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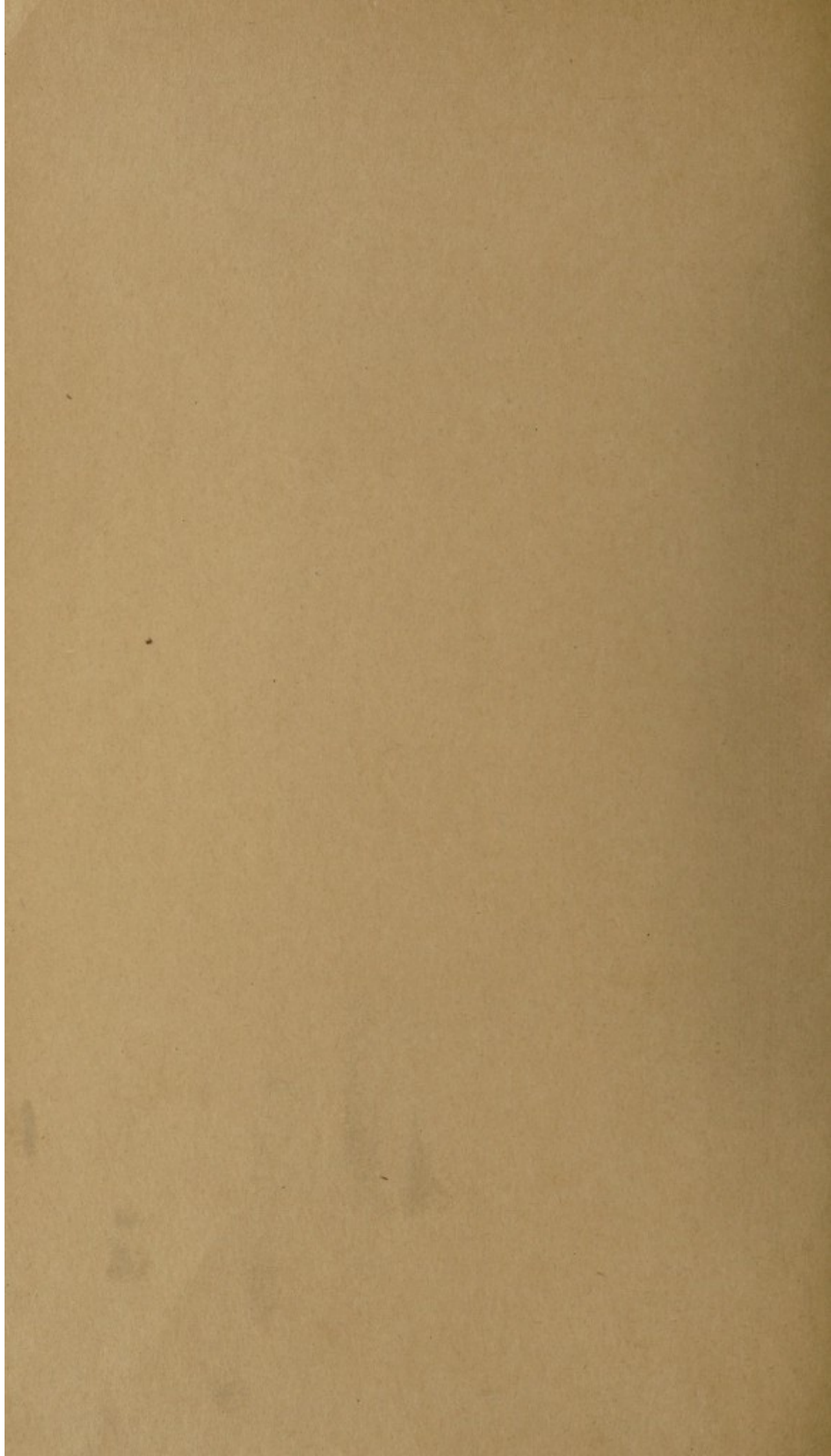


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BOROUGH OF WESTON-SUPER-MARE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1965

Including the
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT



BOROUGH OF WESTON-SUPER-MARE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1965

(Up to December, 1965)

Including the
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

MEMBERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...
Chief Public Health Inspector	...	...	...	...
Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Superintendent and Public Health Inspector
Clerical Staff

BOARDS OF WESTERN MEDICAL SOCIETY



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BOROUGH OF WESTON - SUPER - MARE

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(January to May, 1965)

Chairman

COUNCILLOR MRS. E.D. NICHOLLS

Vice-Chairman

COUNCILLOR I.E. GIBSON

ALDERMAN G.W. COUCH	COUNCILLOR C. COURTNEY-CRAMP
ALDERMAN N.W. HASKINS, C.C.	COUNCILLOR C.D. CURTIS
COUNCILLOR D.G. BREWER	COUNCILLOR MRS. D. PAYNE
COUNCILLOR MRS. A.L. CARPENTER	COUNCILLOR R.P. SHEPPARD

(May to December, 1965)

Chairman

COUNCILLOR MRS. E.D. NICHOLLS

Vice-Chairman

COUNCILLOR R.P. SHEPPARD, C.C.

ALDERMAN G.W. COUCH	COUNCILLOR C.D. CURTIS
ALDERMAN N.W. HASKINS, C.C.	COUNCILLOR MRS. D.A. EDWARDS, C.C.
COUNCILLOR D.G. BREWER	COUNCILLOR MRS. P.I. MOORE
COUNCILLOR C. COURTNEY-CRAMP	COUNCILLOR S.R. WATTS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	D. McGowan
Chief Public Health Inspector	...	...	...	G.P. Lawrence
Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	J. Richards
				J.G. Crowe
				D. Rye
				A. Burt
Abattoir Superintendent and Public Health Inspector	...	...	...	W.W. White
Clerical Staff	...	...	...	5

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

 SOMERSET HOUSE,
 OXFORD STREET,
 WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
 The Borough of Weston-super-Mare.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report
 on the health of the Borough, and the work of the Public Health
 Department in 1965.

