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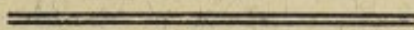
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MAIDENHEAD BOROUGH

and

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.




ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1967





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MAIDENHEAD BOROUGH & COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1967

Printed by W. Harold Lee Ltd., Wokingham.

MAIDENHEAD BOROUGH & COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

STAFF.

R. M. LASLETT, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health. Commenced duty 15th June, 1965.

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.
D. C. ROBERTS,	Additional Public Health Inspector.	1.9.64.
* D. BRAND,	Pupil Public Health Inspector.	2.4.62.
	Additional Public Health Inspector from	1.12.67.
K. WHEELER,	Chief Clerk.	1.2.40.
W. D. BEALE	Rodent Officer and General Assistant.	4.2.57.
S. J. HURLEY,	Technical Assistant.	21.8.67.
Miss P. A. GRIFFIN,	General Clerk/Typist.	17.5.65.
Miss J. M. WRIGHT,	Shorthand Typist/Clerk.	14.11.66.
		(Left 4.8.67).
Miss S. ILLSLEY,	Junior Clerk/Typist.	21.8.67.
H. C. KIRBY,	Van Driver and Disinfecter.	11.2.46.
		(Left 9.3.67).
* Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.		

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

† E. G. POLLARD,	Senior Public Health Inspector.	1.11.48.
†§ K. ARNDELL,	Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.	1.3.54.
Mrs. D. LITTLE,	Shorthand Typist.	19.9.66.
Mrs. C. ELLIS,	Shorthand Typist.	12.11.66.
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 Chairmen and Members of the Maidenhead Borough and
Cookham Rural District Health Committee.**

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 1967.

There was no change in 1967 in the administration of the Personal and Environmental Health Services in either Maidenhead Borough or in Cookham Rural District. At the same time, there were published the reports of the Mallaby Committee on the Staffing of Local Government and the Maud Committee on the Management of Local Government. In addition to these, a Royal Commission is still reviewing Local Government areas, authorities and functions, and the Minister of Health is trying to find ways of integrating the three branches of the Health Service. The future of the Social and Welfare Services has been considered by the Seeborn Committee. At the time of writing (May, 1968) their report has not been published but it is expected at any time. Radical changes are, therefore, afoot, and those of us in the Local Government Health Services are bound to feel a bit unsettled, although some uncertainty about one's future is perhaps no bad thing.

In 1966, this area of Berkshire was in the forefront in attaching District Nurses, Health Visitors and Midwives to General Practices, and the arrangement continued to work satisfactorily in 1967, both in the Borough and in the Rural District. Unfortunately, we are no nearer to obtaining the new Health Centre at The Wilderness which is so badly needed. This is disappointing and due to the fact that loan sanction for such a project cannot be obtained unless there are facilities within the building for General Practitioners. There are many Health Centres in this country now in the full sense of the word, but they undoubtedly work most successfully when the doctors have shown an active interest in them from the beginning. So far no group of local doctors in Maidenhead has welcomed the idea of practising from a Health Centre. The doctors rightly value their professional freedom above all else and fear it could be eroded if their premises were owned by the Local Health Authority. But this is hardly likely, because the doctors remain independent contractors to the Executive Councils, and do not become in any way whatever local authority employees.

A weekly screening clinic for cancer of the neck of the womb was started at the Wilderness Health Centre in September. Up to the end of the year there had been 265 attendances and three positive specimens had been obtained. A determined attempt is now being made (May 1968) to arrange for the attendance at the clinic of married women who have borne children, from local

factories. At this clinic, in addition to a smear from the cervix being taken, an examination of the breast is also made.

The Ministry of Health had another Smoking and Health Campaign during the last three months of the year, and our Health Departments took an active part in it by poster displays designed to emphasise the link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer as well as diseases of the heart and arteries. There has been some evidence, which I mentioned in my 1966 Report, of a decline in cigarette smoking in the population, but the figures were not very convincing, and the effect of the Campaign referred to is almost impossible to determine. The forces of suggestion ranged on the other side are certainly very great. I have a distinct impression that in gatherings of medical men, the number of smokers has declined sharply in the last ten years. It seems that doctors, at least, have taken the accumulated evidence against the cigarette very seriously. The ideal solution would be for the harmful agent in tobacco to be identified and removed from it. Unfortunately, that has not so far proved possible, and lung cancer remains a most urgent problem in preventive medicine.

No progress was made during the year towards the fluoridation of water supplies to prevent dental caries. The naturally occurring fluoride in our water supplies is only 0.1 to 0.2 parts per million, which is insufficient to have any protective action on teeth. At the same time we, in the United Kingdom, are very large consumers of sugar. In view of the deadlock on fluoridation, it seems that this problem of dental decay will have to be solved in some other way. It was, therefore, most encouraging to learn that the Department of Dental Science at the Royal College of Surgeons has produced a substance which will destroy the naturally produced adhesive (dextran) that holds close to the surface of the teeth the corrosive acids formed as a result of the breakdown of sugar by bacteria. Were it not for this adhesive, one would expect the acids to be neutralised or removed fairly rapidly so that their harmful action on the teeth would be avoided. I hope we may hear much more of this promising new approach to a long standing problem.

