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Contributors

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Dr. Didob
Mr. No 1

URBAN DISTRICT OF
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1966

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ANNUAL REPORT

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Walton-on-Thames.

Tel : 28844.

August, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council.

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the health of Walton and Weybridge Urban District during 1966.

The mid-year population shows an increase of 940. The excess of births over deaths was 227 so that 713 of the population increase was due to inward migration compared to 609 in 1965.

The birth-rate of 16.27 shows a decrease on that of 1965, which was 16.86. Although the corrected death-rate of 9.31 shows a small increase it was well below the national rate of 11.7. There were fewer infant deaths during the year and the infant mortality rate was 12.97. As I pointed out previously, the infant mortality rate does tend to fluctuate where small numbers are involved but it should be noted the rate for England and Wales has remained unchanged at 19.0.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 9th December, 1966, the Minister of Health said that over the period 1950 to 1965 the death-rate for all forms of cancer other than lung cancer had fallen by 7 per cent. but deaths from lung cancer had increased by 73 per cent. Despite our efforts at health education it is depressing to see so many young people starting to smoke and mainly because they think it is an accepted social habit. Headway in this field will only be made when the medium of television is more frequently utilised.

During the year facilities for cervical cytology have been extended. The demand for these services have increased and whilst the taking of smears presents no difficulty the laboratory work involved is tedious, necessitating more trained technicians than hitherto available. Women should not focus all their hopes on cervical cytology. Cancer of the cervix was only one of the killing diseases—not the main one. When women have a smear taken they should have the breasts examined. The death-rate from cancer of the breast in the United Kingdom was four times that for cancer of the cervix. In our own district in 1966 there were eleven deaths from the former and two deaths from cancer

of the cervix and body of the uterus. The average time between a woman first noticing a lump on her breast and seeking medical advice was six months.

Fewer cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year. The number of immunisations and vaccinations against diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough and tetanus showed a satisfactory increase. Although this country has virtually seen the eradication of diphtheria as an indigenous disease there is always the danger that it may be imported from abroad where the position is less satisfactory. In 1965 for instance, 264 cases of diphtheria were notified in France, 324 in Germany and 2,630 in Italy. In view of the increasing numbers of families taking holidays abroad it is essential for immunisation at least to be maintained at the present level.

Until August, 1966 the Health Department existed in two sections, one at Walton-on-Thames and the other at Weybridge. Both sections are now united in the new Town Hall at Walton-on-Thames and the benefits of this are already apparent.

I should like to acknowledge the work of the Health Department during the year and the reliable co-operation from General Practitioners. My thanks are also due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help and guidance.

E. M. HAMILTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health:

E. M. HAMILTON, M.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
(also acts as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Chertsey and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer for the North-Western Division, Surrey County Council).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. T. CARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. H. HARRIS, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors:

A. J. BELL, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

H. R. D. SCOTT, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

A. J. KLEMP, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. (commenced 1.9.66)

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

G. E. PRATT (commenced 10.1.66)

Rodent Operator/General Assistant:

A. FROST.

Clerical Staff:

Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Miss J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Chertsey.

Office of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Mrs. M. E. ILKIW.

Miss B. BIRUKOWSKA.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	9,052
Estimated resident population mid-year 1966 (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	50,220
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	15,512
Rateable Value	£3,320,241
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£13,123

Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	369	367	736
Illegitimate	21	14	35
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
	390	381	771
Rate per 1,000 population			15.35
Rate after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor			16.27
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births)			4.54
Stillbirths:			
Number			10
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			12.80
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Live and Still Births	394	387	781
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)			10
Infant Mortality Rates:			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			12.97
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			12.23
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			28.57
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)			11.67
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			10.38
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			23.05
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):			
Number of deaths			Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			Nil
Number of Deaths			544
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population			10.83
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)			9.31
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths			227
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population			Nil
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population			0.74
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population			Nil

Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population ...	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.06
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	2.13
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population	0.68
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.17
Death-Rate from Bronchitis	0.36
Death-Rate from Motor Vehicle Accidents	0.18

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1965 and 1966.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		1966	1965	1966	1965
	1966	1965	1966	1965				
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	* 16.27	* 16.86	* 9.31	* 8.95	12.97	17.86	0.00	2.53
England and Wales † ...	17.7	18.0	11.7	11.5	19.0	19.0	0.26	0.25

* After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

† Provisional figures.

Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.

Ellesmere (Walton-on-Thames), Ottershaw and Northcroft (Egham) Hospitals continue to provide services for the chronic sick.

The number of elderly people registered with the Walton and Weybridge Old People's Welfare Committee is 1,540.

