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BOROUGH OF HIGH WYCOMBE

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ANNUAL REPORT

1965

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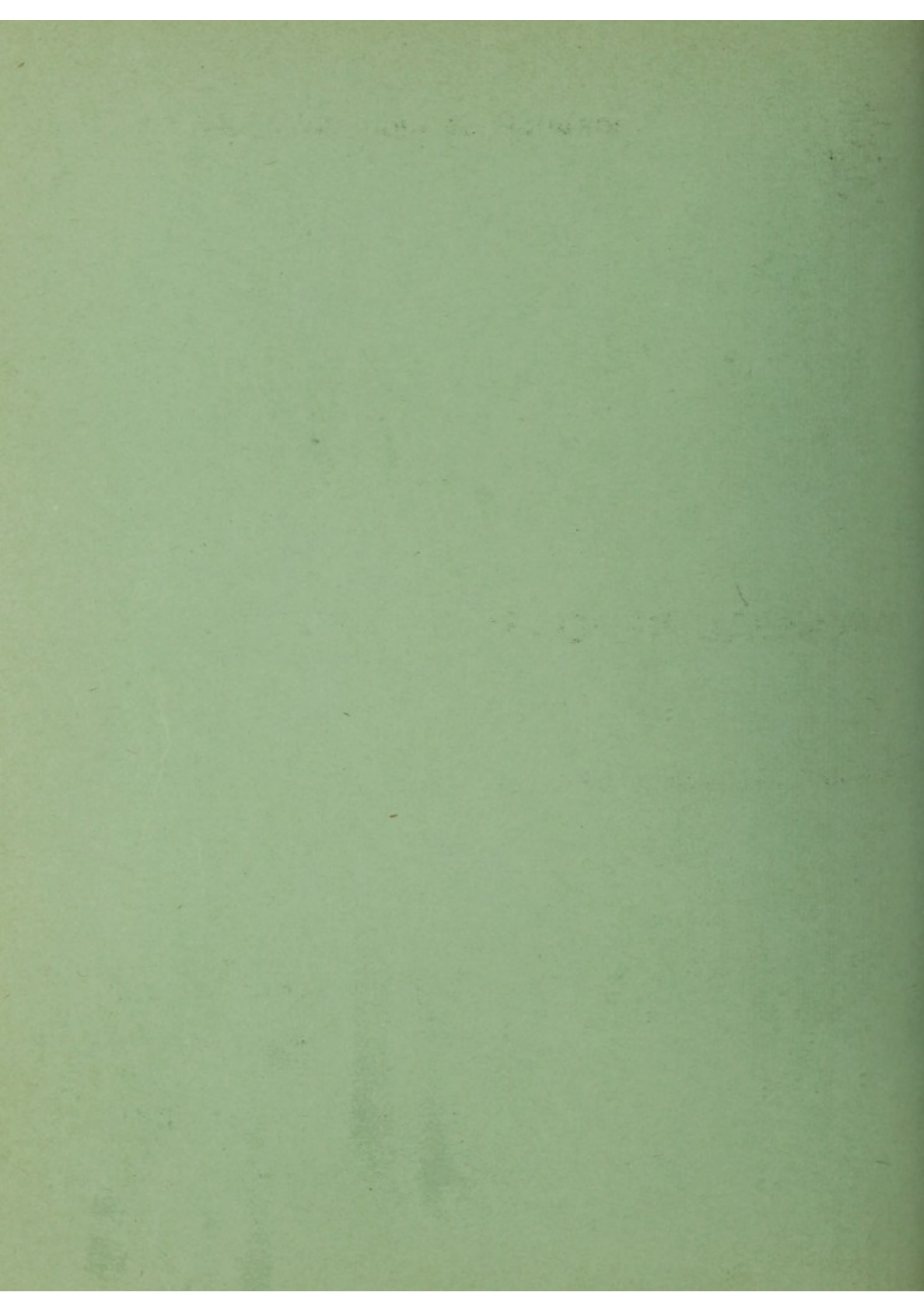
Public Health Services

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

Medical Officer of Health

R. F. SHAPTER. F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector





BOROUGH OF HIGH WYCOMBE

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To : THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
HIGH WYCOMBE

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Health Inspector, the Chief Officer and the Staff of the

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., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Main Office Address

Municipal Health Centre, High Wycombe.

Telephone

Office : High Wycombe 24031/2

Home : High Wycombe 27338

Administrative Staff

Administrative Officer : A.G. Hall

Senior Clerk : Mrs. M.E. Parkins

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R.F. SHAPTER, F.A.P.H.I.

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Municipal Offices, High Wycombe

Telephone

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DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

W. WOODWARD, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

J.F. LEAH M.A.P.H.I.

G.R. HUGHES M.A.P.H.I.

D.F. YARROW M.A.P.H.I.

M.T. BITHELL M.A.P.H.I.

Administrative Staff

Senior Clerk : Mrs. K. Munday

PUBLIC ANALYST

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

1 Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.

To : THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF
HIGH WYCOMBE

I submit the Annual Report on the Health Services of the
Borough - this is my twenty second.

The mid year population of the town according to the
estimate of the Registrar General was 54,470 an increase
of 410 above that of 1964. As births exceeded deaths by
656 it means that 246 people must have left the town!

1141 live births were registered, 77 fewer than the
previous year (1218). 85 of these births were illegitimate
7.4% of the total compared with 7.8% in 1964.

There were 19 infant deaths, 2 fewer than in 1964,
the infantile mortality rate falling from 17.2 to 16.54 per
1000 live births, this compares favourably with the National
figure 19.00. 14 deaths were in the first four weeks of birth
and 12 of those were in the first week.

There were 17 still births - the rate per 1000 total
births (live and still) being 14.6.

In 1965 there were 485 deaths 43 more than in the
previous year. 38.8% of the deaths (193) were due to diseases
of the heart and circulation 22.6%, (110) to cancer and 18%
(82) to diseases of the respiratory organs.

Of the 110 cancer deaths 28 (26 male, 2 female) were
caused by lung cancer.

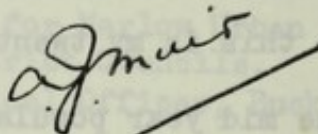
Although there were 380 notifications of measles no
other disease was prevalent during the year - the next in
importance being tuberculosis 15 notifications and scarlet
fever 13.

I acknowledge with thanks the help of the Chief Public
Health Inspector, the Chief Officers and the Staff of the

Health Department for their support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health

October, 1966

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Municipal Health Centre,

High Wycombe.

September, 1966.

SECTION 1

STATISTICS :

Area	7,091 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	54,470
Number of Dwelling Houses	16,114
Rateable Value as at 1.4.65.	£3,430,720
Product of a Penny Rate (Actual 1964/65)	£13,663

RAINFALL :

Pann Mill, Easton Street	31.36 ins.
Mill End Road Pumping Station... ..	31.84 ins.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS :

Live Births :

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Legitimate	1,056	554	502	Birth rate per 1,000 of
Illegitimate	85	45	40	the estimated resident
				population ... 20.9
	<u>1,141</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>542</u>	Adjusted Rate .. 19.64

<u>Still Births</u> :	17	5	12	Rate per 1,000 total
				(live and still) births
				... .. 14.6

<u>Deaths</u> :	485	250	235	Death rate per 1,000 of
				the estimated resident
				population ... 8.9
				Adjusted Rate .. 11.8

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :

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

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE :

Total number of deaths	...	...	...	19
Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births				16.54
Number of legitimate infant deaths	..	...		17
Legitimate death rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	16.1
Number of illegitimate infant deaths	...			2
Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	25.53

Neo-natal death rate

Number of deaths of children under 4 weeks (6 males, 8 females)	...	...	...	14
Rate per 1,000 live births	..	...	...	12.18

Early Neo-natal death rate

Number of deaths of children under 1 week (5 males, 7 females)	...	...	...	12
Rate per 1,000 live births	..	...	...	10.5

Perinatal mortality rate

Number of deaths in first week	...	12	
Number of stillbirths	...	17	
Total	...	29	29
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	...		25.04

DEATHS (ALL AGES) :

Deaths from	Cancer	...	...	...	110
	Measles	...	...	....	1
	Whooping Cough	...	...		Nil
	Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea				4
Total Tuberculosis deaths (all cases)	...				1
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all cases)	...				0.018
Total Respiratory Tuberculosis deaths	...				1
Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate	...				0.018
Total Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis deaths					Nil
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate	..				Nil
Total Respiratory Deaths (excluding Tuberculosis)					88
Respiratory Death Rate (excluding Tuberculosis)					1.61

INFANTILE MORTALITY :

Nineteen infants under the age of twelve months died during 1965, giving an infantile mortality rate of 16.54 per 1,000 live births.

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

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
England & Wales	23.8	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.7
High Wycombe	14.7	26.9	18.5	12.2	21.0

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
England & Wales	21.4	21.4	20.9	20.0	19.0
High Wycombe	15.0	16.2	17.5	17.2	16.5

CAUSES OF DEATH :

	<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	2	1	0
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	1	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	1	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	1	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	3	5	6	7
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	24	6	26	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	9	-	7
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	2	-	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	16	13	31	28
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	1	2	-
16. Diabetes	3	1	3	1
17. Vascular Lesion of Nervous System	17	20	18	34
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	58	37	43	40

	<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	5	2	2
20. Other Heart Disease	19	16	13	16
21. Other Circulatory Disease	8	7	9	16
22. Influenza	-	-	1	-
23. Pneumonia	21	24	13	25
24. Bronchitis	22	8	28	14
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	7	-	4	3
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	-	7	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	1	-	4
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	2	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	-	4	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformation	6	4	2	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	22	18	19	20
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	2	10	2
34. All other accidents	3	2	1	4
35. Suicide	3	5	2	3
36. Homicide and Operations of War	1	1	-	-
T o t a l s	<u>252</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>235</u>

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITALS :

The Borough is in the area administered by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. The hospitals available to local residents are as under :-

<u>General</u>	War Memorial Hospital, High Wycombe Amersham General Hospital Stoke Madeville Hospital, Aylesbury
<u>Infectious Diseases</u>	Aylesbury Isolation Hospital
<u>Tuberculosis</u>	Sanatorium, Peppard Common
<u>Maternity</u>	Shrubbery Maternity Home, High Wycombe Amersham Hospital Maternity Unit
<u>Mental</u>	St. John's Hospital, Stone, Aylesbury

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME :

This service is provided by the County Council. The local nursing headquarters are at the School Clinic, Priory Road. Student midwives are also given instruction in domiciliary midwifery and attached to the District Nurse Midwives for a spell whilst doing their "Part II" training at the Shrubbery Maternity Home.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES :

The needs of the district are served by the Ambulance Station in West End Street which caters for an extensive area in and around High Wycombe.

