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Cookham R.D.C.**

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MAIDENHEAD BOROUGH

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COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1964



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MAIDENHEAD BOROUGH & COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

STAFF.

C. E. CAMM, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.I.H., Medical Officer of Health
Commenced duty 1st February, 1961.

Miss W. N. ELLIS, Secretary to Medical Officer of Health.
Commenced duty 6th November, 1937.

MAIDENHEAD BOROUGH.

		<i>Commenced Duty.</i>
*† F. G. BISHOP,	Chief Public Health Inspector.	1.8.40.
* A. D. M. JONES,	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.	11.2.35.
*† W. J. LINCOLN,	Additional Public Health Inspector.	1.5.52.
D. C. ROBERTS,	Additional Public Health Inspector.	1.9.64.
* D. P. SEAL,	Additional Public Health Inspector.	9.9.63.
	(Left	21.6.64.
D. BRAND,	Pupil Public Health Inspector.	2.4.62.
K. WHEELER,	Chief Clerk.	1.2.40.
Mrs. C. E. FELTHAM,	Shorthand Typist.	23.3.59.
Miss M. FORSTER,	General Clerk.	24.9.62.
W. D. BEALE,	Rodent Officer and General Assistant.	4.2.57.
H. C. KIRBY,	Van Driver and Disinfector.	11.2.46.

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

* E. G. POLLARD,	Senior Public Health Inspector.	1.11.48.
*† K. ARNDELL,	Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.	1.3.54.
Mrs. J. RUTLAND,	Shorthand Typist.	12.4.44.
Miss Y. D. TAYLOR,	Clerk/Shorthand Typist.	2.12.63.
S. A. RUTLAND,	Rodent Officer.	1.11.45.

In addition to statutory qualifications, the following certificates are held:—

* Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

† Smoke Inspector.

‡ Sanitary Science as applied to Building and Public Works.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Maidenhead Borough
and Cookham Rural District Health Committees.**

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Maidenhead and the Cookham Rural District for the year 1964.

This is my fourth and last Report as I am taking up a new post on 1st March, 1965. As there was a re-organisation of Medical Officer of Health duties in East Berkshire when I joined the staff in 1961, I think it would be appropriate for me to give my comments on how this has affected me personally.

My predecessor, the late Dr. Moore, was Medical Officer of Health for East Berkshire with no County Council connection. When he retired, three Medical Officers were appointed to cover the area and the public health duties were coupled with County Council work. My time is proportioned out at 44% Medical Officer of Health, Maidenhead Borough and Cookham Rural District, and 56% Assistant County Medical Officer, Berkshire County Council. The salary for the Medical Officer of Health percentage is related to the size of the population, that of Assistant Medical Officer to the standard scale plus a small weighting.

These combined type of posts are similar throughout the country. In some areas with larger populations, more delegated responsibilities have been given to the Medical Officer from the County Council side, such as divisional organisation of the School Medical, Health and Welfare Services. This, not only gives added status to the post, but offers more local control of the Services in the area. Perhaps the Councils may consider asking the County Council for delegated authority when the combined populations of the area reach, say, 60,000.

During the year, there were discussions once again by the Councils about fluoridation of water and a new hospital for the area. Maidenhead Borough were pressing the Berkshire County Council to come to a decision in favour of fluoridation, but more research into the effect, if any, of fluoridated water on generations of plant life was recommended by the Cookham Rural District Council. The fluoridation question will probably come up again in 1965, when I am hoping that the Berkshire County Council will take steps to put such a scheme into operation.

Details of revised population figures were awaited by the Councils in order that another effort could be made to present a case to the North West Regional Hospital Board for a new hospital in the area. As I mentioned last year, in my opinion, one of the greatest needs in the area is maternity accommodation. Of the total number of births in 1964, 1,158 77%, (71% in 1963) were delivered in hospital, the majority of these at the Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow. With a rising population (39,560

Maidenhead Borough and 17,750 Cookham Rural District, mid-1964), there is an ever increasing demand for hospital confinements.

The elderly also must not be forgotten in the need for provision of modern hospital facilities, and a good case could be made out for the rebuilding and extending of St. Marks Hospital. People are living longer these days, especially women, and it is sad to see elderly persons existing alone in houses far too big for them, often lacking in modern conveniences and with difficulty in maintaining and heating the premises. It has been recognised in recent years that, when an elderly person's body temperature is reduced, they are much more susceptible to common infections which may result in earlier death. The provision of some form of central heating is no longer a luxury, but should become a standard feature of all new housing projects. How to bring up to date, quickly, old houses from a heating point of view, is a difficult and costly business. It would be better if elderly persons during the winter months could sleep in downstairs or other rooms which could be kept at a reasonably warm temperature in order to reduce the risk of hypothermia. There is the need for the provision of more single and double bedroom, centrally heated, accommodation for the elderly.

During the year, there was a nation-wide scare about the possible connection between corned beef and the outbreak of Typhoid Fever in Aberdeen. Many visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to local food shops, hotels and restaurants in the area to ascertain whether tins of corned beef with certain brand numbers were in use. Sixteen tins were found and returned to the distributors. This outbreak of Typhoid in Aberdeen brought nation wide comment about food hygiene and the standard of public toilets. A report on Maidenhead Council controlled public conveniences was considered and certain improvements approved. There is only one Council controlled public convenience in the Rural District, which is on the car park at Cookham.

There was earnest discussion during the year and growing interest from local women's organisations about the taking of cervical smears in order to detect any early signs of cancerous growth of the cervix. The Windsor Group Hospital Management Committee expect to expand their Cytological Service early next year when it is hoped that it will be possible to extend routine examination of smears.

Multiple occupation of houses and the steady rise of tuberculosis cases throughout the country amongst immigrants was frequently referred to in the National and Medical Press. Over the past two to three years, there has been a steady increase in the number of immigrants settling in Maidenhead and the houses with multiple occupation have become more evident in the area, particularly in 1964. Overcrowding can bring trouble in its wake, spread

of infection particularly, and dangers from fire in old buildings, especially when paraffin heaters are in use. The disturbing rise in the number of tuberculosis cases amongst immigrants (6 out of 18 new cases) was discussed by the Maidenhead Health Committee, and it was decided to express concern about this to the Municipal Councils. It is interesting to note that there does not appear to be any sign yet of immigrants establishing themselves in the Cookham Rural District.

BOROUGH OF MAIDENHEAD.

ORGANISATION.

Although there were no immediate plans for the rebuilding of the Wilderness Health Centre, it does seem that the prospects are much improved, perhaps for the next financial year. With the building of new Council houses on the nearby Garden Cottages site, a new Health Centre would be a welcomed addition to the area and to the town as a whole.

HEALTH STANDARDS.

In contrast to the cold snowy conditions of the previous year, the weather during 1964 was comparatively mild. Although there were cases of persons with influenza-type symptoms in the early part of the year, this infection was not widespread and was mild in nature. The total number of notified infectious diseases (213) was the lowest for many years.

MEASLES.

