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BOROUGH OF SLOUGH



*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Public Health Department
"Highfield"
9 Bath Road
Slough.*

*Telephone:
Slough 23881*

B O R O U G H O F S L O U G H

HEALTH AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

January to May, 1967

Chairman:

ALDERMAN N.M. ESCHLE

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR M.J. SHEEHY

ALDERMAN MRS. M.J. MORGAN

ALDERMAN P. LIGHTFOOT

ALDERMAN F.S.G. ROOM

ALDERMAN R. TAYLOR

COUNCILLOR A.J. BLOOM

*ALDERMAN MRS. J.M.B. GIBSON

COUNCILLOR MRS. J. MACFARLANE

COUNCILLOR W.J. PARK

ALDERMAN C.A. PENN

(Mayor) (ex officio)

COUNCILLOR R. SEYMOUR

May to December, 1967

SERVICES COMMITTEE

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR E. LEWIS

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR A.J. BLOOM

HEALTH AND PARKS SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman:

* COUNCILLOR A.J. BLOOM

Vice-Chairman:

*COUNCILLOR H.J. NEWMAN

*ALDERMAN MRS. J.B.M. GIBSON

*COUNCILLOR E. LEWIS

COUNCILLOR M.J. SHEEHY

*COUNCILLOR A. SIMPSON

COUNCILLOR L.S. WILLIS

* indicates membership of Services Committee

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,

'HIGHFIELD',

9, BATH ROAD,

SLOUGH.

Telephone:

SLOUGH 23881

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

MACDONALD A. CHARRETT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

JOAN GRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 12.6.67)

AUDREY MYANT, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. (appointed 13.6.67)

Departmental Medical Officers:

AUDREY MYANT, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. (promoted 13.6.67)

BARBARA V. GIBSON, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

JEAN BARKER, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(appointed 26.6.67)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

LESLIE A. STROUD, D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. SAGAR, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors - Special Duties:

B.C. UPTON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., (1,2,2)

(Smoke Control)

D.A. OWEN, (1,2,2)

(Food and Drugs and Housing Improvement Grants)

I.D. PRESTON, (1,2)

(Offices and Shops)

D.W. TOMLIN, (1,2)

(Housing - Multiple Occupation) (from 7.11.67)

District Public Health Inspectors:

P. BAILEY (1,2)

A. FENN, M.A.P.H.I. (1,2,3)

R.B.C. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I. (1,2)

D.W. TOMLIN, (1,2) to (6.11.67)

A.G. WELCH, F.R.S.H., (1,2)

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

J.F. MARSHALL

G.P. WEBSTER

Technical Assistants (Smoke Control):

J.W. DAVIES, A.R.S.H., M.R.P.A.

R.I. LLOYD

Technical Assistant (Pest Control):

F.C. QUINN

Laboratory Technician/Mortuary Attendant:

C.G. WOOD

Administrative Assistant:

R. BORRETT

Home Safety Officer:

R.P. JONES

Administrative Assistant (Meals on Wheels):

MISS K.E. FELSTEAD

Clerical Staff - Medical Officer of Health's Section:

MISS D.M. DRYE

R.S. PRESTON

(retired 21.10.67)

MRS. J.C. BAYLISS

(appointed 25.9.67)

MRS. S. MARSH

MISS C. ARNETT

(resigned 10.3.67)

MISS M.S. ARNETT

(appointed 20.3.67)

MISS A. GREENOUGH

MRS. M.G. BENTLEY

MRS. K. BRAITHWAITE

MRS. D. HALLETT

MISS M.P. BOTT

MISS E. KELLY

MISS S. RAO

MRS. L. CARRITT

(appointed 18.9.67)

Clerical Staff - Chief Public Health Inspector's Section:

MISS M. REITH

MISS K.C. McGRATH

MISS C.A. ALDER

MRS. V. BUCKNELL (nee Bentley)

(resigned 31.1.67)

MISS M. CLARK

(6.2.67 - 14.7.67)

MISS E.P. WILLIAMS

(appointed 8.8.67)

Area Welfare Officer:

H.L.G. HEATH

Deputy Area Welfare Officer:

MISS B. WRIGHT

Social Workers:

MRS. L.V. RUTTERFORD

MRS. P.G. BATTERBY

MISS P.A. WEDGBURY

G.B. DENBY

(appointed 19.6.67)

MRS. M.J. HALLIDAY

(appointed 9.1.67)

A. JONES

MRS. F.M. MACHIN

(appointed 1.5.67)

MISS A. MARSDEN

S.B. FRANCIS (Trainee

appointed 14.8.67)

G.M. DAVIES (Trainee

appointed 20.11.67)

T. HERON

Social Worker for the Blind:

MRS. R.R. BRUNNER

Trainee Social Workers for the Blind:

MISS E.A. PATTERSON (resigned 1.7.67)

MISS J.S. ROBERTS (appointed 20.11.67)

Home Help Organiser:

MRS. E.A. GORMAN

Assistant Home Help Organisers:

MRS. E. FARNELL

MRS. J. WOOD (resigned 8.1.67)

MISS J.E. KENNEDY (20.2.67 - 3.12.67)

Veterinary Surgeon:

J.E. GARLAND, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst:

ERIC VOELCKER, A.R.C.S., F.I.C.

KEY TO QUALIFICATIONS

1. Certificate of the Joint Board as Public Health Inspector.
2. Certificate of Royal Society of Health as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
3. Certificate of Royal Society of Health as Smoke Inspector.
4. Certificate of Royal Society of Health in Sanitary Science as applied to Building and Public Works.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
'HIGHFIELD',
9, BATH ROAD,
SLOUGH.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Slough.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Another year has passed and yet another Annual Report - my nineteenth - comes to be presented.

The report itself contains many matters relating to the Health, Welfare and Social circumstances of this town and comments upon them. This introductory letter contains a few general comments which refer this year to social matters rather than to those more traditionally associated with public health departments. However, without sound social conditions a community can never be truly healthy and a fall from grace in this respect may be disastrous.

In last year's report I referred to innovations and commented how strange it seemed for them to occur in a period of Prices and Incomes freeze and general financial stringency. As there was little improvement in the economic situation in 1967 it is not surprising that I am unable to report a further expansion of services this time.

Although expansion was lacking changes there certainly were. For one thing the electorate decided upon a change of political control of the Council and the first page or two of the report shows how radical the committee changes were - Health no longer appears in the title of any Committee but only in that of a Sub-Committee - Health and Parks.

Changes in population, too, proceeded apace with many immigrants continuing to arrive mainly from India and Pakistan and, later, from Kenya. The great pressure upon housing produced by this influx is clearly set out in Mr. Stroud's section of the report under multi-occupation and there are obviously many difficulties to be dealt with before a solution to this problem occurs. Great tact and understanding by all concerned will be required.

Food hygiene is one of the most important functions of a health department and improved education of the general public is required if the standard of hygiene in food establishments is to be raised; insistence upon cleanliness by customers has more effect than all the exhortations of officials. Difficulty in communication between the officer of the department and non-English speaking

immigrants in this field is a good example of the problems generally found in helping those who have recently come to join us to become good citizens; every contact, quite naturally, takes much longer than it does when language is no barrier.

Readers of the report will notice that comments are made upon some of the services provided by the County Council. The Health and Welfare services in this area are administratively so integrated that it is difficult to select some and not others. Generally speaking, however, I include those which have office accommodation at 9, Bath Road and those associated with the school health service which is responsible to the Borough Education Committee for its day-to-day activities.

In the Welfare field a great change took place in 1967. The County Council decided to create one unified social work service rather than to continue the traditional separation into mental or physical handicap. This change meant that each social worker was involved in all aspects of physical and mental welfare instead of dealing with merely one aspect as before. It was, therefore, only to be expected that problems of adjustment to these new duties might occur; these have been much less than anticipated and the staff concerned are to be congratulated upon the way in which they adapted themselves to the change of policy.

Early in the report I mentioned the change, after many years, in the political control of the Council and the alterations in its committee structure. It is, therefore, appropriate that I should, this year, record my great appreciation of the support which the Chairman and members of the old Health and Sanitation Committee gave me and the department as a whole for many years. To the Chairman of the new Services Committee and to the Chairman of the Health and Parks Sub-Committee I would like to say how grateful I am for the way in which they have continued to give support and encouragement to the Department.

To the many staff who have contributed to the carrying out of the policies laid down by Parliament and the Council I would like to say 'Thank you' once again for a good year's work.

I remain, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MACDONALD A. CHARRETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

JUNE, 1968

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1967

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	6,202 acres
Population: Registrar General's Estimate for mid-1967	86,860
Number of dwelling houses, including flats at 1st April, 1967	25,465
Rateable value as at 31st March, 1968	£7,659,625
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1968	£7,693,601
Estimated Product of Penny Rate 1968/69	£31,300

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

Live Births:	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	753	712	1,465
Illegitimate	72	81	153
Total	825	793	1,618

Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	-	18.6
Corrected Birth Rate (allowing for sex and age of the population) (Comparability factor 0.94)	-	17.5
National Birth Rate	-	17.2
Ratio of local Birth Rate to National Rate	-	1.02:1
Illegitimate live births were 9.46% of total live births		

Still Births:	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	14	7	21
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	14	7	21

Total of live and still births ...	-	1,639
Still Birth rate per 1,000 total births	-	13.0
Still Birth rate per 1,000 population	-	0.24
National still birth rate per 1,000 total births	-	14.8

Peri-Natal Mortality: (Still Births and Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	11	11	22
Still Births	14	7	21
Total	25	18	43

Peri-Natal Mortality (cont'd.):

Rate per 1,000 total live and still

births - SLOUGH	-	26.23
- NATIONAL	-	25.4

Neo-Natal Mortality: (Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)

Deaths:	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	10	7	17
Illegitimate	2	4	6
Total	12	11	23

Rate for all infants under 4 weeks of
age per 1,000 live births - SLOUGH

- 14.2

- NATIONAL

- 12.5

Infant Mortality: (Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age)

Deaths:	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	15	12	27
Illegitimate	3	6	9
Total	18	18	36

Rate per 1,000 live births

- 22.2

National Rate per 1,000 live births

- 18.3

Ratio of Local Rate to National Rate

- 1.21:1

Maternal Deaths:Number of women dying in, or as a consequence
of pregnancy

- 1

Deaths:

Males	Females	Total
392	368	760

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population

- 8.7

Corrected Death Rate (allowing for sex
and age of the population)
(Comparability factor 1.41)

- 12.27

National Death Rate per 1,000 population

- 11.2

Ratio of Local Death Rate to National Rate

- 1.09:1

Other Deaths:

	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population
Cancer	105	90	195	2.24
Pulmonary T.B.	3	-	3	0.035
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	-	1	1	0.011

I. VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

Two years ago the top of the most recent birth bulge seemed to have been reached and it was expected that the fall in the number of births in the town would have been quite marked. As it happened the number of live births to Slough mothers was slightly higher than it had been in 1966, the Registrar-General having taken inward and outward transfers into account, giving a total of 1,618 live births for 1967 compared with 1,611 in 1966. The boys showed an excess over girls of only 32 compared with over 50 the previous year.

In spite of the small increase in the total number of births the crude birth rate of 18.6 per thousand population was a little lower than that for 1966 as the total population of the town was somewhat higher. However, when this rate is multiplied by the comparability figure (0.94 in 1967) the corrected rate becomes 17.5 per thousand population. This device allows local rates based on populations with age and sex composition different from that of the national population to be compared with the country as a whole or, indeed, with other areas where this calculation has been made. From the table below it will be seen that the local birth rate has fallen more slowly than has the national rate and that that of the town still remains slightly higher than that for the whole country.

Year	Corrected Birth Rate, Slough	Birth Rate England & Wales	Ratio	
			Slough	: England & Wales
1958	15.76	16.4	0.96	: 1
1959	15.74	16.5	0.95	: 1
1960	16.74	17.1	0.98	: 1
1961	17.62	17.4	1.01	: 1
1962	18.25	18.0	1.01	: 1
1963	18.91	18.2	1.04	: 1
1964	20.2	18.4	1.10	: 1
1965	18.4	18.1	1.02	: 1
1966	17.7	17.7	1.00	: 1
1967	17.5	17.2	1.02	: 1

ILLEGITIMACY

The number of illegitimate births stayed exactly the same as in 1966 - a total of 153 in each year.

It is often argued that there is little point in differentiating between legitimate and illegitimate children and it would, indeed, be wonderful if illegitimate children always had such good opportunities

as those born in wedlock. The lack of ceremony in church or register office may indeed make little difference if the union between man and woman is a stable one and family life is harmonious but only too often even when society at large tries to make amends for the lack of one parent by providing maternity, welfare and financial benefits, the dice are loaded against the bastard. Not only is there a social difference but there is a physical one too; in 1967 for instance 27 legitimate infants died under the age of one year and 9 illegitimate ones; that is to say for every 1,000 legitimate children born just over 18 could be expected to die within a year - for illegitimate children the figure was almost 59.

Apart from society providing for the luckless unmarried mother and her child, each one of us, knowing of a single girl who is pregnant, must try to make sure that not only does she know what help can be given but to do our best to make sure that she has the opportunity to use it.

1958	...	5.01
1959	...	5.90
1960	...	5.68
1961	...	5.69
1962	...	7.73
1963	...	8.56
1964	...	7.99
1965	...	9.01
1966	...	9.38
1967	...	9.33

STILLBIRTHS

With an increase of one stillbirth - from 20 in 1966 to 21 in 1967 there is little comment to make because, as will be seen from the table below this is very much in line with the story of the past few years. The local rate of 13.0 per thousand total births still compares favourably with the national rate of 14.8

1958	...	25.2
1959	...	26.8
1960	...	12.5
1961	...	10.5
1962	...	16.8
1963	...	13.4
1964	...	11.9
1965	...	11.2
1966	...	12.3
1967	...	13.0

Once again I would make a point, however, that to obtain an overall picture of standards of living and maternity services the proportion of children dying in the first week of life should be taken together with those who never lived, and this is done in the succeeding paragraph.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

In 1967, 23 children died in the first week of life and there were 21 still-births making a total of 44 deaths out of 1,639 live and still-births, or a peri-natal mortality rate of 26.23 per 1,000 total births.

From the table it will be seen that this is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand more than it was in the previous year. The table also shows there has been virtually no improvement in the rate in the past eight years, and this comparison is, perhaps, more valid than just taking one year out of context. The Slough rate for 1967 was just above the National rate of 25.4.

The maternity liaison committee, consisting of general medical practitioners as well as medical and nursing staffs from local health authorities and hospitals meets periodically to enquire into various aspects of the services available for mothers and young babies in the very early stages of life. The figures above are the sort which give an extra challenge but with rates getting towards those which must be the lowest attainable there are no very obvious causes for the rise and, therefore, no obvious cures for them; constant vigilance, continuing devotion to duty and the provision, by the community, of good physical conditions under which deliveries and subsequent infant care can be effected, must all play their part in providing the best service possible.

1958	...	34.4
1959	...	34.0
1960	...	28.3
1961	...	26.6
1962	...	24.4
1963	...	25.05
1964	...	24.9
1965	...	17.1
1966	...	22.7
1967	...	26.2

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Neo-natal deaths are those which occur within four weeks of birth. This is usually very similar to the rate for the first week of life most children surviving one week living at least until the end of their first month. Out of 24 children who died under the age of one month all but one failed to survive the first week.

The number of deaths in the first month of life in 1967 was 24, or 14.2 per thousand live births.

INQUESTS

37 inquests were held upon residents of the Borough during 1967 and the causes of death as recorded by the Registrars of Births and Deaths following receipt of the Coroners' certificates were as follows:-

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Natural Causes:	1	-	1
Accidents:			
Falls	2	5	7
Road Accidents	14	1	15
Inhalation of Vomit	1	-	1
Suffocation	2	-	2
Intravenous anaesthetic	1	-	1
Drowning	1	-	1
Suicide:			
Self-inflicted knife wound	-	1	1
Coal-gas poisoning	1	2	3
Mixture of alcohol and drugs	1	-	1
Carbon-monoxide poisoning (car)	1	-	1
Open Verdict:			
Coal-gas poisoning	-	1	1
Hit by railway train	1	-	1
Homicide:			
Stab wound	1	-	1
	27	10	37

INFANT MORTALITY

1967 was not a good year for infants; 36 of those who were born alive failed to reach their first birthday; of these 27 were legitimate and 9 illegitimate, eighteen were boys and eighteen were girls.

