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Contributors

East Berks (Berkshire United Sanitary Districts)

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East Berks
United Sanitary Districts

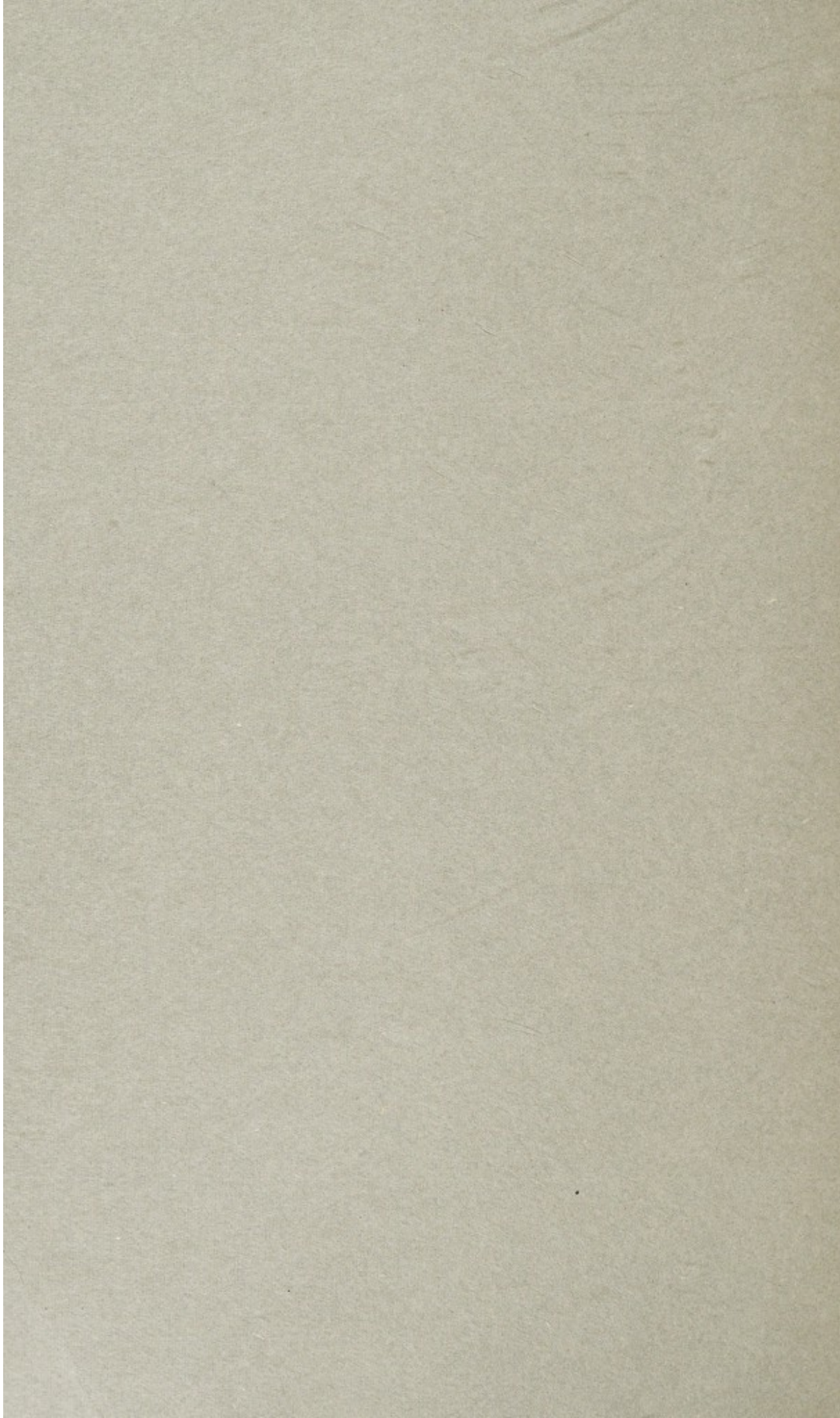
INCLUDING

MAIDENHEAD AND WOKINGHAM MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES,
COOKHAM, EASTHAMPSTEAD, WINDSOR AND
WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICTS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1949**



East Berks
United Sanitary Districts

INCLUDING

MAIDENHEAD AND WOKINGHAM MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS,
COOKHAM, EASTHAMPSTEAD, WINDSOR AND
WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICTS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1949**

W. H. LEE,
PRINTER,
WOKINGHAM.

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the JOINT
COMMITTEE for the UNITED SANITARY
DISTRICTS of EAST BERKS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the thirty-ninth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

The civilian population of the area is 115,510 compared with 113,200 in 1948 and 112,245 in 1947. The Live Birth Rate is 15.7 compared with 17.5 in 1948 and 19.2 in 1947. The Crude Death Rate is 11.7 compared with 10.4 in 1948 and 11.8 in 1947. The Infant Mortality Rate is 29 compared with 22 in 1948 and 28 in 1947.

Two major epidemics took place during the year. Thirty-three cases of Typhoid Fever occurred in the village of Crowthorne during the last ten days of April. As this epidemic concerned the Easthampstead and Wokingham Rural Districts, I have recorded a separate account of the epidemic in the next few pages. Forty-two cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified in the area during the year, and there were four deaths. The epidemic started in July, and had not ceased at the end of the year.

Once again I have pleasure in placing on record my gratitude to the Staffs of the six areas for their whole-hearted co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. B. MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health.

"The Wilderness,"
Cookham Road,
Maidenhead.

Telephone—Maidenhead 549.

July, 1950.

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER, CROWTHORNE, BERKS. APRIL, 1949.

The village of Crowthorne, with some 4,000 inhabitants, is partly in the Rural District of Easthampstead, and partly in the Rural District of Wokingham. It contains Broadmoor Institution and Wellington College.

The Easter week-end, April 15th to 18th, was very hot, with temperatures exceeding 80 deg. F. The village was crowded with week-end visitors, and 'buses brought many loads of day trippers.

On Tuesday, 26th April, a boy of eight years was admitted to the Maidenhead Isolation Hospital from the village as a suspected case of Acute Poliomyelitis. On the same day a youth of 21 years from Crowthorne was admitted to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, suffering from "fever and delirium." On Friday, 29th April, two more cases were admitted to the same hospital for diagnosis, and on the same day the first two cases were bacteriologically confirmed as Typhoid Fever. The local doctors, on being informed of the diagnosis, reported that they had a number of patients in the village suffering from persistent headache and pyrexia, with abdominal upset. On 30th April, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Berkshire Hospital, who had bacteriologically confirmed the first two cases, went to the village, and, in company with the local doctors, obtained blood, faeces and urine from the patients. On 1st May, the Medical Officer of Health clinically confirmed the diagnosis of Typhoid Fever in twenty-eight out of twenty-nine cases seen, in company with the local doctors. The twenty-ninth case appeared to be of mild influenzal character, with no abdominal symptoms. However, blood, urine and faeces were obtained from him also. During the visit the dates of onset, the earliest symptoms, the water, milk, meat, grocery, green-grocery, ice-cream, etc., supply to each household was noted. The following facts stood out at once:—

- (1) The twenty-eight clinically definite cases came from eleven households. All of them had two things only in common—the same water supply (which is a main supply) and a common meat supplier.
- (2) The twenty-ninth—doubtful—case had a different meat supplier.

The dates of onset of symptoms ranged from 21st to 28th April. The initial symptoms were common to all the cases—

general aches and pains, shivering, frontal headache, and marked weakness. The tongue in every case was dry and coated. Twenty-five of the cases had constipation of some days' duration, two had diarrhoea from the onset, and one had normal motions. Twenty of the cases complained of abdominal discomfort, and three had been vomiting. Four of them had typical "rose" spots.

On Monday, 2nd May, salmonella typhi was reported in the stools of the twenty-eight cases. Specimens were taken from the remaining members of the infected households, and the removal of the patients to hospital began. On this day it was found that three additional persons from the infected houses were pyrexial. On 3rd May, the faeces of all three were reported positive, and arrangements were made for their removal. An important development, too, came from the bacteriologist's report that the blood, faeces and urine of the original twenty-ninth case were negative. This case had a different meat supplier from the others. The bacteriologist had by this time taken blood, faeces and urine from the people residing and working in the butcher's shop from which came the common meat supply. It had been noted earlier that the only meat supplied commonly to the eleven houses was corned beef.

The names and addresses of all visitors to the infected houses during the Easter week-end were obtained by the Sanitary Inspectors; and the Medical Officers of Health of their areas contacted by telephone, with, among other relevant details, a request for an interrogation of the people concerned about the food eaten by them while at Crowthorne.

Crowthorne is supplied entirely by main water by a Company with a first-class reputation. Water was the only other common factor. It was known that new pipes had been laid in the district during the previous month or two. Milk came from four or five different sources. It could almost be ruled out, if it could be proved that no "accommodation" milk had been commonly used. Ice-cream came from four different sources and some of those infected had not eaten any.

It was considered to be a reasonable precaution to instruct the villagers to boil all water and milk until we could be satisfied beyond the shadow of a doubt that no risks was being run. This was done by loud speaker van. As it was impossible to do this properly in the two village schools, the County Medical Officer was asked to close them for the time being.

In spite of the fact that all the circumstances pointed to the corned beef, both water and milk had to be eliminated, by proof, as possible vehicles of infection. This was done.

Circumstantial evidence now pointed entirely to corned beef, but it had to be proved beyond question, and also the time of its consumption.

In one case, it was soon established that two visitors, a mother and a small son, who had not visited Crowthorne for some months before Easter, visited their relative on this week-end, and both ate corned beef on Tuesday, 19th April. The small son sickened on the following Sunday, 24th April, at his own home. The mother became ill on 28th April, her mother also on 28th April, and her brother on 26th April. They had all eaten the corned beef on 19th April, and the illness in each case was typhoid.

A second case seemed to clinch the matter. It was found that on Sunday, 17th April, two of the residents had visited their married daughter who was living some four or five miles from the village. This daughter had not visited Crowthorne for months. They took with them some sandwiches made up with corned beef which had been bought at the butcher's shop on Saturday, 16th April. They all three ate the sandwiches. They all developed typhoid. The daughter who had prepared the sandwiches in Crowthorne, but who did not eat them, remained free from infection.

It was now necessary to establish beyond doubt the fact that the corned beef had been consumed by all the cases. To that end, one of the team was asked to visit the houses and all the patients in the hospitals. The information received would also establish the incubation periods—an important point, as incubation periods appeared to be low. Two houses are added to the original eleven, making the total thirteen. The first of these was one where the only case had been admitted to hospital as a suspect before we came on the scene. The second was one in which a case, afterwards reported from Portsmouth, was a resident at Easter. The results of this painstaking investigation proved conclusively that all the cases had eaten the corned beef, and showed up six cases with the low incubation period of six days.

The butcher's shop was clean and well kept. Four people served in it, two men and two women. From all the evidence it was pardonable to expect that one of them might prove to be a carrier. The Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service had already taken blood, faeces and urine specimens from them. The results proved negative. Blood sera were sent to Dr. Felix of the Central Enteric Reference Laboratory for more extensive examination. He reported nothing positive but suggested that in two of the cases duodenal intubation might be desirable. This was done at Maidenhead Isolation Hospital with negative results. Many subsequent specimens from this family were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, but all proved negative.

OTHER POSSIBLE CARRIERS.

Two known carriers in the district were known to secrete salmonella typhi of a different type from that of the epidemic. Two further carriers submitted themselves for examination. Both were found to be of a different type. The man who brought the meat to the butcher's shop was examined and found to be negative. The men at the meat distributing depot were likewise found to be free.

REPORTS ON VISITORS.

As the days went on reports began to come in from Medical Officers of Health on the visitors to the infected houses. They are summarised as follows:—

- (1) *From Reading*—4 visitors had not eaten corned beef, and were well.
- (2) *From Lewisham*—2 visitors—similar report.
- (3) *From Oxford*—1 visitor—similar report.
- (4) *From Birmingham*—2 visitors—had brought own corned beef to Crowthorne. Were well.
- (5) *From Hampshire*—3 visitors. No corned beef. Were well.
- (6) *From Surrey*—1 visitor. Developed typhoid. His sister with whom he had been staying in Crowthorne reported that he had eaten corned beef.
- (7) *From Ramsgate*—2 visitors. Had eaten corned beef. Both developed typhoid.
- (8) *From Oxford*—2 visitors. Had eaten corned beef. Both developed typhoid.

These five visitors, plus two who were actually living in Crowthorne when they were diagnosed, making a total of seven, who all had partaken of the infected food stuff, supplied additional undeniable proof of the vehicle of infection.

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE CASES.

Seven of the cases were treated at the Maidenhead Isolation Hospital, thirteen at Winchester and ten at the South Middlesex Fever Hospital. The Maidenhead cases were all given Felix's Serum. There was no apparently beneficial effect. Some of the cases at the other two hospitals were given Chloromycetin. Dr. Good of Winchester and Dr. Rankin of the South Middlesex Hospital reported on its value. It was their opinion that the fever subsides usually within three to five days of the commencement of the drug. They also reported that the patients felt better in themselves, with relief from symptoms such as frontal headache, etc. It did not seem, however, to have any effect on the excretion of the salmonella typhi. It was their opinion that in Chloromycetin we possess a most useful and powerful antibiotic for the treatment of typhoid fever.

SOME DATA ON THE CASES.

Total number of cases: 41—24 males, 17 females.

Age Groups.

0- 5 years	...	...	...	4 cases
5-10 "	...	...	...	5 "
10-25 "	...	...	...	8 "
25-40 "	...	...	...	7 "
above 40 "	...	...	...	17 "

Cases at Risk. (Number of people in infected households).

<i>Age Groups.</i>	<i>Total at Risk.</i>	<i>No. Infected.</i>	<i>% Infected.</i>
0- 5 "	4	4	100
5-10 "	5	5	100
10-25 "	9	8	89
25-40 "	10	7	70
above 40 "	28	17	60

Incubation Periods.

6 had a 6 day incubation	3 had a 11 day incubation
4 " " 7 " "	1 " " 12 " "
8 " " 8 " "	4 " " 13 " "
9 " " 9 " "	1 " " 17 " "
4 " " 10 " "	1 " " 21 " "

Carriers Remaining.

Two faecal carriers remain, both fortunately from the same house.

Members of the Joint Committee

OF THE

East Berks United Sanitary Districts for the Year 1950.

Representing MAIDENHEAD Borough:

L. R. F. Oldershaw, Esq., 15, St. Luke's Road, Maidenhead.
 W. Archer, Esq., "Dovercot," The Crescent, Maidenhead.
 Dr. O. Frank, Craufurd House, Craufurd Rise, Maidenhead.

Representing COOKHAM Rural District:

A. Hughes, Esq., The Garden House, Bisham, Marlow.
 B. M. Dodds, Esq., "Warners," Cookham Dean.

Representing EASTHAMPSTEAD Rural District:

E. A. Slyfield, Esq., "Elmhurst," Wokingham Road,
 Bracknell.
 W. A. Preece, Esq., 2, Linkwood Villas, Branksome Hill
 Road, Sandhurst.
 J. Bowyer, Esq., Mount Pleasant, Bracknell.