A new Day Centre at Hersham opened on the 12th May in the Youth Centre part of the County Health Clinic. Hot lunches are served on one day per week and the project has proved very successful.

The other Day Centres in Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge have continued to flourish.

During the year progress was made in the erection of thirty-eight units of accommodation for the elderly at "Homefield", Hersham, and I am happy to report that these have since been completed and occupied.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following table shows the number of diphtheria injections given during the year.

	<i>Year of birth</i>					<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1959-62</i>		
Primary Injections	335	415	44	9	37	57	897
Reinforcing Injections	—	103	208	47	457	534	1,349

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations notified during the year.

	<i>Age at Vaccination</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>0-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>1 yr.</i>	<i>2-4 yrs.</i>	<i>5-15 yrs.</i>	
Primary Vaccination	7	5	1	—	349	156	51	569
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	—	—	9	87	96

Whooping Cough.

Eight cases of whooping cough were notified during the year.

Injections were given as follows during the year:—

	<i>Year of Birth</i>					<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1959-1962</i>		
Primary Injections	334	412	40	9	27	33	855
Reinforcing Injections	—	102	192	45	207	32	578

Tetanus Injections.

The following number of injections were given during the year:—

	<i>Year of Birth</i>					<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1959-1962</i>		
Primary Injections	335	415	44	9	45	376	1,224
Reinforcing Injections	—	103	208	48	445	148	952

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Total Cases Notified
Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	1
Diphtheria	—
Typhoid Fever	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3
Pneumonia	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Erysipelas	1
Malaria	—
Measles	258
Whooping Cough	8
Meningococcal Infection	—
Dysentery	6
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	—
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	—
Post Infectious Encephalitis	—
Food Poisoning	1

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).
According to Age Groups.

AGE	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis-non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Post Infectious Encephalitis—	Malaria	Food Poisoning
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 4 years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	20	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	26	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 years and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sex unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sex unknown	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	1	—	—	1	3	14	1	258	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The following cases occurred in County Schools:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox ...	8	37	67	59	24	3	1	—	—	—	1	2
Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	4	11	—	—	—	1	4	12
German Measles	—	2	4	16	53	11	7	—	—	—	1	1

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
55-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Age unknown ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	4	3	2	—	2	1	—	—

Cases added to register during year:

New cases ...	9
Transfer into district ...	9
Cases removed from register during year ...	35
Total on register at end of year:	
Pulmonary—Males ...	130
Females ...	112
Non-Pulmonary—Males ...	7
Females ...	8
Net decrease for year ...	17

The number of new cases of tuberculosis was nine, this showing a decrease of two in the figure of the previous year.

Mass Radiography Service.

Two separate services are operated:—

1.—General Practitioner Chest X-ray Service.

This Unit visits Walton-on-Thames weekly, primarily to examine patients referred for chest X-ray by their own doctors. 1,863 patients attended.

2.—Normal Mass Radiography Service.

This covers the examination of the general public and organised groups of factory and office workers. 3,800 examinations were carried out.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Water is supplied by the Woking and District Water Company and has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. No bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made but samples of the treated water as supplied have been submitted at intervals to Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Six samples were taken by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver one being unsatisfactory. The results of these examinations are tabulated on page 14. Fifty-five additional samples of main water supplies were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for bacteriological examination of which twenty-one were unsatisfactory.

The unsatisfactory samples occurred at the Town Hall and were attributable to contamination of the hemp in the connecting links of the newly laid main water pipes. Remedial measures by the Woking and District Water Company resulted in some improvement.

A sample of water taken at the Walton Bridge Works showed a fluoride content of 0.2 parts per million.

Plumbo-solvent action was not encountered nor any form of contamination.

15,484 dwelling houses with an approximate population of 50,128 have a direct mains water supply; in addition, 9 houses with an estimated population of 30 are supplied with mains water from standpipes.

All Council schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Sewage Disposal.

The Ministry of Health specifically ask if arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are reasonably adequate and in all faith I must answer in the negative when certain parts of the district are liable to flooding of sewage from manholes, particularly during periods of heavy rain. The present system of sewers are overloaded and a new disposal works is becoming an urgent matter. It is, therefore, to be hoped that relentless pressure will be maintained for the proposed new works near the Seven Arches Bridge.

**Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the Woking and District
Water Company in the Walton and Weybridge District.**

Date sample was taken ...	29th Mar.	2nd Mar.	12th July	29th Sept.	8th Nov.	8th Nov.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar ...	7	7	20	144	16	41
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine ...	1	1	10	34	2	6
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar ...	10	18	4	17	12	12
Coliform organisms ...	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	20	Less than 1	Less than 1
Faecal Coli ...	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	Absent 100 ml.	Less than 1	Less than 1

Chemical Examination in parts per million.