During the year, there were discussions in Maidenhead about setting up a voluntary home visiting service for the elderly, but it was felt that this would inevitably require the services of a full-time or part-time secretary to function efficiently. In Cookham, a voluntary scheme of wider scope was inaugurated, not only to visit elderly and infirm people in their own homes, but also to provide transport to hospital for relatives and generally to cater for a variety of needs not covered by the statutory services. This is proving to be a most successful venture.

To conclude, the Chairman and Members of both Public Health Committees have helped me a great deal during the year.

The Chief Public Health Inspector of Maidenhead and the Senior Public Health Inspector of Cookham and all members of their staffs have always given me their full support. My secretary, Miss Ellis, has once again been invaluable to me. To them all, many thanks.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. LASLETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall,
Maidenhead.

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

Estimated figures in the middle of 1967 show a net gain of about 1,000 in our population compared with the 1966 mid-year population.

BIRTHS.

Eight hundred and eight babies were born to Maidenhead mothers during the year, and approximately 79% of these births were in hospital. The corrected Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 17 compared with a provisional figure of 17.2 for England and Wales. The Birth Rate for England and Wales has shown a steady decline since the peak year of 1964, and the Maidenhead figures show a similar decline.

DEATHS.

Four hundred and twenty-six deaths were reported in Maidenhead and due to a coincidence this is the same figure as in 1966. The corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population of 8.8 compares favourably with the figure of 11.2 for England and Wales. Two hundred and twenty-two of these deaths, i.e. over half of them (Items 17 to 21 in the Table) were due to diseases of the heart and arteries. Deaths from cancer (Items 10 to 14 in the Table) accounted for 76 deaths, 23 of these were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus (16 in men and 7 in women). This largely preventable cancer linked so closely with cigarette smoking, thus causes 30% of all cancer deaths.

Deaths from Lung Cancer.

		1967.	1966.	1965.	1964.	1963.	1962.
Males	...	16	15	23	21	18	20
Females	...	7	2	6	6	1	6

Pneumonia and bronchitis between them caused 61 deaths.

The Infantile Mortality Rate (deaths of all infants under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births) was low at 11.1 and compared favourably with the figure for England and Wales which was 18.3. Seven of the 9 infant deaths under 1 year occurred within the first two weeks of life.

Age.		Cause of Death.
20 hours	—	Hyaline Membrane Disease.
1 day	—	Hyaline Membrane Disease.
1 day	—	Congested Lungs.
1 day	—	Atelectasis.
2 days	—	Hydrocephalus.
2 days	—	Hyaline Membrane Disease.
2 weeks	—	Marasmus. Oesophageal Atresia. Mongol.
3 weeks	—	Congenital Heart Disease.
6 weeks	—	Congenital Heart Disease.

Hyaline membrane disease is a condition in which the lungs of the infant fail to function. Still births remained about the same as last year, but the percentage of total live births which were illegitimate, 7.9%, is the highest figure obtained over the last ten years.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	5,007			
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at 31st March, 1968	13,329			
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1968	£2,553,703			
Product of a Penny Rate	£10,350			
Population (estimated mid-year)	43,700			
Live Births:				
Legitimate	744	797	802	784
Illegitimate	64	39	56	38
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:				
Actual	18.5	19.6	20.8	20.8
Corrected	17.0	18.0	19.1	19.3
Illegitimate Live Birth per cent of Total Live Births	7.9	4.5	6.5	4.6
Still Births	12	12	11	5
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	14.6	14.2	12.0	7.2
Total Live and Still Births	820	848	869	828
Infant Deaths:				
Legitimate	8	13	14	15
Illegitimate	1	1	2	0
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births:				
Total Infant Deaths	11.1	16.7	18.6	18.2
Legitimate	10.6	16.3	17.5	19.1
Illegitimate	15.6	25.6	35.7	0.0
Neo-Natal Death Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births)	9.9	15.6	12.8	15.8
Early Neo-Natal Death Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births)	7.4	15.6	12.8	12.2
Perinatal Death Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	21.9	29.5	25.3	19.3
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)	426	426	436	407
Death Rate per 1,000 population:				
Actual	9.7	10.0	10.6	10.3
Corrected	8.8	8.5	9.6	9.1

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

Age Groups, 1967.

Causes of Death	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34
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 & parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	1	1	-	-
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	-	1	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	4	1	-	1	-	-
32. Other defined & ill-defined disease	4	-	-	1	1	-
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	2	-
34. All other accidents	-	-	-	-	2	-
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	8	1	2	3	5	-

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total	Total 1966.	Total 1965.	Total 1964.	Total 1963.
-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	-	1	1	1	3	8	5	6	5
-	5	5	9	4	23	17	29	27	19
-	2	2	2	-	6	10	12	11	5
1	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	2	1
1	5	4	14	17	43	46	38	39	28
-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	2	-
-	-	1	-	3	4	3	9	3	2
-	3	4	10	55	72	67	71	66	75
2	6	18	32	30	88	78	80	50	59
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	7	2
-	-	1	5	37	43	53	35	39	79
-	1	4	-	13	18	13	17	25	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
1	1	1	6	27	36	26	26	17	25
-	-	4	9	12	25	24	21	24	24
1	1	-	1	-	3	1	3	2	4
-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	3	5
-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	-
-	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	6	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	6	2	7	6	7
2	2	1	5	17	33	40	45	49	42
1	-	-	-	1	4	6	3	5	4
-	1	-	2	3	8	13	7	8	12
-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	3	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
9	29	46	98	225	426	426	436	407	439

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.