Representing WINDSOR Rural District:

J. W. Kaye, Esq., "St. George," Sunninghill.
 P. G. Randall, Esq., "Lynwood," St. Luke's Road, Old
 Windsor.

Representing WOKINGHAM Borough:

N. C. Lawrence, Esq., 195, Reading Road, Wokingham.

Representing WOKINGHAM Rural District:

Mrs. M. F. M. Bond, Wargrave Court, Wargrave.
 J. W. Smyth, Esq., The Lodge, Swallowfield, nr. Reading.
 Mrs. M. A. Ashcroft, "Brenville," Twyford.

Clerk to the Joint Committee:

Stanley Platt, Esq., Guildhall, Maidenhead. (Tel. 2440).

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	5,007
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at end of 1949	7,403
Rateable Value, 1st April 1950	£223,305
Produce of a Penny Rate	£886

POPULATION.

Registrar-General's estimate of Population at middle of 1949	27,030
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BIRTHS.

Live Births

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	207	193
Illegitimate	14	14
Total	221	207

Live Birth Rate.

15.8

Still Births.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	3	6
Illegitimate	0	1
Total	3	7

Still Birth Rate.

0.37.

DEATHS.

Deaths (All Causes).

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
	362	187	175

Crude Death Rate.

13.4

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Corrected Death Rate (Crude Death Rate multiplied by .89).

11.9

Infant Deaths.

<i>Total</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
11	7	4

Infant Death Rate.

28

Maternal Deaths.

Nil.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Pulmonary	9	2
Non-pulmonary	2	0

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

All Forms	0.48
Pulmonary	0.41
Non-pulmonary	0.07

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DEATH RATE.

(Not including Tuberculosis).

	<i>Maidenhead Borough.</i>	<i>England & Wales.</i>
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.07	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.15	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.07	0.01
Pneumonia	0.5	0.51
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	4.7	3.0

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN MAIDENHEAD URBAN DISTRICT, 1949.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Males	Females
ALL CAUSES		187	175
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	1	1
5.	Diphtheria	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	9	2
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	—
8.	Syphilitic diseases	2	—
9.	Influenza	2	2
10.	Measles	—	—
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	2	—
12.	Acute Infantile Encephalitis	—	—
13.	Cancer of Body cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	2	—
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	3	3
15.	Cancer of breast	—	7
16.	Cancer of all other sites	21	14
17.	Diabetes	—	1
18.	Intracranial vascular lesions	18	28
19.	Heart Disease	61	66
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	7	4
21.	Bronchitis	7	8
22.	Pneumonia	6	5
23.	Other respiratory diseases	3	5
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	4	1
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	1
26.	Appendicitis	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	3	4
28.	Nephritis	6	—
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	—	—
31.	Premature birth	—	2
32.	Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	2	4
33.	Suicide	3	2
34.	Road traffic accident	1	1
35.	Other violent causes	4	4
36.	All other causes	17	10

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

IMMUNISATION.

A Clinic is held at "The Wilderness" on the first Saturday of the month for immunising children against Diphtheria. During 1949, 225 children received the full course of treatment and the total number of children immunised since 1940 including those done at the schools is 5,659.

The usual statistics relating to notifiable infectious diseases are set out in the tables below:—

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1949.
(other than Tuberculosis).

	Total cases notified.	Rate per 1,000 civilian population.	
		Maidenhead Borough.	England & Wales.
Typhoid fever	0	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0	0.00	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever	0	0.00	0.02
Scarlet fever	21	0.78	1.63
Whooping cough	58	2.15	2.39
Diphtheria	0	0.00	0.04
Erysipelas	2	0.07	0.19
Smallpox	0	0.00	0.00
Measles	87	3.22	8.95
Pneumonia	0	0.00	0.80
Acute Poliomyelitis	10	0.38	0.13
Acute Polioencephalitis	0	0.00	0.01
Food poisoning	0	0.00	0.14
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	1	0.04	6.31
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	0.11	Unknown.

AGE IN YEARS OF NOTIFIED CASES, 1949.

Disease.	Years.	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+
Erysipelas		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles		3	7	9	8	12	44	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis		—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	2	2	—	—
Puerperal Pprexia		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever		—	—	—	—	2	17	1	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough		2	8	8	9	10	17	2	—	1	—	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulm.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulm.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 "	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 "	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
25—35 "	3	6	—	—	—	—	1	—
35—45 "	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
45—55 "	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65 "	2	1	—	—	3	2	—	—
65 and over	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Totals	19	10	3	1	9	3	2	—

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Other insect pests	15
Wasps' Nests eradicated	72

Nature of Nuisances dealt with during the year:

Defective and insufficient cesspools	4
" " " inspection chambers	9
Defective drains	17
Choked drains	97
Choked and foul W.C. pans	24
Foul and defective urinals	3
Defective Flushing cisterns	22
" Soil and Ventilating pipes	3
" Waste pipes	10
" Waste water fitments	3
" Gutters and Stackpipes	61
" Roofs	58
" Chimney stacks	7
Damp premises	66
Defective Water service pipes	9
" Floors	35
" Grates and coppers	43
" Windows, Skylights and Doors	67
" Plaster (walls and ceilings)	119
Dirty walls and ceilings	20
Insufficient ventilation to rooms	3
Defective or insufficient refuse receptacles	44
Offensive accumulations	16
Animals improperly kept	5
Dirty tenants	2
Smoke Nuisances	4
Miscellaneous	78

WATER SUPPLY.

Of the 7,403 inhabited houses in the borough, 18 are without a piped supply of water. The water supply for these houses is obtained from pumps connected to shallow tube wells.

One building, in which there is an occupied dwelling, is supplied with water in pipes from a shallow tube well, but there is also a main supply available for emergency use.

There are 129 houses on a privately owned estate which are supplied with water from a shallow tube well. The water is

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

pumped to a water tower from which a piped supply is taken to the houses.

There are 2 caravans supplied with water from pumps connected to shallow tube wells.

REPORT FROM THE MANAGER, MAIDENHEAD WATERWORKS COMPANY.

Sixty-four samples of water from the Maidenhead wells and 64 samples from the Cookham wells were tested during the year. All were certified as being satisfactory.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

	<i>Maidenhead Wells.</i>	<i>Cookham Wells.</i>
<i>Physical Characters.</i>		
Reaction	Neutral	Neutral
Colour in 2ft. stratum ...	Clear Pale Blue	Clear Pale Blue
Suspended Matters	Nil	Nil
Taste	Nil	Nil
Odour when warmed to 37° c.		
<i>Chemical Characters.</i>		
Total Solids dried at 100° c.	50.8	49.8
Loss on Ignition (after re-car.)	5.5	7.6
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	3.90	2.70
Chlorine × 1.647—Sodium Chloride	6.42	4.44
Nitrites	Nil	very faint trace
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	0.70	0.80
Saline Ammonia	Nil	0.0094
Albumoid Ammonia	0.0026	0.001
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° c.	0.004	0.012
Total Hardness (Parts	30.0	30.0
Temp'ary Hardness (per	23.0	22.0
Perm'n't Hardness (100,000	7.0	8.0

(Signed) J. MILLER,
Manager.

The following Report has been received from the Borough Surveyor.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Apart from works in connection with the Corporation's housing scheme, no substantial additions to the sewerage system have been made during the year.

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A regular weekly collection of house refuse has been maintained throughout the year, but shortage of labour is again threatening the regularity of this service. Despite the serious drop in the price of waste paper, the Council is continuing the salvage of this commodity.

Cesspools and street gullies continue to be emptied by motor vacuum tanks. The mechanical sprinkler-sweeper-collector ordered by the Council was not delivered during the year under review. It has since arrived and has been put into commission.

SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The flow at the Sewage Disposal Works has now increased to an average of 850,000 gallons d.w.f. and some difficulties are being experienced in producing a satisfactory effluent. A proportion of the samples taken by the Thames Conservancy have failed to satisfy their requirements.

The Council has given instructions for a scheme to be prepared for enlarging the disposal works and preparatory work has been commenced thereon.

Negotiations with the Cookham R.D.C. for the acceptance of sewage from the Parish of Bray at the Council's sewage disposal works are continuing.

House refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at a site adjoining the disposal works.

(Signed) C. T. READ

Borough Engineer & Surveyor.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops:

Number on Register:—

Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Producer Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	8
Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	9

Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926:—

Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	6
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	6

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 to 1946.

Dealers Bottling Licences—Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	3
Dealers Retailing Licences—Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	8
Supplementary Licences—Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	2
Licences to Pasteurise Milk	... ..	2
Dealers Retailing Licences—Pasteurised Milk	... ..	5
Supplementary Licences—Pasteurised	... ..	2

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

Dealers Licence—Sterilised Milk	... ..	1
Supplementary Licence—Sterilised Milk	... ..	1

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples:

	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>
Tuberculin Tested Milk		
(Pasteurised)	6	Nil
Tuberculin Tested Milk	9	1
Accredited Milk	4	1
Pasteurised Milk	25*	9†
Heat Treated Milk	1	3
Non-designated Milk	15	5

* This figure includes 8 samples taken from schools.

† This figure includes 3 samples taken from schools.

Biological Examination of Milk Samples for Presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

Seven samples of milk were submitted for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. In every case the report indicated that the milk was not infected with Tubercle Bacilli.

MILK SUPPLIES.

In view of the proposals contained in the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, relating to specified areas, it was suggested to the dairymen selling milk in Maidenhead that they might wish to introduce a voluntary scheme under which they would only sell milk of a special designation.

The dairymen, who have always been anxious to maintain a high standard, readily co-operated, and as a result of the voluntary efforts of the Maidenhead and District Branch of the National Dairymen's Association, Maidenhead is virtually a specified area.

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

New legislation has resulted in the registration of dairy farms being transferred to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. Berkshire County Council is now responsible for the licensing of pasteurising establishments.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES.

No. of Ice Cream samples submitted for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
No. of samples Provisional Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of samples Provisional Grade 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of samples Provisional Grade 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of samples Provisional Grade 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

3 samples submitted were unsuitable for testing.

No. of Ice Cream samples submitted for chemical analysis 11

Results of chemical analysis on samples of Ice Cream are as follows:—

No.	Total Solids.	Fat	Preservatives
1	28.0%	8.39%	Absent
2	27.2%	6.42%	"
3	42.5%	14.0%	"
4	34.1%	9.57%	"
5	35.4%	8.58%	"
6	36.20%	9.0%	"
7	30.20%	8.0%	"
8	36.40%	10.0%	"
9	34.80%	9.0%	"
10	26.90%	11.0%	"
11	34.40%	9.5%	"

Frozen Confectionery, Ice Lollies.

No. of samples submitted for bacteriological examination	25
No. of samples submitted for chemical analysis	4

CENTRAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Post-mortem inspection of all animals slaughtered at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. Details of inspections, condemned meat and offal are given in the following tables.

Following representations to the Ministry of Food, improvements have been made to the vehicles used for the transport of meat. Rails and hooks for hanging small carcasses, sectional slatted floors, and roller-shutters at the rear of the vans have been provided. The body of one van has been renewed and that of the other van has been repaired satisfactorily.

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	982	301	784	3329	30
Number inspected	982	301	784	3329	30
All diseases except Tuberculosis: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	2	1	5	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	466	125	8	609	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	47.45	42.19	1.15	18.44	46.67
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned ...	6	10	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	82	77	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	8.96	28.9	—	—	6.67

MEAT.

Livestock	Number Slaughtered	Total Weights (lbs.)		Condemned Carcase		Weights (lbs.) Offal		Percentages Carcase		Condemned Offal	
		Carcase	Offal	Tuber- culosis	Other Causes	Tuber- culosis	Other Causes	Tuber- culosis	Other Causes	Tuber- culosis	Other Causes
BEASTS	1,283	841,768	111,412	12,339	1,616	6,786	11,328	1.47	.19	6.09	10.17
CALVES	784	40,293	8,853	Nil	66	Nil	44	Nil	.16	Nil	.50
SHEEP	3,329	188,344	29,195	Nil	255	Nil	2,509	Nil	.14	Nil	8.60
PIGS	30	4,587	280	268	62	59	33	5.84	1.35	21.07	11.79
TOTALS	5,426	1,074,922	149,740	12,607	1,999	6,845	13,914				

TOTAL CONDEMNED :

Tuberculosis :— 8 tons. 13 cwts. 2 qrs. 20lbs.
 Other Causes :— 7 tons. 2 cwts. 0 qrs. 9lbs.

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

UNSOOUND FOOD.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned, surrendered and disposed of, after being examined and found to be unfit for human consumption.

Bacon	...	...	28 lbs.	Margarine	...	1 lb.
Biscuits	...	...	8 lbs.	Poultry	...	213 lbs.
Butter	...	...	1 lb.	Rolled Oats	...	133 lbs.
Cooked Meats	...	...	17 lbs.	Rabbits	...	1,125 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	59 lbs.	Soya Flour	...	159 lbs.
Dried Apricots	...	...	713 lbs.	Sausage Meat	...	36 lbs.
Fish	...	...	695 lbs.	Sausages	...	44 lbs.
Figs	...	...	18 lbs.	Sugar	...	10 lbs.
Fruit Pulp	...	...	7,112 lbs.	Suet	...	10 lbs.
Flour	...	...	15 lbs.	Tomato Sausages	...	20 lbs.
Game	...	...	46 lbs.	Oysters	...	250
Haricot Beans	...	...	42 lbs.	Various Foods	...	1,002 tins
Liver Sausage	...	...	13 lbs.	Various Foods	...	118 jars
Macaroni	...	...	117 lbs.	Various Foods	...	26 pkts.
Meat (other than home killed)	...	...	248 lbs.	Various Foods	...	6 bots.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

The bodies of three persons were buried in accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

RODENT CONTROL.

At the beginning of the year the Rodent Control Staff consisted of the Rodent Officer and one Operator. On the 22nd October, 1949, the Rodent Officer resigned. He was not replaced, but a second Rodent Operator was engaged. The supervisory work has since been carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Treatment on the block system, referred to in previous Reports, has continued to show encouraging and beneficial results.

Details of the work carried out during the year are submitted below:

Visits on complaint	...	...	...	...	211
Visits for extermination	...	...	...	...	1,623
Premises cleared	...	...	...	...	368
Estimated kill	...	...	Rats:	2,561	Mice: 297
Number of bodies found	...	...	Rats:	464	Mice: 77

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

This total does not include the treatment of the Sewage Works and Refuse Tip where 284 bodies were recovered. The estimated kill being 1,270 rats.

Treatment of the sewers was carried out during the year and 150 manholes were test baited for rats. There were slight takes of test baits in 3 manholes in an isolated section of sewer. Further treatment was carried out to clear the sewers of rats.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

The record of work done under the Housing Acts, etc., during the past year is as follows:—

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)	282
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	530
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, and Amendment Regulations, 1932	12
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	12
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(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	225
2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	219
--	-----
3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:*
 - A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:*

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	12
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By Owners	1
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts:*

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	41
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By Owners	14
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936:*

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	2
(3)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

D. *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:*

(1)	Number of underground rooms in respect of which undertakings were accepted	1
(2)	Number of underground rooms rendered fit for habitation and undertakings determined ...	Nil
(3)	Parts of buildings in respect of which undertakings were accepted	1

4. *Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding.*

Overcrowding still remains a problem. Some of the new houses, originally let to one family, are now housing two families.