SECTION III

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES :

(a) Administered by the Bucks County Council

Child Welfare Centres	Municipal Health Centre Tuesdays and Fridays 2.00 - 4.00.p.m. St. Peter's Church Hall Micklefield Road Mondays 2.00. - 4.00.p.m. St. Anne's Church Hall London Road, Wycombe Marsh 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 2.00. - 4.00.p.m. Methodist Church Hall Rutland Avenue Tuesdays 2.00. - 4.00.p.m. Community Centre West Wycombe 4th Wednesday 2.00. - 4.00.p.m. Sands Village Hall 2nd and 4th Thursdays 2.00. - 4.00.p.m. Methodist Church Hall Deeds Grove 1st and 3rd Fridays 2.00. - 4.00.p.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	Municipal Health Centre Tuesdays 9.30. - 11.00.a.m.
Dental Clinic	51 Priory Road (Nursing and Expectant Mothers and Children under school age)
Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes	Municipal Health Centre Mondays, Wednesdays & Thursdays 2.00. - 4.00.p.m. Fridays - 10.30. - 12.30.a.m.

(b) Administered by Regional Hospital Board

Ante-Natal and Post Natal	Out-Patients Department War Memorial Hospital Tuesdays and Wednesdays 10.00 - 11.00. a.m.
Tuberculosis Clinic	Chest Clinic War Memorial Hospital Mondays 12.30. - 3.15.p.m. (Contacts) Tuesdays 9.00. - 12 noon (New cases) Fridays 9.00 - 12 noon (Old Cases)
Venereal Diseases Clinic	War Memorial Hospital Wednesdays and Fridays 2.00. - 6.00.p.m.

(c) Administered by other Bodies

Family Planning Clinic (Family Planning Association)	6 Harlow Road, High Wycombe Mondays 2.00. - 3.00.p.m. Tuesdays 6.30. - 7.30.p.m. Fridays 11.00.a.m. - 12 noon The Health Centre, Victoria Road, Marlow Wednesdays 6.30. - 7.30.p.m.
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LABORATORY SERVICES :

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

S E C T I O N I V

PREVALENCE 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 1965

	Notified Cases	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Age Unknown
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	13	-	-	1	-	2	9	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Post Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	480	14	29	39	50	78	243	22	3	2	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	520	14	30	40	51	80	252	22	9	22	-

(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Immunisation against these three diseases is carried out with a combined vaccine but occasionally single or dual vaccines are used.

1,034 children were immunised against diphtheria, 1,064 against tetanus and 937 whooping cough. 1,142 children had reinforcing doses.

(c) Vaccination against Smallpox

There were 641 primary vaccinations compared with 483 in the previous year. Revaccinations numbered 10.

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

All Secondary schools were visited and those children in the 13 year old age group were offered vaccination. About 90% of those tested needed to be vaccinated a proportion similar to that in the previous five years.

(e) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Oral vaccine is used almost exclusively and the procedure is incorporated in the normal routine of the clinics.

(f) Tuberculosis

Fifteen cases of pulmonary and four of non pulmonary disease were notified compared with sixteen and two respectively the previous year. Six of the pulmonary and three of the non pulmonary cases were in coloured immigrants.

Only one person died from pulmonary disease. Only once - in 1963 there was no death - has this been improved on.

(g) Isolation Hospitals

Beds for infectious diseases are available at Aylesbury, Reading and Maidenhead.

T A B L E

AGE-GROUPS IN THE CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

Age Group	RECEIVED		TREATMENT		DEATHS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	1	1	1	1	1	1
5-9	1	1	1	1	1	1
10-14	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-19	1	1	1	1	1	1
20-24	1	1	1	1	1	1
25-29	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-34	1	1	1	1	1	1
35-39	1	1	1	1	1	1
40-44	1	1	1	1	1	1
45-49	1	1	1	1	1	1
50-54	1	1	1	1	1	1
55-59	1	1	1	1	1	1
60-64	1	1	1	1	1	1
65-69	1	1	1	1	1	1
70-74	1	1	1	1	1	1
75-79	1	1	1	1	1	1
80-84	1	1	1	1	1	1
85-89	1	1	1	1	1	1
90-94	1	1	1	1	1	1
95-99	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

The Tuberculosis Service is administered by the Regional Hospital Board.

The tables on the following pages give, at a glance, the position regarding tuberculosis in High Wycombe during 1965.

The above Table gives in full details and number of new cases and the number of deaths of persons on the Register (either from Tuberculosis or from other causes) during 1965.

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3277	3278	3279	3280	3281	3282	3283	3284	3285	3286	3287	3288	3289	3290	3291	3292	3293	3294	3295	3296	3297	3298	3299	3300	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306	3307	3308	3309	3310	3311	3312	3313	3314	3315	3316	3317	3318	3319	3320	3321	3322	3323	3324	3325	3326	3327	3328	3329	3330
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T A B L E I
TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	RESPIRATORY			NON RESPIRATORY			GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on register on 1st January 1965	104	76	180	26	15	41	221
No. first notified during 1965	13	2	15	2	2	4	19
No. of cases entered in register other than by notification	6	5	11	-	-	-	11
No. removed from register during 1965							
(a) died ...	1	3	4	-	1	1	5
(b) removed from district	2	-	2	1	-	1	3
(c) de-notified	7	10	17	2	2	4	21
No. remaining on register on 31st December, 1965	113	70	183	25	14	39	222

T A B L E I I
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Deaths	3	5	9	6	4	1	2	-	3	1

T A B L E I I I

AGE-GROUPS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
35-45	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45-55	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & Over	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	13	2	2	2	-	-	-	-

The above Table gives in full details and number of new cases and the number of deaths of persons on the Register (either from Tuberculosis or other cause) notified during 1965.

S E C T I O N V I

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 : SEC. 47

No action taken during the year.

TABLE 1
AGE-GROUPS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS

Age Group	New Cases		Deaths	
	No.	%	No.	%
0-1	1	0.1	1	0.1
1-5	1	0.1	1	0.1
5-10	1	0.1	1	0.1
10-15	1	0.1	1	0.1
15-20	1	0.1	1	0.1
20-25	1	0.1	1	0.1
25-30	1	0.1	1	0.1
30-35	1	0.1	1	0.1
35-40	1	0.1	1	0.1
40-45	1	0.1	1	0.1
45-50	1	0.1	1	0.1
50-55	1	0.1	1	0.1
55-60	1	0.1	1	0.1
60-65	1	0.1	1	0.1
65-70	1	0.1	1	0.1
70-75	1	0.1	1	0.1
75-80	1	0.1	1	0.1
80-85	1	0.1	1	0.1
85-90	1	0.1	1	0.1
90-95	1	0.1	1	0.1
Over 95	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	10	1.0	10	1.0

The above Table gives in full details and number of new cases and the number of deaths of persons on the Register (either from Tuberculosis or other cause) notified during 1965.

Year	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Deaths	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

No action taken during the year.

A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
C H I E F P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R

for the year 1965

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Set out on the following pages is my report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors' Department, for the year ended 31st December 1965.

Although this is a factual report on inspections made, notices served etc., together with my comments, I have introduced into it this year, as a matter of interest, statistical information on meat inspection covering a period of twenty years. Occasionally it is beneficial to look back in order to find a trend, one way or another because statistics for a single year, even if compared with another, may not show a true and proper picture of a situation.

What the report does not show, however, is the end product of our work. We must look around us to see that, and even then one becomes accustomed to the sight and we must let our minds and vision go back over the years to see the changing scene.

Whilst no one in Public Health work is satisfied, or complacent with progress in environmental health, but is ever striving for improved conditions, it is the long term changes which show the true benefit of our efforts.

Though we are not satisfied with all industrial chimney effluents, we may recall the picture ten years ago when envelopes full of wood ash (brought in on complaint) were a common sight in this department. Who can deny that in general (and with few exceptions) the cleanliness of food premises and the manner in which food is handled (though there is still room for improvement) is much better than ten years ago. And surely in cleanliness of

houses, and general environs, there has been much improvement. Though our work is by no means the only contributory factor to the reduction in infectious diseases, it must have played its part. One is somewhat apprehensive in making statements concerning the lack of transmittable diseases in case a set of circumstances should arise to prove it a lie, but, let us not lose sight of the fact that food poisoning in the Borough has been absent for a number of years.

There are places other than in an Annual Report for drawing attention to one's opinions on the legislation which is available in order to deal with circumstances which are not in conformity with good environmental conditions and it could be said that our job is to enforce the legislation not to make it. Nevertheless, it is those who practise who best can preach. I would like to suggest for future consideration whether or not the time has come when the procedure under the 'Nuisance Sections' of the Public Health Act should be amended. Should not the present system of abating a nuisance already caused be replaced by a penalty for having caused the nuisance in the first place - as well as giving power for its abatement. In the case of noise nuisances or nuisances from industrial plant it would act as a greater deterrent and perhaps give rise to consultation between those contemplating a change in environmental conditions, and the Public Health Department. Town Planning in itself is not sufficient. It could also act as a spur to house owners to keep their dwelling houses in good repair.

I hope Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, that as a result of reading my report you will consider the year's work satisfactorily carried out and the report itself of interest to you.

I am,

Yours obediently,

R. F. SHAPTER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

The following Acts are wholly or partly administered by the Department:-

Principal Acts

Public Health Acts, 1875 - 1961.

Housing Acts, 1930 - 1964 (Unhealthy Areas, Unfit Houses, demolition, repair, etc.)

Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Other Acts

Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963.

Buckinghamshire County Council Act, 1957 (Sections 50, 51 and 52).

Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960.

Chepping Wycombe Corporation Act, 1927. Part VII and Section 101, 102, 104, 105 and 106.

Explosives Acts, 1875 - 1923.

Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913 - Regulations 1959.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1961.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.

High Wycombe Corporation Act, 1946. Part V.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Sections 47 and 50.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Oil Burners (Standards) Act, 1960.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Rent Act, 1957.

Shops Act, 1950 - 1965.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1954 - 1958.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

PUBLIC HEALTH (GENERAL)

General matters concerning public health and the prevention of disease are included in this section.