Free Ammonia ...	0.228	0.084	0.204	0.036	0.108	0.120
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.096	0.180	0.138	0.120	0.204	0.192
Oxygen consumed from per- manganate (4 hrs. at 80°C)	0.62	2.448	1.14	1.008	2.064	2.112

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Mr. F. Hulme, Public Cleansing Officer, has kindly supplied the following information:—

Refuse and Salvage Collection.

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained throughout 1966, with food shops and hospitals receiving at least two collections per week.

The introduction of continuous loading refuse collection vehicles is proceeding, and the subsequent compression of refuse during collection helps to contain to some extent a problem arising from the continual increase in volume.

The placing of hot ashes in dustbins still causes trouble by reason of fires developing in the refuse collection vehicle, although the department's employees exercise great vigilance. It is noticed that fires in vehicles do not occur in parts of the district covered by the paper sack system.

The development of the paper sack system has continued and approximately 50% of the district has now been covered. Continued publicity is necessary to encourage householders to wrap all organic matter before placing in the refuse receptacle and if this is done, danger of interference by animals is greatly reduced.

Refuse Disposal.

Two sites were in use during 1966 and the site at Brittain Road, Hershams, was completed at the end of June, 1966, so far as raising the level of land is concerned. This site has to be finally graded before handing over for seeding in preparation for use as a public open space. In July, 1966, further tipping was started at Weybridge to provide playing fields, and the Walton tip was used for the whole of the year.

During the last nine months several additional types of Pulverising Plant have been introduced into this country, thereby increasing the choice available.

Cesspool Emptying.

During the year a new Dennis Cesspool Emptying vehicle was purchased, and the service has continued to expand. The machine is fitted with a deodorant box to kill obnoxious smells during pumping operations.

The latest vehicle incorporates a washing unit for use of the men engaged on the machine.

Car Disposal Scheme.

The Chertsey and Sunbury Urban District Councils continue to take part in the scheme and during 1966, a total of 350 cars were dealt with.

Staff.

The recruitment of suitable labour is still difficult, but during the year we were fortunate enough to obtain replacements for four drivers who retired, without the department's service being inconvenienced. During the summer months students were again employed and were a great help in maintaining our weekly collection record.

Employees of the department were issued with suits of overalls, gloves, and protective clothing against cold and wet weather.

Statistics.

Refuse and salvage collected and disposed of	...	16,109 tons.
Tonnage per working day	... ..	62.8 tons.

Salvage Receipts.

	Tons	£
Wastepaper	277	2,350
Sale of Scrap Metal	97	315
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	374	2,665
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Salvage income per working day	£10	7s. 10d.
Weight of Salvage per 1,000 population per month		14.9 cwts.

Cesspool Emptying.

Number of premises where cesspools are emptied ...	268
Number of cesspool emptyings	1,654
Number of loads	3,794
Total volume removed in gallons	3,603,000

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

This is the last Annual Report which I shall have the honour of submitting before my retirement.

Although the total number of visits shows some decrease this was largely due to there fortunately being less activity in the field of infectious disease follow up work. As I have said before statistics do not present a true picture and the overall impression is one of increased activity. Mr. A. J. Klemp joined the staff as District Inspector in September, and Mr. G. Pratt as a pupil health inspector in January, 1966.

The highlight of the year was the removal to the new Town Hall. This has provided much enhanced working conditions and in addition to the offices the department has its Rodent Control and Food and Drugs stores on the premises. The move has brought both sections of the Public Health Department together under one roof and, with this, ease of co-operation and greater understanding of one another's problems.

In connection with the opening ceremony the Department participated in an exhibition featuring the Local Government Services. At the same time there was a Twinning Ceremony with the Town of Rueil Malmaison, situated in the Parisian suburban area, and Annual Reports have been exchanged between the two Public Health Departments.

From the 1st April the Council assumed the duties of Food and Drugs Authority. Details of the work are given later in the report. Some rethinking has been given to the numbers of samples of certain kinds to be taken, for example, the general concentration of the milk trade in a few hands and the fact that there is only one producer, has led to the decision to reduce the number of milk samples taken to twenty-five in the year. Food and Drugs work today has resolved itself very largely into a fight against the use of misleading descriptions. These often involve fine legal points. The work is very intricate and the question arises whether it was a wise step to place these duties in the hands of local authorities other than those who by their very size are able to employ officers who could specialise in this subject, both on the practical and legal planes. Mr. Scott, District Public Health Inspector, is a member of the liaison body set up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to deal with Food and Drugs problems.

