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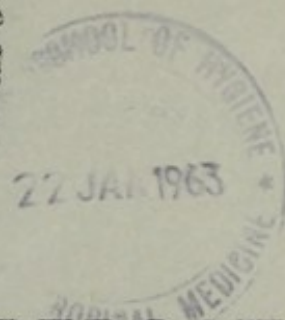
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BOROUGH OF HIGH WYCOMBE



ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

Public Health Services
1958

A. J. MUIR, M.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

R. F. SHAPTER, M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector

B

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A. J. MUIR, M.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

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S T A F F

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Also Medical Officer of Health for Marlow Urban District and Wycombe Rural District Councils. Area and Divisional School Medical Officer, Bucks County Council).

A.J. MUIR, M.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Main Office Address : Municipal Health Centre,
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DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Also Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Marlow Urban District and Wycombe Rural District Councils. Assistant Medical Officer and School Medical Officer, Bucks County Council).

R. HANDY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Resigned 30.6.58)

T.E. ROBERTS, M.B., B.S., D.(Obst) R.C.O.G.,
D.P.H. (Appointed 16.9.58)

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R.F. SHAPTER, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.I. Meat Certificate

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

L.S. DICKER, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.I. Meat Certificate,
R.S.I. Smoke Certificate.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

W. WOODWARD, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.I. Meat Certificate

J.F. LEAH, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.I. Meat Certificate

PUBLIC ANALYST

ERIC VOELCKER, A.R.C.S., F.I.C.

SENIOR CLERK

A.G. HALL

To : THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF HIGH WYCOMBE

I have pleasure in submitting my fifteenth Annual Report on the Borough Health Services.

1958 saw a further rise in the population of the town. According to the estimate of the Registrar General, the figure for mid-year was 45,270 which was no less than 1,040 above that for mid-1957. There were 305 more births than deaths so that the major portion of this increase was due to internal migration. There has been no lack of employment in the town and, naturally, this is bound to be an attraction to residents in less fortunate areas.

There were 758 live births, a reduction of 23 on the previous year's figure - the birth rate falling from 17.17 to 16.7 per 1,000.

Fortunately there was a reduction of 7 in the number of infant deaths - there being 14 compared with 21 the previous year when the local infantile mortality rate for the first time for many years was above the national average. The rate for 1958 was 18.47 compared with 22.5 per 1,000 for England & Wales as a whole.

453 deaths occurred in 1958, an increase of fourteen on the previous year. No fewer than 195, or roughly 43% of deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulation.

Cancer accounted for 101, or approximately 22% of the total. The lung was the organ most commonly affected and lung cancer caused 21 deaths, 19 male and 2 female. The average age at death was 63.7 years - 5.7 years more than the corresponding figure for 1957.

Cancer of the lung has taken the place that pulmonary tuberculosis used to have as a major cause of death - fortunately the victims are affected later in life than they are with tuberculosis although lung cancer is by no means a disease of old age.

With the exception of measles and scarlet fever, there was no unusual incidence of any infectious disease. There were 323 cases of measles and 71 of scarlet fever. Nowadays scarlet fever is a mild disease which only occasionally requires hospital treatment. In the few cases which are severe there are suitable drugs which can cut short the disease.

No case of poliomyelitis was notified and diphtheria has been absent from the town for twelve years - the last time a case was notified was in 1946!

During 1958 much progress was made in the vaccination of children against poliomyelitis and the parents responded very well to the opportunities offered them. The age range of eligibility was extended from 15 to 25 years but initially in this group there was a very disappointing response.

1958 saw further progress made with slum clearance and the declaration of smokeless zones. The Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff have been assiduous in their efforts to improve the environmental circumstances of the town. Clean air is as much a necessity as pure water and just as alimentary infections like typhoid and cholera are now rare occurrences so perhaps there will be a lessened incidence of respiratory troubles when smoke is banished from the atmosphere.

In conclusion I should like to acknowledge the help and co-operation of Mr. Shapter, my brother officials and my staff.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A.J. MUIR

Medical Officer of Health

June 1959

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Municipal Health Centre,
High Wycombe.

July 1959

SECTION I

STATISTICS :

Area	...	...	...	...	7,091 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate)					45,270
Number of Dwelling-houses	...		...		13,980
Rateable value as at 1.4.58	...		...		£771,392
Product of a Penny rate (Actual 1957/1958)					£3,128

RAINFALL :

Pann Mill, Easton Street	...	...	36.38 ins.
Widdenton Park, Lane End	...	...	38.59 ins.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS :

<u>Live Births</u> :	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population -	
Legitimate	730	376	354		16.7
Illegitimate	28	11	17		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Adjusted Rate -	16.2
Total births	758	387	371		
<u>Still Births</u> :	16	8	8	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births -	20.67
<u>Deaths</u> :	453	252	201	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population -	10.0
				Adjusted Rate -	11.4

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births</u>
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Puerperal Causes	Nil	Nil

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE :

Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	14
Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	18.47
Number of legitimate infant deaths	...	...	...	...	13
Legitimate death rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	17.80
Number of illegitimate infant deaths	...	...	...	...	1
Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	35.71

Neo-natal death rate

Number of deaths of children under 4 weeks (6 males, 4 females)	...	...	...	...	10
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	13.20

DEATHS (ALL AGES) :

Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	101
Measles	...	...	...	...	Nil
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	Nil
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	3
Total Tuberculosis deaths (all cases)	...	...	...	...	9
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all cases)	...	...	...	...	0.20
Total deaths Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	8
Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate	...	...	...	...	0.18
Total deaths Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate	...	...	...	...	0.02
Total deaths Respiratory excluding Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	65
Respiratory Death Rate (excluding Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	1.43

INFANTILE MORTALITY :

The following Table gives the infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births for High Wycombe and England & Wales, for the last ten years :-

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
England & Wales	32.00	29.80	29.60	27.60	26.80
High Wycombe	25.28	24.27	25.20	15.13	12.12

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
England & Wales	25.50	24.90	23.80	23.00	22.50
High Wycombe	17.80	11.50	14.70	26.90	18.47

INFANTILE MORTALITY :

Fourteen infants under the age of twelve months died during 1958, giving an infantile mortality rate of 18.47 per 1,000 live births.

Ten of the deaths occurred in the first four weeks and the causes are given below :-

Extreme prematurity or prematurity	4
Birth injury	1
Atelectasis (non-expansion of lungs)	3
Congenital Heart Disease	2

Of the deaths between 4 weeks and 52 weeks, the following causes were given :-

Asphyxia (in bed)	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Pyogenic Meningitis	1
Suprarenal Haemorrhage	1

CAUSES OF DEATH :

	<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
1 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	-	7	1
2 Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1
3 Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-
4 Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5 Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6 Meningococcal Infection	-	1	-	1
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8 Measles	-	-	-	-
9 Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-
10 Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	11	7	8	5
11 Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	26	2	19	2
12 Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	3	1	12
13 Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	6	-	3
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	31	20	25	26

		<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>	
		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	-	1	1
16	Diabetes	-	5	1	1
17	Vascular · Lesions of Nervous System	11	25	24	28
18	Coronary Disease, angina	54	20	40	27
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	6	7	4
20	Other Heart Disease	16	35	24	31
21	Other Circulatory Disease	6	10	6	4
22	Influenza	3	3	1	1
23	Pneumonia	15	14	15	10
24	Bronchitis	13	9	25	8
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	3	2
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	6	-	4	-
27	Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	-	2	1
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	1	4
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	-	4	-
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth,,Abortion	-	-	-	-
31	Congenital Malformation	4	2	2	2
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined diseases	20	15	14	17
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	1	7	3
34	All other Accidents	4	3	6	5
34	Suicide	4	1	5	-
35	Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	1
T o t a l s		<u>249</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>201</u>

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITALS :

There is a general hospital of 100 beds in the town. There is an annexe at Booker with Geriatric and Ear, Nose & Throat Departments. Hospital facilities are available in the surrounding districts, Amersham General, Stoke Mandeville and the various Metropolitan hospitals.

The Shrubbery Maternity Home is in High Wycombe and the Maternity Unit in Amersham Hospital is readily accessible. Infectious disease cases are treated at Stoke Mandeville Hospital.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME :

The District Nurses and Midwives working in the town are based on the Grange, Amersham Hill - they are under the control of the County Council as local Health Authority. A Superintendent is in charge of the Home.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES :

These are provided by the County Council in a modern station situated in West End Street. This Station, with Ambulances and Cars under radio control, serves not only the town but also the surrounding district.

SECTION III

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

(a) Administered by the Bucks County Council

Women's Advisory Clinic	Municipal Health Centre Mondays, 2 - 4 p.m.
Infant Welfare Centres	Municipal Health Centre Tuesdays and Fridays 2 - 4 p.m.
	Sands Village Hall 2nd & 4th Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.
	Methodist Schoolroom, West Wycombe 2nd & 4th Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.
	Turner's Sports Pavilion Totteridge. Thursdays, 2 - 4 p.m.
	St. Anne's Church Hall Wycombe Marsh 1st & 3rd Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.
	St. Peter's Church Hall Micklefield Road 1st & 3rd Mondays 2 - 4 p.m.
	Methodist Church Hall Rutland Avenue Tuesdays, 2 - 4 p.m.
Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes	Municipal Health Centre Mondays and Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.
Dental Clinic	Nursing and Expectant Mothers and Children under School age : 51 Priory Road

(b) Administered by Regional Hospital Board

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	Out-patients Department, War Memorial Hospital Tuesdays and Wednesdays 10 - 11 a.m.
Tuberculosis Clinic	Chest Clinic, War Memorial Hospital Mondays 12.45 - 3.30 p.m. (Contacts) Tuesdays 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. (New Cases) Fridays 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. (Old Cases)
Venereal Diseases Clinic	War Memorial Hospital Wednesdays and Fridays 2 - 7 p.m. (Dr. Korn in attendance 4.30 - 7 p.m.)

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Facilities are provided by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service at Oxford.

SECTION IV

PREVALANCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(a) Notifiable Diseases

The Table on the following page gives the number of cases notified during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TABLE FOR 1958

Disease	Cases Notified	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Age Unknown
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ...	71	-	-	2	4	8	43	10	2	2	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia ...	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Erysipelas ...	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Post-Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	323	3	29	27	49	45	159	9	-	2	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	15	-
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	439	3	29	29	53	53	205	20	8	39	-

(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

This is carried out in the various welfare clinics and in the doctors' surgeries and it is now done separately. During 1958, 573 children completed the primary course against diphtheria and 351 had 'boosting' doses. 626 children completed the course of vaccination against whooping cough.