As the figures for the past two years show, Measles epidemics come round every two years. Of the 178 cases notified there were no reports of any serious complications. Measles is still a disease that can cause death, but the permanent damage to organs of the body that were common thirty years ago are not so much in evidence these days. At the present time, a Measles vaccine is on trial in selected parts of the country and it does seem likely that, within the next few years, Measles may show a decline in a similar way to that of Poliomyelitis following on the introduction of the vaccine.

BACILLARY DYSENTERY.

Only 7 cases of Bacillary Dysentery were bacteriologically confirmed, the lowest number for many years.

FOOD POISONING.

One case under this heading was identified as *Salmonella* Typhimurium, but investigation did not reveal any foodstuff as being the source of the infection.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Sixteen new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the register during the year. Of this number, 6 were immigrants (2 Indian, 1 Pakistan, 2 Italian, 1 Spanish). Eighteen cases were

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

transferred into the area and of these 3 were immigrants (1 Indian, 1 Pakistan, 1 Polish). There were 2 new cases of Glandular Tuberculosis.

I commented on the aspects of Tuberculosis amongst immigrants in my last Report, and during the year there has been extensive coverage of the subject in the National and Medical Press. Plans were in hand by the Ministry of Health at the end of the year to introduce a pilot scheme to X-ray selected immigrants at London Airport. Although this is a welcome step forward, it is not sufficient to prevent the introduction of new Tuberculosis cases into this country. There are well known practical difficulties for the obtaining of a satisfactory chest X-ray before the immigrant is allowed to leave his own country. Even so, many countries, including the Commonwealth, insist on medical standards before acceptance. Why this country is reluctant to impose similar regulations is difficult to understand. Pulmonary Tuberculosis is a disease which ten years ago in this country was well under control and in sight of eradication. Now, with the introduction of new cases amongst persons living in over-crowded conditions, with follow-up checks made difficult because of non-English speaking contacts, Pulmonary Tuberculosis could become epidemic.

The number of cases on the register at 31st December, 1964 was as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary ...	61	61	122
Non-Pulmonary ...	4	6	10

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all school leavers in County Council schools and 498 young persons received the vaccination.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

As in previous years, all aspects of Health Education were pursued by members of the Health Department, mainly through personal contact when visiting homes, at Welfare Clinics, school medical inspections, investigations of infectious disease, and so on. Every opportunity is taken to offer advice on health educational matters. Some members addressed groups of people on specified subjects. Your Medical Officer, for example, spoke to Mothers' Clubs, Parent Teacher Associations, Church and Voluntary Organisations, on subjects such as Health of the Children, Adolescent Problems, Health Department Functions, etc., and at one school assisted members of the teaching staff in their science curriculum on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body. More concentration was directed to the importance of hygiene in food shops and promotion of well being amongst the elderly.

Although there were references to the Anti-Smoking campaign there did not seem to be much headway with the propaganda during the year. In December, there were indications that the

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

Government were considering the banning of cigarette advertising on television, and it is hoped that this will materialise.

We, fortunately, do not have many cases of burning accidents amongst children in the area, but hardly a day goes by without reports of loss of life in the country, often through fire caused by oil heaters. Publicity was given to fire hazards by the insertion of advertisements in the local press. At appropriate times during the summer months, there were similar advertisements on drowning dangers and details of swimming lessons at the Pool. As regards swimming instruction, an indoor Pool would be a great advantage in the area, such a Pool which could be converted into an open-air one would be revolutionary.

GENERAL SANITATION.

As detailed in the Borough Engineer's report, progress continues to be made in the change-over of properties still on cess-pools to main drainage. Refuse collection continued satisfactorily on a weekly basis and there were frequent notices in the press advising the public on the procedure for collection of articles too large for dustbins.

HOUSING.

As in previous years, the demand for housing continued. There were many private houses under construction and plans were in hand for more Council house construction, amongst others, the Garden Cottages site in the centre of the town.

There were again many requests for priority of rehousing on medical grounds, the reasons given were varied but only a few were finally recommended. Infectious Pulmonary Tuberculosis in overcrowded conditions is the type of case where priority should be considered, but the majority of requests in the aged related to difficulties in surmounting stairs, or, in younger persons, psychological problems brought on by the strain of living with in-laws or in accommodation far too expensive for them. To find houses or flats at reasonable rents is difficult in the area and is even more complicated if there are young children in the family.

CARE OF THE AGED.

The most difficult time for the elderly is during the winter, coping with keeping oneself warm in houses often too big for them. Fortunately, the winter this year was mild and there were no crises with coal shortages or freezing up of the plumbing systems. Whenever there is a bad winter, there will be anxious times for the elderly. It is not possible to modernise all the houses quickly and there is often, understandably, reluctance, mainly because of finances, to use to full advantage all the heating equipment available in the house. Many of the houses do not have up-to-date electrical circuits with inadequacy of power points in bedrooms, and reliance for heating the house may revolve around

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

one fire in the living room. Full advantage from the sole fire may not be possible if the grate is old-fashioned and the chimney draught impaired. It is doubtful, even if improvement grants were available for the modernising of heating and electrical equipment, whether many elderly persons would be able to take advantage of this.

The Health Visitors and Welfare Officer visited elderly persons in need and District Nurses were in attendance in many cases giving nursing attention as required under the direction of the family doctor. Voluntary Organisations such as the W.V.S. and Red Cross Society again carried out valuable work. The W.V.S. Meals on Wheels Service is very much appreciated. Chiropody is available at the King George VI Club and, on recommendation by the Health Visitors, the Chiropodist carried out treatment in the homes of persons who were unable to visit the Club. This service expanded considerably during the year but, unless increased grants are available from the County Council, it seems that further expansion will have to be curtailed, in fact, the home visiting will have to be reduced.

The Home Help Service, organised by the Health Department on behalf of the County Council, continued throughout the year providing help for the aged, chronic sick and maternity cases. Seventy part-time Home Helps were employed assisting 177 cases and working 34,070 hours. This Service is one of the most valuable assets of a Health Department and we are fortunate in having a fine body of Home Helps, many of whom I am sure could earn more money if they so wish, privately or in industry.

HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES.

The usual Child Welfare Clinics continued with good attendances at the Wilderness Health Centre, Cookham Road, at St. George's Hall, Fane Way and at the Methodist Church Hall, Allenby Road. Other County Council Clinics such as Dental, Eye, Speech Therapy, Mothercraft and Married Women's Advisory were held at the Wilderness Health Centre. For many years now comments have been made about the need for a new Centre in place of the Wilderness. Although no definite plans are known, it does seem likely that a new Centre will be built in the very near future.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis and immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough, were available at the Local Authority Clinics and by General Practitioners. The total number of vaccination and immunisation courses completed was as follows:—

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

Diphtheria—Primary injections	...	...	...	...	888
Re-inforcing injections	...	...	...	...	653
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	920
Smallpox—Primary vaccinations	...	...	...	...	573
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	...	355
Poliomyelitis—Primary vaccinations	...	...	...	...	759
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	...	423

BIRTHS.

The Birth Rate was 19.3 and for England and Wales 18.4. A total of 822 babies were born to residents in Maidenhead, this is higher than in previous years, 76% of the births took place in hospital. Thirty-eight of the births were illegitimate, giving an illegitimate birth rate of 4.6.