Earlier reports referred to tensions developing over the past thirty years from the build-up of the population in this Green Belt Area,

from housing need and from more intense development in both residential and business sectors having led to ad hoc demands on the Public Health Inspectorate which make it difficult to carry through consistently organised programmes for improvement, whether it be in housing conditions, employment or the various aspects of food control and hygiene.

There were more complaints from a residential estate which had been permitted to develop in close proximity to a farm, about the conditions arising from animal husbandry. Many of these complaints could not be substantiated and the overall position was that legally little could be done to improve the situation, which was by no means intolerable and which people who choose to live in close proximity to agricultural activities must expect to accept. Much time was spent in following up these complaints, which could have been more fruitfully employed to the benefit of the inhabitants of the district in general.

Similarly, there were two major complaints about noise. As, on the basis of the Wilson Report, the Public Health Inspectors were not satisfied that there were grounds for action, the Council engaged an Acoustical Consultant whose findings ruled out one of the complaints entirely, while the other was of such a borderline character as to render formal procedure of doubtful justification. In both cases some work was undertaken voluntarily and in the second case contact is maintained with the concern in question in the hope of still further amelioration being possible. It is sometimes forgotten that everyone is entitled to the protection of the law, not merely householders. The Inspectors have had to be constantly on their guard and to adopt the firmest attitude to prevent themselves being made use of in an unjustifiable and possibly illegal manner. The law relating to unjustifiable complaints needs strengthening.

It is hoped that the campaign for the improvement of small property by the provision of the standard amenities, i.e. baths, internal sanitation, etc., will gather momentum. Work in environmental health has long been and is becoming even more a matter of close collaboration between the Public Health Department and those of the Engineer and Surveyor and of the Clerk of the Council. The needs of adequate staff for this purpose should ever be kept in mind.

As in other spheres the science of public health tends to outstrip what is financially practicable. If there were available the necessary funds and organisation to support a much larger Public Health Department, it could still find work to do.

INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Dwelling houses inspected under Compulsory Improvement Area Surveys	11
Dwelling houses inspected re tenants' representations for compulsory improvement	Nil
Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 and 1932	22
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	70
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding	14
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases, etc.	639
Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts, etc. ...	1,373
Other inspections: —	
Slaughterhouse	558
Dairies, Milk Shops, etc.	208
Bakehouses	35
Other Food Premises, etc.	1,286
Factories, etc.	181
Re Rats and Mice	2,102
Rag Flock, etc.	3
Smoke	48
Drains tested	9
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	188
Miscellaneous, including Petroleum	281
Noise Abatement	51

Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year	262
Number of Preliminary Notices served during the year ...	533
Number of such Notices complied with during the year ...	434
Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year	361

Statutory Notices.

Statute.	Served	Complied with	Work done by Council
Public Health Act, 1936, section 39	1	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936, section 93	2	1	—
Housing Act, 1957, section 9	1	—	—
Housing Act, 1964, section 19	1	—	—
Totals ...	5	2	—

Factories Act, 1961.

1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies	183	161	1	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers premises) ...	26	20	—	—
TOTAL ...	209	181	1	1

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	5	6	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	5	6	—	2	—

3.—Outworkers.

Eleven outworkers were included in the August list required by Section 133 (1)(c).

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There is one registered premises, a furniture factory. Two samples of prescribed filling materials, namely, coir fibre and unused cotton felt were taken from bulk and proved satisfactory.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The following statistics refer to operations during 1966 and have been submitted to the Minister of Labour:—

Registrations and General Inspections :—

<i>Class of premises.</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year.</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year.</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.</i>
Offices	6	159	11
Retail shops	13	285	53
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	6	Nil
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	3	34	1
Fuel storage depots ...	Nil	1	Nil
Totals ...	23	485	65

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises: 188.

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace :—

<i>Class of workplace.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed.</i>
Offices	1,992
Retail shops	1,753
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	105
Catering establishments open to the public	219
Canteens	70
Fuel storage depots	4
Total	4,143
Total Males	1,853
Total Females	2,290

The Act provides for granting, subject to strict conditions, exemptions in relation to the requirements regarding space, temperature, sanitary conveniences, and washing facilities. There have so far been no applications for such exemptions. There were no prosecutions.

It was reported to the Minister that four Inspectors are appointed, also that the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector are empowered to act. The number of staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act was nil.

Summary of accidents during the year:—

Foot injury caused by falling crow-bar	1
Cuts sustained by butchers from knives	2
Minor fall	1
Strained back on lifting	2
Cut finger by machinery	1
	—
	7
	—

Swimming Pools.