Many of the older houses in the district, which are in a very dilapidated condition and unfit for habitation, should be dealt with by demolition. This is becoming a very serious problem and houses should soon be made available to re-house the occupiers, whose need is greater than that of many families sharing accommodation in houses which are in good condition and satisfactorily maintained.

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

COUNCIL HOUSING ESTATES.

Total number of Council houses built since the war:—

Temporary bungalows	...	...	...	...	100
Three-bedroom houses	...	...	...	...	250
Four-bedroom houses	...	...	...	...	14
Old peoples' bungalows	...	...	...	...	16
					380
Number of houses built during 1949	...	...	...	...	92
Number of houses requisitioned at end of 1949	...	...	...	...	38
Total number of persons re-housed since the end of the war	...	...	...	...	2,034
Number of families remaining on the Housing List at the end of 1949	...	...	...	...	1,494

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT (1937)

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	53	33	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	82	144	4	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		135	177	7	—

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecut'ns were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Insp'tor (5)	Referred By H.M. Insp'tor (6)	
Want of cleanliness ...	4	23	23	1	—	—
Overcrowding ...	5	1	1	2	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture ...	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	7	1	1	2	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences						
(a) Insufficient ...	9	5	5	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	10	13	13	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	11	2	2	—	1	—
Other offences (not in- cluding offences re- lating to Homework)	12	12	12	4	—	—
TOTAL ...	60	57	57	9	6	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out- workers in Aug. list re- quired by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council (4)	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instanc- es of work in un- whole- some pr'mis's (6)	Notices served (7)	Prose- cutions (8)
Wearing apparel :							
Making, etc. ...	13	25	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	35	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	70	28	—	—	—	—	—

Inadequate means of escape in case of fire:—

Discovered ...	3
Remedied ...	2

F. G. BISHOP,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Wokingham

Municipal Borough.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	3,404
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at end of 1949	2,585
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1950	£59,908
Product of a Penny Rate	£237

POPULATION.

Registrar-General's estimate of Population at middle of 1949	8,580
--	-------

BIRTHS.

Live Births.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	58	58
Illegitimate	2	2
Total	60	60

Live Birth Rate.
13.99

Still Births.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	2	0
Illegitimate	0	0
Total	2	0

Still Birth Rate.
0.23

DEATHS.

Deaths (All Causes).

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females.</i>
	106	49	57

Crude Death Rate.
12.35

Corrected Death Rate (Crude Death Rate multiplied by .71).
8.78

WOKINGHAM MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Infant Deaths.

<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females.</i>
5	2	3

Infant Death Rate.

41

Maternal Deaths.

Nil.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Pulmonary	0	0
Non-pulmonary	0	0

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

All Forms ... ..	...	...	0.00
Pulmonary ... ..	...	...	0.00
Non-pulmonary ... ..	...	...	0.00

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DEATH RATE.

(Not including Tuberculosis).

	<i>Wokingham Borough.</i>	<i>England & Wales.</i>
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.35	0.51
Enteritis and Diarrhoea		
under 2 years of age	0.00	3.00

WOKINGHAM MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN WOKINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT, 1949.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males	Females
ALL CAUSES						49	57
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	1
10.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	Acute Infantile Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer of Body cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	...	...	...	...	—	1
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	6	1
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	—	3
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	—	7
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	1
18.	Intracranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	6	15
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	8	16
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	5	—
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	1
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	—
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	—	—
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	2	—
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1	—
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	...	—	—
32.	Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	...	...	...	...	2	2
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	—
34.	Road traffic accident	...	...	...	...	1	—
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	—	2
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	...	13	7

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DIPHtheria IMMUNISATION.

During the year the number of children immunised against Diphtheria was 92. Previous to 1949 there has been 2,015 immunisations carried out, making a grand total of 2,107.

The following tables set out the main particulars in relation to the notifiable infectious diseases for the year 1949.

WOKINGHAM MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1949.
(other than Tuberculosis).

	Total cases notified.	Rate per 1,000 civilian population.	
		Wokingham Borough.	England & Wales.
Typhoid fever	0	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0	0.00	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever	0	0.00	0.02
Scarlet fever	1	0.12	1.63
Whooping Cough	31	3.61	2.39
Diphtheria	0	0.00	0.04
Erysipelas	1	0.12	0.19
Smallpox	0	0.00	0.00
Measles	21	2.44	8.95
Pneumonia	12	1.40	0.80
Acute poliomyelitis	1	0.12	0.13
Acute polioencephalitis	0	0.00	0.01
Food poisoning	0	0.00	0.14
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	1	0.12	6.31
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	0.12	Unknown

AGE IN YEARS OF NOTIFIED CASES, 1949.

Disease.	Years.	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+
Erysipelas		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles		—	—	2	3	3	5	5	3	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
Polio-myelitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough		6	1	3	3	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS TABLE.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulm.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulm.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 "	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 "	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—*Nil.*

WOKINGHAM MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

*Town Hall,
Wokingham.
(Tel.: Wokingham 920).*

*To: Dr. W. B. Moore,
Medical Officer of Health,
"The Wilderness,"
Maidenhead.*

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1949.

The Sanitary Inspector for this District also performs the duties of Surveyor. The following is the Technical staff:—

Sanitary Inspector,	E. F. Pressey,	appointed	1/1/45
Additional Sanitary Inspector,	J. F. Norris	„	21/8/48.
Rodent Operator (Part-time),	J. F. Carr,	„	11/10/48.

WATER SUPPLY.

A total of 54 visits have been made regarding water supplies and 8 samples have been taken. One Statutory Notice was served and the works carried out in default.

The water supplied to the Borough by the Mid-Wessex Water Company has continued to be adequate and wholesome. With the exception of isolated parcels of land where development has taken place without the usual services, no complaints have been received. There are still 44 houses not having a piped supply.

Consideration was given to a proposed water main extension at Dowles Green, and it is anticipated work will be commenced early in 1950. The Scheme aims to provide a piped water supply for a number of farms and cottages in that area, at present served by wells.

A small extension of the water main (300 yards) was made in Eastheath Avenue for the use of a new factory. This extension will also serve the Council's industrial area.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Four hundred and five visits were made to various drainage works in the Borough, this number including visits under the Building Bye-laws. Two trade effluent samples have been taken.

The position regarding main drainage is similar to that of water supply; the Borough being well served except where sporadic development has taken place.

The two sewage works and the Pumping Station have functioned well during the year, and periodic sampling by the Thames Conservancy Inspectors indicates the effluent is satisfactory. A scheme for certain improvements to Ashridge Sewage Works is at present before the Ministry of Health and it is anticipated this work will commence in 1950.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of earth closets in the Borough is still relatively high, although several new connections to the sewer have been made. A circular letter has been forwarded to all owners of property not connected to the sewer. This matter will receive further attention early in 1950. A total of 69 premises have earth closet accommodation.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

WET SCAVENGING.

A small sewer extension was completed at Woosehill Lane and the 18 properties were connected.

The number of cesspools in the Borough as compared with previous years is shown by the following tabulated table:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cesspools in Use.</i>
1930	645
1935	253
1940	196
1945	144
1947	105
1948	115
1949	101

Cesspools are emptied by the Council's exhaustor, the contents being discharged into the main sewerage system by means of a convenient manhole. No charge is made where the public sewer is not available, providing the emptying is limited to one per month.

Figures for 1949 are:—

Number of Cesspools emptied	...	758
Quantity removed	... ..	785,750 (Gallons).
(An average of 1,037 gallons per cesspool).		

DRY SCAVENGING.

House refuse in the Borough is collected by two refuse freighters once per week. Business premises in the town receive special attention, the collections being twice weekly according

WOKINGHAM MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

to circumstances. The new refuse vehicle purchased in 1949 has resulted in the outlying parts of the Borough being collected once per week.

The figures for Refuse Collection are as follows:—

Number of loads collected	...	...	...	1,293
Cubic yards collected	...	...	...	9,051
Cost of collection	...	...	£2,418	12 11d.
Cost per cubic yard	...	...	...	5 4d.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Molly Millars Lane and Bucks Copse. These two tips are now full and a site in Plough Lane has been acquired. Tipping will commence early in 1950, and it is anticipated the life of this new tip should be five years.

A comprehensive survey of all properties without suitable dustbins was carried out during the year. The survey is being continued to ensure that premises are suitably supplied. The results of the Survey are as follows:—

Total number of inspections	...	...	...	...	366
Total number of informal notices served	...	...	...	...	282
Total number of informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	218
Total number of informal notices not complied with	...	...	...	...	64
Number of new complaints received plus number of notices not complied with	...	...	...	...	201

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Martins Swimming Pool operated throughout the summer, three samples of water being taken from different points each week. Excepting occasional peak loads the samples were satisfactory. The water is purified by pressure filtration and chlorination with additional applications of chlorine by hand when the need arises.

By arrangement with the Education Authority, parties of children from local schools are brought daily for swimming instruction during the summer season.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Careful supervision has been maintained to ensure that streams within the Borough are not polluted. There was no evidence of pollution during the year under review.

SCHOOLS.

A further survey carried out during the year shows that the

sanitary accommodation in schools is not entirely satisfactory. A Statutory Notice was served on the Managers of a Church School to effect improvements. The trough type closets however, still remain in several Church and County Schools.

CAMPING SITES.

There are no licensed camping sites within the Borough. Two sites in Stanley Road used by showmen during the winter months have been maintained satisfactorily, three visits being made for this purpose. Four applications were refused during the year.

RAINFALL AT WOKINGHAM, 1949.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Depth in inches</i>	<i>Greatest fall in 24 hours Depth in inches</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of days with</i>	
				<i>.01 or more ins.</i>	<i>.04 or more ins.</i>
January	1.23	.52	2nd	10	8
February	.99	.33	8th	10	6
March	1.39	.73	4th	6	4
April	1.48	.38	6th	11	7
May	2.05	.63	23rd	14	10
June	.35	.21	3rd	4	2
July	1.21	.69	17th	6	5
August	1.48	.76	1st	7	6
September	1.44	.59	22nd	6	5
October	6.24	1.30	8th	13	13
November	2.24	.48	5th	14	13
December	1.29	.35	14th	13	9
	21.39			114	88

Average for 49 years: 25.13 inches, 168 days with .01" or more.

DISINFESTATIONS.

Forty-seven disinfestations and fourteen subsequent visits were carried out in the Borough. In the majority of cases bugs were the cause of complaint, and arrangements have now been made with the Housing Manager to spray all new Council Houses with D.D.T. upon completion. The vacated premises are then treated prior to re-occupation.

WOKINGHAM MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

HOUSING.

During the year considerable progress was made in the erection of new houses for the overerowed and badly housed families living in the Borough. A total of fifty-four permanent houses were completed by the Council. In addition six private enterprise houses were completed. Plans are in hand for a further eighty-five Council Houses.

Number of houses erected during the year 1949:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) )	...	...	...	...	...	60
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	54
(c) By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	6

A further eleven units of accommodation were completed at Toutley Camp, and a further nine units will be converted this year.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	168
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	329
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925, and Amendment Regulations 1932	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Number of premises demolished	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of these referred to under preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	168

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	149
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

WOKINGHAM MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

- | | | |
|---|-----|------------|
| 3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year</i> | ... | 4 |
| 4. <i>Housing Acts 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding.</i> | | No action. |

PUBLIC HOUSES AND PLACES OF
ENTERTAINMENT, ETC.

A total of 34 visits have been made, including all licensed premises, cinemas and dance halls, etc. In most cases work was required, and the owners have been requested to expedite repairs where necessary. To date 35 premises have been completed and in all remaining cases plans are in course of preparation or the repairs are in hand. In all public houses hot and cold water has been insisted on, and to date no trouble has been experienced in persuading brewers to accept such a provision.

FOOD PREMISES.

During the year the Register of Preserved Food Premises was revised and brought up-to-date. A total of 164 inspections were carried out to ensure all food shops were maintained in a high standard of cleanliness. Preserved Food Premises within the scope of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, received particular attention, all work required being carried out without delay.

BAKEHOUSES.

All Bakehouses in the Borough were inspected and in four cases limewashing was requested. A total of 13 visits were made to these premises, and the limewashing and repairs required were carried out without undue delay.

CAFE AND RESTAURANT PREMISES.

Twenty-three cafe inspections have been carried out, and in the majority of cases the premises were satisfactory.

ICE CREAM.

All ice cream consumed within the Borough is either pre-wrapped or manufactured in another district. Every effort has been made to improve the hygiene where such ice cream is sold, and 41 visits have been made for this purpose. Twenty-three samples have been taken, and in cases where the product has graded "unsatisfactory" after repeat samples have been taken, the retailer has been persuaded to terminate his contract with the manufacturer concerned.

WOKINGHAM MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

MILK SUPPLY.

Five dairies are registered with the Borough Council. During the year 81 inspections of cowsheds and dairies have been made, and 25 samples taken.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Nine inspections were carried out regarding infectious diseases, including the number of premises fumigated after Scarlet Fever.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All meat was supplied through the Ministry of Food Regional Establishment at Reading. Twenty-eight cottager's pigs were inspected after slaughter and found to be free from disease.

The following foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—

Beef	...	...	374 lbs.	Fruit	...	...	36 tins
Liver	...	...	23 lbs.	Fish	...	...	12 "
Lamb	...	...	47½ lbs.	Vegetables	...	...	73 "
Sausages	...	...	21 lbs.	Milk	...	...	106 "
Suet	...	...	12 lbs.	Meat	...	...	89 "
Potatoes	...	...	560 lbs.	Soups	...	...	3 "
Flour	...	...	28 lbs.	Cheese	...	...	21 boxes
Salami	...	...	24 lbs.	Fish	...	...	14 stone
Sausage Meal	...	...	58½ lbs.	Fish Cakes	...	...	72
Currants	...	...	50 lbs.				

FACTORIES.

A survey of all Factories carried out in the year may be tabulated as follows:—

Number of Factories registered (Non Power)	...	...	...	...	14
Total number of inspections	...	...	...	...	14
Defects found	...	...	...	...	2
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Factories registered (Power)	...	...	...	...	45
Total number of inspections	...	...	...	...	45
Defects found	...	...	...	...	12
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	12

RODENT CONTROL.

The Wokingham Joint Rodent Control Committee functioned satisfactorily throughout the year, the Joint Committee comprising

WOKINGHAM MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

of Members of both Wokingham Borough and Wokingham Rural District Councils. The rodent staff consists of a Rodent Control Officer and two Operators.

The number of visits for the Year 1949 is as follows:—

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	482
Premises treated	...	...	...	...	833
Premises cleared	...	...	...	...	545
Premises under treatment	...	...	...	...	24
Additional visits re treatment	...	...	...	...	3,942

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT (1937)

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises	M/c line No.	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	14	14	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	45	45	12	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		59	59	14	—

WOKINGHAM MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	M/c line No.	No of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecut'ns were instituted
		Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Insp'tor	By H.M. Insp'tor	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of cleanliness ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture ...	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:						
(a) insufficient ...	9	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	10	14	14	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not in- cluding offences re- lating to Homework)	12	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	60	14	14	1	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK (SECTIONS 110 AND 111).