I would like to express my appreciation to Mr. Lawrence,
 the Chief Public Health Inspector and the other Inspectors for
 their help and cooperation during the year. I would also like
 to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee
 and the Officers and Staff of other Departments for their advice
 and assistance.

Yours faithfully,

D. McGowan,

Medical Officer of Health.

ALDERMAN S. W. COUCH
 ALDERMAN H. A. HARKINS, C.C.
 COUNCILLOR D. G. BREWER
 COUNCILLOR C. COURTNEY-CRAMP
 COUNCILLOR G. D. CURTIS
 COUNCILLOR MRS. D. A. EDWARDS, C.C.
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 COUNCILLOR S. R. WATTS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

D. McGowan	Medical Officer of Health
G. P. Lawrence	...	...	...	Chief Public Health Inspector
J. Richards	...	...	...	Public Health Inspectors
J. G. Grows	...	...	...
D. Igo	...	...	...
A. Hunt	...	...	...	Battler Superintendent and Public Health Inspector
...	...	...	...	clerical Staff

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (including foreshore) 7,006 acres
 Population - Registrar-General's estimate for mid-1965 43,910

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

<u>Live Births</u>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	336	329	665
Illegitimate	18	28	46
	354	357	711

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) = 16.2

Corrected Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 1.19) = 19.3

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births = 6.5%

<u>Stillbirths</u>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	3	4	7

Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths) = 9.8

Total live and stillbirths ... 718

<u>Infant Deaths</u> (Deaths under 1 year)	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	11	4	15
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	12	5	17

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births = 23.9

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births = 22.6

Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = 43.5

Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks
per 1,000 total live births) = 14.1

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under
1 week per 1,000 live births) = 12.6

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and Deaths
under 1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths) = 22.3

Maternal Deaths = 1

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths) = 1.4

<u>Deaths</u>	Male	Female	Total
	351	379	730

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population) = 16.6

Corrected Death Rate (Comparability Factor 0.67) = 11.1

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

The Registrar-General gives the corrected number of live births in the town as 711 (354 boys and 357 girls), this being 7 more than in 1964. Of these births, 46 were illegitimate. This is 6.5 percent of the total live births, as compared with 7.4 per cent in 1964.

The uncorrected birth rate for 1965 was 16.2 and when the comparability factor (1.19) is applied, the corrected birth rate was 19.3 per 1,000 of the total population, compared with 19.2 in 1963. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1965 was 18.1.

BIRTH RATES

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
England and Wales	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.1
Weston-super-Mare	13.3	14.0	15.5	16.7	16.7	14.8	16.8	16.9	19.2	19.3
Percentage of Illegitimate Births to Total Births in Weston-super-Mare	2.3	5.3	2.0	5.3	5.7	5.8	7.1	7.0	7.4	6.5

STILLBIRTHS

The registered number of stillbirths in 1965 was 7 (3 males and 4 females), none of which were illegitimate, thus giving a stillbirth rate of 9.8 per 1,000 total births, as compared with 16.8 in 1964.

INFANT MORTALITY

Seventeen deaths occurred in children under the age of one year in 1965, compared with fifteen in 1964. These seventeen deaths give an Infant Mortality Rate of 23.9 per 1,000 live births, the Rate for England and Wales as a whole being 19.0. Nine of the seventeen deaths occurred during the first week after birth. The Perinatal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during the first week after birth plus stillbirths) was 22.3 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

INFANT DEATHS 1965

	Under 1 day	1 - 2 Days	2 - 7 Days	Total under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	3	2	2	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Pneumonia and other respiratory infections	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	5
Congenital Abnormalities	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Asphyxia - due to inhalation of foreign body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	4	3	2	9	1	-	10	4	2	1	-	17

INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1952 - 1965

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
England and Wales I.M.R.	27.6	26.8	25.4	24.9	23.8	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.6	21.1	19.9	19.0
Western-super-Mare	30.7	18.8	21.7	11.6	25.3	9.4	21.4	13.2	11.5	21.6	22.1	18.0	21.3	23.9
No. of deaths	14	10	10	6	12	5	12	8	7	12	14	11	15	17
I.M.R.														

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one death due to maternal causes in 1965.

DEATHS

After correction for transferable deaths the total assigned to the Borough by the Registrar-General was 730 (351 males and 379 females). This is 88 more than in 1964 and gives a crude death rate of 16.6 per 1,000 of population. When adjusted for age and sex distribution to make it comparable with other districts, the local death rate was 11.1 compared with 11.5 for England and Wales as a whole.