DEATHS.

The Death Rate was 10.3 and for England and Wales 11.3. Of the 407 deaths reported, 184 were males and 223 females. The total number of deaths under the heading of Malignant Neoplasms (Items 10-14 in the Table) amount to 85. Deaths from Lung Cancer were again high as shewn in the following Table:—

Deaths from Lung Cancer.

	1964.	1963.	1962.	1961.	1960.
Males ...	21	18	20	15	18
Females	6	1	6	1	2

Other causes of death fall into a similar pattern as in previous years.

The Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of children under the age of 1 year) was 18.2.

Details of Causes of Death Under 1 Year of Age.

Age	Cause of Death.	
1 day	Prematurity (2 deaths).
1 day	Brain Haemorrhage (4 deaths).
1 day	Pulmonary Syndrome (3 deaths).
3 days	Prematurity (1 death).
2 weeks	Congenital Abnormality (3 deaths).
1 month	Broncho pneumonia (1 death).
2 months	Asphyxia—Inhalation of Vomit (1 death).

As will be seen from the Table, congenital abnormality, brain haemorrhage and prematurity were responsible for nearly all the deaths.

As in previous years, the health standards were good and comparable with the best anywhere in the country.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ... ..	...	...	...	...	5,007
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at 31st March, 1965 ... ..	...	...	...	...	12,000
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1965 ... ..	...	...	...	...	£2,188,678
Product of a Penny Rate ... ..	...	...	...	...	£9,266
Population (estimated mid-year) ... ..	...	...	...	...	39,560
Live Births :	1964.	1963.	1962.	1961.	
Legitimate	784	682	639	668	
Illegitimate	38	52	50	39	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000					
Population :					
Actual	20.8	19.7	19.2	20.0	
Corrected	19.3	18.3	17.7	18.2	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	4.6	7.1	7.3	5.5	
Still Births	6	6	7	12	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	7.2	8.1	10.1	16.7	
Total Live and Still Births	828	740	696	7.9	
Infant Deaths :					
Legitimate	15	19	13	10	
Illegitimate	0	2	2	0	
Infant Death Rate per 1,000					
Live Births :					
Total Infant Deaths	18.2	28.6	21.8	14.1	
Legitimate	19.1	27.8	20.3	14.9	
Illegitimate	0.0	38.5	40.0	0.0	
Neo-natal Death Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births)	15.8	20.4	17.4	7.1	
Early Neo-natal Death Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births)	12.2	16.3	15.9	7.1	
Perinatal Death Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	19.3	24.3	24.9	23.6	
Maternal Deaths	0	0	0	1	
Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	
Deaths (all causes)	407	439	452	452	
Death Rate per 1,000 population :					
Actual	10.3	11.8	12.6	12.8	
Corrected	9.1	10.3	11.5	11.1	

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Age Groups, 1964							Total 1963.	Total 1962.	Total 1961.	Total 1960.
	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total				
Diphtheria ...	-	2	1	-	-	-	7	46	128	46	55
Dysentery ...	3	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	6	-	1
Erysipelas ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	6	-
Food Poisoning ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malaria ...	-	92	1	-	-	-	178	555	96	836	103
Measles ...	85	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6
Paratyphoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Non-paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	2	14	69
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Respiratory ...	-	-	3	7	5	1	16	10	17	10	11
(b) Non-respiratory	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	3	3	1
Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	4	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	5	13
Totals ...	95	96	6	9	5	2	213	643	258	924	260

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Dysentery ...	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Food Poisoning ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles ...	1	-	8	16	43	46	46	9	6	-	1	2	178
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis:													
(a) Respiratory ...	2	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	3	2	1	2	16
(b) Non-respiratory	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Totals ...	5	6	9	19	46	51	48	9	10	3	2	5	213

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of Death.	Age Groups, 1964.					
	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25+
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	1	-	-	-
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	1	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	-	1	-	3	-	-
24. Bronchitis	-	-	1	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	3	-	-	-	2	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	-	1	1	-	-
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	1	-
34. All other accidents	-	1	-	-	1	-
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-	-	1	-
Totals	13	2	4	4	5	-

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

14

35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total	Total 1963.	Total 1962.	Total 1961.	Total 1960.
1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
2	-	1	3	-	6	5	11	8	12
-	5	12	7	3	27	19	26	15	20
-	1	4	2	4	11	5	6	13	8
-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	1	2
6	3	7	12	9	39	28	42	46	34
-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	3	5
-	-	-	1	2	3	2	1	5	2
-	1	3	20	42	66	75	59	59	44
-	5	8	13	23	50	59	75	59	58
-	-	-	1	6	7	2	5	9	6
1	1	3	3	31	39	79	83	102	91
-	-	2	4	19	25	17	12	13	31
-	-	-	1	-	1	9	4	8	-
-	-	1	3	9	17	25	31	19	22
-	-	4	6	13	24	24	22	15	13
-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	2
-	-	2	-	1	3	5	2	3	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	2	1	2	1	6	5	3	2	2
-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	4	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	-	-	6	7	4	9	5
5	3	4	6	18	49	42	32	32	28
-	1	1	-	2	5	4	5	4	8
-	-	-	1	5	8	12	10	14	11
-	-	3	-	-	3	2	4	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
15	22	58	86	194	407	439	452	452	411

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year ending 31st December, 1964.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Burials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391
Clean Air	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Cinema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Consumer Protection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Dairies and Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619
Factories with Mechanical Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Factories without Mechanical Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1303
Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431
Food Premises:								
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Canteens and Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Confectioners (Sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Cooked Meats and Delicatessen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Department Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Grocers and General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273
Hotels and Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Restaurants and Cafés	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Supermarkets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1793
Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399
Land Charges Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1904
Milk Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Meat Transport Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Meat Staining and Sterilising	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Pig Sties and Poultry Runs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Riding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stalls and Other Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Shops Act (including hours of closing and Sunday trading)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1142
Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Streams and Ponds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Underground Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Other Visits and Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1015

NOTICES.

Number of informal notices served during the year	...	...	68
Number of informal notices outstanding from 1963	...	...	11
Number of informal notices complied with during the year	...	...	61
Number of informal notices outstanding at the end of the year	...	...	18
Number of formal notices served during the year	...	...	14
Number of formal notices outstanding from 1963	...	...	1
Number of formal notices complied with during the year	...	...	14
Number of formal notices outstanding at the end of the year	...	...	1

HOUSING.

The six houses in the Bridge Road Clearance Area have been demolished.

The two houses in the Grove Road Clearance Area have not yet been vacated.

The three houses in the Pinkneys Road Clearance Area have been vacated but the houses have not yet been demolished.

Two other houses in Grove Road and two in Park Street were declared a Clearance Area. A Compulsory Purchase Order has been made which also includes adjoining houses.

Five groups of houses (thirty two houses in all) in Cordwallis Street have been declared Clearance Areas and these together with five fit houses and one individual unfit house have been included in a Compulsory Purchase Order.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

Eighteen houses in Ray Park Cottages have been dealt with as Clearance Areas (one area of four houses and one of fourteen houses) and these together with one fit house are to be included in a Compulsory Purchase Order.