Of the 240 cases notified, two-thirds of them were in the first three months of the year and represented the end of the biennial epidemic.

DYSENTERY.

Sonne Dysentery is never very far away these days, out of the 46 cases notified, 36 of them occurred in May and June and were associated with an outbreak in one of our Infant Schools. The usual method of spread of this highly infectious but, fortunately, mild disease is by indirect contact in very young children.

FOOD POISONING.

Thirteen sporadic cases were notified and of these 7 were almost certainly contracted either abroad or outside the Maidenhead area.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There was a further decline in the number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 7 cases against 12 in 1966. The number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1967, was as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary ...	41 (46)	35 (43)	76 (89)
Non-Pulmonary	3 (3)	2 (3)	5 (6)

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 31st December, 1966. There was thus a reduction of 95 to 81 in the prevalence of all forms of Tuberculosis as measured on the two dates.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Of the 35 cases, 16 of them were notified from a long-stay Hospital for Subnormal Children.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Dysentery	-	-	-	10	26	3	3	3	-	-	-	1	46
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	-	13
Measles	55	45	65	9	10	2	1	2	-	15	12	24	240
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis:													
(a) Respiratory	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	7
(b) Non-respiratory	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	18	11	1	-	-	5	-	35
Totals	57	48	68	20	37	24	20	10	2	16	18	25	345

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.**HOUSING.**

The number of families rehoused during the year—246—did not quite equal the previous year's record of 284. Although the waiting list for elderly persons' accommodation was reduced somewhat during the year, that for families remained much the same at 270. Given the excess of demand for Council housing over the supply, it is inevitable that many people with acute housing needs have to wait for a long time. I am thinking particularly of elderly people living in accommodation by now quite unsuitable for them, and young families sharing accommodation in cramped conditions. I know I am not alone among Medical Officers of Health in finding my work in this field extremely frustrating.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Two hundred and forty-one people were assisted during the year, of which 175 were over the age of 65. Elderly persons who receive a supplementary pension are not charged for this Service which so often enables them to remain independent in their own homes for as long as possible.

A recent Social Survey was done in Maidenhead by the Central Office of Information acting for the National Corporation for the Care of Old People, and I have had permission to quote from their results. One hundred and one elderly people at 84 addresses who had a Home Help were interviewed. In addition, 466 persons of retirement age were interviewed (this was a random sample of about 1 in 10 of all elderly persons in the town). The need for a Home Help was determined according to carefully chosen criteria. The results showed that the number of elderly persons households per 1,000 households in Maidenhead having a Home Help was 29, and the number of such households per 1,000 households not having, but needing, a Home Help was 23. Considerable expansion of this Service is therefore required. I should add that the unmet need for Home Helps of 23 households per 1,000 in Maidenhead was the lowest of the nine areas in England and Wales, and the three areas in Scotland studied. In one area, the unmet need was as high as 90 households per 1,000 and the average figure for the 12 areas was 44 households per 1,000. It is important to realise that it is the technique of taking a sample of the whole elderly population that brings this unmet need to light. It does not mean that applications are being made for Home Helps for the elderly in Maidenhead and are being refused.

HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES.

Child Welfare Clinics were held during the year at the Wilderness Health Centre, Cookham Road, the Methodist Church Hall, Allenby Road, and at St. George's Church Hall, Fane Way. Attendances at the Clinics were as follows:—

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

NOTICES.

Number of informal notices served during the year	...	25
Number of informal notices outstanding from 1966	...	9
Number of informal notices complied with during the year		24
Number of informal notices outstanding at the end of the year	... ..	10
Number of formal notices served during the year	...	12
Number of formal notices outstanding from 1966	...	1
Number of formal notices complied with during the year	...	11
Number of formal notices outstanding at the end of the year	... ..	2

HOUSING.

The rehousing of the occupiers of the houses included in the Ray Park Cottages Compulsory Purchase Order was completed by the end of the year, but the houses have not yet been demolished.

Action was taken in respect of 15 individual unfit houses, and 2 parts of houses which were considered not repairable at reasonable expense.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

Periodical checks are made on the occupation of houses known to have been over-occupied in the past. The service of notices restricting the number of occupants followed by repeated inspections, are having the desired effect.

As more houses become multi-occupied, more of the Public Health Inspector's time needs to be spent on inspection, with much patience where language problems also arise.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Fifty-two applications for Standard Grants were received during the year. Of these, 14 were approved for grants of more than £25 towards the provision of a bath in a bathroom. No application was received for the improvement of a house to the reduced standard. One Discretionary Grant application was received for the conversion of a house into two flats.