Nature of Work	M/c line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out- workers in Aug. list re- quired by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- whole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing apparel: Making, etc. ...	13	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	70	2	—	—	—	—	—

E. F. PRESSEY,
Sanitary Inspector.

Cookham Rural District.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	24,901
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at end of 1949	3,821
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1950	£102,511
Product of a Penny Rate	£407

POPULATION.

Registrar-General's estimate of Population at middle of 1949	13,310
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BIRTHS.

Live Births.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	100	92
Illegitimate	6	7
Total	106	99

Live Birth Rate.

15.4

Still Births.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	0	0
Illegitimate	0	0
Total	0	0

Still Birth Rate.

0.00

DEATHS.

Deaths (All Causes).

<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
152	77	75

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT

Crude Death Rate.

11.42

Corrected Death Rate (Crude Death Rate multiplied by .95).

10.85

Infant Deaths.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
--	---------------	---------------	-----------------

	4	2	2
--	---	---	---

Infant Death Rate.

19

Maternal Deaths.

Nil.

Death from Tuberculosis.

					<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	1	0
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	0	0

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

All Forms	...	...	...	...	...	0.07
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	0.07
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	0.00

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DEATH RATE.

(Not including Tuberculosis).

				<i>Cookham Rural District.</i>	<i>England & Wales.</i>
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.00	0.01
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Influenza	...	...	...	0.15	0.15
Smallpox	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0.75	0.51
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	...	0.00	3.00

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT

CAUSES OF DEATH IN COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1949.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	77	75
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	—
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—
8. Syphilitic diseases	—	—
9. Influenza	1	1
10. Measles	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—
12. Acute Infantile Encephalitis	—	—
13. Cancer of Body cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	2	—
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	—	—
15. Cancer of breast	—	1
16. Cancer of all other sites	10	11
17. Diabetes	1	—
18. Intracranial vascular lesions	9	10
19. Heart Disease	28	29
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	2	2
21. Bronchitis	2	2
22. Pneumonia	3	7
23. Other respiratory diseases	3	—
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	—	—
25. Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	—	—
26. Appendicitis	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases	—	2
28. Nephritis	2	—
29. Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—
31. Premature birth	—	—
32. Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	—	2
33. Suicide	1	1
34. Road traffic accident	2	—
35. Other violent causes	2	2
36. All other causes	8	5

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 111 children were immunised against Diphtheria. Previously 2,075 children had received treatment, making a grand total of 2,186.

The usual statistics relating to notifiable infectious diseases are set out in the tables below:—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1949.
(Other than Tuberculosis).

				Total cases notified.	Rate per 1,000 civilian population.	
					Cookham Rural District.	England & Wales.
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	0	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	...	...	...	0	0.00	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	0	0.00	0.02
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	10	0.75	1.63
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	37	2.78	2.39
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	0.15	0.04
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	0.07	0.19
Smallpox	...	...	...	0	0.00	0.00
Measles	...	...	...	78	5.86	8.95
Pneumonia	...	...	...	5	0.37	0.80
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	5	0.37	0.13
Acute polioencephalitis	...	...	...	0	0.00	0.01
Food poisoning	...	...	...	0	0.00	0.14
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	...	...	...	0	0.00	6.31
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	0	0.00	Unknown.

AGE IN YEARS OF NOTIFIED CASES, 1949.

Disease.	Years.	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+
Diphtheria	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	...	2	6	11	5	3	47	2	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Polio-myelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	3	5	3	9	2	13	1	1	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulm.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulm.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—25	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	4	1	1	1	—	—	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—Nil.

"Oaklands,"
1, Bath Road,
Maidenhead.

(Tel.: Maidenhead 252).

To: Dr. W. B. Moore,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to present my report of work carried out during the year ending 31st December, 1949.

The Sanitary Inspector, in addition to his normal duties as a Public Health Officer, also has charge of the Council's Wet and Dry Scavenging services, is the Petroleum Officer for the Area and acts as the Council's Housing Manager.

The Technical Staff consists of:—

Sanitary Inspector,	E. G. Pollard,	appointed	1/11/48.
Additional Sanitary Inspector,	H. E. Tolman,	"	28/2/49.
Rodent Operator,	S. A. Rutland,	"	19/11/45.

WATER SUPPLY.

There are seven Parishes in the Area and a list of the houses on Main's and well water supply is shown as follows:—

	<i>Houses on Main Supply.</i>	<i>Houses on Well Supply.</i>
Bray	1104	3
White Waltham	485	—
Cookham	1063	46
Bisham	287	—
Hurley	407	32
Waltham St. Lawrence	351	2
Shottesbrooke	41	—

The majority of the houses on well water have their own mechanical pumps worked either electrically or by an oil engine. A total of four houses have an open well for their supply.

Most of the premises on well water are private houses on or near the Thames river bank and a considerable distance from the nearest main piped supply. The water from these houses is regularly sampled and in no case has the Analyst had to report adversely on the samples.

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT

The Maidenhead Waterworks Company is by far the largest supplier of piped main's water in the Area, but a small amount is pumped across the River from the Marlow Waterworks Company to supply a part of the Area opposite Marlow itself. No complaints have been received during the year regarding the quality of the Mains Water.

A total of 35 samples of water were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination and the results are summarised as follows:—

Satisfactory	...	...	...	24.
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	11.

At two country houses, each served by a mechanical pump, the polluted water was due to contamination in the large storage cisterns by vermin. These cisterns were cleansed and suitably covered—the supplies are now satisfactory.

A total of 28 repeat samples were taken and three samples obtained for Chemical Analysis.

DRY SCAVENGING.

During the year two new 10 cubic yard Refuse Collecting Vehicles and one 3 cubic yard Tipping Lorry were ordered and delivered to the Council. Four Refuse Collecting Vehicles are in daily use. The whole of the Area has been surveyed and the collecting system re-organised. A regular weekly collection is now made in the greater part of the District, the more scattered and outlying portions being served by a fortnightly collection. The house refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping. The Council's Tips, two in number, have been maintained in quite an efficient manner during the year.

A considerable amount of time and tact was necessary to get the new collection system working, but after some initial troubles the work is now proceeding very satisfactorily. This re-organisation entailed a considerable amount of office and outdoor work and was the major item of work undertaken by the Department during the year. Many visits of a miscellaneous nature and hours of office work which could not be measured in figures were necessary, but the results have given the Area a regular system of Refuse Collection.

SALVAGE.

The collection of salvage which during the war had assumed a very creditable figure, had fallen off considerably since the end

of hostilities and very little collecting was being done. During the re-organising of the dry scavenging service salvage racks were provided on each of the Refuse Collecting Vehicles and the collection of salvage intensified, paper salvage being bagged and carried on the racks. Salvage is collected with the house refuse and no special visits are made. A gradual, but distinct improvement, has been noted in the amount of value of the salvage collected as the following figures for the years 1948 and 1949 show:—

January—December, 1948:	39½ tons	£239.
January—December, 1949:	102 tons	£597.

£31 was received from the Board of Trade for the increased salvage collected during the year.

The paper salvage is mechanically baled and no difficulty has been experienced in disposing of all the salvaged materials. The Workmen are paid a salvage bonus. The prices obtained from the sales compare more than favourably with those received by other neighbouring Authorities, and the Council's decision to continue and increase the amount of salvage collected has been fully justified.

WET SCAVENGING.

One new 1,000 gallon Cesspool Emptier was delivered to the Council during the year. A total of five machines are in regular use—two 1,000 gallon tankers and three 800 gallon tankers. The Council's wet scavenging service is in operation in four of the seven parishes in the Rural District, and with very few exceptions, a regular service is now maintained.

This service has been re-organised into districts and it is now working more efficiently.

The Cesspool contents are disposed of on Lagoon Beds, the effluent drains away into the subsoil and the solids removed either by hand or mechanically and used, after a period of time, for covering material for the controlled tips. No soil for the tips has been bought by the Council since this dried sludge has been brought into use.

COUNCIL'S DEPOT.

The garage space is insufficient for the fleet of vehicles now operated by the Council and there are no facilities for the Workmen. Plans have been approved by the Council for extensions to the existing garages, for building a canteen with washing facilities and additional sanitary accommodation for the workmen, and it is hoped that a start will be made on this work during the coming year.

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The total number of visits made during the year are summarised as follows:—

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	175
„ „ Informal Notices served	...	...	...	51
„ „ Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	38
„ „ Visits re. Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	22
„ „ „ „ Drainage	...	...	...	507
„ „ „ „ Caravan Sites	...	...	...	17
„ „ „ „ Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	120
„ „ „ „ Factories	...	...	...	50
„ „ „ „ Shops	...	...	...	16
„ „ „ „ Bakehouses	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ „ Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	10
„ „ „ „ Meat Inspections	...	...	...	54
„ „ „ „ Cowsheds & Dairies	...	...	...	107
„ „ „ „ Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	553

The main Nuisances dealt with were:—

Blocked Drains	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Drainage	...	...	...	...	3
Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	...	10
W.C. pans repaired	...	...	...	...	—
W.C. Cisterns	...	...	...	...	1
Earth Closets	...	...	...	...	—
Provision of Dust Bins	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Roofs	...	...	...	...	3
Defective Walls	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Ceilings	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Floors	...	...	...	...	3
Fire Grates	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	...	...	—
Defective Cesspool Covers	...	...	...	...	13
Defective Wash Copper	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Window Frames	...	...	...	...	5

UN SOUND FOOD.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were surrendered and disposed of after being examined and found to be unfit for human consumption:—

Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	6 tins
Peas	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Veal Loaf	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Salmon	...	...	...	...	1 tin

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT

Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	7 tins
Ox Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	20 tins
Smoked Cod Roes	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Baked Beans	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Beef Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Cod Roes	...	...	...	...	...	2 stone
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	3½ lbs.
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	2 dozen
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	22 lbs.

Meat.

Lamb	...	...	...	...	...	21½ lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	67½ lbs.
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.

ICE CREAM.

No manufacturer of ice cream carries on business within the Rural District. There are 10 registered dealers, the majority selling prepacked ice cream.

Eight samples were purchased and submitted for examination during the year and the results are tabulated as follows:—

Grade I	...	...	2.
„ II	...	...	1.
„ III	...	...	4.
„ IV	...	...	1.

CARAVANS AND CAMPING SITES.

There are 32 licenced caravans and 12 licenced caravan sites in the Area. The sites are generally well conducted and conditions are satisfactory.

The number of caravans used as permanent dwellings has increased enormously during the last ten years, and the use of the week-end caravan is increasing in popularity. A high standard is required where a new site is licenced. Two of the Caravan Sites in the Area have permanent water closets draining to septic tanks and in addition one site has 3 water closets, 1 bath, 2 wash basins (with facilities for doing household washing)—for females; 1 water closet, 1 urinal and 1 shower bath—for males. The baths and wash basins are supplied with hot and cold running water. The whole of the accommodation is permanent and maintained in

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT

an excellent manner, electricity is laid on to the site which is oval in shape, pleasantly situated and bounded on the inside by a permanent tarred road. The site is served by a piped main water supply, and proper sanitary dustbins are provided for the storage of refuse.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 74 Farm premises registered in the Area, and of these 27 are T.T. Producers and 15 Accredited Producers. Regular visits have been made to these premises and a high standard of milk production was maintained throughout the year.

It was with regret that a comprehensive list of these farm premises was handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture in October, 1949.

A total of 41 samples was taken during the year and the results are tabulated as follows:—

Satisfactory	...	20.
Unsatisfactory	...	21.

HOUSING.

The following figures show the progress in providing housing accommodation since the end of hostilities in 1945:—

Number of new permanent bedroomed houses completed since 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Number of prefabricated bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Number of Nissen Huts used as temporary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Number of requisitioned premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Number of permanent 3-bedroomed houses in course of erection	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of permanent 2-bedroomed houses in course of erection	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of new permanent 2-bedroomed houses completed since 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

The Council's Housing List reached a figure of over 700 when it was decided to introduce a new housing application form. One of these was sent to every applicant on the Housing List, but only about 360 were returned and retained on the Council's new List. The figure at the end of 1949 was 393, and the list is growing faster than the applicants are being rehoused.

Applicants are interviewed at the office and at their house when inspections are made. The work carried out in connection

with the rehousing of Applicants occupies quite a large proportion of the Department's time, but I consider that when all the many aspects of this very important and often thankless task are taken into consideration the Sanitary Inspector, with his intimate knowledge of local conditions and circumstances, is the official most suited to carry out this work in a small Area where a separate Department is unnecessary.

RODENT CONTROL.

A full-time Rodent Operative is employed by the Council. The destruction of rats and mice is carried out free of charge to all private dwelling houses, but a charge to cover expenses is made to business premises. ...

In addition to all outside visits, etc., regular inspections are made to the Council's refuse tips, sewage farms and Depot.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1949:—

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	751
Total number of visits and inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5,851
Number of rats destroyed—						
(a) trapped	...	...	...	...	...	160
(b) poisoned	...	...	...	...	...	1,305
Number of mice found destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	1,119

HOUSING STATISTICS.

The record of work done under the Housing Acts, etc., during the past year is as follows:—

1. *Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the Year.*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	75
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	143
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included in sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and Amendment Regulations, 1932	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	2

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT

- (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 71
2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.*
 Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 63
3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year.*
- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 19 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 Nil.
- (b) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 3
- (c) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 Nil.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, (1937).

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises	M/c line No.	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	5	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	36	40	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the (excluding out-Local Authority workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		41	50	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecut'ns were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Insp'tor (5)	By H.M. Insp'tor (6)	
Want of cleanliness ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture ...	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences						
(a) Insufficient ...	9	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	10	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not in- cluding offences re- lating to Homework)	12	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	60	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK (SECTIONS 110 AND 111).

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out- workers in Aug. list re- quired by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prose- cutions (8)
TOTAL	70	2	—	—	—	—	—

E. G. POLLARD,
Sanitary Inspector.

Easthampstead Rural District

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	27,610
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at end of 1949	5,397
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1950	£162,803
Product of a Penny Rate	£625

POPULATION.

Registrar-General's estimate of population at middle of 1949	22,490
--	--------

BIRTHS.

Live Births.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	182	159
Illegitimate	9	10
Total	191	169

Live Birth Rate.
16.01

Still Births.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	7	5
Illegitimate	2	0
Total	9	5

Still Birth Rate.
0.62

DEATHS.

Deaths (All Causes).

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
	244	132	112

Crude Death Rate.
10.85

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

Corrected Death Rate (Crude Death Rate multiplied by .89)

9.66

Infant Deaths.

<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
11	7	4

Infant Death Rate.

30.

Maternal Deaths.

Nil.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Pulmonary	5	2
Non-pulmonary	1	0

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

All Forms	0.35
Pulmonary	0.31
Non-pulmonary	0.04

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DEATH RATE.

(Not including Tuberculosis).