The following table shows a total of 39 and it is the detail of that number which is given on succeeding pages. The discrepancy arises because of the need by the Registrar-General to have returns made rapidly to him in order to include them on his statistical

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE													
CAUSES OF DEATH	UNDER 1 DAY	1 - 2 DAYS	3 - 5 DAYS	6 - 7 DAYS	TOTAL UNDER 1 WEEK	1 - 2 WEEKS	3 - 4 WEEKS	TOTAL UNDER 1 MONTH	1 - 3 MONTHS	4 - 6 MONTHS	7 - 9 MONTHS	10 - 12 MONTHS	TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR
Diseases attributable to Viruses 080 - 096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Vascular lesions affecting Central Nervous System 330 - 334, Pneumonia 490 - 493, and Birth Injuries, Asphyxia and infections of the Newborn 760 - 769	5	4	3	-	12	1	-	13	2	-	-	1	16
Inflammatory disease of Central Nervous System 340 - 345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of Intestines and Peritoneum 570 - 578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Other disease of Musculoskeletal System 740 - 749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations 750 - 759	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4
Other diseases peculiar to Early Infancy 770 - 776	9	1	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Other Accidents E910 - E936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	4
TOTAL	15	5	3	-	23	1	-	24	10	2	1	2	39
WHERE DIED													
Home	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4	1	1	-	8
Hospitals in this Area	12	5	3	-	20	-	-	20	5	1	-	1	27
Hospitals away from this Area	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	4
TOTAL	15	5	3	-	23	1	-	24	10	2	1	2	39

Diseases attributable to Viruses 080 - 096

1 month - Cardio-respiratory failure due to Viral pneumonia - Wexham Park Hospital (096.9)

Vascular lesions affecting Central Nervous System 330 - 334, Pneumonia 490 - 493, and Birth Injuries, Asphyxia and Infections of the Newborn 760 - 769

2 months - Lateral cerebral sinus thrombosis - Home - Coroner's post-mortem (334)

3 months - Bronchopneumonia - Home - Coroner's post-mortem (491)

10 months - Bronchopneumonia - St. Vincents Orthopaedic Hospital, Eastcote (491)

4 days - Cerebral haemorrhage due to Breech delivery - Canadian Red Cross Hospital (760.0)

4 days - Intracranial haemorrhage due to bilateral tentorial tear due to precipitate labour (1½ hours) associated with bilateral intra-pulmonary haemorrhages secondary to intracranial lesion - Canadian Red Cross Hospital (760.0)

Under 24 hours - Ante-partum asphyxia due to breech delivery associated with prematurity - Canadian Red Cross Hospital (761.5)

Under 24 hours - Prematurity due to maternal accidental haemorrhage - Amersham General Hospital (761.5)

Under 24 hours - Intra-partum asphyxia associated with ureteric atresia - Upton Hospital (762.0)

Under 24 hours - Failure of lungs to expand associated with hydrocephalus and spina bifida - Upton Hospital (762.0)

1 day - Congenital pulmonary atelectasis associated with multiple congenital abnormalities including dextrocardia and malrotation of gut - Canadian Red Cross Hospital (762.0)

- 2 days - Respiratory failure due to atelectasis associated with jaundice and rhesus anti-bodies
- Canadian Red Cross Hospital (762.0)
- Under 24 hours - Respiratory distress syndrome due to prematurity - Upton Hospital (762.5)
- 1 day - Respiratory distress syndrome due to prematurity - Old Windsor Hospital (762.5)
- 5 days - Pneumonia associated with minor subdural haemorrhage and tentorial tear - Colinswood Maternity Home (763.0)
- 2 weeks - Pneumonia. Coroner's post-mortem - Home (763.0)
- 1 day - Prematurity (30 weeks) due to severe maternal eclampsia ; associated hyaline membrane disease - Canadian Red Cross Hospital (769.5)

Inflammatory disease of Central Nervous System 340 - 345

- 2 months - Septicaemia due to Pneumococcal meningitis - Old Windsor Hospital (340.1)

Other diseases of Intestines and Peritoneum 570 - 578

- 1 month - Intestinal obstruction due to unknown aetiology - Wexham Park Hospital (570.5)
- 10 months - Marked dehydration due to diarrhoea and vomiting - Wexham Park Hospital (571.0)

Other diseases of Musculoskeletal system 740 - 749

- 5 months - Recurrent pneumonia due to muscular degeneration - Old Windsor Hospital (744.2)

Congenital Malformations 750 - 759

2 months - Respiratory failure due to
ventriculitis due to
hydrocephalus and
myelomeningocele -
Westminster Children's Hospital (751.0)

3 months - Congenital heart disease due to
18 trisomy mosaicism - Wexham
Park Hospital (754.5)

Under 24 hours - Neo-natal asphyxia due to
bilateral pneumothorax,
associated with bilateral
hydronephrosis and horseshoe
kidney, ureteric atresia -
Upton Hospital (759.0)

2 months - Trisomy 13 - 15 - Patau's
syndrome and heart failure -
Old Windsor Hospital (759)

Other diseases peculiar to Early Infancy 770 - 776

Under 24 hours - Severe rhesus incompatibility
- Hammersmith Hospital (770.0)

Under 24 hours - Hyaline membrane disease and
prematurity (27 weeks gestation)
- Canadian Red Cross Hospital (773.5)

Under 24 hours - Prematurity - Canadian Red
Cross Hospital (776)

Under 24 hours - Prematurity - Old Windsor
Hospital (776)

Under 24 hours - Prematurity - Canadian Red
Cross Hospital (776)

Under 24 hours - Prematurity due to spontaneous
miscarriage at 28 weeks -
Canadian Red Cross Hospital (776)

Under 24 hours - Prematurity - Canadian Red
Cross Hospital (776)

Under 24 hours - Prematurity - Canadian Red
Cross Hospital (776)

Under 24 hours - Pre-viability - Home -
Coroner's post-mortem (776)

1 day - Extreme prematurity - Canadian
Red Cross Hospital (776)

Other accidents E910 - E936

8 months - Asphyxia due to inhalation of
vomit - Coroner's inquest (E921)

4 months - Asphyxia due to inhalation of
vomit - Home - Coroner's inquest;
verdict misadventure (E921)

2 months - Asphyxia due to changing position
when lying in cot - Home -
Coroner's inquest; verdict
misadventure (E924)

3 months - Asphyxia due to accidental
suffocation - Home - Coroner's
inquest; verdict misadventure (E925)

DEATHS

The table below shows how the death rate fluctuates from year to year without any apparent cause, or perhaps I should say without any cause which is, in the present stage of knowledge preventable; the main causes of death are given below.

The total number of people dying in 1967 was 760 but there was actually a reduction in male deaths, from 410 to 392; the female deaths increased from 303 to 368 a difference of 65. The comparability figure was reduced from 1.42 to 1.41 which means that the Registrar General concluded that the population of the town was just a shade less young compared with the country as a whole than it had been in 1966.

DEATH RATE - SLOUGH			
Year	Crude Death Rate	Corrected Death Rate	National Rate
1958	7.7	11.05	11.7
1959	9.1	12.4	11.6
1960	8.6	11.7	11.5
1961	7.9	11.1	12.0
1962	7.9	11.1	11.9
1963	8.9	12.6	12.2
1964	7.6	10.8	11.3
1965	7.6	10.8	11.5
1966	8.3	11.8	11.7
1967	8.7	12.3	11.2

CAUSE OF DEATH	1966	1967
Heart Disease	233	246
Cancer	143	195
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	79	80
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	87	67
Accidents - all types	29	34
Other circulatory disease	24	27

The six main causes of death stayed the same as in previous years but vascular lesions of the nervous system and pneumonia and bronchitis changed places. It was a good year for infective chest complaints, though bad for cancer of the lung - but a bad year for 'strokes'.

CAUSES OF DEATH					1966		1967	
					M	F	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory					2	2	3	-
2. Tuberculosis, other					-	-	-	1
3. Syphilitic disease					1	1	3	1
4. Diphtheria					-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough					-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection					1	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis					-	-	-	-
8. Measles					-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...					-	-	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach					13	10	10	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...					38	6	49	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast					-	16	-	20
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus						6		5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...					30	24	44	50
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia					6	3	2	2
16. Diabetes					4	4	3	6
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...					40	39	30	50
18. Coronary disease, angina					113	56	99	75
19. Hypertension with heart disease					1	3	3	7
20. Other heart disease					31	29	27	35
21. Other circulatory disease					9	15	12	15
22. Influenza					-	1	-	-
23. Pneumonia					15	22	23	15
24. Bronchitis					41	9	17	12
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system					3	-	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum					2	3	3	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...					-	3	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis					5	3	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate					2		4	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion						-		1
31. Congenital malformations					1	3	1	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined disease ...					30	29	26	33
33. Motor vehicle accidents					11	4	17	6
34. All other accidents					6	8	8	3
35. Suicide					5	4	3	4
36. Homicide and operations of war					-	-	1	-
ALL CAUSES ...					410	303	392	368

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS 1967

AGES AT DEATH IN YEARS	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1	18	18	36
1 - 4	2	2	4
5 - 14	1	3	4
15 - 24	7	2	9
25 - 44	21	13	34
45 - 64	138	74	212
65 - 74	100	89	189
75 plus	105	167	272
TOTAL	392	368	760

Of the 760 deaths, 461 (60.66%) were in people over the age of 65 compared with 58.6% in 1966, 62% in 1965, 56.1% in 1964 and 63.8% in 1963. No less than 35.8% of deaths took place in people who were over the age of 75 years. As is usual there was a higher proportion of men dying in the younger part of these age groups while the ladies continued, as usual, to outlive their menfolk.

DEATHS - 1967 - AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION IN THE 36 CAUSES

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	TOTAL ALL AGES	UNDER 4 WEEKS	4 WEEKS & UNDER 1 YEAR	AGE IN YEARS								
					1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	75 & OVER
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, Other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4. Diphtheria a		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	3
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	20	13	7
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	5	5	5
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	44	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	14	14	14
	F	50	-	-	1	1	-	3	6	9	10	20	20
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
16. Diabetes	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	30	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	9	6	13	13
	F	50	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	6	10	30	30
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	99	-	-	-	-	1	3	17	28	30	20	20
	F	75	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	27	37	37
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	4
20. Other Heart Disease	M	27	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	10	10	10
	F	35	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	23	23
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	6	6
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	9	9
22. Influenza		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	M	23	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	11
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	9	9
24. Bronchitis	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	7	7
	F	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	8
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	26	10	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	6
	F	33	11	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	4	11
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	17	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	6	-	1	1
	F	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-
34. All other accidents	M	8	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
35. Suicide	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	392	12	6	2	1	7	6	15	52	86	100	105
	F	368	11	7	2	3	2	1	12	24	50	89	167

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

Although an upward trend in the deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus has been apparent for some time nothing very dramatic happened from year to year with, perhaps, the exception of 1964 - in fact the numbers were so unexceptional from year to year that they almost appeared normal - then came 1967 clearly ahead of all previous years with a total of 49 male deaths from cancer of the lung and a high number - 7 - in females too.

In commenting on deaths I said the number fluctuates from year to year without any apparent preventable causes. Perhaps this was only partially true because we know that a high proportion of lung cancer is preventable - as a long term prevention - merely by the elimination of smoking or, if that is impossible some smaller degree of prevention by cutting out cigarette smoking and continuing with the use of pipes.

If there were 50 deaths a year from diphtheria or poliomyelitis there would be a panic and a demand for preventive action by the 'authorities'. With 50 deaths a year from lung cancer no one seems to worry - is it because smokers must blame themselves and cannot put the responsibility on others ?

While on the subject of smoking lung cancer is not the whole story - a link between coronary thrombosis and smoking is rapidly becoming established and no one in his right senses would claim that inhalation of smoke by those suffering from chest complaints is actually good - in fact many people will cheerfully admit to a smoker's cough, chronic bronchitis among them.

There is a public outcry about the abuse of drugs, and rightly so, but there is little justification for smokers taking a holier than thou attitude towards the young addicts - what real justification have they, other than addiction, for continuing with such an expensive, filthy and killing habit.

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS - SLOUGH DEATHS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1958	25	3	28
1959	35	4	39
1960	27	3	30
1961	29	5	34
1962	38	9	47
1963	30	3	33
1964	45	6	51
1965	34	5	39
1966	38	6	44
1967	49	7	56

POPULATION

The Registrar-General agreed that the town did grow in 1967. By the time the 760 deaths had been deducted from the 1,618 births to give the natural increase we still have to add 312 to arrive at the 86,860 total population which was allowed to the town for mid-1967; and so, for the first time since 1963 it has been estimated that people have moved into, rather than moved away from, the town.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Natural Increase (births less deaths)</i>	<i>Immigration or Emigration (-)</i>	<i>Population</i>
1956	430	820	69,190
1957	497	1,873	71,560
1958	705	1,355	73,620
1959	617	1,213	75,450
1960	760	1,200	77,410
1961	958	2,322	80,690
1962	1,035	975	82,700
1963	948	562	84,210
1964	1,183	- 493	84,900
1965	1,022	- 302	85,620
1966	898	- 828	85,690
1967	858	312	86,860

Once more it does not look as if the Registrar-General has been over-generous in the allocation of an additional population of 1,170 to the town in 1967. Accurate figures must be almost impossible to obtain without a full census but the increase given means that only another 312 people came into the town. During the year another 607 names were entered upon the electoral register and the number of houses in multi-occupation increased quite sharply, both indications I would have thought of a greater increase than that allowed. The number of new immigrant school children entering our schools for the first time also indicated a greater influx of population than has occurred for some time. However, whatever the numbers allowed the town seems to become fuller and fuller every year and perhaps it is not surprising when the unemployment figures remain so low - under 1% - at a time when employment and financial problems are being encountered in most parts of the country.

II. GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

Street Cleansing

The use of mechanical sweeping machines has continued to maintain an adequate footpath sweeping service in the town in which there is still a great shortage of labour.

There seems to be little improvement in the behaviour of the public so far as litter is concerned and the task of keeping clean more than 100 miles of roads and footpaths is no mean job.

Street Litter Bins

The use of litter bins is a matter of education and the recognition of personal responsibility in maintaining the cleanliness of one's surroundings. From observation it is obvious that much in the way of education has still to be done.

Street Gulleys

A fleet of gully emptiers is continually at work cleansing each street gully four or five times a year so that the surface water drainage system can cope with the sudden demands made upon it by rain storms.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

No particular problem occurred in this service during the year and a high standard of refuse collection and disposal was maintained. The use of large containers, each holding as much as 12 ordinary dustbins was extended whenever possible.

Once more I would like to draw attention to the special collection of articles which are too large or unwieldy to put into dustbins. A post-card to the Engineer will result in these articles being collected. Ditches, vacant plots, public parks or other people's gardens are not the places for unwanted rubbish. As the special collections are free there is no excuse for such anti-social behaviour.

Unwanted Vehicles

The Borough Council takes a very realistic line with the problem of unwanted vehicles. It will only cost £2 for the Council to take the vehicle to be disposed of but if you can get it to the Destructor Works yourself it will cost you nothing. By the way, there are also legal formalities to be dealt with so far as the Taxation Authority is concerned - the Borough Engineer will even advise you on this.

Civic Amenities Act 1967

This Act enables residents of the Borough to dispose of domestic and Garden Refuse, free of charge at the Chalvey Destructor Works.

The Act also covers the disposal of derelict and abandoned vehicles, whether they are deposited on the Highway or Private Land. This part of the act becomes official as from 1st July, 1968. The usual arrangements, for the disposal of vehicles will of course be continued.

Salvage

Waste Paper sales during the financial year 1967/68 was 315 tons with a revenue of £2,805.

Tins sales was 262 tons with a revenue of £1,259.

Water

Middle Thames Water Board

I am indebted to the Chief Engineer of the Board for the information that another 357 houses within the Borough of Slough were connected to the Board's water supply during 1967 and that during the same period 243 bacteriological and 58 chemical tests were submitted for examination.