(c) Immunisation against Tetanus

It is now possible for parents to have their children immunised against tetanus (lockjaw) but, so far, there has been no great demand for this as only 7 children were protected during the year.

(d) Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 589 primary vaccinations and 40 re-vaccinations were carried out. This is a very satisfactory response and is, no doubt, due to the fact that facilities are available at the clinics.

(e) B.C.G. Vaccination (Tuberculosis)

During the year all children in the 13-year old group in the town were given the chance of being vaccinated against tuberculosis and this was carried out in the various schools having children in this age group. A large proportion of the parents accepted this opportunity of having their children protected against this disease which still causes a lot of ill health and not a few fatalities.

(f) Tuberculosis

During the year twenty cases of pulmonary and five of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. There were nine deaths, this being the highest number since 1949 but this is only 35% of the average number of deaths in the immediate pre-War period when the population was 12,000 fewer.

(g) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis : ENTERIC POLIO VACCINE

In Autumn 1958 facilities for vaccination were extended to include all born 1933 and later. Although the acceptance rate in the under-15 group had been very high, the response of the over-15 group was initially very poor.

(h) Isolation Hospitals

The hospitals serving the area are at Aylesbury, Reading and Maidenhead.

S E C T I O N V

TUBERCULOSIS

The tuberculosis service is administered by the Regional Hospital Board. The following Tables give at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in High Wycombe during 1958.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HIGH WYCOMBE, 1958									
Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Deaths	9	8	5	3	2	2	5	6	7

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER :

TABLE I

	RESPIRATORY			NON RESPIRATORY			GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on Register on 1st January 1958	151	105	256	22	12	34	290
No. first notified during 1958	13	7	20	2	3	5	25
No. of cases entered in Register other than by notification	9	11	20	2	3	5	25
No. removed from Register during 1958 :							
(a) Died ...	8	1	9	-	-	-	9
(b) Removed from district ...	5	1	6	1	-	1	7
(c) De-notified	3	9	12	1	2	3	15
No. remaining on Register on 31st December 1958	157	112	269	24	16	40	309

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS :

TABLE II

Year	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Deaths	9	7	6	7	6	5	2	3	5	9

AGE-GROUPS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS : TABLE III

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
35-45	3	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
45-55	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-
55-65	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Totals	13	7	2	3	8	1	-	-

The above Table gives in full details and number of new cases and the number of deaths of persons on Register (either from tuberculosis or other cause) notified during 1958.

SECTION VI

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 : SECTION 47

No formal action required.

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS : TABLE III

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943
0-4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5-9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10-14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20-24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25-29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35-39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40-44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45-49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50-54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55-59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60-64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65-69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70-74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75-79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
80-84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
85-89	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
90-94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
95-99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The above table shows in full details the number of new cases and the number of deaths of persons in hospital (either from tuberculosis or other causes) during 1940-1943.

SECTION VI

NATIONAL BUREAU OF HEALTH, 1943 : SECTION VI

No special action required.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR for the year 1958

To the Mayor, Aldermen
and
Councillors of the Borough of High Wycombe.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Twenty-five years ago I joined the Public Health branch of Local Government. There has been a great advance in the whole field of Public Health work during those years and I think it can be said, without doubt, that the improvement in the health of the community is evident. The work of the Public Health Inspector is only part of the service but nevertheless it has played its part in the improvement of man's health and welfare. Today one finds the word "comfort" creeping into the diction of Public Health work and one wonders how long it will be before we shall be called upon to deal with complaints affecting the comfort or pleasure of man in his leisure hours.

As this report marks twenty-five years of service I have thought it appropriate and interesting to make comparisons and to quote the "Sanitary Circumstances" of 1933.

Referring to the year's work I have made special mention of that under Housing (Clearance Areas) and the Clean Air Act whilst the report of the "Supervision of Food Supplies," contains much of importance and interest.

In conclusion I must offer my thanks to all colleagues who have helped my department during the year and my own staff for their very loyal support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. SHAPTER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

The following Acts are administered or partly administered by the department:-

Housing Acts, 1930-1957 (Unhealthy Areas, Unfit Houses - demolition, repair, etc.)
 Public Health Act, 1936.
 Buckinghamshire County Council Act, 1957 (Sections 50, 51 and 52.)
 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
 Clean Air Act, 1956.
 Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-54.
 Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.
 Rag Flock Act, 1951.
 Shops Act, 1950.
 Explosives Acts, 1875-1923.
 Chepping Wycombe Corporation Act, 1927. Part VII and Sections 101, 102, 104, 105, and 106.
 High Wycombe Corporation Act, 1946. Part V.
 National Assistance Act, 1948. Sections 47 and 50.
 Pet Animals Act, 1951.
 Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.
 Factories Act, 1937.
 Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

PUBLIC HEALTH (GENERAL)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

Rooms disinfected..	..	..	..	14
Bedding disinfected	..	..	..	Nil
Bedding destroyed..	..	..	..	30 articles
Library books disinfected	..	..	..	221
Inspectors' visits..	..	..	..	91

DISINFESTATION:

Eradication of vermin

Number of Council Houses treated ..	..	1
Number of private houses treated ..	..	2

The figures given under this heading present a different picture from those given in the Annual Report for 1933. Wherein it was stated "It is no exaggeration to say that in certain instances hundreds of bugs were destroyed in each room and that was in connection with comparatively

new property. It is the exception to find a house which is condemned as being structurally unfit for human habitation and which is not also infested with such vermin. When the tenants move it is almost certain that they will take some bugs with them in the crevices of furniture or in their belongings".