COMPLAINTS

A total of 658 complaints were received during the year, all of which were investigated, The following table sets these out:-

	<u>1965</u>
Accumulations and rubbish	44
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	23
Caravans	-
Clean Air	28
Drainage	157
Dust and obnoxious smells	53
Food and food hygiene	72
Houses let in lodgings	13
Insect Pests	95
Noise	63
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance	110
	<u>658</u>

NOTICES

237 informal notices and 17 Statutory Notices were served and 63 informal notices and 10 Statutory Notices were complied with, plus 1 carried out in default. The number complied with appears small but is due to the fact that many served late in the year referred to Offices and Shops under the new legislation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Over the years the duties in respect of infectious diseases and disinfection have been gradually declining. This year eleven visits were made in connection with infectious diseases. These are very few and it would appear that visits in connection with infectious diseases arise more through returned holiday visitors to the continent who have invalid vaccination certificates or who have been remotely in touch with a case of an infectious disease abroad than with an infectious or a contagious disease contracted in this country.

150 library books were disinfected as a result of infectious diseases; these were mainly concerned with minor children's infections. No rooms were disinfected as a result of infectious diseases and this is the first year in which no house has been disinfested against vermin. Better housing conditions, new types of insecticides, the furnishing of houses with new and better types of furniture have all had their mark in dealing with household pests. It may be that the summers of the last few years have not been warm enough to give rise to rapid breeding of these household pests but I am sure that in these matters the medical side coupled with the practical and preventative side of the work have been responsible for the results achieved. After all public health work is failing if general environmental conditions and housing conditions are not improved. The eradication of vermin has not only the effect of the improvement of general cleanliness or the general aesthetic conditions of a house, but in improved health of the persons who live in it.

DRAINS

The number of obstructed drains cleared during 1965 was 52.

WATER SUPPLY

Samples of water taken from both the public supply and the untreated water at the wells controlled by the Bucks Water Board continued to be satisfactory.

Twenty-two samples from the public water supply were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Oxford for bacteriological examination with satisfactory results.

Three samples of untreated water from supply wells were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, and these showed the water to be of good quality.

SWIMMING POOLS

Thirty-four samples taken from the Corporation Swimming Pool during the year were submitted for bacteriological examination. Twenty-nine of these were completely satisfactory but five from the teaching pool were not entirely so. It proved that the flow of water was not completely satisfactory and steps were taken to improve it. There was no danger to the health of persons using the pool.

In addition fourteen samples were taken from School Pools on behalf of the Bucks County Council. All these samples were satisfactory.

EXAMINATION OF PLANS

The list of plans submitted to the Planning and Development Committee for Planning and Byelaw approval were perused and the plans examined where they affected properties over which this Department might have had some control (i.e. by way of the Food and Drugs Act, Factories Act, Shops Act, Clean Air Act, etc.). During the year 183 plans were examined in this way and action was taken on 36. The provision of additional ventilation in new shop fronts was one matter which required close watching, and other matters included additional height to industrial chimneys, intervening ventilation between factory toilets and workrooms and washing facilities in food premises. Outside of the alterations or modifications required in this way advice and assistance was given to Architects before plans were drawn up or heights of chimneys decided upon.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

(a) MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Registration

There are forty-three registered distributors of milk within the Borough, such registrations including retail shops.

Milk and Dairies (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

Licensed Premises

The following Licences were issued in 1965:-

Dealer's (Pre-packed) Milk in respect of

(a)	Pasteurised	5
(b)	Sterilised	3

The total number of Licences now held is 52.

Bacteriological Sampling

257 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Oxford.

Details are as follows:-

	<u>Samples</u>	<u>Failures</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Supplier A	51	8	15.7
B	67	1	1.5
E	28	3	10.7
D	63	2	3.2
C	48	8	16.7

Review

The changes in bacteriological techniques, changes in milk suppliers and even the grading of milk makes it rather difficult to make comparisons over the years but I have set out as a matter of interest the percentage of samples which failed to pass the prescribed tests. The

notes also show some of the principal changes which took place with regard to the milk supply. It will be noted particularly that when Raw Tuberculin Tested milk was no longer sold, or to put it another way, when except in special circumstances, all milk sold within the Borough had, by Government order, to be Pasteurised, the failures in tests for keeping quality became very few. This may or may not also have been assisted by the fact that a large dairy concern moved into the Borough at that time and took over several small rounds. After six years of this satisfactory position, however, and after the closing of one local pasteurisation plant the failures increased and have remained at a high level since. These failures, however, are not shared in the same proportion by all of the five main milk suppliers within the Borough and the one dairy referred to above has a consistently low percentage.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Failures</u>	<u>Percentages</u>	<u>No.Sampled</u>	
1946	4	7.69	52)	Samples sent to private analyst.
1947	18	20.22	89)	
1948	9	8.74	103)	
1949	15	11.90	126	Samples now sent to Oxford (Public Health Lab.Service)
1950	9	5.39	167	
1951	36	12.86	280	
1952	20	5.80	343	
1953	24	6.40	375	New Dairy opened.
1954	8	2.35	340	End of Raw TT milk.
1955	2	0.71	284	New Retailing Firm.
1956*		1.4		operates in the Borough
1957	1	0.35	285	
1958	1	0.37	273	
1959	1	0.34	296	
1960	Nil	-	221	Local Association dairy
1961	21	7.42	283	closed.
1962	15	5.42	277	
1963	23	7.93	290	
1964	23	9.24	249	Remaining Pasteurisation
1965	22	8.56	257	Plant Closed.

* Percentage only recorded for this year.

The comparisons would be better made if gallonage could be quoted but unfortunately this is not possible.

The Methylene Blue test which these samples fail is of course a reasonable test; it does not apply if the storage temperature at the laboratory rises above 70 F. In such cases the samples are disregarded. What then of the quality of the milk which is supplied to the town? Is the milk itself not of the same bacteriological quality on production? This can hardly be so with improved herds and conditions. Is the Pasteurisation inefficient? Not so as the Phosphatase test is not at fault! This leaves two possible reasons - cleanliness of plant, or rather the lack of it and the sale of stale milk. The period which now elapses in many cases between the time of milking a cow and the consumption of the milk in normal and usual management can be as much as three days. It can be longer when unsold milk of one day goes out on the round for the following day. Long hauls of milk from one part of the country to another after bottling must also have some affect on the keeping quality. Milk is surely a commodity which demands its being really fresh if it is considered a 'fresh' food. A new grade of milk which gives prolonged life, now on the market, may be well and good for people who live in remote places but does the housewife really require milk to keep for several weeks when a regular supply can be maintained? In this I do not cross with arguments of the trade on delivery - I only cross with those who suggest that milk may be kept for long periods. Whatever the commodity, it should not be kept for a longer period than is necessary before a new supply can be obtained. Why keep butter for more than a week when the grocer has a regular weekly supply? So why keep milk for weeks when it can be obtained quite fresh. The present ideas which are being advocated for many foods of 'stock at home' will surely lead to difficulties of rotation of stocks in the home whereas those difficulties already cause food spoilage (to say the least) in wholesale and retail trade. If stocking up at home is to be practised then much care will be needed. Neither the refrigerator nor the deep freeze cabinet is the answer to all food storage.

(b) FOOD SAMPLING:

Analysis by the Public Analyst

The following Table shows results on samples submitted during the year:-

Article	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Ascorbic Acid Tablets		1	1	-
Breakfast Vitamins	-	1	1	-
Baking Powder	-	1	1	-
Cakes	2	-	2	-
Cake Decorations	-	3	3	-
Cake Mix	-	1	1	-
Candied Peel	-	2	2	-
Chicken Paste	-	1	1	-
Chocolate	-	4	3	1
Coffee & Chicory	-	1	1	-
Cordial	1	-	1	-
Coffee	1	-	1	-
Cod Liver Oil	-	1	1	-
Codeine Tablets	-	1	1	-
Cornflour	1	-	1	-
Couverture	-	3	3	-
Coconut	-	2	2	-
Cream	-	1	1	-
Cream Confectionery	1	1	2	-
Curry	1	-	1	-
Custard Powder	-	1	1	-
Dates	-	1	1	-
Dried French Beans	-	1	1	-
Dried Skimmed Milk	1	-	1	-
Drinking Chocolate	-	1	1	-
Fruit (Dried)	1	12	13	-
Fruit (Fresh)	-	10	10	-
Fruit (Canned)	-	1	1	-
Fats	1	4	5	-
Fish Cakes	1	-	1	-
Flavouring & Colouring	-	3	3	-
Gelatine	1	1	2	-
Honey	-	1	1	-
Horse-radish Relish	-	1	1	-
C/F	12	61	72	1

FOOD SAMPLING (Continued)

Article	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
B/F	12	61	72	1
Imitation Cream	-	2	2	-
Jelly	-	2	2	-
Macaroni Cheese	-	1	1	-
Meat (Minced)	1	-	1	-
Meat (Canned)	-	7	6	1
Milk	6	1	7	-
Mint	-	1	1	-
Mince Pies	1	-	1	-
Olives	-	2	2	-
Paella	-	1	1	-
Pickle	-	1	1	-
Pies	2	-	2	-
Proprietary Medicines	1	6	7	-
Preserves	-	1	1	-
Puddings	1	-	1	-
Pudding Mix	-	1	1	-
Rice	1	1	2	-
Rosehip Syrup	1	1	2	-
Saccharin	-	1	1	-
Sausages	5	-	5	-
Sausage Meat	1	-	1	-
Sauces	-	4	4	-
Savouries	1	1	2	-
Savoury Spread	-	1	1	-
Shrimp Chop Suey	-	1	1	-
Soup	-	1	1	-
Soothing Powders	1	-	1	-
Spaghetti in Tomato Sauce	-	2	2	-
Spirits	12	-	12	-
Sugar	-	3	3	-
Sweets	7	2	8	1
Tomato Puree	-	1	1	-
Turkey(in jelly)	-	1	1	-
Vegetable Oil	1	-	-	1
Vinegar	2	-	2	-
Vitamin Tablets	-	1	1	-
Totals:	56	108	160	4

It was not necessary to take Legal Proceedings where samples were not genuine. In each case the matter was taken up with the manufacturer or retailer.

Apart from the failures of samples sent to the Public Analyst many complaints were dealt with concerning foreign objects in food or the actual quality of food.

One particular aspect of food freshness and quality which arose on more than one occasion was concerned with mouldy cakes and fancies. These goods, in many cases, machine made and individually wrapped fall in a category of their own being neither food which requires sale or consumption within forty-eight hours nor that which will keep indefinitely; because of this, delays in delivery are of no great consequence and the need for immediate sale is not so important.