Action was taken in respect of twelve individual unfit houses and one caravan which were not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit for human habitation.

One demolition order and four closing orders were made, and action is proceeding in respect of the other seven houses and the caravan.

Five statutory notices were served requiring the repair of unfit houses.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

The multiple occupation of houses formerly occupied by one family has been steadily increasing. Although the total number of houses known to be occupied in this way is still small there is nevertheless a steady and positive increase.

The occupation of houses by more than one family is no new innovation, it has been with us for very many years, but has usually been confined to the larger houses. The problem arising to-day is the multiple occupation of the smaller three bedroomed houses, normally only suitable for family occupation, which are occupied by more than one family or by individuals, living rooms as well as normal bedrooms being used for sleeping purposes, sometimes with more than two persons per room.

In houses where overcrowding has been found, action was taken to limit the number of occupants and periodical inspections made subsequently to check on the occupation and to ensure that appropriate steps are taken to keep the number of persons within the required limit.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Much time is devoted to improvement grants enquiries and applications, also to publicity and public relations with the object of persuading owners to improve their houses.

During the year 49 applications for improvement grants were received, being 40 for standard grants and 9 for discretionary grants.

The Housing Act, 1964, introduced higher standard grants in certain cases and in 3 approved applications more than £25 was allowed for providing a bath in a bathroom. No application has been received for the improvement of a house to the reduced standard referred to in this Act.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

RENT ACT, 1957.

	During 1964.	Total to date.
Applications for certificates of disrepair received	Nil	68
Decisions to issue certificates and notices of intention served on landlords ...	Nil	68
Undertakings given by landlords ...	Nil	29
Defects remedied by landlords within three weeks	Nil	2
Certificates of disrepair issued	Nil	37
Certificates of disrepair cancelled	Nil	12

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

At the end of the year 3 licensed caravan sites were in use, on which a total of 11 caravans were stationed.

Two caravan sites are operated by the Council on which a total of 94 caravans are stationed. Work is progressing on improvements to the larger site.

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water by the Mid-Wessex Water Company has been satisfactory and adequate.

Nineteen houses on a private estate supplied from a water tower have been demolishd.

Eleven caravans (29 persons) on licensed sites are supplied by standpipes.

Ninety-four caravans (235 persons) on Council sites were supplied by standpipes; the Brownfield Gardens site is being improved and main taps are being provided to each caravan.

WATER SAMPLES.

Twelve samples of untreated water were taken at the pumping station and submitted for bacteriological examination together with thirteen samples of treated water. One of the latter gave a presumptive coli count of 2 in 100ml.; in all the other samples coli were absent.

Nine samples from the mains supply were submitted for bacteriological examination and four samples were taken for chemical analysis; all of these being satisfactory.

Thirty-three samples were taken from the Corporation swimming Pool and submitted for bacteriological examination. B Coli were absent in thirty-two of these.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

A total of eighty-five samples were taken from school swimming pools in six of which B. Coli were found.

Satisfactory samples were obtained following improvements in the treatment and testing routine for chlorine content.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Informal talks on hygiene are given to food handlers during visits to food premises by the Public Health Inspectors.

In general satisfactory standards have been maintained in food premises.

REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES.

Number of Registered Food Premises:—

(a) For storage of ice cream intended for sale	...	1
(b) For storage and sale of ice cream	... ..	119
(c) For preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	... ..	25

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM SAMPLES.

Seventeen samples of ice cream were taken and examined in the laboratory at the Public Health Department. All except one sample were Provisional Grade 1. The one exception was Grade 4 and had been taken from bulk ice cream the sale of which was afterwards discontinued.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

There are 39 distributors of milk in the Borough all of whom hold Dealers (Prepacked Milk) Licences.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

	Total Samples Submitted	Methylene Blue Test		Test Void	Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Passed	Failed		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	128	92	26	10	128	-	-	-
Pasteurised Milk (ex- cluding School Milk)	13	13	-	-	13	-	-	-
Pasteurised Milk (School Milk)	21	20	-	1	21	-	-	-
Sterilised Milk	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

Twenty-three of the samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) which failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test were of cartoned milk obtained from vending machines.

This unusually high figure resulted from a large number of samples being taken during investigation into the original failures. The vending machines themselves appeared to have been operated satisfactorily.

A thorough investigation was made by the licensing authority and by the firms concerned, but no significant factors were revealed which could have accounted for these failures.

The three other Methylene Blue failures were of bottled milk which were also investigated by the licensing authority.

FOOD INSPECTION AND UNSOUND FOOD.

The following foodstuffs were certified unfit for human consumption and were destroyed:—

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 lbs.
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	...	63 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 lbs.
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	301 lbs.
Winkles	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 lbs.
English Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	178 lbs.
Prepared Salad	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Cooked Meats	...	...	...	...	...	...	78 lbs.
Pigs Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Pigs Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 lbs.
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 lbs.
Foreign Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 lbs.
Ox Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 lbs.
Lambs Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 lbs.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Various Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	1190 tins.
Various Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	1002 packets
Various Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 jars.
Various Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 bottles.

The following action was taken in respect of complaints relating to 48 articles of food purchased in the town.

Mouldy Malt Loaves: Proceedings taken. Fined £20.

Rag adhering to Birthday Cake: Decision pending.

Matchstick in Wholemeal Loaf: Proceedings authorised.

12 Complaints: Warning letters sent.

31 Complaints: No further action other than initial investigation.

2 Complaints: Referred to other authorities.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

FOOD AND DRUGS.

One hundred and fifteen samples of food and drugs were procured during the year, details of which are given in the following table:—

Article	Formal		Informal	
	Number of Samples	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Number of Samples	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory
Beef and Vegetable	—	—	1	—
Blackcurrant Drink	1	—	—	—
Brandy	1	—	—	—
Broad Beans	—	—	1	—
Cereal (High Protein)	—	—	1	—
Christmas Pudding	—	—	1	—
Coffee flavoured beverage	—	—	1	1
Condensed Milk	—	—	1	—
Cream	—	—	2	—
Creamed Rice	1	—	—	—
Drinking Chocolate	—	—	1	—
Evaporated Milk	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	1	—	—	—
Health Drink	—	—	1	—
Honey Jelly	—	—	1	—
Ice Cream Mix	—	—	1	—
Lemon Favour	—	—	1	—
Malt Vinegar	—	—	2	—
Marzipan	—	—	1	—
Milk	39	—	17	—
Milk, Channel Islands	15	—	—	—
Mixed Spice	—	—	1	—
Nutmeg	—	—	1	—
Nut Oil	—	—	1	—
Orange Drink	—	—	2	—
Pancake Mix	—	—	1	—
Sausages, Beef	—	—	1	—
Sausages, Pork	1	—	—	—
Soured Cream	—	—	1	—
Steak Pudding	—	—	1	—
Stewed Steak	—	—	1	—
Strawberry Jam	—	—	1	—
Sugar Free Pastilles	—	—	1	—
Tomatoes, Tinned	—	—	1	—
Tomato Chutney	—	—	1	—
Tomato Sauce	—	—	2	—
Turkey in Jelly	—	—	1	—
Vegetables & Beef (Junior Dinner)	—	—	1	1
Whisky	4	—	—	—
	64	—	51	2

ADULTERATED OR UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES.