DEATH RATES

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
England and Wales	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.5
Corrected D.R. Weston-super-Mare	11.4	10.7	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.1	10.2	11.1

INQUESTS ON RESIDENTS

<u>Causes of Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>Natural Causes</u>	1	2	3
<u>Accidents, directly or indirectly</u>			
Falls in home	1	2	3
Falls outside home	1	2	3
Road Accidents	11	1	12
Poisoning - coal gas	1	3	4
Burns	-	1	1
Drowning	2	-	2
Asphyxia, inhalation of foreign body ...	1	-	1
<u>Industrial Causes</u>			
Pneumoconiosis	3	-	3
<u>Suicide</u>			
Poisoning - barbiturate	-	2	2
<u>Other - Insufficient evidence to show how death was caused.</u>			
Poisoning - barbiturate	1	1	2
<hr/>			
TOTAL	22	14	36
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CAUSES OF DEATH 1965

Causes of Death	1965			Difference from 1964 figures
	Males	Females	Totals	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1	1	+1
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	0
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-	-1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	0
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	0
8. Measles	-	-	-	0
9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	2	3	+3
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	9	17	+4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	28	3	31	+8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	10	10	-3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5	5	+1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	26	35	61	-10
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2	3	+1
16. Diabetes	4	8	12	+8
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	49	73	122	+36
18. Coronary disease, angina	86	63	149	+15
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	10	12	-5
20. Other heart disease	26	53	79	-14
21. Other circulatory disease	24	21	45	+6
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-1
23. Pneumonia	16	23	39	+11
24. Bronchitis	30	15	45	+22
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	5	2	7	-5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	2	6	+1
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	1	2	-2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2	0
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	-4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1	+1
31. Congenital malformations	-	3	3	-1
32. Other defined and ill-Defined Diseases	19	23	42	+3
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	11	1	12	+8
34. All other Accidents	7	11	18	+7
35. Suicide	-	2	2	-2
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	0
All Causes - Total	351	379	730	+88
Deaths of infants under 1 year				
Total	12	5	17	
Legitimate	11	4	15	
Illegitimate	1	1	2	

POPULATION

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATE OF POPULATION

IN WESTON-SUPER-MARE 1940 - 1965

(1931 Census	31,706)	1952	..	39,540
1940 ..	41,810	1953	..	39,650
1941 ..	44,500	1954	..	39,990
1942 ..	41,250	1955	..	40,330
1943 ..	38,100	1956	..	40,300
1944 ..	37,930	1957	..	40,600
1945 ..	37,470	1958	..	40,800
1946 ..	38,890	1959	..	41,150
1947 ..	39,590	1960	..	41,110
1948 ..	39,710	1961	..	42,450
1949 ..	39,830	(1961 Census		43,938)
1950 ..	40,210	1962	..	42,750
1951 ..	39,660	1963	..	43,150
(1951 Census	40,396)	1964	..	43,620
		1965	..	43,910

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

I. HOSPITALS

When in 1962, the Minister of Health issued his Plan giving priorities for new hospital building during the next ten years, it was a great disappointment to see that although he had in mind the provision of a new District General Hospital for this area, he did not see the scheme starting until after 1970/71.

However in 1963 in his first Annual Review of the Ten-Year Plan, the Minister brought forward the date of the start of building of the new Hospital into the first ten-year period. The Regional Hospital Board immediately formed a Project Team to work out the complicated details of the planning and development of the new hospital, but in the following year, 1964, the Minister decided once again to postpone it until the second ten-year period.

Recently however, (May 1966) a new Revision of the Hospital Plan brought forward again the building of Phase I (Maternity Unit) of the District General Hospital to 1969/70. Phase II should follow.

II. LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

The following services in the Borough are administered by the Somerset County Council.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Welfare Clinics for children under the age of five years are held at:-

St. Barnabas Church, Westbury Crescent	Mondays	2.30 - 4.0 p.m.
	(1st and 3rd in month)	
Bournville Public Hall, Coniston Crescent	Mondays	2.15 - 4.0 p.m.
	(2nd and 4th in month)	
Congregational Church Hall, Boulevard	Tuesdays	2.15 - 4.0 p.m.
Baptist Church Hall, Baytree Road	Wednesdays	2.15 - 4.0 p.m.
St. Martins Church Hall, Worle	Thursdays	2.15 - 4.0 p.m.
	(1st in each month)	
Congregational Church Hall, Moorland Road	Thursdays	2.15 - 4.0 p.m.
	(2nd and 4th in month)	

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES 1965

	Total attendance of children in 1965	Average number of attendances at each session
Central	3519	53.2
Baytree Road	2784	53.9
Worle	191	15.9
Moorland Road	803	40.1
Bournville	1229	53.2
Coronation	943	41.6
Total	9469	

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

There are eight Health Visitors in the town, and the following is a summary of the Home Visiting work in 1965.

Visits to Ante-Natal cases	...	...	...	670
Visits to children under 5 years	...	...	...	11,260
Visits to school children	...	...	...	1,141
Visits to old people	...	...	...	491
Visits - Tuberculosis	...	...	...	75
Visits - Liaison - e.g. Hospitals, Childrens Officer & other Departments	...	...	...	1,394
Other Visits	...	...	...	900
				<u>15,931</u>

III. LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

WATER SUPPLIES

During the year the water supply of the town was satisfactory both in quality and quantity. 138 samples of untreated water and 162 samples of treated water were examined bacteriologically and 31 samples were examined chemically. The actual fluoride content of the water supplies to the Borough is either nil or a negligible quantity.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The final stage of the new Main Drainage Scheme, begun in 1958, was completed during 1965 at a total approximate cost of £2,000,000. Work still continues on improvements to the existing sewer system.

HOUSING

During 1965, the Local Authority erected 122 houses. At the end of the year 369 were in course of erection. Private enterprise built 257 houses in 1965 compared with 212 in 1964. In addition 17 flats or dwellings were gained from conversion of larger houses.

Applications for Council Houses at end of year	1964	1965
(a) Urgent bona fide cases	722	567
(b) Applications for Old Peoples dwellings	155	249
(c) Others	218	281
Total	1095	1097

It would appear therefore that although the number of urgent cases on the general housing list dropped in 1965, the number of applicants for old peoples dwellings rose considerably.