Three representations were received from tenants requesting the Council to secure improvements, and in accordance with the Council's policy, every effort is being made to arrange for the required works to be executed voluntarily prior to the service of a statutory notice.

RENT ACT, 1957.

No application was received under the Rent Act during 1967. The position to date is as follows:—

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

	During 1967.	Total to date.
Applications for certificates of disrepair received	Nil	69
Decisions to issue certificates and notices of intention served on landlords ...	Nil	69
Undertakings given by landlords	Nil	30
Defects remedied by landlords within 3 weeks	Nil	2
Certificates of disrepair issued	Nil	37
Certificates of disrepair cancelled	Nil	13

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

At the end of the year there were 8 caravans on private sites and 84 on the Council's site at Brownfield Gardens. The site at Blenheim Road is being run-down and now only contains 4 caravans. A site used by Showmen has now been acquired by the Council.

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of the Mid-Wessex Water Company has been satisfactory and adequate. Enquiries made regarding fluoride content indicate that this is low, being between 0.1 and 0.2 parts per million.

The supplies to caravans on private sites and to the one Showmen's site are by stand-pipes.

WATER SAMPLES.

One sample of untreated water and 1 sample of treated water from the Pumping Station were submitted for bacteriological examination. Seven samples from the mains supply were submitted for bacteriological examination and 8 samples for chemical analysis. All were satisfactory.

Twenty-six samples from the Council's Swimming Pool and 84 samples from swimming pools at schools and other premises were taken for bacteriological examination.

FOOD HYGIENE.

In addition to talks to local organisations on the subject of food hygiene, an exhibition was staged in the Town Hall for senior school children who attended in organised parties and showed great interest in the exhibits on health and hygiene, also in the lectures given by the Public Health Inspectors.

The general standard of the food premises in the Borough is satisfactory.

REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES.

Number of Registered Food Premises:—

(a) Manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream ...	2
(b) For storage of ice cream intended for sale	1
(c) For storage and sale of ice cream	112
(d) For preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	22

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Number of Distributors of milk	38
Number of Dealers (Prepacked Milk) Licences)	38

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

Pasteurised Milk:—

Total samples submitted	42
--------------------------------	----

Methylene Blue Test:

Passed	42
Failed	Nil

Phosphatase Test:

Passed	42
Failed	Nil

Sterilised Milk:

Total samples submitted	10
--------------------------------	----

Turbidity Test:

Passed	10
Failed	Nil

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Ninety-three samples of food and drugs were purchased for analysis by the Public Analyst.

Article	Formal		Informal	
	Number of Samples	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Number of Samples	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory
Butter	1	-	1	-
Coffee	-	-	2	-
Coffee and chicory	-	-	1	-
Confectionery	-	-	1	-
Cheddar cheese	1	-	-	-
Colouring	-	-	1	-
Drink, chocolate	-	-	1	-
Drink, health	-	-	1	-
Drink, blackcurrant	-	-	1	-
Fish cakes	-	-	1	-
Gripe water	-	-	1	-
Ice Cream powder	-	-	1	-
Jam, apricot	-	-	1	-
Jam, peach	-	-	1	-
Jelly	-	-	1	-
Juice, lemon	1	-	-	-
Juice, grapefruit	-	-	1	-
Juice, grape	-	-	1	-
Lard	-	-	1	-
Lamb and vegetable curry	-	-	1	-
Margarine	-	-	2	-
Mint	-	-	1	-
Meat, minced	1	-	-	-
Meat, tinned	-	-	1	-
Milk	14	-	19	-
Milk, Channel Islands	4	-	8	-
Nougat	-	-	1	-
Peanut butter	-	-	1	-
Potatoes	-	-	1	-
Paste, tomato	-	-	1	-
Paste, fish	-	-	1	-
Rennet	-	-	1	-
Sausages	1	-	3	-
Seed, carraway	-	-	1	-
Sweets	-	-	1	-
Saccharine tablets	-	-	1	-
Sauce, cheese	-	-	1	-
Salt	-	-	1	-
Strawberries in syrup	1	*1	1	*1
Tea	-	-	1	-
Yogurt	-	-	1	-
	24	1	67	1

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

ADULTERATED OR UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES.

* The two samples of strawberries in syrup were unsatisfactory in that both were deficient in fruit.

A warning letter was sent to the manufacturer.

In addition the following samples were submitted for analysis for pesticide residues:—

Rice	—	0.03 p.p.m. of D.D.T.
Milk (2 samples)	—	Pesticides absent.
Tomatoes	—	Pesticides absent.
Breakfast sausages	—	Pesticides absent.

FOOD INSPECTION AND UNSOUND FOOD.

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

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	224 lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	32 lbs.
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	203 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	28 lbs.
Grapes	...	...	...	...	...	22 lbs.
Lamb	...	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Ox Cheeks	...	...	...	...	...	40 lbs.
Pigs' Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	28 lbs.
Pineapples	...	...	...	...	...	16
Various Foods	...	...	...	...	...	1,879 tins
Various Foods	...	...	...	...	...	2,860 pkts.
Various Foods	...	...	...	...	...	6 jars
Various Foods	...	...	...	...	...	1 bottle

The following action was taken in respect of complaints relating to 29 articles of food purchased:—

Mould on pork chipolata	sausages	—	Proceedings taken. Fined £15.
Mould on beef chipolata	sausages	—	Proceedings taken. Fined £10.
Cockroach in cereal		—	Proceedings taken. Fined £40.
12 complaints		—	Warning letters sent.
14 complaints		—	No action other than initial investigation.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

Steam disinfection of bedding and clothing is carried out at St. Mark's Hospital by arrangement with the Windsor Group Hospital Management Committee.