	<i>Easthampstead Rural District.</i>	<i>England & Wales.</i>
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.44	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.44	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.44	0.01
Pneumonia	0.49	0.51
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0.00	3.00

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

CAUSES OF DEATH IN EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT, 1949.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	132	112
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	2
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—
8. Syphilitic diseases	1	1
9. Influenza	—	1
10. Measles	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	1	—
12. Acute Infantile Encephalitis	—	—
13. Cancer of Body cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	—	1
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	1	—
15. Cancer of breast	—	5
16. Cancer of all other sites	14	13
17. Diabetes	—	2
18. Intracranial vascular lesions	12	10
19. Heart Disease	45	25
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	4	1
21. Bronchitis	10	4
22. Pneumonia	7	4
23. Other respiratory diseases	1	8
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	2
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—
26. Appendicitis	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases	2	2
28. Nephritis	4	—
29. Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—
31. Premature birth	4	—
32. Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	3	4
33. Suicide	1	—
34. Road traffic accident	1	—
35. Other violent causes	2	3
36. All other causes	10	24

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 246 children were immunised against Diphtheria. Previously 4,101 children had received treatment, making a grand total of 4,347.

The following tables give the chief statistics relating to the notifiable infectious diseases:—

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1949.
(Other than Tuberculosis).

	Rate per 1,000 civilian population.		
	Total cases notified.	Easthampstead Rural District.	England & Wales.
Typhoid fever	17	0.76	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0	0.00	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever	0	0.00	0.02
Scarlet fever	17	0.76	1.63
Whooping Cough	119	5.29	2.39
Diphtheria	0	0.00	0.04
Erysipelas	2	0.09	0.19
Smallpox	0	0.00	0.00
Measles	288	12.81	8.95
Pneumonia	8	0.36	0.80
Acute poliomyelitis	8	0.36	0.13
Acute polioencephalitis	1	0.44	0.01
Food poisoning	0	0.00	0.14
Puerperal fever & pyrexia	0	0.00	6.31
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1	0.44	Unknown.

AGE IN YEARS OF NOTIFIED CASES, 1949.

Disease.	Years.	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+
Enteric Fever		—	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	1	5	1	2
Erysipelas		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Measles		5	19	42	30	23	120	35	7	4	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia		—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	2
Polio-encephalitis		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-meylitis		—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever		—	—	—	—	1	13	2	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough		12	8	14	18	14	38	5	7	3	—	—	—

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulm.</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulm.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
25—35 „	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—45 „	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
45—55 „	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 „	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	10	4	4	2	4	2	1	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—
1 out of 7 — 14.28%

*Council Offices,
Church Road,
Bracknell.
(Tel.: Bracknell 500).*

*To: Dr. W. B. Moore,
Medical Officer of Health,
"The Wilderness,"
Maidenhead.*

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1949.

The Technical staff consists of:—

Chief Sanitary Inspector,	R. H. Hebborn, appointed 17/11/41.
Additional Sanitary Inspector,	A. G. Wilkinson, „ 30/4/47.
Additional Sanitary Inspector,	E. P. James, „ 7/5/45.
Rodent Operator (Part-time)	A. E. Day „ 24/1/44.

BRACKNELL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

In October 1949, the Minister of Town and Country Planning formally appointed a Development Corporation under the provisions of the New Towns Act, 1946. The Chairman is Sir Lancelot Keay, appointed to succeed Sir Alan Saunders. Mrs. Brooke, a Member of the Easthampstead Rural District Council for the Parish of Binfield was confirmed in appointment as a Member of the Corporation. There is no Member from Bracknell. The Development Corporation took offices in London and regular meetings were established.

At the time of preparing this report (June 1950) the Corporation has appointed a General Manager—Sir Ambrose Flux Dundas, and other Senior Technical Officers. Offices have been established at Farley Hall, Binfield, and work is proceeding in the preliminaries of an Outline Plan for the New Town.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Details of the sources of piped water supplies in the Rural District were given in the report for 1948, pages 51 and 52.

Samples of supplies have been regularly taken and the results of analyses are tabulated.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

(a) MID-WESSEX WATER COMPANY.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Samples Taken</i>	CHEMICAL		BACTERIOLOGICAL	
		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Binfield ...	2	2	Nil	2	Nil.
Crowthorne ...	1	1	Nil	1	Nil.
Easthampstead	1	1	Nil	1	Nil.
Warfield ...	2	2	Nil	2	Nil.
TOTAL ...	6	6	Nil	6	Nil.

(b) SOUTH-WEST SUBURBAN WATER COMPANY.

<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of Samples Taken</i>	HARDNESS		BACTERIOLOGICAL	
		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Feltham U.D. ...	4	4	—	4	—
Egham U.D. ...	4	4	—	4	—
Easthampstead R.D. ...	4	4	—	4	—
Windsor R.D. ...	4	4	—	4	—
Hayes & Harlington U.D. ...	4	4	—	4	—
Bagshot R.D. ...	3	3	—	3	—
TOTAL ...	23	23	Nil	23	Nil

In addition to the foregoing routine samples, six samples were taken of public water supplies in the Parish of Crowthorne during the period of the Typhoid outbreak. These were submitted to the Ministry of Health, Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination and were found to be satisfactory.

The Mid-Wessex Water Company, who supply water to Crowthorne, independently took a series of samples during this period—all of which proved satisfactory.

The quality and quantity of these supplies are excellent. There is no degree of plumbo-solvency in these waters nor has any contamination occurred.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and population supplied from public mains is as follows:—

(1) MID-WESSEX WATER CO.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Number of Dwellings</i>	<i>Estimated Population.</i>
Binfield	737	2948
Crowthorne	881	3524
Easthampstead	654	2616
Sandhurst	1066	4264
Warfield	880	3520

(2) SOUTH-WEST SUBURBAN WATER CO.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Number of Dwellings</i>	<i>Estimated Population.</i>
Winkfield	1574	6296

The figures above for numbers of dwellings were supplied by the respective water companies.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

There are, in the Rural District, a small number of houses without a piped main supply of water which take supplies from wells, chiefly shallow wells. From time to time, these wells cease to provide an adequate supply and complaints are received of the unsatisfactory condition of the water. Samples are taken and subsequent action to improve the supply either by the extension of piped supplies whenever practicable or cleaning and improvement of the wells.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

(c) PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

Address	No. of Samples Taken	CHEMICAL		BACTERIOLOGICAL	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
The Warren Bungalow, Bracknell ...	1	1	—	1	—
Easthampstead Cottage, Nine Mile Ride ...	1	—	1	—	1
TOTAL ...	2	1	1	1	1

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

Details of the main drainage areas and disposal works in the Rural District have been previously detailed.

Extensions to sewers and new plant have been completed in 1949, as follows:—

(i) *“Meadoway,”* *Shepherds Lane.* (*Bracknell Drainage Area.*)

Sewer extensions and Ejector Station completed and in operation August 1949. By July 1950 all connections made except two.

(ii) *Bracknell Drainage Works.*

New Pumping Station and new rising main completed and in operation November, 1949.

(iii) *Winkfield Drainage Area.*

Extension schemes prepared and submitted to Ministry of Health but rejected by Ministry on the grounds that, although desirable, the works are not sufficiently urgent (February 1950).

(a) Haley Green—Goose Corner.

(b) Locke's Ride.

(c) Pump Lane, Cheapside.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

Connections made to public sewers of both new and old existing properties in 1949 numbered 65—serving 87 houses and flats.

REFUSE AND SALVAGE—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

(i) *Collection Service.*

Following a trial for two weeks of a collection service from the "back door"—collectors both carrying out and returning bins—a scheme was prepared and submitted to the Council with the Annual Estimates. The increased cost of this service was £1,009 per year. The Council called for a reduction of £1,000 per annum and a revised scheme was prepared whereby the bins were carried out to the lorries, emptied and returned to inside the front gate instead of back to the house—effecting a saving of one loader to each of three lorries, one man at the tip, and cutting the cost by £1,000. This scheme was put into operation on the 2nd May 1949 and has proved highly successful. Many householders have expressed their satisfaction with the new collection service.

(a) REFUSE COLLECTION.

<i>Vehicle.</i>	<i>No. of Loads</i>	<i>Approx. Volume of Refuse Cub. Yds.</i>	<i>Miles Travelled</i>	<i>PETROL</i>		<i>OIL</i>	
				<i>Gallons Used</i>	<i>Miles per Gal.</i>	<i>Gallons Used</i>	<i>Miles per Gal.</i>
Karrier FYM.337 ...	329	3,290	5,969	1046	5.71	10	596.9
Dennis CMO.802 ...	552 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,527.5	9,193	1533	5.99	13	707.1
Karrier EJB.588 ...	548 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,485	9,350	1373	6.81	9	1038.8
TOTAL ...	1,430 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,302.5	24,512	3,952	18.51	32	2342.8

(ii) *Disposal—Controlled Tip.*

General conditions at the Council's Controlled Tip showed improvement during the year and disposal work has proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily. Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining covering material but local builders have helped with loads of soil and rubble.

(iii) *Salvage.*

The improved scheme of refuse collection started in May 1949 has produced a steady increase in salvage collections. The table of sales set out in this Report shows this as an increase in revenue.

In January 1949, the Board of Trade (Directorate of Salvage and Recovery) introduced a new bonus payment system for increased waste paper collections based on increases over a set quota. In the case of the Easthampstead Rural District, the quota figure was 16½ tons for six months. Increased collections in the two six monthly periods of 1949 amounted to 110 tons 16 cwts., bringing a bonus of £55 8s. 0d. This scheme was discontinued at the end of 1949.

Another Schools' Waste Paper Competition was organised in March 1949 in which the enthusiasm and competition was even keener than in 1948. The amount collected was 12 tons 6 cwts., with an average per pupil of 18 lbs.—a very commendable effort. Prizes were given by the Council amounting to £35. A bonus payment to the workmen employed in refuse collection and disposal was begun in July 1949 at a rate of 10/- per ton on all sales exceeding 2¾ tons per month.

In June 1949, the Board of Trade (Directorate of Salvage and Recovery) withdrew the defence regulation making it compulsory on Local Authorities to salvage waste paper, but Councils were asked to keep their schemes going. This was followed by a reduction in maximum prices for baled waste paper from £6 7s. 6d. to £5 0s. 0d. per ton for mixed paper with corresponding reductions for special grades.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

(b) SALVAGE SALES.

Material.	1947.				1948.				1949.						
	Tons		£ s. d.		Tons		£ s. d.		Tons		£ s. d.				
	Cwts		Cwts		Cwts		Cwts		Cwts		Cwts				
Paper	73	17	511	0	0	103	1	709	1	11	144	17½	909	4	1½
Textiles	6	5	58	0	0	7	15	113	18	3	8	9¼	111	14	10
Metal—Iron	4	13	8	12	0	8	0	15	10	0	3	7½	6	7	6
Metal—Non-Ferrous ...	—	5¾	3	18	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glassware	12	7	123	0	0	5	2¼	58	15	0	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	97	7¾	704	10	0	123	18¼	897	5	2	156	14¼	1027	6	5½

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

NOTICES SERVED AND ABATED.

<i>Statute.</i>	<i>Prelim'y Notices</i>	<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Court Proc'd'gs</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Public Health Acts ...	88	9	—	101
Housing Acts	—	—	—	—
Food & Drugs Act ...	—	—	—	—
Factories Acts	1	1	—	1
TOTAL	89	10	—	102

HOUSING.

The full implementation of the Housing Acts is still not possible by reason of the shortage of new houses and restrictions on building operations and materials. The Ministry of Health has not given authority to proceed with Clearance Areas, Demolition Orders and Closing Orders nor re-conditioning under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, but maintain the request to limit this work to emergency cases and repairs under the Public Health Acts.

(1) *Rural Housing Survey.*

Inspections 136

(2) *Housing Act, 1936—Procedure.*

(a) Houses represented under Section 11 Nil.

(b) Houses re-conditioned and Undertakings cancelled (Section 11) 2

(c) Houses re-conditioned (Section 9) Nil.

(d) Statutory Notices (Section 9) Nil.

(e) Families re-housed from unfit houses Nil.

POST-WAR HOUSING SCHEMES.

These schemes progressed during 1949 with 168 houses completed and occupied of the 280 projected—an increase of 98 for the year.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

<i>Site.</i>	<i>No. of Houses Projected</i>	<i>No. Houses Occupied.</i>	<i>No. Houses under Contr.</i>
Tilehurst Lane, Binfield	20	20	Nil
Priestwood Crescent Bracknell	16	16	Nil
Park Road, Sandhurst	10	10	Nil
Fernbank Road, Ascot "B"	12	12	Nil
Fernbank Road, Ascot "A"	In abeyance.		
Skimped Hill, Bracknell	112	72	40
Napier Road, Crowthorne	38	38	38 Nil
Wellington Close, Sandhurst	26	Nil	26

At the time of preparing this report (June 1950) the Wellington Close (formerly Wellington Place) site is completed and occupied (26 houses). A further ten bungalows for old people are under construction at Tilehurst Lane; Fernbank Road "A" Site is being prepared for an initial 12 houses and two additional small sites have been acquired for 4 and 14 houses on Fernbank Road.

TEMPORARY CAMPS.

Conversions at Easthampstead Park Camp ceased in early 1949 and have only been resumed in June 1950. Difficulty in

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

obtaining suitable technical staff, together with permanent housing demands, necessitated this stoppage. The Ministry of Health have increased the term of use for this Camp from 5 to 10 years. At the same time, Westwick Camp was declared unsuitable owing to drainage nuisance and is being demolished as occupants are moved into permanent houses.

SELECTION OF TENANTS.

A revision of the "Points" system was made by the Housing Committee in October, 1949, giving more value to overcrowding, ill-health, insanitary housing conditions and less value to war service and residence in the Rural District.

FOOD INSPECTION AND HYGIENE.

Routine and regular inspections have been made throughout the year of all premises used for the storage for sale and the preparation for sale, of food, with particular reference to ice cream premises. Butchers' premises are regularly inspected and meat inspection is done at these shops and also of Cottagers' pigs.

The following table shows the number of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938—SECTION 14.

REGISTRATION.

<i>Sale of Ice Cream Only.</i>	<i>Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.</i>
40	7

During the year, routine samples of ice cream were taken from these premises and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories Services at Reading for Methylene Blue Test and grading. The results were as follows:—

TABLE OF ICE-CREAM SAMPLES.

<i>Vendor</i>	<i>Man'fact'rer or Sale Only</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>H.T. or C.M.</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Grading</i>				<i>Pre-P'k'd or Loose</i>
				1	2	3	4	
E. A. Preece, 27 New Road, Ascot ...	Sale	2	H.T.	1	1	-	-	Pre-P'k'd
Huse, Lovel Road, Winkfield ...	Manu. & Sale	2	H.T.	-	2	-	-	Loose
Ward, Wokingham Rd., Bracknell ...	Sale	1	-	1	-	-	-	Loose
Thomas, Warfield Street, Warfield ...	Sale	1	H.T.	1	-	-	-	Loose

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

By the terms of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 (Appointed Day) Order, 1949, made 25th August 1949, the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, came into operation on the 1st October, 1949.