One privately operated open air swimming pool to which the public are admitted and which has also been used by schools was in use during the year. Twelve bacteriological samples were taken, one of these proving slightly below standard. One chloroscope test was made and proved satisfactory. The chloroscope method is a useful spot test employed to supplement bacteriological examination.

The continuous filtration sterilisation method of purification is in use and ensures a clear water of a high standard of bacterial purity, provided of course that the pool is not unduly overcrowded.

Five schools, including one privately operated, have swimming pools. Forty-two bacteriological samples were taken from these pools, and twelve of these were unsatisfactory. Three chloroscope tests were taken, all satisfactory. Where school pools give unsatisfactory results the matter is of course taken up with the members of the school staff responsible for supervision. Most of the unsatisfactory samples at schools were due to inefficient chlorination and this is always liable to arise where hand dosing technique without adequate checking is used.

At the Walton Swimming Bath, Kings Close, operated by the Council, the Swimming Bath Superintendent does his own regular routine control sampling. Twenty-five bacteriological samples were taken by the Public Health Department and six of these were unsatisfactory.

HOUSING.

The Council own 2,468 houses and flats, of which 585 were built before the war. No houses or flats were built by the Council in 1966. 38 flats for elderly people were in course of erection at the end of the year.

366 houses and flats were built by private enterprise during the year.

The number of families re-housed during the year was 80 including 33 exchanges from houses of a size unsuited to the occupants.

The number of applicants remaining on the Council's waiting list with the necessary five years' residential qualification at the end of the year was 480. Various factors, such as deterioration of old houses and the demand for craftsmen and skilled labour for new trading estates keep this list at a high level.

Caravan Sites.

Four applications were received during 1966 for licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, from persons wishing to site individual caravans, and 2 permissions were granted.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	81*
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	535
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	11*
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	92
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	73

* There were also 11 preliminary surveys connected with compulsory improvement; these were also listed under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations.

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 33

Housing Act, 1964—Compulsory Improvement of Dwellings.

The Compulsory Improvement Area in Walton-on-Thames declared last year, comprising seventy-nine houses, was inspected. Fifteen of these houses were considered suitable for compulsory improvement and the particulars were passed to the Engineer and Surveyor for the necessary estimates.

The balance of sixty-four was made up of:—

Owner-occupied houses	...	...	...	...	...	56
Empty	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rented but with standard amenities	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small tenement—not improvable while remaining as such	...	...	...	...	...	1
Only internal W.C. lacking (tenant does not desire)	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						64
						—

No applications from tenants of houses outside the Improvement Area were received. Of the eight outstanding from 1965, in one case the house was improved voluntarily to the full standard, in one an Immediate Improvement notice was served together with a notice to execute works under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957. In two other cases undertakings were accepted. It was hoped to proceed with the remaining four cases in the year. The interested parties had already been formally heard, except in two cases where declarations of intention to improve had been made by the owners.

Rent Act, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair.

	For Certificates.	For Cancellation.
Applications granted ...	Nil	Nil
Applications refused ...	Nil	Nil
Applications outstanding at the 31st December ...	Nil	Nil

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Housing Act, 1957, Parts II and III.

In 1960 the Council submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government a further five year programme for the clearance of sixty dwellings. Nine cottages in this programme were declared a Clearance Area during 1961 and a Compulsory Purchase Order made. Progress was hindered by difficulties about access roads, etc., but the Council's proposal to erect old people's flatlets on this site was eventually nearing fruition by the end of 1966 and it was expected that the tenants would enter into occupation early in the new year. The two groups of four cottages at Oatlands Park referred to in earlier reports were finally acquired. A further unfit house was represented and made the subject of purchase by the Council and there were hopes of being able to link up these sites with certain non-slum clearance land so as to afford an opportunity for comprehensive rehousing development. At North Road, Hersham, the last of the seven houses mentioned in last year's report was demolished. These sites are expected to contribute to the housing of the elderly and of single persons. In 1964 the Council submitted a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of approximately twenty-one acres of Field Common, on which it was anticipated that two hundred and fifty dwellings could be provided, together with some shops and possibly a public hall. The order was duly confirmed after a Public Inquiry.

Four cottages in Anderson Road, Oatlands Park comprising a further Clearance Area declared in 1965 were acquired by the Council during 1966. The Council also declared a Clearance Area consisting of four old cottages in Manor Road, Walton-on-Thames. The site was not considered suitable for acquisition for redevelopment. Near the conclusion of the year a further small Clearance Area, comprising two cottages in Molesey Road, Hersham, was declared and was in process of compulsory acquisition.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The Public Health Department acted as agent for the County Health Department for the supervision of pasteurising, sterilising and distributors' establishments in the district and for the purpose of the issue of Special Designation Licences. This relationship ceased on the 1st April, 1966, when the Council took over the supervision of these establishments in their own right as Food and Drugs Authority.