This type of product has therefore led to what might be described as 'selective manufacture' in that a particular factory concentrates on two or three set lines and the products of various factories throughout a region are brought together at a distribution centre; from this point the wholesale orders are sent out. By this time the product is already a few days old.

In coding these products a system is adopted where the code (known generally only to the manufacturer) is designed to give the last date of shelf life. It has been found however that products have been delivered with little shelf life left and also where the shelf life has already expired. This has not necessarily been entirely the fault of the management of the producing company as suspicion has fallen on the van salesman who, for no sound reason, appears to have changed outdated products for fresh ones only to place these outdated products in other retailers' premises.

Observations and a certain amount of detective work, coupled with co-operation of retailers and manufacturers has enabled such practices to be discovered.

Representations too have been made in cases where salesmanship placed the responsibility to "top up" the sales stand onto the manufacturer - a practice which, of course, gives opportunity for the unloading of outdated material and where this occurs gives a definite loss of confidence between manufacturer and retailer. It must be

stressed, however, that the van salesman is not always to be blamed. Outdated products have been known to come direct from the distribution centre. The effect of this practice is that customers have received food, fancy cakes etc., which were mouldy. The retailers were unable to see this because of the type of wrapping, and the variation in shelf life made for no easy system of stock rotation. In Law, however, the retailer is responsible, but because of the doubt which has been found to arise in these cases proceedings have not been taken by this Authority.

Representations have been made to various firms concerning this practice, and it is pleasing to know that at least one important manufacturer has now divulged the complete coding system to retailers so that an easy check can be made on the age of the products, and thus ensure that the product is fresh and of the quality expected by the purchaser.

Food Labelling

The labelling of food is a matter which receives close attention by the department and on this subject it must be reported that representations were made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in connection with the report on food labelling, the labelling of margarine, and the labelling of butter, and further representations concerning proposed Regulations. In particular comments were made on the proposed labelling of margarine, the definition of chocolate, and the true statement of the ingredients of a commodity and concerning the naming of the commodity itself. There are far too many products sold today which bear no clear indication of their true identity. Dried skimmed milk, bakers couverture (a cocoa bean product devoid of cocoa butter) which looks like chocolate, as instances. It is surely reasonable to ask that any product, despite any fancy name applied to it, should bear on the label, equally as clearly as any fancy name, the true and commonly known name of that product. It would be wrong to quote any particular food product in this report but hypothetically a product called "Magnif" 'gluten and bran free flour', should surely be referred to as 'starch'.

The new Regulations concerning the labelling of food which will go at least some way toward this end and be an improvement on the present Regulations, are eagerly awaited.

(c) FOOD CONDEMNATIONS (OTHER THAN MEAT AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES)

In accordance with usual practice unfit foods from retail shops are surrendered to the local authority in return for a condemnation certificate. This is usual for unfit food due to refrigerator breakdown and other spoilage, and during the year the following food was condemned:-

Meat at Retail Shops	12cwt.42lbs.
Cooked Meat & Meat Products	1cwt.89lbs.+ 40pkts.
Canned Meats	4cwt.28lbs.+ 56tins
Fish	7cwt.16lbs.+ 78pkts.+ 10tins
Fruit & Vegetables	2 tons 4cwt.9lbs. + 89pkts.+637tins
Other foods	6cwt.97lbs.+ 73pkts.+ 55tins

(d) LABORATORY TESTING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

169 samples of milk and 9 samples of cream were tested in the department's laboratory for the percentage of fat and solids-not-fat. Analysis in our own laboratory is a considerable financial saving in analyst's fees. It is however possible for milk to be up to standard in respect of fat and solids-not-fat and yet contain added water. The department's tests are not able to show this though it may point to some suspicion of it; follow-up samples are taken in such cases. The chemical quality of milk continues to be very good. The presumptive standard for milk being 3% fat (4% C.I.) and 8.5% solids-not-fat.

The average contents were as follows:-

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Fat</u>	<u>Solids-not-fat</u>
Channel Island	4.7	9.0
All grades other than Channel Island	3.7	8.6
All grades	4.0	8.7

There were no cases of deliberate watering of milk during the year.

(e) ICE CREAM

Seven registrations were made for the storage of ice-cream and the sale of ice-cream. There are now 165 registered premises, some registrations having been deleted from the Register by reason of demolition or definite

change of use. There is now only one registration for the manufacture of ice-cream and this relates only to a small output.

Forty-seven samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and the results were as follows:-

Grade I	=	39 samples
Grade II	=	5 samples
Grade III	=	3 samples

As is generally known most ice-cream sold is produced by a few well-known manufacturers and the majority of samples taken therefore emanate from these sources.. Not all ice-cream retailed is, however, wrapped by the manufacturer and it is the sampling of open ice-cream, coupled with that produced at continuous freezers, that form the bulk of sampling. Nevertheless, the results obtained proved the ice-cream sold within the Borough to be of good bacteriological standard. Where samples have fallen into Grade III immediate follow-up samples have been taken and, where necessary, advice given concerning the sale of open ice cream.

(f) OTHER REGISTERED PREMISES

There are fifty-two 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.

(g) FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 - 1960

Inspection and re-inspection of premises relative to these Regulations were carried out during the year as shown in the list of visits and inspections made. The attention of occupiers were drawn to various provisions by written notice as follows:-

Lack of hot water supply	3 cases
Lack of sinks	2 cases
Lack of lighting and ventilation	2 cases
Lack of cleanliness	4 cases
Disrepair	1 case
Other provisions	3 cases

(h) SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTIONS

It will be noticed from the figures which follow that there has been a marked increase in the number of sheep slaughtered and an increase in the amount of offal condemned. This increase may be accounted for by the number of poor sheep which are slaughtered for the Moslems in High Wycombe and elsewhere and about which I have commented in previous reports.

Animals Slaughtered (Carcases prepared for human consumption)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Oxen	1780	2046	2169	1805	1610
Cows	410	515	421	288	393
Calves	137	117	84	83	70
Sheep	6054	5028	6393	12293	15347
Pigs	1409	1577	1772	1798	1308
Goats					11
	<u>9790</u>	<u>9283</u>	<u>10839</u>	<u>16267</u>	<u>18739</u>

The weight of condemned meat and offal for the year 1965 was:

Beef in carcase	460 lbs.
Beef not in carcase	852 lbs.
Veal in carcase	75 lbs.
Mutton in carcase	4743 lbs.
Mutton not in carcase	19 lbs.
Pork not in carcase	190 lbs.
Offal	33599 lbs.
	<u>39938 lbs.</u>

= 17 ton 16 cwt. 2 qr. 10 lbs.

The fees received for inspection amounted to

£686. 0. 9d.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	1,610	393	70	15,347	1,308
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	2	97	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	362	87	1	6,130	225
Percentage of the number killed affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	22.4	22.1	1.4	39.9	17.2
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	21
Percentage of the number killed affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.6
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	16	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	16	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with Cysticercosis	1.	-	-	-	-

TABLE SHOWING CONDEMNED ORGANS OF ANIMALS - I

(other than total animals condemned)

	Heads	Tongues	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Other Organs	Total
<u>Cattle</u>							
Abscess	2	-	6	1	101	4	114
Actinobacillosis	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Actinomycosis	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Angioma	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
Bruisings	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	44	-	44
Cysticercus Bovis	12	12	-	8	-	-	32
Distomum Hepaticum	-	-	2	-	244	-	246
Emphysema	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Hydatid Cysts	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Pericarditis	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Peritonitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Pluerisy	-	-	14	-	-	-	14
	16	14	30	11	415	11	497

TABLE SHOWING CONDEMNED ORGANS OF ANIMALS - II

(other than total animals condemned)

	Head	Tongues	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Other Organs	Total
<u>Sheep</u>							
Abscess	-	-	2	2	8	-	12
Parasites	-	-	5,991	-	6,016	-	12,017
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	-	-	5,993	2	6,024	1	12,030
<u>Pigs</u>							
Abscess	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ascaris	-	-	-	-	23	-	23
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Congestion	-	-	190	3	3	1	197
Inflammation	-	-	4	4	5	1	14
Injury	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Parasites	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Pericarditis	-	-	-	2	-	3	5
Pluerisy	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
	4	-	203	9	39	6	261

Over the past twenty years many changes have taken place in farming techniques which have had an effect on the health of meat animals. In my report for this year, therefore, I have taken the opportunity of reviewing some of these matters and showing the effect over this period.

In the first case, as will be seen from Graph 1, the number of bovine animals affected with tuberculosis saw a steady decline from 1955, when it was common to find that 10% of all bovines slaughtered were affected with tuberculosis. It is now a rare thing to find a bovine affected with tuberculosis. Graph 2 shows the bovine livers affected in the first case with *Distomum Hepaticum*, (the liver fluke) and in the second case Abscess. It will be noted in the case of liver fluke that there have been fluctuations in the percentage of condemnations. If an average line is taken through the peaks and declines of the graph however it shows a definite tendency for the liver fluke to diminish. It is not for me to suggest the real reasons for this matter, but to present the facts so that others who are concerned with this animal health may find it interesting enough to compare this with other regions. May I suggest, however, that there may be two reasons for the decline - in the first case the work which has been done in the better drainage of pasture lands, and secondly the reduction of imports of cattle from areas where there are low lying pastures.

Reference to the graph showing the number of livers affected with abscess however, shows a gradual increase. Could this be due to the concentrated feeding stuffs with all the various additions? If so, let us hope that there are none of these similar additions being put into human food!

Graph 3 shows the percentage of cows slaughtered as against the total adult bovines. It will be noticed again that there is a great variation in this number, but if it is compared with the graph of the animals affected with flukes and abscess then it will be seen that the two bear no relation whatsoever. The decrease in fluke or the increase in abscess therefore bears no relation to the number of cows.