The number of post-war houses erected in the Borough from 1st April, 1945, to 31st December, 1965, is as follows:-

(a) By the Local Authority	...	...	2,727
(b) By Private Enterprise	...	...	2,551.

The number of applications received in 1965 for "discretionary" Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts, 1949 - 1954, was 26. At the end of the year, 20 of these applications had been approved, 14 of which were in respect of owner/occupiers. The average cost per dwelling approved during the year was £1,013 and the total amount of grant payable by the Local Authority was £11,363.

In addition to the "discretionary" grants, 32 applications for grants to provide standard amenities were received. 31 were approved.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1965

	Total cases Notified
Diphtheria	-
Scarlet Fever	6
Erysipelas	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Measles	76
Whooping Cough	5
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Acute Encephalitis	-
Dysentery	-
Food Poisoning	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-
Pneumonia (all types)	2
Meningococcal Infection	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Smallpox	-
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	13
Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary)	-

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE

I. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS

Children born in the years

		1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Others under 16	Total
Diphtheria	(Primary	135	310	13	11	36	13	518
	(Reinforcing	-	31	71	10	443	518	1073
Whooping Cough	(Primary	135	307	13	11	9	-	475
	(Reinforcing	-	31	70	10	24	3	138
Tetanus	(Primary	135	310	13	11	37	15	521
	(Reinforcing	-	31	71	10	437	516	1065
Poliomyelitis	(Primary	98	375	63	30	62	7	635
	(Reinforcing	-	2	3	-	497	24	526

The above table shows the number of children under the age of 16 years who were given either a primary course or a reinforcing dose of vaccine against diphtheria, whooping, tetanus and poliomyelitis. Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are usually combined as a single vaccine and given as a primary course as soon as possible after the third month of life. A reinforcing dose of the combined vaccine is given about the age of eighteen months, followed by reinforcing doses of diphtheria and tetanus at school entry and at age 10 years. Poliomyelitis vaccine (the Sabin type which is given by mouth) is given as a primary course immediately following the combined course of diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus in infancy and a reinforcing dose is then given at age 5 years when the child enters school.

II. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS (B.C.G. VACCINATION)

In 1956, the County Council, as the Local Health Authority, introduced a scheme for the vaccination of children against tuberculosis. B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin) vaccine is used and the offer is extended to all thirteen-year old children. The children are first given a skin test with tuberculin (Heaf Test) and if the skin reaction is negative, they are then vaccinated. Children showing a positive Heaf Test do not require vaccination.

In 1965, 524 thirteen-year old children in the North-West Somerset Divisional Area had the preliminary Heaf Test, and of these 52 were found to be positive, i.e. 9.9%. The remaining 472 negative reactors were given the B.C.G. vaccine.

IV. SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1965

		Under 1		1		2 - 4		5 - 15		Total	
		P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R
Weston-super-Mare	1965	39	-	185	-	29	-	17	4	270	4
Somerset County	1965	780	-	3055	5	563	52	213	468	4611	525

P = Primary Vaccination

R = Re-vaccination

REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1965

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
The Borough of Weston-super-Mare.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the sanitary administration of the Borough of Weston-super-Mare for the year 1965.

Investigations continued through the year into complaints received from occupiers of houses which had fallen into disrepair through lack of attention. Damp and dilapidated housing conditions encourage neglect and poor house management and have an adverse effect on the health and welfare of the families living under these conditions. No social service can give greater benefits to a family than the provision of a good home.

Special attention was again paid to food hygiene with the emphasis on food handling. Most effective health education is still best carried out on a personal basis and health inspectors engaged in this work have a unique opportunity to participate in health education in this manner. Marked improvements have been made in the structural standard of food premises but unfortunately no comparable advance has been made in handling methods or food hygiene to keep pace with the nations changing food habits.

On the 1st of July the Public Abattoir was leased to the Fatstock Marketing Corporation. The Council are now ensured of a good financial return on the Abattoir for a considerable period.

The Local Authority, however, are still responsible for a number of duties under the Slaughterhouses Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations as well as the very important duty of meat inspection. All meat is inspected and certified free from disease before leaving the Abattoir.

The "throughput" as the cattle market was again unsatisfactory as in previous years. It is essential that in the near future the Council should take steps to ensure that the Market is placed on a more satisfactory financial basis.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G.P. LAWRENCE

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

It is essential that we recognise that housing is an important social service. The root of the housing problem lies in the fact that there is great difficulty in securing accommodation to rent at prices which families can afford to pay. Every encouragement should be given to young married couples to buy their own houses.

It is evident that an increasing number of tenants refrain from complaining of essential repairs that are required to the houses they occupy. This has become more apparent since the coming into operation of the 1957 Rent Act.

Many houses not suitable for improvement will continue to provide homes for the next 15 - 20 years. These houses will become our clearance problems in the next two or three decades. It is obvious that housing standards will change and existing houses grow old and wear out and the nation therefore should have a well defined housing policy.

The standard of fitness of our present day houses is obviously too low and as a first step the twelve point standard for discretionary improvement grants should be adopted as the standard for defining unfit houses.