COFFEE FLAVOURED BEVERAGE.

The Analyst considered that the label gave the impression that the article contained a substantial amount of coffee whereas this was not the case. Production of the article had already ceased and only a small local stock remained.

No further action was taken.

VEGETABLES & BEEF (JUNIOR DINNER).

It was reported that this infant food contained insufficient beef to justify the description when this was related to the report of the Food Standards Committee and draft regulations.

After making enquiries to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food regarding the application of the proposed regulations to infant foods it was decided to take no further action.

NOISE.

Up to the present the major causes for complaints of noise have been dealt with successfully and, with one exception, in an informal way. Much time and effort is expended in dealing with noise complaints, investigations and observations, but it is gratifying to note that a reduction of noise to a tolerable level has been achieved in those cases where it has been necessary for the Public Health Inspectors to intervene.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Routine investigations of cases and suspected cases of dysentery and other notifiable intestinal diseases account for most of the time spent on infectious disease control.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The arrangements made with the Windsor Group Hospital Management Committee for the steam disinfection of bedding and clothing at the Isolation Hospital have continued to operate satisfactorily.

Verminous rooms disinfested	...	...	30
Treatment for Insect Pests	...	...	35

RODENT CONTROL.

Routine survey of the district has proceeded throughout the year. This very necessary although unspectacular work accounts for much of the time spent on rodent control.

The treatment of business premises under contract continues. Regular visits are made to the Council's own property and the Refuse Tip and Sewage Works have been kept clear of infestation.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

The following visits and treatments have been carried out:—

Premises visited on complaint	...	...	...	...	370
Premises visited on survey	...	...	...	...	3971
Premises with rat infestation	...	...	...	...	368
Premises with mouse infestation	...	...	...	...	164
Number of treatments carried out	...	...	...	...	602

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No burial was undertaken during the year under section 50 the National Assistance Act, 1948.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

At the end of the year two persons were operating plant and equipment for the boiling of waste foods under licence. No contravention of the Order has been observed on routine inspection.

OFFAL LORRIES.

Nuisance has arisen on a number of occasions in the past from the parking of lorries used for transporting offal and bones, also from the transfer of loads from one lorry to another, in public car parks.

Repeated approaches to the owner of the vehicles were not effective in preventing a recurrence of nuisance and ultimately application was made for an injunction. This was granted and there has been no further nuisance.

RAG FLOCK.

The three premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1961, have been maintained in a satisfactory manner. A formal sample of Rag Flock taken at one of the premises and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst for the statutory tests was reported as satisfactory but a sample of Cotton Felt failed to meet the requirements in respect of the Dust Index although the general standard of cleanliness was satisfactory. The manufacturers expressed their concern and stated that the deviation from the normal standard probably occurred during the running in of new machines. Under the circumstances it was decided that no further action was necessary.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough
ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	20	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	204	247	6	-
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	10	21	-	-
TOTAL	229	288	6	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	7	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	1	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10	8	-	1	-

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

PART VIII of the ACT.
OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out-Workers in Aug. List required by Sect. 133 (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 Un-wholesome premises.	Notices Served	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel	29	-	-	-	-	-
Cabinet work	10	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	3	-	-	-	-	-
Button carding	12	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	54	-	-	-	-	-

STAFF.

I wish to thank all members of the staff for their willing co-operation and support.

F. G. BISHOP,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

The flow from the Bray area of Cookham Rural District was reduced by about 7,000 gallons a day during 1964 following improvements to the Rural District's sewers. The flow from the Borough increased by about 57,000 gallons a day due to further development in the town so that the dry weather flow at the end of the year was about 1,850,000 gallons per day. A sludge digestion lagoon has been constructed during the year and is now in full operation. The Works generally function well and the flow is still within the design capacity. All samples of effluent taken during the year have been satisfactory.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough**MAIN DRAINAGE.**

Soil sewers have been constructed in Golden Ball Lane, Sandisplatt Road and Sheephouse Road and the construction of a sewer in Blackamoor Lane has nearly been completed. Over 100 properties previously on cesspool drainage have been connected to these sewers and to other sewers laid during 1963 in the river area. A scheme has been designed and approved by the Council for the sewerage of the Maidenhead Court area and work is scheduled to commence in April, 1965. The design of a sewerage scheme for the Fishery area is also well advanced and it is hoped to commence work here as well in 1965. A relief sewer and a pumping station have been constructed in Norden Road to relieve flooding of the soil sewerage system in that area and a short length of new sewer has also been laid from some properties in Queen Street across the old Guildhall site following the collapse of an old sewer.

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE.

A big effort has been made during the year to improve surface water drainage arrangements in the Borough. An improved system of maintenance has been put into operation and a regional surface water drainage scheme designed for the Cox Green area.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

During the year the Council acquired a second 35 cu. yd. Pakamatic refuse collection vehicle and a third vehicle has been placed on order and this will be equipped with a dustless loading device. This is the first important step towards achieving dustless loading throughout the Borough. Refuse collection services continued to operate satisfactorily on a weekly basis throughout the year and the Incentive Bonus Scheme has contributed greatly to its improved efficiency. All refuse collected continues to be disposed of by controlled tipping and the Council approved during the year a scheme to extend the controlled tipping site to provide further space for another 18 years.

FLOOD RELIEF.

Little work has been carried out on this scheme during the past year due to a number of difficulties outside the Conservators' control. However, work is now virtually complete as far north as the A.4 road and has recently recommenced at Chapel Arches.

H. MILLS,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Cookham Rural District.

ORGANISATION.

The Council decided to appoint an Additional Public Health Inspector to the staff but, after advertising the post, there were no applicants for interview. There is a shortage of Public Health Inspectors and, in order to relieve the burden of work in the Department, it was resolved to appoint a Housing Manager to take over the Housing section. There is a considerable amount of work involved in the allocation of houses and in keeping the estates in order. The setting-up of a new Housing Department will allow the Senior Public Health Inspector to concentrate more on the ever increasing amount of new legislation which comes out year by year.

My remarks in the introductory part of this Report and those under the headings of "Health Education" and "Care of the Aged" in the Maidenhead section apply also for Cookham. All Health Departments from the largest cities to the smallest rural area have similar functions, although the type of problems encountered in the areas may vary considerably. In a rural district with a population often scattered in small villages, there is frequently a demand for more Infant Welfare Clinics and, in the Cookham Rural Area, the residents of Woodlands Park after pressing for several years, finally obtained a Clinic which was established in the British Legion Club. In addition to the Welfare Clinics at the Church House, Upper Maidenhead Road, Cookham, the Women's Institute, Cookham Dean, the Village Hall, Holyport, and the Memorial Hall, Braywood, another small centre was organised for the Hurley area at the Village Hall, Hurley.