Slough Estates

There is no change to report in the Slough Estates Water Supply since my last report. The Chief Engineer has, however, drawn attention to a slight inaccuracy which I reported last year. Mr. Froggatt informs me that the water from the chalk strata is already wholesome and that the object of the treatment plant is to ensure that the chemical characteristics of the two waters - from the chalk and from the greensand - are a match.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Riding Establishments Act, 1939

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

The Council's Veterinary Surgeon continued to visit all establishments registered under the above Acts from time to time and ensured that the conditions under which the animals were kept continued to be satisfactory.

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

I am pleased to report that action under the above Acts was not necessary during 1967.

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The next table shows the medical work associated with the appointment of new staff to the Slough Borough Council and to the Bucks County Council in this area. Very little change occurred during 1967 in the total number of assessments made although the turn-over of staff in the Borough Council's service was somewhat lower than usual.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Officers of the Slough Borough Council	71	53	97	117	115	71
Officers of the Bucks County Council	121	109	21	24	17	27
Teachers' Training Colleges and teaching for the first time	64	56	72	89	101	101
Servants entering Superannuation	19	15	19	3	-	10
Medical Questionnaires	-	-	242	141	250	261
TOTALS	275	233	451	374	483	470

LABORATORY

The number of examinations during 1967 was very comparable with that for 1966 - 1,110 compared with 1,176. Last year a considerable increase over previous years had occurred - for example 995 in 1965 and 889 in 1964.

Generally speaking there was a slight decrease in clinical bacteriological tests with a slight additional number of tests carried out on water, milk and ice-cream. It is worthy of note that no drinking water samples came into the laboratory during 1967 the first full year in which the Middle Thames Water Board was responsible for the supply of water to the whole of the town with the exception of a small area supplied by Slough Estates. As mentioned elsewhere in the report the Water Board does, of course, keep very strict control over the quality, quantity and purity of the water supplied.

Faeces for coli/typhoid/dysentery group	8 - all negative
Urine for routine examination	209
Blood Counts	19
Haemoglobin estimations	2

Milk Samples:*All passed as satisfactory*

(a) Phosphatase test	208
(b) Methylene Blue test	232
(c) Turbidity test	7
(d) Chemical tests for fats, solids and water	252

Water Samples:

(a) Drinking water	Nil
(b) Swimming bath water	77
(c) Chemical tests	Nil

Ice Cream:

(a) Chemical tests	48
(b) Bacteriological tests	48
Grade I - 48	Grade III - -
Grade II - -	Grade IV - -

	NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN						PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Grade I	52	75	51	21	32	48	100.0	93.3	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade II	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
Grade III	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
Grade IV	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.9	-	-	-

MORTUARY

Once again I have to record a record number of post-mortems carried out during a period of twelve months - no less than 200 examinations were performed during the year. One more proof of the value of the extension and improvement to the services carried out in 1965 and the need for a service of this sort in the town.

1959	...	115	1964		157
1960	...	125	1965	...	174
1961	...	135	1966	...	192
1962	...	138	1967	...	200
1963	...	133			

CREMATORIUM

The Superintendent and Staff of the Crematorium gave to me, as Medical Referee, a great deal of help during the year. There is no doubt that I, and my Deputies, find our task much easier and much more congenial than it would be if such spontaneous help was not forthcoming.

The number of cremations 1,162 was within thirty of those carried out during the past two years. The opening of the Chilterns Crematorium at Amersham has obviously had some influence upon the use of the facilities in Stoke Road.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The following table shows a continued expansion of the Home Help Service in 1967 including additional Home Helps and Good Neighbours employed. The table shows that there is, generally speaking, over the years a somewhat smaller need for assistance in cases of acute illness or maternity but an ever increasing demand where chronic sickness, old age and infirmity exists; the extension of the good neighbour scheme also comes into this category. Out of 755 families helped during the year no less than 699 came into the chronic and elderly categories.

Number of Home Helps as at 31st December:-	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
---	------	------	------	------	------

Part-time	63	62	79	82	93
-----------	----	----	----	----	----

Number of Good Neighbours as at 31st December:-	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
--	------	------	------	------	------

10	12	20	22	29
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Number of Cases who received help:-

(a) Acute Sick	68	61	69	44	38
(b) Chronic Sick	58	60	52	37	52
(c) Aged and Infirm	443	432	473	538	582
(d) Tuberculosis	3	2	1	-	-
(e) Maternity	74	57	58	55	45
(f) Good Neighbours			17	34	35
(g) Problem Families			4	2	-
(h) Mentally Disordered			3	1	3

MEALS ON WHEELS

1967 was the second year of the Meals on Wheels Service run by the Slough Borough Council and it is very pleasing to be able to say that it has been greatly appreciated by all the recipients and that the meals have continued to be of a very high standard.

For the first nine months of the year three vans with 50 meals each were in daily operation but from 23rd October, 1967 an additional van with a potential of a further 50 meals was added. Perhaps it doesn't sound very much to say that up to 200 meals are sent out from the kitchen serving the canteen and meals on wheels for five days a week but the total served during the year amounted to no less than 39,846.

Obviously the need to deliver meals in a given, short time each day does not allow the 'runners' much time to stand and chatter but even the short contact is welcomed by those receiving the meals and the 'runners' also provide a further contact with elderly and lonely people. Not only do messages get passed on but from time to time the ladies can be of very active and real service in calling the doctor or other help which could otherwise have been long delayed.

The 'esprit de corps' among all those associated with the service has continued to be at a very high level and the watchword always is 'The Meals Must Get Through'.

Part-time Volunteers	Number of Meals Served				Total
	1967	1968	1969	1970	
(a) Acute Sick	10	12	15	18	55
(b) Chronic Sick	10	12	15	18	55
(c) Aged and Infir	10	12	15	18	55
(d) Tubercular	10	12	15	18	55
(e) Maternity	10	12	15	18	55
(f) Good Samaritans	10	12	15	18	55
(g) Family Help	10	12	15	18	55
(h) Other	10	12	15	18	55
Total	100	120	150	180	550

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEARS 1958 - 1967

Y E A R	CASES NOTIFIED AND POPULATION IN THOUSANDS									
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
	87	86	85	84	84	82	80	77	75	73
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic ... Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	2	3	16	2	8	9	2	8	1	14
Encephalitis - Infective ... Post-Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Enteric Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas ...	2	3	5	5	6	5	6	9	22	12
Food Poisoning ...	1	1	2	1	3	3	18	3	2	9
Malaria (contracted abroad)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Measles ...	572	370	1,430	191	1,066	193	1,324	244	797	422
Meningococcal Infection ...	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	2
Paratyphoid ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ...	5	10	2	2	8	7	20	17	71	31
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	4	27	20	24	14	12	29	41	38
Scarlet Fever ...	21	32	20	23	18	7	18	32	68	39
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary ... Non-Pulmonary	27 11	40 8	30 8	47 15	35 9	38 9	53 5	51 5	40 7	48 9
Whooping Cough ...	12	21	3	35	28	28	19	27	46	64

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WARDS OF BOROUGH

	BURNHAM NORTH	BURNHAM SOUTH	CENTRAL NORTH	CENTRAL SOUTH	CHALVEY	FARNHAM NORTH	FARNHAM SOUTH	LANGLEY	STOKE NORTH	STOKE SOUTH	UPTON	TOTAL
Dysentery ...	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Food Poisoning ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles ...	45	105	42	37	32	32	35	118	41	62	23	572
Pneumonia ...	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever ...	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	5	4	3	2	21
Tuberculosis -												
Pulmonary ...	2	1	3	2	1	2	5	4	1	1	5	27
Non-Pulmonary ...	-	1	-	1	5	-	2	-	-	2	-	11
Whooping Cough ...	-	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	12
Malaria (contracted abroad) ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Food Poisoning ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Measles ...	95	192	96	84	46	22	27	4	2	-	1	3	572
Pneumonia ...	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever ...	-	4	3	2	5	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	21
Tuberculosis -													
Pulmonary ...	2	1	-	3	1	3	2	2	3	7	1	2	27
Non-Pulmonary ...	2	2	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	11
Whooping Cough ...	2	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	12
Malaria (contracted abroad) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MEASLES

The table on one of the preceding pages shows the way in which the 1966 - 67 epidemic reached its climax in January, February and March and then faded gradually until it had virtually ended by mid-summer. If we add the 560 or so cases in the 1967 part of the outbreak to the 370 which occurred in 1966 a total of over 900 is reached. In fact the 1966 - 67 outbreak was unusual, being, in effect, an extension of another outbreak of 1,430 in 1965 - the usual biennial outbreak continued long after it was expected to disappear. The other table giving incidence in wards of the Borough shows that the disease was widespread.

Will this outbreak be the last ? It is just possible as some measles vaccine became available in 1967 but some comment will properly be made in succeeding years.

VENERAL DISEASE

Dr. R.R. Willcox, Consultant in Charge of the Venereal Disease clinics at King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor was able to report a fall in new cases of venereal disease requesting treatment during 1967 - a total of 345 cases from Buckinghamshire compared with 389 the previous year. There was one more case of Syphilis, making 6 in all, but only 48 cases of Gonorrhoea compared with 90 in 1966 and 69 in 1965. Other conditions accounted for the remaining 291 cases.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES, EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS

The first of the tables giving details of infectious diseases shows that there is little upon which I should make comment apart from saying that the incidence of all those mentioned was at a very low level.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The table overleaf shows the varying types of immunising agents used during 1967 and the numbers of protecting procedures administered; general practitioners and doctors on the staff of the health department were responsible for carrying these out.

From the figures overleaf it will be seen that 1967 was a good year and that significant reduction took place only with Quadrilin (combination of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis) - this is generally to be welcomed as the Quadrilin contains the original Salk vaccine whereas the oral, Sabin, vaccine is now more generally available and used and this gives a longer immunity than does the injected Salk vaccine.

	1965	1966	1967
Primary Diphtheria	10	4	5
Primary Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	4	-	-
Primary Tetanus	46	31	25
Primary Diphtheria/Tetanus	129	90	105
Primary Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/ Tetanus (Triple)	1,384	1,103	1,479
Primary Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/ Tetanus/Poliomyelitis (Quadrilin)	102	44	5
Primary Vaccination against Smallpox	1,106	1,140	1,208
Boosters - Tetanus	11	27	73
- Triple	1,818	1,787	2,151
Re-Vaccination	38	69	95

If one looks at initial, or primary protection against disease then the following comparison may be made.

Primary Protection

	1965	1966	1967
Diphtheria	1,629	1,241	1,593
Whooping Cough	1,490	1,147	1,484
Tetanus	1,661	1,268	1,614
Smallpox	1,106	1,140	1,208

The figures already given refer to the Borough of Slough but the records of the fight against poliomyelitis are only available for the South Bucks area - Slough Borough, Eton Urban District and Eton Rural District: 5,515 doses of Salk and Sabin vaccine were given during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

(a) New Cases

- (i) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*. The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1967 was the lowest so far recorded. The twenty-seven cases brought to my notice is eight less than the previous lowest, thirty-five, which occurred in 1963 when the population was three or four thousand less.

Once again, however, the high population of those with Asian names must be commented upon; of the pulmonary cases no less than 7 males and 5 females - a total of twelve - came into this category out of 27 cases all told (16 males and 11 females).

- (ii) *Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis*. The number of non-pulmonary cases rose to eleven in 1967 from 8 in both 1966 and 1965. All cases bore Asian names.

The general picture is not discouraging although the story associated with non-pulmonary tuberculosis is somewhat puzzling; this form of the disease seemed virtually to be disappearing in this country following eradication of tuberculosis among cattle. Whether transmission from human to human is more common than supposed or whether the new arrivals were infected by milk before coming here is difficult to tell.

The origin of new cases of tuberculosis still remains obscure although more definite stories of contact are obtained than used to be the case. General methods of prevention as well as specific treatment seem to be having real effect and the prospect of the disease becoming rare would seem to be a possibility within measurable time.

<i>Age in Years</i>	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
0 -	2	1	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-
15 -	3	-	1	-
25 -	4	5	7	-
35 -	2	3	1	2
45 -	4	2	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	16	11	9	2

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Caecum	2	-
Cervical glands	2	1
Axillary glands	2	1
Vertebrae	1	-
Meningitis	1	-
Foot	1	-
TOTALS	9	2

(b) Notification Register.

A very slight reduction in the number of cases on the register of pulmonary tuberculosis occurred in 1967 but the number of non-pulmonary cases extant rose very slightly.

PULMONARY

<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			<i>Total</i>		
1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
372	345	339	258	245	246	630	590	585

NON-PULMONARY

<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			<i>Total</i>		
1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
55	52	56	45	48	48	100	100	104

(c) B.C.G. Vaccinations

From the table below it would appear that there has been a change for the worse because of the increase in the proportion of children giving a positive reaction to the Heaf test - a positive test is usually taken to mean a previous experience of tuberculosis.

In fact, however, quite a number of children tested were of Asian origin and this is not surprising as there has been a wave of immigration, but a considerable number of these children had received B.C.G. before arriving, many of them having been inoculated in infancy.

All positive reactors are referred to the Chest Clinic where steps are taken by Dr. Brian Thompson and his colleagues to assess the importance or otherwise of the reaction and to initiate treatment where necessary. Whenever thought prudent family or school contacts are sought.

The following table shows the details for the past nine years:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. Tested</i>	<i>No. Positive</i>	<i>No. Negative</i>
1959	937	90 (9.6%)	847 (90.4%)
1960	1,422	74 (5.2%)	1,348 (94.8%)
1961	1,226	132 (10.8%)	1,094 (89.2%)
1962	1,369	113 (8.25%)	1,256 (91.7%)
1963	1,310	60 (5.3%)	1,129 (94.7%)
1964	1,513	121 (8.3%)	1,330 (91.7%)
1965	1,324	122 (9.2%)	1,202 (90.8%)
1966	1,394	77 (5.5%)	1,191 (94.5%)
1967	1,242	128 (10.3%)	1,114 (89.7%)

(d) Deaths from Tuberculosis

After two years in which the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis remained at four, there was a fall in 1967 when only three deaths occurred - all were males. There was one female death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Population	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary Death Rate per 1000 Population
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
1957	71,560	4	1	-	-	0.07
1958	73,620	4	-	1	1	0.05
1959	75,450	7	-	1	1	0.09
1960	77,410	2	1	-	1	0.04
1961	80,690	5	-	-	1	0.06
1962	82,700	2	2	-	-	0.048
1963	84,210	1	2	-	-	0.036
1964	84,900	3	1	-	-	0.047
1965	85,620	2	2	-	-	0.047
1966	85,690	2	2	-	-	0.047
1967	86,860	3	-	-	1	0.035

Year	No. Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative
1957	1,242	128 (10.3%)	1,114 (89.7%)
1958	1,384	77 (5.6%)	1,307 (94.4%)
1959	1,331	102 (7.6%)	1,229 (92.4%)
1960	1,313	124 (9.4%)	1,189 (90.6%)
1961	1,410	80 (5.7%)	1,330 (94.3%)
1962	1,383	119 (8.6%)	1,264 (91.4%)
1963	1,328	121 (9.1%)	1,207 (90.9%)
1964	1,433	78 (5.4%)	1,355 (94.6%)
1965	1,433	78 (5.4%)	1,355 (94.6%)
1966	1,433	78 (5.4%)	1,355 (94.6%)
1967	1,433	78 (5.4%)	1,355 (94.6%)

T U B E R C U L O S I S												
YEAR	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967		
POPULATION	73,620	75,450	77,410	80,690	82,700	84,210	84,900	85,620	85,690	86,860		
P. - PULMONARY	P N.P.	P N.P.	P N.P.	P N.P.	P N.P.	P N.P.	P N.P.	P N.P.	P N.P.	P N.P.	P N.P.	P N.P.
N.P. - NON-PULMONARY												
CASES NOTIFIED	48 9	40 7	51 5	53 5	38 9	35 9	47 15	30 8	35 8	27 11		
NOTIFICATIONS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION	0.65 0.12 0.53	0.09 0.63	0.07 0.60	0.06 0.45	0.11 0.42	0.11 0.55	0.18 0.35	0.09 0.41	0.09 0.32	0.13 0.13		

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The following table shows the location of the various child welfare centres in and around Slough.