During 1958, 113 families were rehoused from clearance area properties but it was necessary to treat only two houses for bugs. No doubt there are a number of reasons for this change but much credit must be given to the use of "D.D.T." and other modern and efficient insecticides by the tenants themselves.

WATER SUPPLY

(1) Public Supply :

Samples of water from the Public Supply were submitted regularly for examination and the results showed it to be of very good quality.

Twenty-four samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Oxford, for bacteriological examination with satisfactory results.

Five samples of untreated water from the Public Supply Wells were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination and the results showed these to be of a very good quality.

(2) Statistics :

	<u>No. of Houses</u> <u>piped supply</u>	<u>No. of houses</u> <u>by standpipe</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Population</u> <u>Served</u>
Borough of High Wycombe	14,703	6	44,500
Supplied by Corporation to places outside the Borough	1,457	17	5,500

MUNICIPAL SWIMMING POOL

Eighteen samples of water from the Swimming Pool were submitted for bacteriological examination.

All proved to be satisfactory.

M I L K S U P P L Y

The milk supply continues to be very satisfactory. All milk supplied within the Borough is pasteurised and is supplied mainly from three large establishments, two of which have pasteurising plants licensed by this Authority. Only one sample failed the Methylene Blue test and this failure was not of a serious nature.

There has naturally been a great improvement in the bacteriological standard of milk over the last 25 years, but it may not be realized that in 1933 there were very few retailers licensed for the sale of Designated milks. In this Borough there were one each of Grade A, Grade "A" T.T. and "Pasteurised" out of a total of 68 retailers. Of the samples taken on all milks, 34% contained B. coli and 22% had a larger bacteriological count than the standard set for Grade A. milk. Pasteurisation of milk at that time was rather a new thing and the first licence for pasteurising within the Borough had been granted in the previous year. Nevertheless, the standard of milk supply was considered to be good and the Health Committee was keenly interested in the improvements made.

Licences granted in 1958 were as follows:-

Dealers' (Pasteurisers') licences	2
Dealers' Pasteurised licences	13
Dealers' Sterilised licences	30
Dealers' Tuberculin Tested licences	14
Supplementary Tuberculin Tested Licences ..	4
Supplementary Pasteurised licences	5

Registration of Dairy Premises - Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 - 1954.

There are two dairies in the town - both having pasteurisation licences - and fifty one distributors.

Bacteriological Sampling.

	No. of Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatis- factory.
Pasteurised .. .	124	124	-
T. T. Pasteurised .. .	132	131	1
Sterilised .. .	17	17	-
	<hr/> 273 <hr/>	<hr/> 272 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

(a) FOOD SAMPLING

Analysis by the Public Analyst

The following samples were submitted to the Public Analyst with the results shown :-

	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Beverages	1	2	3	-
Biscuits	-	1	1	-
Butter	1	1	2	-
Cake Icing	-	1	1	-
Cheese	2	2	4	-
Cordial	2	6	7	1
Coconut (dessicated)	1	-	1	-
Cream	1	-	1	-
Flavouring Essence	-	1	1	-
Flour (self-raising)	-	1	1	-
Fruit	1	1	2	-
Ice Cream	-	3	3	-
Jam	-	2	2	-
Lemonade Crystals	1	2	1	2
Lemon Juice	1	-	1	-
Luncheon Meat	4	4	8	-
Marzipan	1	-	1	-
Meat & Fish Paste	-	2	2	-
Meat Pies	-	2	2	-
Milk	16	15	31	-
Mint	-	1	1	-
Peas	-	2	2	-
Pepper	1	-	1	-
Pork Dripping	-	1	1	-
Proprietary Medicines	-	8	8	-
Pudding Mixtures	2	5	7	-
Rice	2	-	2	-
Saccharin	-	1	1	-
Salad Cream	1	-	1	-
Salmon	-	1	1	-
Sauces	1	2	3	-
Sausages	5	4	9	-
Soup	-	3	3	-
Sweets	1	4	3	2
Trifle	1	-	1	-
Wines & Spirits	12	1	13	-
Totals	58	79	132	5

Twenty-five years ago legislation under which one carried out food sampling concerned adulteration of foods rather more than quality and there was little action which could be taken in connection with false or misleading labelling. Today, however, deliberate adulterations are few and far between and "sand in sugar" or "water in whisky" is seldom found. There is however, a tendency to label foodstuffs so that the customer believes that he or she is buying something a little different from that which is actually in the bottle, tin or package. Words qualifying a title are often so small as to be almost invisible until the package is in the hand of the customer. The words "flavour," "substitute," "processed" are used in this manner. It is difficult to say that such a label is necessarily misleading but I believe a bolder stand must be made against this sort of labelling. Then too, the word "creamy" is used to describe all manner of things. If purchasers were to read the small words on such packages and were to think a little more about the goods they were being enticed to buy, I am sure they would reject many of them.

Out of 68 samples of food taken in 1933, seven were adulterated, these included one of milk, and two of whisky.