Verminous rooms disinfested	...	...	30
Treatment for insect pests	...	...	68

RODENT CONTROL.

The following visits and treatments have been carried out:—

Premises visited on complaint	...	...	...	1,671
Premises visited on survey	...	...	...	2,624
Premises with rat infestation	...	...	...	293
Premises with mouse infestation	...	...	...	230
Number of treatments carried out	...	...	...	555

Regular visits are made to the sewage works and refuse tip by the Rodent Officer and no infestation has recurred.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

One burial was undertaken during the year under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

There are three persons operating plant and equipment for the boiling of waste foods under licence. In one case a request was made for poultry to be kept clear of uncooked food, which was readily complied with.

During the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in other parts of the country, a special check was kept on the swill boiling premises in this area.

RAG FLOCK.

Three small factories registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1961, have been maintained in a satisfactory manner and no contravention has been observed on inspection.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE 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 Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	22	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	230	235	4	-
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out- workers' premises) ...	3	9	-	-
TOTAL	242	266	4	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were Found				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	2	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tem- perature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	7	-	7	-

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

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 Un-wholesome premises. (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions. (7)
Wearing apparel	27	-	-	-	-	-
Curtain making	1	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	2	-	-	-	-	-
Button carding	17	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	47	-	-	-	-	-

STAFF.

Vacancies for Public Health Inspectors are difficult to fill. The pupil was appointed Public Health Inspector to fill a vacancy as soon as he qualified, but no other pupil is to be engaged to take his place.

I would like to thank all members of the staff for their support and co-operation throughout the year.

F. G. BISHOP,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.**HOUSING.**

One hundred and sixty-three houses were completed during 1967 and work commenced on a contract for 283 units on three sites. Most of the Council houses completed during 1967 were on the Greenfields Estate, Braywick Road, and were of an industrialised building construction. The houses at present under construction are using a rationalised traditional method. All houses completed during the year were built to Parker Morris Standards, including full central heating.

Three hundred and forty-one private houses were also completed during the year.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

The average dry weather flow during the year amounted to about 2½ million gallons per day, which was in excess of the design flow for the Works. All samples of effluent taken during the year were satisfactory. One small contract for the extension of sludge drying beds and internal access roads was completed during the year, and preliminary design work has commenced on a further major extension to the Works to accommodate the increasing flow.

MAIN DRAINAGE.

The two major contracts in the river area suffered a set-back due to the failure of the Contractor to complete the works and remedy defects which occurred. Another Contractor was employed on this work and facilities should be available for all properties in the river area during the coming year.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

The refuse collection service continued to work satisfactorily on a weekly basis throughout the year. Some new Council and private housing developments were provided with a paper sack system of collection which proved to be entirely successful. Proposals to extend the paper sack system into an existing area of development have been delayed due to financial restrictions. All refuse continues to be disposed of at the controlled tipping site adjoining the Sewage Disposal Works and there were no complaints about the operation of the Tip during the year.

H. MILLS,

Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS

The Registrar General estimated that the mid-year 1927 population of the district was 1,000.

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Three hundred and thirty babies were born to mothers in the Rural District approximately 80% of which were in hospital.

His compares with 303 the previous year. After the age-specific factor, which takes into account the age and sex structure of the population, has been applied, the corrected live birth rate is 1.65 per 1,000 population. This is higher than last year but lower than the rate for England and Wales which was 1.5.

One hundred and fifty-four deaths were reported during a year for 1,000 population of 9.5. This is very similar to the previous year's figure for England and Wales in 1927 was 11.5. Seventy-four deaths were due to diseases of the heart and arteries (Items 17 to 21 in the Table). There were 43 deaths due to cancer (Items 10 to 14 in the Table). 11 of these were due to lung cancer, 9 in men and 2 in women. This is the same figure as last year with the same sex distribution.

The infant mortality rate (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births) was 9.1. Rates when numbers are small can fluctuate widely, but it is very satisfactory to record that there were only 3 infant deaths under 1 year. The causes are given below:-