	<i>Mondays</i>	<i>Tuesdays</i>	<i>Wednesdays</i>	<i>Thursdays</i>	<i>Fridays</i>
WEEKLY					
	Health Centre Burlington Road.	Langley - Parlaunt Park. (all day)	Merrymakers Hall, Langley. (all day)	Health Centre, Burlington Road.	Wexham Court
	St. Michael's Community Centre, Farnham Road.	Britwell	Burnham	Lent Rise	Cippenham
			Denham	Farnham Royal	Britwell
TWICE MONTHLY					
	Farnham Common	Stoke Poges	Datchet	Wraysbury	Eton Wick
	Richings Park	Dorney	Horton	Eton	Gerrards Cross
			Iver		
			Iver Heath		

HOME SAFETY

For various reasons, some of which can be more easily defined than others, the majority of the public continue in the belief that Home Accidents are something which can never happen to them.

This means that much of the work of the Home Safety Council is concentrated on schemes aimed at overcoming this belief and to emphasise the local situation statistics have been obtained from Wexham Park Hospital by co-operation from the nursing staff; this information has been disseminated throughout the Borough.

This source alone revealed that during just one month 197 people were reported to have attended the Accident and Emergency Department for treatment following a Home Accident.

In addition to the general talks and film shows that were given on numerous occasions throughout the year various other activities were undertaken either to highlight a special problem or to reach a particular section of the community.

A drugs collection campaign entitled 'Don't Hoard Old Medicines' was organised in the Spring and many members of the public handed in their unused pills and potions at doctors' surgeries and chemists' shops. Many thousands of potentially dangerous substances that may otherwise have remained on shelves and in cupboards until some unsuspecting child was poisoned were collected and destroyed.

For the second successive year a 'Quiz type' Competition was arranged for children of junior school age. A most encouraging response was noted and this resulted in over 900 completed entries being returned. The young prizewinners attended at the Town Hall where His Worship the Mayor, Alderman A.J. Frenchum presented them with their awards.

The Home Safety Council co-operated with the Langley Secondary Modern School during their 'Health Week' by arranging a Home Safety Exhibition dealing with safety in the kitchen.

Children attending the Borough's Infant Schools were initiated into the need for safety at home by way of a series of Home Safety Puppet Shows.

One fireguard was supplied to a severely handicapped person under the Home Safety Council's 'free loan' scheme.

Publicity involved the use of posters, bookmarkers and the slogan-printing facilities of the Postal Franking Machine in the Public Health Department.

The demand for the hire copies of 'Dead Easy', the Home Safety Council's film on the prevention of poisoning accidents continue unabated and a further six copies were sold, including two to overseas governments.

Towards the end of the year the Home Safety Council initiated what promises to be a most successful Home Safety Quiz Competition. It has been designed to promote a wider knowledge of the methods of preventing accidents in the home and to broaden the scope of questions a second section has been included on Family Health; the Area Health Education Organiser has kindly helped in this; actually twenty-one teams have been entered from a good cross-section of women's clubs and other similar organisations and it is hoped to conclude the contest sometime during March (1968).

HEALTH EDUCATION

The usual range of Health Education activities continued in the Borough during the year. Some of the more popular topics included foot health, smoking and health and an appreciation of the needs of the handicapped within the community. In support of this theme an exhibition of aids for the disabled was held for one week

in July and a course of 12 weekly lectures was arranged for the Workers Educational Association on helping the handicapped.

Ante-Natal Classes continued to attract the majority of young mothers expecting their first baby. 667 women attended the afternoon sessions, and 314 couples attended the evening film shows. A class for immigrants was started in the Autumn at which an interpreter was present, and this attracted a good response.

Mothers Clubs

The clubs studied a wide range of health educational topics including nutrition and first aid; but the main study theme for all the clubs was 'Changing Views in a Changing World' which was studied from local and international angles.

A short 8 mm sound film 'Home and Away'', produced by members of the Health and Welfare Department with members of Mothers Clubs and staff doing the acting, was made mainly for use when starting new Clubs and for recruitment; it had a popular premiere in the Autumn.

Health Education in Schools

Some extension was made in this programme and in addition to the talks, discussions and film shows on smoking and health and dental care in the Secondary Schools discussions were also given on Growing-up, Foot Health and the Health Services where requested.

The Health Education Organiser also co-operated with the Home Safety Officer in setting questions on Family Health for the Mother and Home Quiz which was sponsored by the Slough Home Safety Council.

Exhibits and Posters

dealt mainly with foot health, nutrition, dental care etc., and were displayed in Child Welfare Clinics, Nursery Schools and the Day Nursery.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL

The International Friendship Council continued its meetings during 1967 and the Community Relations Officer worked from his office in Ledgers Road. No very startling innovations were made during the year but much good work consolidating the efforts previously made continued throughout the twelve months.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR ELDERLY

The town has been fortunate in finding an organiser for this project who could, and did, put much time and enthusiasm into it. About 80 placements were made during 1967.

Apart from finding useful things for people to do, or perhaps it should be said 'Because of finding useful things for people to do' the Bureau is a great aid to the prevention of senility.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS

The following clinics are held locally:-

Upton Hospital	Monday and Tuesday	6.00 - 7.30 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	Wednesday	9.00 - 10.00 a.m.
Subfertility Clinic	Wednesday	9.00 - 10.00 a.m. (by appointment only)
Health Centre Britwell Estate	Monday	10.00 - 11.00 a.m. (by appointment only)
Health Centre Parlaunt Park, Langley	Friday Wednesday	10.00 - 11.00 a.m. 7.00 - 8.00 p.m.
Health Centre, Burlington Road	Wednesday Friday	10.00 - 12.00 2.00 - 4.00 p.m. (by appointment only) 2.00 - 4.00 (by appointment only)

CHALVEY PARK DAY NURSERY

In November the Day Nursery moved from the war-time building in Penn Road, Manor Park to a magnificent new purpose-built nursery right in the centre of the town at Chalvey Park. Some small increase in the number of nursery places available resulted from this move.

Children from 0 - 3 years are cared for daily at the Nursery which is situated at:-

Chalvey Park, Slough

Applications for admission should be made to the Area Medical Officer,

RESIDENTIAL NURSERY AND CHILDREN'S HOMES

Residential accommodation for children needing care by the local authority is supplied by the Children's Department of the Bucks County Council at Brookside Residential Nursery, Salt Hill; Manor Lodge, Mildenhall Road; Elmside, 1, Upton Road; Bilby House, 55, Langley Road and Brondeg, 320, Stoke Poges Lane, Slough.

Brookside cares for children under 5 years of age and Manor Lodge for those who have reached school age. Elmside looks after boys aged between 15 and 18 years. Bilby House and Brondeg are cottage type homes taking eight and nine children respectively.

Accommodation is restricted and although it is always hoped a place will be available for urgent cases, no guarantee that a child will be admitted to a particular nursery or hostel can be given.

Applications should be made to the Children's Officer, County Offices, Aylesbury.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

A brief list of hospital services in the area is given on the following pages.

Last year I reported on the opening of the magnificent new Hospital at Wexham Park. Such a major change in the hospital structure upon an area must, of course, lead to other changes in due course and the first of these took place in 1967.

Colinswood Maternity Home which opened in 1942 was closed and additional maternity beds became available in Upton Hospital. Upton ceased to be a general hospital on the opening of Wexham Park and is at present used for midwifery and gynaecology but further development will be reported in succeeding years.

A new nurses' home became necessary when a war-time building became unsafe and construction of this started towards the end of the year.

General Hospitals

Wexham Park Hospital
King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow
Old Windsor Hospital, Old Windsor

Infectious Diseases

Maidenhead Isolation Hospital
St. John's Hospital, Uxbridge

Venereal Diseases

The nearest treatment centres are:-

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor
Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading
Hillingdon Hospital, Hillingdon

Tuberculosis

- (i) *Chest Clinic.* The Chest Clinic is at Upton Hospital, Albert Street, Slough. All arrangements are made by the Chest Physician, who is available at the hospital (Tel. Slough 23261)
- (ii) *Hospital Treatment for Chest Diseases.* All admissions are arranged by the Chest Physician, Chest Clinic, Upton Hospital, Slough.

Maternity Accommodation

Upton Hospital, Albert Street, Slough
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow
Princess Christian Maternity Home, Windsor

If the patient's own doctor thinks that admission should be made on medical grounds, the patient is referred to the nearest anti-natal clinic, but if admission is sought on domiciliary or social grounds, application is made through the Area Medical Officer, who makes his recommendation to the Hospital Management Committee following a report on home circumstances.

Part III Accommodation

Aged Persons	Non-Sick	
		Upton Towers
		Wexham Court Hostel
		Gurney House
		Sinkins House

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(Leslie A. Stroud, D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.)

for the year 1967

* * *

Section A - General Administration
 Section B - Housing
 Section C - Safeguarding of Food Supplies
 Section D - Clean Air
 Section E - Offices and Shops
 Section F - Factories and Workplaces
 Section G - Pest Infestation Control
 Section H - Miscellaneous

SECTION A

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE NO. 1

Summary:

Total Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	23,599
Complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	...	...	1,170
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	260
Secondary Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	51
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	55
Letters received	...	...	...	...	...	11,187
Letters despatched	...	...	...	...	...	2,486
Interviews with Property Owners, Agents and Builders etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1,698

TABLE NO. 2

Analysis of Inspection Work (Visits) performed by the Technical Staff:

Housing	...	...	...	...	...	4,561
Inspection of Meat and Other Food, Food and Drugs etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1,368
Premises at which Food is prepared, stored or sold	...	...	...	...	...	1,524
Factories, Workplaces etc.	...	...	...	...	...	452
Shops, Offices etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1,015

TABLE NO. 2 (contd.)

Clean Air	7,175
General Hygiene	2,901
Pest Infestation Control	2,040
Miscellaneous Matters	3,903

SECTION B

HOUSING

The Department continues to be active in this field particularly in connection with clearance, repair, improvement and multiple occupation.

Clearance, Demolition and Closing of Dwellings

During 1967 one Demolition Order and 2 Closing Orders were made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957. Two Closing Orders were also made under the Housing Act, 1957, Section 18, for parts of houses.

During the year 322 houses on a provisional list were inspected by the District Public Health Inspectors, and of this number those found to be sufficiently sub-standard will be the subject of a new programme for clearance order or demolition orders procedure.

Repair and Maintenance of Dwelling Houses

In 1967 one hundred and ninety-six complaints were received by the Department with respect to disrepair in dwelling houses. The District Public Health Inspectors made 2,006 visits to houses for initial inspections and re-inspections to secure compliance with notices served and to supervise repair works.

In connection with repair work under the Housing and Public Health Acts, 27 statutory notices, 236 preliminary notices were served during 1967.

Housing Improvement Grants

During 1967 one discretionary grant was approved and £299 was paid in respect of the addition of a bathroom to a house.

Forty-seven standard grant applications were received, six of these being for higher grants than the normal £155. A total of just over £4,000 was paid during the year as standard grants for the improvement of 34 dwellings. Higher grants were paid for three of these dwellings. The number of amenities provided is shown in the following table:-

TABLE NO. 3

<i>Baths</i>	<i>Wash-Hand Basins</i>	<i>Hot Water Supplies</i>	<i>Indoor W.C's</i>	<i>Food Storage</i>
26	30	33	27	19

It is customary from time to time to require owners of properties where grants have been paid to certify that the statutory conditions are being complied with. During this process it was discovered that a house had been sold in breach of the conditions and £34 was reclaimed under the Act. No applications were received from tenants requiring the Council to compel owners to improve individual houses. The survey of possible improvement areas was completed in the Montague Road, Belgrave Road and Queens Road area and notices were served requiring owners to carry out repairs under the Housing Act, 1957. This is a necessary pre-requisite to the establishment of improvement areas. During this process a number of owners were approached informally and agreed to improve their properties on a voluntary basis, this being obviously advantageous to all concerned since it eliminated a considerable amount of cumbersome and lengthy administrative work. An increase of approximately one third in the number of standard grant applications over the previous year was noted and this was partly as a result of the house to house survey and discussions with landlords. Of the 47 standard grant applications, 17 were from landlords who were not themselves resident in the dwellings.

Multiple Occupation

This is a subject which kept the Department very busy. The problem continues to grow and with the continual influx of commonwealth immigrants into Slough is likely to continue.

During the year it was found that more houses were going into multiple occupation. Because of this and the need for uniformity of action it was considered essential that an officer under the direction of the Chief Public Health Inspector be appointed to deal entirely with this work. A specialist public health inspector was appointed in November.

This officer is responsible for the survey of premises to ascertain the extent and location of multiple occupation and for taking the appropriate action, e.g. abating overcrowding, limiting the number of individuals, requiring the provision of facilities or work in connection with means of escape in case of fire.

It was known from the survey carried out in 1966 that some 60 premises were in need of some form of fireproofing and the specialist officer and the Fire Prevention Officer made a detailed survey of these premises and the appropriate notices under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1961, will be served.

Since the survey in 1966 when 803 houses were found to be in multiple occupation this number has increased considerably and it is now estimated that the figure may be in the region of 1,200 and it is hoped to commence a further survey in 1968. This means a visit to every house in the Borough which is the only true way of keeping abreast of the problem.

A study of the various provisions of the Housing Acts dealing with the problem of houses in multiple occupation will show that they are so framed as to protect the public health in general and to provide for the safety, comfort and well-being of the occupants of such dwellings in particular.

It is pleasing to report that the co-operation of owners and occupiers of houses in multiple occupation has been generally satisfactory, and it is hoped that once the general purport of this legislation and the administrative procedures involved have been appreciated very little difficulty will be experienced.

Following the appointment of the specialist officer one of the immigrant bodies was very concerned and expressed the feeling that immigrants were likely to be harshly treated.

The facts must be, of course, that the law relating to houses in multiple occupation is applicable equally to all sections of the community and where contraventions of the statute are brought to light action must be taken. In 1967 there was only one instance where it was necessary to resort to summary proceedings. This concerned a contravention of a Direction made under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961. The Magistrates Court imposed a fine of £10 together with £5. 5. 0d. costs.

Numerous discussions were held between the various immigrant bodies, under the auspices of the Slough International Friendship Council and members of the appropriate committees and/or officers of the Slough Borough Council. It is hoped that most of the apparent difficulties and uncertainties have now been solved.

In the main visits are made during working hours but where it is found to be necessary or at the request of an owner/occupier, evening visits will be made. There is no set time.

There is no doubt that multiple occupation of houses will continue and may increase in extent, and accordingly the Department will make every effort to keep the matter under control.

Residential Caravan Sites

There were some 100 residential caravans stationed in the Borough in 1967 and subject to licences under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Periodic inspections revealed that conditions were satisfactory.

There are 83 caravans on the Foxborough Farm Site at Langley. This site has permanent planning consent but is subject to conditions of the Site Licence.

The Ditton Park Road Caravan Site with 8 vans continues to be operated satisfactorily under its permanent planning consent and site licence.

Itinerant Caravanners

There was little trouble from 'gypsy' caravans during the year. A demolished site in Chalvey attracted some 'travellers' during the early part of the year but the land has since been fenced off and no further troubles have been experienced.

During 1967 your officers made 159 visits in respect of caravans.

Rent Act, 1957

The provision of the above Act relating to the repair and maintenance of controlled rented dwellings continues to remain in force even though the Rent Act, 1965, is now in operation, but there were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

Information re: Local Land Charges etc.

Information as to statutory orders made in respect of dwelling houses and outstanding notices requiring works of disrepair was supplied in respect of properties upon a request for official search of the Land Charges Register.

In addition, particulars as to properties were supplied in all cases in which mortgages were being arranged under the Housing Acts in respect of the purchase of small dwellings. A number of requests for information was dealt with during the year as to whether properties changing hands were included in the Borough Council's Programme of Housing Clearance.

Council Housing Estates

- (a) In connection with the allocation of council houses, 20 inspections were made by the District Public Health Inspectors for the purpose of investigating the living conditions of housing applicants under the Council's Housing

Point Scheme to enable a recommendation for award of points to be made where necessary.

- (b) Liaison is maintained with the Housing Department on various matters concerning Council Estates and other Corporation property. Many visits to such properties were made by the District Public Health Inspectors in connection with structural defects, rodent control, vermin, etc.

SECTION C

SAFEGUARDING OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Food Hygiene

A considerable part of the duties of public health inspectors is associated with food supplies and the inauguration of sound hygiene practice in premises where foodstuffs are manufactured, prepared and sold.