Housing Act, 1957

Houses included in Clearance areas for which Orders are still to be made	Nil
Houses in Clearance Areas which have been patched for temporary accommodation under Section 48 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
Houses closed or demolished under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	Nil
Houses demolished or closed (a) under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 (individual unfits)	3
Houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 (capable of repair)	1
Houses made fit during year under Section 9 of the Housing Act	1
Houses made fit during year under Public Health Act	23

Improvement Grants

A. Discretionary

Applications received	26
Applications approved	20
No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during the year	14

B. Standard

Applications received	32
Applications approved	31
No. of houses where Standard Amenities have been provided..	27
No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during year	30

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

No. of applications received	1
No. of Certificates issued	1

Housing Inspections

Housing Acts	97
Re-visits	97
Public Health Act	272
Re-visits	294
Council House inspection (for re-housing)	53
Visits re Improvement Grants	36
Visits re Overcrowding	9
Visits re Verminous Premises	64
Miscellaneous	9
Holiday Flats	34

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Number of caravan sites in the Borough licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1961:

	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Seasonal</u>
Number of caravans licensed	1	-
Number of site licences issued in respect of more than one caravan ...	3	7
Estimated maximum number of occupants..	164	1600

The standard of amenities on caravan sites has progressively improved since the coming into operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1961. However, there appears to be little enthusiasm on the part of site owners to improve the landscaping of their sites. Careful siting of trees, together with shrubs and adequate hedgerows can do a great deal to enhance the attractiveness of a site, especially those situated in conspicuous positions.

Caravans have improved considerably after many years of concentration on design and there are now available mobile homes which are almost faultless from an amenity point of view. However, most local authority officers are inclined to look upon caravans as inferior family units which now have a high cost and short life.

On the other hand innumerable people now live in caravans from choice. For young married couples it sometimes is the only solution to their housing problem.

The problem of providing suitable transit caravan sites with adequate sanitary arrangements still exists and it is becoming more aggravated as touring with caravans becomes increasingly popular. Lay-bys continue to be used for this purpose and the position is most unsatisfactory, especially as some lay-bys are adjacent to residential property.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	Local Authority	Dwelling houses (incl. Council Houses)	All other (incl. Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	Agriculture
No. of properties in Local Authority's District	34	14856	1124	16014	16
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	3	189	21	213	-
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Common rat Minor	3	185	16	204	-
House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse Minor	-	4	5	9	-
Total inspections carried out - including reinspections	-	727	102	838	-
No. of infested properties treated by L.A.	3	725	18	746	-

Satisfactory results were obtained through the extensive use of the anti-coagulant poison "warfarin". Infestations of rats were found to be fairly heavy in those areas of the Borough where development is taking place. Only slight infestation of public sewers was revealed as a result of the two annual treatments

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. INSPECTION FOR the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupier Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	5	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1, in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	155	151	10	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	2	4	2	-
Totals	174	160	12	-

2. CASES in which defects were found

	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 (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	10	8	-	6	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	12	10	-	7	-

3. OUTWORK - Section 133 and 134 of the Factories Act, 1961

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)	Section 134 Notices served
Wearing apparel (making, etc.) Cleaning and Washing	51	-

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

This Act requires an indication of origin to be given in the case of certain imported goods. Routine inspections were made for this purpose but no contraventions of the Act were reported.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	No. of premises registered during year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	21	196	186
Retail Shops	22	404	192
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	24	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	52	3
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
Totals	43	677	385

No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises = 622

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	1587
Retail shops	2247
Wholesale departments, warehouses	153
Catering establishments open to the public	487
Canteens	13
Fuel storage depots	4
Totals	4491
Total Males	1725
Total Females	2766

Exemptions

Retail shops - washing facilities - No. of applications refused = 1.

Inspections of the premises already registered is proceeding satisfactorily and now nearly all the offices and about half the shops have received a primary inspection and many of these have also had one or more re-visits.

Compliance with the Act, before inspection, seems to be purely accidental on the part of the majority of the employers. Knowledge of the Act's requirements and even in some cases, of its existence is very vague. However, once inspection has been made and the employers have become aware of the Act's aims and objects, co-operation has been fairly good.

Shops are now rarely purpose built for the new trade to occupy them, and shops are being designed, and no doubt built, with storage areas barely one quarter of the selling area. In some cases lack of storage is becoming serious and in one instance a small toilet was stocked with thirty cases of washing powder. In another, a toilet compartment was fitted with shelves and was used to store over half of the chemists' stock of poisons and dangerous drugs.

Most modern shops need at least as much storage room as selling room, and here in Weston-super-Mare the Architect or employer is consulted when plans arrive showing less than half as much storage area as selling area.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The introduction of new legislation to deal with the many anomalies in the Shops Acts is long overdue. Many of the provisions in the existing Acts should be amended or removed.

Mobile traders who obviously provide a useful service to the community, especially in rural areas should not be exempted from many of the provisions of the Act which are applicable to those traders occupying shop premises.

ICE CREAM

217 premises are registered for the preparation, storage and sale of ice cream, of which 2 are producers.

	Total Samples	1.	2.	3.	4.
January	7	7	-	-	-
February	4	2	1	1	-
March	4	4	-	-	-
April	9	6	-	2	1
May	10	5	1	4	-
June	12	3	2	6	1
July	16	3	4	6	3
August	4	-	2	-	2
September	14	9	1	4	-
October	4	2	1	-	1
November	4	4	-	-	-
December	4	3	-	-	1
Totals	92	48	12	23	9
Percentages		52.1	13.0	25.0	9.7

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS AND FOOD HYGIENE

Routine visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to all catering and food preparing premises.

The food handling methods employed by the staff especially in some of the small cafes give most cause for concern. Large dining rooms with all too small kitchens often cause a deterioration in food hygiene particularly during peak holiday periods.

The standard of hygiene to be accepted in all food premises should be related to the type of food being handled and to the risk usually associated with that type of food. A high degree of care in handling and protection is required in cases of specially susceptible foods.