The registration and supervision of all Dairy Farms passed out of the control of the Local Authorities on that date and into the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Local Authorities are empowered to register and supervise all Milk Distributors and their premises other than Dairy Farms. To support the duties of Local Authorities under the Statute, the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Regulations 1949, came into operation on the Appointed Day.

A move towards the general compulsory heat-treatment of milk was the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, setting out provisions for "Specified Areas" wherein milk sold for human consumption would be required to be milk of Special Designation standard.

In addition, two new Special Designation Regulations came into force on 1st October, 1949—The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilized Milk) (Regulations, 1949, setting out new conditions governing Special Designation Licences, which are now free of charge.

DAIRIES.

(a) <i>Registered Premises</i>	...	...	...	...	...	6
(b) <i>Retail Purveyors</i>	...	...	...	...	...	10
(c) <i>Special Designations.</i>						

The following table shows the licence holders in the district :-

<i>Classification.</i>	<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>	<i>Accredited</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilized</i>
Heat Treatment Plant ...	1	—	1	—
Dealers (Bottling) ...	3	—	—	—
Dealers	2	—	1	1
Supplementary	5	—	4	—

EASTHAMSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

RECORD OF SAMPLES, 1949.

VENDOR (Dairyman).	DESIGNATIONS AND RESULTS.							
	RAW		TUBERCULIN TESTED		PASTEURISED			
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
W. Clifford and Sons, Bracknell Dairy	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Birchin Ingham's Dairy, (W. E. Gear)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Canby, Barossa Road, Camberley	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—
Reading Co-op Society Limited ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hygienic Dairy (J. Abbott), Crowthorne	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	2	—	7	—	2	—

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC, CROWTHORNE—MILK SAMPLES.

Twenty-five samples of milk were taken from the three Dairy-men selling milk in the Crowthorne area. All these samples were examined bacteriologically for evidence of organisms of the enteric, dysentery and food poison groups and in each case were found to be satisfactory.

In addition to the foregoing, samples were taken by the Wokingham Rural District Council of milk sold in the Crowthorne area from dairies situate in the Wokingham Rural District and in each case these samples also were satisfactory.

MORTUARY SERVICE.

As detailed in earlier reports, the Council own a modern and well-equipped Mortuary at Church Road, Bracknell.

This serves the whole of the Rural District Area and its use is greatly appreciated by the Police and Local Medical Practitioners. A full set of Post Mortem equipment is maintained.

In 1949, an arrangement was agreed between the Council and the Bracknell Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade whereby the Divisional Superintendent maintains the Mortuary and equipment in a clean and efficient condition. This arrangement has worked very well and thanks are due to the keenness and efficiency of the Members of the Division.

RODENT CONTROL.

A new statute was enacted for this work—Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, coming into operation on the 31st March, 1950. This Act will put the Local Authorities in possession of complete powers to secure control of rodent infestation and, in part, to secure control of other forms of infestation likely to affect injuriously food supplies. The latter infestations are primarily under the control of the Ministry of Food.

During 1949, the work of eradicating vermin proceeded satisfactorily and the "workable area" arrangement with Windsor R.D.C. continued smoothly and effectively. It is intended to continue this Joint Committee under the new Act.

Premises visited re Complaint	...	...	...	171
Premises re-visited	...	...	...	342
Survey made of suspected infestations	...	...	...	79
Visits made for destruction	...	...	...	530

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

Verified Catches:

Rats	...	...	...	...	...	635
Mice	...	...	...	...	...	469
Estimated destruction by poison and gas	...	...	...	...	...	950
Premises considered cleared	...	...	...	...	...	85%
Major infestations	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Methods of Destruction:

Traps: Gins, Breakbacks, Cage Traps.

Gas: Cymag.

Poisons: Six different sorts.

Snares and shooting.

In conclusion, appreciation must be expressed of the work of the Staff, both Technical and Clerical, during the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT (1937).

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number in Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	12	17	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	52	100	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		64	117	3	—

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosec't'ns were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred		
				To H.M. Insp'tor (5)	By H.M. Insp'tor (6)	
Want of cleanliness ...	4	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture ...	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences						
(a) Insufficient ...	9	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	10	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not in- cluding offences re- lating to Homework)	12	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	60	4	4	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK (SECTIONS 110 AND 111).

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out- workers in August list req'd by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (6)	Noti- ces serv- ed (7)	Pro- secu- t'ns. (8)
Wearing apparel : Making, etc. ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	70	—	—	—	—	—	—

R. H. HEBBRON,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Windsor Rural District.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	8,665
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at end of 1949	3,018
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1950	£129,461
Product of a Penny Rate	£500

POPULATION.

Registrar-General's estimate of population at middle of 1949	11,160
--	--------

BIRTHS.

Live Births.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	79	78
Illegitimate	8	6
Total	87	84

Live Birth Rate.
15.32

Still Births.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	1	0
Illegitimate	0	0
Total	1	0

Still Birth Rate.
0.09

DEATHS.

Deaths (All Causes).

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
	140	71	69

Crude Death Rate.
12.54

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT

Corrected Death Rate (Crude Death Rate multiplied by .93).

11.67

Infant Deaths.

<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
6	3	3

Infant Death Rate.

35.

Maternal Deaths.

Nil.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Pulmonary	1	0
Non-pulmonary	0	0

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

All Forms	0.09
Pulmonary	0.09
Non-pulmonary	0.00

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DEATH RATE.

(Not including Tuberculosis).

	<i>Windsor Rural District.</i>	<i>England & Wales.</i>
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.18	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.36	0.51
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	5.8	3.0

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT, 1949.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	71	69
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	—
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—
8. Syphilitic diseases	—	—
9. Influenza	1	1
10. Measles	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—
12. Acute Infantile Encephalitis	—	—
13. Cancer of Body cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	—	—
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	—	1
15. Cancer of breast	—	1
16. Cancer of all other sites	8	10
17. Diabetes	—	—
18. Intracranial vascular lesions	3	10
19. Heart Disease	25	24
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	4	4
21. Bronchitis	7	3
22. Pneumonia	2	2
23. Other respiratory diseases	—	1
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	3	—
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	—
26. Appendicitis	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases	1	1
28. Nephritis	1	2
29. Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—
31. Premature birth	1	1
32. Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	1	1
33. Suicide	1	—
34. Road traffic accident	5	—
35. Other violent causes	2	1
36. All other causes	4	6

DIPHtheria IMMUNISATION.

During the year 126 children were immunised against Diphtheria. The number of children who had previously received treatment was 2,100, which makes a grand total of 2,226.

The following tables give the main statistical features of the cases occurring in this District during the year 1949:—

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1949.
(Other than Tuberculosis).

				<i>Rate per 1,000 civilian population.</i>		
				<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Windsor Rural District.</i>	<i>England & Wales.</i>
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	0	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	...	...	...	0	0.00	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	0	0.00	0.02
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	5	0.45	1.63
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	13	1.16	2.39
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0	0.00	0.04
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	0.09	0.19
Smallpox	...	...	...	0	0.00	0.00
Measles	...	...	...	101	9.05	8.95
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0	0.00	0.80
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	0.09	0.13
Acute polioencephalitis	...	...	...	0	0.00	0.01
Food poisoning	...	...	...	1	0.09	0.14
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	...	...	...	0	0.00	6.31
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	1	0.09	Unknown.

AGE IN YEARS OF NOTIFIED CASES, 1949.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malaria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	...	1	3	6	6	11	45	25	2	2	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	—	—	3	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT

TUBERCULOSIS TABLE.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulm.</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulm.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—25 „	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and over	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	7	4	2	1	1	1	—	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—Nil.

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT

*Council Offices,
Bowden Road,
Sunninghill.
(Tel.: Ascot 893).*

*To: Dr. W. B. Moore,
Medical Officer of Health,
"The Wilderness,"
Maidenhead.*

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1949.

The Sanitary Inspector for this District also performs the duties of Building Surveyor. The following is the Sanitary staff:-

Sanitary Inspector,	W. H. Rowsell, appointed	1/1/37.
Additional Sanitary Inspector,	W. E. Barker, „	1/12/45.
Rodent Operator (Part-time)	A. E. Day, „	24/1/44.

WATER SUPPLY.

There is a piped water supply in each of the parishes in this district, and this continues to be satisfactory, both in quantity and quality. The supply Company is the South West Suburban Water Company, and the water is derived from the River Thames at Staines. It is filtered and chlorinated. Chemical and bacteriological analyses of the raw, and of the finally treated water, are made weekly by the Company. The following raw and treated water analyses are typical:—

RAW WATER.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance. Slight opalescence with flocculent deposit of light yellow brown mineral and organic debris. Many distoms and few infusoria present.

		Turbidity (Silica Scale)	8
	Yellow brown filtered.		
Colour (Hazen) Slight yellow		Odour	Nil.
brown on the alkaline side.		Free Carbon Dioxide ...	3
Reaction pH of neutrality 8.1		Total solids dried at	
Electric Conductivity at		180deg. C.	330
20deg.C.	490	Alkalinity as Calcium	
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	18	Carbonate	210

Hardness : Total 275—

Carbonate (Temporary) 210; Non-Carbonate (Permanent) 65.

Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	3.4	Nitrogen in Nitrates	
Free Ammonia	...	0.24	approx.	...
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.15	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs.	
Metals—Iron	...	0.16	at 27deg.C.	...
			Residual Chlorine	...
			Other metals absent.	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar per cc. or ml. in :—

1 day at 37deg.C.	2 days at 37deg. C.	3 days at 20deg.C.
2,500	3,100	8,000

Presumptive

Coliform reaction* present in 0.01 ml.	...	Absent from 0.000 ml.
Bact. Coli. Type 1. Present in 1 ml.	...	Absent from 0.1 ml.
CL. welchii Reaction. Present in 1 ml.	...	Absent from 0.1 ml.

* False Presumptive Reaction.

TREATED WATER.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance. Clear and bright.

Colour (Hazen) Less than 10		Turbidity (Silica Scale)	Nil.
on the alkaline side.		Odour	...
Reaction pH of neutrality 7.7		Free Carbon Dioxide	...
Electric Conductivity at		Total Solids dried at	...
20deg.C.	...	180deg.C.	...
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	Alkalinity as Calcium	...
	13	Carbonate	...

Hardness : Total 265—

Carbonate (Temporary) 200; Non-Carbonate (Permanent) 65.

Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	3.4	Nitrogen in Nitrates less	
Free Ammonia	...	0.14	than	...
Albumoid Ammonia	...	0.048	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs.	
Metals Absent.			at 27deg.C.	...
			Residual Chlorine	...

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar per cc. or ml. in :—

1 day at 37deg.C.	2 days at 37deg.C.	3 days at 20deg.C.
4	4	4

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT

Presumptive

Coliform reaction ...	Present in — ml.	Absent from 100 ml.
Bact. coli	Present in — ml.	Absent from 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	Present in 100 ml.	Absent from 10 ml.

Twenty-four routine tests of the water within the District were carried out during the year. All were satisfactory. Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the population supplied (a) direct to the house, and (b) by means of standpipes are given hereunder:—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Houses with internal supply</i>	<i>Houses with Standpipes.</i>
Sunninghill	5,500	1,802	Nil
Sunningdale	2,000	497	Nil
Old Windsor	3,000	704	26

WELL WATER SUPPLIES.

Apart from 33 temporary riverside bungalows at Friary Island, Old Windsor, there are two wells supplying water for drinking and domestic purposes, one of which supplies a very large Educational establishment. During the year, 4 wells were found to contain faecal b. coli., including that supplying the School. The individual house wells were closed, and the houses connected to the main supply. A chlorinating plant was installed at the School, and this has proved to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There is no change from last year. The Parish of Old Windsor still remains unsewered. After four years' delay, consent for the invitation of Tenders for this scheme is still awaited, and the matter becomes one of increasing urgency, particularly bearing in mind that the Parish has a piped water supply.

DRY SCAVENGING.

There is no change from last year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Since 1939, slaughtering of animals for human consumption in this district has been carried out at the Government Slaughterhouse in the Borough of New Windsor, and in consequence, the five slaughterhouses in this district have remained out of use, except for the occasional slaughtering of animals by private owners. Carcasses are delivered from Windsor to retail shops in this district by road transport, and although the interior of the vehicles themselves are kept reasonably clean, it cannot be said that the carcase meat is kept entirely free from liability to contamination during its transition from slaughterhouse to shop, and in this connection the Model Food Bye Laws Series No. 1. Part II clauses A (b) expressly exempts from the application of the requirements of that particular Clause "meat (including bacon and ham) in course of transit to any premises from or from any premises to a vehicle standing immediately outside the door of the premises."

Apart from Ice Cream, and the sale of refreshments at the Ascot Race Meeting, no food is sold in the district from street stalls or barrows.

The following articles have been examined and voluntarily surrendered and disposed of as being unfit for human food during the year:—

<i>Canned Products.</i>				<i>Fresh and Cured Products.</i>			
Milk	...	...	86 tins	Meat	...	...	258 lbs.
Meat	...	...	14 tins	Fish	...	...	367 lbs.
Fish	...	...	5 tins	Bacon	...	...	52 lbs.
Jam	...	...	1 tin				
Fruits	...	...	16 tins				
Fruit juice	...	...	25 tins				
Vegetables	...	...	35 tins				
Sausages	...	...	3 tins				
Salad Cream	...	...	11 bots.				
Eggs	...	...	3 tins				

Routine inspection is made from time to time of hotel kitchens and cafes, of which there are in all 25 in number, and the standard of cleanliness maintained can properly be said to be satisfactory.

The painting of all surfaces in kitchens and the provision of a supply of hot water has been generally accepted by the trade.

ICE CREAM.

There are no Ice Cream manufacturers in this district, but the registration of premises for the sale of this commodity in a pre-

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT

packed form has increased during the year, and the total number of such registrations is now 9.

Ten samples of Ice Cream were taken during 1949, and the results, classified under the Provisional Grades, are as under:—

No. of Grade 1 Samples	...	...	5.
No. of Grade 2 Samples	...	...	2.
No. of Grade 3 Samples	...	...	3.
No. of Grade 4 Samples	...	...	Nil.

Note: In 1948 a Sub-Committee of the Public Health Laboratory Service suggested that not less than 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 30% into Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

MILK.

With the coming into force of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, control of the 12 milk producers in the area passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, leaving the control of 9 distributors to this Department. The following tables show Registered Dairies and the disposition of distributors for the sale of raw and designated milk:—

	<i>Total Licences Issued.</i>	<i>T.T.</i>	LICENSED TO SELL:		
			<i>Accredited.</i>	<i>Pasteurised.</i>	<i>Sterilised.</i>
*Registered Dairies ...	4	—	—	—	—
Distributors of milk ...	9	—	—	—	—
Dealers' Licences ...	5	4	—	1	—
Supplementary ...	8	4	—	4	—

*Included in 'Distributors.'

Forty-two samples were submitted for keeping quality and heat treatment tests during the year under review, and the results are shown in the following table:—

TEST.	DESIGNATIONS AND RESULTS.					
	<i>Rare.</i>		<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>		<i>Pasteurised.</i>	
	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>
Methylene blue (keeping quality) ...	18	10	2	0	12	0
Phosphatase (heat treatment) ...	—	—	—	—	7	1

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

No outbreaks of food poisoning have been notified within the District during the year under review.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

As mentioned in the Reports for 1947/48, there are in the district three approved sites for moveable dwellings, allowing in total, 32 such dwellings.