Throughout the year a great deal of time and effort has been employed in this capacity. Regular inspection of food preparing premises which include food shops, cafes, restaurants, licensed premises and food manufacturing premises, within the Borough have been carried out; these inspections have shown that the standards of hygiene prevailing in these premises are generally satisfactory. Advice on the many problems and aspects associated with handling of foodstuffs has been given to the proprietors of the many and varied food premises and it has been found that advice and help in this connection is normally well received and acted upon without having to resort to legal action.

The protection of foodstuffs from contamination is of prime importance and the basic aim of all persons employed in the food trade should be to ensure that food is sold or delivered to the customer in a good and wholesome condition and free from any possible foreign matter or contamination.

The provision of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, has enabled public health inspectors to encourage the improvement of the general conditions of food premises. The provision of wash-hand basins with supplies of hot and cold water, soap, nail brush and clean towels and sinks for washing utensils, facilities for the protection of foodstuffs from possible contamination, temperatures at which certain foods are to be kept are all matters which amongst others are covered by these regulations and which I am glad to report are implemented in all food premises within the Borough.

For some time it has been considered that further regulations were necessary to enable local authorities to control foodstuffs during transit and delivery from manufacturers and wholesale premises and also during retail sale by itinerant vendors and retail roundsmen.

The Regulations known as the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 came into operation on 1st January, 1967. These Regulations require owners and persons responsible for the operation of businesses of various types, not previously covered by existing legislation to provide, for instance, washing facilities and sinks on delivery vehicles. For the first time wrapping and covering of food, particularly cakes, etc., being delivered from retail vans are now covered by this legislation. Some problems arose from the concise and legal wording of the regulations as to which retail and wholesale vans should be equipped with washing facilities and which were exempted from these requirements provided that washing facilities were available at the manufacturer's premises and at the premises of destination. I am glad to report that these problems have now been solved and the provisions contained in the regulations have been implemented.

Although legislation is necessary for ensuring enforcement of good food hygiene practices it is felt that a great deal rests with persons employed in the food trade in respect of the correct handling of foodstuffs. Sound practices in food hygiene may well be described as 'good housekeeping' and education of persons employed in the food trade in this connection is very important. It has been found that a number of large supermarkets organise courses and lectures for their personnel in subjects of particular interest to their trade. Courses and lectures are sometimes organised by Technical Colleges and talks and lectures are given at various trade institutes and associations which are normally attended by housewives. On many occasions throughout the year public health inspectors in Slough have given talks in food hygiene at these various institutes and associations and to students of the Food Technology Course at Slough College. It is suggested that more talks and discussions on the radio and television would do much to promote a better understanding of food hygiene.

Food premises in Slough come within the following broad classifications:-

Catering premises, canteens, licensed premises, etc.	175
Food factories, including all food manufacturing premises	21
Retail food shops	308

All these premises were found to comply with the requirements of Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1966, in respect of the provision of wash-hand basins and facilities for the washing of food and equipment.

It has been estimated by the food trade, that for its population, Slough probably has more large supermarket type retail selling outlets for foodstuffs than any other similar Borough in the

country. It follows, therefore, that competition is keen between the various companies. Some companies have become leaders in the field of food hygiene and have created standards which are diligently adhered to. The general public become aware of these high standards and generally approve of them and are satisfied that their interests in these connections are being carefully guarded.

Many companies now appoint their own quality control staff whose duty it is to ensure that the respective products are retailed in the best possible condition. Systems of coding many types of foodstuffs are now being carried out. Some companies in the meat trade, for instance, actually stamp a date on the wrappers of contents of packets by which time the food contained therein should be used by the consumer.

A great deal of foodstuff is now sold from refrigerated cabinets and although food properly handled and kept at a suitably low temperature will remain in a sound condition, it has been found that some cabinets are overloaded so that the food placed in them does not maintain a sufficiently low temperature and becomes 'soft' or partly thawed. Some frozen foods may remain for long periods at the bottom of a cabinet and constantly new stock is placed on top of them. It is essential, therefore, that a strict turn over of food be observed. In order to ensure that this is done, advice is given by public health inspectors to proprietors of shops in the manner of coding food in order to ensure its correct rotation.

It has been found that the number of licensed premises selling snacks and similar 'quick' meals has increased considerably in Slough within the past year. Much of this food is placed on counters so that customers can see what they require and are readily served. It has been necessary in many instances to require proprietors of licensed premises adequately to cover the food and thus ensure that the food is protected from contamination by customers handling food or from breath, dust, etc. Hygiene practices in kitchens at licensed premises have been found to be satisfactory and adequate facilities for washing are provided.

Slough, in common with many towns in the South, Midlands and North of England is changing to a multi-racial society. The inflow of immigrants attracted to this town by the work available at the trading estate has increased many fold over the last few years. It follows, therefore, that people from different lands still wish to follow the diet which they normally enjoyed in the countries whence they came. A number of food shops have opened in the district which specialise in the sale of what may be considered to be exotic oriental foods and other foodstuffs common to Asia, West Africa and the West Indies. These foods in the main consist of fruits, vegetables and fish which are foreign to the tastes of people in this country. Nevertheless, the food premises and their proprietors come within the scope of food legislation of this country and much time has been spent by public health inspectors in Slough in visiting these shops and advising proprietors on the food laws thus ensuring that proper observance of the legislation is carried out.

With so many types of food premises operating in a modern environment it would be desirable if all food premises could be inspected and registered by the local authority before being allowed to operate.

Food legislation in this country does not require dogs to be excluded from food shops. Many shops exhibit notices asking owners not to bring their dogs into shops. In any event the onus is on the shop-keeper to ensure that food is not so placed as to give rise to risk by contamination by animals.

The number of inspections made by public health inspectors of food premises within the Borough was 1,368. Canteens in factories and schools, both council and private schools, were inspected during the year.

Dairies and Milk Supplies

Routine sampling of milk was carried out during the year at the two pasteurisation plants situated within the Borough and at other dealers' premises and regular inspections of the plants and examinations of the recording thermometers were carried out.

The register of Dairies and Distributors of Milk indicated that the following dealers in milk were licensed at the end of 1967:-

Dealers' (Pasteuriser's) Licences 2

Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) Licences:-

Untreated (Farm Bottled)	...	...	12
Pasteurised	...	...	57
Sterilised	...	...	42
Ultra-heat Treated	...	...	7

The two pasteurisation plants within the Borough receive milk in bulk from a wide area and at these premises the milk is subject to high-temperature short-time process of pasteurisation. Both dairies operate their own laboratories in order that regular chemical and bacteriological examinations can be made on the milk received by them and after heat treatment. Two hundred and thirty-nine samples of milk of various designations were taken during the year and all satisfied the prescribed test. No samples of milk were examined for Brucella Abortus. Details of the samples taken are shown in Table No. 4.

TABLE NO. 4

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK	
<i>Classification</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>
Pasteurised Milk	207
Untreated Milk	22
Sterilised Milk	8
Ultra-heat Treated Milk	2

Cream

For some considerable time it has been felt that the control on dairy cream normally delivered in cartons by the milk roundsmen has not been as stringent as would be desirable. It would seem likely that legislation controlling the bacteriological quality of cream may well be enacted in 1968. However, in Slough, cream samples have been taken at various stages in the packing process and submitted for bacteriological examination. The samples have been subjected to the methylene blue test for keeping quality and for the presence of bacillus coli. Cream is not pasteurised in Slough but is received in containers from a dairy outside the Borough.

Ice-Cream

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream in the Borough is 279. It has been found that during recent years many more vehicles used for the sale of ice-cream have come into existence. The ice-cream normally sold by these vehicles is of the 'soft' variety, and the sterilisation of the equipment and containers in use on these vehicles has received close attention. The number of visits made to registered premises during the year was 55 and 43 samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination.

The following table indicates the results of ice-cream samples:-

TABLE NO. 5

METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTION TEST	
<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>Samples</i>
1) } Satisfactory	43
2) }	-
3) } Unsatisfactory	-
4) }	-

Preparation and Manufacture of Preserved Food

At the end of 1967 sixty-eight premises in the Borough were registered in pursuance of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in respect of the manufacture of preserved foods as follows:-

Canning Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1
Preparation of Shell Fish	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	15
Manufacture of Sausages and Cooked Meats	...	...	...	...	...	50

Inspection of Meat

One hundred per cent inspection of all carcasses and offals of animals slaughtered at the Municipal Abattoir was achieved by the inspectors on duty. Each inspector carrying out this work possesses the Diploma of the Royal Society of Health for the inspection of meat and other foods. (See Tables 7 and 8).

Municipal Abattoir

Having regard to all inadequacies and improvisations of the old premises the Municipal Abattoir continued to function as satisfactorily as possible during 1967.

The premises are manned daily by a public health inspector who is responsible for the inspection of all carcasses and offal and who also supervises the running of the premises generally.

The premises are opened at 7.00 a.m. and closed as required up to 8.00 p.m. according to seasonal demands.

The second-hand pig de-hairing machine installed in 1966 has further increased efficiency and maintained the increased throughput of pigs.

The following figures show the throughput of animals since the Borough Council took over the premises as a Municipal Abattoir in 1954.

TABLE NO. 6

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Total</i>
1954	2,977	5,351	3,400	1,078	12,866
1955	2,040	3,721	5,662	1,073	12,500
1956	1,990	3,736	4,854	1,135	11,715
1957	2,475	4,380	6,608	1,121	14,584
1958	3,370	5,585	8,683	987	18,625
1959	3,393	9,733	8,432	929	22,487
1960	3,764	6,898	8,281	1,083	20,026
1961	4,512	10,744	10,256	1,234	26,746
1962	4,205	11,477	13,312	1,142	30,136
1963	3,873	11,970	14,034	882	30,759
1964	4,143	9,237	14,602	778	28,760
1965	3,991	6,643	17,244	578	30,421
1966	4,731	7,522	17,638	515	30,406
1967	5,582	8,045	17,549	437	31,883

During the financial year ending 31st March, 1968, tolls for the use of the abattoir amounted to £4,935. This shows an increase over the previous year of £552.

TABLE NO. 7

Summary of Carcasses Inspected and Condemned					
	CATTLE EX. COWS	COWS	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS	CALVES
No. of animals slaughtered and inspected	5,454	398	8,045	17,549	437
Disease except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	1	16	55	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,475	127	569	888	1
% of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	27.1	32.2	7.3	5.3	1.0
Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	216	-
% of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.1	-	-	1.3	-
Cysticercosis (c. Bovis)					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	65	5	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	24	-	-	-	-
Generalized condition whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE NO. 8

Weights of Condemned Meat						
	TUBERCULOSIS			OTHER DISEASES		
	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Carcasses	-	3	2	70	1	16
Parts of Carcasses and Organs	22	2	4	242	2	27
TOTAL ...	23	1	6	313	0	15
TOTAL WEIGHT 15 tons 16 cwts. 1 qr. 21 lbs.						

New Municipal Abattoir

Following the long train of events in recent years concerning the planning and design of the proposed new Municipal Abattoir at Cippenham, building operations commenced in March, 1967, and it is expected that the premises will be ready for operation in September, or October, 1968.

The abattoir will replace the small, improvised and now obsolete arrangements which comprise the present Municipal Abattoir in Cippenham Lane. It will be of the most modern design and capable of dealing with whatever "throughput" of animals that can be envisaged in the distant future. The premises are considered to be well-sited in relation to the M.4 motorway which will afford good transport both to and from the abattoir.

The abattoir will operate on the "line" system and will provide for the handling, slaughtering and dressing of carcasses, as required by current slaughterhouse legislation, with such efficiency that will satisfy the most stringent requirements in respect of the care of animals, food hygiene and the necessary refrigeration of meat and offals.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

In pursuance of the above Act the Borough Council licensed 15 persons engaged in the slaughter of animals for human consumption.

The slaughtermen have again carried out their duties in an efficient manner and are to be congratulated on their standard of dressing animals.

Examination and Rejection of Other Foods

One thousand and seventy-four visits were made during 1967 to wholesale and retail food premises for the purpose of examining other foods. As a result of these visits some 26 tons of food considered to be unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered to the Corporation and destroyed.

Details of these foods are as follows:-

TABLE NO. 9

Type of Food	tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cooked Meats, bacon, etc.	-	8	108
Canned Foods	3	18	88
Fish	-	-	14
Miscellaneous	-	-	48
Preserves	20	16	-
Frozen Foods	-	10	108

These foodstuffs were collected and disposed of at the Council's tip.

There are no poultry processing premises or liquid egg pasteurisation plants within the Borough.

Food Hawkers

All food hawkers who trade in the Borough are registered subject to a satisfactory report from the district public health inspectors under the Slough Corporation Act, 1945. At the end of 1967 there were 53 hawkers on the register.

The vehicles and places of storage used by hawkers are regularly inspected under the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. They were all generally found to be satisfactory.

Complaints relating to Food

There were ninety-three complaints regarding food during the year and the usual high proportion concerned mouldy products; twenty-five in fact concerned mould, fourteen in bread, nine in milk and seven in meat products. There were again instances where no offence in law could be established. Beauty and taste are often in the mind of the individual as shown by the turkey which was said to taste "salty" and the crab paste which was said to have a "funny" taste. Only in three instances was it necessary to institute legal proceedings. A mouldy loaf resulted in a forty pound fine with ten guineas costs, a mouldy cake in a fine of thirty pounds with ten guineas costs, and a beetle in bread resulted in five pounds with five guineas costs. Some complaints were of a very trivial nature, for example the bacon which had been pre-packed but which did not have a date mark stamped on the packet; the bacon was in every respect quite fit for food. A tin of cream was said to be sour but on examination was found to be quite normal. Milk was said to have a "watery" taste but the sample which was sent to the Public Analyst was found to be quite normal.

One complaint arose from the presence of a small brownish thread-like worm in a piece of haddock. These are not uncommon, being small parasites which infest which fish and rejoice in the name of filaria bicolor. These small parasites when found singly do not affect the edibility of the fish and neither do they cause illness in man, but naturally fill the customer with a certain amount of revulsion. Cereal products which are infested by insects are much too common and usually point to faults in storage at some point in the journey from manufacturer to consumer. It is often difficult to pin-point the culprit in a case where, for example, a packet of cereal is sold containing insects or insect larvae, the packet has no means of identification as to when it was manufactured and the retailer has no positive means of telling how long he has had it

in stock. In this particular case, of course, the prime responsibility in law must rest with the individual who sold it to the customer although he may subsequently have redress against his supplier if he can show that the supplier was at fault. This is seldom easy, sometimes impossible.

Where complaints arise relating to sales of food it is always the custom for the District Inspector to visit the shop from which the food was sold and inspect the remainder of the stock. It is not unknown for a mouldy pie to be sold, a complaint to be made and other mouldy pies to be discovered exposed for sale in the shop.

For many years complaints have too frequently been received relating to bottles of milk where the milk is usually quite satisfactory but the bottle has been improperly cleaned. Here the dairy has a clear responsibility to make sure that all bottles are clean before being used for milk but quite often this is made difficult because of mishandling on the part of customers. Some years ago one of the Defence Regulations specified that it was an offence to use a milk bottle for substances other than milk and in some quarters it is felt that this regulation should be re-enacted. The dairy industry has attempted to get the situation improved but so far to no avail and still we see accumulations of empty milk bottles in odd corners of gardens and vacant plots slowly becoming coated with dirt and occupied by sundry denizens of the garden. It is a pity that the milk bottle is such a convenient measure around the household or such a useful device for holding rockets on November 5th. Small wonder that one bottle occasionally passes the dairyman's washing machine with hard cement caked in the bottom or smelling of paraffin.

Compositional Standards and Quality (Food and Drugs Act)

One hundred and ninety-four formal samples and thirteen informal samples of food were sent to the public analyst during the year. In addition 43 samples of ice-cream, 252 samples of milk and 45 samples of spirits were examined in the department. All the samples of ice-cream and spirits were satisfactory but several supplies of milk were low in solids-not-fat. Check samples sent to the public analyst were not found to contain added water. Two supplies of Channel Island milk which should contain a minimum of 4% fat were found deficient but subsequent formal samples were satisfactory.

The results are summarised in Table No. 10.

Of the samples sent to the public analyst eight were the subject of adverse reports. Five of these were in respect of minor labelling infringements and remedies were effected following interviews with manufacturers.