District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors operate in the area and there is also a Home Help Service undertaken directly by the County Council and not organised through the local Health Department. The W.V.S. deliver Meals on Wheels in certain parts of the area.

HOUSING AND CARAVAN SITES.

As in the rest of the country, the demand for Council housing accommodation continues as before and plans were in hand to develop an estate on the Stroud Farm site. As the Council will know, the letting of Council houses is not a simple routine such as taking the first name highest on the list or, if a "points" scheme is in operation, the one with the largest number of points. There are many unexpected cases that have to be considered, for example, in the case of eviction, unsatisfactory dwellings or priority on medical grounds. The evictions frequently arise from persons in "tied" houses and there were several difficult cases brought before the Council for consideration of priority for re-housing. The medical requests for priority were varied, but were related

mainly to caravan dwellers or young couples who had had to leave their own accommodation for various reasons and return to the parents' home.

There is often much concern from many quarters including Health and Welfare, if a couple with children are found eating and sleeping in the same room. There seems to be less concern, however, if the family are in a small 20ft. caravan used, not only for eating and sleeping, but also for toilet purposes. There are a large number of vans 18—22ft. long in the area which are being used uncomplainingly by families as permanent residences. It is true that a caravan of large enough size with all the amenities on a good site, provides excellent accommodation and often far superior to many old cottages, but I cannot see how a young family with, say, more than two young children, can get the best advantage of life in a small van on a site lacking modern facilities.

In order to improve the caravan sites, the Council took prompt action to implement the recommendations of the Caravan Act, 1960. Apart from the Council sites and one other, the progress in bringing the others that obtained licences up to a Model Standard was extremely slow, in fact, at this rate it will be several years yet before these Standards are in operation on all sites.

One of the very first places I visited on joining the staff in 1961 was the Strande Castle Caravan Site. The history of this site is well known and, despite all the efforts of the Council, there was still no sign of the owners proceeding in 1964 with the new proposed site on the gravel pit. There were frequent complaints during the year from the residents and requests for priority of re-housing. It was evident by the end of the year that there were no foreseeable prospects of the residents being given new sites by the owners and the Council decided to offer them vacancies on the Council site at Heywood Gardens. This very complicated and unhappy affair for the caravanners was finally brought to a happy conclusion.

There are official Government Standards regarding overcrowding in houses, but none for caravans. The Council considered reports on this subject from the Health Department a few years ago and approved standards for their own site, only allowing caravans on to the site that had sufficient sleeping accommodation for all the family. Special consideration had to be given though to some large families with small vans, when there was no other way of obtaining any other site. It would be impossible for the Council to re-house all the families at present living in caravans too small for their needs.

Despite the publicity given to the methods of obtaining Improvement Grants for the provision of amenities such as hot

Cookham Rural District

water, indoor sanitation, etc., the response was poor and proposals were being considered at the end of the year to concentrate on one district already preliminary surveyed, namely, Cookham Rise, as a starting point as an area for improvement under the new Housing Act 1964. The substance of this Act has been sought after for many years by Public Health Departments, and it is hoped that full advantage will be taken of it.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Welcome steps, from the public health point of view, were taken to extend main drainage in the rural district area by the consideration of the schemes outlined in the Engineer's report. This, I know, places a heavy burden on the rates, but the longer the delay of introduction the more the final cost with the prices increasing as they are at the moment.

A new large cesspool emptier and a large refuse collecting vehicle were brought into service during the year, with good results. How to deal with paper and cartons which were cluttering up the refuse dump was highlighted at the end of December, and it was proposed to bring this to the attention of the householder regarding means of disposal at home, other than the dust bin.

The removal and disposal of old cars creates a real poser, and throughout the country there were many reports of discussions on this modern day nuisance. No doubt within the County, there will eventually be an enterprise set up to deal with the situation.

HEALTH STANDARDS.

Measles (96 cases) again accounted for the largest number of notifiable diseases, but there were no reports of serious complications from this infection.

The one case under the heading of Food Poisoning was *Salmonella Typhimurium*, but there was no traceable connection with food. A resident, whilst on holiday in the Middle East, contracted an illness which was confirmed on return as Paratyphoid, type Taunton.

Two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 non-Pulmonary case were notified. On the Register at 31st December, 1964, were 32 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 cases of non-Pulmonary.

There were cases of suspect Dysentery reported to the Health Department but bacteriological investigation confirmed Bacillary Dysentery in only one case.

Cookham Rural District

BIRTHS.

Of the 336 births in the area, 76% took place in hospital. The Birth Rate for the area was 17.0 and for England and Wales 18.4. There were no still births.

DEATHS.

Of the 144 deaths, 84 were male and 60 female. The Death Rate was 9.2 and for England and Wales 11.3. Under the "Malignant Neoplasms" heading (items 10-14) there were 31 deaths. Malignant disease was involved in at least 21% of the deaths. There were 5 deaths from lung cancer.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 17.9. Of the 6 babies who died under the age of one year, 3 died within 12 hours due to Prematurity, 1 died from Cerebral Haemorrhage, and 2 from Pulmonary Syndrome during the first two days of life.

The standard of health in the Cookham Rural District remains, as before, very good.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination and immunisation against smallpox poliomyelitis, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough, were available in the area and the total number of courses completed is as follows:—

Diphtheria—Primary injections	...	...	...	...	369
Re-inforcing injections	...	...	...	...	183
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	338
Smallpox—Primary vaccinations	...	...	...	...	204
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	...	125
Poliomyelitis—Primary vaccinations	...	...	...	...	281
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	...	167

Cookham Rural District

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	24,920
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at 31st March, 1965	5,330
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1965	£808,149
Product of a Penny Rate	£3,183
Population (estimated mid-year)	17,750
Live Births:	
Legitimate	1964. 315 1963. 300 1962. 304 1961. 317
Illegitimate	21 14 19 14
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:	
Actual	18.3 18.0 18.9 18.6
Corrected	17.0 16.8 18.1 19.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births	6.2 4.4 5.9 4.2
Still Births	0 8 3 3
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	0.0 24.8 9.2 9.0
Total Live and Still Births ...	336 322 326 334
Infant Deaths:	
Legitimate	6 4 7 7
Illegitimate	0 0 0 0
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births:	
Total Infant Deaths ...	17.9 12.7 21.7 21.1
Legitimate	19.1 13.3 23.0 22.1
Illegitimate	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Neo-natal Death Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births)	17.9 12.7 21.7 15.1
Early Neo-natal Death Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births) ...	17.9 12.7 21.7 9.1
Perinatal Death Rate (Still Births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Live Births) ...	17.9 37.2 30.7 29.9
Maternal Deaths	0 0 0 0
Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Deaths (all causes)	144 169 146 145
Death Rate per 1,000 population:	
Actual	8.1 9.7 8.5 8.6
Corrected	9.2 11.2 9.6 9.7