Distributors.

Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	34
--	-----	-----	-----	----

Special Designation Licences.

*Untreated	...	...	...	...	10
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	28
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	20
Pasteuriser's	...	...	...	...	1
Ultra Heat Treated	...	...	...	...	17

Summary of Milk Samples.

<i>Classification.</i>	<i>Satisfied Prescribed Test.</i>	<i>Failed Prescribed Test.</i>	<i>Void.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
*Untreated	—	—	—	—
*Untreated (Farm Bottled)	3	—	—	3
Pasteurised	108	—	1	109
Sterilised	21	—	—	21
Ultra Heat Treated	9	—	—	9
Total	141	—	1	142

* As all milk has now to be produced to the standards hitherto applicable to the designation "Tuberculin Tested", both as regards health of cows and hygiene of production and distribution, this designation was abolished and that of "Untreated" substituted as from October 1st, 1964

One sample of pasteurised milk was taken additionally to the foregoing at a catering establishment to test the state of hygiene of the refrigerated container from which it was served for immediate consumption. The sample was satisfactory.

The production of milk not intended for subsequent pasteurisation or sterilisation having ceased, biological sampling for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus did not take place.

Summary of Ice Cream Samples.

	Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.	Grade IV.	Total.
Wrapped ...	19	6	1	—	26
Unwrapped ...	13	9	8	2	32
Soft (from machine)	8	4	1	—	13
Soft (from mix in can)	6	—	—	—	6
Totals	46	19	10	2	77

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

These Regulations control the design and operation of liquid egg pasteurisation plants in a manner analogous with the regulations controlling the pasteurisation of milk. There are however no egg pasteurisation plants in the Council's district and no samples were taken.

Meat.

One thousand and fifty-one inspections of butchers' shops, slaughterhouse and other premises were made. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

The abattoir at Hersham is the only licensed slaughterhouse in the district. The number of animals slaughtered and inspected was equivalent to 106,566 inspection units (a bullock is equivalent to 10 units, a pig to 3 units, a calf to 3 units and a sheep to 2 units), an increase of nearly 19 per cent. on 1965, which in turn was 50 per cent. above 1964. The total inspection fees for 1966 amounted to £1,332 1s. 6d.

Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered.

BEEF:						lbs.
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	1,023
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	424
PORK:						
74 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	7,067
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	5,446
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	8,332
MUTTON:						
44 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	1,318
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	625
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	2,962

VEAL:

2 Carcases	...	...	...	...	42
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	33
Offal	...	...	...	...	6

OTHER GOODS:

Tinned and Bottled Goods	...	...	...	...	3,779
36 Chicken	...	...	...	...	104
Assorted provisions from refrigerator failures	...	...	...	...	2,427
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	95
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	84
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	7

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	—	—	153	13,254	26,533
Number inspected	—	—	153	13,254	26,533
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	2	43	74
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	976	2,757
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticer- ci	—	—	1.3%	7.7%	10.67%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	84
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.32%
CYSTICERCOSIS:					
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submit- ted to treat- ment by refrig- eration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—

The slaughterhouse is not licensed in respect of horses. The slaughter of adult cattle is extremely rare.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

(1) The distribution of retail food premises is as follows:—

Type.	Number	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 16.	Number to which Regulation 19 applies.	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 19.	Inspections.
Bakers and Confectioners ...	18	18	18	18	71
Bakehouses ...	11	11	11	11	35
Butchers ...	33	33	33	33	250
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers ...	12	12	12	12	4
Fruiters and Greengrocers ...	37	37	37	37	218
*Dairies and Distributing Depots ...	4	4	4	4	42
Milk Distributors' Shops, etc. ...	30	30	30	30	166
Grocers and Provision Merchants ...	71	71	71	71	335
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafés and Canteens ...	120	120	120	120	189
Public Houses ...	35	35	35	35	73
Sugar Confectioners ...	56	56	56	56	76
Wholesale premises comprise:—					
*Slaughterhouse ...	1	1	1	1	558
Sausage maker ...	1	1	1	1	3
Wholesale meat depot ...	1	1	1	1	50
Provision warehouses ...	2	0	0	1	6
Confectioners ...	3	0	0	2	0
Vegetable packers ...	1	1	1	1	0
Dried foods packer ...	1	1	1	1	3

* Controlled by other but similar regulations. Particulars are included here to complete the picture.