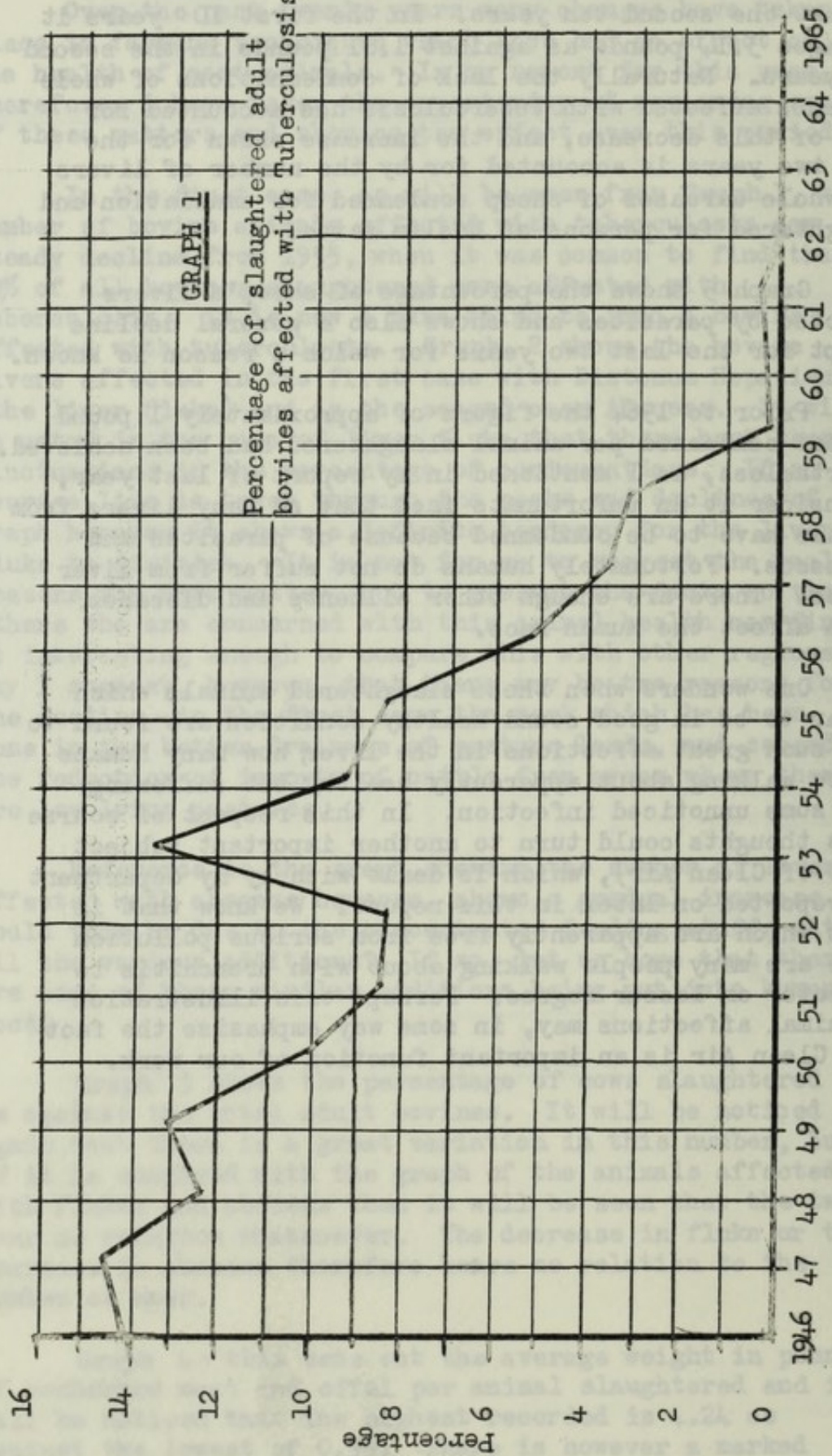
Graph 4 - this sets out the average weight in pounds of condemned meat and offal per animal slaughtered and it will be noticed that the highest recorded is 4.24 as against the lowest of 0.95. There is however a marked

difference in the average over the first 10 years as against the second ten years. In the first 10 years it averages 3.14 pounds as against 1.61 pounds in the second ten years. Naturally the lack of condemnations of whole carcasses affected with tuberculosis has accounted for much of this decrease, and the increase shown for the last two years is accounted for by the number of livers and whole carcasses of sheep condemned for emaciation and slaughtered for persons of Moslem faith.

Graph 5 shows the percentage of sheep's livers affected by parasites and shows also a general decline except for the last two years for which a reason is known.

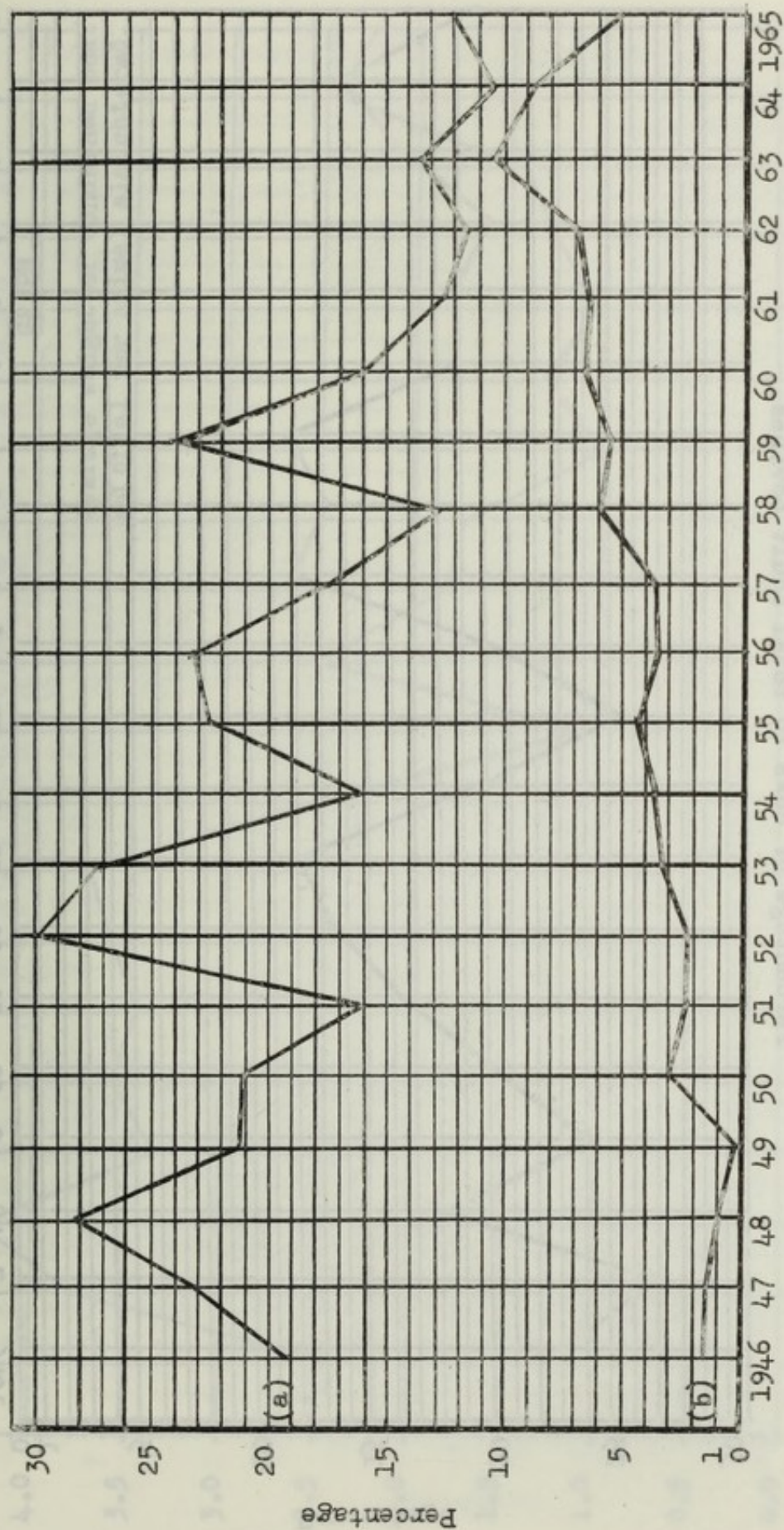
Prior to 1964 the figure of approximately 1 pound of meat condemned per animal slaughtered had been achieved. Nevertheless, as I mentioned in my report of last year, I consider it an unfortunate fact that so many livers from animals have to be condemned because of parasites and abscesses. Fortunately humans do not suffer from liver flukes! There are enough other ailments and diseases which affect the human race.

One wonders when these slaughtered animals which appear to be in good sound healthy condition are found to have such great affections in the liver, how many humans may be walking about apparently healthy but suffering from some unnoticed infection. In this respect of course one's thoughts could turn to another important subject (that of Clean Air), which is dealt with by my department and reported on later in this report. We know that in areas which are apparently free from serious pollution there are many people walking about with bronchitis to a greater or lesser degree. Perhaps this illustration on animal affections may, in some way emphasise the fact that Clean Air is an important function of our work.