Two of the sites concerned are licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, with stipulated requirements as to distance between dwellings, piped water supply, W.C. accommodation, and storage of dry refuse. The third site is the subject of a provisional Planning Approval for a limited period. The requirements referred to continue to be observed in a satisfactory manner and the site owners have shown willingness to co-operate with the Council in promoting cleanly conditions, and in maintaining the amenities of the areas concerned.

RODENT CONTROL.

Throughout the year 1949, the Council have continued to engage the services of a Rodent Operative in conjunction with the Council of the adjacent Rural District of Easthampstead, and much good work has been done, as shown in the Schedule set out hereunder. In addition to rodent control, disinfection of premises following infectious diseases and fumigation of vermin infested premises is also carried out.

During the year 1949, assistance was given in dealing with a considerable infestation by grain weevils (*Calandra granaris* and *Oryzaephilus surinamensis*) in a large ground floor barn, with living accommodation over.

Further work undertaken during the year, including the pre-baiting of the foul sewers in the Parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale, in conjunction with the infestation control section, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and I am happy to report that no "takes" were observed.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Premises visited on complaint	...	...	...	97
Re-visits	...	...	...	120
Survey made of suspected infestations	...	...	...	43
Visits made for destruction	...	...	...	248
Verified catches	...	...	...	461
Estimated destruction by poison and gas	...	...	...	350
Percentage of premises considered cleared	...	...	...	80%
Major infestations	...	...	...	Nil.

STREAMS AND WATER COURSES.

With one exception, no "nuisances" have occurred during 1949 in connection with streams and water courses in the area. The one exception related to complaints that mosquitoes were breeding in swampy ground along the course of a stream in the Parish of Sunningdale. Investigations, however, did not reveal any major infestation. Nevertheless, the site was regarded as a potential breeding ground, and expert advice was sought from the staff of the Imperial College of Science and Technology stationed in the district. Co-operation from this quarter was readily forthcoming and scientific investigations are to be continued during the year 1950.

RE-HOUSING.

At the end of the year 1948, the Council set up a separate Housing Department and the bulk of the re-housing work was at that time transferred from the Health Department. This Department, however, continued to be responsible for recommending "points" in connection with overcrowding, insanitary conditions and medical factors. During the year under review, 41 families were allocated permanent accommodation and 31 families temporary accommodation, and at the end of the year, applicants on the waiting list numbered 480 (including those already housed in temporary accommodation).

Prior to 1949, 79 families were housed in re-erected and converted ex-Army hutments on a permanent housing site in the Parish of Sunninghill. The hutments concerned are variously constructed of timber framing, with wood and asbestos cladding, and during the early part of 1949, considerable trouble was experienced through condensation. Consultation took place with the Building Research Station at Watford, and experimental treatment of various kinds was carried out, including internal surface treatment, roof treatment and some degree of structural alterations, which, from experience during the winter of the year under review, appear to have been successful to a large extent; but it is doubtful if this hutting, especially that with asbestos cladding, can be regarded as suitable for permanent occupation, having regard to the changeable climatic conditions, to which this country is subject, and the economic aspect of adequately warming the structure.

SANITARY MATTERS REQUIRING ATTENTION.

The whole of this district has a piped water supply, and two of the three Parishes are sewered.

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT

As stated in the paragraph relating to "Drainage and Sewerage," however, the Parish of Old Windsor remains unsewered. This matter has been referred to annually for the past twelve years, and the need for the provision of sewers in this Parish was agreed by the Ministry of Health, following the preparation of a scheme in 1945, and a Public Enquiry in 1946.

In the Parish of Sunninghill, the comparatively small area known at Earleydene Estate, has been developed, mostly during the immediate pre-war years, by good class detached dwellings, drained to septic tanks. It will be desirable, in the future, to consider the provision of an additional length of sewer to pick up this Estate.

The provision of Public Conveniences in the District is a matter which has received the Council's attention in recent years, and a scheme for Ascot was prepared in 1947, but Ministry of Health approval to the necessary expenditure was not forthcoming. The need for such provision continues to be acute, particularly during the period covered by the Ascot Race Meetings, when the district is crowded with thousands of visitors.

I append below a series of tables summarising work carried out under the various Statutory enactments.

Summary of Inspections and Re-inspections in connection with:—

Dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	276
Drainage work	...	...	...	...	...	92
Infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	22
Cowsheds and dairies	...	...	...	...	...	36
Factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	...	54
Shop premises	...	...	...	...	...	72
Food stores (others)	...	...	...	...	...	18
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	51
Water courses	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	53
Council properties	...	...	...	...	...	458
Food sampling	...	...	...	...	...	52

Table of Nuisances and Defects dealt with (including defects in Council houses):—

Absence of satisfactory water supply	...	...	4
Defective and insufficient cesspools	...	...	3

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT

Defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	31
„ and insufficient water closets	...	...	...	...	...	31
„ roofs	...	...	...	...	...	171
„ walls	...	...	...	...	...	32
„ ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ floors	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ fire grates, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dirty walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective or insufficient refuse receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	52
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	4

NOTICES.

One hundred and ten Informal Notices, written and verbal, were given during the year, and seven Notices were served under Statute.

HOUSING.

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)	...	...	...	...	...	89
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	276
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, and Amendment Regulations, 1932	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	3
(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	...	...	...	...	...	86

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authorities or their officers	62
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WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT (1937).

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	10	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	36	22	—	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		46	32	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosec't'ns were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred		
				To H.M. Insp'tor (5)	By H.M. Insp'tor (6)	
Want of cleanliness ...	4	5	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding	5	1	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	6	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	7	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences						
(a) Insufficient ...	9	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	12	2	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	60	14	11	—	—	—

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	M/c line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out-workers in August list req'd by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing apparel : Making, etc. ...	13	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	70	2	—	—	—	—	—

The foregoing Report has reference only to matters specifically related to Public Health duties. Reference to the work of the Department connected with Civil Building Control, Post-War housing schemes, Town and Country Planning, and Building By-law Control, has been omitted.

In conclusion, I beg to respectfully acknowledge your own unfailing and sympathetic support and guidance throughout a further year's service, and to express my grateful appreciation of the unstinted efforts of the Health Department Staff.

W. H. ROWSELL,

Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor.

Wokingham Rural District.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	40,828
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at end of 1949	9,539
Rateable Value, at April, 1950	£236,740
Product of a Penny Rate	£932

POPULATION.

Registrar-General's estimate of population at middle of 1949	32,940
--	--------

BIRTHS.

Live Births.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	252	242
Illegitimate	20	18
Total	272	260

Live Birth Rate.

16.15

Still Births.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	8	3
Illegitimate	0	1
Total	8	4

Still Birth Rate.

0.36

DEATHS.

Deaths (All Causes).

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
	351	191	160

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

Crude Death Rate.

10.66

Corrected Death Rate (Crude Death Rate multiplied by .92).

9.80

Infant Deaths

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
	15	11	4

Infant Death Rate.

28.19

Maternal Deaths.

1.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Pulmonary	5	2
Non-pulmonary	0	0

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

All Forms	0.21
Pulmonary	0.21
Non-pulmonary	0.00

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DEATH RATE.

(Not including Tuberculosis).

	<i>Wokingham Rural District.</i>	<i>England & Wales.</i>
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.09	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.03	0.01
Pneumonia	0.51	0.51
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.9	3.0

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1949.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males	Females.
ALL CAUSES	191	160
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	1	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	2
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—
8. Syphilitic diseases	1	—
9. Influenza	1	2
10. Measles	1	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	1	—
12. Acute Infantile Encephalitis	—	—
13. Cancer of Body cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	3	2
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	5	3
15. Cancer of breast	—	5
16. Cancer of all other sites	26	14
17. Diabetes	2	1
18. Intracranial vascular lesions	13	23
19. Heart Disease	52	46
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	8	4
21. Bronchitis	9	10
22. Pneumonia	11	6
23. Other respiratory diseases	2	1
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	—
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	1
26. Appendicitis	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases	2	4
28. Nephritis	4	4
29. Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	1
31. Premature birth	4	1
32. Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	6	1
33. Suicide	1	2
34. Road traffic accident	2	—
35. Other violent causes	5	2
36. All other causes	24	25

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 383 children were immunised against Diphtheria. The number of children who had previously received treatment was 5,538, making a grand total of 5,921.

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1949.

(Other than Tuberculosis).

				Rate per 1,000 civilian population.		
				Total cases notified.	Wokingham Rural District.	England & Wales.
Typhoid fever	...	...	16	0.49	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	...	...	0	0.00	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	1	0.03	0.02
Scarlet fever	...	...	48	1.46	1.63
Whooping Cough	...	...	182	5.52	2.39
Diphtheria	...	...	14	0.42	0.04
Erysipelas	...	...	3	0.09	0.19
Smallpox	...	...	0	0.00	0.00
Measles	...	...	447	13.57	8.95
Pneumonia	...	...	34	1.03	0.80
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	17	0.52	0.13
Acute polioencephalitis	...	...	0	0.00	0.01
Food poisoning	...	...	1	0.03	0.14
Puerperal fever and pyrexia			1	0.03	6.31	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	1	0.03	Unknown

AGE IN YEARS OF NOTIFIED CASES, 1949.

Disease.	Years.	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+
Cerebro-spinal Fever		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	2	—	—
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	21	6	1	—	2	—
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Measles	...	7	44	38	53	66	216	8	3	8	3	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	1	—	—	—	2	5	4	1	3	2	9	7
Polio-myelitis	...	1	2	2	1	2	3	—	2	3	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	6	4	5	26	4	—	1	2	—	—
Typhoid Fever	...	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	4	1	7	—
Whooping Cough		14	20	22	15	34	67	4	1	1	3	1	—

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulm.</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulm.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
15—25 „	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
35—45 „	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—55 „	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—
55—65 „	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	25	12	7	2	6	2	—	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—*Nil.*

*Council Offices,
Shute End,
Wokingham.*

(Tel.: Wokingham 833).

*To: Dr. W. B. Moore,
Medical Officer of Health.*

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to present my report of work carried out during the year ending 31st December, 1949.

The Sanitary Inspector, in addition to his normal duties as a Public Health Officer, also has charge of the Council's Dry Scavenging Service.

The Technical staff consists of:—

Chief Sanitary Inspector,	W. L. Longhurst, appointed	1/4/21.
Additional Sanitary Inspector,	D. Evans,	„ 3/3/37.
Additional Sanitary Inspector,	M. Cottrell,	„ 5/1/41.
Additional Sanitary Inspector,	E. Huntington,	„ 8/10/47.
Rodent Control Officer, (Part-time).	J. W. E. Carr,	„ 11/10/48.

WATER SUPPLY.

COUNCIL'S AREA OF SUPPLY.

The Council's water undertaking was dealt with in some detail in the last Annual Report. The new Reservoir at Bowsey Hill to provide storage for 1½ million gallons is under construction and good progress is being made. It has not been possible to lay the new 14" pumping main, but Ministry of Health approval has been received and the pipes, for which there is a long delay in delivery, have been put on order.

A close watch has been maintained on the quality of water supplied to consumers. Generally speaking, the water has been of a consistently high standard, there having been no unsatisfactory bacteriological analyses of water as fully treated and supplied to the mains at the pumping station. Some difficulties arose with samples taken following the installation of a new pattern fire hydrant at the end of one of the mains. This has, however, now been overcome.

The first two schemes of main extensions have now been completed and the third scheme is being submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval in principle, as the programme for the next

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

five years or so. The cost of this scheme due to additions and increased charges of one sort and another has increased to £53,000.

The Council have given much serious consideration to the acquisition of the source of supply at Arborfield operated by a private company, but have decided to take no action in this respect for the time being.

The annual amount of water supplied and pumped was 363,553,000 gallons. 3.041 miles of new mains were laid and the total mileage is now approximately 129 miles. New connections to mains supply number 254.

E. A. HOSKINS,
Engineer.

MID-WESSEX WATER COMPANY'S AREA OF SUPPLY.

As mentioned in my Report for 1948, the general adequacy of main water supply to the parishes of Wokingham Without and Finchampstead within this Company's area of supply, is good.

With the exception of a short length of main to supply one house in Longwater Lane, Finchampstead, there was no main extension work carried out during the year. The cost of the extension to the one property referred to was defrayed by the owner.

The position in regard to these parishes is set out in the accompanying table of statistics relating to water supply in the District.

STATISTICS RELATING TO WATER SUPPLIES IN THE DISTRICT.

	<i>No. of Dwelling Houses.</i>	<i>No. on R.D.C. Main Water Supply.</i>	<i>No. on other Companies Main Water Supplies.</i>	<i>No. not on Main Water.</i>
Arborfield & Newland	255	179		76
Barkham	197	155		42
Earley	1,406	815	561 Reading Borough Waterworks.	30
Finchampstead ...	596	6	447 Mid-Wessex Water Co.	143
Remenham ...	139	30	52 Henley Water Co.	57

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

Ruscombe	188	137		51
St. Nicholas, Hurst	377	267		110
Shinfield	1,046	915		131
Sonning	296	270		26
Swallowfield ...	470	353		117
Twyford	519	504		15
Wargrave	791	723		68
Winnersh	640	566		74
Wokingham Without	817	7	732	Mid-Wessex Water Co. 78
Woodley & Sandford	1,802	1,701		101
	<u>9,539</u>	<u>6,628</u>	<u>1,792</u>	<u>1,119</u>

The number with no main supply includes approximately 250 houses with standpipe supply available, representing a population of 1,000 persons. The number of houses includes 159 temporary dwellings.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The year has been marked by the completion of connecting houses to the first post-war section of the main drainage schemes—that in the Sonning and Erleigh Court area. The sewers have also been laid and a great deal of constructional work completed at the Wargrave Sewage Works in connection with the second section, that for the Twyford area. It has also been possible to arrange for the commencement of an advanced scheme for part of the Woodley, Lower Earley and Winnersh section to deal with very unsatisfactory sanitary conditions in Mill Lane, Gipsy Lane, Meadow Road and the area of Wokingham Road, which at present drain to a pumping station.

It is also notable that the Council have given close attention to the provision of main drainage in the Pinewood area of Wokingham Without Parish adjoining Crowthorne and have instructed the Consulting Engineers to prepare a scheme.

Other works which are in progress are mainly in connection with housing schemes, tenders having been accepted for the construction of the Arborfield Works and off-site sewer and also that at Nine Mile Ride, whilst works are in preparation for the sites at Shinfield Rise Estate, Shinfield, and the Cricket Hill proposed estate at Finchampstead.

With regard to temporary housing, the camp at Hare Hatch, Wargrave, has now become available for this purpose, and the existing sewage disposal works in connection with it have been handed over to the Council by the Ministry of Health.

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

WET SCAVENGING.