Unfortunately a kitchen which complies fully with the Food Hygiene Regulations is no guarantee that clean safe food will be produced from it. One careless or ill-informed food handler can thwart all efforts of the management to serve clean food.

Reports received on food retail shops show that a considerable number have not got the facilities on their premises for receiving and adequately storing bulk foods. The standard of food distribution is not always entirely satisfactory and the department is frequently called upon to condemn foodstuffs as a result of delay or mishandling during transportation.

It is important too that the general public understands the basic principles of food hygiene. Current desires for "eating out" are fostered at an early age with the provision of school meals and later by industrial and commercial catering services. Sometimes it appears too obvious to those engaged in food hygiene education that in the field of food manufacture and sale the only criterion appears to be what the public will accept.

FOOD PREMISES

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Hotels, Private Hotels and Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341

Inspections of Food Premises:

Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
Ice Cream Shops and Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Chemist Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Mineral Water Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Poultry Packing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Sweets & Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Foods for condemnation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112

Samples Taken:

Bottle Rinses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Drinking Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Swimming Bath Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

Unsound Food Condemned in the Town

Meat	...	...	...	420 lbs	Cheese	...	...	63½ lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	75 "	Poultry	...	...	20 "
Fish	...	...	...	199½ "	Sausages	...	...	19 "
Vegetables	...	...	...	143 "	Fats	...	...	12½ "

Canned Goods:

Meat	...	...	...	279 cans	Fish	...	...	102 cans
Vegetables	...	...	...	427 "	Milk	...	...	81 "
Fruit	...	...	...	595 "	Soups	...	...	40 "
Jams & Marmalades	...	...	...	10 "	Poultry	...	...	19 "
Cereals	...	...	...	22 "	Cream	...	...	10 "
Puddings	...	...	...	3 "	Fruit Drinks	...	...	30 "
Salad Cream	...	...	...	2 "	Fats	...	...	1 "
Jams	...	...	...	24 jars	Softa Ice Cream	...	...	2 gallons
Melons	...	...	...	7	Frozen Foods	...	...	3793 pkts.
Fish Cakes & Croquettes	...	...	...	204	Toffee Apples	...	...	150
Pies	...	...	...	37	Faggots	...	...	144

FOOD AND DRUGS

The intentional adulteration of food and drugs has virtually disappeared. The problem now confronting local authorities is to prevent the use of misleading labels and exaggerated claims by some manufacturers of food and drugs. More attention must also be paid to sampling for possible residual pesticide contamination.

The introduction of legal standards for certain foods not yet controlled is essential for consumer protection.

DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS

No. of Registered Distributors = 49

No. of Registered Dairy Premises (other than Dairy Farms) = 15

201 samples of designated milk were examined and the results were as follows:-

Designation	Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Raw Milk	9	9	-
Pasteurised	192	184	8

Routine sampling of designated milks from schools, vending machines and dairies was carried out during the year.

In addition to the special designations, "sterilised", "pasteurised" and "untreated" (previously known as tuberculin tested), a new designation was introduced, that of "ultra heat treated". This milk is required to be heated to a temperature of not less than 270° F for at least one second. The great advantage of this milk is its exceptional keeping quality.

No complaints were received during the year of dirty milk bottles being delivered to consumers. This is a considerable improvement on previous years.

It is notable that dairymen generally still continue to show reluctance to change over from the milk bottle to the more hygienic non-returnable wax carton.

DRINKING WATER

18 samples of water for bacteriological analysis from taps in the district were submitted with satisfactory results.

SWIMMING BATH WATER

60 samples of swimming bath water from the Open Air Swimming Pool and Knightstone Baths were submitted for bacteriological analysis and found to be satisfactory.

The estimated average number of bathers daily during the season were as follows:-

Open Air Swimming Pool ... 1,092 per day
 Knightstone Baths ... 465 " "

Names of Bath	Water			Recirculation	Filtration	Chlorination	
	Main	Sea	Other			Automatic	Hand
Knightstone Baths	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
The Pool	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The only offensive trade operating in the Borough is that of gut scraping at the Public Abattoir.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

The number of licensed collectors in the Borough is now 14.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The number of premises licensed to keep pet animals in the Borough is 3.

ANIMALS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

The number of premises licensed to keep pet animals in the Borough is 3.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS

The number of premises licensed to keep a Riding Establishment in the Borough is 8.

POULTRY PACKING ESTABLISHMENTS

Number of Poultry Packing Establishments ... 1
Approximate weekly kill 15,000 - 20,000.

SUMMARY OF VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Total number of inspections and visits	...	...	6,233
Nuisances or complaints	...	...	287
Cinemas and Public Buildings	...	...	3
<u>Drainage</u>			
Cesspools	...	...	31
Inspections	...	...	316
Tests	...	...	89
Dustbins	...	...	8
Infectious Disease visits	...	...	26
Visits re food poisoning	...	...	47
Interviews with owners, etc.	...	...	121
Public Conveniences	...	...	25
Public and Private Refuse Tips	...	...	279
Shops Act Inspections	...	...	11
Smoke Abatement	...	...	36
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	21
Caravan Sites	...	...	171
Noise Nuisances	...	...	45
Diseases of Animals Waste Food Order	...	...	17

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DISINFECTIONS, ETC.

	<u>Rooms</u>	<u>Articles</u>
Non-notifiable	13	116
Vermin	43	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56	139

Articles destroyed = 5.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

Radical changes have taken place in the meat industry since the war, and there have been considerable developments in livestock production.