Cookham Rural District

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Age Groups, 1964							Total 1963.	Total 1962.	Total 1961.	Total 1960.
	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	Total				
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	5	19
Dysentery ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	3
Food Poisoning ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	96	43	480	24
Measles ...	36	59	1	-	-	-	-	246	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia ...	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	5	8	1
Poliomyelitis:											
(a) Paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Non-paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	5	28
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:											
(a) Respiratory ...	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	4
(b) Non-respiratory	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	10	5	-	1	-	-	-	16	1	11	7
Totals ...	47	68	1	4	2	-	-	122	76	514	87

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cookham Rural District

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Dysentery ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles ...	1	4	6	18	8	2	2	3	8	20	13	11	96
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis:													
(a) Respiratory ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
(b) Non-respiratory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	16
Totals ...	1	4	8	22	10	3	2	7	20	20	13	12	122

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of Death.	Age Groups, 1964.					
	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-45
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	1
18. Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	1	-
21. Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-	1	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	-	-	-	1	-
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	1	-
34. All other accidents	-	-	-	-	1	-
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6	-	-	1	4	2

Cookham Rural District

36

35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total	Total 1963.	Total 1962.	Total 1961.	Total 1960.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	2	1	4	2	2	8	-
-	-	4	1	-	5	12	8	3	11
1	-	1	1	2	5	2	4	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
2	1	4	6	4	17	16	13	12	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
-	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	2
-	1	3	1	11	17	19	16	16	12
1	4	5	10	16	36	28	21	23	25
-	1	1	-	-	2	1	5	1	2
-	-	-	3	12	16	25	23	22	19
-	-	1	-	4	5	8	9	8	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	1	2	4	6	7	10
-	-	1	2	4	7	12	5	1	6
-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	6	-
-	-	2	-	2	11	12	18	15	6
-	1	1	-	1	4	3	3	5	4
1	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	4	10
-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	8	26	27	64	144	169	146	145	142

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my Report on the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year ending 31st December, 1964.

WATER SUPPLIES.

With reference to the following table of properties in the area, this shows the number served by a piped water supply and those still on a well water supply. There are no open wells in use now in the area, all the properties shown not on a mains supply are served by a tube well, and in nearly all cases an electric pump draws the water.

Parish.	Total Houses.	On Main.	On Well.
Bisham	355	347	8
Bray	1,489	1,487	2
Cookham	1,869	1,815	54
Hurley	644	613	31
Shottesbrooke	45	45	—
Waltham St. Lawrence	412	411	1
White Waltham	634	634	—

Thirty-three samples of well water were obtained during the year, and the results are summarised as follows:—

Samples of well water taken	...	...	...	...	33
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	25
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	8
Main water supply to Open Air Swimming Pool:					
Samples taken	...	...	...	...	9
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	9
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	Nil
Mains Water:					
Samples taken	...	...	...	...	2
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	Nil

The unsatisfactory samples were from a large private house served by a well some 20 feet or so deep. The well and storage tanks had become grossly polluted. Cleansing work has been done to the whole system including the pump and storage tanks. The well has also been pumped out and cleaned.

Three of the aforementioned well water samples were unsatisfactory due to circumstances beyond control at the Public Health Laboratory. The samples could not be tested properly and repeat samples were asked for and obtained. These further three samples were unsatisfactory and are included in the figures given. It is hoped that subsequent samples will be satisfactory.

A Caravan Site at Cookham has recently been cleared of all the remaining vans on the site and, as this was supplied by well water, it is very gratifying to be able to report that the well supply here is no longer in use.

The properties on well water in the Bray Parish have now fallen to two, ten houses having been connected to the mains water supply some time ago.

Samples of Swimming Pool water from schools and a large private Pool, have all shown satisfactory results during the year.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS.

Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	326
Caravan Sites, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	311
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pig Keeping Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Public Health Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	423
Public Health Act Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	658
Visits re. overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	80

NOTICES.

No. of informal notices served during the year	...	...	68
No. of informal notices complied with during the year	...	...	27
No. of informal notices outstanding at end of year	...	...	41
No. of formal notices served during the year	...	...	6
No. of formal notices complied with during the year	...	...	2
No. of formal notices outstanding at end of year	...	...	4

HOUSING PROGRESS.

No. of permanent 3-bedroomed houses completed since 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
No. of permanent 2-bedroomed houses completed since 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
No. of permanent 1-bedroomed bungalows completed since 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of permanent 2-bedroomed bungalows completed since 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
No. of permanent 4-bedroomed houses completed since 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
No. of permanent aged single persons flats completed since 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
No. of prefabricated bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
No. of permanent 3-bedroomed houses in course of erection	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of permanent 4-bedroomed houses in course of erection	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of permanent 2-bedroomed houses in course of erection	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of permanent 2-bedroomed flats in course of erection	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of permanent 1-bedroomed flats in course of erection	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Cookham Rural District

No. of permanent 1-bedroomed bungalows in course of erection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of 2-bedroomed flats completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
No. of 1-bedroomed flats completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
No. of 3-bedroomed maisonettes completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Shop and flat completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shop and house completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of permanent 3-bedroomed houses built for sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

MILK SAMPLING.

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Methylene Blue test results:								
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Test void	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phosphatase Test results:								
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

The unsatisfactory Methylene Blue samples were from a farm bottling their own milk and retailing it. Subsequent samples have been satisfactory.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING.

Seven samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year. Routine checks were also made on a number of premises in the area where Ice Cream is sold. The results of the samples were:—

Provisional Grade 1	...	6 samples.
Provisional Grade 2	...	1 sample.

UN SOUND FOOD.

Ox Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	1 x 6 lb. tin.
Negronee Brand Ham (Ham on the bone)	...	...	...	...	...	11½ lbs.
Scampi	...	...	...	...	...	1 x 4 oz. pkt.
Brains Fresh Frozen Steaklets	...	...	...	...	...	120 x 2 oz. pkts.
Brains Fresh Frozen Beefburgers	...	...	...	...	...	48 x 2oz. pkts.
Smethurst Brand Frozen Foods:						
Fish Fingers	...	...	...	...	...	2 pkts. of 60.
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	1 pkt. of 24.
Arctic Rolls	...	...	...	...	...	6.
Arctic Sandwiches	...	...	...	...	...	6.
Vendepac Frozen Foods:						
Steak and Kidney Pies (individual)	...	...	...	...	...	45.
Meat Pies (individual)	...	...	...	...	...	3.
Roast Beef	...	...	...	...	...	6 x 5 pack.
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	...	4 x 5 pack.
Roast Lamb	...	...	...	...	...	1 x 5 pack.
Roast Pork	...	...	...	...	...	4 x 5 pack.
Lamb Chops	...	...	...	...	...	1 x 5 pack.

Birds Eye Frozen Foods:

Buttered Kipper Fillets	...	...	...	2 x 6 oz. pkts.
Fried Potato Chips	...	...	...	2 x 6 oz. pkts.
Mixed Vegetables	...	...	...	3 x 10 oz. pkts.
Peas and Carrots	...	...	...	1 x 5 oz. pkt.
Puff Pastry	...	...	...	2 pkts.
Prunes	...	...	...	74 x 12.5 kilo tins.
				8 x 11½ kilo cases.
				40 x 30 lb. boxes.
Pears in Syrup	...	...	...	306 x 15 oz. tins.
Pear Halves in Water	...	...	...	85 x 11 lb. tins.
Cherries	...	...	...	126 x 5 kilo cans.
Sliced Peaches	...	...	...	960 x 12 oz. tins.
				186 x 5 kilo cans.
Apricots	...	...	...	28 x 5 kilo cans.
Solid Pack Apples	...	...	...	4 x 24 lb. tins.