5 hours	1	1
6 hours	1	1
7 hours	1	1
8 hours	1	1
9 hours	1	1
10 hours	1	1
11 hours	1	1
12 hours	1	1
13 hours	1	1
14 hours	1	1
15 hours	1	1
16 hours	1	1
17 hours	1	1
18 hours	1	1
19 hours	1	1
20 hours	1	1
21 hours	1	1
22 hours	1	1
23 hours	1	1
24 hours	1	1
25 hours	1	1
26 hours	1	1
27 hours	1	1
28 hours	1	1
29 hours	1	1
30 hours	1	1
31 hours	1	1
32 hours	1	1
33 hours	1	1
34 hours	1	1
35 hours	1	1
36 hours	1	1
37 hours	1	1
38 hours	1	1
39 hours	1	1
40 hours	1	1
41 hours	1	1
42 hours	1	1
43 hours	1	1
44 hours	1	1
45 hours	1	1
46 hours	1	1
47 hours	1	1
48 hours	1	1
49 hours	1	1
50 hours	1	1
51 hours	1	1
52 hours	1	1
53 hours	1	1
54 hours	1	1
55 hours	1	1
56 hours	1	1
57 hours	1	1
58 hours	1	1
59 hours	1	1
60 hours	1	1
61 hours	1	1
62 hours	1	1
63 hours	1	1
64 hours	1	1
65 hours	1	1
66 hours	1	1
67 hours	1	1
68 hours	1	1
69 hours	1	1
70 hours	1	1
71 hours	1	1
72 hours	1	1
73 hours	1	1
74 hours	1	1
75 hours	1	1
76 hours	1	1
77 hours	1	1
78 hours	1	1
79 hours	1	1
80 hours	1	1
81 hours	1	1
82 hours	1	1
83 hours	1	1
84 hours	1	1
85 hours	1	1
86 hours	1	1
87 hours	1	1
88 hours	1	1
89 hours	1	1
90 hours	1	1
91 hours	1	1
92 hours	1	1
93 hours	1	1
94 hours	1	1
95 hours	1	1
96 hours	1	1
97 hours	1	1
98 hours	1	1
99 hours	1	1
100 hours	1	1

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.**VITAL STATISTICS.**

POPULATION.

The Registrar General estimated that the mid-year 1967 population was 18,440, a net gain of 260 compared with the same time in 1966—a growth rate which is approximately two-thirds that of Maidenhead.

BIRTHS.

Three hundred and thirty babies were born to mothers in the Rural District, approximately 80% of which were in hospital. This compares with 303 the previous year. After the area comparability factor, which takes into account the age and sex structure of the population, has been applied, the corrected Live Birth Rate is 16.6 per 1,000 population. This, it will be seen, is higher than last year but lower than the rate for England and Wales which was 17.2.

DEATHS.

One hundred and fifty-four deaths were reported giving a corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population of 9.5. This is very similar to the previous year's figure, the figure for England and Wales in 1967 was 11.2. Seventy-four deaths were due to diseases of the heart and arteries (Items 17 to 21 in the Table). There were 43 deaths due to cancer (Items 10 to 14 in the Table), 11 of these were due to lung cancer, 9 in men and 2 in women. This is the same figure as last year with the same sex differential.

The Infantile Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births) was 9.1. Rates when numbers are small can fluctuate widely, but it is very satisfactory to record that there were only 3 infant deaths under 1 year. The causes are given below:—

- 2 hours — Prematurity.
- 2 hours — Cardiac Failure. Anaemia.
- 7 hours — Atelectasis. Prematurity.

Cookham Rural District

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)					24,920
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at 31st March, 1968					5,898
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1968					£939,172
Product of a Penny Rate					£3,700
Population (estimated mid-year)					18,440
Live Births:	1967.	1966.	1965.	1964.	
Legitimate	308	282	273	315	
Illegitimate	22	21	16	21	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:					
Actual	17.9	16.7	16.0	18.3	
Corrected	16.6	15.5	14.9	17.0	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births	6.7	6.9	5.5	6.2	
Still Births	3	1	3	0	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	9.0	3.3	10.3	0.0	
Total Live and Still Births	333	304	292	336	
Infant Deaths:					
Legitimate	3	4	8	6	
Illegitimate	0	0	1	0	
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births:					
Total Infant Deaths	9.1	13.2	31.1	17.9	
Legitimate	9.7	14.2	29.3	19.1	
Illegitimate	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	
Neo-Natal Death Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births)	9.1	9.9	27.7	17.9	
Early Neo-Natal Death Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births)	9.1	9.9	27.7	17.9	
Perinatal Death Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	18.0	13.2	37.6	17.9	
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)	154	156	178	169	
Death Rate per 1,000 population:					
Actual	8.4	8.6	9.8	8.1	
Corrected	9.5	9.8	11.0	9.2	

Cookham Rural District

Age Groups, 1967.

Causes of Death	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-30
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 & parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	1
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 & ill-defined disease	3	-	-	-	1	-
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	1	1	1
34. All other accidents	-	-	-	-	-	1
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	-	-	2	2	5

Cookham Rural District

5-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total	Total 1966.	Total 1965.	Total 1964.	Total 1963.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
1	1	-	2	1	5	3	4	4	2
1	4	1	2	3	11	11	5	5	12
-	2	1	2	-	6	3	6	5	2
1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	3	6	2	6	20	15	20	17	16
-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2
-	1	2	5	10	19	14	16	17	19
-	1	7	15	9	32	33	48	36	28
-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
-	-	1	2	13	16	20	13	16	25
-	-	1	-	4	5	3	9	5	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
-	-	-	1	5	6	9	8	2	4
-	-	-	4	1	5	6	4	7	12
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	3
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	-	3
-	-	-	1	2	3	2	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	2
-	-	1	-	4	9	8	14	11	12
-	1	-	-	-	4	10	2	4	3
-	-	-	-	2	3	4	4	2	3
-	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	14	20	41	62	154	156	178	144	169

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.