Antibiotics, which provide an effective treatment for mastitis in cows, are normally excreted in milk for a period after treatment and during this time the milk should not be used for human consumption. Ex-farm milk is tested for antibiotic traces periodically by each of the dairies in the town under the Milk Marketing Boards' scheme and the Ministry has suggested that in these circumstances our own sampling should be concentrated on producers retail sales. The two farm-bottled milks sold in Slough were tested for antibiotics and were found to be satisfactory.

The average fat content of the milk samples tested in the Department was 3.6% and 4.7% for ordinary and Channel Islands milk respectively. The non-fat milk solids figures were 8.8% and 9.1%.

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TABLE NO. 10

PRODUCT	PROCURED		ADULTERATED	
	Formally Taken	Informally Taken	Formally Taken	Informally Taken
Almonds (Ground)	3	-	-	-
Arrowroot	2	-	-	-
Beverages	6	-	-	-
Cheese Products	8	-	-	-
Colouring Matter	1	-	-	-
Cooking Oil	1	-	-	-
Cream of Tartar	1	-	-	-
Desiccated Coconut	1	-	-	-
Fats	5	-	-	-
Fish Products	11	-	-	-
Flavouring	2	-	-	-
Flour and Cereal Products	7	-	-	-
Flour Confectionery	4	-	-	-
Fruit	5	-	-	-
Fruit Fillings	2	-	-	-
Gravy Browning	1	-	-	-
Ice-cream and Lollies	3	-	-	-
Jelly Products	3	-	-	-
Meat Products	35	3	1	-
Medicinal Products	5	-	-	-
Milk	6	5	1	2
Milk Products	9	1	-	-
Pickles and Sauces	12	-	1	-
Preserves	7	-	-	-
Savouries	2	-	1	-
Soft Drinks	15	2	-	-
Soups	13	-	-	-
Spices	3	-	-	-
Sugar	9	-	-	-
Sugar Confectionery	1	-	-	-
Sweetener	5	-	1	-
Vegetables	5	2	1	-
Vinegar	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	194	13	6	2

SECTION D

CLEAN AIR

Every adult breathes 18 times a minute, 1,080 times an hour or, on average, 25,920 times a day. With every breath, the Science Correspondent of the Evening Standard tells us that we expose an area of lung about the size of a tennis court to the intruding air. Each day we take in about 15,000 quarts of it. 'Why then do we treat our air like a sewer?'

Air pollution costs the country £250,000,000 a year - £5 for every man, woman and child. Smoke and other pollution from our chimneys is a danger to the health of every town dweller. Most of the smoke comes from burning of raw coal in domestic fires which discharge into the air at roof height and most of all in cold and foggy weather. Smog is simply natural fog laden with smoke.

This smoke containing sulphur dioxide is more dangerous to health than any other pollution in town air. It is one of the main reasons for the shocking amount of bronchitis in Britain - which is much higher than in other countries and higher in the towns than in the cleaner countryside. Ten times more working time is lost to industry each year through bronchitis and other chest disorders than by strikes or lock-outs.

Chronic bronchitis and allied disorders make the heart work harder and many deaths from heart failure are due to lung disease aggravated by living in a smoky atmosphere. Furthermore, coal smoke is believed to be second only to cigarette-smoking as a cause of the alarming rise in deaths from cancer of the lung.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, has made tremendous progress towards reducing air pollution in this country; industrial smoke has been reduced by 75% and domestic smoke has been considerably reduced where smoke control orders have been made.

Smoke Control Areas

Since the Clean Air Act was passed in 1956 many local authorities have made smoke control areas by which the emission of smoke from the chimneys of all buildings including dwellinghouses is controlled. During 1967 the Borough of Slough No. 10 Smoke Control Order came into operation. This brought the total area of the Borough covered by Smoke Control Orders to 2,497 acres including 10,559 buildings. In terms of acreage, some 40% of the Borough was subject to Smoke Control Orders at the end of 1967, see Table No. 11.

Grants are available to householders in smoke control areas for installing a wide variety of smokeless appliances using solid fuel, gas, electricity and oil. The most popular appliances are

those using solid fuel and gas. Electric appliances are not generally popular and this is probably because the grants are payable only in respect of thermal storage radiators using off-peak electricity. The number of oil-fired heaters installed with grant aid is very small. Whole or part-house central heating is increasing in popularity and many householders welcome the grant payable towards such installations, which although it is restricted to the reasonably necessary work does help towards the total cost.

With more people using 'piped' fuels the resulting sulphur dioxide emission into the atmosphere is reduced accordingly so that although these appliances cost more the result will be cleaner air.

The public generally have co-operated well and only one official objection has been made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in respect of the making of the No. 11 Smoke Control Order. This objection was subsequently over-ruled and the Order was confirmed by the Minister.

Industrial

During the past ten years tremendous strides have been taken in industry to reduce air pollution. Industrial furnaces are far more efficient than they used to be when coal was cheap. Most larger industrial plants use oil fuel. Many are well instrumented with smoke alarms and, where necessary, grit arrestors. Regulations have been made limiting the periods during which dark smoke may be emitted from industrial chimneys. All new chimneys must be approved by the local authority who must be satisfied that the height of the proposed chimney is sufficient for the adequate disposal of smoke, grit, dust and gases so as not to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

A close liaison is maintained with the Borough Engineer's Department regarding plans submitted in relation to new chimneys.

Prior Approval

Under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, a person intending to install a new furnace must notify the local authority and the furnace must be, so far as practicable, smokeless in operation. The Slough Borough Council operates a scheme of Prior Approval whereby a person installing a new furnace may submit the details of the new plant for examination by officers of this Department. Prior approval is granted if it is considered that the furnace will operate smokelessly. The majority of firms take advantage of this scheme as it is a means of safeguarding their interests at no cost to themselves. During the year 17 applications for Prior Approval were granted in respect of new furnaces within the Borough.

Measurement of Air Pollution

Since October 1961, Slough has been taking part in a National Survey of Air Pollution in conjunction with the Air Pollution Section of the Ministry of Technology. Five volumetric and smoke filter instruments are used for this purpose and these instruments are at different situations within the Borough where they are visited daily. In addition three air pollution deposit gauges are stationed at different points in the town and these require monthly attention.

The results obtained from these instruments are sent to the Ministry of Technology and are published later in their bulletins.

Administration and Statistics

All matters relating to air pollution are dealt with by a separate specialist section of the Department. A public health inspector with additional qualifications who specialises in air pollution control is in charge of this section in which there are two technical assistants employed mainly in carrying out house-to-house inspections in connection with smoke control areas.

The work of the Department in relation to clean air is summarised as follows:-

No. of visits to industrial premises ...	...	292
No. of smoke observations (industrial)	...	150
No. of visits in connection with Prior Approval		33
No. of visits to non-industrial premises - mainly associated with Smoke Control Areas		4,014
No. of interviews at the office regarding Smoke Control Areas		723
No. of visits to Smoke Control Areas in operation		1,342
No. of complaints regarding smoke		30
No. of visits in connection with measurement of air pollution		1,344

The Chairman of the Health and Parks Sub-Committee and the Chief Public Health Inspector represent the Corporation on the National Society for Clean Air and the London and Home Counties Clean Air Advisory Council.

TABLE NO. 11

SMOKE CONTROL ORDER NO.	HOUSES	CLASSES OF BUILDINGS			TOTAL	AREA IN ACRES
		COMMERCIAL	INDUSTRIAL	OTHER		
1	974	20	8	2	1,004	422
2	2,356	26	nil	7	2,389	295
3	499	43	14	5	561	178
4	733	4	5	4	746	211
5	606	6	nil	2	614	248
6	678	5	nil	9	692	300
7	814	7	1	1	823	220
8	1,036	20	5	1	1,062	148
9	1,128	62	28	8	1,226	275
10	1,391	37	4	10	1,442	200
GRAND TOTAL	10,215	230	65	49	10,559	2,497

SECTION E

OFFICES AND SHOPS

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act, which came into force during 1964, makes provision for securing the safety, health and welfare of persons employed to work in offices, shops and certain railway premises. The Act follows the general pattern of the Factories Act, 1961, and the enforcement of its provisions is divided among a number of authorities.

Local Authorities are responsible for enforcing the general provisions of the Act in most office and shop premises. H.M. Inspectors of Factories enforce the general provisions of the Act in railway premises, fuel storage depots on railway land and factory offices, also in premises owned or occupied by the Crown and those occupied by local authorities.

The fire provisions of the Act are enforced by the fire authorities and in certain premises by H.M. Inspectors of Factories or H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries.

Some premises are not covered by the Act; mainly where (1) only self-employed people work, (2) the only employees are immediate relatives of the employer, or (3) the weekly sum of hours worked by all the employees together does not normally exceed 21.

Section 60 of the Act requires the local authority and Fire Authority to report annually to the Minister of Labour on their work under the Act. Coded information is sent quarterly to the Ministry on reported accidents for the compilation of national statistics of accidents in premises covered by the Act.

Notification of Employment of Persons

Under Section 49 of the Act employers are required to notify the enforcing authorities of the employment of persons in premises covered by the Act, on prescribed form (OSR.1). Information is given in duplicate and the enforcing authority are required to send the duplicate to the Fire Authority who are responsible for enforcing the fire provisions of the Act. There has been some defaulting in the completion of these forms, but this is attended to during routine general inspections. Table No. 12 indicates the number of premises registered by class and Table No. 13 shows the distribution of employees within these premises.

Enforcement of the Act

The following statutory instruments have been made by the Minister of Labour, as at 31st December, 1966. They define in detail certain general requirements of the Act.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963
(Commencement No. 1) Order, 1964

The Notification of Employment of Persons Order, 1964

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Forms Order, 1964

The Washing Facilities Regulations, 1964

The Sanitary Conveniences Regulations, 1964

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises First Aid Order, 1964

The Prescribed Dangerous Machines Order, 1964

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963
(Commencement No. 2) Order, 1964

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Annual Reports Order, 1964

The Information for Employees Regulations, 1965.

From the commencement of the Act, the Ministry of Labour has issued guidance circulars to enforcing authorities to assist in the administration of the Act and Regulations and Orders made thereunder. These circulars have in turn been supplemented by additional guidance as more experience is gained by authorities. At the time of drafting fifty-four circulars have been issued to this authority by the Minister.

The Minister is empowered to make further Regulations under the Act and, as stated in my previous report, it had been hoped that the important subject of lighting in premises covered by the Act would be the subject of such Regulations. It is now fairly certain that this will not be the case, but that an 'advisory booklet' on lighting will be issued to enforcing authorities.

One hundred per cent inspection of registered premises has not yet been completed, therefore enforcement of the Act and Regulations has continued by advice and warning rather than by instituting proceedings; the following paragraphs show the contraventions detected during general inspection of premises, all of which have been confirmed in writing to the person responsible for complying with the Act.

Cleanliness (Section 4)

Contraventions found 41

In many shops this applied to stockrooms and storerooms not seen by the public; dirt was often attributed to limited storage space and inadequate routine cleansing.

Overcrowding (Section 5)

Contraventions found 6

This applied to a limited number of offices which did not comply with the numerical space standards. Occupiers were generally anxious to put matters right and in two cases this entailed moving to new premises.

Temperature (Section 6)

Contraventions found 30

Again most problems concerning the maintenance of the specified minimum temperature of 16°C (60.8°F) related to shops. The policy of keeping shop entrance doors open to attract trade rendered difficult the maintenance of the prescribed temperature. This section presented few problems so far as offices were concerned.

Ventilation (Section 7)

Contraventions found 22

Most contraventions arose in shop premises and an increasing number of occupiers are resorting to the use of mechanical ventilation in addition to, or in place of, openable windows mainly because of the problems presented by robberies and break-ins.

Lighting (Section 8)

Contraventions found 10

In the absence of definite standards from the Ministry, occupiers have been advised to be guided by the Code for good interior lighting formulated by The Illuminating Engineering Society.

Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)

Contraventions found 36

Sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences must be provided. They must be kept clean, properly maintained, lighted and ventilated, and be conveniently accessible to employees.

The Sanitary Conveniences Regulations, 1964, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1966, lay down standards for the number of conveniences in relation to the number of persons employed.

Usually the contraventions related to the condition of the existing conveniences rather than insufficient numbers.

Washing Facilities (Section 10)

Contraventions found 32

Suitable and sufficient washing facilities must be provided including a supply of clean, running hot and cold water or clean, running warm water and soap and clean towels or other suitable means of cleaning and drying. The place where the facilities are provided must have effective lighting, be kept clean and in orderly condition and all apparatus must be kept clean and properly maintained and conveniently accessible to employees.

The Washing Facilities Regulations, 1964, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1966, detail the type and number of facilities which must be provided in relation to the number of persons employed.

Absence of running hot water and unsuitable conditions of facilities were again the main contraventions found.

Supply of Drinking Water (Section 11)

Contraventions found 3

An adequate supply of drinking water and suitable drinking vessels must be provided at places conveniently accessible to employees. In general these requirements do not create a problem.

Accommodation for Clothing (Section 12)

Contraventions found 6

The accommodation provided under this heading was generally found to be in keeping with the size and status of the premises.

*Sitting Facilities and Seats for
Sedentary Workers (Sections 13 and 14)*

Contraventions found 3

A sufficient number of seats must be provided for the use of employees who must be permitted to use them when this does not interfere with their work.

Seats of such design, construction and dimensions as are suitable for the workers and, where necessary, a footrest must be provided for those whose work is of such a kind that most of it can, or must be, done sitting.

Eating Facilities (Section 15)

No Contraventions found

This section refers to shops only, but there is no requirement to provide facilities unless employees eat meals on the premises.

Floors, Passages and Stairs (Section 16)

Contraventions found 46

A number of defects were found within the scope of this section, in connection with floors and floor coverings, absence of handrails on stairs, often in stairs leading to basements or cellars, worn stair treads and trap doors which were unguarded in the open position also presented hazards.

Modifications were requested in the design of certain staircases where there was insufficient protection between handrail and steps to prevent persons from accidentally falling through the gap.

The lack of sufficient storage space in many shops, some of them new premises, resulted in the obstruction of floors, passages and stairs.

*Dangerous Machinery (Sections 17, 18
and 19)*

Contraventions found 23

All dangerous parts of machinery must be securely fenced unless they are so placed or constructed as to be as safe as if they were so fenced. Fencing may be either by a fixed guard, or, where such a guard is not possible, by an automatic safety device which prevents the operator from coming into contact with the dangerous part. All fencing so provided must be substantially constructed, properly maintained and kept in position while the dangerous part is in motion or use.

No person under the age of 18 may clean any machinery if this exposes him to a risk of injury from a moving part of that or any adjacent machinery. The Prescribed Dangerous Machines Order, 1964, made under Section 19, prescribes the machines at which an untrained person may not work unless under supervision.

Types of machinery which were found to be inadequately guarded included gravity feed food slicers, refrigerator compressors and hand operated guillotines.

Prohibition of Heavy Work (Section 23)

No Contraventions found

The Act states that no person shall, in the cause of his work in premises to which the Act applies, be required to lift, carry or move a load so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to him and it applies also to contractors' men or to delivery men who may have to work on the premises.

First Aid (Section 24)

Contraventions found 35

The Act requires that a readily accessible first-aid box or cupboard must be provided and kept in the charge of a responsible person. In addition, where the number employed exceeds 150, this person must be trained in first aid.

The contents of boxes are prescribed by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises First Aid Order, 1964, which requires varying standards according to the numbers employed and the type of work performed.

One certificate of exemption has been issued by the Borough Council from the general requirements of Section 24, to a Company occupying a large office block where a specially equipped first-aid room is provided.

The absence of adequate first aid provision usually concerned understocked boxes and leaflets were issued in each case indicating minimum contents and occupiers were advised to detail a responsible person to check the boxes regularly.

Information for Employees (Section 50)

Contraventions found 64

The Information for Employees Regulations, 1965, prescribe an abstract of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and of Regulations thereunder and require employers to inform employees of the effect of the Act and regulations by keeping copies of the abstract posted in the premises or by giving employees copies of an explanatory leaflet.

Accidents

Section 48 of the Act requires occupiers of premises which are subject to the Act to report any accident which causes the death of an employee or disables an employee from doing his normal work for more than three days.