It is not always apparent to those engaged in meat production at slaughter-houses that the same standards of food hygiene and food handling are expected as in other food manufacturing and retail services.

Tuberculosis at one time so prevalent in cattle is now virtually non-existent since the completion of the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme. It is hoped that greater efforts will be made to eradicate those diseases in animals which annually cause considerable economic loss to the meat industry.

Efforts are now being made to legalise the hours of slaughter in slaughtering establishments. These hours have been strictly controlled in the Councils Public Abattoir for a number of years and has done much to maintain a high degree of efficiency in meat inspection.

The following salvage was handed on to the Ministry of Food's Agent for residual recovery purposes:-

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Condemned Meat	40	7	1	8
Non-edible offals, etc. ...	207	15	2	19
Total ...	248	2	3	27

Animals Killed at the Public Abattoir

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Pigs	15,693	18,126	21,355	19,897	16,993	17,660
Sheep	44,095	48,402	38,619	19,628	37,277	17,462
Calves	1,159	947	872	528	367	166
Beasts	7,749	11,227	10,681	9,775	6,174	5,705

Difference from the year 1964

Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
- 469	- 201	-19,815	+ 667

being a decrease of 19,823 animals over 1964.

The income from slaughtering charges, tolls and rentals was as follows:-

1960	...	...	...	...	...	10,956.	5.	1.
1961	...	...	...	...	...	12,890.	17.	6.
1962	...	...	...	...	...	12,585.	9.	4.
1963	...	...	...	...	...	11,811.	6.	0.
1964	...	...	...	...	...	13,463.	18.	11.
1965 including rentals and tolls etc. as below	...	...	...	...	...	8,154.	18.	4.
<u>Abattoir</u> Rentals	1,449.	10.	4.
Lorry washing fees	10.	0.	0.

and

<u>Cattle Market</u> Tolls	95.	8.	0.
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DISEASED MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The total weight of diseased, unsound or injured meat and organs condemned was:-

	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.				Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.			
<u>Tuberculous Meats:-</u>								
Pork organs		15	0	21		15	0	21
<u>Non-Tuberculous Meat:-</u>								
Beef and organs including 31 carcasses, 40 quarters and offal	21	15	2	2				
Calves and organs including 26 carcasses, 3 quarters and offal		8	1	21				
Sheep and organs including 80 carcasses, 55 quarters and offal	3	5	2	1				
Pigs and organs including 134 carcasses, 152 quarters and offal	14	2	2	19	39	12	0	15
Total weight of all condemned meat					40	7	1	8

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part during year:-

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	3804	1901	166	17462	17660
Number inspected	3804	1901	166	17462	17660
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	17	14	26	80	134
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1604	802	5	1566	5896
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	42.1%	42.1%	18.6%	9.4%	34.1%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	259
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.4%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	80	25	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	77	11	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for:-					
(a) Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1701
(b) Cysticercosis	1242	610	-	-	-
(c) Other	31284	15642	948	7337	31649
Total (in lbs.) condemned	32526	16252	948	7337	33350

METEOROLOGY, 1965.

Sunshine records for 1965 showed a deficiency in sun hours (1500.4 hrs), as compared with 1964 (1509.9 hrs), and the 10-year (1955-64) average of 1599.3 hrs. Rainfall (34.93 ins) was the heaviest since 1960 (43.00 hrs). The total recorded in 1964 was 25.49 ins, and the 10-year average 29.58 ins. The mean temperature for the year was 50.3°, which is comparable with the 10-year average of 50.9°.

January (67.5 hrs - 10-year average 51.6 hrs), March (147.9 hrs - 10-year average 124.0 hrs), April (177.4 hrs - 10-year average 158.6 hrs), November (81.3 hrs - 10-year average 60.3 hrs), and December (74.3 hrs - 10-year average 47.8 hrs) were the sunniest months with highest totals since 1959, 1956, 1962, 1960 and 1946 respectively. December's sunshine was outstanding, as apart from 1946, it was the only other occasion during the past 55 years that the total has exceeded 70 hours.

Highest rainfall during the year occurred in January (3.15 ins - 10-year average 2.71 ins), May (2.18 ins - 10-year average 1.63 ins), June (3.31 ins - 10-year average 1.80 ins), July (6.26 ins - 10-year average 2.27 ins), September (3.91 ins - 10-year average 2.90 ins), and December (6.19 ins - 10-year average 3.39 ins) with the highest amounts since 1962, 1958, 1958, 1918, 1960, and 1934 respectively. July's rainfall, apart from July 1918 was the highest since records were started in 1882. Only on 4 occasions since this date has the total in July exceeded 5 ins - 1882 (5.00 ins), 1888 (5.77 ins), 1918 (6.92 ins) and 1965 (6.26 ins).

On the other hand, February (0.08 ins) had the lowest rainfall since 1932 (0.03 ins). Records for the first 16 days of the month showed that no measureable rain fell, and together with 7 rain-less days at the end of January, a period of 23 consecutive days with no measureable rain was recorded. October (0.00 ins) also had the lowest rainfall since records were started in 1882. Only on 6 occasions since that date have the records shown less than 1 inch in October - 1884 (.61 ins), 1897 (.96 ins), 1931 (.96 ins), 1947 (.49 ins), 1951 (.84 ins), and 1965 (.4) ins). The 10-year average is 3.34 ins.

January was slightly warmer than for the past 2 years, mean temperature 40.2°, as compared with the 10-year average of 39.6°, but February was slightly colder with mean temperature of 39.2° and 10-year average 40.0°.