The most important change in the Wet Scavenging Service has been the Council's decision, following the progress made with the Main Drainage Schemes, to extend the area in which the cesspools are emptied by the Council to the remainder of the district as from 1st April, 1950, and to introduce a special facility for shops, business premises, catering establishments, etc., whereby an intermediate emptying may be furnished on a chargeable basis. In consequence of this decision, additional cesspool sewage disposal sites have become of some considerable importance in maintaining the efficiency of the service, particularly in the southern and northern parts of the district. It has, however, proved a matter of the utmost difficulty, firstly to find suitable sites from a technical point of view, and secondly to proceed with the acquisition of these owing to the distaste with which inhabitants of any particular locality regard the provision of such sites, and the very strong objections which are made in localities wherever a site is selected. Because of these circumstances, little or no success has attended the efforts to find disposal sites.

One new cesspool emptier has been delivered and one, many years old, is to be scrapped. The fleet will accordingly remain at twelve vehicles.

The number of cesspools emptied during the year was 18,076, compared with 17,944 last year.

E. A. HOSKINS,
Engineer.

DRY SCAVENGING AND SALVAGE.

There has been an increase in properties collected weekly during the last year, and only parts of the parishes of Finchampstead, Swallowfield, Arborfield and Barkham, remain as a fortnightly collection.

The tipping has been strictly controlled, and it was not found necessary to use any insecticide on any tip during the past year. Tipping has been completed at Hurst Pond, Chiltern Crescent and Spencers Wood, and is continuing at Wee Waif, School Green and Watmore Lane Depot.

The total weight of salvage sold during the year was 298.05 tons, valued at £1,611 19s. 3d., as compared with the previous year's total of 294.3 tons, valued at £1,582.

Owing to the large number of premises found to be without proper receptacles for the storage of household refuse, the Council have decided to hold the occupiers of dwelling houses responsible for the provision of proper dustbins. Informal Notices in the first instance, are therefore being sent to the occupiers concerned.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The total number of visits made during the year was 6,047 apportioned as below.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	359
" " Informal Notices served	...	...	...	238
" " " " complied with	...	...	...	227
" " visits in connection with infectious disease	...	...	...	411
" " visits in connection with water supply	...	...	...	376
" " visits in connection with drainage	...	...	...	570
" " samples of well water analysed	...	...	...	69
" " samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	202
" " visits to dwelling houses	...	...	...	1,443
" " visits to moveable dwellings	...	...	...	179
" " visits to factories	...	...	...	60
" " visits to shop premises (mainly food shops)	...	...	...	167
" " visits to cafes, restaurants & hotels, etc.	...	...	...	94
" " visits to bakehouses	...	...	...	13
" " visits to dairy farms and dairies	...	...	...	325
" " visits to butchers' shops	...	...	...	383
" " carcasses of pigs inspected slaughtered privately	...	...	...	198
" " visits to schools	...	...	...	67
" " miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	1,939
" " premises at which disinfestation for vermin was carried out	...	...	...	51

Nature and Number of Nuisances dealt with:

Absence of satisfactory water supply	...	...	...	31
Defective well water pumps	...	...	...	Nil.
" water service pipes	...	...	...	4
" covers to wells	...	...	...	2
" drainage systems	...	...	...	53
" cesspools	...	...	...	46
" flushing cisterns	...	...	...	2
" water closets	...	...	...	3

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

„	manhole covers	...	...	...	...	16
„	E.C. accommodation	...	...	...	...	12
	Absence of lavatory accommodation	...	...	...	...	5
	Insanitary sinks	...	...	...	...	16
	Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	4
	Dirty walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	17
	Defective plaster (walls and ceilings)	...	...	...	...	22
„	roofs	...	...	...	...	19
	Damp premises	...	...	...	...	27
	Insufficient dustbins	...	...	...	...	7
	Defective flooring	...	...	...	...	18
„	hot water installations	...	...	...	...	2
„	cooking ranges	...	...	...	...	8
„	window frames and sashes	...	...	...	...	15
„	eaves, gutters and stackpipes	...	...	...	...	21
„	coppers	...	...	...	...	4
„	chimney stacks and flues	...	...	...	...	14
„	door frames and sills	...	...	...	...	14
	Absence of washing accommodation	...	...	...	...	2
	Defective brickwork and pointing to walls	...	...	...	...	12
„	staircases	...	...	...	...	9
„	fire grates	...	...	...	...	2
	Dirty tenants	...	...	...	...	3
	Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	16
	Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	15
	Overhanging trees	...	...	...	...	Nil.

ANTHRAX ORDER, 1938.

No notification was received during the year under this Order.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ORDER, 1928.

No notifications were received during the year under this Order.

WATER SAMPLES

Sixty-nine samples of water were taken for bacteriological analysis from private wells in various parts of the District, and the results may be classified as under:—

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	37
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	31
Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	1

Appropriate action was taken with regard to the unsatisfactory samples by having the main supply laid on where available.

FOOD INSPECTIONS.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Owing to alterations in legislation, the duties appertaining to the registration of all dairy farms were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries from the 1st October, 1949.

From that date Local Authorities are responsible only for the administration of dairies which are situated away from dairy farms.

The taking of milk samples for bacteriological examination is unaffected, and will therefore continue to be done by the Public Health Department of the Council.

The position regarding dairy farms on the date of transfer to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is:—

Number on Register:—

Wholesale Producers: Number of Farms	...	146
Retail Producers: Number of Farms	...	19
Retail Purveyors	...	13

Number Licensed:—

	<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>	<i>Accredited.</i>	<i>Pasteurised.</i>
Producers ...	61	33	Nil.
Producers & Retailers	7	2	Nil.
Distributors (Retail Purveyors) ...	9	Nil.	4.
Supplementary ...	4	Nil.	3.
Total number of Dairy Farms	...	...	165

Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926:—

Discovered	...	12
Remedied	...	14
Number of Inspections	...	325

MILK SAMPLING

During the year under review 202 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological and biological examination. The results are classified in the tables given below:—

No. of samples taken	...	131
No. of samples submitted for Methylene Blue Test	...	126
Satisfactory	...	103
Unsatisfactory	...	23

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

No. of samples submitted for Tubercle Examination	77
Positive	2
Negative	75

SCHOOL SAMPLES.

No. of samples taken	71
No. of samples submitted for Methylene Blue Test	70
Satisfactory	51
Unsatisfactory	19
No. of samples submitted for Tubercle Examination	14
Positive	Nil.
Negative	14

In addition to the above 19 samples of milk were taken for examination over a period of 11 days, from one dairy, in connection with the typhoid fever outbreak which occurred at Easter. All samples proved negative.

Upon receipt of a report that tubercle bacilli is found in a sample of milk, the County Medical Officer of Health and the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture are informed and arrangements are immediately made with the Milk Marketing Board for the milk from the infected area to be diverted to a depot which has a pasteurisation plant.

This arrangement is maintained until a report is received from the County Medical Officer that the particular herds are clear of infection.

It will be observed that during the year 91 samples were submitted for tubercle examination and 2 positive results were received—2.2%.

ICE-CREAM SAMPLING.

During the year 67 samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination. The results of these samples are classified under the Provisional Grades adopted by the Public Health Laboratory Service, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health.

No. of samples of Ice-cream Grade 1	31
" " " " " Grade 2	10
" " " " " Grade 3	10
" " " " " Grade 4	15
No result	1

Grades 3 and 4 are not regarded as satisfactory.

When results are received that a vendor's sample has fallen below Grade 2, he has been visited and the methods of production, etc., are checked over and further samples have been taken. The subsequent samples have invariably been satisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES

There are 18 Bakehouses in the district. Informal Notices were issued in respect of the following matters:—

Contraventions under Factory Act discovered	...	2
" " " " remedied	...	2

BUTCHERS' PREMISES.

Three hundred and eighty three visits were made to butchers' premises for the purpose of inspecting meat for sale and in connection with Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

UN SOUND FOOD.

Ox Tongue	...	6 lbs.	Corned Beef	...	24 tins
Ox Liver	...	8 lbs.	Milk	...	117 tins
Imported Lamb	...	13 lbs.	Meat	...	17 tins
Pig Heads and Tongues	...	37 lbs.	Jam	...	10 tins
Bacon	...	39½ lbs.	Fish	...	9 tins
Bones	...	68 lbs.	Prunes	...	27 tins
Guinea Fowl	...	3 lbs.	Orange Juice	...	6 tins
Lobsters	...	51 lbs.	Miscellaneous	...	53 tins
Herrings	...	49 lbs.			
Smoked Haddock	...	42 lbs.			263 tins
Cheese	...	½ lb.			
Dried Peaches	...	48 lbs.			
Dried Peas	...	80 lbs.			

3cwts. 3qtrs. 25lbs.

In addition to the above the carcasses of 198 pigs slaughtered by owners for their own consumption were inspected, and it was gratifying to find very little evidence of disease.

There are no slaughter-houses at present in use in this District, where animals are slaughtered and the meat sold to the public. All meat for sale is received from the County Borough of Reading.

Restaurants, cafes, hotel kitchens, factory canteens and food shops continue to receive routine inspections.

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

In the past, it has been found difficult to enforce a reasonable degree of cleanliness in the storage and handling of refreshments for sale, on the fields open to the public, during the Royal Henley Regatta Week.

The Council have now decided to adopt the Ministry of Food's Model Byelaws Series 1, on the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, which should be of assistance in controlling the previously unhygienic methods of food handling.

RODENT CONTROL.

Wokingham Borough and this Rural District are still amalgamated for this purpose. There is a Joint Committee, who are responsible to both Councils for the working of this scheme. This Committee consists of four members appointed by each Council and the meetings are held bi-monthly.

There was no change in personnel during the year—the staff consisting of three.

Free treatment is still being given to all private dwelling-houses, but a charge to cover actual expenses is made for all business premises. All Council undertakings, both in the Borough of Wokingham and in this Rural District are periodically visited.

The sewers in both Districts have also been bait tested in accordance with instructions laid down, and poison baits laid where found necessary.

Below is a summary of work carried out during the year:—

	<i>Block Control.</i>	<i>Wokingham Borough.</i>	<i>Wokingham R.D.C.</i>
Number of premises visited ...	130	482	1,096
Number of premises found infested	29	804	1,642
Number of premises cleared ...	29	545	1,234
Number of visits in connection with the above	143	3,972	7,863

HOUSING.

SUMMARY OF BUILDING ACTIVITIES.

Total plans deposited	620
No. of plans rejected for various defects under Byelaws, Public Health Act, 1936, or Water Act, 1945 ...	2

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

No. of plans rejected under the Town and Country Planning Acts	13
No. of dwellings completed by Private Enterprise ..	40
No. of dwellings being constructed under licence, 31st December, 1949	12

COUNCIL HOUSING ESTATES.

HOUSING POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

	<i>Dwellings.</i>
No. of pre-war traditional houses	402
No. of agricultural houses erected 1943/4	8
No. of Post-war dwellings completed and occupied:—	
2-bedroom traditional houses	6
3-bedroom traditional houses	151
4-bedroom traditional houses	6
2-bedroom bungalows	11
1-bedroom bungalows	4
1-bedroom flats	12
3-bedroom Swedish Timber Houses	4
2-bedroom Swedish Timber Houses	6
	— 200
No. of ex-W.D. butments adapted for temporary housing purposes in six camps	121
No. of families housed in requisitioned property ..	72
	— 193
Total number of families accommodated	803

FUTURE HOUSING PROGRAMME.

No. of traditional houses under construction at 31/12/49	61
(29 since completed and occupied).	
Further traditional houses approved by Ministry of Health for tendering	106
Ex-W.D. Camp to be adapted for providing units of accommodation	10
	— 177
No. of dwellings proposed on five sites already acquired	142
No. OF APPLICANTS.	
No. of applicants for accommodation on Council's waiting list, (including licensees of temporary dwellings) ..	1,200

GENERAL

In spite of 200 new homes having been provided in the post-war housing programme, the number of fresh applicants for accommodation has offset any anticipated reduction in the total of the Council's waiting list. The completion of dwellings is being maintained at a steady rate compatible with existing restrictions and availability of labour and materials. Every endeavour has been made by the Council to overcome difficulties and expedite building operations.

The tenants living on the largest post-war estate (Orchard Estate, Twyford—64 dwellings), have formed an Association under the auspices of the Council, with the basic object of "full co-operation" and not landlord "versus" tenant. The main functions are to promote personal interest in the appearance of the estate and encourage the tenants to help in the maintenance of dwellings and preservation of open spaces. The membership of the Association is approximately 97 per cent. It is hoped that this Association will be the fore-runner of similar organisations for other estates.

This same estate has been entered by the Council for the new scheme of awards for house design and estate planning—the Ministry of Health Housing Medal.

The Council has also decided to publish a Tenants' Handbook for free issue to every Council House tenant, containing advice and general hints on maintenance of buildings and fittings, specialised information on cultivation of gardens and details of the various Public Services.

The Ministry of Health has approved in principle for loan sanction the Council's first phase of improvements in pre-war Council Houses, i.e., provision of sewage disposal schemes and installation of electricity. Arrangements are now being made to proceed with the interior wiring for electricity in the houses on certain sites.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION IN EX-W.D. CAMPS.

During the periods that the various hatted camps have been controlled by the Council, the problem of maintaining weather-proof accommodation, particularly in the Nissen type huts, has become increasingly difficult with their advancing age and the consequent deterioration of the external structure.

At one camp the huts were treated last year with a specialised process, which completely eliminated leakage and greatly improved

thermal and sound insulation. In view of the success of this treatment it is proposed to deal similarly with the Nissen type huts in other camps.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

The record of work done under the Housing Acts, etc., during the past year is as follows:—

1. <i>Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:</i>	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	278
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	623
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, and Amendment Regulations, 1932	28
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	64
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
(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	221
2. <i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:</i>	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	218
2. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year:</i>	
A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

(a) By Owners	... ..	<i>Nil.</i>
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	<i>Nil.</i>
B. <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:</i>		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		2
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:		
(a) By Owners	... ..	1
(b) By Local Authority in default	... ..	<i>Nil.</i>
C. <i>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:</i>		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	<i>Nil.</i>
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	<i>Nil.</i>
D. <i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:</i>		
	... ..	<i>Nil.</i>
4. <i>Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding.</i>		
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	32
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	... ..	57
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	243½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	5
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	15
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	104
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	... ..	<i>Nil.</i>
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	... ..	—

The figures mentioned are taken from the Register of Overcrowded Dwellings and relate to actual cases dealt with by the Public Health Department, but it is considered that many more unknown cases exist.

There are also many small houses which contain two, and sometimes three, families, where relief is urgently required, but which are not officially overcrowded.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>M/c line No.</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
			<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	16	2	0	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	75	71	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		91	73	5	—

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosec't'ns were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Insp'tor (5) | By H.M. Insp'tor (6)		
Want of cleanliness ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences						
(a) Insufficient ...	9	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not in- cluding offences re- lating to Homework)	12	3	1	—	—	—
TOTAL		5	3	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out- workers in August list req'd by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (6)	Not- ices serv- ed (7)	Pro- secu- t'ns. (8)
Wearing apparel: Making, etc. ...	13	7	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		7	—	—	—	—	—

W. L. LONGHURST,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