One hundred and sixty-eight cases were notified, 131 of which were in the first four months of the year.

DYSENTERY.

There were 3 separate incidents of Sonne Dysentery involving 9 persons, 5 of them in one family and 3 in another.

FOOD POISONING.

Four sporadic cases were notified. As is usual with single cases the infected article of food was not determined, but in one case the infection was certainly contracted abroad.

TYPHOID FEVER.

One case of Typhoid Fever occurred in a young adult. He became ill two days after his return from abroad where he contracted the infection. He made a complete recovery. Household contacts were carefully checked and spread of the infection to them did not occur.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There was only 1 notification of a new case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, a welcome decrease from 5 the previous year. The number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1967, was:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	22	(25)
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	2	(2)

The figures in brackets are the corresponding one on the Register at 31st December, 1966. Thus the prevalence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (upper line) as measured on the last day of the two years, shows a small decline.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Dysentery	-	-	-	5	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	9
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	4
Measles	54	35	31	11	3	12	1	7	-	-	6	2	168
Scarlet Fever	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
Tuberculosis:													
(a) Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
(b) Non-respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Totals	56	35	32	18	3	16	3	9	2	5	7	8	194

Cookham Rural District

GENERAL SANITATION.

The Engineer and Surveyor refers in his report to the outline scheme submitted to the Ministry for the sewerage of five villages and other areas. I strongly support this scheme. Cesspools give rise to troubles in very many different ways, and it is surely time that the rural way of life and main drainage went together. There are still 97 properties in the Rural District obtaining water from shallow wells and with either cesspool or septic tank drainage. These must be a cause for concern to any Medical Officer of Health. Admittedly, samples of water from these wells are obtained and examined regularly, and nearly all of them are satisfactory. But it may be over two years after a well is sampled before it is sampled again, and pollution of a shallow well can, of course, occur at any time.

HOUSING.

Housing remains in very short supply in the Rural District, as in other parts of S.E. England. In 1967/68 the number of applicants rehoused slumped to 15 from 70 the previous year. Meanwhile, the waiting list for Council accommodation slowly grows and with it requests for priority on a variety of grounds. I am only in a position to request priority where there are very definite medical reasons for it. Even when the Council have granted priority on medical grounds, tenancy offers at the time of writing (May 1968) are solely dependent on vacancies occurring in existing dwellings until the new building programme gets started.

HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES.

Vaccination against Smallpox and immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis were available at the Infant Welfare Centres and through the family doctors. The total number of courses completed was as follows:—

Triple Antigen—

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus	— Primary injections ...	384
	— Reinforcing injections	349
Diphtheria and Tetanus combined	— Primary injections ...	55
	— Reinforcing injections	317
Smallpox	— Primary vaccinations	265
	— Re-vaccinations ...	164
Poliomyelitis	— Primary vaccinations	368
	— Re-vaccinations ...	226

Cookham Rural District

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, 1967.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The following table shows the number of properties in the seven parishes in the Rural District which are still on a well water supply. None of the wells is open, all are tube wells, water being pumped by a small electrically operated pump into a storage tank in each premises, a few are served by wells some 200ft. or more in depth.

Parish	Total Houses.	On Main.	On Well.
Bisham	408	399	9
Bray	1,675	1,672	3
Cookham	2,065	2,020	45
Hurley	686	648	38
Shottesbrooke	45	45	-
Waltham St. Lawrence ...	543	541	2
White Waltham	699	699	-

During the year 42 well water samples were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results are summarised as follows:—

Samples taken	38
Satisfactory	34
Unsatisfactory	4

The four unsatisfactory samples were due to a small chlorinating plant at one of the premises not being operated properly. This has now been remedied.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS.

Infectious diseases	166
Drainage	415
Caravan Sites, etc.	76
Refuse collection visits	679
Public conveniences	38
Cesspool emptying	48
Grocers' and Butchers' shops	21
Restaurants	15
Clean Air Act visits	14
Waste Food Order	8
Litter Act	45

Cookham Rural District

MILK SAMPLING.

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Methylene Blue Test results:—								
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phosphatase Test results:—								
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

UN SOUND FOOD.

Tins of Peach Caps	...	...	...	...	...	...	148 cases
Tins of Cherries	...	...	...	...	...	...	173 cases
Frozen Blackberries	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,288 lbs.
Bread	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 loaf

DRY SCAVENGING.

The Council's fleet consists of two 50 cu. yd. Compression Type machines and four Dual Tip machines. Four of these machines are in regular daily use, the fifth machine does all trade waste collections, etc., and the sixth is spare. The rounds have been well maintained during the year, the area having a good regular collection, practically all of it weekly. Odd complaints are received as perhaps is inevitable, but the regularity of the collections, even during holiday periods, has not been interrupted.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The refuse collected is disposed of by controlled tipping. During the year the Council purchased a crawler tractor and, with the help of a first class operator, the Tip has been kept in a very good condition. Adequate covering material is available and no complaints of any description were received during the year of the Tip's condition. Refuse, chiefly paper and cardboard, seems to increase in bulk each year; this type of rubbish is not the easiest to dispose of by controlled tipping.