(2) The following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

	<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Inspections.</i>
Sale, etc. of Ice Cream	130	344
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	44	158

Seven new registrations were effected for the storage and sale of ice-cream and a similar number were cancelled upon cessation of business in respect thereof. There was one new registration in respect of preserved food, etc., and two cancellations upon cessation of business therein.

(3) One dairy, operated by a producer-retailer and registered by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is included in the above figures because it incorporates the pasteurising plant. Registered distributors also maintain thirty-three shops and retail distributing depots for bottled milk only, the shops generally being of the grocery and provision types. One wholesale grocer also handles bottled milk.

Three hundred and ninety-eight visits were made to premises, etc., dealing with milk.

Two thousand and eighty-seven visits were made to food traders of all types. Included in the total are thirty-seven visits to canteens. The work in general related to cleanliness of premises, prevention of flies, maintenance of equipment and avoidance of contamination of unwrapped food on display.

The following were secured at thirty-three premises:—

Repairs to structure	8
Improvements to structure	4
Improvements to lighting	1
Repairs to furniture and fittings	1
Cleansing of premises or fittings	11
Cleansing of utensils and equipment	1
Storage for utensils provided	1
Redecoration of premises	5
Provision of constant hot water apparatus	2
Remedy of unsuitable or defective personal washing facilities	5
Provision of clean towels, etc.	4
Provision of first aid materials	2

Remedy of unsuitable or defective facilities for washing food or equipment	3
Improvement of sterilisation technique for service of ice-cream	1
Remedy of unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	1
Removal of drainage nuisances	6
Remedy of misuse of refrigerator	2
Remedy of unsatisfactory food storage	3
Protection of exposed foodstuffs	4
Provision of no smoking notices	1
Removal of accumulations	9
Improvements to facilities for the storage of refuse ...	5
Ventilation improved	1
Enlargement and improvement of kitchens, etc.	2
Miscellaneous	2

Thirty-six bacterial swabs of utensils, cutlery, etc., were taken from fourteen catering establishments and two shops to check the efficacy of the washing up processes. Four of these, involving one licensed premises, two cafés and a supermarket, were unsatisfactory. It has again not been found possible to devote as much time to this work as might be desired, but the evidence points to a generally effective standard of washing up.

At fourteen, as compared with twenty-three the previous year, the number of refrigerator failures showed an increasing improvement, despite the undoubted increase in sales of frozen food.

Complaints about Food.

Forty-nine complaints were received from the public. Of these foreign bodies accounted for nineteen, food out of condition sixteen, insects two, mould eleven and damaged milk bottles one.

For one reason or another legal proceedings were not practicable. Fourteen of the complaints were definitely unjustified and in eighteen others the complainants did not wish to appear in a prosecution and the goods complained of were replaced by the makers. In ten others the evidence was insufficiently conclusive to pursue a prosecution. Four of the articles complained of were purchased outside this Council's district and were referred to the local authorities concerned, while in the remaining three the place of sale could not be identified by the purchaser, as for example where more than one purchase of a particular foodstuff had been made from different suppliers and there was uncertainty as to from which the article complained of came.

Legal proceedings.

By the end of the year the Council had laid an information in their capacity as Food and Drugs Authority in respect of an article of confectionery which the Public Analyst had reported as non-genuine. A conviction was obtained early in the new year.

Poultry Inspection.

No poultry processing premises have been established within the district. The only involvement with poultry was in respect of the one hundred and four pounds of chicken referred to earlier in this report in the table of unfit food surrendered. These were from retail premises and were out of condition.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Until 31st March the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 was carried out by the County Council. From April 1st onwards the functions were assumed by the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council and entrusted to the Public Health Department. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the information set out in the first table as to work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District up to the time his authority relinquished the functions.

Samples taken by Surrey County Council.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
FOOD:						
Blackcurrant Health Drink ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Butter ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cereals ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chicken croquettes ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chocolate, drinking ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cream sterilised ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jam ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Milk ...	18	—	18	—	—	—
Oil, maize ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Orange juice, concentrated ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Orange juice drink, instant ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Pancake and Waffle Mix ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Paté de foie gras ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Paté, Ox tongue ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
DRUGS:						
Blackcurrant syrup B.P.C. ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Junior Vitamin tablets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	32	2	34	2	1	3