With regard to the samples not genuine, prosecutions for misleading labels, were taken in the cases of the cordial and lemonade crystals. In one case of sweets, informal action was taken to alter the labelling, in the other case a formal sample proved genuine. Details of the prosecutions are shown under the Table of Legal Proceedings printed later in this report.

(b) FOOD CONDEMNATIONS (OTHER THAN MEAT AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES.)

Among numerous articles of food condemned were the following :-

Fish	11 stone	Meat & Fish..	155 tins
Fruit and vegetables	332 tins	Milk	38 "
Ham	263 lbs.	Potatoes ..	1,730 lbs.
Jam	22 tins		
Margarine	24 lbs.		

Condemned food is taken to the Corporation's tip and the burying of each consignment is supervised by a member of the department.

In no case was it necessary to examine a total stock or a consignment of goods.

(c) LABORATORY MILK TESTING.

Qualitative analysis was carried out in the department's laboratory on 16 informal samples of milk; of these 4 were on Channel Island Milk and the average fat contents were as follows :-

Channel Island Milk.....	4.5%
Other milk.....	3.8%
All milk.....	3.9%
The average solids not fat content was 8.7%	

(d) ICE CREAM AND ICED LOLLIES

Seven new registrations were made for the storage of ice-cream for sale and the sale of ice-cream. There are now 164 registered premises within the Borough. Two registrations relate to the manufacture of ice-cream and in both cases complete cold mix powders are used.

Forty samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results were as follows:-

Grade	I	-	28	samples
"	II	-	2	"
"	III	-	6	"
"	IV	-	4	"

It is regretted that these results are not as good as those for 1957. Eight of the ten samples placed in grades III and IV were from two suppliers only and despite action taken no general improvement was made by the end of the year. A close watch will be kept on these in the future. There is no need for alarm, however, even though 25% of the samples taken proved unsatisfactory, because when an unsatisfactory sample was found frequent follow-up samples were taken. It is by no means true to say that 25% of the ice-cream sold in the Borough was unsatisfactory, particularly as the products from the large suppliers of ice-cream proved satisfactory in all cases.

Thirteen samples of iced lollies were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. Ten were satisfactory and three unsatisfactory. In the latter cases the means of packing the lollies was objected to and the packer notified. The retailer discontinued the sale of the type of iced lollies in question.

(e) OTHER REGISTERED PREMISES.

There are 52 other registered food preparing premises within the Borough, mainly for fried fish and sausage manufacturing. No established bacteriological sampling is in force for the products prepared at these establishments.

(f) FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

Four hundred and ninety seven inspections and re-inspections of premises, relative to these regulations, were carried out during the year. The attention of occupiers was drawn to various provisions as follows:-

Lack of hot water supply	21 cases
" " sinks	4 "
" " washhand basins, soap and towel	9 "
" " lockers for clothes	5 "
" " lighting or ventilation	5 "
" " cleanliness	17 "
Disrepair	7 "
Other provisions	10 "

Proceedings were instituted against one ice-cream vendor under regulations 26 and 28, and fines amounting to £8 were imposed. Complaints were made of the unhygienic storage of food on market stalls but except for occasional faults the stallholders have complied with the Food Hygiene Regulations. It is very true to say that the supervision over market traders is far greater than ever any other food trader in the town. Nevertheless as the Regulations now stand a shopkeeper is called upon to provide many facilities which are aids to cleanliness and which are not requirements of a market trader. It is to be hoped that future legislation will rectify such anomalies.

(g) SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The total number of animals slaughtered at the two private slaughterhouses during 1958 was :-

Oxen	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,601
Cows	..	..	..	..	..	..	241
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..	195
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,876
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,470
Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Total							<u>8,383</u>

The increase of 307 over the figure for 1957 has been mainly in the number of pigs. 100% meat inspection was carried out.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	1,601	241	195	4,876	1,470
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	1	1	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	395	82	6	123	187
Percentage of the number killed affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	24.67	34.44	3.59	2.54	12.85
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	3	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	34	24	-	-	50
Percentage of the number killed affected with Tuberculosis	2.18	11.20	-	-	3.40
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	13	2	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	13	2	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE SHOWING CONDEMNED ORGANS OF ANIMALS - I

	Heads	Tongues	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Other Organs	Totals
<u>Cattle</u>							
Tuberculosis	36	36	40	6	14	45	177
Abscess	1	1	4	-	108	5	119
Actinomycosis	8	8	-	-	-	-	16
Bacillosis	6	6	-	-	-	-	12
Cavernous Angioma	-	-	-	-	26	-	26
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	35	-	35
Cysticercosis	15	15	3	3	-	-	36
Distomum Hepaticum	-	-	7	-	237	-	244
Inflammation	-	-	36	1	2	2	41
Other abnormal conditions	1	1	2	3	7	16	30
	67	67	92	13	429	68	736
<u>Calves</u>							
Ill-bleeding	1	1	1	1	1	6	11
Other abnormal conditions	-	-	2	-	1	4	7
	1	1	3	1	2	10	18