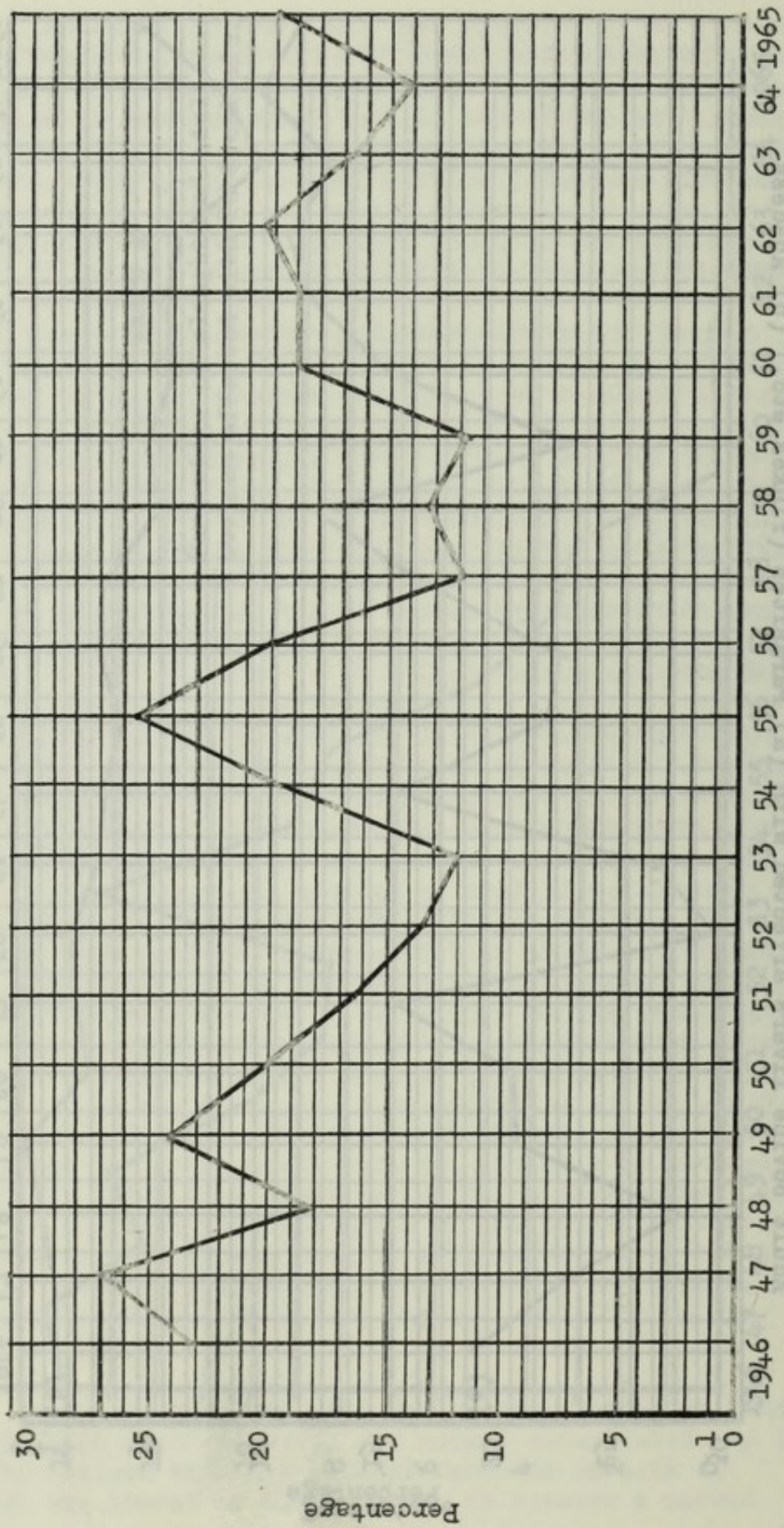
GRAPH 2

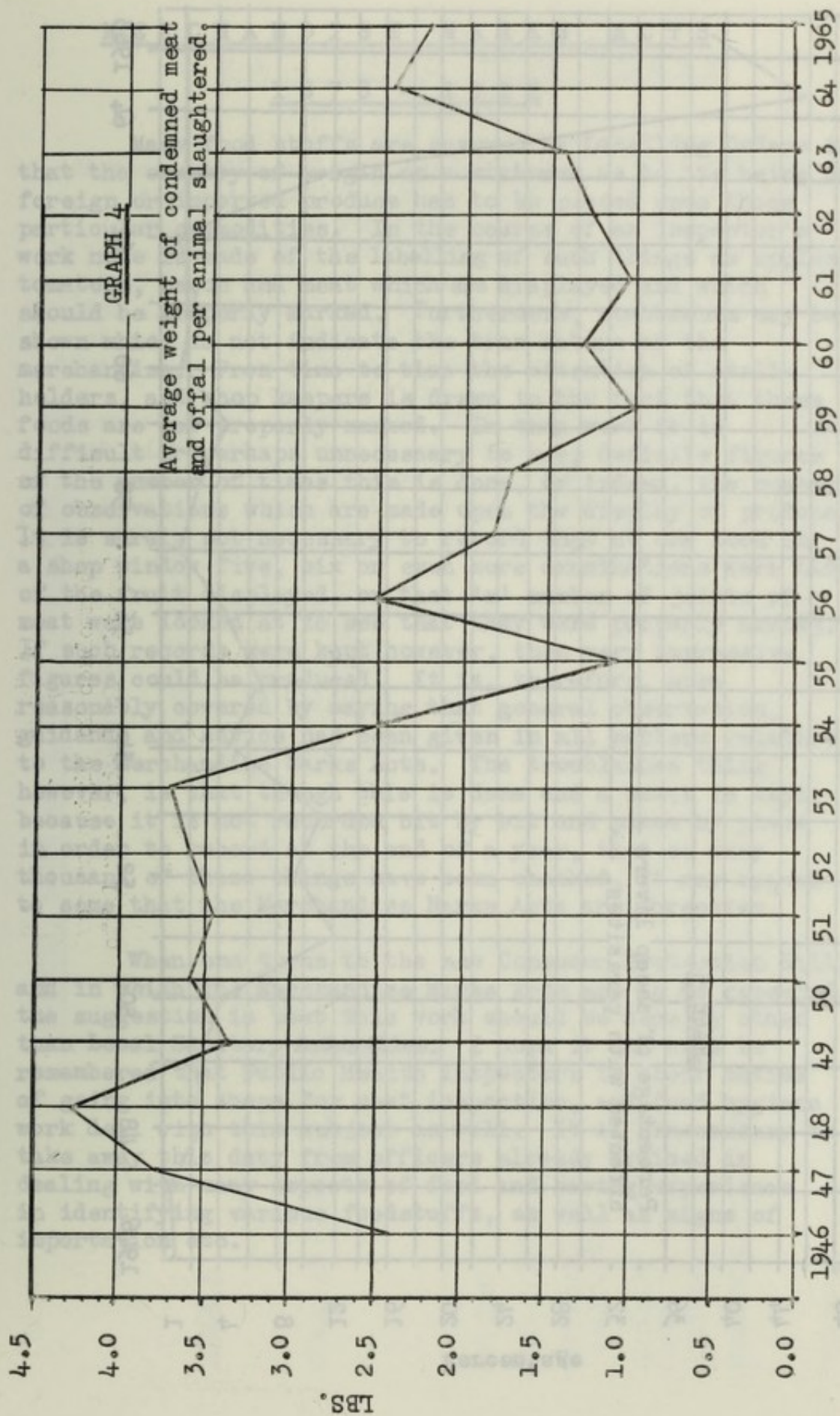
Adult bovine livers affected with (a) Parasites (flukes etc.) (b) Abscess

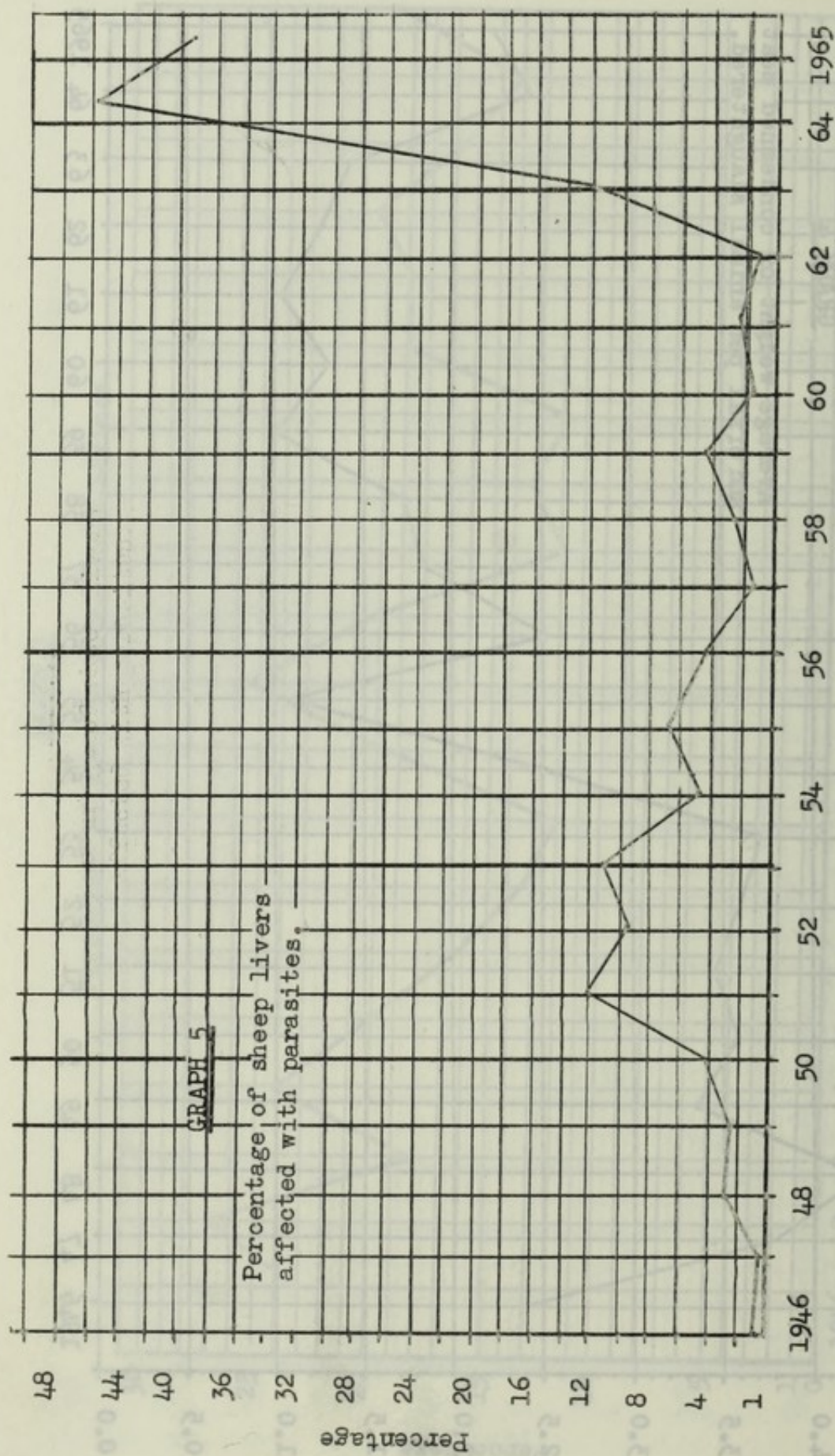


GRAPH 3

Percentage of cows to total adult bovines.







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 2 6

Many food stuffs are covered by Labelling Orders in that the country of origin or a statement as to its being of foreign or imported produce has to be placed upon those particular commodities. In the course of an Inspector's work note is made of the labelling of such things as apples, tomatoes, bacon and meat which are displayed and which should be properly marked. Furthermore, statements may be shown which do not indicate the true nature of the merchandise. From time to time the attention of stall-holders, and shop keepers is drawn to the fact that these foods are not properly marked. In this work it is difficult or perhaps unnecessary to keep definite figures of the number of times this is done, or indeed, the number of observations which are made upon the display of produce. It is surely not necessary to record that at one look in a shop window five, six or even more examinations were made of the fruit displayed, or that 'x' number of joints of meat were looked at to see that they were properly marked. If such records were kept however, then very impressive figures could be produced. It is, therefore, more reasonably covered by saying that general observation, guidance and advice has been given in all matters relative to the Merchandise Marks Acts. The troublesome thing however, is that though this is done and a watch is kept, because it is not recorded bit by bit and piece by piece in order to record at the end of a year, that so many thousand of these things have been checked, it may appear to some that the Merchandise Marks Acts are forgotten.