Accidents must be reported on a prescribed form (OSR.2), and statistical information from these forms is required by the Ministry each quarter. Tables 14 and 15 show details of reported accidents

under workplace and primary cause, subdivided according to age and sex.

I am pleased to record that no fatal accidents were reported during the year.

TABLE NO. 12

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number Registered</i>
Offices	295
Retail Shops	549
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	23
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	70
Fuel Storage Depots	1
Total number of registered premises at end of year	938
Number of visits to registered premises	1,015
Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection	535

TABLE NO. 13

<i>Persons employed by Workplace Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of Persons</i>
Offices	4,155
Retail Shops	3,948
Wholesale departments, warehouses	496
Catering establishments open to the public	634
Canteens	61
Fuel Storage Depots	7
Total	9,301
Total Males	4,085
Total Females	5,216

TABLE NO. 14

CLASS OF WORKPLACE	ADULTS (18 and over)		YOUNG PERSONS (Under 18)		TOTAL
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	
Offices	1	1	-	-	2
Retail Shops	14	14	7	-	35
Wholesale Departments	-	-	-	-	-
Warehouses	2	-	-	-	2
Catering Establishments open to the public	1	1	-	-	2
Canteens	-	1	-	1	2
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	18	17	7	1	43

TABLE NO. 15

PRIMARY CAUSE	ADULTS (18 and over)		YOUNG PERSONS (Under 18)		TOTAL
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	
Non-power driven machinery or relevant part in motion	-	-	-	-	-
Power-driven machinery or relevant part in motion	2	1	-	-	3
Vehicle in motion not moved by power	-	-	-	-	-
Fire and explosion	-	-	-	-	-
Hand tools	7	1	5	-	13
Falls on or from fixed stairs	-	2	-	-	2
Falls on or from ladders or step ladders	-	1	-	-	1
Falls from one level to another	-	-	-	-	-
Falls on the same level	2	5	1	-	8
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	4	-	1	5
Handling goods	2	1	-	-	3
Not otherwise specified	5	2	1	-	8
TOTAL	18	17	7	1	43

Shops Acts, 1950 - 65, Young Persons (Employment) Acts, 1938 - 64

The health, safety and welfare provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, were repealed and re-enacted in the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The provisions as to hours of closing, half-holidays, meal times and employment of young persons are dealt with, where necessary, during routine inspections under the new Act.

The Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965, provides for the early closing day to be selected by the occupier.

The Shops Act, 1950, controls the employment of young persons who are shop assistants. The Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, regulates the hours of employment of persons under the age of eighteen years employed in certain non-industrial occupations, and the Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1964, prohibits the employment of young persons under eighteen years of age between the hours of 10.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. at certain premises where intoxicating liquor is sold. It also increases the penalties for breaches of the main Act.

Six-day Trading

In May, 1966, the Borough Council made an order exempting certain classes of trades in the central shopping area of the Borough from the need to observe an early closing day. The occupiers of shops listed by trade in the order are given the freedom to trade for six days if they wish, but very few traders are doing so.

Staff are protected by Section 17 of the Shops Act, 1950, and must be provided with a half-holiday each week, but many shops trade and work a five-day week in the town centre.

S E C T I O N F

FACTORIES

Factories

Factories in Slough are a very mixed development and the work carried out varies greatly from place to place.

In 1967 there were 672 factories on the Council's Register of Factories, more than half of them within the Slough Trading Estate. Almost all the factories are designated 'power factories', that is to say, factories where mechanical power is used and as such the only provisions of the Factories Act, 1961, enforced by the local authority are those regarding the sufficiency, suitability and maintenance of the sanitary accommodation. All other requirements of the Act are

the responsibility of Her Majesty's Factory Inspectorate, with whom the Department has close liaison.

Only 27 of the factories are 'non-power factories' and the local authority are responsible for enforcing the requirements of the Factories Act, 1961, regarding cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and sanitary accommodation.

Some 465 inspections of premises were made during the year and where offences were found notices requiring necessary works were served under the Factories Act, 1961, and the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938.

All factories where food is handled or processed and all factory canteens were inspected regularly for compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Officers of the Department examine all plans that are deposited with the Borough Engineer for Building Regulations and Planning approval, to consider and to check upon the various aspects of interest to the department.

All boiler plants, incinerators and other installations covered by Clean Air legislation are visited and inspected. All complaints of public health nuisance and noise are investigated and action is taken where necessary.

The statistical information required annually by the Ministry of Labour is given in Tables 16 and 17. These tables summarise the work of the District Public Health Inspectors regarding factories.

Outworkers

Several firms, mainly from outside the Borough, who employ persons to work away from the factory premises, are required to notify the Local Authority of the names and addresses of these outworkers twice in each year, in February and August. These premises are usually within the home of the outworker and officers of the Department visit to ensure that working conditions are satisfactory and to advise should there be any case of infectious disease in the house.

The fourteen premises within the Borough which were certified during 1967 were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Drinking Water

The Council granted one Certificate of Approval, pursuant to Section 57 of the Factories Act, 1961, in respect of a factory where the drinking water supply is obtained from a deep well.

TABLE NO. 16

PREMISES	NUMBER ON REGISTER	NUMBER OF		OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED
		INSPECTIONS	WRITTEN NOTICES	
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	27	23	1	-
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	637	434	53	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	8	8	-	-
TOTAL	672	465	54	-

TABLE NO. 17

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				NO. OF CASES IN WHICH PROSECUTIONS WERE INSTITUTED
	FOUND	REMEDIED	REFERRED		
			TO H.M. INSPECTOR	BY H.M. INSPECTOR	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	3	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	54	27	-	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	57	27	-	5	-

SECTION G

PEST INFESTATION CONTROL

Pest Control, Disinfection, etc.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, charges the Borough Council with the responsibility for pest infestation control. The work is organised as a section of the Department which is well equipped for the purpose and in charge is the Pest Control Officer who is responsible for supervising the work of the section in which four manual workers are engaged.

Research workers are continually increasing their knowledge of pest behaviour and searching for new chemicals and although there have been some impressive advances in this field during the past twenty years, the cost to the country as a whole in terms of damage to property, spoilage of food and disease caused by pests is estimated in millions of pounds each year.

Pest Control is essentially a basic necessity in environmental health. Occupiers of all premises can make a valuable contribution simply by practising elementary principles of hygiene, e.g. removal of refuse and lumber and the proper disposal of waste food. Infestations should be reported immediately they are discovered so that treatment can be carried out without delay.

Rodent Control

The bulk of the work of the Pest Control Section is concerned with the destruction of rats and mice.

Rodents have been dependent on man for their food and shelter for many centuries and one tends to regard them as part of our environment.

Recent world-wide coverage by T.V. and press concerning the outbreak of bubonic plague in Vietnam illustrates the fact that rats and mice can be a great hazard to our health and well-being. I am happy to report that evidence suggests that in the Borough of Slough the rat is losing the rat-race.

In 1967 notifications were received in respect of 413 infestations of rats and 172 of mice. A total of 6,788 visits in connection with investigation and treatment was made.

Supervision was exercised in connection with the rat-proofing of dwellings and other premises during the year.

Table No. 18 gives details of the work of the rodent operators during the year. In treating infestations by rodents the methods used are those approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Annual Agreement Scheme

This scheme has been in operation since 1949 and has proved to be popular and successful since that time. The premises of all participating firms are inspected at regular intervals and all infestations are dealt with immediately.

During 1967 one hundred and three premises were serviced under this scheme and the total income from these agreements amounted to £1,402.

Workable Area Committee

The Chairman of the appropriate Committee and the Chief Public Health Inspector represent the Borough Council on the South Bucks and East Berks Workable Area Committee. This body is convened by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and is supported by most local authorities in the area. Officers and members meet during the year, thus providing a common ground for discussion and exchange of information on the various topics which arise in the sphere of pest control.

Scientific research personnel of the Ministry's Infestation Division give lectures and show films on the various aspects of their work.

From time to time the rodent operators attend refresher courses organised by the Ministry.

Sewers

Test baiting and treatment for rodent infestation in the Council's sewers were carried out during the year. There is a relationship between infestation in sewers and premises. Again I am pleased to report that the degree of infestation found in the town's sewers was slight.

General

Complaints are received concerning pests other than rodents (e.g. beetles, wasps, etc.), and where possible treatments are carried out.

During the year under review bedding and other articles were disinfested or disinfected by the use of chemical fumigants or insecticides. In addition several premises associated with infestation by vermin or infected were treated by personnel under the supervision of the Pest Control Officer.

SECTION H

MISCELLANEOUS

Noise

A circular sent by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to local authorities during the year advocated a determined attack on the noise problem and suggested consultation between the local authority and the factory inspector in such matters as industrial noise which, although a greater nuisance to work people engaged in the particular factory, could also constitute a nuisance to occupiers of houses in the neighbourhood. Noise in this context is predominantly local and is often not easily remediable.

Local authorities will be asked to report to the Ministry progress and difficulties which they have encountered in their attack on noise so that any necessary changes in the law or in its enforcement can be considered.

Three District Inspectors attended a short, part-time refresher course on noise at Slough College in order to keep abreast of current knowledge.

The airport noise insulation grants scheme, which came into force in 1966 and which in Slough produced no applications by the end of that year, received renewed publicity in an attempt to persuade owners and occupiers of houses in the area to claim grants. By the end of 1967 twenty-six applications had been received and from enquiries made these applications were not so much a result of the renewed publicity but the activities of specialist firms canvassing from door to door in the area. Suggestions were made during the year advocating that the area over which grants could be claimed should be extended, that the specification should be reduced and that the grant payable by British Airports Authority should be increased. These matters were discussed between local authorities, British Airports Authority and the Board of Trade. It is generally agreed that the results so far showed that for one reason or another the scheme was not very attractive and that fewer householders than originally anticipated had shown interest in insulating their homes against aircraft noise.

Some 16 complaints relating to noise were received during 1967. Upon investigation most of these complaints were of a trivial nature where no remedial action was possible, leaving several justifiable cases where after informal action a satisfactory solution was found.

Water Supply

During the year 1967 there were 74 visits made in connection with water supply and swimming baths, and the following samples were procured:-

Swimming Bath Waters

Slough Lido	...	...	...	...	24
Slough Community Centre	...	...	...	...	34
County Schools	...	...	...	...	15
Private Schools	...	...	...	...	1

The results of these samples proved to be satisfactory.

Hairdressers

The number of premises registered for the carrying on of the business of hairdresser and/or barber under Section 82 of the Buckinghamshire County Council Act, 1957, during the year was 77.

Hairdressers' premises were subjected to routine inspections by the district public health inspectors during the year, for the purpose of securing cleanliness and compliance with the byelaws in respect of premises, instruments, equipment and personal cleanliness of employees.

Offensive Trades

There are 2 rag and bone dealers and 1 fat melter registered in the Borough. These are the only offensive trades, scheduled under the Public Health Act, 1936, now operating. In 1967 the necessary consent was granted in each case and no difficulties arose in the operation of the premises concerned.

House Drainage

During 1967 the District Inspectors made 339 visits for the investigation, testing and supervision of remedial works in respect of house drainage. One hundred and thirty-two complaints were received concerning choked or defective drainage. Sanitary improvements were effected at 77 premises.

There are 39 premises served by cesspools within the Borough. Progress in the abolition of cesspools has been maintained mainly due to the construction of new housing and the availability of sewerage. Unless cesspools are found to be in a defective condition, their abolition can only be accomplished by persuasion.

Places of Entertainment

Routine inspections were made by the district inspectors to places of entertainment, including cinemas, bingo halls, and a bowling alley. During the year these premises were found to be satisfactory.

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

January to May 1967

Chairman:

ALDERMAN MRS. W.M. WATSON

Vice-Chairman:

ALDERMAN P. LIGHTFOOT

ALDERMAN N.M. ESCHLE
ALDERMAN MRS. M.J. MORGAN
ALDERMAN A.W.J. PUSEY
COUNCILLOR R.J. ADLEY
COUNCILLOR R.F. EVERETT
COUNCILLOR J.H.P. GRIFFITH
COUNCILLOR A. HACKER

COUNCILLOR MRS. J. MACFARLANE
COUNCILLOR I.S.M. REA
COUNCILLOR J. RIGBY
COUNCILLOR P.T. SMART
COUNCILLOR W.R. WARD
COUNCILLOR F. WARWICK
COUNCILLOR L.S. WILLIS

County Council

MR. R.C. ABBOTT
MRS. V.E. MERRILLS

MRS. M. SOLOMONS
MR. R. TAYLOR

Co-opted Members

REV. A. HOWARD FORD
MR. A.S. HUMPHERYES
MR. F.W. SPOLTON

MR. A. TRAVIS
COUNCILLOR K. WRIGHT

May to December 1967

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR I.S.M. REA

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. J. MACFARLANE

ALDERMAN MRS. M.J. MORGAN
ALDERMAN A.W.J. PUSEY
ALDERMAN J. RIGBY
ALDERMAN F.S.G. ROOM
ALDERMAN W.C. WEST
COUNCILLOR MRS. T.P. BAYNHAM
COUNCILLOR G. BROOKER
COUNCILLOR MRS. M.B. DENMAN

COUNCILLOR N.M. ESCHLE
COUNCILLOR R.F. EVERETT
COUNCILLOR H.J. NEWMAN
COUNCILLOR P.T. SMART
COUNCILLOR J. WALKER
COUNCILLOR L.S. WILLIS

County Council

MR. J.S. BISHOP
MRS. M. BRINING

MRS. S.M. DENNIS
MR. R. TAYLOR

Co-opted Members

CANON N. BURDITT
MR. A. TRAVIS
MR. S.G. PUTNAM

MR. F.W. SPOLTON
MR. K. WRIGHT

Borough Education Officer

C.S. SMYTH, B.A.

Staff Engaged in Medical Inspections during 1967

Divisional School Medical
Officer:

MACDONALD A. CHARRETT, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

School Medical Officers:

JOAN GRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(resigned 12.6.67)

AUDREY MYANT, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

BARBARA V. GIBSON, M.B.B.S.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

JEAN BARKER, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(appointed 26.6.67)

Ophthalmic Surgeon

C.B.V. TAIT, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S., R.C.P.S
(resigned)

Child Guidance Clinic and Crisis Consultation Service

Psychiatrist

MILDRED I. POTT, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.M.

(Part-time services made available by arrangement with the
North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board)

ELIZABETH F. BROWN, B.M., B.Ch., D.P.M.

Education Psychologists

MISS J.M. FREEMAN, B.A. (resigned 31.8.67)

MRS. E. THORNE, B.A. (resigned 31.7.67)

MRS. U.M. WALL-GALLUSER (appointed 21.9.67)

Psychotherapist

MRS. I. WELLIN

Psychiatric Social Worker - 1 (part-time)

Social Workers - 2 (part-time)

School Dental Surgeons

Orthodontist: MISS A.M. BLANDFORD, L.D.S., D. Orth.

Dental Officers: MR. C. HOWARD, B.D.S., L.D.S. (resigned 30.4.67)
MRS. B.A. MAUDSLEY, B.D.S., L.D.S. (part-time)
MRS. D. LEVY, L.D.S. (part-time)
MR. H.R. RIPPON (appointed 2.1.67)
MR. E.M. ARMOUR (appointed 20.6.67)

Speech Therapists

MRS. J. LOMAS
MRS. R.B. SWALLOW (Part-time)
MISS P. BELCHAM

Remedial Gymnast

MISS J. GARSCADDEN

Nursing Staff

MISS M.F. WELLER, Area Superintendent Health Visitor
MISS J. WEDGWOOD, Deputy Area Superintendent Health Visitor

Health Visitors - 16

School Health Assistants - 8

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE, 1967

This is the fifth report of the work of the school health service since the Borough Council began to act in May 1962, as an Excepted District under the Education Act, 1944.