TABLE SHOWING CONDEMNED ORGANS OF ANIMALS - II

	Heads	Tongues	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Other Organs	Totals
<u>Sheep</u>							
Abscess	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Distomum Hepaticum	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Parasitic	-	-	2	-	104	-	106
Septicaemia	1	1	1	1	1	4	9
Other abnormal conditions	-	-	3	2	1	1	7
	1	1	6	3	109	8	128
<u>Pigs</u>							
Tuberculosis	44	44	5	4	4	-	101
Abscess	1	1	-	-	-	1	3
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	78	-	78
Inflammation	-	-	47	4	9	-	60
Ill-bleeding	-	-	17	-	-	-	17
Malodour	1	1	1	1	1	4	9
Parasitic	-	-	2	-	26	4	32
Oedema	1	1	1	1	1	4	9
Other abnormal conditions	-	-	-	2	2	9	13
	47	47	73	12	121	22	322

The weight of condemned meat and offal for the year 1958 was :-

Beef in Carcase	3,080 lbs
Beef NOT in Carcase	2,959 lbs
Veal in Carcase	41 lbs
Veal NOT in Carcase	8 lbs
Mutton in Carcase	52 lbs
Mutton NOT in carcase	67 lbs
Pork in Carcase	296 lbs
Pork NOT in Carcase	400 lbs
Offal	7,059 lbs
	<hr/>
	13,962 lbs

or 6 tons 4 cwt 2 qrs 18 lbs

The number of animals inspected in 1933 was 8,056 - just slightly less than in 1958, but the population has increased by over 15,000 or 50%.

It is obvious, therefore, that much meat must be 'imported' into the Borough from elsewhere.

As far as statistics are concerned the combined figures for animals affected by tuberculosis compared with 1933 are as follows :-

	<u>Cattle</u>		<u>Pigs</u>	
	<u>1933</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1958</u>
Whole carcasses condemned	6	4	17	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	27	58	275	50
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.5	3.4	7.7	3.4

Unfortunately separate figures cannot be given for cows but it is obvious that a very great reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis in animals has taken place.

The improvement has been rapid in recent years and whilst the percentage quoted shows an approximate 50% decrease in the number of animals affected, the degree of infection has decreased to a greater extent.

In 1933, for instance, 874 organs were condemned from 4282 animals (cattle and pigs), whilst in 1958 the figures read 278 organs from 3312 animals, a decrease of 60%.

T.T. schemes for cattle, rigorous sampling of raw milk, the slaughtering of suspected animals and the control of pig "swill" has evidently proved worthwhile.

It may be that within the next few years tuberculosis in cattle and pigs (and therefore in all animals used for meat) will be rare.

M E R C H A N D I S E M A R K S A C T S

1 8 7 8 - 1 9 5 3

The requirements of the above Acts are complied with generally throughout the town.

When visits are paid to grocers, greengrocers and butcher shops, and when shop windows and market stalls are scrutinised for one reason or another, the Merchandise Marks Acts are not overlooked.

Reminders are from time to time given to shopkeepers and stallholders. Failure to mark a commodity is usually through haste or forgetfulness. In cases where it is thought to be deliberate special watch is kept but the proof necessary for a successful prosecution is not easy to establish

H O U S I N G

(a) Clearance Areas

The prime object of Clearance Area procedure is to rehouse persons who are living in unfit houses situated in unsatisfactory and unhealthy areas, into good houses in proper surroundings.

Table I shows the progress made in 1958.

It will be noticed in Table II that only four appeals were successful against the classification of unfit dwellings. Three were changed from 'pink' (unfit house) to 'grey' (houses not unfit or other properties) and one from the category of being unfit to its inclusion on the grounds of bad arrangement only. In all cases these changes were in respect of premises used either partially or in whole for business purposes, and one case was agreed before the Inquiry. It is obvious, therefore, that a correct interpretation is being placed upon Section 4 of the Housing Act 1957 setting out the standard of unfitness but the interpretation of the word "dwelling-house" is as always a difficult one.

TABLE I

Clearance Area Programme during 1958, including further action on
Areas declared in 1957

Name of Area	Date of Declaration	How Dealt with	Date of Inquiry	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses	No. of Families	No. of Families Rehoused		No. of Houses Demolished
							1958	Total	
Brook St. (No. 2)	1957	C.P.O	1957	1957	41	36	5	31	-
Oxford Road (No. 1)	1957	C.P.O	26.2.58	22.10.58	16 + 3 not unfit	18	11	11	-
Ship Street	1957	C.P.O	15.1.58	23. 4.58	19	19	17	17	-
Bridge Street (No. 1)	1957	C.O	-	6.2.58	13	13	13	13	13
Pennington Row Duke St. (No. 1)	1957	C.P.O	17.6.58	17.11.58	86 + 14 not unfit	100	4	4	-
Kingsmead Road (No. 1)	1957	C.O	-	5.2.58	4	4	-	-	-
					6	5	5	5	6

Name of Area	Date of Declaration	How Dealt with	Date of Inquiry	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses	No. of Families	No. of Families Rehoused		No. of Houses Demolished
							1958	Total	
Kingsmead Road (No. 2)	1957	C.P.O	-	3.4.58	6	6	2	2	-
Denmark Street (No. 1)	1957	C.O	-	20.2.58	6	6	6	6	6
Abbey Barn Rd (No. 1)	1957	C.O	-	28.3.58	7	7	7	7	7
Abbey Barn Rd (No. 2)	1957	C.O	-	28.3.58	6	4	4	4	6
Abbey Barn Rd (No. 3)	1957	C.O	-	28.3.58	8	8	7	7	7
Beech Road (No. 1)	1957	C.O	-	28.3.58	5	5	4	4	-
Lily's Walk		Agreed Purchase	-	-	16	16	6	11	-
Ford Street	21.1.58	Part CPO 14.5.58 Part C.O Hearing		10.12.58	6	7	1	1	-