When one turns to the new Consumer Protection Bill, and in which the Merchandise Marks Acts are to be repealed, the suggestion is that this work should be done by other than Local Sanitary Authorities. I hope it can well be remembered that Public Health Inspectors in their duties of going into shops for meat inspection, and food hygiene work deal with this subject as well. It is unnecessary to take away this duty from officers already trained in dealing with many aspects of food and having experience in identifying various foodstuffs, as well as signs of importation etc.

SHOPS ACT 1950 - 65

The coming into force of the Shops Act 1965 revoked the local Closing Orders with the effect that the Wednesday half day closing (with the alternative of Saturday), as laid down by the Orders was no longer enforceable. In its place every shop had the choice of a half day. A meeting was held by the Chamber of Trade, which I attended as the Council's representative, in order to discuss the situation and see whether any changes in the half day closing were likely to be made. As a result of the meeting, however, the half day closing has remained almost identical with that before, with Wednesday being the day on which shops are closed for the half day. As a result of the legislation each shop should bear a notice giving the day on which it is closed, such notice being near the entrance to the shop and easily visible to those entering it.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

ANNUAL REPORT

Period covered 1st January to 31st December 1965

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
OFFICES	21	141	94
RETAIL SHOPS	38	281	179
WHOLESALE SHOPS, WAREHOUSES.	4	33	17
CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, CANTEENS.	2	18	8
FUEL STORAGE DEPOTS	-	2	-
	65	475	298

TABLE B

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

522

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
OFFICES	1789
RETAIL SHOPS	1863
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, WAREHOUSES.	280
CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS, OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.	190
CANTEENS	15
FUEL STORAGE DEPOTS	12
	<u>4149</u>
TOTAL MALES	1734
TOTAL FEMALES	2415

TABLE D

EXEMPTIONS

PART I.	SPACE	RETURN	NIL.
PART II.	TEMPERATURE	RETURN	NIL.
PART III.	SANITARY CONVENIENCES	RETURN	NIL.
PART IV.	WASHING FACILITIES	RETURN	NIL.

TABLE E

PROSECUTIONS

RETURN 1

TABLE F

INSPECTORS

No. of Inspectors appointed under
Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act 6

No. of other staff employed for most
of their time on work in connection NIL.
with the Act.

The figure shown for the general inspection of retail shops deal in the main with those other than food shops. The conditions in food shops were already known and whilst they may not comply in all respects with the requirements of the Act it seemed logical to concentrate on those premises which had not received a recent general inspection. It must be appreciated that first inspections take the longest time for, apart from the inspection itself, it is at this stage that explanations and information is given to occupiers. It will be seen that the total number of inspections amount to more than the total number of premises, made up by following-up on Notices given, special visits in connection with lighting, accidents, or some other special provision of the Act. Over 60% of the premises received complete inspection during the year. The report for next year should include the complete full inspection of all known premises.

NOTICES

143 notices were served drawing attention to various contraventions of the various provisions of the Act and these are listed below:-

<u>Section</u>	<u>Number of Contraventions found</u>
4 Cleanliness	7
5 Overcrowding	3
6 Temperature	50
7 Ventilation	6
8 Lighting	9
9 Sanitary Conveniences	29
10 Washing facilities	92
11 Supply of Drinking Water	2
12 Clothing Accommodation	3
16 Floors, passage & stairs	29
17 Fencing exposed parts machinery	9
24 First Aid	
General Provisions	43
Total	<u>282</u>

Those in connection with Section 6 were mainly concerned with the provision of thermometers. It will be noticed that the greatest number is in respect of washing facilities, and these were in the main concerned with the provision of hot water, though additional facilities were also requested in some instances. As far as these items

are concerned the notices were an intimation notice of the provisions of the Regulations as from 1st January 1966.

The one prosecution shown was taken in conjunction with an offence under the Food Hygiene Regulations relating to a cafe using storage space on a common landing and where slippery materials were on the floor.

LIGHTING

With regard to the special survey on lighting and the points raised in Circ. LA.9 Supplement 1, of the Ministry, the following comments may be made.

Over all the impression is that lighting is generally in need of improvement, especially in offices and non-selling areas of shops; lighting of corridors, passages and stairways could also be improved upon. It is fair to say, however, that no reported accident occurred during the year for which poor lighting could be blamed.

It is true to say that lighting in many instances is left to the amateur. If additional light is required then it becomes a matter of asking someone to put a light in a convenient place rather than to study the true requirements of the case.

In giving advice on lighting standards those of the Lighting Council have been recommended. In talking of standards can they be made without exemption? For example, the standard of lighting recommended for dining areas (10 lumens) would put an end to dining by candlelight, that favourite delight of many in romantic mood. In cases where these conditions continue more care may be needed in the condition of floors, passages and steps which the waiting staff would use and special lighting at low level may be required.

No cases of excessive glare have been reported. No complaints in this direction have been received but the Act is young and employees are not yet fully aware of what can be done in response to complaints to the Authority. An Inspector on an inspection may himself not be aware of glare for this arises possibly only to a particular employee working at a particular position. Eye strain is often excused because of the amount of "close work" done, rather than attributed to poor lighting. The subject is one which needs careful consideration and the need for proper enforceable

standards is very necessary.

In carrying out a survey for lighting during November the following information was obtained:-

	Less than 5 lumens per sq.ft.	5 - 10 lumens per sq.ft.	10 - 15 lumens per sq.ft.	15 - 25 lumens per sq.ft.	over 25 lumens per sq.ft.	Totals
No. of Offices	2 (1.44%)	11 (7.90%)	34 (24.46%)	38 (27.34%)	54 (38.85%)	139
Shops. Selling Areas	1 (2.56%)	1 (2.56%)	7 (17.95%)	13 (33.33%)	17 (43.59%)	39
Stock Rooms etc.	1 (2.56%)	13 (33.33%)	12 (30.77%)	6 (15.38%)	7 (17.95%)	39

ADMINISTRATION

One difficulty in administration of the Act arises in premises which are also subject to the Food Hygiene Regulations. Wash-hand basins which are suitably placed for the purpose of hand washing are not always suitably placed to allow the privacy required under the Washing Facilities Regulations 1964. It is a difficult matter to convince an occupier of the necessity to provide additional facilities or alter present facilities. In these cases and in other cases where the work is clean and hand washing is likely to be the only washing necessary, the necessity for the provision of washing facilities in complete privacy between the sexes is not easily explained - though insisted upon.

On the other hand, where toilets are provided for public use, the fact that there can be no insistence on separate toilets for staff as against those for public use, is something which could be amended.

The guarding of machinery in food shops proves troublesome, particularly where experienced staff have to be persuaded of the necessity to use proper guards. Generally, however, the need for guarding is accepted; the best method and type is always the problem.

H O U S I N G

(a) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Housing Acts 1957 - 1964

During 1965 a total of 781 visits or inspections were made to houses in multiple occupation; many of these inspections were made during evenings. 39 Directions under Section 19 of the Act of 1961 were placed on houses, the effect being to limit the number of occupants in accordance with the facilities available. Notices to increase facilities for occupants, in accordance with Section 15 of the 1961 Act were served in respect of 2 houses.

During the year three prosecutions were taken, one for offences against Section 90 of the Housing Act, 1957 (overcrowding), two under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961 (Directions) and one against a Management Order under Section 12 of the 1961 Act. A total of £20.10.0d. and 17 guineas costs were imposed.

(b) CLEARANCE AREAS

The following table will show that 25 families were re-housed during the year and 50 houses were demolished.

(c) REPAIR

Forty houses were rendered fit as a result of informal action and nine as a result of formal action.

(d) STANDARD GRANTS

Twenty-two applications were received during 1965, mainly from owner/occupiers.

Work was completed on twenty-two houses during the year. The table below sets out the details with regard to the standard amenities:-

	<u>Baths</u>	<u>Food Stores</u>	<u>Hot Water</u>	<u>Wash Basins</u>	<u>W.C's.</u>
Applications for	17	19	22	17	16
Completed 1965	18	15	23	19	18
Completed 1965 (Council houses)	-	-	37	44	1

Total amenities applied for 1965 = 91

Total amenities installed during 1965 = 175

(The figures relative to Council houses have been supplied through the courtesy of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor)

TABLE I

Clearance Area Programme during 1965, including further action on
Areas declared in 1957 to 1965

Name of Area	Date of Declaration	How Dealt With	Date of Inquiry	Date of Confirmation	No. of No. of Houses	No. of Families	No. of Families Rehoused by Local Authority		No. of Houses Demolished
							1965	Total	
Pennington Row and Duke Street (No.1)	1957	C.P.O.	1958	1958	84 + 14 not unfit 4	100 4	NIL 4	91 2	96 4
Richardson Street	1958	Part C.P.O. Part C.O.	1958	1959	124	130	NIL	113	122
Bridge Street (No.2)	1959	Part C.P.O. Part C.O.	1959	1960	58 + 1 not unfit	51	-	40	58

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 by Local Authority		No. of Houses Demolished
							1965	Total	
Oxford Road (No.2)	1959	C.P.O.	1961	1962	59 + 1 not unfit	58	3	50	53
Gordon Road (No.1)	1961	A.P.	-	-	4	4	-	3	-
Gordon Road (No.2)	1961	A.P.	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Totteridge Road	1961	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
West Wycombe Road (No.2)	1961	A.P.	-	-	4	4	1	2	-
Railway Place	1961	C.P.O.	1962	1962	37 + 2 not unfit	41	10	33	14
Victoria Street (No.1)	1960	A.P.	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Queen Street (No.1)	1962	C.P.O.	1962	1963	23 + 26 not unfit	49 + 1 house let in lodgings	2	5	-

Name of Area	Date of Declaration	How Dealt With	Date of Inquiry	Date of Confirmation	No. of No. of Houses	No. of Families	No. of Families Rehoused by Local Authority		No. of Houses Demolished
							1965	Total	
West End Road (No.1, 2, 3 & 4.)	1964	C.P.O.	1965		35	33	-	-	-
Gordon Road (No.3)	1964	A.P.	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Bowerdean Road (No.1 & 2)	1965	C.P.O.	1965	-	29 + 5 fit	36	-	-	-
Desborough Road (No.1)	1965	C.P.O.	1965	-	12	10	-	-	-
Central Area Redevelopment	1960/61	-	1962		48	40	11	31	31