Samples taken by Walton and Weybridge U.D.C.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
	FOOD:					
Almonds, ground ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Baking Powder ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef with Butter, potted ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beer ...	4	—	4	—	—	—
Butter ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter Candy Fudge ...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Butter Mints ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake, Dutch Honey ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake Mix, Tea ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Carrots, extra small whole ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Cheese ...	2	3	5	2	2	4
Cheese Spread ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cider Vinegar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coconut, Desiccated ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee, black (Vending machine) ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee, instant ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cola ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cooking Chocolate ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crab Spread with Butter ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cream, double Devon ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream, sterilised Tinned ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Curry Powder ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flavouring, vanilla ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour ...	—	7	7	—	—	—
Gelatine, instant powdered ...	—	1	1	—	—	—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total

Grape Juice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hamburger	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jam	1	3	4	—	1	1
Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Pie Filling	—	1	1	—	—	—
Macaroni, creamed	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Fruit Loaf	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine vegetarian kosher	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marzipan	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meatless Steaks	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk	17	2	19	—	—	—
Milk, skimmed powder	—	1	1	—	1	1
Minced Scotch Beef*	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peas, fresh garden*	—	1	1	—	—	—
Plamil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork-Haslet	—	1	1	—	—	—
Quick-Jel (yellow)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages, beef	4	—	4	—	—	—
Sausages, beef with added pork	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sausages, pork	4	—	4	—	—	—
Sausage Meat, pork	1	—	1	—	—	—
Soup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spaghetti	—	1	1	—	—	—
Syrup, raspberry (milk shake)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Yoghurt, hazelnut	—	1	1	—	1	1
Yoghurt, strawberry	—	1	1	—	1	1
DRUGS:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aspirin	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	35	65	100	3	7	10

* Tested for Pesticide Residues.

Comments on adulterated or irregular samples taken by Walton and Weybridge U.D.C.

The samples of cream cheese proved to be soft cheese and were reported by the Public Analyst as deficient in milk fat so that they could not properly be described as cream cheese. However, in the absence of a definite legal standard for milk fat in cream cheese the Council decided to send warnings to the suppliers drawing their attention to the Cheese Regulations, 1965, which were to come into force on February 1st, 1967, and enjoining them to ensure that in future their cheeses conform thereto.

One informal sample of jam was found to be slightly below the proper fruit content but upon a formal sample being taken this was genuine.

The informal sample of skimmed milk powder did not conform to labelling requirements, certain statutory wording not being surrounded by a line. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers and arrangements made for new and correctly printed labels to be introduced.

The hazelnut yoghurt did not comply with the labelling requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. While of itself the discrepancy was not of a particularly serious nature the labelling nevertheless did not comply with the law. The manufacturers proved obdurate and as this was a complicated and difficult case to be taken up by a newly fledged Food and Drugs Authority, a circumstance upon which the manufacturers were perhaps relying, it was referred to a colleague who is a Food and Drugs specialist with a national reputation and having large resources at his disposition. This officer took a formal sample in his own area, upon which a very similar report was received and after protracted correspondence and an interview with the principals of the manufacturing company at his office it was agreed that when existing stocks of labels had been exhausted by the end of 1967 new labelling complying with the Labelling of Foods Order would be introduced. It was felt that having regard to the somewhat technical nature of the offence this was the best solution. The suppliers had been prevailed upon to recognise that their labelling was incorrect and to take steps to rectify matters in the near future.

The strawberry yoghurt, from a different source, also revealed a labelling irregularity. The brand had however meanwhile been taken over by another manufacturer and a sample procured early in the new year was satisfactory.

In the case of the butter candy fudge there was a deficiency of ten per cent. in butter fat. A conviction resulted early in the new year.

...on adulterated or irregular samples taken by
Walter and Weisbridge U.D.C.

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Council decided to send warnings to the suppliers drawing their atten-
tion to the Cheese Regulations, 1957, which were to come into force on
1st January 1957, and enjoining them to ensure that in future their
products conform thereto.

The internal sample of jam was found to be slightly below the
proper limit content but upon a formal sample being taken this was
found to be genuine.

The internal sample of sterilized milk powder did not conform to
labelling requirements, certain necessary wording not being surrounded
by a line. The matter was taken up with the manufacturer and
arrangements made for new and correctly printed labels to be
introduced.

The hazard payers did not comply with the labelling require-
ments of the Labelling of Food Order, 1957. While of itself the dis-
crepancy was not of a particularly serious nature the labelling never-
theless did not comply with the law. The manufacturer proved
obstinate and as this was a complicated and difficult case to be taken
up by a newly created Food and Drug Authority, a circumstance upon
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take steps to rectify matters in the near future.

The authority's report that a different grade was created a
labelling irregularity. It is noted that however irregularities taken
over a period of months and a large percentage of the new
year was satisfactory.

In the case of the butter candy labels there was a deficiency of ten
per cent in butter fat. A correction resulted early in the new year.

Administrative and Financial

Administrative