Name of Area	Date of Declaration	How dealt with	Date of Inquiry	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses	No. of Families	No. of Families Rehoused		No. of Houses Demolished
							1958	Total	
Dovehouse Road	18.2.58	Agreed Purchase	-	-	14	14	12	12	-
Phillips Row	15.7.58	Part C.O. and Part Agreed Purchase			20	18	8	8	-
Richardson Street	15.7.58	Part CPO Part C.O.	4.11.58	Clearance Order 11.11.58	124	130	1	1	-
Totals					403 + 17 not unfit	416	113	144	45

C.P.O = Compulsory Purchase Order

C.O = Clearance Order

TABLE II

Objections and Well Maintained Grants

A R E A	OBJECTIONS				Well Maintained Grants Payable
	C.P.O. only	Success- ful	Not Unfit House	Success- ful	
Pennington Row and Duke Street (No. 1)	6	-	72	2	15
Ford Street	-	-	1	-	1
Ship Street	1	-	7	1	-
Oxford Road (No. 1)	5	3	17	1	-
Denmark Street (No. 1)	-	-	-	-	1
Kingsnead Road (No. 2)	-	-	-	-	1
Richardson Street C.P.O.	6	*	78	*	*
Richardson Street C.O.	-	-	-	-	2
	18	3	175	4	20

C.P.O. = Compulsory Purchase Order

C.O. = Clearance Order

* = Confirmation awaited

RENT ACT 1957

The following table sets out the work of the department during 1958 :

	<u>Applications</u> <u>outstanding</u> <u>from 1957</u>	<u>Applications</u> <u>during</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>Total</u>
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair		59	59
Decisions not to issue Certificates		-	-
Decisions to issue Certificates	8	59	67
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	(2)	(41)	(43)
(b) in respect of all defects	(6)	(18)	(24)
Undertakings given by Landlords to carry out repairs	5	16	21
Undertakings refused by Local Authority		-	-
Certificates issued	10	43	53
Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates	8	2	10
Objections by Tenants to cancellation	1	-	1
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of Tenants' objections	-	-	-
Certificates cancelled	6	2	8

C L E A N A I R A C T 1 9 5 6

SMOKE CONTROL AREA

The policy of the Corporation to declare all new estates smoke control areas was continued during the year when a further three Orders were submitted to the Minister for preliminary approval. These were High Wycombe (Hicks Farm), New Road (No. 2) and Quebec Road Smoke Control Orders affecting 780 houses eventually and comprising 142 acres. This brings the whole area affected to 217 acres. The first 5 Orders relating to Gomm's Wood, Deeds Grove, New Road, Castlefield and Upper Bowerdean became operative from 1st September 1958 but it was not possible by the end of the year to see the full effect of the Orders, particularly as houses on some of the estates were still in the course of erection. Some difficulties were met with, including that of burning existing coal stocks, and a prejudice against the use of coke.

Explanations and demonstrations overcame some of the difficulties and it was very noticeable that domestic smoke was much more in evidence from houses surrounding the smoke control areas. The early stages of domestic smoke control were therefore already showing good promise.

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE

Observations were made in many instances where dark smoke was known to be emitted from factory premises. Appropriate action was taken to draw the management's attention to the fact. Despite the hopes of the Department, and of your Health Committee, the new boiler plants which were being installed to overcome the worst cases of atmosphere pollution in the Borough were not quite completed by the end of the year, though work was well in hand. It is an uphill task to educate some managements into the need for reducing the amount of unburnt gases, and therefore fuel, which is being discharged from their chimneys.

Whilst, in some cases, determined efforts are being made to increase the efficiency of plants, and prevent pollution, in other cases the matter is an apparent sideline. In some cases there is so much wood waste to be disposed of that it is merely 'incinerated' in boilers causing them to be overloaded and to produce steam which is not required for production purposes. It must be pointed out however in order to keep the facts correct that wood waste furnaces are not the only ones causing dark smoke. Progress has been made, however, and the hopes for 1959 are brighter.

PLANS

All plans affecting new factory premises are examined by the Department and, when necessary, consideration is given to the height of chimneys before approval by the Health Committee.

Good liaison with architects and consulting engineers exists and in many instances details are settled before plans are formally submitted for approval to the Public Works Committee. This is most satisfactory and encouraging.

New furnace installations have generally been notified but prior approval has not been formally requested in any case.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING

MATERIALS ACT

1951

STATISTICS

Licences issued to manufacture	Nil
Licences issued to store Rag	
Flock for Resale ...	5
Total number of Registrations ...	127

	<u>Number of</u> <u>Samples</u>	<u>Satisfact-</u> <u>ory</u>	<u>Not Satis-</u> <u>factory</u>
Cotton Felt	5	5	-
Cotton Felt & Fibre	2	1	1
Coir Fibre	2	2	-
Coir Fibre & Woollen Felt	1	1	-
Coir Fibre & Layered Flock	1	1	-
Feathers	1	1	-
Kapok	3	3	-
Layered Flock	2	2	-
Layered Felt	1	1	-
Millpuff	2	2	-
Rag Flock	14	12	2
Woollen Mixture Felt	8	7	1
Woollen Flock	1	1	-
Washed Flock	2	2	-
Totals	45	41	4

EXPLOSIVES ACT 1875

The registration of premises where explosives, e.g. fireworks, etc., are stored was carried out as required under the above Act. Number of registrations for the period ended 30th September, 1958 was 109.