Number of Children on School Roll

January 1967

Nursery Schools	...	...	...	540
Primary Schools - Infant and Junior				8,195
Secondary Schools - Modern	...	...		4,406
- Technical	...			2,958)
- Grammar and High				)
Special Day School	...	...	...	164
				16,263

The following tables indicate the work carried out by the School Health Service.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS - 1967

TABLE NO. 1

PUPILS REQUIRING TREATMENT
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with vermin)

<i>Age Groups Inspected (by Year of Birth)</i> (1)	<i>No. of Pupils Inspected</i> (2)	<i>For Defective Vision (excluding Squint)</i> (3)	<i>For any other Condition as Recorded in Table No. 2</i> (4)	<i>Total Individual Pupils</i> (5)
1963 and later	248	-	8	8
1962	710	2	79	64
1961	252	3	58	50
1960	36	1	9	8
1959	4	-	2	2
1958	33	1	1	2
1957	92	3	5	8
1956	940	35	53	77
1955	103	4	4	8
1954	34	2	6	7
1953	520	4	22	26
1952 & earlier	1,218	57	53	100
TOTAL	4,190	112	300	360

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Notes: All cases of infestation, however slight, are included in this table.

	1966	1967
(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	21,450	26,103
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	145	116

OTHER MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

A special medical inspection is now carried out at special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other persons. A re-inspection is now arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections 191
Number of Re-Inspections 1,733

TOTAL 1,924

Year	Special Inspections	Re-Inspections	Total
1901	1	1	2
1902	1	1	2
1903	1	1	2
1904	1	1	2
1905	1	1	2
1906	1	1	2
1907	1	1	2
1908	1	1	2
1909	1	1	2
1910	1	1	2
1911	1	1	2
1912	1	1	2
1913	1	1	2
1914	1	1	2
1915	1	1	2
1916	1	1	2
1917	1	1	2
1918	1	1	2
1919	1	1	2
1920	1	1	2
1921	1	1	2
1922	1	1	2
1923	1	1	2
1924	1	1	2
1925	1	1	2
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1929	1	1	2
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1931	1	1	2
1932	1	1	2
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2087	1	1	2
2088	1	1	2
2089	1	1	2
2090	1	1	2
2091	1	1	2
2092	1	1	2
2093	1	1	2
2094	1	1	2
2095	1	1	2
2096	1	1	2
2097	1	1	2
2098	1	1	2
2099	1	1	2
2100	1	1	2

TABLE NO. 2

**DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
PERIODIC INSPECTIONS**

This table includes individual pupils requiring treatment (T) or observation (O) even though many are already under treatment or observation as a result of previous medical examinations.

DEFECT CODE NO.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	P E R I O D I C I N S P E C T I O N S							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4.	Skin	6	12	10	9	6	3	22	24
5.	Eyes -								
	(a) Vision	10	20	43	35	57	38	110	93
	(b) Squint	5	17	-	-	5	2	10	19
	(c) Other	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
6.	Ears								
	(a) Hearing	35	35	22	5	15	9	72	49
	(b) Otitis Media	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2
	(c) Other	3	-	1	4	-	-	4	4
7.	Nose and Throat	10	62	4	4	1	9	15	75
8.	Speech	27	22	-	1	4	5	31	28
9.	Lymphatic Glands	4	9	-	-	-	1	4	10
10.	Heart	6	12	1	5	-	8	7	25
11.	Lungs	8	11	1	6	1	8	10	25
12.	Development -								
	(a) Hernia	1	5	1	-	3	1	5	6
	(b) Other	8	21	1	1	7	6	16	28
13.	Orthopaedic -								
	(a) Posture	9	8	6	1	6	5	21	14
	(b) Feet	45	23	10	4	23	3	78	30
	(c) Other	4	1	2	7	2	-	8	8
14.	Nervous System -								
	(a) Epilepsy	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
	(b) Other	4	10	1	2	4	1	9	13
15.	Psychological -								
	(a) Development	9	14	-	4	3	21	12	39
	(b) Stability	4	34	2	2	2	15	8	51
16.	Abdomen	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	7
17.	Other -								
	Overweight	-	7	-	13	1	10	1	30
	Underweight	1	11	-	6	1	1	2	18
	Anaemia	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
	Diabetes	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Thyroid	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-

TABLE NO. 3
OTHER MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Re-examinations and Special Inspections	
		Pupils requiring Treatment	Pupils requiring Observation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	Skin	12	21
5.	Eyes -		
	(a) Vision	63	65
	(b) Squint	8	15
	(c) Other	-	3
6.	Ears -		
	(a) Hearing	83	113
	(b) Otitis Media	-	4
	(c) Other	9	8
7.	Nose and Throat	20	52
8.	Speech	62	52
9.	Lymphatic Glands	2	5
10.	Heart	3	51
11.	Lungs	23	40
12.	Development		
	(a) Hernia	2	2
	(b) Other	13	34
13.	Orthopaedic -		
	(a) Posture	36	17
	(b) Feet	85	94
	(c) Other	9	19
14.	Nervous System -		
	(a) Epilepsy	-	8
	(b) Other	10	21
15.	Psychological -		
	(a) Development	34	96
	(b) Stability	28	59
16.	Abdomen	-	4
17.	Other -		
	(a) Underweight	2	14
	(b) Overweight	2	27
	(c) Anaemia	4	2
	(d) Thyroid	1	-
	(e) Menstruation	-	5
	(f) Haemophilia	-	1
	(g) Diabetes	-	1

REPORT OF THE REMEDIAL GYMNAST

The main observation from the figures below is the increase in the number of schools where children require treatment, which has caused some difficulty in time table planning and, in fact four of the Secondary Schools were only able to receive monthly visits. The increase in the overall number of children requiring treatment has been amongst the Secondary School group.

The number of children in each class has again been an average of 6, but often there were as many as 10 which is too many for good results. In particular at the Park School it was necessary to stop one of the Senior Classes in order to include 5 children who had been on the waiting list for a term.

There were less children being treated for Asthma and Chest conditions again and many of these have responded well to a gradual reduction of supervision.

Although 56 of the parents accepted invitations to come to discuss their children's difficulties with the Remedial Gymnast, it would be better if more had been able to do so. Co-operation from Head Teachers has been most gratifying and the support given by the School Matrons in Secondary Schools has been of great assistance.

	1965	1966	1967
Number of schools with pupils in need of treatment	34	34	39
Total number of new cases referred	141	167	112
Total number who received treatment	405	384	407
Number of children who have been discharged from treatment, or who have left school or district	163	126	117

Summary of Cases Treated

(a) For foot and knee defects	246	248	281
(b) For postural defects	88	74	74
(c) For asthma and other chest conditions	65	53	47
(d) For neurological conditions	6	9	5

In addition there are 12 cases being treated by the physical education staff at Slough High School, Langley Grammar and Slough Technical High School.

SPEECH THERAPY

Statistics	1965	1966	1967
Number on waiting list 31st December	-	-	-
Number being treated on 31st December	132	143	178
Cases discharged	46	56	53
Number of new cases	59	69	91
Total attendances	3,491	3,437	3,848

During 1967, 19 centres a week have been visited. These centres include schools, Health Centres and Special Schools. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of referrals this year following a meeting between the School Medical Officers and Speech Therapists. A marked increase in the number of children receiving treatment during the year, is shown in the figures.

Readers will be interested to see an analysis of categories for which treatment was afforded:-

	1966	1967
Stammerers	19	29
Children with articulation defects due to structural abnormality, emotional disturbance, low mental ability, hearing loss etc.	94	152
Children with no language, or with delayed language development	21	23
Children with neurological involvement	7	5
Children with voice disorders	Nil	Nil

Once again the bi-annual meetings of all therapists in the county has been very valuable. Apart from the opportunity of hearing speakers in allied fields time has been spent discussing mutual problems.

One of our members was fortunate in being able to attend a Course on Linguistics and Programmed Learning. These two subjects reflect the changing attitude towards assessment and treatment in Speech Therapy.

Students from the West End Hospital continued to take their field training at Slough clinics, an arrangement which is valuable to the students and the local speech therapy service alike.

EYE CLINIC

Eye clinics which are held at Burlington Road Health Centre and shared with the Eton Division continued to deal with pupils found at routine or other medical inspections to have or to be suspected of, defective vision or other eye defects.

The North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board supplies the ophthalmic surgeon and the optician, while the local authority provides the premises and the administrative arrangements necessary.

The number of pupils seen during the year was as follows:-

For errors of refraction, including squint	272
For other defects	4
Spectacles were prescribed for	144 pupils

PARTIALLY HEARING UNIT

The organisation of the unit for Partially Hearing Children, situated at the Lea School, continued during 1967 as in previous years, eight children attending on a half-time basis. The persistent devotion of the Teacher of the Deaf gave these children the opportunity of developing speech and language which is essential if they are to reach the potential of which they are capable. Unfortunately very few children who are deaf or severely limited in their hearing seem to reach the stage of development of which they are theoretically capable; in a world where communication and the development of opportunity is mainly through the spoken word poor vocabulary and lack of immediate understanding of the normal hearing person limits the chances of the auditorily handicapped very considerably.

More and more evidence is accruing to show that learning begins very early in life and that diminished opportunities at a very young age, even well before normal school entry, can result in permanent handicap. In this town our service for partially hearing children began well by discovering and training the very young and the teaching of these children has continued. They are now, however, between 7 and 11 years. One teacher cannot deal with all children needing help and no reflection rests upon him for he spreads his time and gives his energies wherever they are needed. No reflection, either, rests upon the Education Committee which is only too anxious to start again where it started once before and to bring once again into operation full facilities for the under fives. Unfortunately training facilities for teachers of the deaf are very meagre and it may well be a long while before the facilities we require can be provided. We should count ourselves fortunate indeed that we have our teacher, and a very good one too.

Mr. Heard visited other schools during the year and carried out much useful work.

- 103 children were tested for deafness and assessed as to their education needs.
- 10 children were issued with hearing aids as a result of referral after testing.
- 80 children were under periodic observation.
- 4 children received a course of auditory and speech training.
- 6 pre-school children attended regularly for auditory training and parent guidance.

The service for the diagnosis and treatment of hearing loss cannot operate efficiently without the full co-operation of many people. Close liaison with the hospital services is just as important as the co-operation between the teacher of the deaf and the school doctor. Without all concerned working with the needs of the children in mind our local service would indeed be much poorer. In concluding this paragraph I would like to pay tribute to the work of my Deputy, Dr. Joan Gray, who took such an interest in this field and whose loss upon her removal to Oxford will be felt for a long time to come.

CENTRE FOR CEREBRAL-PALSIED CHILDREN, SLOUGH

Of the twenty children attending the Centre, five received full-time education, two pre-school education and special training according to their needs, while seven were appropriately placed in the Nursery or Care Section.

In addition to those attending daily, six children came in for out-patient physiotherapy from time to time.

Of the twenty-four children who attended regularly during the year, one was eventually transferred to a day school for physically handicapped children in Hounslow, two went to a local E.S.N. Day School, two are not attending primary schools, one is going to a local Nursery School and one to the Evelyn Fox School in Tuns Lane. One further child is now in a residential school run by the Spastics Society. In addition, the Centre was able to assist two children from Berkshire during the year.

As the name of the Centre implies, all children have a physical handicap of some degree but seven of the children have reduced intellectual ability, seven have problems of speech and language and two have hearing loss sufficient to warrant special aids. One child has emotional problems and another has a specific learning difficulty.

Once again, tribute must be paid to the generous and sympathetic assistance given by the Head Teachers and staff of other schools to whom children from this Centre have gone, either on a full or part-time basis. The encouragement obtained by the mixing of physically handicapped children and those in normal schools is usually very great. In this connection, the attendance of pupils from Woodside County Secondary School one half-day each week not only gives assistance to the Centre but allows the 'helpers' to gain very increased self-confidence and maturity.

Children from the Centre have also enjoyed joining with the Park School in Music appreciation demonstrations.

An electric typewriter has proved very valuable for those physically unable to use normal methods of writing and a lustraphone has helped a child whose severely impaired vocalisation and articulation has previously rendered his attempts at speech virtually meaningless.

Physiotherapy, horse riding and swimming have continued to play their valuable parts and two children have had orthopaedic operations during the year.

The provision of calipers has made a great deal of difference to children who previously have been unable to walk or to retain a vertical position for any length of time and a new lightweight full-length bilateral caliper has been introduced with the full approval of the Ministry of Health. This improvement resulted from observation of a prosthesis imported from the United States and full co-operation by Ministry officers enabled production of a similar appliance to be made in this country.

No report would be complete without paying tribute to the work of the physiotherapist and the speech therapist whose wide experience is of great value to such a Unit.

In addition to this, the Centre would only be performing in a very inefficient manner were it not for the Headmaster and teaching staff, the nursery staff and the handyman who adapts furniture as well as to those whose work has been specifically mentioned earlier in the report.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Although the clinic had a difficult year because of staff shortages and changes the work of the team proceeded on very much the same lines as before. Group therapy continued and every effort was made, within staffing limits, to develop pre-school therapeutic groups to get help to mothers of very young children as a preventive measure. One of the most disheartening aspects of child guidance work is the referral of adolescent cases who ought to have

been recognised and helped years earlier. This is also true of children referred because of exclusion from school or refusal to attend - much earlier referral could well have prevented such crises occurring.

Contacts and discussions with groups of doctors, clergy, health visitors, social workers and probation officers have continued but changes among all staff whether they be within the Child Guidance Clinic itself or groups with which the clinic is closely associated are always confusing and make communication more difficult resulting, unless great effort is made, in a reduction in the effectiveness of a truly preventive service.

Some additional clinical and office accommodation became available during the year but the need to share some services with others led to periodic irritation.

DENTAL SERVICE

Treatment for Schoolchildren	1966	1967
No. of children inspected	13,404	9,336
No. of schools inspected	36	29
No. of children requiring treatment	6,400	3,274
No. actually treated	1,501	1,173
No. of attendances (exc. orthodontics)	4,908	4,606
Fillings - - Permanent teeth	2,676	2,606
- Temporary teeth	1,629	1,468
Extractions - Permanent teeth	144	168
- Temporary teeth	513	337

Treatment for Pre-School Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Pre-school children treated	130	135
Fillings for pre-school children	266	169
Attendance for pre-school children	333	208
Expectant and nursing mothers treated	34	48
Fillings for mothers	66	52
Attendances for mothers	83	92

It was not possible to inspect and treat as many children in the Borough this year due to the loss of a full-time Dental Officer, Mr. C. Howard from one of our clinics. He left us in April after six years, to become Chief Dental Officer to the Borough of Hammersmith. We thank him for all the good work he has done, and wish him well in his new appointment. The clinic he left has been staffed on a part-time basis but we are now able to expand the service again to provide regular inspection for the children in the Langley area.

The number of fillings done for school-children in their permanent teeth, however was almost the same as last year, though there were slightly less attendances.

It was possible to treat slightly more Pre-school children and expectant mothers than last year, and the number of attendances for this latter group was also greater.

The Dental Health Education programme has continued and most of the schools in the Slough area have had talks and film-shows on the care of the teeth. These have been given by Miss J. Morris the Dental Auxiliary and by Miss B.R. Keene the Area Health Education Organiser to whom we are greatly indebted for the time they have devoted to this most important branch of our work.

The usual survey of children from the Orchard School who have spent most of their lives in the Borough of Slough and have had the benefit of drinking water with a good natural fluoride content, was carried out with the co-operation of the staff of the Children's Department of the Royal Dental Hospital, London. The survey continued to show, as in previous years, that the children who had spent most of their lives in this area had approximately half the amount of dental caries, compared to those who had not benefitted from this protection to their teeth.

The four clinics in the Borough have been staffed as fully as possible during the year and it is hoped that it will be possible to recruit further dental staff so that all children in the Borough will have a dental inspection at least once a year.

The number of children having Orthodontic treatment, for the correction of dental abnormalities, is greater than last year, as is the number of correction plates made for these children.

The improvement in appearance and function of the teeth, after this treatment, is shown by the continuing high demand for this specialist treatment carried out by Miss A. Blandford, the County Orthodontist.

Orthodontic Treatment	1965	1966	1967
No. of children in treatment	220	207	215
New patients	81	76	96
Patients carried forward from previous year	139	145	142
Attendances for orthodontic treatment	673	501	550
Orthodontic plates fitted	67	42	56

The results of the survey show that the majority of the children in the sample had no dental treatment. The results of the survey show that the majority of the children in the sample had no dental treatment.

It was possible to treat slightly more pre-school children and extend further the dental care of the children in the sample. The results of the survey show that the majority of the children in the sample had no dental treatment.

The dental survey of children in the Borough of South and East London was carried out with the co-operation of the staff of the Children's Department of the Royal Dental Hospital, London. The survey continued to show that the majority of the children in the sample had no dental treatment.

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