WET SCAVENGING.

The Council's fleet consists of three 1,500 gallon cesspool emptiers and three 1,000 gallon machines. One new larger type emptier was added to the fleet during the year. Many more complaints are received by this Service than with the Dry Service, although in more than half the Area the Council operate a planned cesspool emptying service. I do not think that, with modern amenities and the ever-increasing use of water, a cesspool is ever going to cope with the effluent from the average premises adequately all the time. The addition of large carrying capacity machines is only just keeping up with the demand for cesspools

Cookham Rural District

to be emptied. Basically, the Council's service is very good as they undertake to empty cesspools once per month where necessary, and it is surprising the number of householders who demand this even though the tanks may not be actually full.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A total of 166 visits and inspections were made during the year, chiefly for Sonne Dysentery notifications, and a total of 53 samples were obtained.

FOOD PREMISES.

Eighty-six visits and inspections were made to restaurants, cafes and hotels, etc. during the year. The standard of food hygiene is generally good and no complaints were received during the year. Two of the larger shops in the Area have gone over to self-service, and all the latest refrigeration and cold storage equipment has been installed.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT.

Fifty-eight visits and inspections were made during the year for purposes in connection with this Act.

CARAVAN SITES

A total of 76 inspections were made of caravan sites in the Area. The Council are still in the process of enforcing the site licence provisions of some recently granted licences. It is hoped that the largest sites will soon be on main drainage.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

A total of 125 visits and inspections were made to licensed premises in the Area. The tendency, in this Area, is for more and more storage for petrol to be provided at existing service stations.

LITTER ACT.

Forty-five visits were made to investigate complaints, etc. Old and derelict cars are still a major problem although their breaking up and disposal is undertaken by a local scrap merchant. The Council give every encouragement to car owners to bring their old cars for disposal to the Refuse Tip where they are broken up by a scrap dealer.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

A total of 40 Discretionary Grants and 23 Standard Grants were made during the year. The Council hope to proceed with a second Improvement Area as soon as possible, and inspections are being carried out now for this purpose. The number of applications has more than doubled during the year, which is an encouraging pointer as the Council give every possible help and assistance to these schemes.

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ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE 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 Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	67	44	1	-
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out- workers' premises) ...	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	67	44	1	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were Found				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions 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 tem- perature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-

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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	3	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	5	-	-	-	-	-

I would like to record my thanks to my Deputy for his help during the year and also to my Rodent Operative and office staff.

E. G. POLLARD,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.**COUNCIL HOUSING.**

The construction of traditional houses and flats on the first part of the Council's Stroud Estate at Holyport, was completed in August, 1967, and this consisted of 36 five person houses, 11 four person houses, 4 two person flats and 4 four person flats, together with 33 garages and 51 external stores.

Owing to the desirability of making up Stroud Farm Road, which is at the present time an unadopted road, the Housing Programme during 1967 was switched from completing the Stroud Estate into other areas, and it is now anticipated that it will be 1969 when a resumption is made on this scheme.

Work is shortly to start on the construction of 20 one person elderly peoples block of flats together with 3 one bedroom flats, a two bedroom Warden's accommodation, communal reading room and T.V. lounge, guest room, laundry room, etc., at Whyteladyes Lane, Cookham Rise. Also, 6 single bedroom elderly persons bungalows at Orchard Cottages, Milly Road, Waltham St. Lawrence, and 3 similar bungalows at Long Halfacre, Littlewick Green.

PRIVATE HOUSING.

One hundred and eleven private dwellings were completed during 1967.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The extension of the foul water sewer at Fifield Village has now been completed, but a similar proposal to accommodate property in Whyteladyes Lane is still awaiting Ministry approval, this is being held up due to financial restrictions.

An outline scheme has now been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the rebuilding of the Sewage Disposal Works at White Waltham, together with the sewerage of the villages of White Waltham, Waltham S. Lawrence, Shurlock Row, Knowl Hill, Littlewick Green, and other areas. It is anticipated that an Inspector of the Ministry will investigate the scheme and hold the Local Inquiry towards the end of 1968. I do not, at this stage, anticipate a start being made on this scheme during the current financial year. It is interesting to note that, included in the new Sewage Disposal Works at White Waltham, is a large sludge pressing unit which will be capable of dealing with the de-watering of all sludge from this Works

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after suitable chemical treatment. In addition to this load, these presses are to accommodate the sludge from Cookham and Hurley Sewage Disposal Works and other minor Sewage Disposal Works throughout the District, together with sludge from a proposed Works at Oakley Green.

The Council are proposing to have the Oakley Green area of the district provided with main drainage in the reasonably near future, particularly so, if Government Housing proposals are started this year.

The plans for the enlargement of the existing Sewage Disposal Works at Hurley are shortly to be submitted to the Ministry together with a scheme for the sewerage of the village of Bisham, but it is likely that the extension of the Disposal Works will take place before the main drainage works at Bisham.

P. A. MAJOR,
Engineer and Surveyor.

