises and Mothercraft: by appointment only.

### **49, Farnham Road, Guildford.**

Dental: by appointment only.

### **North Road, Stoughton.**

Child Welfare: Tuesdays p.m.

Dental: by appointment only.

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

Orthopaedic and Remedial Exercises: by appointment only.

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

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

Child Welfare: Thursdays p.m.

### **Burpham Village Hall.**

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

### **Church Hall, Onslow Village.**

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

### **Merrow Village Hall.**

Child Welfare: Mondays p.m.

### **Church Hall, Foxburrows Avenue, 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, 1.30 to 4 p.m., Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

### **Venereal Diseases Clinic, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.**

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

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