DRY SCAVENGING.

At the beginning of the year a new large Compression Type Refuse Collecting Machine was delivered and put into service. The Council's fleet consists of one 50-cubic yard machine, two 25-cubic yard Dual Tip machines, and two 18-cubic yard Dual Tip machines—one being a spare vehicle and used for trade refuse purposes. As a result of the introduction of the new machine, all four collecting rounds were re-organised and agreed to with the workmen concerned. A new Bonus Scheme was also introduced.

The rounds have settled down very well, complaints are very few and I think a very satisfactory weekly service is given to the District. Some thirty properties in the Cookham Parish on the banks of the river Thames have no proper road access, and a fortnightly collection is made here so far as possible throughout the year.

The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, and I am greatly concerned by the increasing volume of the refuse, consisting chiefly of combustible matter. Ways and means are being explored now by trying to dispose of some of this combustible matter before finally disposing of it at the tip face.

WET SCAVENGING.

The Council's fleet at present consists of six machines. Five are of 1,000 gallon carrying capacity and the sixth is a larger one of 1,500 gallon capacity. The machines have been working regularly throughout the year and Saturday morning working has been general.

During the summer months, plans were made in the office for a system of planned cesspool emptying to be tried in one of the

Cookham Rural District

areas in the Rural District still served by this Service. A considerable amount of office work was involved and a new system of recording was brought into operation. A start was made on the 2nd of November and the vehicle driver was handed letters to be given to each householder visited, explaining the idea of the system and giving the public, thereby, some indication of what the Council were trying to do in improving the cesspool emptying service. Indications are that the work is proceeding satisfactorily, office work has been eased as requests to empty are no longer needed and greater control is exercised over the Service as a whole.

The new 1,500 gallon Cesspool Emptier put into service during the year has proved a great success and completely bore out my recommendations as to its capabilities. As a result of the introduction of this machine and the re-organisation that has been carried out in the Service, complaints have been very few indeed and a much better service has been provided.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One confirmed case of Salmonella Typhimurium was investigated during the year, also, one confirmed case of Sonne Dysentery and one case of Scarlet Fever. A total of 103 visits were made to suspected cases of infectious diseases which gives some indication of the amount of work involved in trying to check and investigate.

FOOD PREMISES.

Two hundred and seventy-six visits were made during the year to food premises in the District. No serious cases of neglect of food hygiene standards were noted.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT.

I am afraid, through lack of staff, that I have very little to report on the working of this new Act during the year. Initial visits were made, but it was not possible to do any more.

CARAVAN SITES.

Two hundred and ninety-four visits were made during the year to licensed sites in the District, and 17 to individual sites.

The process of the "running down" of unlicensed sites continued and a further number of caravans have been re-sited on the Council's Caravan Site. This applied, particularly to the Strande Castle Site at Cookham. This unlicensed site had been a great source of concern to the Health Department for years, but finally in December the Council decided to re-site the last seven caravans from there and it is now closed. A problem, going back some twelve years or so, has at last been cleared up.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

The number of premises licensed to store petroleum spirit is now 57, and 82 visits and inspections of these premises have been made.

CLEAN AIR ACT.

No serious nuisance from smoke occurred during the year.

RODENT CONTROL.

No. of infestations found and treated	...	...	...	591
No. of inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	1,591
No. of treatments for pests other than rodents	...	...	...	88
No. of re-inspections for pests other than rodents	...	...	...	133
No. of complaints received for rats and mice	...	...	...	261
No. of complaints received for pests other than rodents	...	...	...	88

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACTS, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	3	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	43	43	-	-
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	46	53	-	-

Cookham Rural District

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII of the ACT.
OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out-Workers in Aug. List required by Sect. 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of Cases of Default in sending Lists to the Council. (3)	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to supply Lists. (4)	No. of Instances of work in Unwholesome premises. (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions. (7)
Wearing apparel:	11	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	13	-	-	-	-	-

Finally, may I express my appreciation of the work of Mr. K. Arndell, Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector, and my Office Staff who have always given me their whole-hearted co-operation.

E. G. POLLARD,
Senior Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

COUNCIL HOUSING.

The last nine units of accommodation at the Lesters Road Estate, Cookham, were completed early in the year. Progress on the completion of six flats at Windsor Road and four houses for sale at Star Lane, Knowl Hill, has been very slow. National shortage of building materials, including bricks, copper and plasterboard, have contributed to the low productivity.

Work started in the Autumn on four old People's bungalows off White Paddock, Woodlands Park. These bungalows are to be centrally heated; two by warm air gas heating, one by controlled output electric storage heating and the other by a high output back boiler.

A small estate of 16 houses off Milley Road, Waltham St. Lawrence, to be known as Adkins Road, was commenced at about the same time. Two houses are designed to provide flexible accommodation by having demountable partitions. Sewage disposal will be by means of an extended aeration plant.

Designs have been completed for the layout of an estate of 150 dwellings at Stroud Farm Road, Holyport. It is anticipated that part of the estate will be built by fully industrialised methods. The modernisation of the ten houses at Littlewick Green was completed in the year. A Standard Grant scheme was undertaken on the eight houses at Orchard Cottages, Waltham St. Lawrence.

PRIVATE HOUSING.

Thirty-eight private dwellings were completed during the year although a large number of other units were nearing completion in December. Eleven Discretionary and eighteen Standard Grants were approved during the year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the year, the remaining properties in Bray which had not been put on to the new foul sewers where these were available, were connected to this system.

Cookham Rural District

The Council's Consulting Engineers submitted a comprehensive report on the parts of the Rural District remaining unsewered. The Council have accepted that, in the period 1965-1968, Bisham and part of the Oakley Green area should be sewered and the existing disposal works at Hurley and White Waltham enlarged.

It has also been indicated as a programme that main drainage would be extended through Oakley Green and to Waltham St. Lawrence in the period 1968 to 1971, and to Littlewick and Knowl Hill between 1971 and 1975. Each of these stages would involve further enlargement of the White Waltham Sewage Disposal Works.

G. L. PLASTOW.

Engineer and Surveyor.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the Maidenhead and Cookham Health Committee for the encouragement given to members of the Health Departments during the past year. My thanks for co-operation received from other Council officials, from the County Medical Officer of Health and Staff, General Practitioners, the Windsor Group Hospital Management Committee and all the Voluntary Organisations.

The unfailing support of the Chief Public Health Inspector of Maidenhead, the Senior Public Health Inspector of Cookham and Staffs is greatly appreciated.

C. E. CAMM,

Medical Officer of Health.



CHAPTER IV

The University of Cambridge has been a leading center of learning and research for many centuries. It has produced many of the world's most famous scholars and scientists. The university's history is a testament to the power of education and the pursuit of knowledge.

Cambridge, England

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