March had a maximum temperature of 70°, the highest since 1948 (72°). Only on 3 occasions since 1911 has the maximum temperature in March exceeded 70° and over - 1929 (70°), 1948 (72°) and 1965 (70°). On the other hand the lowest minimum temperature of 21° recorded in March was the lowest since 1947 (also 21°), the 10-year average being 27.6°. May's highest maximum temperature of 78° was the highest since 1953 (79°), but in spite of this high reading, there were 14 days during the month when the maximum was below 60°, as compared with only 6 days in 1964. On no occasion did the maximum temperature reach 80° during the year. July had the highest with 79°. June had only 5 days with a maximum of 70° and over, July 2 days, August 11 days, and September 1 day, as compared with an average of 7 days, 10 days, 6 days and 5 days respectively. October's maximum of 72° was the highest since 1959 (78°), and well above the 10-year average 67.3°.

November was colder than usual with a mean temperature of 42.9° (lowest since 1952 - 42), and the 10-year average of 46.0°. December was warmer, with a mean temperature of 43.2°, and 10-year average of 36.8°.

Snow showers occurred on 7 days during 1965, hail 12 days, thunder 6 days, fog 10 days, gales 10 days, and ground frost (grass minimum thermometer reading below 32 F) 80 days. The greatest amount of frost was 17° on March 3rd.

Snow was recorded as lying on the ground on 5 days in March, total depth 2" with drifts up to 1 ft. Snow also fell on November 16th to a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ ", but this only remained on the ground for 2 or 3 hours and then cleared. (Snow was last recorded in November in 1952).

MONTHLY RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1965

	TEMPERATURES				High- est Max.	Low- est Min.	Total inches	RAINFALL			SUNSHINE		Number of Days							SEA TEMPERATURES	
	Means	Range	Mean	High- est Max.				Low- est Min.	Total inches	9 a.m. to 6 p.m. ins.	6 p.m. to 9 a.m. ins.	No. Days .04" or over	Total hours	Daily Aver- age hours	Snow or sleet	Snow lying	Hail	Thunder heard	Fog		Air Frost	Ground Frost^{+}	Gale
January	44.2	36.2	8.0	40.2	52	27	3.15	.43	2.72	14	67.5	2.18	2	-	6	1	4	8	16	5	39.7
February	43.7	34.7	9.0	39.2	49	25	.08	.01	.07	1	40.9	1.46	1	-	-	-	1	6	16	-	38.3
March	50.3	36.8	13.5	43.5	70	21	2.19	.73	1.46	14	147.9	4.77	2	5	-	-	-	9	14	-	40.8
April	55.2	42.1	13.1	48.7	65	35	1.34	.52	.82	8	177.4	5.91	1	-	3	1	-	-	7	1	46.5
May	61.1	47.5	13.6	54.3	78	38	2.18	.35	1.83	10	173.6	5.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	52.9
June	65.7	52.5	13.2	59.1	73	44	3.31	1.46	1.85	11	180.1	6.00	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	59.1
July	66.2	54.2	12.0	60.2	71	45	6.26	1.33	4.93	14	142.7	4.60	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	63.9
August	68.3	55.0	13.3	61.7	79	48	2.38	1.17	1.21	12	200.2	6.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.3
September	63.1	50.3	12.8	56.7	71	42	3.91	.93	2.98	12	115.4	3.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	56.1
October	60.0	47.3	12.7	53.7	72	37	.40	.22	.18	5	99.1	3.20	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	55.0
November	47.7	38.2	9.5	42.9	58	21	3.54	.98	2.56	13	81.3	2.71	1	-	-	-	2	5	12	1	47.3
December	47.5	38.9	8.6	43.2	55	25	6.19	2.16	4.03	21	74.3	2.40	-	-	2	1	-	4	11	2	42.7
Means & Totals	56.1	44.5	11.6	50.3	66.1	34.0	34.93	10.29	24.64	135	1500.4	4.09	7	5	12	6	10	32	80	10	50.4

*10 a.m. Summer Time

+When Grass Minimum Thermometer
reads below 32° F.

Date	Particulars	Debit		Credit		Balance
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
1911	Jan 1					
	By Balance	1000	00			1000 00
	Jan 10			500	00	500 00
	Jan 20			200	00	300 00
	Jan 30			100	00	200 00
	Feb 1			100	00	100 00
	Feb 15			50	00	50 00
	Feb 25			25	00	25 00
	Mar 1			125	00	125 00
	Mar 15			62	50	62 50
	Mar 31			31	25	31 25
	Apr 1			31	25	31 25
	Apr 15			15	62	15 62
	Apr 30			7	81	7 81
	May 1			7	81	7 81
	May 15			3	90	3 90
	May 31			1	97	1 97
	Jun 1			1	97	1 97
	Jun 15			0	93	0 93
	Jun 30			0	86	0 86
	Jul 1			0	86	0 86
	Jul 15			0	82	0 82
	Jul 31			0	78	0 78
	Aug 1			0	78	0 78
	Aug 15			0	74	0 74
	Aug 31			0	70	0 70
	Sep 1			0	70	0 70
	Sep 15			0	66	0 66
	Sep 30			0	62	0 62
	Oct 1			0	62	0 62
	Oct 15			0	58	0 58
	Oct 31			0	54	0 54
	Nov 1			0	54	0 54
	Nov 15			0	50	0 50
	Nov 30			0	46	0 46
	Dec 1			0	46	0 46
	Dec 15			0	42	0 42
	Dec 31			0	38	0 38
	Total	1000	00	1000	00	1000 00

1911
 Balance
 1000 00
 Total
 1000 00