A.P. = Agreed Purchase C.O. = Clearance Order
C.P.O. = Compulsory Purchase Order

* As confirmed

TABLE II

Areas in which action completed before 1965

AREA	Date of Declar- ation	No.of Families re-housed by Local Authority	No. of Houses demolished
Bridge Street (No.1)	1957	13	13
Kingsmead Road (No.1)	1957	5	6
Denmark Street (No.1)	1957	6	6
Abbey Barn Road (No.1)	1957	7	7
Abbey Barn Road (No.2)	1957	4	6
Brook Street (No.2)	1957	30	41
Abbey Barn Road (No.3)	1957	8	8
Beech Road (No.1)	1957	5	5
Lily's Walk	-	16	16
Dovehouse Road	1958	14	14
Kingsmead Road (No.2)	1957	6	6
Ship Street	1958	17	19
Ford Street	1958	7	6
Phillips Row	1959	15	20
West Wycombe Road (No.1)	1961	2	2
Mill Street (No.1)	1958	4	4
George Street (No.1)	1959	1	3
Oxford Road (No.1)	1957	17	19
Baker Street (Nos.1 & 2) and George Street (No.2)	1960	61	70
Bridge Street (No.3)	1962	5	6
		243	277

RENT ACT 1957

Table showing work carried out during 1965 and since the above Act first came into force:

	Total in 1965	Grand Total
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	4	156
Decisions not to issue Certificates	NIL	6
Decisions to issue Certificates	4	150
((a) in respect of some but not all defects)	2	85
((b) in respect of all defects)	2	65
Undertakings to carry out repairs given by Landlords	4	57
Undertakings refused by the Local Authority	-	-
Certificates issued	NIL	91
Landlords' Applications to the Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates	1	21
Objections by Tenants to Cancellation	-	4
Decisions by the Local Authority to cancel in spite of Tenants' objections	-	-
Certificates cancelled	1	16

C L E A N A I R

(a) Domestic Smoke

At the end of the year confirmation of the High Wycombe (No.13) Area was awaited.

The following shows the areas in operation at the end of 1965.

<u>Smoke Control Areas</u>	<u>Houses planned</u>	<u>Houses erected to date</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Gomm's Wood	122	122	11.75
Deeds Grove	388	388	56.6
New Road No.1	94	94	10.65
New Road No.2 } Castlefield No.1 }	145	145	8.4 10.9
Upper Bowerdean	357	239	39.0
Hicks Farm	1057	543	128.3
Quebec Road	201	201	29.0
Plomer Hill	120	120	10.0
			(Borough only)
Desborough Avenue	601	518	192.0
North Western	1397	1277	725.0
Western Area (No.12)	1180	1080	750.0
			<hr/> 1971.6 <hr/>

(b) Motor Vehicles

The pollution of the air from motor vehicles is receiving the attention of Societies concerned with clean air as well as many research scientists. This type of pollution cannot be overlooked by those concerned with health matters. The congested streets, the waiting queues of cars with engines running, with chokes out, causing the greatest pollution, cannot be said to improve the cleanliness of the air breathed by those who walk on pavements alongside. This is low level pollution perhaps most dangerous to little children whose heads are but little above the exhausts. Its increase could lead to natural ventilation by air taken from outside a building being more

offensive than that within and systems of air purification thereby becoming necessary in buildings alongside main roads. It is a matter which certainly requires attention now, before the situation becomes intolerable.

The following shows the areas in operation at the end of 1955. Later at the end of the year confirmation of the Wycombe (No.12) Area was awaited.

Area	Planned	Actual	Address
Gow's Wood	125	125	11.15
Deeds Grove	110	110	10.65
New Road No.1	4	4	8.4
New Road No.2	2	2	10.3
Castlefield No.1	2	2	10.3
Upper Bowditch	2	2	10.3
Hicks Park	2	2	10.3
Quebec Road	4	4	10.0
Flower Hill	4	4	10.0
Gasborough Avenue	601	518	10.0
North Western	1337	1277	10.0
Western Area (No.12)	1180	1080	10.0
Motor Vehicles	12	1	

(b) Motor Vehicles

The pollution of the air from motor vehicles is receiving the attention of local authorities. This type of air as well as many research stations. This type of pollution cannot be overlooked by those concerned with health matters. The congested streets, the waiting queues of cars with engines running, with exhausts, causing the greatest pollution, cannot be said to improve the cleanliness of the air breathed by those who walk on pavements alongside. This is low level pollution perhaps most dangerous to little children whose heads are just above the exhausts. Its increase would lead to natural ventilation by air taken from outside a building being more

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING

MATERIALS ACT 1951

Statistics for the year 1965

Licences issued to manufacture	nil
Licences issued to store Rag Flock for re-sale	5
Total number of registrations	95

Eighty-three samples of Filling Materials were taken during 1965.

Samples of filling material of toy golliwogs imported from Hong Kong were taken and the report of the analysis showed an excess of chlorine, this pointing to the fact that the rag flock had not been properly washed. Prosecutions were taken against the retailers in these cases and in return the wholesaler and importers were called in by the retailers in defence and in view of the fact that, although there were no written Warrantees, the toys had been bought in good faith in accordance with the usual trade practices. The Magistrates were not, however, satisfied that all due care had been taken by the retailers or importers to see that the goods had been up to the necessary standard and fines were imposed in each case. It would seem that this Authority had taken the first case with regard to filling materials in toys which were not up to the required standard, and it is understood that in various trade circles there was some disquiet, resulting in numerous samples of toys being sent for analysis. It is surely as important that filling materials in children's toys, many of which are hugged, cuddled and even sucked, should be as clean, if not cleaner, than the filling which is put into furniture. It must be noted, however, that by no means all toys are filled with dirty materials as other samples taken proved to be very clean. All materials are not covered by the Act and, indeed, even if they were, some materials are not suitable for filling toys. Sawdust is an example, especially if this is in a toy with a cheap covering which a young child could easily bite through and perhaps choke itself with the very fine sawdust.

EXPLOSIVES ACTS 1875 - 1923

Registration of premises where explosives (fireworks etc.) are stored was carried out as required by the provisions of the Explosives Act, 1875.

The number of registrations for the period ending 30th September, 1965 was 78.

MORTUARY

The Mortuary Attendant was available on twenty-four hour service throughout the year.

Statistics for the year were as follows:

No. of bodies deposited	- 124
No. of post mortems held	- 108

FACTORIES ACT 1937

No. of factories of all types	608
No. of inspections	178
No. of contraventions found	17
No. of complaints received from H.M. Inspector of Factories	NIL

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY

PESTS ACT 1949

Agreements in force	9
Total complaints received	388
(Agricultural premises	-
(Business premises	91
(Domestic premises	229
(Other premises	22
(Complaints not justified	46
Total visits by Rodent Operators & Students	2203
Total visits by Public Health Inspector	436

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS 1965

Table showing legal proceedings taken, and results, during 1965:-

Acts, Orders or Regulations under which Proceedings were instituted	Default or Offence	Result
Housing Act, 1961. Section 19.	Offence against Direction	Fined £10.0.0d. Costs £7.7.0d.
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951. Section 10.	Excess chlorine in Rag Flock Filling.	Fined £20 each Company = £40 Costs £8.9.6d. Analyst's Fee £3.6.0d.
Housing Act, 1957. Section 90.	Overcrowding in house let in lodgings	Fined £5.0.0d. Costs £5.5.0d.
Housing Act, 1961. Section 19(1).	Offence against Direction	Fined £5.0.0d. Costs £5.5.0d.
Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Section 2.	Sale of Cornish Pasty not of the quality demanded	Fined £10.0.0d. Costs £5.5.0d.
Food Hygiene(General) Regulations, 1960.	Offence against Section 14(3)	Fined £15.0.0d.
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.	Offence against Section 16(1).	Fined £10.0.0d. Costs £5.5.0d.
Total fines = £95.0.0d.		
Costs = £36.16.6d.		

V I S I T S A N D I N S P E C T I O N S M A D E

Clean Air Act:	Survey & Misc.	1850
	Observations & Visits	280
	Installations	536
Factories Act:	Powered Factories	149
	Non-Powered Factories	-
	Building Sites San.Acom.	35
Food & Drugs Act	Bakehouses	53
& Food Hygiene	Butchers	140
Regulations:	Fish Shops	24
	Grocers & Greengrocers	235
	Ice Cream premises (not including sampling)	46
	Markets	34
	Miscellaneous	41
	Milk Shops & Dairies	7
	Mobile Vendors	10
	Registrations: Food Preparers	22
	Ice Cream	18
	Milk	28
	Restaurants, Cafes	200
	Sampling : Food & Drugs Misc.	264
	Ice Cream	55
	Milk	98
	Water	68
	Food Inspection:	
	Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection)	1091
	Condemnations	87
Housing Acts:	(Clearance	-
	(Housing Inspection	411
	Houses Let in Lodgings	781
	Overcrowding	81
	Repairs	60
	Revisits	338
	Standard Grants	187
Merchandise Marks Acts:		50
Fabrics Misdescription:		-
Miscellaneous		251
	C/F	7530

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE

(continued)

	B/F	7530
Noise Abatement Act:		149
Pet Animals Act:		5
Public Health Act:		
Drainage		458
Dustbins/refuse		24
Infectious Diseases		34
Movable Dwellings		14
Nuisances		287
Repairs		225
Schools		25
Streams and Watercourses		9
Swimming Pool		8
Verminous Premises		33
Water Supply		16
Miscellaneous		128
Revisits		226
Explosives:		84
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act:		111
Rats and Mice:		
Inspectors' Visits		436
Student & Rodent		
Operators' Visits		2203
Other Pests:		98
Rent Act:		32
Shops Act:		107
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act:		534
		<u>12776</u>

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following Tables give the prescribed particulars required under the provisions of Section 153(1) of the Factories Act 1961 with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act.

PART I OF THE ACT

I - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	19	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	589	145	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises)	24	33	-	-
Totals:	632	178	4	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions insituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	4	3	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of Cases of Default in sending list to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
<u>Wearing Apparel:</u>						
Making etc.	27	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholst-ery	28	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc., of buttons etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	55	-	-	-	-	-