MORTUARY

A twenty-four hour service was maintained by the Mortuary Attendant during the year. The statistics are:

Number of bodies deposited	84
Number of post mortems held . . .	76

FACTORIES ACT 1937

Inspection of factories has been carried out during the year as follows:-

Number of factories of all types	472
Number of inspections	642
Number of contraventions found . . .	18
Number of complaints received from H. M. Inspector of Factories.	2
Number of Fire certificates issued	21

P R E V E N T I O N O F D A M A G E B Y

P E S T S A C T , 1 9 4 9

Agreements	...	...	12
Total complaints received	...	...	362
Agricultural premises	...	...	1
Business premises	...	...	145
Domestic premises	...	...	216
Complaints not justified	...	...	9
Total visits by Rodent Operator			1885

There is no doubt that most complaints of rats arise through the improper keeping of poultry and the amount of rubbish which is left about. Too much food is left lying in poultry runs and nesting houses are not raised from the ground. Rubbish is deposited on every available piece of waste land and such rubbish often contains half-loaves of bread and other kitchen garbage. The timber yards of factories are often blamed for causing rat infestations but usually it is found that timber stacks are providing only harbourage and the food is available in poultry runs or uncontrolled compost heaps in adjoining gardens. It is true, however, that in summer time particularly the remains of sandwich lunches are left around in stacked timber and give plenty of attraction to rats. There is a great need for householders to practice the elementary rules of sanitation in this matter as too much money is being spent on killing rats which have been enticed to breed in the conditions as outlined. At one time it was thought that the congested areas of a town were rat-ridden but today, as far as this Borough is concerned, the central areas are comparatively free of infestations there being little room for chickens, compost heaps or the deposit of refuse.

In 1933 under the heading of "Domestic Sanitation" the following was written :-

" During housing inspections it is found that a great many householders jeopardise their health and comfort by accumulating a lot of old rubbish in and around their garden outhouses,"

and at the same time the practice of leaving waste about and the consequent encouragement of rats was also mentioned.

Perhaps progress has been made in the twenty-five years but there is much room for improvement.

It is very pleasing to report that the sewerage system of the town is almost free of rats and the Sewage Disposal Works and Refuse Tip are free through the regular watch which is kept on them.

The Brook Street (No. 2) Clearance Area which was alleged to be infested with rats whilst the houses were awaiting demolition was test-baited and found to be entirely free.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS : 1958

Acts, Orders or Regulations under which Proceedings were instituted	Default or Offence		Result
Food & drugs Act, 1955: Section 32	Sale of Milk containing 6.7% added water	Conviction	Cowman fined £7.0.0 Costs £3.17.2
Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949: Regulation 26(1)	Dirty Milk Bottle	Conviction	Fined £20.0.0 Costs £5.13.0
Public Health Act 1936: Section 41	Failure to give notice of intention to carry out works to a drain	Conviction	Fined £1.0.0
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955: Regulations 26 and 28	Ice Cream Van not bearing name and address of Ice cream vendor. Lack of hot water and sinks	Conviction	Fined £3.0.0
		Conviction	Fined £5.0.0
Food & Drugs Act 1955: Section 6(1)	Mislabelling of lemonade crystals	Conviction	Fined £25.0.0
Labelling of Food Order 1953, Article 3		Conviction	Fined £25.0.0 Costs £2.10.0
Food & Drugs Act 1955: Section 6(1)	Misleading labelling Raisin flavour cordial	Conviction	Fined £20.0.0 Costs £25.0.0
Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925	Raisin flavour cordial contained excessive preservative	Dismissed	

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE

Bakehouses	7
Butchers' Shops	36
Drainage	306
Entertainment Houses	4
Explosives Act	111
Factories	642
Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops	6
Food & Drugs General	187
Food Hygiene	497
General Food Premises	83
Greengrocers	5
Grocers	33
Houses Let in Lodgings	14
Housing Acts	1328
Ice Cream Premises	30
Infectious Diseases	91
Markets	24
Merchandise Marks Act	7
Milk Shops and Dairies	59
Miscellaneous Visits	283
Overcrowding	21
Public Health Act	570
Rats & Mice : Inspectors' Visits	90
Rodent Operator's Visits	1885
Sampling Visits : Food & Drugs	383
Ice Cream	61
Milk, bacteriological	152
Water	31
Rag Flock	38
Schools	4
Shops Act	351
Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection)	848
Smoke Abatement	152
Stalls and Hawkers' Carts	944
Streams and Watercourses	15
Swimming Pool	12
Tents, Vans & Sheds	9
Verminous Premises	14
	<hr/>
	9333
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VISITS AND INTERVIEWS

1917-1918

1	Mr. J. H. ...
2	Mr. J. H. ...
3	Mr. J. H. ...
4	Mr. J. H. ...
5	Mr. J. H. ...
6	Mr. J. H. ...
7	Mr. J. H. ...
8	Mr. J. H. ...
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